

JASPER COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



**PREPARED BY:
JASPER COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES
IN COORDINATION WITH
THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION**

JANUARY 2020

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INTRODUCTORY MATERIAL

PREFACE

1. This Emergency Operations Plan is developed for use by Jasper County Government Officials to ensure mitigation and preparedness, appropriate response, and timely recovery from hazards that may affect Jasper County. Further, this plan is designed to include the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) identified in the State Response Plan. The Jasper County Office of Emergency Services will guide the execution of this plan. The Office of Emergency Services functions under the direction and control of the Jasper County Administrator.

2. This plan is predicated on the concept that emergency operations will begin at the level of government most appropriate to provide effective response. State assistance shall be provided upon request when emergency or disaster needs exceed the capability of county and municipal government. Federal assistance is supplemental to that of state and local governments and is available upon approval of a request by the Governor to the appropriate federal agency or to the President.

3. This plan has three major parts:

- The Jasper County Ordinance and letter of promulgation approves the plan and assigns responsibilities.
- The Basic Plan outlines policies and general procedures that provide a common basis for joint county and municipal governments operations in a natural, technological, or purposeful harm disaster.
- The Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) provide guidelines for the development of appropriate mechanisms to facilitate the prompt and efficient application of resources in any emergency or disaster situation. ESFs 1 through 25 correspond to the Federal and State Emergency Support Functions.

4. Jasper County agencies assigned functional responsibilities by this plan are required to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), which delineate their operational procedures for each assigned function/ESF. A copy of each SOP will be forwarded to the Jasper County Emergency Services Director. A suspense date for each SOP will be determined by the Jasper County Emergency Management Director and the responsible agency for each ESF.

5. It is intended that each participating county department, state agency, and other governmental entities will use this document for preparing and mobilizing resources and providing services as appropriate in an emergency or disaster situation. Insofar as possible, this plan shall also serve as a model for the development of emergency

operations plans at the municipal level of government to facilitate uniformity, continuity, and coordination of all emergency services.

LETTER OF PROMULGATION

Pursuant to the authority granted in Jasper County Ordinance 2001-01 dated March 21, 2001, the Jasper County Emergency Operations Plan is hereby adopted and promulgated. This county plan is intended to implement and to further the responsibility of the Jasper County Office of Emergency Services as set forth in South Carolina Legislative Act 199 of 1979, Section 21. This plan is coordinated with the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan and sets forth the specific delegation of responsibility for county and municipal agencies in Jasper County in the event of an emergency or disaster situation.

Every attempt has been made to identify and designate available forces and resources at all levels of government to be utilized in response to emergencies and disasters. Planning, preparation, and timely response must be the unified goal of all to ensure the people of Jasper County benefit from the services and protection of their government.

Tasks for specific emergency functions have been assigned, where feasible, to those governmental 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(ies) at hand. In so charging these officials, I strongly urge all citizens of Jasper County to render to their leaders and planners fullest support and cooperation to avert or mitigate effects of emergencies and enhance rapid restoration of order and recovery when one does occur.

When County Council is unable to declare a state of emergency the authority to do so is delegated, in succession, to: County Council Chairperson or Vice Chairperson, any council member, County Administrator or Jasper County Director of Emergency Services.

The Jasper County Director of Emergency Services is charged with the responsibility of implementing this plan through coordination with all county departments, agencies, and municipalities involved. When necessary or appropriate, modifications, additions, or deletions will be made to this plan and/or annexes.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Chairman, Jasper County Council

Signature

Date

County Administrator

Signature

Date

Director, Jasper County Emergency Services

Signature

Date

RECORD OF CHANGES

Change #	Date	Change Location	Summary of Change Made	Changed By
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RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

Date of Distribution	Department/ Unit	Distributed To (Whom)
	Chairman, Jasper County Council	
	County Administrator	
	Director, Jasper County Emergency Services	
	Mayor, Town of Ridgeland	
	Mayor, City of Hardeeville	
	Jasper County E-911 Director	
	Jasper County Sheriff's Office	
	County Attorney	
	Town of Ridgeland Police Chief	
	City of Hardeeville Police Chief	
	Jasper County Engineering Services Director	
	Jasper County Assessor's Office	
	Jasper County Planning Department	
	Jasper County Department of Social Services	
	Jasper County Coroner	
	Jasper County Animal Control	
	Jasper County School District	
	Jasper County Detention Center	
	Jasper County Financial & Administrative Services	
	Jasper County Human Resources	
	Jasper County Planning & Building	
	South Carolina Law Enforcement Division	

JASPER COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN- JANUARY 2020

	South Carolina Department of Environmental Health and Control	
	South Carolina Department of Natural Resources	
	American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)	
	The Salvation Army	

PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

PURPOSE

- A. Reduce the vulnerability of people and communities of Jasper County due to loss of life, injury, damage, and loss of property resulting from natural, technological, criminal or hostile acts.
- B. Coordinate disaster operations with timely and effective response and deployment of resources.
- C. Keep the population of Jasper County informed about the situation and provide them information on how they can protect themselves.
- D. Request assistance from other counties or the State when requirements exceed the capabilities or availability of Jasper County's resources.

SCOPE

- A. Establishes the policies and procedures by which the county will coordinate the response to disasters impacting Jasper County and its citizens.
- B. Describes how the county will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide emergency management efforts through preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.
- C. Addresses the various types of emergencies likely to occur in the county, from minor impact to major or catastrophic disasters.
- D. Describes the responsibilities of county agencies in executing effective response and recovery operations, and assigns specific functions and responsibilities to the appropriate agencies and organizations.
- E. This plan is supplemented by Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes and supporting Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), as well as operational plans of their responsible organizations referenced throughout this document.

F. Supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS).

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The Situation Overview is comprised of the following:

- Vulnerability Analysis
- Hazard Analysis
 - Significant Hazards to Jasper County
- Mitigation Overview

Vulnerability Analysis

The following statistics illustrate the vulnerability of the county's population to hazards:

- The U.S. Census Bureau estimated Jasper County's 2018 population to be 28,971 which is an increase of 16.9% from 2010.
- Average population density per square mile is 43. 67% of the residents live in rural environments, while 33% live in urban environments.
- Jasper County encompasses 656 square miles and has a daily influx of workers, transients, and tourists.
- Approximately 5% of South Carolina's population resides in Jasper County.
- Jasper County School District serves approximately 2,500 students, Pre-K – 12th grade.
- South Carolina has a higher proportion of manufactured homes than any other state, with an average of 18.8% homes being manufactured.
- 15.9% of the county's population is age 65 years or older
- An estimated 20.9% of the population are living below the poverty level, compared to an average of 15.4% statewide and 13.4% nationwide.
- 55.11% of the population is either Hispanic or African American.
- 26.9% of adults are physically inactive (meaning they likely have a disability that impairs mobility).
- The institutionalized population is 1,452.

Sources: United States Census Bureau- American Fact Finder; City-Data.com

The following table shows Jasper County’s asset vulnerability.

	Total Exposure (\$1000s)	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agriculture	Religion	Government	Education
Jasper County	1,866,889.	1,455,127.00	281,951.00	62,754.00	6,675.00	29,672.00	11,652.00	19,058.00
City of Hardeeville	235,690.00	145,180.00	55,995.00	17,632.00	425.00	7,102.00	1,699.00	7,657.00
Town of Ridgeland	177,252.00	97,979.00	53,783.00	10,077.00	1,538.00	6,568.00	4,544.00	2,763.00
Unincorporated Area	1,453,947.00	1,211,968.00	172,173.00	35,045.00	4,712.00	16,002.00	5,409.00	8,638.00
Three County Total:	6,980,558.00	5,383,774.00	978,678.00	243,814.00	39,234.00	186,482.00	57,136.00	91,443.00

Figure 42: Jasper County Exposure: Replacement Cost Table

Source: Lowcountry COG Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Hazard Analysis

Significant Hazards to Jasper County

Jasper County is vulnerable to the following hazards:

- Tornadoes
- Hurricanes and Tropical Storms
- Windstorms
- Lightning
- Hail
- Drought
- Earthquakes
- Wildfires
- Flooding
- Severe Winter Weather
- Coastal Erosion
- Extreme Heat

The following table shows a summary of Jasper County’s hazard events.

Jasper	Number of Events	Years in Record	Recurrence Interval (Years)	Probability
Tornado	8	63	7.87	12.71%
Hurricane	18	162	9.00	11.11%
Windstorms	95	63	0.66	151.51%
Lightning	0	20	*	*
Hail	26	63	2.42	41.32%
Drought	21	63	3.00	33.33%
Earthquake	0	314	*	*
Wildfire	3,282	25	<0.50	13127.99%
Flood	10	63	6.3	15.87%
Winter Storm	1	63	63	1.58%
Extreme Heat	7	20	2.86	34.97%
Coastal Erosion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 39: Jasper County Probability Table

Source: Lowcountry COG Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Jasper County's extent, probability, and vulnerability to each of the above hazards are also described in the Lowcountry COG's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Mitigation Overview

Jasper County participates in the Lowcountry Council of Government's (LCOG) Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

LCOG is one of ten South Carolina councils designed to serve as a connection between the local governments and the State and Federal programs. LCOG works with the local governments to identify and coordinate regional development, strengthen services, and cooperate for the mutual benefit to best serve our citizens. They are a resource to four counties and twenty-five cities and towns within Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, and Jasper Counties.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

Assumptions Underlying the EOP

A. Jasper County will manage most disasters/emergencies utilizing resources within the county.

B. A disaster may occur with little or no warning and may escalate far more rapidly than the ability of the County to handle.

C. When an emergency exceeds the capability of the County, assistance will be requested from another county and/or the State.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

- This plan is activated by the Director of Emergency Services during an emergency. Its activation is approved by Jasper County Council.
- This Plan, its Annexes and Attachments, support the National Response Framework.
- This Plan is supported by the local, State, and Federal organizational levels of emergency management.
- Mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery are general 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.
- It is the objective of each emergency response agency to protect life, property, and the environment during an emergency.

Local Government

1. Jasper County operates in accordance with Regulation 58-1, Local Emergency Preparedness Standards, their respective Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
2. Jasper County shall be prepared to implement its EOPs when an emergency occurs or at the direction of the Director of the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), or upon a declaration of a State of Emergency by the Governor. Jasper County uses OPCON levels in direct correlation to the SC State Emergency Management Division OPCON levels of readiness to post the communities readiness level.
3. Jasper County will use all county resources 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 municipal resources are not adequate, additional resources may be requested through the county emergency management agency or the county EOC.
5. When Jasper County determines that county resources are not adequate, they may request assistance through the SCEMD or, if activated, the EOC.

6. Jasper County shall establish and maintain journals, records, and reporting capabilities in accordance with state and federal laws and regulations.

State Government

1. State resources will supplement local efforts upon request or in accordance with the ESFs described herein.
2. The Governor or his designee may execute the plan 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 Director of the SCEMD 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 county agency within each ESF will have primary responsibility for the coordination and implementation of the ESF. The designated primary agency will coordinate the development and preparation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
6. In the event of an emergency situation beyond local control, the Director of the SCEMD, 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. To ensure maximum response and efficient use of personnel and other resources, county Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) are designated as indicated.
7. Support agencies and volunteer organizations are incorporated in plan annexes. Additional agencies may be required to support each state ESF.
8. Direction and control of a state emergency operation will be exercised by the Governor through the Director of the SCEMD and the SEOC. The Director of the SCEMD will coordinate all state agencies and departments mobilized pursuant to this plan.
9. Under certain circumstances, a forward command post may be established for on-scene direction, coordination, and control.
10. The State has established a system of Operating Conditions (OPCON) levels. These OPCONs increase the State's level of readiness and response capability

on a scale from “3” to “1” with “3” being normal day-to-day operations with no known threats or expectation of activation, to “1” which is full activation and full response in progress. OPCONs will not necessarily progress sequentially from 3 to 1. The SCEMD Director may order a change to the OPCON level and request representation from State agency coordinators and volunteer organizations. With the SCEMD Director’s concurrence, the Chief of Operations will assign the OPCON levels appropriate for existing conditions or in accordance with the protocols contained in the various hazard-specific plans. State agencies or the SEOC may conduct some level of response operations at any OPCON level but responses requiring ESF-level coordination normally occur at OPCON 2. In addition, an increase to OPCON 1 is normally accompanied by a Governor’s State of Emergency and activation of the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP). The following describes the OPCON statuses as it relates to the SEOC’s required level of alert/response capability, expected ESF actions and status of the SEOC.

OPCON Level of Alert/ Response Capability ESF Actions SEOC Status:

3 NORMAL OPERATIONS/ LEVEL OF AWARENESS

- No expectation of activation
- Telephone/email coordination
- Cold (Systems on stand-by/not activated)
- Actions and statuses tracked and coordinated by/through SWP and Operations/Duty Officer (non-scheduled work hours)
- See Duty Officer and SWP SOP for further details

2 ENHANCED LEVEL OF AWARENESS/ ALERT

- Partial response capability
- Activation of EOP and specific hazard plan as required
- Activation of the Joint Information Center (JIC) as required
- Partial activation
- Selected ESFs direct coordination/presence in SEOC (Ops determined)
- Telephone/email coordination with remaining ESFs/SERT
- ESF-15 (Public Information) activated as required
- ESF support and support agency personnel available for use or activation
- Hot (Systems activated and operating)
- Actions and statuses tracked and coordinated by SEOC Operations

1 FULL ALERT

- Response activities in process
- Full activation
- ESFs/SERT direct coordination/presence in SEOC (Ops determines otherwise)

- ESF support and support agency personnel activated or available for activation
 - Hot (Systems activated and operating)
 - Actions and statuses tracked and coordinated by SEOC Operations
11. In the event of an emergency situation beyond county government control, the Adjutant General, under the direction of the Governor, may assume direct operational control over all or any necessary part of the emergency operations functions within a jurisdiction.
 12. The Director of the SCEMD may order a partial or full activation of the SEOC and request representation of state agency coordinators and volunteer organizations. Upon request, FEMA, Region IV will dispatch a representative to the SEOC to coordinate with the director of the SCEMD, and to provide assistance in accordance with the Federal Response Plan (FRP), as appropriate.
 13. 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.
 14. For major/catastrophic events, ESF-15, Military Support, in coordination with ESF-7, Resource Support, may be tasked by the Director of SCEMD 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.
 15. 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 (2002), published by the National Emergency Management Association.
 16. South Carolina is also a signatory to an Interstate Emergency Preparedness Compact between the states of South Carolina and Georgia, as well as an Interstate Emergency Preparedness Compact between the states of South Carolina and North Carolina.
 17. Upon the occurrence of an emergency or disaster clearly beyond the capabilities and resources of state and local governments, the Governor may request assistance from the federal government.

18. 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 the implementation of recovery programs.
19. State agencies and departments will support hazard-specific and other supporting plans, such as the South Carolina Hurricane Plan, South Carolina Emergency Recovery Plan, and the South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan, as referenced in this plan.

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 an emergency or disaster in SC will be channeled through and coordinated by the Governor or his designated authorized representative.
3. Through the Federal Response Plan, the federal government provides assistance through twelve ESFs. These ESFs will establish direct liaison with South Carolina's ESF representatives in the SEOC. The five state-specific ESFs (13, 14, 15, 16, and 17) will establish liaison with members of the Federal Emergency Response Team (ERT) assigned federal coordination responsibility for that function.
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. If the President authorizes federal assistance, he appoints a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). 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 unique operational activities the state implements when responding to disasters.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

1. The County has established Emergency Support Functions (ESF) with County agencies, State agencies, and volunteer organizations to support response and recovery operations.
2. A County or State agency within each ESF has primary responsibility for the coordination and implementation of the ESF.
3. The designated primary agency will coordinate the development and preparation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).
4. Support agencies and volunteer organizations are incorporated into plans and annexes.
5. Additional State or County agencies may be required to support each ESF.
6. ESFs and Primary Agencies are designated in the Emergency Support Functions section of this Plan.

EOC OPERATING CONDITIONS AND ACTIVATION

The County has established a system of Operating Conditions (OPCON) levels. These OPCONs increase the County's level of readiness and response capability on a scale from "3" to "1" with "3" being normal day-to-day operations with no known threats or expectation of activation, to "1" which is full activation and full response in progress. OPCONs will not necessarily progress sequentially from 3 to 1. The Jasper County Office of Emergency Services (JCOES) Director may order a change to the OPCON level and request representation from local agency coordinators and volunteer organizations. With the JCOES Director's concurrence, the EOC Manager will assign the OPCON levels appropriate for existing conditions or in accordance with the protocols contained in the various hazard-specific plans. Local agencies or the EOC may conduct some level of response operations at any OPCON level but responses requiring ESF-level coordination normally occur at OPCON 2. In addition, an increase to OPCON 1 is normally accompanied by a Governor's State of Emergency and activation of the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP). The following describes the OPCON statuses as it relates to the EOC's required level of alert/response capability, expected ESF actions and status of the EOC.

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- See Duty Officer and SWP SOP for further details

2 ENHANCED LEVEL OF AWARENESS/ ALERT

- Partial response capability
- Activation of EOP and specific hazard plan as required
- Activation of the Joint Information Center (JIC) as required
- Partial activation
- Selected ESFs direct coordination/presence in EOC (Ops determined)
- Telephone/email coordination with remaining ESFs/SERT
- ESF-15 (Public Information) activated as required
- ESF support and support agency personnel available for use or activation
- Hot (Systems activated and operating)
- Actions and statuses tracked and coordinated by SEOC Operations

1 FULL ALERT

- Response activities in process
 - Full activation
 - ESFs direct coordination/presence in EOC (Ops determines otherwise)
 - ESF support and support agency personnel activated or available for activation
 - Hot (Systems activated and operating)
 - Actions and statuses tracked and coordinated by EOC Operations
-

PLAN ACTIVATION

1. The JCOES Director will make the recommendation to the County Administrator regarding the activation of the Jasper County EOP during emergencies. In the event that the Administrator is not available, the JCOES Director has the authority to order the activation. If the JCOES Director is not available, then the JCOES Deputy Director has the authority to order the activation

2. Activation of the Jasper County EOP is also associated with OPCON Levels. At OPCON 3 the JCEOP may be activated. At OPCON 2, the JCEOP activation is required.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)

1. The Jasper County EOC is organized in accordance with NIMS to provide a consistent countywide approach for federal, state, and local governments to work together more effectively and more efficiently during an emergency or disaster.

2. On-Scene Operations

- The Incident Command System (ICS) is standard for on-scene operations.
- The first senior local emergency responder to arrive on the scene of an emergency situation will implement ICS and serve as the Incident Commander (IC) until relieved by a more senior or more qualified individual.
- When more than one agency is responding to an incident, the agency having jurisdiction and other responding agencies will work together to ensure that each agency's objectives are identified and coordinated. Other agency personnel working in support of the incident will maintain their normal chain of command, but will be under control of the IC.
- If widespread emergencies occur across the county, emergency operations with different objectives may be conducted at geographically separate scenes. Incident command will be established at each scene. It is crucial that allocation of resources be coordinated through the EOC if this occurs.
- In an emergency or disaster situation where other jurisdictions or the State or Federal government are providing significant response resources or technical assistance, a transition from the normal ICS structure to a Unified Command structure may occur. Principals of Area Command or Multi-Agency Coordinated Systems (MACS) may also apply. This arrangement helps to ensure that all participating agencies are involved in objectives and strategies to deal with the emergency or disaster.

EVACUATION OF JASPER COUNTY

1. Evacuation is the controlled movement and relocation of persons and property necessitated by the threat of a natural, technological, or man-made disaster.
2. The evacuation of large numbers of people from vulnerable areas will stress the County's road network and may require assistance from the State. Much of this traffic will be from neighboring jurisdictions (ex: densely populated parts of the coast) passing through Jasper County.
3. Emergency conditions and situations that may require evacuation may include, but are not limited to:
 - Hazardous Materials Incidents
 - Dam Failures and Floods
 - Earthquakes
 - Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents
4. The EOC will monitor conditions that have the potential to require the evacuation of any area(s) of the County.
5. In order to manage an evacuation and ensure all involved agencies and organizations have timely and accurate information, the EOC will establish a process for routine communications and coordination. Necessary information includes:
 - Characteristics of the hazard and associated events
 - Designated evacuation area, initiation times, and resource mobilization status
 - Current status of evacuation routes
 - Progress of resource pre-deployment
 - Status of available public shelter
 - Estimated time to complete evacuation
6. ESF-16 will conduct evacuation operations as outlined in the attachment to this plan.
7. ESF-16 in conjunction with ESF-1 will develop, coordinate, and execute an Evacuation Traffic Management Plan as well as a Return Traffic Management Plan.
8. ESF-15 will gather information through the EOC needed to inform the public and assist in the evacuation of the citizens.
9. After the threat has passed, the EOC will assess the situation and recommend when the evacuation should be rescinded.
10. Post evacuation activities will also include a review and critique of the evacuation and associated procedures.

ACCESS CONTROL AND RE-ENTRY OPTIONS

1. General

- a. Events will occur that encourage or require evacuation from areas, or require local government to restrict or control access within a defined area. An area may be defined as a county, municipality, or as specified by geography.
- b. The County and its municipalities will determine the need and level of access control within their jurisdiction, and when it is safe for the citizens to return.
- c. The State may assist with Public Information activities, resources needed to provide and coordinate access control, and/or assist with and coordinate the return of citizens.
- d. Citizens will make decisions to evacuate or return based on available information.
- e. Non-evacuating citizens may have remained in the impacted areas, and evacuated citizens will want to return as soon as possible. Upon return, they may choose to remain even if their homes are damaged or destroyed.

2. Access control and public re-entry are separate, distinct actions or operations.

a. Access Control

(1) General

(a) Access control is an attempt to manage access to an area by time and defined groups (e.g. – responders, businesses, general public, etc.).

(b) Access controls are designated locally, and resourced internally or augmented by other agencies.

(2) The levels of Access Control are:

(a) No Access

[1] The area is too dangerous because of a known or suspected danger, or because no information is available about the conditions in the area.

[2] Access is limited to only personnel necessary to conduct an evaluation of the area.

(b) Restricted Access

[1] The agency having jurisdiction over the area determines who is or is not authorized to enter the area.

[2] Access to the area is limited to personnel, agencies or organizations necessary to address the issues or conditions preventing the return of the population (e.g., utility and infrastructure repair teams, emergency responders, etc.).

(c) Open Access

[1] There are no restrictions on access to the area.

b. Public Re-entry

(1) Re-entry occurs when the general population returns to the impacted area following an evacuation.

(2) The terms used to describe to the public the message regarding return (re-entry) are:

(a) Too Dangerous to Return

[1] Conditions in the area are unsafe for the return of the public.

[2] Traffic control measures are in place to control and restrict access.

(b) Limited Return

[1] The area is unsafe for the return of the public, but the situation allows for limited visits for specific purposes.

[2] Traffic control and security measures are in place to control access.

(c) Safe to Return

[1] The area is safe for the public to return.

[2] Traffic control and security measures are in place to assist the return of the population.

3. Responsibilities of Jasper County

a. Conduct Response and Initial Recovery (short-term) operations to include access control as required. Re-entry may occur at any time during these operations.

b. Establish access control procedures and public re-entry policies and procedures. These policies and procedures should be coordinated with adjacent counties as necessary.

c. Inform the State EOC of access control status and desired public message by area.

COOP/COG

Continuity of Operations

Alternate EOC

1. Primary Emergency Operations Center:

The Jasper County Emergency Operations Center is the facility from which the county's response to emergencies is directed and controlled. It is the designated headquarters for the Jasper County Director of Emergency Services when they are directing county response to disasters. The EOC is staffed by representatives of county agencies and other personnel as required. The coordination of a county response will come under the direction of the Jasper County Emergency Services Director with policy-level guidance provided by County Council.

2. Alternate Emergency Operations Center:

Jasper County has designated the Jasper County Council Building as the alternate EOC location. The facility is capable of limited support operations.

Essential Communications Plan

The Jasper County Essential Communications Plan is located under ESF 2: Communications.

Continuity of Government

Succession of Authority

Continuity of Government and the direction of emergency operations are essential. The following positions are considered critical and must be filled. In the event the primary individual is unavailable, the next person on the list will fill the position.

1. Jasper County Council Chairman
2. Other councilmen in order of seniority
3. Jasper County Administrator
4. Director of Emergency Services

Delegations of Emergency Authority

Sections 25-1-420 and 25-1-450, SC Code of Laws, establishes 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.

Emergency Actions

1. The Jasper 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. The head of each department has designated an individual as the emergency point of contact for that ESF.
2. Immediate emergency action response to ensure continuity of government direction and control, human services, economic affairs, communications, energy, transportation, and law and public safety may require the following:
 - a. Relocation of the seat of government from current location.
 - b. Replacing primary officials with alternates if they are unable to fulfill their responsibilities.
 - c. Relocation of vital records to sites less vulnerable to ensure greater safety and survival.
 - Vital records include birth, death, marriage, and divorce certificates.
 - Location of Vital Records is TBD at the time of this publication.

Preservation of Records

1. In order to provide normal government operations following an emergency or disaster, essential records (i.e., vital statistics, deeds, corporation papers, operational plans, resource data, authorities, personnel and payroll rosters, succession lists, supplies and equipment lists, laws, charters, and financial records) must be protected by each department or agency.
2. Heads of each agency/department are encouraged to inventory and prioritize vital records in his/her custody. Each agency retains copies to work with day to day while the master copy is preserved in a central storage facility. Each agency/department should arrange safekeeping for those records it deems important, but which were not selected for priority protection.
3. Agency personnel must have access to and be able to use these records and systems in conducting their essential functions. Plans should account for the identification and protection of vital records, systems, and data management software and equipment, to include classified or sensitive data as applicable, necessary to perform essential functions and activities, and to reconstitute

normal agency operations after the emergency. To the extent possible, agencies should regularly update duplicate records or back-up electronic files.

