



***GREENWOOD COUNTY-WIDE
Emergency Operations
Plan 2014***

Executive Summary

The County-wide Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) establishes the framework to ensure that all of Greenwood County will be adequately prepared to deal with all hazards threatening the lives and property of individuals living or visiting Greenwood County. The EOP outlines the responsibilities and coordination mechanisms of county agencies, municipalities, and other taxing districts in a disaster. The EOP also coordinates response and recovery activities with voluntary organizations active in disasters and the business community. The plan unifies the efforts of these groups for a whole community approach to reducing the effects of a disaster.

The Greenwood County Emergency Management Department extends its appreciation to all partner organizations who participated in the planning effort to create this document. The plan addresses the four phases of an emergency (preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation), parallels state activities outlined in the State of South Carolina EOP, federal activities set forth in the “Federal Response Framework,” and describes how local, state, and national resources will be coordinated to supplement local response and recovery capabilities. The EOP is in compliance with the criteria issued by the State of South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) as well as the federal Comprehensive Planning Guidance version 2.

The EOP is organized into three essential elements as follows:

1. The Basic Plan – Outlines purpose, scope, organization, and methodology by which the Greenwood County Emergency Management Department will enable the Greenwood City/County Manager to discharge his responsibilities for providing direction and control during any large scale disaster.
2. Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes –These ESFs detail by name and organization the primary, support, and coordinating entities and their roles and responsibilities in the four phases of an emergency.
3. Hazard Specific Plans - These Plans provide a detailed overview of hazard specific roles and responsibilities for the following type hazards: Hurricane, Radiological, Earthquake, Dam Failure, Civil Disturbance, Terrorism, Emergency Repatriation, Mass Casualty, Continuity of Operations and Recovery.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Promulgation



Argela Woodhurst

GREENWOOD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
GREENWOOD COUNTY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION NO: 2015-06

Filed: 4/14/15

Clerk of Court

A Resolution Approving Changes to the Emergency Operations Plan for Greenwood County

WHEREAS the Emergency Management Director has updated the Emergency Operations Plan for Greenwood County to bring it into compliance with state and federal regulations,

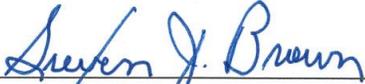
NOW, THEREFORE, the following is resolved by the Greenwood County Council:

1. The Revised Emergency Operations Plan is hereby approved.
2. The County Manager, through the Emergency Management Director, is authorized to implement the plan in order to prepare for, respond to and recover from an emergency which threaten lives or property within Greenwood County.
3. Nothing in this resolution shall be construed to alter the provision of Ordinance No 2007-01 related to the temporary powers of the County Manager during a declared state of emergency.

DONE AND PASSED: March 17, 2015

GREENWOOD COUNTY COUNCIL

Attest: 
Toby Chappell, County Manager

BY: 
Steven J. Brown, Council Chairman

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Approval and Implementation

Resolution Emergency Operations Plan

WHEREAS the County Council of Greenwood County, State of South Carolina recognizes the need to prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural and manmade emergencies and/or disasters; and

WHEREAS **Greenwood County** has a responsibility to provide for the safety and well-being of its citizens and visitors; and

WHEREAS **Greenwood County** has established and appointed a Director of Emergency Management.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of **Greenwood County, State of South Carolina**, this Emergency Operations Plan, as revised, is officially adopted, and

IT IS FUTHER RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the Director of Emergency Management, or their designee, are tasked and authorized to maintain and revise, as necessary this document until such time be ordered to come before this council.



Steven J. Brown, Council Chairman

ATTEST:



K. Rash Crump-Luker
Clerk of Council

Adopted this 17th day of March 2015

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

City/Town/Commission Resolution

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF GREENWOOD)

RESOLUTION NO. 15-002

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE GREENWOOD COUNTY-WIDE EMERGENCY OPERATION PLAN

Whereas, the City of Greenwood recognizes the need to have a coordinated approach to major incidents and disasters that affect Greenwood; and

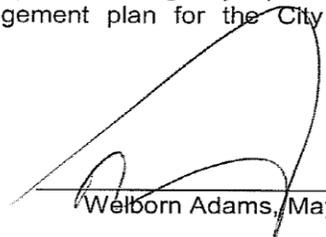
Whereas, the County of Greenwood has the statutory responsibility to develop, implement, and maintain an effective Emergency Operation Plan under the South Carolina Code of Regulation, Chapter 58, Office of the Governor, dated 1980, and

Whereas, the County of Greenwood has developed an Emergency Management Department to oversee and complete these functions for the entire county, municipalities and townships, and

Whereas, all agencies and departments having responsibilities contained within this plan have acknowledged and agreed upon their roles and responsibilities, now

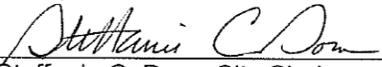
Therefore be it resolved, that the Greenwood County-wide Emergency Operation Plan is hereby adopted as the emergency management plan for the City of Greenwood.