Protection of Government Resources

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.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Disaster response plans are based upon the principle that local authorities bear the initial responsibilities for disaster relief. Each level of government accomplishes the functions for which it is responsible, requesting assistance from the next higher level of government only after local resources have been expended and/or are clearly inadequate to cope with the effects of the disaster. In the event that information affects two or more agencies, all resources, including the military, made available to the county from outside agencies will be assigned tasks and functions by the county on a mission-type basis, but will remain under the direction and control of their parent organization.

1. Municipalities

Mayors of municipalities are responsible for the direction of emergency operations within their areas of jurisdiction and will make available to the county all resources not critical to the survival of their respective municipality. Municipal governments determine their essential requirements and apply all available local resources to their own needs before requesting support or assistance from the county. Municipalities also provide local coordination for resources furnished from outside agencies in response to requests for assistance and make available to county government for employment in other areas such local forces and resources as local capability will permit.

2. Jasper County Government

The county government will support disaster operations of the municipalities with county resources only after all local resources have been used or are inadequate to handle the situation. All resources, including the military, made available to the county from outside agencies will be assigned tasks and functions by the county on a mission type basis, but will remain under the direction and control of their parent organization. Each county office, department, agency, service, etc., will coordinate as appropriate to ensure efficient utilization of all resources made available to it, and is responsible for annual maintenance of their assigned ESFs. County government will also assume responsibility for direction of combined emergency operations in

areas where municipal capability has broken down or does not exist, or when the nature or magnitude of a disaster is such that county government direction of operations is required for effective response.

All Jasper County Emergency Response Agencies utilize the Incident Command System to direct emergency response activities. Jasper County recognizes the use of the ICS is critical when multiple agencies or jurisdictions are required to mitigate an emergency. Utilization of the ICS in Jasper County ensures that information from the incident scene is communicated to the EOC. More information pertaining to the Incident Command System is provided in Section IV, Concept of Operations.

3. State Government

State agencies will support county emergency operations only after all local resources have been expended and/or are clearly inadequate to handle the situation. State support will be provided on a mission type basis, as deemed appropriate by the Governor and as provided for in the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan.

4. Federal Government

The federal government will provide support upon request in accordance with the Federal Response Plan (FRP). Federal assistance provided under the FRP is to supplement state and local response efforts. Federal agency representatives will coordinate with the Federal Coordinating Officer and the affected state to identify specific federal response requirements and will provide federal response assistance based on state identified priorities.

5. Other Supporting Organizations

- a. American Red Cross (ARC) – Augments Mass Care.
- b. The Salvation Army -- Augments Mass Care.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

1. County Government

Jasper County Office of Emergency Services will maintain/establish specific plan ESFs for the county offices, departments, agencies, services, etc. Immediately following any activity that tests or exercises this plan, each participating county office, department, agency, and service will provide a detailed critique of all operations observed with the objective of improving upon the county-wide response capability. Each county office, department, agency, and service will establish procedures to annually review, update, and improve such plans, procedures, and checklists. A specific priority in the review process is to address the peculiar needs of special populations, especially the institutionalized, the mobility impaired, non-English-speaking persons, the handicapped, and the elderly. These particular requirements exist in the areas of alerting and warning, evacuation, and lodging or sheltering.

2. County Council

The Jasper County Council, the legislative branch of government, has overall responsibility for policy decisions affecting the pre-disaster activities, disaster response operations, and recovery operations of all county offices, departments, agencies, services, etc., and the coordination of emergency support to the municipalities and other resources made available to the county.

3. County Administrator

The Jasper County Administrator, the executive branch of government, is responsible to the County Council and functions as their representative. They represent the County Council while directing and supervising all activities of county government during the pre-disaster, disaster, and recovery phases of operations.

4. Jasper County Director of Emergency Services

The Director of Jasper County Emergency Services Agency is responsible to the County Manager for coordinating the activities of county government and in assisting the municipalities, industry, and the public during disasters. They coordinate the operations of county government in implementing the emergency orders and decisions of the County Council. In addition, they are responsible for:

- a. Development and publication of ESFs in conformity with this plan so that all facilities, equipment, manpower, and other resources available to the county are immediately used to prevent or minimize damage to persons or property, and to provide for the protection and restoration of government services and public

utilities necessary for the public's health, safety, and welfare; maintenance of the plan and ensuring necessary changes and revisions to the plan are prepared, coordinated, published, and distributed.

- b. Preparation, staffing, activation, and operation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Development of an all-hazards monitoring and reporting SOP to keep the EOC abreast of the situation.
- c. Development of an effective system or procedure for communicating and disseminating warnings, official information, orders, and instructions from county government to the public in emergencies.
- d. Organizing, manning, training, and equipping an effective radiological monitoring system and developing a plan for operating the system.
- e. Coordinating the establishment of a shelter system and maintaining current and correct facility survey database by timely reporting deletions and changes of address to S.C. Emergency Preparedness Division.
- f. Organizing, manning, training, and equipping an effective system for responding to hazardous materials accidents.
- g. Coordinating the recruitment and training of volunteer personnel and organizations to augment the personnel and facilities of the county for disaster preparedness purposes.
- h. Maintaining liaison with state and federal authorities and authorities of other nearby political subdivisions to ensure the most effective operation of the County Emergency Operations Plan.
- i. Requesting assistance from the State of South Carolina when deemed necessary.
- j. Coordinating and maintaining working relationships with industry and volunteer groups and organizations to develop emergency plans and capabilities in support of the County Emergency Operations Plan.

5. Communications Officer

The County Communications Officer is responsible for the development, implementation, and maintenance of the Emergency Communications System. Maintenance of the system includes developing emergency measures to protect radio equipment.

6. Warning

The Jasper County 911 Center will coordinate with all appropriate departments/agencies and organizations to ensure warning readiness in time of a man-made or natural disaster or emergency. In the event of an imminent or actual disaster, Jasper County 911 will initiate actions to warn county agencies and municipalities within the county by all means necessary. The Jasper County E911 Center is responsible for maintaining a backup warning capability and disseminating warning information pertinent to severe weather conditions, natural and manmade disasters, and a hostile attack to the local warning points and throughout the county.

7. Public and Emergency Information

The Public Information Officer is responsible for the assembly, preparation, and dissemination of public and emergency information.

8. Law Enforcement

The Jasper County Sheriff's Office is responsible for maintaining law and order throughout the county, and coordinating all law enforcement resources made available to the county. The South Carolina Department of Public Safety is responsible for the traffic control routes during an evacuation.

9. Fire and Rescue Service

The Jasper County Fire Chief is responsible for coordinating the utilization of all county fire fighting resources and other firefighting resources made available to the county. The Jasper County Sheriff's Office is responsible for assisting the Jasper County Fire Service with search and rescue missions.

10. Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

The Jasper County Director of Emergency Services is responsible for coordinating all health and medical resources and facilities throughout the county to provide for the health, medical, mental health, sanitation, and mortuary needs of the public. In conjunction with the County Coroner, coordinates the care of mass fatalities and the maintenance of records during emergencies.

11. Emergency Medical Service

Jasper County Emergency Services is responsible for coordinating ambulance missions and the transportation and first aid of victims.

12. Mass Care

The Jasper County Director of Social Services is responsible for the coordination of mass care, which is comprised of government and non-government agencies and provides for the needs of the populace of Jasper County.

13. Transportation Service

The County School Transportation Director, reporting to the Jasper County Public Works Department, is the Chief of Transportation Service and is responsible for providing vehicles and drivers from county resources, for transporting personnel and materials required to meet the needs of the county, and for coordinating the utilization of all transportation resources made available to the county.

14. Engineering and Public Works

The Jasper County Director of Engineering Services is responsible to the Director of Emergency Services for the removal of debris and obstacles from transportation routes, waterways, and from public and privately-owned lands when determined to be in the public interest. Assists, upon request, in the repair and restoration of public utilities and critical facilities. Coordinates with the South Carolina Department of Transportation in the repair and maintenance of critical highways and bridges within the county.

15. Supply and Procurement

The Jasper County Purchasing Agent is responsible for requisitioning, procuring and issuing specialized equipment, medical supplies, food, fuel and materials necessary to relieve suffering and to make emergency repairs in disaster situations.

16. Radiological Officer

The State Radiological Officer is responsible for establishing systems to minimize the effects of radiation on personnel and resources. Assists and coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies in determining the procedures for decontamination following a radiological incident, accident, or nuclear attack.

17. Damage Assessment

The Jasper County Tax Assessor is responsible for organizing a damage assessment capability for determining the extent of damages resulting from natural or man-made disasters or war.

18. County Treasurer

The Jasper County Treasurer is responsible for advising the county government concerning financial matters in support of disaster operations.

19. County Attorney

The Jasper County Attorney is responsible for advising the county government concerning legal aspects pertaining to emergency planning and operations.

20. Voluntary Organizations

- a. Coordinate with government agencies to ensure a broad and comprehensive coverage of assistance and relief during emergencies.
- b. Provide and coordinate relief not provided by government on a complementary and supplementary basis.

- c. Develop mutual aid agreements and memoranda of understanding of duties and areas of responsibility to be performed during emergencies.

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES MATRIX

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION	PRIMARY & SUPPORTING AGENCIES
ESF-1, Transportation	<p>Primary: Jasper County Public Works Department- Engineering</p> <p>Supporting: Town of Ridgeland Water & Sewer City of Hardeeville Public Works Jasper County School District Transportation Department South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) Ridgeland-Claude Dean Airport Commission</p>
ESF-2, Communications	<p>Primary: Jasper County 911 Center Director</p> <p>Supporting: Jasper County Office of Emergency Services Jasper County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)</p>
ESF-3, Public Works and Engineering	<p>Primary: Jasper County Office of Emergency Services</p> <p>Supporting: Jasper County Engineering Services Jasper County Assessor's Office Town of Ridgeland Water & Sewer City of Hardeeville Public Works Beaufort/Jasper Water and Sewer Authority Palmetto Electric Cooperative Dominion Energy (Formerly SCANA) South Carolina Department of Transportation SC Department of Health and Environmental Control</p>
ESF-4, Firefighting	<p>Primary: Jasper County Office of Emergency Services- Fire Rescue</p> <p>Supporting: Town of Ridgeland Fire City of Hardeeville Fire Levy Fire Department</p>

<p>ESF-5, Information and Planning</p>	<p>Primary: Jasper County Office of Emergency Services</p> <p>Supporting: Jasper County Assessor's Office Jasper County 911 Center Director City of Hardeeville Planning and Development Town of Ridgeland Planning and Community Development</p>
<p>ESF-6, Mass Care</p>	<p>Primary: Jasper County Department of Social Services</p> <p>Supporting: Jasper County School District Superintendent American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter) Salvation Army of the Lowcountry South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) South Carolina Baptist Convention- Disaster Relief Jasper County Office of Emergency Services</p>
<p>ESF-7, Finance/ Resource Support</p>	<p>Primary: Jasper County Financial and Administrative Services Department</p> <p>Supporting: Jasper County Office of Emergency Services Town of Ridgeland Finance, HR, and Risk Management Department City of Hardeeville Finance Department</p>
<p>ESF-8, Health/Medical Services</p>	<p>Primary: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC)</p> <p>Supporting: Jasper County Office of Emergency Services (OES) Jasper County Department of Social Services Jasper County Coroner Lowcountry Healthcare Coalition Coastal Carolina Medical Center (CCMC)</p>
<p>ESF-9, Search and Rescue</p>	<p>Primary: Jasper County Office of Emergency Services- Fire Rescue</p> <p>Supporting:</p>

	<p>Jasper County Sheriff's Office SC Department of Natural Resources Private/Volunteer Agencies</p>
ESF-10, Hazardous Materials	<p>Primary: Jasper County Office of Emergency Services- Fire Rescue</p> <p>Supporting: SC DHEC Hilton Head/Bluffton Regional Hazardous Materials Team Jasper County Public Works Engineering Services SC Department of Transportation Town of Ridgeland Fire Department City of Hardeeville Fire Department Private Industries</p>
ESF-11, Food Services	<p>Primary: Jasper County Department of Social Services</p> <p>Supporting: Jasper County School District Jasper County Office of Emergency Services South Carolina Baptist Convention- Disaster Relief The Salvation Army of the Lowcountry American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)</p>
ESF-12, Energy and Utilities	<p>Primary: Jasper County Office of Emergency Services</p> <p>Supporting: Jasper County Public Works Engineering Services Dominion Energy (Formerly SCANA) Palmetto Electric Cooperative Santee Cooper</p>
ESF-13, Law Enforcement	<p>Primary: Jasper County Sheriff's Office</p> <p>Supporting: Ridgeland Police Department Hardeeville Police Department SC Department of Public Safety SC Department of Highway Patrol SC Department of Natural Resources State Law Enforcement Division SC National Guard Jasper County Detention Center</p>

<p>ESF-14, Volunteer Services</p>	<p>Primary: Jasper County Office of Emergency Services</p> <p>Supporting: American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter) Jasper County Department of Social Services The Salvation Army of the Lowcountry South Carolina Baptist Convention- Disaster Relief Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)/Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) Jasper County Department of Parks and Recreation</p>
<p>ESF-15, Military Support</p>	<p>Primary: Military Liaison Officer</p> <p>Supporting: Jasper County Office of Emergency Services SC State Guard SC National Guard (SCNG)</p>
<p>ESF-16, Evacuation Traffic Mgmt.</p>	<p>Primary: South Carolina Department of Public Safety</p> <p>Supporting: Jasper County Sheriff's Office Hardeeville Police department Ridgeland Police Department Jasper County School District Jasper County Department of Social Services Jasper County OES</p>
<p>ESF-17, Animal Emergency Response</p>	<p>Primary: Jasper County Sheriff's Office- Animal Control</p> <p>Supporting: Jasper County OES American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) Jasper Animal Rescue Mission Humane Society of the Lowcountry Clemson University Livestock Poultry Health</p>
<p>ESF-18, Reserved</p>	
<p>ESF-19, Reserved</p>	
<p>ESF-20, Special Medical Needs</p>	<p>Primary: SC Department of Health and Environmental Control</p> <p>Supporting: American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)</p>

	Jasper County Department of Social Services Coastal Carolina Medical Center (CCMC)
ESF-21, Reserved	
ESF-22, Reserved	
ESF-23, Reserved	
ESF-24, Reserved	
ESF-25, Specific Impact Hazards	Varies Dependent on Hazard; See ESF 25.

DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

General

Once the County EOC is activated, the JCOES Director, as authorized by the County Administrator, is responsible for the direction, control, and coordination of emergency management activities in Jasper County. The execution of these activities will be conducted through the County EOC.

Policy Group

Jasper County has a loosely organized Policy Group which provides executive-level policies relating to the emergency response and promotes and enhances multi-jurisdictional coordination. This group may be comprised of members from the following roles:

- County Council
- County Administrator
- Municipal Administrators
- Municipal Mayors
- County Attorney
- County Sheriff

INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION (INTELLIGENCE)

SITUATION REPORTS

1. When the EOC is open, Situation Reports (SITREPS) will be produced for each operational period. The EOC Manager will set the operational period which is usually 12 hours. The initial SITREP will be completed within an hour after activation. Additional SITREPS will coincide with the EOC Briefings.
2. Each EOC position will provide input to the SITREP.
3. Once the SITREP is reviewed and approved by the EOC Manager, it will be sent to the SEOC.

BRIEFINGS

1. Upon EOC activation, the EOC Manager will conduct a briefing that will detail the situation, provide guidance, and outline the objectives for the operational period.
2. Once the EOC is operational, the EOC Manager will conduct situational briefings. Briefing times will be determined at the beginning of the activation and will be based on the type and speed of the incident. All EOC positions will be expected to give an update of their priority issues and any unresolved issues they have.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

1. In the event of an emergency or disaster, the EOC Manager will closely monitor the situation, receive information from the Jasper County OES Director and disseminate timely written and verbal information to the public. The EOC Manager will utilize all available media sources to include radio, television, the internet, social media, and any other sources that are feasible.

2. The primary purpose of public information is to provide information to the citizens of Jasper County regarding the emergency or disaster and how it impacts the community. This information includes warning citizens of impending danger, the status of active emergencies and disasters, pertinent information regarding evacuation, re-entry, and recovery efforts. This information will also tell citizens what they need to do to ensure their safety.
3. The Public Information operation will include the EOC Manager and will be supplemented with additional staff which may include Jasper County OES staff and from other county departments.
4. See ESF 15 (Public Information) of the Jasper County EOP.

ALERT AND NOTIFICATION

1. Jasper County OES Staff is on call 24-7 and maintains several methods of communication for alert and notification. This includes cell phones with email and text capability, CodeRED, home or personal cell phones, and radios.
2. Local first responders can request assistance by contacting E-911. The E-911 dispatcher will contact Jasper County OES.
3. E-911 will notify Jasper County OES for the following situations:
 - a. HazMat incidents
 - b. Search and rescue operations
 - c. Events that require an evacuation
 - d. Terrorist or perceived terrorist events
 - e. Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) incidents and bomb threats
 - f. Severe weather events resulting in injury to persons or damage to property
 - g. Any incident that has the potential for generating significant public interest
 - h. Any incident that has or could result in extensive loss of life and/or property
4. When called to an incident and additional resources are needed, Jasper County OES is responsible for coordinating agencies.
5. South Carolina state law requires all emergency management agencies to report specific events to the State Warning Point in Columbia as they happen.

WARNING

The ability to warn the public of impending danger or orders of evacuation is a priority in any emergency operation. There are many ways to communicate emergency messages, including:

1. E-911
2. Emergency Alert System (EAS)
3. National Alert Warning System (NAWS)
4. CodeRED
5. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)
6. Nixle

ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

GENERAL

1. A large scale emergency or disaster will place great demands on the resources of the County. Distribution of required resources may be made more difficult by the emergency itself. Assistance from the State may be requested if resources are not available within the County.
2. Voluntary organizations provide an excellent resource to support logistical and administrative disaster response and recovery.
3. Coordination between the Jasper County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the State is essential for an effective logistical, financial, and administrative response.
4. The County, local, and State governments and agencies will conduct administrative and financial procedures in accordance with existing laws, rules, and regulations.

PERSONNEL

1. County Staff

When the EOP is implemented, all county resources available to respond to and facilitate recovery from a disaster. Personnel may be tasked to accomplish a mission outside their normal area of responsibility. County Departments should maintain staffing rosters for these events. The roster may include:

- A. EOC Staff – Pre-identified staff to work in the EOC during an emergency or disaster.
- B. Essential Staff – Staff that would maintain their normal work function during an emergency or disaster.
- C. Non-Essential Staff – Employees that could be re-assigned to emergency operations during an emergency or disaster.

2. If additional personnel resources are needed, they can be requested through:

- Mutual Aid Agreements with other counties or municipalities
- Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement
- State resources through the SEOC
- National Guard
- Contractors
- Volunteers
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

If additional personnel are brought in to assist in managing the disaster, care must be given to ensuring liability, pay, and sustainment issues are addressed properly prior to their arrival.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

1. Expenditures of county money for emergency operations will be conducted in accordance with county ordinances. In addition, state and federal money may become available to assist in the disaster effort. Accounting for the expenditures of the federal, state, and county money will be subject to audits, both internally and externally.
2. Individual departments are responsible for collection, reporting, and maintenance of records documenting disaster costs. The County Finance Director will provide specific documentation to the Office of the County Administrator and Department Heads on an annual basis and upon EOC activation.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

OVERALL PLANNING PROCESS

- a) This plan is the principal source of documentation concerning the county's emergency management activities. This plan is revised annually. This version of the Plan is a complete rewrite, and therefore does not document all changes made from the previous version. This EOP has been organized to align with the State EOP Review Tool.
- b) The Jasper County OES Director will coordinate the efforts of all responsible departments and agencies for plan development and timely update/revision. As a minimum, this plan will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis. Such reviews will be administered by the Jasper County OES in cooperation with each assigned ESF primary responsible agency. All organizations that have emergency-oriented missions or support roles are required to prepare supporting documentation (i.e. standard operating procedures).
- c) Following each emergency, Jasper County OES will conduct after-action activities to identify problems or areas requiring corrective actions. Steps will be taken to address any problem identified and to ensure current policy and procedures are implemented to effectively address identified issues.

ASSIGNMENT OF PLANNING RESPONSIBILITIES

All managers of Jasper County offices, departments, agencies, services, etc., are responsible to the County Administrator for directing and controlling the emergency operations of their respective agencies in the implementation of emergency orders and decisions of the county council. In addition, they are each responsible for:

1. Annually developing or reviewing and testing (in coordination with Jasper County Office of Emergency Management) the required Emergency Operations Plan ESF, Appendix, and Checklists or SOPs in conformance with this plan.
2. Coordinating with other agencies before, during, and after an emergency or disaster to ensure the most effective utilization of personnel and resources.

3. The recruiting and training of volunteer personnel and/or agencies to augment their agencies for emergency management purposes.
4. Staffing and operating their agency in the Emergency Operations Center whenever it is activated.
5. Maintaining a current agency key personnel alert notification roster and necessary communications systems to perform the alert.
6. Maintaining a current agency resource list.
7. Developing mutual aid agreements with like agencies of adjoining counties or political subdivisions.
8. Administratively and logistically supporting other agencies to the maximum extent possible.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

LEGAL BASIS FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

- A. State code
- B. South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan
- C. Federal Response Plan, as amended
- D. Presidential Decision Directive #39
- E. Local Emergency Operations Plans

REFERENCE MATERIALS

[State of South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan](#)

[State of South Carolina Hurricane Plan](#)

[Lowcountry Council of Government's \(LCOG\) Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan](#)

[Jasper County Emergency Services](#)

[PDD/NSC 39: U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism](#)

[United States Census Bureau- American Fact Finder](#)

[City-Data.com](#)

ANNEX A: EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

ESF 1: TRANSPORTATION

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Public Works Engineering

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Town of Ridgeland Water & Sewer
- City of Hardeeville Public Works
- Jasper County School District Transportation Department
- South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT)
- Ridgeland-Claude Dean Airport Commission

INTRODUCTION:

The county's emergency responsibility will primarily include coordinating and providing transportation infrastructure repair in the event of damaged roads, bridges, runways, etc. within in the county and to provide transportation assets, to include processing all transportation requests from state agencies and local government. Furthermore, ESF-1 will collect and provide transportation damage assessment information.

PURPOSE:

- To maintain awareness of and provide transportation infrastructure essential to emergency response
- To temporarily replace or augment transportation access affected by hazards
- To ensure that, when appropriate, Jasper County is reimbursed for all transportation-related costs incurred as an effect of the incident.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The Jasper County Engineering Services Director is responsible for developing, coordinating, and maintaining the ESF-1 SOPs outlining:

1. Requirements such as inspecting county bridges and roads, moving supplies, equipment, and personnel;
2. Procedures for maintaining and reporting transportation infrastructure;
3. Transportation resource lists;

4. Driver status and availability lists.

B. The Jasper County Engineering Services Director is responsible for coordinating with all appropriate departments/agencies and organizations to ensure continual operational readiness.

C. The Jasper County Engineering Services department is responsible for the implementation and administration of emergency transportation services to support the emergency operations of Jasper County.

D. The Jasper County Engineering Services Director is responsible for ensuring essential immediate transportation needs are identified and actions are taken to provide for these needs. Also, the Director is expected to anticipate continuing needs for transportation services and estimate future transportation capabilities.

E. The Jasper County Engineering Services Director is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and annual testing of this ESF.

ESF ACTIONS

The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. Maintain current inventories of transportation facilities and equipment available at the county level of operations.
2. Maintain directories of all commercial and industrial transportation assets and transportation facilities within the county.
3. Establish and maintain a liaison with the state and federal government.
4. Plan for supporting all types of evacuation(s) to include suspension of state highway construction and maintenance, lane reversal on evacuation routes, and Department of Public Safety/Highway Patrol traffic management plans and operations.
5. Estimate logistical requirements (e.g., personnel, supplies and equipment, facilities, and communications). Conduct planning activities and exercises, as required.
6. Exercise, as required, appropriate actions to include civil transportation priorities and allocations.
7. Develop and maintain electronic and paper maps that can be displayed in the EOC to show road closures, evacuation routes, and damaged bridges.
8. Maintain awareness of changes in federal policy regarding documentation requirements for work performed and policies regarding reimbursement.

B. Response

1. Identify and obtain required resources. Prioritize and allocate available supporting resources.
2. Maintain situational awareness on and report the locations of possible damaged areas, degree of damage, and other available information to the Jasper County EOC.
3. Determine the most viable, available transportation networks to, from, and within the disaster area, coordinate with law enforcement in the regulation and use of transportation networks as appropriate.
4. Coordinate emergency information for public release through the EOC Manager.

C. Recovery

1. Continue to render transportation support when and where required as long as emergency conditions exist.
2. Coordinate the repair and restoration of transportation infrastructure.
3. Ensure, to the greatest extent possible, that Jasper County submits all eligible work performed under ESF-1 for reimbursement.
4. Return to normal day-to-day operations.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County Engineering Services

1. Coordinate the emergency transport of material and equipment.
2. Provide inspections of County roads and bridges to determine damage and safety.
3. Remove debris and wreckage from roads and bridges.
4. Designate usable county roads and bridges.
5. Provide temporary repair of damaged County roads and bridges, if possible.
6. Establish and/or maintain evacuation routes as directed by EOC.
7. Provide road block barricades, signs, and flaggers as requested.
8. Coordinate public information releases with the EOC Manager.
9. Provide fuel storage.
10. Repair equipment.
11. Provide sand and gravel.
12. Provide trucks and drivers to transport debris and wreckage.
13. Provide flood control support.
14. Coordinate drainage activities.
15. Coordinate with private contractors and suppliers.
16. Recommend priorities for restoration of local streets and roads.
17. Assign transportation resources.
18. Arrange for emergency fuel sources.
19. Arrange for vehicle maintenance and support.

20. Provide record keeping of expenses incurred under emergency conditions.
21. Request supplemented resources from the State EOC if local emergency capabilities are exceeded.

B. Municipal Public Works Departments

1. Provide transportation resources and support as requested and available.

C. Jasper County School District Transportation Department

1. Coordinate the provision of District transportation assets, to include buses and bus drivers, to assist in meeting emergency transportation needs.

D. South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT)

1. Provide a liaison within the Jasper County EOC when requested by Jasper County Engineering Services or the EOC Manager
2. Coordinate with County ESF-1 staff to provide transportation resources and support as requested and available.

E. Ridgeland-Claude Dean Airport Commission

1. Provide transportation resources and support as requested and available.

AIRPORT ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS

The Ridgeland-Claude Dean Aeronautics Commission will keep the EOC informed of the airport's status. It is critical that the airport be returned to an operational status as soon as possible following a disaster. The Commission, based on local information and operational considerations, will control the cessation and resumption of airport operations in accordance with Air Ops SOP's. The airport is uncontrolled, meaning there are no routine ground communications. Runway lights are activated through standard known radio frequencies and a "keying sequence."

Air operations may be used for SAR, transportation of personnel and equipment, evacuation, damage assessment, airborne command and control, and inspection tours of damaged areas. Agencies providing air resources will coordinate with the Air Ops Director for full utilization of airframes and crews.

Airport Information:

- Ridgeland-Claude Dean Airport (attended but uncontrolled daylight to dark)
- Identification Code: 3J1
- Elevation: 79'
- Lat. N 32-29-33.673

- Long. W 80-59-32.389
- (843) 726-7724
- High intensity runway lights
- Main Airport Runners: 2692' X 70' asphalt

ESF 2: COMMUNICATIONS

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County 911 Center Director

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services
- Jasper County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

INTRODUCTION

Jasper County will provide communication support of equipment and personnel essential to coordinate and disseminate information before, during and after an impending or actual disaster situation.

PURPOSE

To provide a means of defining, specifying, and performing the functions of communication and warning through coordination with the Public Works Department, Law Enforcement, Fire Service, Emergency Medical Service, and the Jasper County Public Information Officer to alert citizens and minimize loss of life and property in the event of an emergency or disaster.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The Jasper County 911 Center Director will develop, coordinate, and maintain the ESF-2 SOPs outlining:

1. List of county-wide communication information systems;
2. Equipment operating responsibilities;
3. Frequency lists;
4. Procedures for notification of key personnel;
5. Public alert methods and means;
6. Types, locations, and coverage of warning devices;
7. Procedures for special warning locations (e.g., schools, hospitals, public assembly areas, etc.);

8. System for HAZMAT procedures to notify county of incident;
9. Procedures for warning hearing impaired and non-English speaking persons; (
10. Assisting in the development of ESF-25, Dam Failure Preparedness/Flooding Attachment (Attachment D).

B. The ESF-2 representative will coordinate with all appropriate departments/agencies and organizations to ensure communications readiness in time of a man-made or natural disaster.

C. In the event of an imminent or actual emergency/disaster, the ESF-2 representative will initiate actions appropriate to the functions of communications. Every effort will be made to support local equipment and personnel needs when requested and to integrate local resources when appropriate to a regional or statewide response.

D. Jasper County OES radios shall be used to provide emergency coordinating communications capability. Advisories may be received from the National Weather Service (NWS), other county EOCs, State EOC, email, and telephone.

E. Contact between the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC), Jasper County OES, and other emergency management organizations shall be maintained.

F. Jasper County personnel and facilities shall be organized and exercised to provide centralized communications on a 24-hour basis.

G. Agreements and contracts shall be made to ensure equipment and system maintenance is available on a 24-hour basis. Alternate communications systems shall be maintained and tested for use in the event the existing county systems are damaged and rendered inoperable. See the Essential Communications Plan for more detail.

H. The Jasper County 911 Center Director is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and annual testing of this ESF.

ESF ACTIONS

Operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. Recruit, train, and designate radio operators and dispatchers to operate communications equipment.
2. Provide reliable links for disaster communications with state and local government agencies.
3. Participate in tests and exercises to evaluate the county and municipal government emergency response capability.

4. Maintain normal day-to-day operations and systems tests.
5. Routinely review procedures and test capability to perform community alert notifications.

B. Response

1. Maintain constant two-way communication with all appropriate Jasper County and state emergency services.
2. Provide capability for responsible officials to receive emergency information and communicate decisions.
3. Maintain routine day-to-day operations as capabilities allow.
4. Implement procedures to warn the public, including hearing impaired and non-English-speaking persons.

C. Recovery

1. Arrange for alternate communication systems to replace systems that are inoperative due to damage from disasters.
2. Maintain or restore contact with the other Emergency Operations Center and county emergency management/preparedness organizations, as capabilities allow.
3. Maintain or restore contact with all appropriate emergency operations services.
4. Resume normal day-to-day operations as capabilities allow.

D. Communication System

The Jasper County OES has a communications plan on file that provides details on agency capabilities, locations, radio frequencies, and contact information.

During an emergency or disaster, Jasper County will utilize a number of communication systems, based on the situation. The primary and backup systems are outlined below:

1. Commercial Telephone System. One of the primary means of communication will be the commercial telephone system, including landlines and cellular service.
2. VHF. The VHF Radio System is a primary Emergency Medical Services radio net within Jasper County. During emergencies or disasters, this system will be utilized by EMS and used for communication with Hampton County.
3. 800 MHz system. Law Enforcement, Emergency Management, and fire services use the 800 megahertz radio system. This system supports statewide communications ability with all other public safety and other government agencies using 800 MHz radio systems. This system is the primary emergency services communication method.
4. Local Government Radio (LGR). The LGR system is a state controlled radio system. The Signal Operating Instructions (SOI) are located in the OES Office.

5. Telephone Device for the Deaf (TDD). A TDD is located in the Jasper County E911 Center. It will be utilized to provide information to those who are unable to use commercial telephone service.
6. Internet Routed Information System (IRIS). IRIS is a system designed to pass information between county EOCs and the SEOC in Columbia. It allows for the exchange of information and for counties to make requests for additional resources. It is a password-protected site that is restricted to emergency management officials.
7. There is a mobile satellite phone and radio system located in the EOC that can be used to communicate with other county EOCs or with the State EOC.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County 911 Center Director

1. Develop and maintain appropriate plans and procedures to ensure, to the extent practicable, the integrity of emergency communications systems.
2. Develop and maintain procedures to share disaster related information with county emergency response organizations and the EOC when activated.
3. Assist with the dissemination of information and warnings as requested by the Jasper County OES Director.
4. In coordination with OES, conduct tests and exercises of the communication and warning system.

B. Jasper County OES

1. In conjunction with Jasper County 911 Center Director, coordinate the activation of communications and warning systems with local jurisdictions and surrounding counties, as appropriate.
2. Maintain the EOC in a configuration to support the warning system and efficient and effective communications.
3. Coordinate public information and instructions and media relations.

C. Jasper County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

1. As requested, implement communications and warning support and services.

ESSENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

Background: The South Carolina Department of Administration Public Safety & Information and Technology Division has requested that all Palmetto 800 users implement an Essential Communications plan. The need to conduct essential communications is intended to diminish the impacts on the statewide radio network as response operations begin to commence. This Plan was formalized and distributed on September 14, 2018.

Jasper County will be implementing the following Essential Communications plan:

Phase 1:

All Fire/Rescue agencies shall suspend use of administrative talk groups. Until the SCDAPS&IT terminates the implementation of the Essential Communications plan. Fire Rescue Divisions shall be limited to operations on JCDisp, Tac1, Tac2, CCMC Law Enforcement Agencies shall be limited to their respective talk groups: JCLAW, RPO, HPD

Should the need arise as indicated by the SCDAPS&IT to compress further; we will implement phase 2.

Phase 2:

All Fire Rescue Resources shall compress operations to the Following Talk groups: JCDISP, Tac1, and use of onboard Medic unit Cellular phones to complete encodes to Emergency Department
Law Enforcement will Compress operations down to JCLAW (All JCSO & RPD Operations) & HPD

Should SCDAPS&IT indicate that further compression is needed; we will transition in to phase 3.

Phase 3:

All Fire Rescue units shall compress operations to JCDisp. Should a working incident be declared; the incident command may utilize JCTA, SCTAC4 (Direct or Repeated mode) or a chief officer can request a Tac Channel be assigned. The on duty Communications Supervisor will contact the Palmetto 800 network operations center; and determine if the network can support expanding out a tactical talk group assignment. If granted the Communications Division will initiate dispatching additional incidents on Tac1. Law Enforcement will compress down to JCLAW. Should a working incident occur; the incident command may utilize JCTA, SCTAC4 (Direct or Repeated

mode) or a command staff officer of the requesting agency will request an additional talk group. The on-duty Communications Supervisor shall contact the Palmetto 800 network operations center and determine if an additional talk group can be assigned. Should the system be capable of supporting an additional talk group the Communications Division shall request all non-incident units move to the secondary talk group; as assigned by the on-duty Communications Supervisor.

To bring the plan into focus; it is vital that we describe the challenges the Palmetto 800 network faces. Radio traffic from the Communications Center travels from the dispatch center to the network operations center in Columbia. The network operations center receives, processes and then routes radio traffic through the network back to our three operational towers. Then the towers affiliated to our operations, then transmits the signal to the field units.

Field units broadcast to the tower. The signal is routed to TI lines to the network operations center. The Network Operations Center receives, processes the signal and routes it to the Communications Center.

Based on the potential surge in response radio traffic throughout the state the network operations center may get overloaded and busy out the field and or Dispatch center. By systematically compressing the operations of our field units and communications center; the network operations center should be able to handle the passing of our traffic. We realize that phases 2 & 3 are not ideal; however, this will aid in continuing operations of our field and Communications Division units; during extraordinary increases in response operations throughout the state.

ESF 3: PUBLIC WORK AND ENGINEERING

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Jasper County Public Works Engineering Services
- Jasper County Assessor's Office
- Town of Ridgeland Water & Sewer
- City of Hardeeville Public Works
- Beaufort/Jasper Water and Sewer Authority
- Palmetto Electric Cooperative
- Dominion Energy (Formerly SCANA)
- South Carolina Department of Transportation
- SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

INTRODUCTION:

A. Public works engineering activities include water and sewer services, including emergency supply or potable water, temporary restoration of water supply systems, providing water for firefighting and perform required radiological monitoring and decontamination operations, emergency ice, snow, and debris removal; technical expertise regarding the structural safety of damaged buildings, bridges and highways; coordination of emergency repairs to public facilities; and appropriate construction services (i.e., electrical, plumbing, soils, etc.).

B. ESF-3 will coordinate restoration of water and sewer services, debris management, potable water supplies, and engineering activities as required.

PURPOSE:

A. To establish policy, procedures, and priorities for the control and restoration of water resources and sewer facilities and to provide for coordinating immediate and

continued engineering resources, construction management, emergency contracting, and expertise following a disaster.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The Director of Emergency Services is responsible for coordinating and maintaining the ESF-3 SOPs outlining:

1. Distribution of tasks;
2. Facility restoration priority list;
3. Debris cleanup procedures;
4. Backup power;
5. Search and rescue assistance;
6. County systems for reporting damage assessments;
7. Required forms and reports;
8. Structural safety evacuation routes;
9. Public works resource list.

B. Public Works and Engineering Services

1. The South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control (SCDHEC) will provide overall guidance concerning water supply matters and will provide guidance for sewage treatment and disposal. The protection of human health will be the overriding consideration in water conservation and in treatment/disposal of sewage.
2. Coordination with all appropriate departments/agencies and organizations will be performed to ensure operational readiness in time of emergency. Each support agency is responsible for operations within the limits of their jurisdiction.
3. State program assistance (by SCDHEC) under this function shall ensure that essential water needs are identified; measures for conservation, distribution, and use of water are put in effect; and regulatory standards for the treatment and disposal of waste are maintained.
4. ESF-3 is responsible for coordinating debris management operations.

C. The Jasper County OES is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and annual testing of this ESF.

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. Plan for transportation of potable water into the disaster area if local supplies become inadequate.
2. Develop policy for conservation, distribution, and use of water.
3. Identify, locate, and stockpile chemicals to maintain potability of water supply.
4. Include in ESF-3 Standard Operating Procedures a list of agencies with debris management capabilities.
5. Maintain an inventory of equipment and supplies required to sustain emergency operations, including emergency power generators.
6. Establish operational needs for restoration of service during the emergency.
7. Develop and maintain listings of suppliers of services and products associated with these functions.
8. Establish and maintain liaisons with all agencies, counties, municipalities, and organizations supporting these functions.
9. Plan engineering, contracting, and procurement assistance for emergency debris, snow or ice clearance, demolition, public works repair, and water supply missions.
10. Establish, organize, equip and provide for support of radiological monitoring and decontamination operations.

B. Response

1. Participate in rapid damage assessment of the disaster area to determine potential workload.
2. Establish priorities to repair damaged water/sewer systems and coordinate the provision of temporary, alternate or interim sources of emergency water/sewer.
3. Identify supporting resources for such products and services as casing, pipe, pumps, valves, generators, cables, staff, and transportation to facilitate industry response to damage.
4. Administer, as needed, statutory authorities for water priorities and allocations.
5. Assist with obtaining equipment, specialized labor, and transportation to repair or restore water systems.

C. Recovery

1. Maintain coordination with all supporting agencies and organizations on operational priorities and emergency repair and restoration.
2. Coordinate, as needed, for debris management operations on public and private property.
3. Continue to monitor restoration operations when and where needed as long as necessary and until all services have been restored.
4. Return to normal day-to-day operations consistent with pre-emergency conditions.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County OES

1. Coordinate requests for resources with neighboring agencies/jurisdictions.
2. Coordinate the emergency transport of material and equipment.
3. Request supplemented resources from the State EOC if local emergency capabilities are exceeded.

B. Jasper County Engineering Services

1. Provide inspections of County roads and bridges to determine damage and safety.
2. Remove debris and wreckage from roads and bridges.
3. Designate usable county roads and bridges.
4. Provide temporary repair of damaged County roads and bridges, if possible.
5. Establish and/or maintain evacuation routes as directed by EOC or law enforcement.
6. Provide road block barricades, signs, and flaggers as requested.
7. Coordinate public information releases with the EOC Manager.
8. Provide fuel storage.
9. Repair equipment.
10. Provide sand and gravel.
11. Provide trucks and drivers to transport debris and wreckage.
12. Provide flood control support.
13. Coordinate drainage activities.
14. Coordinate with private contractors and suppliers.
15. Recommend priorities for restoration of local streets and roads.
16. Assign transportation resources.
17. Arrange for emergency fuel sources.
18. Arrange for vehicle maintenance and support.
19. Provide record keeping of expenses incurred under emergency conditions.

C. Jasper County Assessor's Office

1. Coordinate damage assessment and post disaster safety inspections of County buildings and facilities.
2. Coordinate damage assessment and post disaster safety inspections of private businesses in the County.
3. Coordinate private assessment and inspection resources.
4. Expedite permitting and required inspections based on developed priority listing.
5. Develop a list of buildings posing a threat to human safety.
6. Coordinate with the EOC and Public Information Coordinator on public information.

7. Document damages and costs, and provide necessary reports.

D. Town of Ridgeland Water & Sewer

1. Coordinate storm water and drainage needs and designs.
2. Coordinate the emergency transport of material and equipment.
3. Provide inspections of municipal roads and bridges to determine damage and safety.
4. Remove debris and wreckage from roads and bridges.
5. Designate usable municipal roads and bridges.
6. Provide temporary repair of damaged municipal roads and bridges, if possible.
7. Establish and/or maintain evacuation routes as directed by EOC or law enforcement.
8. Provide road block barricades, signs, and flaggers as requested.
9. Provide sand and gravel.
10. Provide trucks and drivers to transport debris and wreckage.
11. Provide flood control support.
12. Recommend priorities for restoration of local streets and roads.
13. Provide record keeping of expenses incurred under emergency conditions.

E. City of Hardeeville Public Works

1. Coordinate storm water and drainage needs and designs.
2. Coordinate the emergency transport of material and equipment.
3. Provide inspections of municipal roads and bridges to determine damage and safety.
4. Remove debris and wreckage from roads and bridges.
5. Designate usable municipal roads and bridges.
6. Provide temporary repair of damaged municipal roads and bridges, if possible.
7. Establish and/or maintain evacuation routes as directed by EOC or law enforcement.
8. Provide road block barricades, signs, and flaggers as requested.
9. Provide sand and gravel.
10. Provide trucks and drivers to transport debris and wreckage.
11. Provide flood control support.
12. Recommend priorities for restoration of local streets and roads.
13. Provide record keeping of expenses incurred under emergency conditions.

F. Beaufort/Jasper Water and Sewer Authority

1. Provide resources and support as requested and available.

G. Palmetto Electric Cooperative

1. Provide resources and support as requested and available.

H. Dominion Energy (Formerly SCANA)

1. Provide resources and support as requested and available.

I. South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT)

1. Provide resources and support as requested and available.

J. SCDHEC

1. Assess and make recommendations for environmental damage to streams, bluffs, shore lines, and river banks.
2. Review repair, reconstruction, and replacement of structures for compliance with building, land use, and environmental regulations.
3. Coordinate inspections of septic systems.
4. Coordinate safety of food and water supplies.
5. Provide for testing of wells and water supplies.

ESF 4: FIRE SERVICE

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services- Fire Rescue

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Town of Ridgeland Fire
- City of Hardeeville Fire
- Levy Fire Department

INTRODUCTION:

The Jasper County Fire Service is responsible for the implementation and administration of all county fire fighting programs, mutual aid agreements, and participation in this function related to emergency or natural disaster assistance. The South Carolina Forestry Commission is responsible for the development, implementation, and administration of all state wildfire programs, mutual aid agreements, and participation in this function as related to wildfire emergency or natural disaster assistance.

PURPOSE:

To provide a coordinated application of county resources for structural and wildfire suppression. Each of the 4 Fire Departments comprising the Jasper County Fire Service has the capability to respond to structural firefighting incidents and to assist with HAZMAT and EMS responses.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Jasper County Fire Service in coordination and conjunction with the S.C. Forestry Commission will coordinate and maintain the ESF-4 SOPs outlining:

1. Search and rescue procedures;
2. Radiological monitoring procedures;
3. Fire Service resource list.

B. Utilization of the Incident Command System will be performed to coordinate with all appropriate departments/agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. A Unified Command will be used for multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional incidents. A fire liaison will be established in the EOC to coordinate communications from the Incident Command Post to the EOC.

C. The State Forester will coordinate all wildfire suppression from the S.C. Forestry Commission Headquarters. A designated Forestry Commission SERT member will provide wildfire status and information at the Jasper County EOC.

D. Fire situation reports for the affected area(s) will be directed to the Jasper County Office of Emergency Services (OES), Jasper County Fire Chief, or SC Forestry Representative. The Jasper County Office of Emergency Services (OES) or SC Forestry Representative will:

1. Implement intrastate mutual aid compacts as necessary.
2. Monitor wildfire suppression activities of local Forestry Commission units and firefighting activities of the Jasper County Fire Departments.
3. Request or provide fire weather and danger forecasts to all wildfire suppression forces through the Forestry Commission communication network.
4. Coordinate employment of all available wildfire control resources when this plan is implemented and request assistance from cooperating industries, from local and state governments, and from the federal government.
5. Provide information to the Jasper County EOC.

E. Wildfire protection is the responsibility of the Forestry Commission, but may be supplemented by county government or volunteer forces, either through their own resources or by agreement with neighboring governmental entities or individual fire departments. Local fire protection organizations are responsible for requesting state support when a fire incident exceeds local capabilities.

F. The Jasper County Fire Chief is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and annual testing of this ESF.

ESF ACTIONS

In preparation for and execution of its firefighting mission, the Jasper County Fire Service will ensure:

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. Maintain normal day-to-day operations, including firefighting activity.
2. Maintain county fire and wildfire occurrence, losses, and cause factors.

3. Maintain personnel and equipment in a state of readiness appropriate to existing and anticipated emergency conditions.
4. Conduct on-going countywide fire prevention, to include public information and education activity.

B. Response

1. Maintain normal day-to-day operations insofar as possible.
2. Fight fires aggressively with appropriate resources, shifting resources from one part of the county to another as dictated by the situation.
3. Assume responsibility for coordinating all firefighting resources committed to the incident, using the Incident Command system.
4. Mop-up and patrol all fires until the Incident Commander declares that the fire is controlled.
5. Prepare and disseminate public information through the Jasper County PIO to appropriate news media.
6. Provide regular information updates to Jasper County EOC when activated during a countywide emergency.

C. Recovery

1. Resume normal day-to-day operations as soon as possible.
2. Conduct after-incident door-to-door contacts in neighborhoods that were threatened.
3. Repair equipment and replace supplies exhausted by the operation.
4. Conduct reviews of incident actions to improve future operations.

In preparation for and execution of its wildfire protection mission, the Forestry Commission will ensure:

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. Maintain normal day-to-day operations, including wildfire suppression.
2. Monitor weather and forest fuel conditions that contribute to wildfire danger.
3. Maintain county and statewide wildfire occurrence, losses, and cause factors.
4. Maintain personnel and equipment in a state of readiness appropriate to existing and anticipated wildfire activity.
5. Conduct on-going countywide wildfire prevention, to include public wildfire information and education activity.

B. Response

1. Maintain normal day-to-day operations insofar as possible.
2. Fight wildfires aggressively with appropriate resources, shifting resources from one part of the state to another as dictated by the situation.

3. Assume responsibility for coordinating all firefighting resources committed to the incident, using the Incident Command system.
4. Mop-up and patrol all wildfires until the Incident Commander declares that the wildfire is controlled.
5. Vigorously investigate wildfires; arrest and prosecute offenders as appropriate.
6. Prepare and disseminate public information through the Jasper County PIO to appropriate news media.
7. Issue Red Flag Alert warnings and State Forester's Burning Bans (S.C. Code: 48.35.50) as needed. Request Governor's Burning Ban (S.C. Code 48.31.10) as appropriate.
8. Provide regular information updates to Jasper County EOC when activated during a countywide emergency.

C. Recovery

1. Resume normal day-to-day operations as soon as possible.
2. Conduct evaluation of burned areas with regard to need for salvage and reforestation.
3. Request evaluations of wildlife habitat and watershed damage from responsible agencies if needed.
4. Conduct after-incident door-to-door contacts in neighborhoods that were threatened.
5. Repair equipment and replace supplies exhausted by the operation.
6. Conduct reviews of incident actions to improve future operations.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County Fire Chief

1. Coordinate all county fire resources.
2. Assist county fire service organizations in record keeping of expenses incurred under emergency conditions.

B. All municipal fire departments listed as supporting agencies for this ESF

Note: If an emergency occurs within the county, the Fire Department in which the emergency occurs will exercise overall authority for fire services activities and responsibilities.

1. Individual departments will provide suppression and control of fires within their respective fire protection jurisdictions and support other fire protection agencies per mutual aid agreements.
2. Establish on-scene Incident Command System.

3. Assist in warning the public of evacuations, traffic routing, and/or traffic control, when possible.
4. Support Jasper County Fire Department in providing medical response.
5. Provide record keeping of transportation expenses incurred under emergency conditions.
6. Support recovery efforts as requested by the EOC.
7. Establish communication links with law enforcement agencies and the EOC for coordination of warning and evacuation functions.
8. Provide temporary power and emergency lighting at emergency scenes when needed.

C. SC Forestry Service

1. Provide suppression and control of wildland fires within respective fire protection jurisdictions.
2. Establish or integrate into on-scene Incident Command System as applicable.
3. Establish communication links with fire service agencies, law enforcement agencies and the EOC for coordination of fire suppression activities and needed resources.
4. Support recovery efforts as requested by the EOC.
5. Provide record keeping of transportation expenses incurred under emergency conditions

ESF 5: INFORMATION AND PLANNING

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Jasper County Assessor's Office
- Jasper County 911 Center Director
- City of Hardeeville Planning and Development
- Town of Ridgeland Planning and Community Development

INTRODUCTION:

During a disaster affecting the citizens of Jasper County, the collection and dissemination of essential information is critical to the overall effectiveness of response and recovery operations.

PURPOSE:

To collect, process, and disseminate information to the public and other agencies about a potential or actual disaster or emergency, and to facilitate overall information and planning activities of the Jasper County Emergency Operations Plan.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The Jasper County Office of Emergency Services is responsible for developing, coordinating, and maintaining the ESF-5 SOPs outlining:

1. Information processing/displaying procedures;
2. Procedure for activation of public information and messaging;

3. Priorities for public information activity, including general policies, actions, and message content;
4. Procedures for verifying and authenticating information and internal coordination;
5. Procedures for coordinating inner jurisdictional public information and planning;
6. Public information statement to support EAS activation;
7. SITREP procedures;
8. Damage assessment and recovery planning procedures;
9. Rumor control procedures.

B. The function of ESF-5 is to coordinate the overall information and planning activities during activation of the JCEOC. Coordination with all appropriate departments/municipal governments and organizations will be performed to ensure operational readiness during an emergency. All public information releases containing an official statement from the government shall carry as a final paragraph the sentence: "This is an official notice to the public from the Jasper County Office of Emergency Services."

C. ESF-5 will perform the following functions:

1. Information Processing: Collect and process essential elements of information from county agencies, municipal governments, private citizens, ESFs, and other sources; disseminate information for use by the EOC's Operations group and provide input for reports and briefings. The OES staff has the responsibility to verify that information being released is accurate, from a credible source, and authenticated/verified with agency heads. Official emergency information will be released from OES to the public and media in a timely manner.
2. Consolidate information into SITREPs, briefings, and press releases as required, to describe and document overall response activities. Provide information to the JCEOC on evacuations, shelters, damages, injuries, and fatalities.
3. Maintain and update status boards with current information, maps, charts, and other means, such as electronic displays, as available.
4. Consolidate information to support the response and recovery process by the Executive Group.
5. Coordinate with all ESFs to ensure completion of tasks and provide assistance as required.