Approved this 26th day of January 2015.



Welborn Adams, Mayor

Attest:



Steffanie C. Dorn, City Clerk

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

City/Town/Commission Resolution

Resolution

Resolution adopting the Greenwood County-wide Emergency Operation Plan

Whereas, the Greenwood Commissioners of Public Works of the City of Greenwood, SC coordinated approach to major incidents and disasters that affect utilities: and

Whereas, the County of Greenwood has the statutory responsibility to develop, implement, and maintain an effective Emergency Operation Plan under the South Carolina Code of Regulation, Chapter 58, Office of the Governor, dated 1980, and

Whereas, the County of Greenwood has developed an Emergency Management Department to oversee and complete these functions for the entire county, municipalities, and townships, and

Whereas, all agencies and departments having responsibilities contained within this plan have acknowledged and agreed upon their roles and responsibilities, now

Therefore be it resolved, that the Greenwood County-wide Emergency Operation Plan is hereby adopted as the emergency management plan for the Greenwood Commissioners of Public Works of the City of Greenwood, SC.

Passed this 23RD day of APRIL year 2015


Commissioner

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Record of Changes
Greenwood Emergency Operations Plan

Change Number	Date of Change	Page or Section Changed	Summary of Change	Name of Person Authorizing Change
1				
2				
3				
4				

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Record of Distribution
Greenwood Emergency Operations Plan

Agency/Department	How Distributed (electronic or hard-copy)
Greenwood County Council	Hard copy
Greenwood County Manager	Hard copy
Greenwood County Library	Electronic
Greenwood County Human Resources Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Administrative Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Assessor's Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Auditor's Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Brewer Center	Electronic
Greenwood County Circuit Court's Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Clemson Extension Office	Electronic
Greenwood County of Court's Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Coroner's Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Attorney's Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Data Processing Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Engineering Department	Electronic
Greenwood County Emergency Communications	Electronic
Greenwood County Emergency Medical Service	Electronic

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Agency/Department	How Distributed (electronic or hard-copy)
Greenwood County Family Court	Electronic
Greenwood County IT/GIS Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Juvenile Justice Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Lake Management	Electronic
Greenwood County Maintenance Shop	Electronic
Greenwood County Magistrate's Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Parks and Recreation Department	Electronic
Greenwood County Planning Department	Electronic
Greenwood County Probate & Parole Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Public Defender's Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Public Works Department	Electronic
Greenwood County Sheriff's Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Solicitor's Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Tax Collector's Office	Electronic
Greenwood County Treasurer's Office	Electronic
Veterans Affairs	Electronic

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Agency/Department	How Distributed (electronic or hard-copy)
Voters Registration	Electronic
Supreme Court of South Carolina, Greenwood County	Electronic
Non County Government Organizations	
City of Greenwood, City Manager	Electronic
Town of Ninety Six	Electronic
Town of Ware Shoals	Electronic
Town of Hodge	Electronic
Town of Troy	Electronic
SCDHEC, Regional Office	Electronic
SCDSS Regional Office	Electronic
SCDOT Regional Office	Electronic
DNR Regional Office	Electronic
SCEMD	Electronic
Western Piedmont EM Regional Task Force Oconee, Pickens, Anderson & Abbeville Counties	Electronic
Local Red Cross Chapter	Electronic
Local Salvation Army Chapter	Electronic
Local United Way Chapter	Electronic
Commission of Public Works, City of Greenwood	Electronic
Duke Energy	Electronic
SCE&G (Buzzard's Roost Dam)	Electronic
Greenwood Chamber of Commerce	Electronic