D. The Director of the Jasper County Office of Emergency Services is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and annual testing of this ESF.

ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. Develop procedures and formats for gathering/reporting/releasing information.
2. Train support personnel on roles and responsibilities.
3. Develop information displays within the JCEOC.

B. Response

1. Assign duties to support personnel; provide training as required.
2. Coordinate JCEOC effort in collecting, processing, reporting, and displaying essential information.
3. Coordinates and documents ESFs response as needed.
4. Monitor media reports for accuracy (rumor control).
5. Jasper County OES will issue press releases and conduct timely news conferences. If a Joint Information Center is needed, coordinate with other public information agencies/representatives to ensure information consistency.
6. Obtain event information from each response agency and develop and issue SITREP reports. The SITREP will be used to report county status and to request support from SCEMD. The form used to submit reports to the state is provided by the State of South Carolina and is on file in the county EOC. It should be submitted at 0800 and 1600 daily. In the event that major events occur, or if the state requests additional reports, updated SITREP report forms should be sent to the state immediately.
7. Coordinate communications with hearing impaired and non-English speaking as requested by Jasper County Communications Officer, Incident Commander, and EOC.

C. Recovery

1. Coordinate the reception of State and FEMA personnel.
2. Plan for transition to Disaster Field Office operations.
3. Execute recovery operations.
4. Implement mitigation activities.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County Office of Emergency Services

1. Support EOC effort in collecting, processing, reporting, and communicating essential information.

2. Monitor media reports for accuracy (rumor control).
3. Issue press releases and conduct timely news conferences.
4. If a Joint Information Center is needed, coordinate with other public information agencies/representatives to ensure information consistency.
5. Obtain event information from each response agency and develop and issue SITREP reports.
6. Coordinate communications with hearing impaired and non-English speaking as requested by Jasper County Communications Officer, Incident Commander, and EOC.

B. Jasper County Assessor's Office

1. Provide support for the development of public information press releases.
2. Provide Subject Matter Experts to support news conferences as needed.
3. Provide support to ensure emergency communications equipment functions properly during operations.
4. Communicate incident scene information to the EOC Manager.

C. Jasper County 911 Center Director

1. Provide support for the development of public information press releases.
2. Provide Subject Matter Experts to support news conferences as needed.
3. Provide support to ensure emergency communications equipment functions properly during operations.
4. Communicate incident scene information to the EOC Manager.

D. City of Hardeeville Planning and Development

1. Provide support to ensure emergency communications equipment functions properly during operations.
2. Communicate incident scene information to the EOC Manager.

E. Town of Ridgeland Planning and Community Development

1. Provide support to ensure emergency communications equipment functions properly during operations.
2. Communicate incident scene information to the EOC Manager.

ESF 6: MASS CARE

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Department of Social Services

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Jasper County School District Superintendent
- American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)
- Salvation Army of the Lowcountry
- South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC)
- South Carolina Baptist Convention- Disaster Relief
- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services

INTRODUCTION:

A. The Jasper County Director of the Department of Social Services (DSS) is the County Mass Care Coordinator and is responsible for the coordination of all governmental and non-governmental agencies that comprise the Mass Care organization, which effectively supports the needs of the populace of the county during emergencies/disasters.

B. Mass Care encompasses shelter (existing or constructed facilities); feeding (fixed sites, mobile feeding units); bulk distribution; first aid at mass care facilities and designated sites; and Disaster Welfare Inquiry.

C. The Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) will manage Special Medical Needs Shelters. This will include, but is not limited to, reimbursing the facility for feeding shelterees when there is a cost, providing sufficient staff to open the shelter, supporting special medical needs operations by registering special medical needs evacuees and their care givers, and preparing/submitting shelter openings and occupancy reports to the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). D. South Carolina DSS is designated as the lead agency for coordinating mass care operations.

PURPOSE:

To provide assistance to meet basic human needs (shelter, food, inquiry, and emergency social services) in a disaster situation and to outline responsibility and policy established for Mass Care operations before, during and after a disaster.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Jasper County DSS is responsible for coordinating all ESF-6 administrative, management, planning, training, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery activities to include coordinating, and maintaining the ESF-6 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and annexes. All ESF-6 supporting agencies will assist DSS in the planning and execution of the above.
- B. Jasper County DSS will coordinate with the American Red Cross (ARC), Salvation Army, other volunteer relief organizations, and all supporting and other appropriate agencies/organizations to facilitate interagency/inter-organizational planning and to promote operational coherence.
- C. Each Mass Care member agency/organization will manage its own program(s) and maintain administrative and financial control over its activities.
- D. On notification by the Jasper County Office of Emergency Services Director, the Primary Agency will activate ESF-6. Requests for assistance will be routed through the EOC. Decisions for response are made by the Mass Care Coordinator or a designee.
- E. Upon activation, Mass Care Operations will be conducted from the EOC.
- F. Mass care encompasses the following:
1. Food-ESF-6 will use local resources to the fullest including all reasonable substitutions and improvisations until nearing depletion before requesting assistance from the State EOC. The release, sale, or use of emergency items for purposes other than authorized is prohibited.
 2. Disaster Sheltering-For ARC managed shelters, the Upstate South Carolina Chapter of the ARC will manage internal shelter operations in accordance with ARC regulations.
 - a. The Jasper County Office of Emergency Services Director, in conjunction with ESF-6, will determine the need for sheltering. The decision to open a shelter(s) and supporting data (estimate of shelterees; geographical locations) will be communicated to the Mass Care Coordinator and the ARC.
 - b. The EMD Director, along with the Primary Agency and the ARC, will determine the most appropriate shelter(s) to open. The Primary Agency and ARC will coordinate with the appropriate School District Superintendent or the owner/manager of designated shelter.

- c. The ARC will support and maintain shelter surveys with the school district and other facilities as needed.
 - d. The Primary Agency will assign county DSS staff in support of ARC County shelter operations as required.
3. Mass Care Services Policy-Mass Care Services shall be rendered to any person in need of such services with no discrimination against any such person(s) because of race, religious creed, political beliefs, or national origin.

ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness

1. The primary agency will prepare for disaster exercises by coordinating with support agencies for their participation in exercises.
2. The Primary Agency will maintain a roster of primary contact ESF personnel.
3. The Primary Agency will coordinate with the ARC and Salvation Army to ensure an up-to-date shelter list is available.
4. The Primary Agency will have, procure, and regularly update a list of all agencies (public and private) within the county that have a mission and capability to provide mass feeding in times of disaster.
5. The Primary Agency will participate in state exercises and conduct, at least annually, ESF-6 training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.

B. Response

1. Each agency will have and maintain appropriate listings of agency staff to notify for response activities.
2. Shelters will be opened and closed in accordance with public need as assessed by the appropriate volunteer organization and JASPER COUNTY OES. Final decision rests with the ARC for ARC managed shelters.
3. The Primary Agency will monitor occupancy levels and ongoing victims' needs, and will provide ESF-5 with an updated list of operational shelters.
4. The Primary Agency will coordinate with the county ARC and DHEC to update lists of available shelters including SMN Shelters.
5. The Primary Agency will coordinate with ESF-8 for the provision of medical services and mental health services in shelters with the appropriate agencies.
6. The Primary Agency will coordinate with appropriate agencies to ensure that each shelter has a working communications system and has contact with the County EOC and the managing agency. This may include radio, telephone, computer, or cellular telephone communication devices.
7. The Primary Agency will provide a list of mass care sites requiring restoration of services to the County EOC.

C. Recovery

1. The Primary Agency will coordinate mass feeding locations to ensure optimal access for public service based on emergency needs.
2. The Primary Agency will coordinate with responsible agencies for the provision of food and water to mass feeding sites, if needed.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County Department of Social Services

1. Will be the coordinator of all mass care activities including:
 - a. All county disaster shelter planning and operations.
 - b. The provision of DSS services (upgraded to emergency status).
 - c. The provision of support staff for shelter operations.
2. Will administer State and Federal disaster relief programs (when authorized).

B. Jasper County School District Superintendent

1. Will coordinate all activities pertaining to the provision of shelter services within the schools of their districts with the Primary Agency and the ARC Disaster Program Manager.
2. Jasper County School Lunch Supervisors will serve as County Food Services Coordinators.
3. Will be the coordinators of all activities pertaining to the provision of following services:
 - a. Feeding
 - b. Food Supply

C. American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)

1. ARC will manage and be responsible for all activities pertaining to the provisions of the following services within ARC managed shelters:
 - a. Internal shelter operations.
 - b. Registration and Inquiry.
 - c. Shelter staffing upon the opening of a designated shelter or as soon thereafter as is practical.
 - d. Basic First Aid
 1. The ARC provides basic first aid services at ARC managed shelters and will follow ARC Disaster Cycle Services Guidance and Doctrine to provide disaster relief programs.

D. Salvation Army of the Lowcountry

1. The Salvation Army responds locally in coordination with The Salvation Army's North and South Carolina Division. The Divisional Disaster Plan provides for supporting the local Salvation Army if the impacts of the disaster exceed the local capacity. The Salvation Army North & South Carolina Division has a Memorandum of Understanding with South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD).
2. Upon request, subject to authorization by the Salvation Army's Zone Commander and the availability of personnel, will be the coordinator of all activities pertaining to the provision of the following services:
 - Clothing and household items
 - Counseling
 - Religious activities
 - Recreation
3. Will provide additional services in support of the primary responsibilities of the Mass Care components. These services include:
 - a. Feeding (Mobile Canteens)
 - b. Other services as may be deemed necessary and appropriate by the Mass Care when agreed upon by the Salvation Army.
4. In the event of a disaster will administer authorized Salvation Army disaster relief programs.

E. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC)

1. Provide nursing staff for the Special Medical Need Shelters in the county. SC DHEC will assist in the coordination of mental health activities and counseling in shelters.
2. Coordinate Mental Health activities and counseling in shelters.

F. South Carolina Baptist Convention- Disaster Relief

1. Provide coordination and support as available and necessary.

G. Jasper County Office of Emergency Services

1. Provide coordination and support as available and necessary.

ESF 7: FINANCE/RESOURCE SUPPORT

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Financial and Administrative Services Department

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services
- Town of Ridgeland Finance, HR, and Risk Management Department
- City of Hardeeville Finance Department

INTRODUCTION

ESF-7 will have methods and procedures to evaluate, locate, procure, and deliver essential materials and personnel resources upon request by local officials.

PURPOSE

To address policies and procedures for providing or coordinating the provision of services, equipment, and supplies to support expedient operations associated with a disaster or emergency and for the approval and purchase of equipment and supplies not available through normal purchasing channels and ordering time frames.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The Jasper County Financial and Administrative Services Department is responsible for developing, coordinating, and maintaining the ESF-7 SOPs outlining:

1. Emergency procurement and distribution procedures;
2. Emergency staffing procedures;
3. Records maintenance procedures;
4. Standard resource lists;
5. State emergency contact information.

B. The Director of the Jasper County OES shall act as the principal advisor on emergency resource management activities and shall assist in coordinating the emergency resource activities between Emergency Support Functions (ESFs).

C. The Jasper County Financial and Administrative Services Department, with support from the Municipal Finance & Procurement Departments, will provide the foundation and are responsible for assisting in procurement activities necessary to support the emergency operations of county agencies. Blanket purchase orders will be established with local vendors to ensure expedient emergency purchases.

D. The Jasper County Financial and Administrative Services Department is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and annual testing of this ESF.

ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. The ESF-7 SOPs will prescribe:
 - a. Methods and procedures for responding to and complying with requests for resources.
 - b. Procedures for reimbursing private vendors for services rendered.
 - c. A list of private vendors and suppliers and their available resources.
2. Execute memoranda of understanding, where necessary, to ensure prompt support from private organizations during emergencies.
3. Develop and train ESF personnel on county emergency procurement procedures for acquiring supplies, resources, and equipment.
4. Test and exercise systems and personnel capabilities.

B. Response

1. Alert those agencies whose personnel, equipment, or other resources may be used.
2. Implement record-keeping procedures for procurement.
3. Provide data to Jasper County OES for dissemination to the public.
4. Locate, procure, and issue to county agencies the resources necessary to support emergency operations.

C. Recovery

1. Continue to conduct procurement activities as long as necessary and until procurement needs have been met.
2. Return to normal day-to-day operations consistent with emergency conditions.
3. Coordinating the FEMA reimbursement process for Jasper County.

D. Operational Issues

1. SEOC Requests.

ESF-7 may determine that the best means of acquiring a needed resource or service is to make a request to the SEOC. This could occur because the required service is unique to government (e.g., law enforcement assistance), or because it is beyond the scope of the county's capability. The EOC Operations Manager will approve all requests forwarded to the SEOC. Requests will be made using IRIS if possible. ESF- 7 will be responsible for monitoring all requests and making periodic reports on outstanding issues.

2. Donated Resources and Services.

During emergencies and disasters, individuals and groups may offer to donate resources or services directly to the county. ESF-7 will maintain a list of these offers and make it available to the entire EOC. In the event of a major disaster, the state may activate the State Donated Resource System. If this occurs, ESF-7 will implement the Jasper County local component of this system. (See Jasper County Recovery Plan for details).

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County Financial and Administrative Services Department

1. Alert those agencies whose personnel, equipment, or other resources may be used.
2. Provide data to the Public Information Officer for dissemination to the public.
3. Locate, procure, and issue to county agencies the resources necessary to support emergency operations.
4. Routinely brief EOC staff on status of requests and delivery of purchases.
5. Provide record-keeping of expenses incurred under emergency conditions.
6. Identify and complete all required state and federal reimbursement forms.
7. Maintain liaison with support agencies, the business community, and volunteer organizations.

B. Jasper County Office of Emergency Services

1. The OES Director shall act as the principal advisor on emergency resource management activities and shall assist in coordinating the emergency resource activities between Emergency Support Functions (ESFs).
2. Disseminate relevant information to the public regarding financial matters.

C. Town of Ridgeland Finance, HR, and Risk Management Department

1. Implement appropriate resources to meet routine operational requirements.
2. As applicable, ensure local resources are exhausted, or about to be, prior to requesting resources from the EOC. Resources held in reserve to meet constituent needs are to be considered utilized.

3. As applicable, provide resources, transportation, facilities and services in response to requests from the EOC.
4. Route documentation to the County for submittal for reimbursement requests.

D. City of Hardeeville Finance Department

1. Implement appropriate resources to meet routine operational requirements.
2. As applicable, ensure local resources are exhausted, or about to be, prior to requesting resources from the EOC. Resources held in reserve to meet constituent needs are to be considered utilized.
3. As applicable, provide resources, transportation, facilities and services in response to requests from the EOC.
4. Route documentation to the County for submittal for reimbursement requests.

ESF 8: HEALTH AND MEDICAL

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC)

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services (OES)
- Jasper County Department of Social Services
- Jasper County Coroner
- Lowcountry Healthcare Coalition
- Coastal Carolina Medical Center (CCMC)

INTRODUCTION

This ESF serves to establish, document, and coordinate responsibilities and actions between state and county government officials and volunteer organizations pertaining to health, medical, and mortuary services. Medical care refers to emergency and resident medical and dental care, doctors, technicians, supplies, equipment, ambulance service, hospitals, clinics and first aid units, planning and operation of facilities, and services. Public health and sanitation refer to 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; and laboratory testing. Crisis counseling refers to the professional personnel, services, and facilities to relieve mental health problems caused or aggravated by a disaster or its aftermath. Mortuary services refers to certification of death; to document location of bodies at the scene; select temporary mortuary facilities; authorize removal of bodies to pre-identified mortuary facilities; to identify victims; update media communications, determinate the cause and manner of death; notify next-of-kin; and final disposition of the deceased.

PURPOSE

To ensure emergency provision of governmental resources for medical care, public health and sanitation, crisis counseling, and mortuary services.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. DHEC shall provide an Emergency Management Director or alternate for the Jasper County EOC who shall act to meet the health responsibilities.

B. DHEC Emergency Management Director will facilitate and coordinate the medical care and public health and sanitation services provided under this annex, in conjunction with the departments of Disabilities and Special Needs, Mental Health, Social Services, Vocational Rehabilitation, and such private sector medical resources as may be offered through arrangements made by medical associations and hospitals with DHEC, SCEMD, and Jasper County OES. Additional information for dealing with special medical needs citizens can be found in ESF-20, Special Medical Needs.

C. DHEC, supported by DSS, is the primary agency responsible for coordinating and managing the medical care of the Special Medical Needs Shelters to include ensuring that sufficient medical staff is available to open the shelters.

D. DHEC is responsible for coordinating and maintaining the ESF-8 SOPs outlining:

1. Mass casualty procedures;
2. Deceased identification and mortuary services;
3. Mortuary team identification capabilities;
4. Deceased identification procedures;
5. Mortuary notification procedures;
6. Mortuary release procedures;
7. Mortuary resource list;
8. Mass death procedures;
9. Mortuary records maintenance.
10. Mental patient evacuation;
11. Emergency medical service resource list;
12. Crisis center staffing procedures;
13. DMAT procedures;
14. Patient and hospital evacuation procedures and policies.

E. Jasper County OES is responsible for coordinating and maintaining the ESF-8 SOPs outlining:

1. Capabilities of EMS and Fire Rescue services;
2. Command relationships;
3. Communications procedures;
4. Emergency transport procedures;
5. Protocols with area hospitals;
6. HAZMAT procedures.
7. Coordination with all appropriate departments/agencies and organizations.

F. The Department of Mental Health, Social Services, and area mental health centers will manage crisis counseling and mental health assistance in coordination with the American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter), local clergy, and other private resources.

G. The Jasper County Coroner is responsible for the implementation and administration of mortuary services as related to emergency or disaster assistance. All assistance by DHEC shall be reported to and coordinated with the Jasper County EOC DHEC representative.

H. The Jasper County Coroner has overall responsibility for care, identification, and disposition of human remains, in the affected jurisdiction.

I. The Jasper County Coroner shall contact authoritative organizations, appropriate government entities, and Jasper County health officials to assess the magnitude of need, determine appropriate location for mortuary and temporary facilities, and specify equipment or materials deemed necessary.

J. Jasper County EMS is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and annual testing of this ESF.

ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. Develop mutual support relationships where possible with professional associations, volunteer organizations, and other private services that may assist during the emergency or disaster.
2. Conduct drills and exercises to coordinate medical emergencies in disaster situations.
3. Develop an inventory of medical personnel and supplies.
4. Develop plans for location, identification, removal, and disposition of the deceased.
5. Identify agencies, organizations, and individuals capable of providing support services for deceased identification.
6. Maintain liaison with the SC DMort Team.

B. Response

1. Support the disaster with all available resources.
2. Manage the public health and sanitation services.
3. Issue public health notices for cleanup on private property using public support.

4. Coordinate the management of crisis counseling and mental health assistance.
5. Coordinate the delivery of health and medical services.
6. Locate an autopsy/processing facility with security.
7. Initiate the notification of the mortuary identification teams.
8. Coordinate information releases to the public with the Jasper County EOC Manager.
9. Document the location of bodies at the scene.
10. Coordinate with state and federal regulatory agencies as required.
11. Identify victims, notify next-of-kin, and provide for release or final disposition of bodies.
12. Maintain records of each death and keep open communications with the families and all agencies involved in the process.
13. Maintain records of expenditures and resources used for possible later reimbursement.

C. Recovery

1. Provide representation at the established Disaster Recovery Centers as requested.
2. Restore equipment and supplies to normal state of operational readiness.
3. Resume day-to-day operations.
4. Continue the operations necessary for the identification and disposition of the deceased and their property.
5. Provide a final fatality report.
6. Request reimbursement for expenditures, if authorized.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County Office of Emergency Services (OES)

1. Provide Basic and Advanced Life Support services.
2. Assist in coordinating private ambulance and mutual aid EMS resources.
3. Under the Incident Commander, coordinates Mass Casualty response.
4. Coordinate storage and distribution of medical supplies.
5. Coordinate use of specialized emergency medical supplies and equipment.
6. Provide a representative to the EOC to coordinate the EMS response.
7. Provide casualty information to the hospital and EOC.
8. Provide record keeping of expenses incurred under emergency conditions.
9. Assist in the decision-making for reducing patient population for events that may require evacuation, and procedures for continuing medical care for those who cannot be evacuated.
10. Provide support to EMS agencies at the scene.
11. Designate and/or provide assistance in operating designated staging area locations to incoming units.

12. Establish field communications between appropriate agencies.

B. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC)

1. Provide overall coordination of local resources to support local public health activities.
2. Provides for the recording and preservation of death certificates.
3. Serve as EOC liaison between local agencies and State EOC.
4. Provide or coordinate the provision of health and sanitation services including:
 - a. Provide preventive medical and health services.
 - b. Control communicable diseases.
 - c. Detect and identify possible sources of contamination dangerous to the general public health of the community.
5. Staff the EOC for coordination of medical and health services.
6. Implement procedures and protocols for reducing patient population for events that may require evacuation, and procedures for continuing medical care for those who cannot be evacuated.

C. Jasper County Department of Social Services

Implement procedures and protocols for reducing patient population for events that may require evacuation, and procedures for continuing medical care for those who cannot be evacuated.

D. Jasper County Coroner

1. Implement procedures for identification, and disposition of the dead and notification of next-of-kin during and after disasters.
2. Determine the manner and cause of death and provide information to Public Health and Social Services Vital Records Office for issuance of the death certificate.
3. Coordinate with mortuaries, morgues, and other facilities for the care of the dead.
4. Request suitable facilities for emergency morgues and ensure that qualified personnel operate them.
5. Keep records and furnish the EOC staff with a periodically updated casualty list.
6. Provide a representative from the Coroner's Office to the EOC upon request.
7. As needed, request additional assistance through EOC staff (e.g., supplies and services).

E. Lowcountry Healthcare Coalition

1. Coordinate situational awareness and communications between Lowcountry healthcare facilities and municipal EOCs, including the Jasper County EOC.

F. Coastal Carolina Medical Center (CCMC)

1. Provide space within Medical Center to be used as MSN sheltering.

ESF 9: SEARCH AND RESCUE

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services- Fire Rescue

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Jasper County Sheriff's Office
- SC Department of Natural Resources
- Private/Volunteer Agencies

INTRODUCTION

Urban search and rescue is the process of locating, extricating, and providing initial medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures. It is considered to be a highly technical field, requiring specialized training and equipment.

Rural search and rescue activities include, but are not limited to, emergency incidents involving missing persons, locating boats lost on inland water ways, locating downed aircraft, extrication if necessary, and first responder first aid medical treatment of victims.

PURPOSE

To provide assistance in all activities associated with search and rescue operations in or around Jasper County.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Jasper County OES is responsible for developing, coordinating, and maintaining the ESF-9 SOPs outlining:

1. External assistance request procedures;
2. Team training and capability requirements.

B. Jasper County OES is responsible for the management of Urban Search and Rescue efforts and for coordinating with the County Sheriff. If needs exceed local capabilities, OES is responsible for:

1. Requesting additional assistance from neighboring counties.
2. Requesting the state's assistance in deployment of regional USAR teams.

C. The Jasper County EOC will coordinate operations support of state and federal resources as needed.

D. Jasper County OES is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and annual testing of this ESF.

ESF ACTIONS

The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include, but are not limited to:

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. Maintain an inventory of resources that could support search and rescue operations.
2. Coordinate with Sheriff, and other support organizations to develop plans and procedures in support of search and rescue operations.
3. Provide training, testing, and exercising of search and rescue techniques.
4. Coordinate and organize available personnel who have search and rescue skills.

B. Response

1. Coordinate search and rescue requirements (i.e., equipment and personnel for urban or rural search and rescue operations).
2. Initiate search and rescue operations within county capabilities.
3. Execute tasking for search and rescue requests.
4. Coordinate local, state and federal support for urban and rural Search and Rescue operations.
5. Ensure that all emergency search and rescue information is provided to the EOC Manager.

C. Recovery

1. Return all activities to pre-emergency status.
2. Develop a report on all search and rescue operations.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County Office of Emergency Services

1. Direct Search and Rescue (SAR) operations in cooperation with support agencies.
2. Request traffic control if necessary.
3. Identify emergency needs for equipment and supplies and inform EOC staff of needed resources.
4. Provide record keeping of expenses incurred under emergency conditions.

B. Jasper County Sheriff's Office

1. Provide manpower to support search and rescue activities under the direction and control of OES, if requested.
2. Assist with traffic and crowd control.
3. Support agencies assist the Sheriff in conducting rescue operations, commensurate with the availability of equipment and the degree of specialized training.

C. SC Department of Natural Resources

1. Provide manpower to support search and rescue activities under the direction and control of the Sheriff's Office, if requested.
2. Assist with traffic and crowd control.
3. Support agencies assist the Sheriff in conducting rescue operations, commensurate with the availability of equipment and the degree of specialized training.

D. Private/Volunteer Agencies

1. Provide manpower to support search and rescue activities under the direction and control of the Sheriff's Office, if requested.
2. Assist with traffic and crowd control.
3. Support agencies assist the Sheriff in conducting rescue operations, commensurate with the availability of equipment and the degree of specialized training.

ESF 10: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services (Fire Rescue)

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- SC Department of Health and Environmental Control
- Hilton Head/Bluffton Regional Hazardous Materials Team
- Jasper County Engineering Services
- SC Department of Transportation
- Town of Ridgeland Fire Department
- City of Hardeeville Fire Department
- Private Industries

INTRODUCTION:

An emergency or disaster could result from hazardous materials being released into the environment.

PURPOSE:

To provide for a coordinated response by state, local, and federal resources to minimize the adverse effects on the population and environment resulting from the release of, or exposure to, hazardous materials.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The Hilton Head/Bluffton Regional Hazardous Materials Team and the associated agencies will develop, coordinate, and maintain the ESF-10 SOPs outlining:

1. Warning procedures;
2. HAZMAT procedures, including identification, control, clean-up, and decontamination;

3. HAZMAT resource list;
4. Training and organization requirements;
5. SARA Title III regulations manual.

B. A hazardous materials incident may occur along highway and railroad systems throughout Jasper County. These incidents may result in fires, explosions, and releases of toxic gases that present a danger to the citizens of Jasper County. Jasper County has the responsibility for the protection and wellbeing of its citizens. Consequently, Jasper County, through the designated response agencies, will respond to hazardous material incidents of all types and sizes; make initial assessments as to the severity/magnitude of the situation; and take appropriate first responder protection measures to prevent or minimize injuries and property damage. However, owners and shippers are responsible for subsequent cleanup and containment.

C. County program assistance under this function will include the application of available personnel, equipment, and technical expertise necessary to contain, counteract, and supervise cleanup of hazardous materials that have become a threat to Jasper County.

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 Command System (ICS). 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. The Lowcountry Local Emergency Planning Committee is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and annual testing of this ESF.

ESF ACTIONS

The emergency operations responsibilities of the Hilton Head/Bluffton Regional Hazardous Materials Team and the Lowcountry Local Emergency Planning Committee necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. Prepare an inventory of existing threats using SARA Title III, Tier II information.
2. Plan for response to hazardous materials incidents.
3. Develop detailed procedures for identification, control, and cleanup of hazardous materials.
4. Provide or obtain training for response personnel using courses made available by the JC OES through SCEMD, the South Carolina Fire Academy, U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and manufacturers and transporters of hazardous materials.

5. Maintain a listing of private contractors capable of performing emergency and/or remedial actions associated with a hazardous materials incident.
6. Develop mutual aid agreements regarding hazardous materials incidents with local agencies, other county agencies, state and federal agencies, and private organizations as required.

B. Response

1. The Incident Commander will provide all hazardous substance response-specific efforts and information to the Jasper Country EOC (if activated) or coordination of all other county efforts.
2. The Incident Commander 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.
3. Review initial reports of hazardous materials incidents and maintain surveillance over reported incidents that may require the employment of county resources.
4. Request additional information needed from the shipper/owner to evaluate a hazardous materials incident and direct support agencies to provide confirmation and investigation of the situation to the extent possible.
5. Consult with appropriate county and municipal agencies to determine the level of assistance necessary or available to mitigate the health and environmental effects associated with a hazardous materials incident.
6. Recommend evacuation or other protective measures, as the incident requires.
7. 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.
8. Consult with appropriate local, state, or federal agencies and/or private organizations with regard to the need for decontamination.
9. Coordinate decontamination activities with appropriate local, state, and federal agencies; initiate decontamination effort if necessary.
10. Coordinate with appropriate local, state, and federal agencies to ensure the proper disposal of wastes associated with hazardous materials incidents; assist in monitoring or tracking such shipments to appropriate disposal facilities.
11. Collect and utilize licensing, monitoring, and/or transportation information from the appropriate local, state, or federal agencies and/or private organizations to facilitate emergency response.

C. Recovery

1. Coordinate cleanup/containment operations with the material shipper/owner.
2. Terminate cleanup operations when all danger is past and when the area has been declared safe by responsible personnel and restored to the best condition possible.
3. Keep accurate and documented records of all expenditures, monetary resources, and physical resources of the various governmental departmental/agencies involved in emergency operations.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County Office of Emergency Services

1. Coordinate all hazardous materials response activities.
2. Upon the declaration of a local disaster involving hazardous materials, coordinate resources to support emergency response efforts.
3. Ensure hazardous materials team responders operate within the Incident Command System.
4. Provide technical support to incident command agencies during chemical incidents.
5. Coordinate activities with the environmental health department.
6. Routinely update EOC staff on incident scene activities.
7. Provide information and assistance on the nature of the product and steps to handle the problem.
8. Contact shipper of the material for more detailed information.
9. Provides 24-hour notification capability for hazardous materials emergencies.
10. Access mutual aid programs notifying teams to respond to incidents involving certain chemicals and pesticides.
11. Provide hazardous materials response, as appropriate, upon acceptance of and within the boundaries of the incident command structure and capability.

B. Hilton Head/Bluffton Regional Hazardous Materials Team

1. Provide assistance as requested by incident scene responders according to organizational emergency operating procedures.

C. SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

1. Provide assistance as requested by incident scene responders according to organizational emergency operating procedures.

D. Jasper County Engineering Services

1. Provide assistance as requested by incident scene responders according to organizational emergency operating procedures.

E. SC Department of Transportation

1. Provide assistance as requested by incident scene responders according to organizational emergency operating procedures.

F. Town of Ridgeland

1. Provide assistance as requested by incident scene responders according to organizational emergency operating procedures.

G. City of Hardeeville

1. Provide assistance as requested by incident scene responders according to organizational emergency operating procedures.

H. Private Industries

1. Provide local agencies with assistance and expertise in identifying hazardous material substances, response, and cleanup.

ESF 11: FOOD SERVICES

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Department of Social Services

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Jasper County School District
- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services
- South Carolina Baptist Convention- Disaster Relief
- The Salvation Army of the Lowcountry
- American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)

INTRODUCTION

Jasper County's location just inland of the eastern coast places it in an area that is highly likely to receive large shelter populations during a coastal evacuation. ESF 11 aims to provide food assistance to sheltered populations within Jasper County.

PURPOSE

To identify, secure, and arrange for transportation of food assistance to shelter populations within Jasper County following a major disaster or emergency.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Jasper County Department of Social Services is responsible for coordinating with Support Agencies to maintain their ESF-11 SOPs outlining:

Food supply available and needs for mass feeding and/or household distribution;

Distribution plans;

Storage.

B. Under the general coordination of Jasper County Department of Social Services, the food services function will operate in accordance with existing USDA authorities and regulations, as well as the Stafford Act, to provide USDA food supplies to designated

disaster staging areas. DSS will manage the Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP) under the rules and regulations of the USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS).

C. As the primary coordinating agency, Jasper County Department of Social Services will gather information from ESF-11 support agencies and organizations concerning their operational response, food supplies, and USDA foods. Each supporting agency/organization will operate under their organizational plans and will maintain complete administrative and financial control over their activities.

D. The Jasper County School District is capable of providing food to shelter populations if deemed necessary by the ARC and the EOC Manager.

E. Jasper County Department of Social Services will coordinate the location of necessary staging areas and feeding sites and ensure support to all affected areas. JCDSS will compile periodic reports to the Jasper County EOC regarding the status of ESF-11 operations.

F. Jasper County Department of Social Services will manage the requisitioning of USDA foods in accordance with the programs they administer.

G. Jasper County Department of Social Services is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and annual testing of this ESF in coordination with Jasper County OES.

ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. Jasper County Department of Social Services:
 - a. Develop operating procedures to implement the Food Service functions of ESF-11, including alerting ESF-11 partners.
 - b. Participate in exercises to test operating procedures.
 - c. JCDSS 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.
 - d. In coordination with JCSD, assess the stock levels of USDA food administered by Jasper County School District and the availability of storage space, handling equipment, and support personnel. Coordinate with the contracted commercial distributors.

- e. Assist county school district food services supervisors by disseminating information and providing guidance in their development of emergency response operational procedures.

B. Response

1. Jasper County Office of Emergency Services
 - a. Identify and assess requirements for food needs (congregate feeding and/or household distribution) on a two-phase basis:
 - i. critical emergency needs immediately after the disaster, and
 - ii. long-term sustained needs after the emergency phase is over.
2. Jasper County Department of Social Services
 - a. Provide a liaison to Jasper County EOC, as requested; alerts Jasper County School District emergency food service responders of their availability to assist.
 - b. Coordinate with ESF-11 agencies and organizations in their assessment of the critical food needs of the shelter population and the availability of food preparation facilities, and compiles reports for the Jasper County EOC.
 - c. Assess USDA-approved food stocks (commodities) in the county. Coordinate with the Jasper County School District and other organizations in their assessment of USDA-approved food stock they administer. This includes handling equipment, storage, transportation, and distribution facilities.
 - d. In response to requests for USDA food, arrange shipment of USDA food (commodities). Coordinate with other food services member agencies and organizations in their shipment of USDA food to designated staging areas.

C. Recovery

1. Jasper County Department of Social Services
 - a. Coordinate the demobilization of USDA food distribution.
 - b. Coordinate with ESF-11 agencies and organizations to collect reports and records of USDA food use, personnel hours, and associated expenditures. Compile a final report for Jasper County EOC operations.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County Department of Social Services

1. Assist in assessing available county-wide food stocks from schools and vendors.
2. Coordinate with vendors and arrange for food shipments as needed.

B. Jasper County School District

1. Provide staff, supplies, equipment, storage, transportation, and distribution services to assist the ARC in the provision of food to shelter populations, as deemed necessary by the ARC and EOC Manager.

C. Jasper County Office of Emergency Services

1. Identify and assess requirements for food needs (congregate feeding and/or household distribution) on a two-phase basis:

- a) critical emergency needs immediately after the disaster, and
- b) long-term sustained needs after the emergency phase is over.

D. The Salvation Army of the Lowcountry

1. Provide food preparation and delivery in accordance with policies and plans.
2. Provide emergency feeding services.
3. Participate in the coordinated distribution of disaster relief supplies at point of service.
4. Coordinate with ESF-11 and Jasper County OES regarding available equipment, supplies, and facilities.

E. South Carolina Baptist Convention- Disaster Relief

1. Support emergency feeding services.

F. American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)

1. Support emergency feeding services

ESF 12: ENERGY

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Jasper County Engineering Services- Public Works
- Dominion Energy (Formerly SCANA)
- Palmetto Electric Cooperative
- Santee Cooper

INTRODUCTION:

Energy includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, and maintaining electrical and natural gas system components. This ESF also addresses telephone communications.

PURPOSE:

To assess the extent of damage, provide information, and as necessary, coordinate the restoration of emergency electric power, natural gas supply, and telephone communications for support of immediate response operations.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Jasper County OES will develop, coordinate, and maintain the ESF-12 SOPs that outline:

1. Procedures to monitor energy outages;
2. Prioritization, restoration, and rebuilding service procedures;
3. Assessment procedures;
4. Fuel procurement procedures;
5. Law enforcement protection of vital facilities and supplies procedures.

B. Jasper County OES will coordinate with public and investor-owned and operated electric, natural gas, and communications utility services to ensure equitable provision and/or restoration of electric/natural gas/communication services to the public.

C. Owners and operators of investor-owned (private) and public utilities systems shall be responsible for the activation of plans for appropriate allocation of resources of personnel, equipment, and services to maintain or restore utility/communication service under their control.

D. Jasper County OES will request utility/communication companies to provide representation at the Jasper County EOC in some circumstances. Utility/communication company representation will depend upon how they are impacted by the disaster.

E. Jasper County OES is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and annual testing of this ESF.

ESF ACTIONS

The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. Develop and maintain directories of suppliers of services and products associated with this function.
2. Establish liaison with support agencies and organizations.
3. Jasper County Public Works Department should review list of critical facilities and restoration priorities with the utility and communications companies, including the establishment of priorities to repair damaged energy systems and coordinate the provision of temporary, alternate, or interim sources of portable generators, natural gas supply, electric power, and telephone communications.
4. Promote and assist utilities in developing mutual assistance compacts with the suppliers of all power and communications resources.

B. Response

1. Analyze affected areas to determine operational priorities and emergency repair procedures with utility field personnel. Provide status of energy resources to the Jasper County EOC periodically.
2. Prioritize rebuilding processes, if necessary, to restore power to affected areas.

3. Administer, as needed, statutory authorities for energy priorities and allocations.
4. Apply necessary county and state resources in accordance with established priorities to combat the emergency.
5. Provide energy emergency information, education, and conservation guidance to the public in coordination with the Jasper County EOC Public Information Officer.
6. Assist federal departments and agencies to obtain fuel for transportation, communications, and emergency operations.
7. Coordinate law enforcement protection for critical facilities and vital supplies. Monitor utilities and communications companies as they repair and restore energy/communication systems.

C. 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 Jasper County EOC Manager.
3. Continue to conduct restoration operations until all services have been restored.
4. Coordinate the development and distribution of a plan/report that documents actions taken.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County OES

1. Maintain liaison with local utilities, including the ability to contact on a 24-hour a day basis.
2. Coordinate assistance to support local utility and energy providers, as requested.
3. Perform damage assessment, identify problems with utilities and communication systems, and report findings to the EOC.
4. Within available means, provide assistance to protect and restore damaged utility and communication systems.

B. Jasper County Engineering Services- Public Works

1. Regulate utility usage in times of shortages, as appropriate, assuring priority use set to meet immediate and essential emergency needs.
2. Maintain utility and communication systems within the County.
3. Coordinate fuel needs for utilities, communications, emergency operations, and other critical facilities.
4. Coordinate all public information and instructions and media relations with EOC staff.

5. In conjunction with the EOC, determine priorities among users if adequate utility supply is not available to meet all essential needs.
6. Provide information necessary for compiling damage and operational capability reports.

C. Dominion Energy (Formerly SCANA)

1. Regulate utility usage in times of shortages, as appropriate, assuring priority use set to meet immediate and essential emergency needs.
2. Maintain utility and communication systems within their jurisdictions.
3. Coordinate fuel needs for utilities, communications, emergency operations, and other critical facilities.
4. Coordinate all public information and instructions and media relations with EOC staff.
5. In conjunction with the EOC, determine priorities among users if adequate utility supply is not available to meet all essential needs.
6. Provide information necessary for compiling damage and operational capability reports.

D. Palmetto Electric Cooperative

1. Regulate utility usage in times of shortages, as appropriate, assuring priority use set to meet immediate and essential emergency needs.
2. Maintain utility and communication systems within their jurisdictions.
3. Coordinate fuel needs for utilities, communications, emergency operations, and other critical facilities.
4. Coordinate all public information and instructions and media relations with EOC staff.
5. In conjunction with the EOC, determine priorities among users if adequate utility supply is not available to meet all essential needs.
6. Provide information necessary for compiling damage and operational capability reports.

E. Santee Cooper

1. Regulate utility usage in times of shortages, as appropriate, assuring priority use set to meet immediate and essential emergency needs.
2. Maintain utility and communication systems within their jurisdictions.
3. Coordinate fuel needs for utilities, communications, emergency operations, and other critical facilities.
4. Coordinate all public information and instructions and media relations with EOC staff.
5. In conjunction with the EOC, determine priorities among users if adequate utility supply is not available to meet all essential needs.

6. Provide information necessary for compiling damage and operational capability reports.

ESF 13: LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Sheriff's Office

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Ridgeland Police Department
- Hardeeville Police Department
- SC Department of Public Safety
- SC Department of Highway Patrol
- SC Department of Natural Resources
- State Law Enforcement Division
- SC National Guard
- Jasper County Detention Center

INTRODUCTION:

Effective law enforcement 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.

PURPOSE:

To provide for coordination and use of law enforcement personnel and equipment in an emergency or disaster.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Jasper County Sheriff's Office is responsible for developing, coordinating, and maintaining the ESF-13 SOPs outlining:

1. Evacuation and traffic control procedures;
2. Safeguarding critical facilities and shelters;
3. Assessing security and emergency scenes;

4. Conducting initial damage assessments;
5. Securing prisoner populations;
6. Developing a law enforcement resource list.

B. Coordination with all appropriate Jasper County departments/agencies and organizations will be performed to ensure operational readiness in time of emergency.

C. The principal county resources available within Jasper County for support of law enforcement activities during a crisis period are the assets of Jasper County Sheriff's Office, Ridgeland Police Department, and the Hardeeville Police Department. State assets such as SLED, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Public Safety, and the South Carolina Army National Guard may be tasked by the governor to assist. Under normal operating conditions all operate as separate entities, each having its own chain of command. During a crisis period, however, these agencies will operate collectively in a unified command format.

D. The Jasper County Sheriff's Office is responsible for law enforcement activities within his/her local jurisdiction. When the governor commits the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED), a member of SLED will be assigned to coordinate state activities with the local law enforcement officer in charge.

E. Should an emergency situation develop and the Jasper County official determines the need for state law enforcement assistance, and the Governor has not declared a state of emergency, the official will coordinate this request through the Sheriff.

F. When the Governor declares a state of emergency or a declaration is imminent, no state law enforcement resources will be deployed without notification to and coordination with appropriate representatives at the SEOC, who in turn, coordinate with the SLED Chief or his/her designee.

G. The Jasper County Sheriff or his/her designee will retain direction and control. SLED will coordinate directly with the Jasper County Sheriff's Office and will coordinate activities for all other law enforcement agencies involved, utilizing a mobile command post if necessary.

H. If the county experiences a major emergency or disaster, the Governor may task the South Carolina National Guard to augment the regular law enforcement agencies. When the National Guard is used, a number of items must be considered prior to deployment. (See ESF-15 for more information concerning military support.)

I. No use will be made of private security agencies or volunteers unless they are sworn and trained special deputies or auxiliary police. Such personnel will be the responsibility of the public safety agency that appoints and utilizes them.

J. The Jasper County Sheriff's Office is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and annual testing of this ESF.

ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. Analyze hazards and determine law enforcement requirements.
2. Identify agencies, organizations, and individuals capable of providing support services.
3. Train regular and support personnel in emergency duties.
4. Establish and maintain liaison with federal, state, and local agencies.
5. Develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures and plans, to include alerting lists of personnel and agencies.

B. Response

1. Staff the Jasper County EOC as directed.
2. Support evacuation plans with traffic control, communications, area patrols, and movement to shelters when requested.
3. Control vehicle/individual access to restricted areas as requested.
4. Designate traffic control relief.
5. Provide security to evacuation shelters.
6. Conduct quick damage surveys. Some emergencies and disasters cause localized damages and therefore lend themselves to using the law enforcement to providing initial damage information. The law enforcement officers on the street would survey their jurisdictions and report the affected areas. This information would be used to develop a more comprehensive assessment.

C. Recovery

1. Phase down operations as directed by the Jasper County EOC.
2. Continue those operations necessary to protect people and property.
3. Assist in return of evacuees.
4. Assist with reconstruction of law enforcement agencies as necessary.
5. Facilitate re-entry. Following some emergencies and disasters, it is in the public interest to restrict access to the area to selected individuals. The specifics of this restricted phase will be dependent upon the situation. Re-entry will be based on road conditions.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County Sheriff's Office

1. Implement evacuation procedures with traffic control, communications, and area patrols to prevent crime.
2. Control vehicle/individual access to restricted areas as requested.
3. Designate traffic control relief.
4. Provide security to evacuation shelters.
5. Conduct quick damage surveys.
6. Conduct Search and Rescue operations as necessary.

B. Ridgeland Police Department

1. Assist Sheriff's Office with implementation of evacuation plans for traffic control, communications, and area patrols to prevent crime.

C. Hardeeville Police Department

1. Assist Sheriff's Office with implementation of evacuation plans for traffic control, communications, and area patrols to prevent crime.

D. SC Department of Public Safety

1. Assist Sheriff's Office with implementation of evacuation plans for traffic control, communications, and area patrols to prevent crime.

E. SC Department of Highway Patrol

1. Assist Sheriff's Office with implementation of evacuation plans for traffic control, communications, and area patrols to prevent crime.

F. SC Department of Natural Resources

1. Assist Sheriff's Office with implementation of evacuation plans for traffic control, communications, and area patrols to prevent crime.

G. State Law Enforcement Division

1. Assist Sheriff's Office with implementation of evacuation plans for traffic control, communications, and area patrols to prevent crime.

H. SC National Guard

1. Assist Sheriff's Office with implementation of evacuation plans for traffic control, communications, and area patrols to prevent crime.

I. Jasper County Detention Center

1. Confirm the decision to evacuate inmates with Jasper County Sheriff's Office and SLED
2. Report the decision to evacuate inmates EOC ESF-13 representative,
3. Coordinate movement with receiving detention center officials
4. Develop, maintain, and exercise SOPs regarding:
 - Key decision points that may necessitate staff and inmates to shelter in place, partially evacuate, or completely evacuate
 - Procedures for shelter-in-place, partial evacuations, and total facility evacuations
 - Response protocols for notice (ex: tropical storm) and no-notice (ex: train derailment) events
 - Transportation of inmates during partial or total facility evacuations
 - Provision of medical care for staff and inmates during emergencies

ESF 14: VOLUNTEER SERVICES

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)
- Jasper County Department of Social Services
- The Salvation Army of the Lowcountry
- South Carolina Baptist Convention- Disaster Relief
- Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)/Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
- Jasper County Department of Parks and Recreation

INTRODUCTION

Following a large disaster assistance from relief organizations, private businesses, civic organizations, and the citizenry will be needed. Both, donated goods and volunteer service providers will be needed in the impacted area. During the early recovery process, it is important that volunteer services are coordinated and assigned a job where they will have the most positive impact. This requires close coordination of all the parties involved.

PURPOSE

To facilitate the delivery of donated goods and volunteer services to support relief efforts in disaster areas.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Jasper County OES conjunction with the ARC will develop, coordinate, and maintain the ESF-14 SOPs that outline:

1. Services and capabilities;
2. Letters of agreement;
3. Notification procedures;

4. Assessment procedures;
5. Delivery services;
6. Training plans.

B. Coordination with all appropriate county and municipal departments/agencies and organizations will be performed to ensure operational readiness in time of emergency.

C. Volunteer relief organizations, local governmental organizations, local churches, businesses, and private citizens may provide assistance.

D. Emergency or disaster volunteer services shall be available as necessary dependent upon character and magnitude of need. Mutual aid agreements shall be created with established private organizations, (i.e., The Salvation Army, etc.) wherever possible. Jasper County OES will establish a network that will ensure the appropriate use of volunteer personnel and organizations relative to the magnitude of the event.

E. Jasper County shall maintain a list of all volunteer services and ensure adequate training for specific types of service, (i.e., rescue, weather watch, shelter management, traffic control, etc.). They shall also establish a plan for implementation of volunteer services. This plan shall include advance-working agreements with volunteer organizations wherever possible. Jasper County OES shall explore and coordinate opportunities with relief organizations.

F. Offers of donated goods and volunteer services will be handled by the EOC. 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.

G. Normally, donated goods (non-food items) will be delivered to the EOC or another location designated by the EOC.

H. The Jasper County Office of Emergency Services is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and annual testing of this ESF.

ESF ACTIONS

The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. Coordinate with volunteer relief organizations to maintain a listing of available support services and capabilities.

2. Execute letters of agreement between Jasper County and state government and supporting organizations.
3. Train and exercise volunteer organization personnel.

B. Response

1. Notify volunteer relief organizations when an emergency or disaster is threatening or has occurred. Describe the nature of the emergency and the anticipated response requirements. Request assistance or standby alert as appropriate.
2. Coordinate the volunteer agency's delivery of services to the victims, maintain records of services being provided, location of operations, and requirements for support.
3. Ensure maintenance of accurate records of expenditure for state 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 volunteer services.
3. Evaluate volunteer service operation for effectiveness and revise plans to eliminate deficiencies.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County Office of Emergency Services

1. Notify volunteer relief organizations when an emergency or disaster is threatening or has occurred.
2. Establish collection point(s) for donated goods.
3. Coordinate the distribution of donated goods and volunteer services.
4. Coordinate volunteer services, maintain records, and determine location of operations.
5. Provide record-keeping of expenses incurred under emergency conditions.

B. American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)

1. Coordinate support activities with Jasper County EOC.

C. Jasper County Department of Social Services

1. Coordinate support activities with Jasper County EOC.

D. The Salvation Army of the Lowcountry

1. Coordinate support activities with Jasper County EOC.

E. South Carolina Baptist Convention- Disaster Relief

1. Coordinate support activities with Jasper County EOC.

F. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)/Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)

1. Coordinate support activities with Jasper County EOC.

G. Jasper County Department of Parks and Recreation

1. Coordinate support activities with Jasper County EOC.

ESF 15: MILITARY SUPPORT

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Military Liaison Officer

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services
- SC State Guard
- SC National Guard (SCNG)

INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina National Guard (SCNG) will provide military support to Jasper County authorities in coordination with the Military Liaison Officer, per the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP) and existing South Carolina National Guard Operations Plans for Military Support to Civil Authorities. When directed by the governor or his representative, the Adjutant General will deploy SCNG personnel and equipment to assist civil authorities.

PURPOSE

To provide military support, including homeland defense, throughout South Carolina in times of a major or catastrophic disaster.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The Military Liaison Officer at the state level will develop, coordinate, and maintain the ESF-15 SOPs outlining:

1. Military capabilities;
2. Command and control;
3. Resource list.

B. Once the South Carolina National Guard or other branches of the military have been activated and mobilized, the Military Liaison Officer will work with SCEMD on the planning, execution, and coordination of troop missions.

C. The SC Adjutant General will advise the Director of the SCEMD on SCNG capabilities and resources, ongoing mission status, troop numbers, estimated costs, and any other operational considerations.

D. SCNG assistance is limited to missions where, because of experience and/or the availability of needed resources, the tasks can be accomplished by the SCNG more effectively than another agency of government.

E. Military support to civil authorities will terminate as soon as civil authorities are capable of handling the emergency.

F. As an emergency develops, or upon the occurrence of a disaster, the SCNG will dispatch its Military Support ESF cell to the SEOC.

G. Military Liaison Officer will coordinate all valid mission tasking in support of on-going operations. It will execute mission tasking in support of overall state operations and coordinate mission requests in support of other ESFs. Military Liaison Officer will have the capability to assess missions, recommend SCNG assets to be applied to missions, and ensure the timely application of SCNG assets.

H. The Military Liaison Officer is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and annual testing of this ESF.

ESF ACTIONS

The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. Military Liaison Officer will maintain a listing of equipment and staffing available to support SCNG activities.

B. Response

1. Provide support to SCNG as requested.

C. Recovery

1. Provide turnover on military support activities provided prior to turning control back to Jasper County law enforcement agencies.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Military Liaison Officer

1. Coordinate military liaison duties with the EOC staff.

B. Jasper County Office of Emergency Services

1. When military resources are deployed to the county, request military liaison to report to the EOC.

C. SC State Guard

1. When military resources are deployed to the county, request military liaison to report to the EOC.

D. SC National Guard (SCNG)

1. When military resources are deployed to the county, request military liaison to report to the EOC.

ESF 16: EVACUATION TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- South Carolina Department of Public Safety

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Jasper County Sheriff's Office
- Hardeeville Police department
- Ridgeland Police Department
- Jasper County School District
- Jasper County Department of Social Services
- Jasper County OES

INTRODUCTION:

A. Evacuation is the controlled movement and relocation of persons and property necessitated by the threat of a natural, technological, or man-made disaster. The evacuation of large numbers of people from vulnerable areas will stress the limited capabilities of the county's road network. Therefore, a major evacuation of personnel must be initiated as soon as feasible with direction and control and coordination with all appropriate departments/agencies conducted through the Jasper County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

B. There are several emergency situations that may require an evacuation of part or the entire county. Small-scale localized evacuations may be needed as a result of flood, hazardous material accident, and fire or transportation accident. Mass evacuation could be required in the event of a dam failure, earthquake, or Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents.

C. It is assumed that the public will receive and understand official information related to evacuation. The public will act in its own interest and evacuate dangerous areas when advised to do so. If necessary, local authorities will carry out mandatory evacuation.

D. Only the Governor can "direct and compel" an evacuation. However, a local governing body (municipal or county) can "recommend" an evacuation as opposed to "ordering" an evacuation.

E. Authorized fire authority representatives having jurisdiction have the power to direct evacuation of hazardous areas in performance of their duty.

PURPOSE:

To provide for an orderly and coordinated evacuation of the population should it be necessitated by the threat of a natural, technological, or man-made disaster. To establish responsibility, policy and procedure to evacuate all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened disaster area within the County to locations providing relative safety and shelter.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Direction and control of the function of evacuation is exercised initially by the chief executive of local government through the County EOC.

B. If deemed necessary, the Governor may order evacuation of selected areas, regardless of the action taken or contemplated by local officials. If such a decision is made, he orders implementation of the S.C. Emergency Operations Plan to augment local emergency operations.

ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness

1. Develop all evacuation routes for affected areas countywide.
2. Designate all predetermined traffic control points.
3. Determine and ensure provision of all equipment resources required.
4. Develop and coordinate all manpower requirements and support required from ESF-16 and local law enforcement agencies.
5. Schedule and conduct pre-evacuation coordination meetings with all participating agencies as required.
6. Establish procedures to monitor traffic flow.
7. Develop and coordinate a plan for ingress and egress of emergency vehicles during evacuations.
8. Develop an evacuation traffic management communications plan to be used by all agencies during evacuation operations.

9. Coordinate with all county and municipal law enforcement agencies to ensure clear understanding of emergency traffic management responsibilities.
10. Coordinate the development of evacuation clearance time decision matrix for all known or fixed hazards that may result in evacuations.
11. Develop guidelines, based on various scenarios, for execution of interstate reversal options.
12. Develop a public awareness, education, and information program to ensure citizens and visitors are aware of evacuation plans for their specific location.
13. Ensure procedures are in place for the transportation of special needs population groups and personnel without transportation.

B. Response

1. Designate and manage operation of pre-assigned manpower and equipment staging areas.
2. Develop and conduct pre-mission operational briefings for participating agencies to include affected county and municipal law enforcement agencies.
3. Implement emergency traffic management plan to include interstate/primary highway reversal, including counter flows, and designate alternate routes where applicable.
4. Execute emergency traffic management public information program.
5. Report traffic flow information to the Jasper County EOC to include out-of-county traffic flows.
6. Coordinate execution of an emergency traffic management communications plan.

C. Recovery

1. Coordinate with local agencies to facilitate expedited re-entry operations returning displaced citizens into unaffected areas of a disaster.
2. Prepare for and execute the reversal of interstate and primary highways to expedite the re-entry of displaced citizens into affected and unaffected areas of a disaster as directed by the Jasper County Office of Emergency Services Director.
3. Manage traffic at critical post impact intersections with priority given to emergency service vehicles, transportation of supplies and equipment, and access to critical facilities.
4. Assist public and private organizations with traffic control during the restoration of infrastructure services.
5. Entry into evacuated areas will normally be limited to emergency response personnel. Authorities may elect to allow citizens back into evacuated areas on a case by case basis for retrieval of vitally needed personal items. All evacuees will be allowed back in when authorities determine it is safe to do so.

D. Mitigation

1. Support and plan for mitigation measures.

2. Support requests and directives resulting from the JASPER COUNTY OES Director or County Manager concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
3. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or county briefings, situation reports, and action plans.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County Sheriff's Office

1. Identifies evacuation routes.
2. Identifies traffic control points.
3. Identify potential impediments to evacuation, plan alternate/contingency
4. routes to avoid impediments, and report actual impediments to the
5. County EOC for removal.
6. Develop procedures to permit/deny access to evacuated areas.
7. Staffs traffic control points.
8. Coordinates law enforcement activities.
9. Provides security in evacuated area.
10. Coordinates with adjacent jurisdictions.
11. Coordinates Law Enforcement activities during return to normal activities.

B. Hardeeville Police department

1. Assists the Sheriff's Office as necessary.

C. Ridgeland Police Department

1. Assists the Sheriff's Office as necessary.

D. Jasper County School District

1. Plans for supporting Mass Care Services.
2. Plans for providing mass transportation.
3. Supports Mass Care Services.
4. Provides mass transportation.
5. Provides support to Mass care Services as required.
6. Provides mass transportation for return of evacuees as required.

E. Jasper Department of Social Services

1. Plans for Mass Care Services.
2. Coordinates in identifying emergency shelter.
3. Coordinates Mass Care.

4. Coordinates conclusion of provision of Mass Care Services.

F. Jasper County OES

1. Coordinates return of evacuees as required.

ESF 17: ANIMAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Sheriff's Office- Animal Control

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Jasper County OES
- American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA)
- Jasper Animal Rescue Mission
- Humane Society of the Lowcountry
- Clemson University Livestock Poultry Health

INTRODUCTION:

A disaster condition can vary from an isolated emergency affecting a single community to a catastrophic event that impacts all of Jasper County including other areas of the state. ESF-17 details the responsibilities and support in regard to animal related activities within Jasper County. This plan provides guidance on small, domestic animals (dogs and cats) that are in Jasper County Animal Control's possession during an event as well as coordinating efforts for large, exotic, wild, or agricultural animals.

PURPOSE:

To provide direction for handling animal issues before, during and after an actual or potential disaster situation to facilitate animal related activities. To establish the coordination of veterinary medicine and animal care resources in Jasper County and to support individual agency SOPs.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Jasper County Animal Control has been designated as the primary organization for coordinating animal care needs in emergencies. Jasper County Animal Control will develop, coordinate, and maintain the ESF-17 SOPs outlining:

1. Services and capabilities;
2. Resource list;
3. Letters of agreement;
4. Transportation procedures;
5. Sheltering procedures;
6. Damage assessment;
7. Public information;
8. Medical services coordination;
9. Training plan.

B. Jasper County Animal Control will coordinate with the ASPCA on any evacuation of small, domestic animals (dogs and cats) that are in Jasper County Animal Control's possession during an event.

C. The Jasper County Animal Control will coordinate with local humane societies, and animal rescue groups for any other animals needing attention that are not within the possession of any animal care agency.

D. Jasper County Animal Control is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and annual testing of this ESF.

E. While no pet-friendly shelters are currently planned within Jasper County, Jasper County Animal Control will provide guidance and input to ESF 6 regarding animal care sheltering and best practices in the event that a pet-friendly shelter is planned in the future.

ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. In coordination with Jasper County Office of Emergency Services, develop plans, 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 Jasper County Office of Emergency Services and support organizations within the Animal Protection service. All private/voluntary agencies will support the county in the rescue of animals.
4. In coordination with Jasper County Office of Emergency Services, the ASPCA, and local animal care groups, develop sheltering plans in the event of an evacuation of the area.
5. In coordination with the ASPCA, and local animal care groups, develop a procedure for identification of lost or abandoned animals and establish a foster/adoption procedure in the event that their owners cannot reclaim lost animals in a reasonable period of time.
6. Develop information on pet care, known facilities that accept animals (ex: hotels), livestock housing availability, and preparedness information for the public for evacuation.

B. Response

1. Coordinate with ASPCA on evacuation of animals in Jasper County Animal Control's possession
2. Coordinate transportation of other animals to animal care facilities.

C. Recovery

1. Coordinate with appropriate agencies on proper disposal of dead animals.
2. Maintain appropriate documentation to prepare an after action report to Jasper County Office of Emergency Services.
3. Coordinate resources for pick up, medical needs, and placement of affected animals.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County Sheriff's Office- Animal Control

1. Coordinate the disaster care of animals as appropriate.
2. Coordinate requests for assistance and additional resources needed to conduct animal control activities.
3. Coordinate the transportation of injured, stray, or nuisance animals to animal care facilities.
4. Assist emergency response teams with animal-related problems.
5. Assist with the removal and disposal of dead animals.
6. Coordinate public information, with the EOC staff and health officials regarding animals and related health issues.
7. Assist in the return of wild animals to their natural habitat.

B. Jasper County OES

1. Identify partners for disaster animal care, including potential pet sheltering partners.
2. Establish MOUs with these potential partners.
3. Coordinate between state resources and Jasper County Animal Control to provide planning and preparedness guidance related to animal issues.

C. American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA)

1. Provide assistance by using organization equipment and resources to support emergency animal services as requested.

D. Jasper Animal Rescue Mission

1. Provide assistance by using organization equipment and resources to support emergency animal services as requested.

E. Humane Society of the Lowcountry

1. Provide assistance by using organization equipment and resources to support emergency animal services as requested.

F. Clemson University Livestock Poultry Health

1. Provide planning and preparedness guidance related to animal issues, including identification of possible partners to assist with emergency pet sheltering.
2. During a disaster, assist, as the lead for State ESF-17, with coordination of requested resources for animal and agricultural issues.

ESF 20: SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)
- Jasper County Department of Social Services
- Coastal Carolina Medical Center (CCMC)

INTRODUCTION:

Special Medical Needs Shelters are for individuals who have medical impairments that exceed the Red Cross Disaster Health Services' capability for basic first aid in emergency shelters, but have been able to maintain activities of daily living in a home environment prior to the disaster or emergency situation. The shelters are intended to be temporary, emergency-type facilities capable of providing a safe environment for those requiring limited medical assistance or surveillance due to a pre-existing health problem. They may be located in private or hospital-owned facilities and staffed by DHEC nurses but should not be confused with or identified as a skilled nursing-care facility.

PURPOSE:

To organize within Jasper County the capability to meet special medical needs in disaster situations and to outline responsibilities and policies established for Special Medical Needs Sheltering.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC) is responsible for developing, coordinating, and maintaining ESF-20 SOPs at the state level.

B. SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC) will coordinate with Jasper County Office of Emergency Services, American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter), DSS, other volunteer relief organizations, and the supporting agencies/organizations to facilitate the inter-agencies/inter-organizational planning and operational capabilities.

C. This ESF does not supersede the mandated federal, state, or organization regulations or procedures of the special needs organization.

D. A Special Medical Needs Shelter (SMNS) is a temporary facility capable of providing a safe environment to individuals whose physical or mental condition exceeds the capabilities of the mass care shelters, but is not severe enough to require hospitalization.

E. DHEC is responsible for the medical management of the Special Needs Shelter, to include reimbursing the facility for medical supplies (when necessary); approving admissions; maintaining medical records; arranging for medical treatment and transportation to those that require more comprehensive medical care; and arranging for special medical diets.

F. DSS is responsible for providing administrative support for Special Medical Needs Shelter (SMNS).

G. DHEC Nurses will be responsible for interviewing persons with medical needs and determining who will be admitted to the shelter.

Criteria: Those persons who require some medical surveillance and/or special assistance. Those individuals whose age, frailty, mobility, functional, and/or medical disability make them vulnerable and at-risk in disaster situations. These are individuals with medical impairments who have been able to maintain activities of daily living in a home environment prior to the emergency situation. Whenever possible, these individuals should make arrangements to stay with family/friends or a hotel outside of the affected area. The SMNS should be considered the last resort. Examples of individuals meeting the SMNS criteria include:

1. Wheelchair bound persons with medical needs (catheters, dressings, etc.).
2. Individuals with severely reduced mobility (bed bound, partial paralysis).
3. Medically impaired individuals who are able to maintain activities of daily living, with special assistance, such as:
 - a. Intermittent or continuous infusion (pain control or hydration) - must have IV pump with battery backup pack that will last 72 hours or can drip safely.
 - b. Various ostomies (colostomies, tracheotomies - must have a battery backup suction machine).
 - c. Internal feedings (bolus or continuous drip).
 - d. Foley or supra catheters.

4. Oxygen dependent - must have portable tanks that can last up to 72 hours.
5. All SMNS individuals need to bring the following to the shelter:
 - a. A caregiver to be with the individual all the time.
 - b. Medication to last for at least 72 hours.
 - c. A copy of their doctor's orders.
 - d. Personal items

ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness/ Mitigation

1. Pre-designate shelters suitable for people with medical special needs.
2. Develop protocols for determining what individuals are better suited for a Special Medical Needs Shelter.
3. Develop intake and discharge protocols for the SMNS population
4. Maintain awareness and compliance with federal (ex: ADA), state, and local laws regarding people with Access and Functional Needs.
5. Participate in state and local exercises that test SMNS capabilities.
6. Maintain equipment and materials necessary for operating a SMNS
7. Mitigate loss of electricity at the SMNS location

B. Response

1. Upon request, open pre-designated special needs shelters.
2. Provide EOC staff with estimated time of opening.
3. Follow appropriate intake protocols.
4. Provide shelter population status report to EOC staff.
5. Direct individuals seeking shelter who are better suited for an SMNS to the appropriate SMNS.
6. Provide individuals with information preparing them for staying at an SMNS (need for a caregiver, what to bring, etc)
7. Provide administrative support for the SMNS.
8. Provide shelter medical areas to receive patients.
9. Document costs of SMNS operations.

C. Recovery

1. Coordinate closure of SMNS with EOC.
2. Follow appropriate discharge protocols.
3. Return SMNS to day-to-day operations
4. Coordinate continuity of care for SMNS population.
5. Route documentation of SMNS costs through EOC/ OES for reimbursement.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

1. Upon request, open pre-designated special needs shelters.
2. Provide EOC staff with estimated time of opening.
3. Provide shelter population status report to EOC staff.

B. American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)

1. Direct individuals seeking shelter who are better suited for a SMNS to the appropriate SMNS.
2. Provide individuals with information preparing them for staying at an SMNS (need for caregiver, what to bring, etc)

C. Jasper County Department of Social Services

1. Provide administrative support for the SMNS.

D. Coastal Carolina Medical Center (CCMC)

1. Provide shelter medical areas to receive patients.
2. May provide staff for SMNS when available.

ESF 25: SPECIFIC IMPACT HAZARDS

ESF 25.1 : FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITIES / RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County OES

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Jasper County Health Department
- American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)
- Jasper County Department of Social Services
- Jasper County EOC Manager
- South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (County Office)

INTRODUCTION:

A small portion of Jasper County is within the 50-mile Ingestion Pathway Zone for a Georgia stationed nuclear power facility. The possibility of a nuclear incident or accident occurring at this facility that would result in the release of radioactive material is extremely remote. In the event a nuclear incident should occur, Jasper County farmland, crops, and livestock could be at risk. At the time of the incident, Jasper County will work with the affected counties and the State of South Carolina to develop necessary plans to address protection of the public, radiological protection, and ingestion pathway concerns.

PURPOSE:

This attachment identifies the fact that Jasper County does not have any fixed nuclear facilities within the county. However, the possibility of an accident does identify the need to consider emergency planning in the event of a fixed nuclear facility incident that impacts Jasper County. A plan outlining needed emergency response activities will be

implemented immediately following a fixed nuclear facility incident affecting Jasper County.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Should there be an accident and subsequent release of radioactive materials at the nuclear facility that could affect Jasper County, protective measures for the food supply may become necessary. If an event occurred that affected the Jasper County portion of the ingestion pathway zone, County Operations would be folded into a response coordinated at the state or federal level that would assess contamination levels that could affect the food and/or water supply. Jasper County may be called upon to assist state and federal response teams in locating potentially affected farms and confiscating crops and/or livestock if necessary.

The SC Department of Health and Environmental Control, in coordination with the SCEMD, will assess the potential consequences of uncontrolled ingestion of food products and water. Operations will be conducted in accordance with SCORERP (Appendix 2 to the SCEOP) and SCTRERP.

ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness/ Mitigation

Develop and participate in exercises and planning activities regarding fixed nuclear facilities that could affect Jasper County.

Maintain awareness of fixed nuclear facility safety and response protocols.

B. Response

Develop incident-specific response plans.

Establish decontamination reception centers/shelters for personnel and vehicles.

Establish communications with State EOC and provide routine status reports.

Determine availability and need to issue Potassium Iodide (KI).

Coordinate the State's offsite consequence management response to an incident at a nuclear power plant (NPP).

Coordinate State government's activities with affected local governments.

C. Recovery:

Maintain coordination with all supporting agencies and organizations on operational priorities and emergency repair, restoration, and impact minimization.

Continue to monitor restoration operations when and where needed.
Return to normal day-to-day operations consistent with pre-emergency conditions.

RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Jasper County Office of Emergency Services (OES)
 - 1. Establish decontamination reception centers/shelters for personnel and vehicles.
 - 2. Establish communications with State EOC and provide routine status reports.
 - 3. Determine availability and need to issue Potassium Iodide (KI).
- B. Jasper County Health Department
 - 1. Provide assistance by using organization equipment and resources to support emergency operations as requested.
- C. Jasper County Chapter American Red Cross
 - 1. Provide assistance by using organization equipment and resources to support emergency operations as requested.
- D. Jasper County Department of Social Services
 - 1. Provide assistance by using organization equipment and resources to support emergency operations as requested.
- E. Jasper County EOC Manager
 - 1. Provide assistance by using organization equipment and resources to support emergency operations as requested.
- F. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC)
 - 1. Provide assistance by using organization equipment and resources to support emergency operations as requested.

ESF 25.2 : HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services (OES)

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Jasper County School District Transportation Office
- Jasper County Health Department
- American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)
- Jasper County Department of Social Services
- Jasper County EOC Manager
- Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) /Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)

INTRODUCTION:

While vulnerable to hurricanes or tropical storms, some or all of the effects of these storms, including high winds, tornadoes, and inland flooding associated with heavy rainfall, could affect Jasper County.

PURPOSE:

To organize within Jasper County the capability to meet special needs in the event of a hurricane. This ESF also outlines responsibilities and policies established for special needs, such as sheltering, evacuation, and provision of services (medicine, water, etc.) in the event that infrastructure is damaged by a hurricane.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

For hurricane-related activities, South Carolina operates on a regional basis. These regions are called hurricane conglomerates and consist of the Southern Coastal Conglomerate, the Central Coastal Conglomerate, the Northern Coastal Conglomerate, and the Western Conglomerate. Jasper County belongs to the Western Conglomerate. Counties in the Western Conglomerate are listed below.

Jasper County has designated hurricane evacuation shelters and a traffic flow management system per the S.C. Hurricane Plan. Public shelter and traffic flow management is coordinated within each region as shown below.

SOUTHERN CONGLOMERATE

- Allendale
- Aiken
- Bamberg
- Barnwell
- Beaufort
- Colleton
- Jasper
- Hampton

Hurricane advisories from the National Weather Service (NWS) alert South Carolina to certain conditions. The NWS issues a hurricane watch when a hurricane may strike a portion of the South Carolina coast within 24-36 hours. The NWS issues a hurricane warning when a hurricane will probably impact an area of the South Carolina coast within 24 hours. Operations will be conducted in accordance with this plan and the South Carolina Hurricane Plan. Further details are incorporated in the South Carolina Hurricane Plan.

Public shelter and traffic flow management is coordinated within Jasper County as defined by ESF-13, Law Enforcement Services, and the Jasper County portion of the SC Hurricane Plan. Hurricane re-entry is addressed in ESF-16, Evacuation Traffic Management/Evacuation. The provision of emergency shelter and feeding programs for disaster victims and emergency workers is described in ESF-6, Mass Care.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County Office of Emergency Services (OES)

1. Prior to Hurricane Season, review all emergency preparedness/activation plans.
2. Monitor severe weather systems. Emergency Management and the National Weather Service shall provide prior warning to the citizens of Jasper County of impending severe weather events.
 - Watch – Conditions are favorable for the development of severe weather.
 - Warning – Severe weather event is imminent/sighted.
3. Implement necessary OPCON Level Plans as needed.
4. Upon activation, provide EOC staff with continuing updates.
5. Coordinate with SCEMD concerning Operating Conditions (OPCONS) as outlined in the State Emergency Operations Plan.

B. Jasper County School District Transportation Office

1. Prior to Hurricane Season, review all emergency preparedness/activation plans.
2. When notified of EOC activation, provide liaison to county EOC.
3. Coordinate and access District transportation assets in order to assist in meeting emergency transportation needs.

C. Jasper County Health Department

1. Prior to Hurricane Season, review all emergency preparedness/activation plans.
2. When notified of EOC activation, provide liaison to county EOC.
3. Alert nursing resources of possible Special Medical Needs Sheltering (SMNS) and public sheltering plans.
4. Provide overall coordination of local resources to support local public health activities.
5. Stage shelter resources as required.
6. Provide for the recording and preservation of death certificates.
7. Serve as EOC liaison between local agencies and State EOC.
8. Provide or coordinate the provision of health and sanitation services including:
 - Provide preventive medical and health services.
 - Control communicable diseases.
 - Detect and identify possible sources of contamination dangerous to the general public health of the community. Staff the EOC for coordination of medical and health services.

D. American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)

1. Prior to Hurricane Season, review all Mass Care plans and inventory shelter kits and other essential supplies.

2. When notified of EOC activation, provide liaison to county EOC.
3. Alert American Red Cross State Disaster Specialist of possible sheltering operations.
4. Coordinate disaster relief activities.
5. Provide disaster victims with immediate needs (food, clothing, shelter, first aid, and supplementary medical/nursing care).
6. Routinely report shelter operations status to the EOC.
7. Provide damage assessment surveys of affected areas for the purpose of determining mass care needs only.
8. Provide prepared meals at fixed sites and through mobile feeding units.
9. Provide Disaster Welfare Inquiry service (a registration and identification service for friends and relatives to locate persons in the disaster area) on a continuing basis.

E. Jasper County Department of Social Services

1. Prior to Hurricane Season review all emergency preparedness/Mass Care plans.
2. When notified of EOC activation, provide liaison to county EOC.
3. Implement procedures for mass care.
4. Verify security is established at designated shelter locations.
5. Implement services designated to meet disaster needs (e.g., Emergency Food Stamp Program and the Individual and Family Grant Program).
6. Implement agreements, SOUs, MOUs, and working relationships with supporting mass care agencies and organizations.
7. Communicate with all mass care support 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 staff.
8. Coordinate public information with the EOC concerning available mass care and emergency welfare services and assistance programs, in coordination with mass care support agencies and organizations.
9. Collect, compile, and maintain all essential information, generate reports and records concerning mass care disaster response.
10. Provide staff in support of sheltering operations as required.

F. Jasper County EOC Manager

1. Prior to Hurricane Season review all public affairs materials and methods for distribution.
2. When notified of EOC activation, report to county EOC.
3. Support EOC effort in collecting, processing, reporting, and communicating essential information.
4. Monitor media reports for accuracy (rumor control).
5. In conjunction with EOC staff, issue press releases and conduct timely news conferences.

6. If a Joint Information Center is needed, coordinate with other public information agencies/representatives to ensure information consistency.
7. Obtain event information from each response agency and develop and issue SITREP reports.
8. Coordinate communications with hearing impaired and non English speaking as requested by Jasper County Communications Officer, Incident Commander, and EOC.

G. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)/Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)

1. Prior to Hurricane Season, review all emergency communications plans.
2. When notified of EOC activation, provide liaison to county EOC.
3. Ensure communications readiness between EOC and shelters (conduct communication checks).
4. As required, provide additional communications support.
5. As required, provide SKYWARN severe weather reporting.

ESF 25.3 : EARTHQUAKE PREPAREDNESS

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services (OES)

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Jasper County Engineering Services- Public Works
- Jasper County EOC Manager
- Jasper County Communications Officer
- Jasper County Sheriff's Office
- Jasper County Department of Social Services
- American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)

INTRODUCTION:

The unpredictable nature of an earthquake will cause great physical and societal impacts over a broad geographic region within a few seconds to a few days, unless adequate preparation and mitigation measures are in place.

PURPOSE:

To outline operational concepts to Jasper County and the state to identify the needs of local governments following an earthquake.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

An earthquake is a sudden, rapid shaking or trembling of the earth's surface, which can happen anywhere in the state of South Carolina and at any time. The earthquake's effect on people and structures is called intensity. The Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) Scale varies from a I (mild) to XII (total devastation and panic). The Charleston Earthquake of 1886 is estimated at Intensity X (very violent, extreme damage).

Magnitude is a measure of the earthquake size and is rated on a scale of 1 through 8. A magnitude 2.5, or less, earthquake would not cause any significant damage and may only be felt by a few people in the area of occurrence. A magnitude 6.0 earthquake is typically the threshold for causing serious damage in an area.

Most earthquakes occur along faults or breaks between the massive continental oceanic/tectonic plates which collide, slide, or separate, creating earthquakes. South Carolina is located in the middle of the North American tectonic plate. Earthquakes within a tectonic plate occur less frequently, but more violently over a much greater area due to sub-surface geological conditions. Scientists cannot predict when or where the next earthquake will occur, but where they have occurred in the past, they will occur in the future. The forecast for a large earthquake somewhere in the Eastern United States within the next 30 years is a 40 percent to 60 percent chance of a magnitude 6, (Nishenko and Bollinger, 1990).

Approximately 50 earthquakes are recorded annually in South Carolina. About a third of these are strong enough to be felt by people. Seismograph nets at Charleston Southern University and The University of South Carolina continually monitor earthquake activity locally and worldwide.

The effects upon the community from earthquakes will differ according to the time of day (working day, night, rush hour, etc.), the magnitude, the epicenter's proximity to urban areas, and the soil conditions (liquefaction). The response to an earthquake will depend on its intensity. In an earthquake of MMI VI (Magnitude 6), response would be urgent due to the immediate needs of medical, search and rescue, restoration of utilities, transportation, and communications.

A sudden and severe magnitude 6.0 earthquake or higher, would cause any or all of the following:

Widespread casualties would occur due to complete or partial collapse of un-reinforced masonry (URM) structures and unsecured heavy objects, even in seismically safe buildings. People would be killed, injured, or trapped in structures that could subsequently be engulfed in fire.

Partial to major interruption of lifelines including: water, gas, and sewage pipelines; electrical power plants and lines; highways, bridges, and overpasses; rail lines and bridges; hydropower, recreational and irrigation dams, and reservoirs; and airport runways and facilities.

Functional impairment or total loss of communications and failure of vital facilities (such as health care, ambulance, fire departments, police and sheriff departments, and

emergency operations centers) can be expected. Many trained and vital first responders would not be available due to injury to self or family.

Dam failure resulting in flooding of populated areas with business, industry, and hazardous materials. Fires from broken gas lines and flooding from broken water and sewage mains would occur simultaneously.

Non-structural damage to computers, communications, data, windows, furnishings, vehicles, machinery, etc. would cause short-to-long term loss of functionality for many businesses, banks, government agencies, and industries.

ESF ACTIONS

Jasper County Office of Emergency Services and other local authorities will immediately activate emergency plans due to a damaging earthquake. All available resources will be used to reduce suffering and hardship on individuals and protect property. Local authorities will request mutual aid from unaffected counties and request assistance from SCEMD.

The Governor would declare a state of emergency. South Carolina Emergency Management Division will coordinate all state and federal assistance required for a response to an earthquake disaster. Emergency responsibilities assigned to state agencies for earthquake response will be similar to those for any other disaster operations, except that response will be more demanding due to the lack of warning, the broad scope of damage, and the urgency to save lives.

OUTSIDE RESOURCES

A. State Resources

An earthquake disaster in South Carolina would quickly exceed state and local resources. State resources for earthquake response are outlined in the SC Emergency Operations Plan, ESF-25, and Appendix C.

B. Federal Resources

The South Carolina Emergency Management Division would immediately request federal assistance to aid in the response and recovery effort. This assistance would be in the form of equipment, urban search and rescue teams, disaster medical assistance teams, humanitarian needs, expedient shelters, and damage assessment teams. The Governor of South Carolina would request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency through Region IV of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Federal Response Plan would be fully implemented.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County Office of Emergency Services (OES)

1. Review State of South Carolina Earthquake Plan annually. Update as information is received from SCEMD.
2. Implement county and state earthquake plan activities if earthquake occurs.
3. Activate county EOC (alternate EOC if primary is damaged) after damaging earthquake occurs.
4. Notification may be received from SCEMD requesting mutual aid for affected counties outside of Jasper County (Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement Activation).
5. Establish communications between EOC and SEOC.
6. When notified of EOC activation, provide fire liaison to county EOC.
7. Begin preliminary damage assessment of fire stations and provide information to EOC.
8. Coordinate with public works to determine status of water supplies.
9. Establish Incident Command.
10. When notified of EOC activation, provide EMS liaison to county EOC.
11. Begin preliminary damage assessment of county EMS stations.
12. Assist in coordinating private ambulance and mutual aid EMS resources.
13. Under the Incident Commander, coordinate Mass Casualty response.

B. Jasper County Engineering Services- Public Works

1. When notified of EOC activation, provide liaison to county EOC.
2. Begin preliminary damage assessment and debris removal planning.
3. In conjunction with Jasper County DOT conduct an immediate assessment of transportation structures. Priorities include highways, secondary roads, Main Supply Routes (MSR) and routes to hospitals, and other critical facilities.

C. Jasper County Communications Officer

1. When notified of EOC activation, provide liaison to county EOC.
2. Begin preliminary communications infrastructure damage assessment.
3. Coordinate with OES to ensure local Amateur Radio Operators establish communications between county and SEOC as needed.

D. Jasper County Sheriff's Office

1. When notified of EOC activation, provide liaison to county EOC.

2. Begin preliminary damage assessment to include Sheriff's Office facilities, detention center, and other county law enforcement facilities and provide information to EOC.
3. Coordinate Search and Rescue (SAR) efforts.
4. If warranted, request additional resources (State and Federal SAR) through Law Enforcement EOC representative.
5. Control vehicle/individual access to restricted areas as requested.
6. Coordinate area patrols to prevent crime.
7. If warranted, request additional law enforcement assistance from SLED, local municipalities, and other available sources Law Enforcement EOC representative.

E. Jasper County Department of Social Services

1. When notified of EOC activation, provide liaison to county EOC.
2. Begin preliminary damage assessment of DSS facilities and provide information to EOC.
3. Implement Mass Care procedures.
4. Coordinate with other mass care organizations.

F. American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)

- A. When notified of EOC activation, provide liaison to county EOC.
- B. Begin preliminary damage assessment of American Red Cross Facilities and designated shelters and provide information to EOC.
- C. Coordinate feeding and sheltering of victims.

G. Jasper County EOC Manager

- A. Support EOC effort in collecting, processing, reporting, and communicating essential information.
- B. In conjunction with EOC staff, issue press releases in a timely manner.
- C. Monitor media reports for accuracy (rumor control).

ESF 25.4 : DAM FAILURE PREPAREDNESS

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Jasper County EOC Manager
- SC Department of Health and Environmental Control
- Jasper County Engineering Services- Public Works
- Jasper County Communications Officer
- Jasper County Sheriff's Office
- Jasper County Department of Social Services
- American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)

INTRODUCTION:

- A. Jasper County has many dams throughout the county. 15 of the county's dams are regulated by the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC). Most dams in the county are small and are used primarily for recreation. Larger dams are used for the production of hydroelectricity, water supply, and flood control. At any time, one or more of these dams may be threatened by upstream flash floods, earthquakes, neglect, or any combination of the above, which can cause personal injury or death, significant water damage to property or additional failures to dams located downstream.
- B. Most of these are privately owned and regulated by DHEC. State regulated dams are divided into three classes: high hazard, significant hazard, and low hazard (see Attachment 3 for listing of DHEC regulated dams in Jasper County). There are no significant or high hazard dams in Jasper County. High hazard are inspected by DHEC annually and significant hazard dams are inspected by DHEC every three years. Low hazard dams are not inspected, but the area below the dam is checked every three years for new development and possible reclassification. Under state law, owners of high and significant hazard dams are required to maintain emergency

notification plans. Jasper County does not have any high or significant hazard dams.

At any given time, one, or any of these dams may be threatened by upstream flash floods, earthquakes, neglect, or any combination of the above, which can cause personal injury or death, significant water damage to property, or additional failures to dams located downstream.

PURPOSE:

To define Jasper Counties roles and responsibilities in response to an emergency condition involving dam failure.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Jasper County OES is responsible for developing, coordinating, and maintaining procedures to support this attachment dam failure or flooding of the Jasper County EOP.
- B. The South Carolina Dam Safety Director is responsible for ensuring all dam Emergency Action Plans are accurate and consistent with state and local EOPs.
- C. County and municipal governments are responsible for executing evacuation and sheltering operations during dam failures.
- D. The Jasper County OES is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and annual testing of this ESF.

ESF ACTIONS

- 1. Preparedness/Mitigation
 - a. Maintain copies of Jasper County dam inventories as supplied by DHEC.
 - b. Assist in the conduct of an on-going countywide dam safety program to include public information and education. Coordinate with state and local agencies to provide assistance in support of dam safety training.
 - c. Maintain response personnel and equipment in a state of readiness appropriate to existing and anticipated dam safety activities.
 - d. DHEC will monitor and inspect all high hazard, significant hazard, and low hazard dams not regulated by FERC or USACE projects.
 - e. DHEC will conduct an on-going statewide dam safety program to include public information and education. Coordinate with federal, state, and local agencies to provide assistance in support of dam safety training.

2. Response

- a. Support public and private agencies during dam failure operations.
- b. Coordinate with state and local agencies to provide assistance in support of dam failure operations. Establish communications and coordinate assistance with appropriate county and state agencies, as required.
- c. Coordinate emergency information for public release through the Jasper County EOC Manager.

3. Recovery

- a. Resume day-to-day operations as soon as possible.
- b. Support mitigation actions, as required.
- c. Conduct evaluations of dam failure related damage and determine improvement methods.

LIST OF REGULATED DAMS

DHEC DAM NUMBER	HAZARD	CLASS	NAME
D 2580	Low	C3	MIXONS POND DAM
D 2581	Low	C3	SCNONAME 27006
D 2582	Low	C3	CYPRESS WOODS PLNTN DAM
D 2583	Low	C3	SCNONAME 27004
D 2584	Low	C3	SCNONAME 27003
D 2585	Low	C3	SCNONAME 27002
D 2586	Low	C3	THOMPSONS POND DAM
D 2587	Low	C3	SCNONAME 27001
D 2588	Low	C3	SCNONAME 27005
D 2589	Low	C3	SCNONAME 27008
D 2590	Low	C3	SCNONAME 27009
D 2591	Low	C3	SCNONAME 27012
D 2592	Low	C3	HOVER PLANTATION DAM
D 2605	Low	C3	SCNONAME 25015
D 4477	Low	C3	MACKAY POINT PLANT. DAM

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County OES

1. Ensure downstream populations within the hazard zone are notified and evacuated as necessary.
2. Ensure security is established around the hazard areas.
3. Coordinate with and provide support to state, local and private agencies during dam failure operations.
4. Establish communications and coordinate assistance with appropriate county and state agencies, as required.
5. Coordinate emergency information for public release through the Jasper County PIO.
6. When notified of EOC activation, provide EMS liaison to county EOC.
7. Begin preliminary damage assessment of county EMS stations.
8. Assist in coordinating private ambulance and mutual aid EMS resources.
9. Under the Incident Commander, coordinate Mass Casualty response.
10. When notified of EOC activation, provide fire liaison to county EOC.
11. Begin preliminary damage assessment of fire stations and provide information to EOC.
12. Coordinate with public works to determine status of water supplies.
13. Establish Incident Command.

B. SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (County Office)

1. Provide support to local and private agencies during dam failure operations.

C. Jasper County EOC Manager

1. Support EOC effort in collecting, processing, reporting, and communicating essential information.
2. In conjunction with EOC staff, issue press releases in a timely manner.
3. Monitor media reports for accuracy (rumor control).

D. Jasper County Engineering Services- Public Works

1. When notified of EOC activation, provide liaison to county EOC.
2. Begin preliminary damage assessment and debris removal planning.
3. In conjunction with Jasper County DOT conduct an immediate assessment of transportation structures. Priorities include highways, secondary roads, Main Supply Routes (MSR) and routes to hospitals, and other critical facilities.

E. Jasper County Communications Officer

1. When notified of EOC activation, provide liaison to county EOC.
2. Begin preliminary communications infrastructure damage assessment.
3. Coordinate with OES to ensure local Amateur Radio Operators establish communications between county and SEOC as needed.

F. Jasper County Sheriff's Office

1. When notified of EOC activation, provide liaison to county EOC.
2. Begin preliminary damage assessment to include Sheriff's Office facilities, detention center, and other county law enforcement facilities and provide information to EOC.
3. Coordinate Search and Rescue (SAR) efforts.
4. If warranted, request additional resources (State and Federal SAR) through Law Enforcement EOC representative.
5. Control vehicle/individual access to restricted areas as requested.
6. Coordinate area patrols to prevent crime.
7. If warranted, request additional law enforcement assistance from SLED, local municipalities, and other available sources Law Enforcement EOC representative.

G. Jasper County Department of Social Services

1. When notified of EOC activation, provide liaison to county EOC.
2. Begin preliminary damage assessment of DSS facilities and provide information to EOC.
3. Implement Mass Care procedures.
4. Coordinate with other mass care organizations.

H. American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)

1. When notified of EOC activation, provide liaison to county EOC.
2. Begin preliminary damage assessment of American Red Cross Facilities and designated shelters and provide information to EOC.
3. Coordinate feeding and sheltering of victims.

ESF 25.5 : CIVIL DISTURBANCE

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

PRIMARY AGENCY:

- Jasper County Sheriff's Office

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Ridgeland Police Department
- Hardeeville Police Department
- Jasper County EOC Manager

INTRODUCTION:

Civil disturbances are public crises that occur with or without warning and may adversely impact significant portions of the population of Jasper County. The State Law Enforcement Division's (SLED) Civil Disturbance Plan establishes operating responsibilities and procedures to ensure preparedness and orderly activation of state resources in response to civil disturbances that may go beyond local capabilities.

PURPOSE:

To define county roles and responsibilities and state resources in response to a civil disturbance that creates an emergency.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Jasper County Sheriff's Office is the agency responsible for coordination of state law enforcement resources in a civil disturbance. In conjunction with SLED, the Jasper County Sheriff will develop, coordinate, and maintain a Civil Disturbance Plan. Jasper County OES is responsible for coordination of non-law enforcement state resources.

State agencies with law enforcement personnel are encouraged to maintain updated plans providing for the training, immediate mobilization, and deployment of their law enforcement resources during civil disturbance situations.

The Jasper County Sheriff is responsible for the development, annual maintenance, and the testing of this ESF.

ESF ACTIONS

1. Coordinate local and state resources (i.e., law enforcement, personnel, situation assessment, on-site communications, etc.) in response to a civil disturbance.
2. Develop local law enforcement mutual aid agreements.
3. Collect and review intelligence information as it pertains to civil disturbance throughout the county.
4. Maintain internal procedures to ensure that proper communications are maintained between local law enforcement and the State EOC throughout civil disturbances.
5. Maintain liaison with the Governor, federal and state agencies, and local law enforcement officials in order to achieve close coordination in planning and operations in troubled areas.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Jasper County Sheriff's Office

1. Coordinate resources in response to a civil disturbance.
2. Collect and review intelligence information as it pertains to civil disturbance throughout the county.
3. Maintain liaison with Emergency Management, EOC staff and municipal law enforcement officials in order to achieve close coordination in planning and operations in troubled areas.

B. Ridgeland Police Department

1. Provide resource support during response to a civil disturbance.
2. Coordinate/support county public information activities, including activation and participation in Joint Information Center (JIC) operations (i.e., public information briefings) if necessary.

C. Hardeeville Police Department

1. Provide resource support during response to a civil disturbance.
2. Coordinate/support county public information activities, including activation and participation in Joint Information Center (JIC) operations (i.e., public information briefings) if necessary.

D. Jasper County EOC Manager

1. Provide resource support during response to a civil disturbance.
2. Coordinate/support county public information activities, including activation and participation in Joint Information Center (JIC) operations (i.e., public information briefings) if necessary.

ESF 25.6 : TERRORISM

AUTHORITY AND EXPLANATION OF TERMS

PRIMARY AGENCY (Crisis Management):

- Jasper County Sheriff's Office or the Affected Municipal Police Department Inside City Limits

PRIMARY AGENCY (Consequence Management):

- Jasper County Office of Emergency Services (OES)

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

- Municipal Police Departments
- Municipal Fire Departments
- American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)
- Jasper County Health Department
- Jasper County School District Transportation Department
- Jasper County EOC Manager

AUTHORITY:

The response to a terrorist incident involves two operations with significant overlap: Crisis Management and Consequence Management. In most cases, unless a threat is known, the operations will take place in parallel.

1. Crisis Management:

a. Under the laws of the United States, confirmed by federal policy, Presidential Decision Directive #39, the FBI has been assigned the lead responsibility for managing the federal law enforcement response for Crisis Management. The FBI leads the federal Crisis Management effort with assistance from other federal, state, and local agencies as necessary. The lead state agency is the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division. The lead Jasper County agency is the Jasper County Sheriff's Office if the incident occurs in the county, or the affected municipal police department if the incident occurs in city limits.

b. Authorities

1. Presidential Decision Directive #39, June 1995, gives preeminent authority and responsibility for Crisis Management to the federal government.

2. Presidential Decision Directive #62, May 1998, Protection Against Unconventional Threats to the Homeland and Americans Overseas
3. Title 18, USC, Section 2332a, Weapons of Mass Destruction
4. Title 18, USC, Sections 175-178, Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act
5. Title 18, USC, Sections 371-373, Conspiracy
6. Title 18, USC, Sections 871-879, Extortion and Threats
7. Title 18, USC, Sections 1365, Tampering with Consumer Products
8. PL 104-132, Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996
9. PL 104-201, Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997, Title XIV— Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction

2. Consequence Management.

a. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been assigned the lead responsibility for coordinating the Federal Consequence Management response to a terrorist incident. The State of South Carolina and local agencies exercise the preeminent authority to make decisions regarding the consequences of terrorism. The lead state agency is the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD). Lead responsibility during Consequence Management for a Jasper County event rests with the Fire Department Incident Commander until the Jasper County Emergency Operations Plan is activated. All actions will be coordinated with the FBI OSC. The federal government provides assistance as required and as requested by the State of South Carolina and local government agencies.

b. Authorities

1. Jasper County Emergency Operations Plan
2. State of South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan
3. Federal Response Plan
4. Public Law 92-288 as amended
5. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Section 206

Interrelationship of Crisis and Consequence Management

Crisis and Consequence Management occur simultaneously during a threat or actual incident. For instance, while crisis management agencies are evaluating a threat for credibility, consequence management agencies may begin evaluating what actions can be taken to prepare for the consequences resulting from a credible threat or the occurrence of an actual terrorist incident. Prior to an incident, crisis management is the focus of activities; however, with an impending or actual incident, consequence management activities receive priority.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS:

- Acute effect
 - A pathologic process caused by a single exposure to toxic concentrations of a hazardous material or multiple encounters over a short period of time (usually < 24 hours).
- Acute exposure
 - A single exposure to toxic concentrations of a hazardous material or multiple exposures over a short period of time (usually < 24 hours).
- Air purification devices
 - Respirators or filtration devices that remove particulate matter, gas, or vapors from the atmosphere. These devices range from full-face piece, dual cartridge respirators with eye protection to half-mask, face piece-mounted cartridges with no eye protection.
- Air-supplied respirators
 - A device that provides the user with compressed air for breathing.
- Antidote
 - An agent that neutralizes a poison or counteracts its effects.
- Apnea
 - Cessation of breathing.
- Asphyxia
 - A condition in which the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the lungs is absent or impaired.
- B-NICE
 - Biological, Nuclear, Incendiary, Chemical, and Explosive
- CDC
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Chemical-protective suit/clothing
 - Clothing specifically designed to protect the skin and eyes from direct chemical contact. Descriptions of chemical protective apparel include non-encapsulating and encapsulating (referred to as liquid-splash protective clothing and vapor-protective clothing, respectively).
- Chronic effect
 - A pathologic process caused by repeated exposures to a hazardous substance over a period of long duration.
- Chronic exposure
 - Repeated exposures to a hazardous substance over a period of long duration.
- Consequence Management
 - Addresses the effects of terrorist threats or incidents on people, property, and communities. It includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism.
- Contact dermatitis (allergic)
 - A delayed-onset skin reaction caused by skin contact with a chemical to which the individual has been previously sensitized.

- Contact dermatitis (irritant)
 - Inflammatory skin reaction caused by a skin irritant.
- Control zones
 - Areas at a hazardous materials incident whose boundaries is based on safety and the degree of hazard; generally includes the Hot Zone, Decontamination Zone, and Support Zone.
- Crisis Management
 - Law enforcement response to the causes of terrorist incidents, terrorists, and their weapons. It includes measures to identify, acquire, and plan for the use of resources needed to anticipate, isolate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. With a weapon of mass destruction, nuclear, biological, or chemical incident, a Crisis Management response may include traditional law enforcement missions (i.e., intelligence, surveillance, tactical, negotiations, forensics, investigations relating to apprehending the terrorists, etc.) and technical support missions (i.e., agent identification, search, disablement, transfer, disposal, and limited decontamination relating to the terrorist's weapons).
- Decontamination
 - The process of removing hazardous materials from exposed persons and equipment at a hazardous materials incident.
- Decontamination Zone
 - The area surrounding a chemical hazard incident (between the Hot Zone and the Support Zone) in which contaminants are removed from exposed victims.
- Environmental hazard
 - A condition capable of posing an unreasonable risk to air, water, soil quality, or plant or animal life.
- Hot Zone
 - The area immediately surrounding a chemical hazard incident, such as a spill, in which contamination or other danger exists.
- Immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH)
 - The atmospheric concentration of a chemical that poses an immediate danger to the life or health of a person who is exposed, but from which that person could escape without any impairing symptoms or irreversible health effects. A companion measurement to the permissible exposure limit (PEL), IDLH concentrations represent levels at which respiratory protection is required. IDLH is expressed in parts per million (ppm) or mg/m³.
- Incident Commander
 - The person responsible for establishing and managing the overall operational plan at a hazardous material incident. The Incident Commander is responsible for developing an effective organizational structure, allocating resources, making appropriate assignments, managing information, and continually attempting to mitigate the incident.
- InfraGard

- A program designed to address the need for a private and public-sector information sharing mechanism at both national and local levels.
- Material safety data sheet (MSDS)
 - Documents prepared by a manufacturer to transmit health and emergency information about their product. This fact sheet summarizes information concerning material identification; hazardous ingredients; health, physical, and fire hazards; chemical reactivities and incompatibilities; spill, leak, and disposal procedures; and protective measures required for safe handling and storage. See 29 CFR 1910.1200 (as amended) for more information.
- Mitigation
 - Actions taken to prevent or reduce the severity of harm.
- Respiratory depression
 - Slowing or cessation of breathing due to suppression of the function of the respiratory center in the brain.
- Routes of exposure
 - The manner in which a chemical contaminant enters the body (i.e., inhalation, ingestion).
- Secondary contamination
 - Transfer of a harmful substance from one body (primary body) to another (secondary body), thus potentially causing adverse effects to the secondary body.
- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)
 - Protective equipment consisting of an enclosed facepiece and an independent, individual supply (tank) of air used for breathing in atmospheres containing toxic substances or underwater.
- Terrorism
 - A violent act, an economically destructive act, or an act dangerous to human life which is in violation of the criminal laws of the United States. This includes the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.
- Terrorism Response System (TRS)
 - A system designed to identify, notify, and activate the emergency support functions of local, state, and federal agencies.
- WMD
 - Weapon of mass destruction. A WMD is any device, material, or substance used in a manner, in a quantity or type, or under circumstances evidencing intent to cause death or serious injury to persons or significant damage to property.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Terrorist incidents, including threats of potential incidents, create a unique challenge to public safety officials at every level of government. There are distinct legal authorities that impact how either the threat of terrorism or terrorism incidents are managed. There are special organizational structures that come into play only in terrorist incidents, specialized resources that may be required, supported and managed, as well as special risks to the general public, first responders, and local public health officials.
- B. Terrorist incidents are not normal hazardous materials incidents or normal emergency response incidents. Terrorists focus on the placement, timing, dispersion mechanism, and impact on the targeted population to achieve maximum political or social results. There are numerous other weapons (nuclear, infectious biological, laser, thermo-baric, EMP, cyber, explosive, incendiary, etc.) that the terrorist can use to achieve his objectives besides the weaponization of hazardous materials.
- C. Published operational plans can be used to design the initial or secondary attacks and the security of sensitive elements within the plans (rapid evacuation routes, predetermined secure ingress and egress routes of emergency services and supplies, predetermined staging and standby points, location of caches of specialized equipment and pharmaceuticals, lists of specially trained personnel, early warning communication structures, potential targets, etc.) should be evaluated by law enforcement personnel for operational security.
- D. Despite the significant federal role in terrorism response, state and local governments have the primary responsibility for protecting public health and safety. Local law enforcement, emergency medical services (EMS), and fire service agencies will be the first units to respond to a terrorist incident. Local health care facilities will be required to provide treatment to victims, and in cases of chemical or biological attacks, rapidly identify the substance used in the attack. Citizens will inevitably look to local and state officials and familiar media personalities for information regarding what has occurred and what actions are being taken.
- E. These realities make readiness at the local and state level the cornerstone of America's domestic preparedness strategy. While the federal government can provide many specialized resources, the fundamental effectiveness of any response to a terrorist incident, or the threat of an incident, will depend on what occurs in local communities and at the state level.
- F. The FBI defines terrorism as "the unlawful use of force or violence committed by a group or individual against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives."

- G. The citizens and property in Jasper County could be at risk from primary terrorist threats and activities or secondary effects from attacks occurring in other states or nations.
- H. Responsible training and implementation of established counter-terrorist procedures can reduce the effects of terrorism.
- I. A terrorist incident may occur with little or no advanced warning at any time of day.
- J. Local and state agencies should have the capability to manage the initial crisis and consequence responses to a threat or an actual terrorist incident.
- K. The nature and scope of many terrorist events will require significant state and federal government support and assistance before and after an incident.
- L. An effective response to a terrorist threat or incident will require careful coordination in planning, training, and operations among local, state, and federal agencies representing many different functions and disciplines.
- M. From the initial notification by the local law enforcement until the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) or FBI arrives to assume command of the Crisis Management Operations, local law enforcement will take the lead role in implementing crime scene protection, providing for the public health and safety, and protecting the area from additional damage.
- N. The initial effects of a terrorist attack may appear to be normal emergencies involving agents that affect mass populations.
- O. The most likely scenario for a terrorist event in Jasper County would be a domestic attack utilizing a readily accessible or homemade incendiary or explosive device. The most likely terrorist targets are listed in the Jasper County Critical Infrastructure Facility Listing, which is proprietary information and is kept under separate cover in the Jasper County Emergency Management office. Security protection plans have been developed for the most vulnerable facilities.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Mission

To establish the policies and procedures that will prevent or minimize terrorist activities, assist in the apprehension of the persons responsible for the incident, and maximize the effectiveness of the state response to and recovery from a terrorist incident.

B. Response Operations

The FBI leads the Federal Crisis Management effort with assistance from other federal, state, and local agencies as necessary. The lead state agency is the South Carolina

Law Enforcement Division. The lead Jasper County agency is the Jasper County Sheriff's Office if the incident occurs in the county, or the affected municipal police department if the incident occurs in city limits.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been assigned the lead responsibility for coordinating the Federal Consequence Management response to a terrorist incident. The State of South Carolina and local agencies exercise the preeminent authority to make decisions regarding the consequences of terrorism. The lead state agency is the South Carolina Emergency Management Agency. Lead responsibility during Consequence Management for a Jasper County event rests with the Fire Department Incident Commander until the Jasper County Emergency Operations Plan is activated. All actions will be coordinated with the FBI OSC. The federal government provides assistance as required and as requested by the State of South Carolina and local government agencies.

Recommendations are for actions that need to be accomplished regardless of the weapon involved. There is currently a national initiative to install a national color-coded warning system however, this system is not ready for deployment. When this system is ready it may replace the current FBI-warning system.

1. Pre-incident
 - a. Pre-incident Threats: federal, state, or local entities may notify state agencies, including emergency management, of a threat. Information regarding terrorist threats or potential activities received by state agencies must be reported to the local law enforcement. Responsibility for initiating and conducting Crisis Management activities rests with the local law enforcement pending the arrival of the SLED and the FBI. Prompt response employing such actions as citizen evacuation and isolation of the incident is the initial responsibility of local law enforcement. Upon assuming control, the FBI will manage the Crisis Management response from the command post and/or the JOC. State and local resources may be called upon to support this operation. State emergency management may implement procedures to alert local, state, and/or federal agencies involved in Consequence Management and, if requested by the FBI OSC, will deploy state representatives to the JOC. Pre-Incident operations will vary based on the FBI and SLED analysis of the threat.
 - b. Pre-Incident Response: The objective of pre-incident Consequence Management is to provide time for response agencies to prepare for the potential effects of an incident. This can include the following based on the threat analysis:
 - Dissemination of information and warnings (e.g., identifying areas that may be affected by the projected incident and providing safety information for people within those areas)

- Acceleration of normal preparedness and mitigation measures (e.g., developing monitoring plans to survey safe areas where citizens may be sent)
 - Increasing readiness to respond (e.g., requesting and pre-positioning equipment and supplies necessary for sheltering, treating exposed populations, and monitoring)
 - Implementing emergency protective actions (e.g., advising people to shelter-in-place or identifying shelter locations or safe areas for people to move to) and
 - Initiating emergency response activities (e.g., conducting precautionary evacuations, making notifications, and requesting activation, including stand-by notifications of federal and state response teams and resources).
2. Situation Progression: As the situation evolves, the potential for significant consequences may become imminent. At such time, the state will re-deploy its Consequence Management response agencies from the JOC to SEOC, but maintain a liaison presence in the JOC to coordinate actions with the FBI. SCEMD will immediately consult with the FEMA to determine whether to pre-deploy Federal Consequence Management assets. The Director of the SCEMD will initiate action to implement the SCEOP.

a. Protective Actions

The following actions may minimize the impact on the public:

- Shelter-in-place – The Incident Commander may issue this protective action to minimize exposure or contact with agents or devices.
- Evacuation - The Incident Commander may issue this protective action to remove populations from the potential impact area.

The following actions may minimize the impact on emergency responders:

- Personal Protective Equipment – The Incident Commander may require all responders to use appropriate PPE, to include respiratory protection.
- Decontamination – The Incident Commander may require all responders to go through a decontamination process to remove contaminants.

b. Medical Coordination

Emergency Medical Services and other medical personnel should be prepared to supply the State Health Department with the following information at a minimum:

- Type of agent
- Number of persons exposed
- Current actions to limit spread of agent or disease
- Medicines needed

3. Terrorist Incident Consequence Management - FBI Threat Level #1: A terrorism incident has occurred which requires an immediate process to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources to augment local authorities in response to the consequences of a terrorist incident. If an incident occurs without warning that appears to be caused by an act of terrorism, SLED and SCEMD will initiate Crisis and Consequence Management actions concurrently. SCEMD will immediately consult with FEMA to determine the scope of the National Consequence Management response. The Director of the SCEMD will immediately consult with the Governor's office to provide an initial assessment and to make a recommendation regarding the request for federal assistance. SCEMD, SLED, and other agencies will make cooperative decisions to the greatest extent possible, but the Director of the SCEMD retains the authority to make State Consequence Management decisions at all times. SCEMD will maintain a liaison officer in the JOC to insure continuity and coordination of operations. Reports will continue to be exchanged between the Crisis and Consequence Management lead agencies.

a. Post-Incident Threats: If a terrorist threat notification is received by a state agency, local law enforcement will be notified. All information on terrorist threats and activities will be reported to SLED who will notify the FBI and SCEMD in accordance with the threat assessment and notification procedures. A centralized collection point for threats should be established since an elevation of hoax threats may be used by terrorists to reposition scarce emergency response elements for a secondary attack. The threat assessment will be performed by SLED and the FBI although the assessment of the threat may require different analysis once a terrorist incident has already occurred.

b. Coordination of the Local Response: Upon activation of the County EOP, the Jasper County OES exercises preeminent authority to make decisions regarding the consequences of terrorism. Incident scenes should be managed by integrating the federal, state, and local response into the local Incident Command System Unified Command Organization. Initial state and federal governments provide assistance as requested by the Incident Commander through the county emergency management until such time as the county EOC is operational and directing requests. At this

time, the coordination of assistance will be through the county EOC. The Incident Commander will provide information and reports to the EOC and, when activated, the FBI's JOC.

c. Coordination of the state response: The response to the consequences of a terrorist incident will be coordinated by the SCEMD from the Emergency Operations Center and will be conducted in consultation with local emergency management, the JOC, and FEMA. The JOC structure includes the following standard groups: command, operations, and support. Consequence Management representation within the JOC includes some federal, state, and local agencies with roles in Consequence Management.

d. To coordinate Crisis and Consequence Management activities, both groups should focus on primary missions. Crisis Management is responsible for investigation of threats, preservation of evidence, and apprehension of suspects. Consequence Management is responsible for preservation of life, property, and the restoration of services. The Incident Commander in charge of the event should ensure that each group understands the job responsibilities of the other.

e. Analysis of the Nature and Magnitude of the Consequences: The nature and magnitude of the incident will determine the degree and amount of local, state, and federal assistance required. Therefore, an incident response analysis should be conducted prior to the dedication of the majority of the state assets. This should be based on current/anticipated threats and the current state of vulnerability. If necessary, assets should be held in reserve to respond to secondary targets elsewhere in the state. The final analysis rests with the Director of SCEMD in consultation with federal, state, and local Crisis and Consequence Management authorities.

f. Secondary Targets and Crime Scene Preservation:

- As county departments and agencies may be primary or secondary targets, the heads of the various departments and agencies are responsible for the security of their respective personnel, equipment, and facilities. Due to the fact that terrorist acts may involve a variety of tactics and weapons, agencies must be aware that secondary targets may be first responders and appropriate law enforcement protection and therefore, coordination must be available. County responders must also be aware that the crime scene may harbor additional hazards to responders as they carry out their responsibilities.

- County agencies must preserve the crime scene while performing activities. While responding to the incident and carrying out their functional responsibilities, first responders become potential witnesses, investigators, and sources of intelligence in support of the crime scene investigation. As such, they must be trained in observing the incident area as a potential crime scene that may provide evidence in determining the cause of the event and identifying those responsible.

g. Staging and Deployment of Rapid Response Assets (Teams or Equipment): The state and federal governments' assistance for responding to terrorist incidents may include special resources not available at the local or state level. A number of specialized teams (local, state, interstate, and federal) are currently available or under formation throughout the state and nation. Therefore, designated and secure staging points will be determined prior to arrival of rapid response teams or other specialized assistance. These points must be free of secondary devices and potential release areas adjacent to these points must be secured. Pre-deployment requirements must be determined for each specialized team or asset. Information is rapidly changing, but the most current information should be available from the response assets in their SOPs. These assets and teams are very specialized in capability, but are usually few in number. Therefore, deployment plans must anticipate redeployment en-route and rapid extraction procedures in case secondary incidents occur or the initial effects were underestimated. Two scenarios should be anticipated:

- Isolated Incident Scene: In the initial response to an isolated incident scene (one city or county), the staging of specialized assets should be designated by the county emergency management requesting the assets, providing that the necessary security and pre-deployment plans are in place. Secondary specialized response assets should not be staged for backup and secondary target operations near major transportation hubs. Threat and vulnerability analyses suggest that such valuable assets should not be concentrated near major transportation hubs because of the increased potential that they could become secondary targets.
- Disseminated Incident Scene: In the initial response to a disseminated incident scene (multiple counties or statewide), the staging of responding specialized assets should be designated by

the state lead agency and located on a regional basis to maximize the coverage of the assets and reduce response times.

h. The Role of Public Information: The objective of public information is to limit the media exposure terrorists seek and communicate a calm, measured, and reasoned reaction by the government. A review of public information should be considered in respect to its psychological impact. Media relations must be designed to identify terrorist activities as criminal acts not justifying public support and ensure that releasing information will not compromise counter-terrorism plans or operations. Information released must be verified and coordinated with Crisis Management authorities to ensure operational security of ongoing activities. Prior to establishment of a FBI JIC, coordination should be accomplished with the Crisis Management law enforcement agency PIOs. Rumor control should be coordinated through each agency PIO and releases of public information should be shared with the County Public Information Officer located in the Emergency Operations Center.

i. Disengagement: If an act of terrorism does not occur, the consequence management response disengages when the director of the SCEMD, in consultation with the SLED director, directs the SCEMD to issue a cancellation notification. If an act of terrorism did occur, each State Consequence Management agency disengages upon notification from the Director of the SCEMD in coordination with decisions reached through the FEMA and the FBI, that their support is no longer required.

C. Preparedness/Mitigation Phase

a. Jasper County should:

1. Review plans and procedures and determine equipment needs
2. Conduct training focusing on terrorism and WMD
3. Conduct exercises with all local agencies involved in terrorism response
4. Disseminate information about potential terrorist targets, plots, or suspects

D. Response Phase

a. Jasper County should:

1. Utilize the Incident Command System
2. Wear appropriate PPE
3. Document, report, and be aware of terrorism/WMD evidence indicators
4. If WMD is suspected, isolate and contain area, segregate responders, and seek appropriate decontamination

5. If WMD is suspected, make notifications to Jasper County and state agencies
6. If WMD is suspected, pay particular attention to evidence preservation

E. Recovery Phase

The recovery from a terrorist incident will vary depending on the type of agent used, the severity of the attack, and the geographical area affected. The anticipated major areas of concern are:

1. Search and Rescue Operations and Victim Recovery Operations

Search and rescue operations for survivors may require weeks of time, especially if there are building collapses. The site may also be so contaminated that it is not safe to enter for an extended period of time. The recovery of fatalities phase will begin when the Incident Commander along with public health, law enforcement, and other local, state, and federal authorities as required determine that no live victims remain. This decision will consider the climatic conditions, the agent used, and other conditions specific to the incident. Great concern must be given to the psychological impact of such a decision on the mental health of the public and first responders. Long-term recovery operations may be required where a disseminated event, a large geographical area, a highly contaminated area, or a large mass (structural collapse) is involved.

2. Mass Fatalities

As these agents are capable of causing catastrophic casualties and fatalities, specialized response may be necessary. Consideration must be given to the contamination of the deceased, their personal articles, their modes of transportation, households, workplaces, and frequently visited areas. These items may have enough agent on them to affect mass fatality workers. Therefore, specialized NMRS assets will probably be required. It must be considered that the victims and those items may contain evidence of the terrorist attack and all disposal and records of the deceased items must be coordinated with the lead law enforcement agency.

3. Site Restoration

The initial site and secondary sites, due to patient and vehicle movement, may have lethal amounts of agent present. Additionally, infrastructure damage may be present. For psychological considerations, the site may have to be destroyed although the site is free of agent or reconstructed. Consideration should be given to the placement of a memorial in lieu of site restoration to the original function. The oversight of the site restoration should be a coordinated effort of federal, state, and local authorities. All restoration efforts should follow established federal laws and regulations in regards to worker safety and decontamination

levels. The site may require demolition of buildings, removal of topsoil and other biomass, and decontamination of underground infrastructure and aquifers, among others. In addition, disposal and removal of contaminated material may require specialized assistance for many years. At all times, close coordination with the lead law enforcement agency is a necessity.

4. Psychological Rehabilitation

This area may be the most important to a long-term recovery, depending on the agent used. Immediate critical incident stress debriefing and therapy must be conducted as soon as possible. This may necessitate statewide means of communication and training. Although only a small percentage of the population may be physically or financially affected, a large majority of the population may be psychologically affected.

5. Financial Rehabilitation

The costs of the incident may require a number of local, state, and federal agencies in support. Secondary costs associated with a terrorist incident may be significantly more than the actual incident. The cost of psychological rehabilitation, long-term medical effects, legal issues, and insurance coverage will be large, as well as the loss in revenue from decreased worker productivity and acquisition, tourism, and trade in marketable products from the state.

6. Agent Specific Health Concerns

The extent of these concerns will depend on the amount and purity of the agent, its immediate and long-term health consequences, its dispersion, and decomposition by environmental and decontamination procedures.

7. As part of recovery, Jasper County should:

- Compile records, journals, and logs for potential use as evidence
- Replace contaminated equipment and supplies
- Coordinate with state government to determine safety or future use of impacted area

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Crisis Management Organization
 - Jasper County Sheriff's Office
 - Jasper County OES
 - Ridgeland Police Department
 - Hardeeville Police Department

- B. Consequence Management Organization
 - a. Jasper County OES
 - b. Jasper County Health Department
 - c. Jasper County Engineering Services- Public Works
 - d. Jasper County School District Transportation Office
 - e. Mass Care Services

- C. Pre-Incident Management:
 - 1. Jasper County Sheriff's Office
 - a. Develop, coordinate, and maintain the terrorist crisis management SOP. During crisis management, the Sheriff's Office will coordinate operations closely with SLED, the FBI OSC and JOC to achieve a successful law enforcement solution to the incident. The Jasper County Sheriff's Office will determine what assistance state and federal authorities may need from county agencies to support crisis management. The Sheriff's Office will coordinate with the Jasper County OES to ensure required support from state agencies is provided.
 - b. Upon receipt of information regarding a credible threat or potential terrorist incident, evaluate the information and, if necessary, inform SLED and the Jasper County Director of OES, who will then inform SCEMD. State authorities will activate the State Terrorism Task Force composed of SLED and DHEC members.
 - c. Appoint an on-site commander to provide leadership and direction for the State Crisis Management response.
 - d. Issue and coordinate Crisis Management actions assigned to county agencies until SLED or the FBI assumes command of the incident.

- e. Assign the appropriate liaison and advisory personnel to the Jasper County OES.
 - f. Provide recommendations to the Jasper County OES Director regarding protective actions, such as evacuation of personnel from the terrorist incident area.
 - g. Conduct PIO activities to include public notification of the terrorist incident and staffing of JOC and JIC with PIO personnel.
 - h. Jointly, with SCEMD, SLED, and the FBI, determines the timing for lead agency transfer from Crisis to Consequence Management.
 - i. Develop and implement a perimeter control plan.
 - j. Establish procedures for collection and disposition of evidence and disseminate to law enforcement agencies.
 - k. Coordinate training of law enforcement staff and state agency personnel concerning counter-terrorism programs.
 - l. Coordinate with SLED for use of state law enforcement personnel and equipment, as required.
 - m. Investigate causes of terrorist incidents and collect evidence.
 - n. Compile and provide investigation reports.
 - o. Coordinate support to the coroner in the event mass fatality operations are necessary.
2. Jasper County OES
- a. Provide representation to the JOC Command, and Consequence Management Groups.
 - b. Formulate plans, define priorities, review status, resolve conflicts, identify issues that require decisions from higher authorities, and evaluate the need for additional resources.
 - c. Issue and track the status of Consequence Management actions assigned to state agencies.
 - d. Track the status of federal assistance requests.
 - e. Activate the Jasper County EOC.
 - f. Deploy the Jasper County OES Mobile Communications Unit, if needed.
 - g. Coordinate the county's Consequence Management response with the lead State and Federal Consequence Management Agencies.
 - h. Provide support to the County PIO Official, as required.
 - i. Jointly with SLED and the FBI, determine lead agency transfer from Crisis to Consequence Management.
3. Ridgeland Police Departments and Hardeeville Police Department
- a. Support operations with equipment and personnel.
 - b. Provide escort and security of county response assets.
 - c. Provide transport of evidence/samples.

- d. Provide evacuation assistance.
- 4. Jasper County Department of Social Services
 - a. Coordinate mass care, sheltering, and feeding activities, as required.
- 5. Jasper County School District Department of Transportation:
 - a. Support operations with equipment and personnel.
 - b. Prepare to provide large-scale evacuation transportation assistance.
- 6. Jasper County Health Department:
 - a. Carry out educational programs for primary care and emergency department physicians on diagnosis of unusual agents and decontamination procedures, as well as rapid reporting procedures for unusual diagnoses.
 - b. Establish a system for rapid notification of public health authorities about a suspected terrorist incident. DHEC will also advise or conduct stockpiling of essential drugs for first responders and the general public as necessary.
 - c. Identify, alert, and request DHEC to assist local responders in conducting assessment, detection, and mass casualty operations.
 - d. Prepare to coordinate assistance to the health and medical facilities. Alert hospital points of contact of a potential medical emergency.
 - e. Prepare to coordinate environmental clean-up operations.
 - f. In a biological or occult chemical or radiation event, coordinate with local and state resources to ensure diagnostic information, laboratory diagnosis, and disease reports are developed. Keep the Jasper County OES fully notified of the degree of certainty of the diagnosis.
 - g. Request assistance from the SC DHEC for special diagnostic procedures and stockpile deployment as needed. Advise on appropriate methods of diagnosis, treatment, decontamination, infection control, and mass prophylaxis of exposed persons. Consult on determining necessary protective clothing, and safety measures for first responders entering affected areas.
- D. Incident Management
 - 1. Jasper County OES
 - a. Conduct emergency management operations in accordance with the Jasper County EOP and applicable county SOPs.
 - b. Establish operations priorities for Consequence Management.
 - c. Track and coordinate county assets and teams.
 - d. Assist in establishing communication links.

- e. Assist in analysis of incident consequences and available specialized resources.
 - f. Provide County Assessment Teams, as required.
 - g. Provide meteorological data, as required.
 - h. Provide liaisons to JOC and incident scene, as required.
 - i. Provide PIO operations, as required.
 - j. Jasper County Sheriff's Office:
 - k. Coordinate PIO support to Jasper County EOC, as required.
 - l. Develop and implement a perimeter control plan to secure the incident scene.
 - m. Support mass evacuation/relocation operations.
 - n. Provide security for critical infrastructure and potential targets.
 - o. Provide threat analysis.
 - p. Assume Incident Command responsibilities until relieved by state or federal authorities.
 - q. Coordinate, as necessary, staging areas and logistical support for search and rescue operations.
 - r. Assist in decontamination of victims and the site, as necessary.
3. Municipal Police Departments in Jasper County:
- a. Support operations with equipment and personnel.
 - b. Provide escort and security of rapid response assets.
 - c. Provide transport of evidence/samples.
 - d. Provide evacuation assistance.
 - e. Provide security for interstate decontamination/disinfection points, if established.
 - f. Support border security operations.
 - g. If incident occurs in city limits, assume Incident Command responsibilities until relieved by state or federal authorities.
4. Jasper County School District Transportation Office:
- a. Support operations with equipment and personnel.
 - b. Provide evacuation assistance.
 - c. Provide assistance in victim relocation.
5. Jasper County Health Department:
- a. Perform mass health care and coordinate the provision of medical assistance.
 - b. Conduct epidemiological investigation.
 - c. Provide assistance to the mass casualty operations to include coordination with emergency medical providers.

- d. In coordination with county Consequence Management Agencies, assist in establishing sites, procedures, and policies to triage contaminated casualties.
 - e. Coordinate the transport of decontaminated and conventional casualties to area hospitals.
 - f. Initiate long-term monitoring of the environmental effects of the incident.
 - g. Plan and oversee environmental clean-up operations.
 - h. Assist Jasper County OES in the development of protective action recommendations.
 - i. Implement medical response plan to include victim tracking and crisis counseling.
 - j. Inspect food supplies and general sanitation measures to ensure food and water supplies are free of agent and safe for consumption.
 - k. Determine what activities are necessary to resume normal public health conditions.
 - l. Coordinate with state for the assistance of the Disaster Mortuary Team (DMORT) and the Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT).
 - m. Coordinate the acquisition and transport of medical supplies and pharmaceuticals.
 - n. Coordinate with SC DHEC for a possible influx of victims.
 - o. Consult and advise on the safety issues for re-entry into contaminated areas.
 - p. Ensure the implementation of a crisis-counseling plan.
7. American Red Cross (Lowcountry SC Chapter)
- a. Assist in mass care and sheltering activities, as required.
 - b. Assist with the Disaster Well-being Inquiry program.
 - c. Assist with spiritual and grief counseling.
 - d. Establish respite centers for rescue/recovery workers.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. The individuals who will provide guidance for, direct and control terrorist incident response operations include:

- Jasper County Law Enforcement (Sheriff's Office and Municipal Police Departments)
- Jasper County Public Works
- Jasper County OES

B. Mutual aid, state, and federal resources will be requested by the Incident Commander. Jasper County EOC will forward all requests to SCEMD. Resources that may be requested include:

- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- National Guard Civil Support Teams
- State Task Force
- COBRA Teams
- National Pharmaceutical Stockpile
- Prepositioned Equipment Program
- Public Health Teams

READINESS LEVELS

A. The FBI has determined the following threat levels for pre-incident response operations:

1. FBI Threat Level #4 - Minimal Threat: Received threats do not warrant actions beyond normal liaison notifications or placing assets or resources on a heightened alert (agencies are operating under normal day-to-day conditions).
2. FBI Threat Level #3 - Potential Threat: Intelligence or articulated threat indicates a potential for a terrorist incident. However, this threat has not yet been assessed as credible.
3. FBI Threat Level #2 - Credible Threat: A threat assessment indicates that the potential threat is credible, and confirms a developing terrorist incident.
4. FBI Threat Level #1 – Pre-incident response.

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

- A. Because records/documents generated during emergency response to a terrorist incident may be used as evidence, Jasper County will follow all state recommended policies on reports and the maintenance and preservation of records.
- B. Jasper County will provide for a post-incident review of terrorist incident response operations. All agencies involved in the response will participate in the

critique. Upon completion of the critique, a report outlining lessons learned, improvement recommendations, and corrective actions will be created and issued to all response agencies.

ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. Jasper County OES will coordinate ESF development and annual maintenance with the Jasper County Sheriff's Office in accordance with the Jasper County EOP.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- A. State code
- B. South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan
- C. Federal Response Plan, as amended
- D. Presidential Decision Directive #39
- E. Local Emergency Operations Plans

OTHER

- A. Terrorist weapons and their effects are described below:
 - 1. Biological: Biological agents can be contagious for decades. Quarantine can last for long periods of time and involve large numbers. Long lasting health consequences may be common even with appropriate medical care. Disinfection of the site may require years and repeated attempts. Secondary infections due to unknown patient and material movement may arise years later. The psychological effect may be more pronounced and widespread due to the difficulty in detection and secondary hosts.
 - 2. Nuclear/Radiological: Long-term health effects may be pronounced with radiological agents, in particular birth defects and cancers. The site may not be

usable for many years due to potential health and psychological complications. The recruitment of medical specialists and training of health care providers may become critical since the effects of these agents are rarely seen. Detection should be adequate for the assessment of long-term health risks at the site.

3. Chemical: The long-term effects on victims will vary tremendously with the agent and exposure route. Some agents can produce birth defects and increase cancer rates. Respiratory and dermatological long-term effects may be pronounced. Detection should be adequate for the assessment of long-term health risks at the site.
4. Incendiary/Explosives: The immediate health effects should be known in a short period of time. Long-term trauma and burn rehabilitation may be necessary for a large number of patients. Infrastructure damage will likely be extensive but should be assessable in a short period of time. The secondary effects from the agent at the site will primarily depend on the site attacked and the debris characteristics.

B. Response Needs

Emergency responders should:

- Utilize complete, appropriate PPE
- Conduct appropriate decontamination
- Have post-incident medical evaluation

C. Surveillance Structure

1. Jasper County will monitor:

- Local law enforcement threat assessment reports
- SLED threat advisories and notices
- FBI warnings
- Homeland Security Threat Level

D. Jasper County will provide threat and warning notification through the implementation of ESF-2, Communications/Warning.

E. Emergency Alert System messages will be developed at the time of an emergency. Jasper County Office of Emergency Services, law enforcement, EOC Manager, and SLED will participate in the development of EAS messages.

F. A Jasper County Critical Facilities Listing has been developed. This listing includes security protection plans for the most vulnerable facilities. These plans also include security enhancement recommendations, property protection, and response considerations. The plans are considered proprietary information and are kept on file in the Jasper County Office of Emergency Services.

G. See ESF 10 for HAZMAT Response