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Self Regional Medical Center	Electronic
CSX Railroad (Greenwood Rail yard Master)	Electronic
Greenwood Humane Society	Electronic
SC Highway Patrol District 2	Electronic
Civil Air Patrol Regional Unit	Electronic
LEPC	Electronic
Lander University	Electronic
Piedmont Technical College	Electronic
Superintendent, School District 50	Electronic
Superintendent, School District 51	Electronic
Superintendent, School District 52	Electronic
Volunteer Fire Department, Troy	Electronic
Volunteer Fire Department, Promise Land	Electronic
Volunteer Fire Department, Northwest	Electronic
Volunteer Fire Department, Ware Shoals	Electronic
Volunteer Fire Department, Coronaca	Electronic
Volunteer Fire Department, Lower Lakes	Electronic
Volunteer Fire Department, Ninety Six	Electronic
Volunteer Fire Department, Epworth/Phoenix	Electronic
Volunteer Fire Department, Callison	Electronic
Volunteer Fire Department, Tri-County	Electronic
Volunteer Fire Department, Hodges	Electronic
Volunteer Fire Department, Highway 34	Electronic

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Greenwood City Fire Department,	Electronic
Greenwood City Building Inspector's Office	Electronic
Greenwood Metro Sewer District	Electronic
Upper Savannah Council of Governments	Electronic

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Table of contents

Executive Summary1

Promulgation2

Approval and Implementation.....3

Record of Changes6

Record of Distribution.....7

Table of Contents12

Basic Plan

I.Introduction 14

 a. Purpose..... 14

 b. Scope 14

 c. Hazard Analysis Summary 15

 d. Planning Assumptions..... 18

II.Concept of Operations 19

III.Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities..... 25

IV.Direction, Control & Coordination..... 32

V.Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination..... 35

VI.Communications 40

VII.Administration, Finance and Logistics..... 40

VIII.Plan Development and Maintenance 43

IX.Authorities and References..... 44

List of Acronyms..... 45

Glossary..... 46

Emergency Support Functions (Annexes)

ESF-1 Transportation services ESF 1-1

ESF-2 Communications ESF 2-1

ESF-3 Public Works and Engineering ESF 3-1

ESF-4 Firefighting ESF 4-1

ESF-5 Event Operations Center..... ESF 5-1

ESF-6 Mass Care..... ESF 6-1

ESF-7 Finance and Administration..... ESF 7-1

ESF-8 Health and Medical Services..... ESF 8-1

ESF-9 Search and Rescue..... ESF 9-1

ESF-10 Hazardous Materials ESF 10-1

ESF-11 Food Services ESF 11-1

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ESF-12 Energy.....	ESF 12-1
ESF-13 Law Enforcement.....	ESF 13-1
ESF-14 Short-term Recovery.....	ESF 14-1
ESF-15 Public Information.....	ESF 15-1
ESF-16 Emergency Traffic Management.....	ESF 16-1
ESF-17 Animal Emergency Response.....	ESF 17-1
ESF 18 Donated Goods and Volunteer Services.....	ESF 18-1
ESF 19 Reserved.....	ESF 19-0
ESF 20-Reserved.....	ESF 20-0
ESF 21-Reserved.....	ESF 21-0
ESF 22-Reserved.....	ESF 22-0
ESF 23-Reserved.....	ESF 23-0
ESF 24 Business and Industry.....	ESF 24-1
Annex 25 Specific Hazard Plans.....	25-1
Appendix A - Radiological Hazards.....	25-A-1
Appendix B - Hurricane Preparedness.....	25-B-1
Appendix C - Earthquake Preparedness.....	25-C-1
Appendix D - Dam Failure Preparedness.....	25-D-1
Appendix E - Civil Disturbance.....	25-E-1
Appendix F - Terrorism Incident.....	25-F-1
Appendix G - Emergency Repatriation.....	25-G-1
Appendix H - Mass Casualty.....	25-H-1
Appendix I – Greenwood County Continuity of Operations Plan.....	25-I-1
Appendix J - Greenwood County Recovery Plan.....	25-J-1
Annex 26 Memorandum of Understanding.....	26-1
Appendix A – American Red Cross.....	26-A-1
Appendix B – Amateur Radio Emergency Service.....	26-B-1
Appendix C – SC Food Bank.....	26-C-1
Appendix D – Adventist Community Service.....	26-D-1
Appendix E – Salvation Army.....	26-E-1
Appendix F – United Way.....	26-F-1
Appendix G – Lander University.....	26-G-1

I. Introduction

Purpose:

The purpose of this plan is to direct actions intended to preserve life and protect property from further destruction in the event of an emergency. It establishes an emergency organization to direct and control operations during the emergency situation. The plan provides the following elements:

1. A basis for the effective delivery of emergency support to the citizens, guests and institutions of Greenwood County in the event of an emergency
2. An overview of operational concepts
3. Identifies the components of the County's Emergency Management Organization
4. Uses the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) format for outlining the responsibilities of federal, state and local government agencies, non-government organizations and the business and industry community
5. As necessary, contains specific plans such as but not limited to:
 - Volunteer Reception Centers
 - Long-term Recovery
 - Mass Casualty
 - Dam Failure Response
 - Terrorism
 - Continuity of Operations

Scope:

The plan guides the preparedness, response, and recovery actions within the boundaries of Greenwood County. It applies to a broad range of incidents including but not limited to:

- Hazardous Materials Releases
- Tornados
- Winter Storms
- Earthquakes
- Epidemic/Pandemics
- Active Shooter Incidents

All government entities (special purpose districts, municipal, county and state agencies, etc.), non-government agencies (Red Cross, Salvation Army, Faith based organizations, United Way, Food Bank, etc.) as well as private businesses and industries within Greenwood County are included as a part of this plan, and are expected to be knowledgeable of the plan.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Hazard Analysis Summary:

Greenwood County is threatened by natural, technological and human hazards. The risks of many hazards were researched and reviewed against the potential impact that they may have upon the county and supporting critical infrastructure. The broad area of hazard research and review included but was not limited to: geological, meteorological, health, human-caused (accidental and intentional) and energy facilities. Hazards were identified as having both immediate and long-term impacts, with the potential to disrupt day-to-day activities, cause extensive property damage and create mass casualties. Historically, the greatest risk is from natural hazards (winter storms, floods and tornadoes). However the continued expansion of chemical usage and HAZMAT transportation are raising the risk posed by technological hazards in the county. The northern and eastern parts of Greenwood County are within the 50-mile ingestion pathway zone for the Oconee and V.C Summer nuclear facilities.

The probability of future events is identified according to the following chart. The chart is not an actual prediction, but based on regional data and local historical evidence. Additionally, the impacts of the events are given to assist in the planning process as well as in the consequence management of the event.

HAZARDS CHART

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Types of impact
Natural			
Severe Weather Tornado	High	Moderate	Power outage, evacuation, sheltering (local individuals and pets), debris (natural and man-made), damage to public and private structures, mass casualties/fatalities, trapped/missing individuals and animals, distribution of food, water, clothing and tarps, security, strained medical services, strained law enforcement, communication issues
Severe Weather Winter Storm	High	Moderate	Power outage, sheltering (human and animal), debris (natural and man-made), damage to public and private structures, roads impassable, stranded motorist, response times increase, communications issues

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Types of impact
Severe Weather Thunder Storm	High	Limited	Power outages, damage to public and private structures, debris (natural and man-made), flash-flooding, road closings at low areas
Drought	High	Limited	Wells run dry, wildfires, agricultural issues (crops and animals), loss of jobs
Wildfire	Moderate	Limited	Evacuation, road closures, sheltering (human and animal), power outages, people and wildlife and live-stock casualties
Earthquake	Low	Significant	Power outages, damage to transportation infrastructure, water shortage, fires, trapped/missing individuals and animals, damage to dam, hazardous material releases, waste water line breakage, potential for infection/disease, distribution of food, water and clothing, isolation of areas of county, evacuation, sheltering, feeding. Disruption of government functions and communications.
Tropical System (tropical depression, tropical storm, hurricane, and sub-tropical low)	Low	Moderate	Flooding, power outage, evacuation, sheltering (local and coastal individuals and pets), debris (natural and man-made), damage to public and private structures, security, traffic management, communication issues, water surges at lake dam, roads blocked.
Epidemic/Pandemic	Low	Significant	Mass casualties/fatalities, limited medical resources, disruption of work and schools, quarantine requirements, food distribution. Disruption of government functions and business continuity.
Flood	Low	Limited	Transportation infrastructure issues, power outages, potential infectious disease in well water, dam issues, isolation of areas, food and water distribution, disruption of work and schools, evacuation, sheltering, feeding, debris (natural and man-made), crop damage, trapped/missing individuals and pets. Hazardous materials release, broken sewage lines, floating corpses and pestilence.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Types of impact
Technological			
Hazardous Material	High	Significant	Evacuation, sheltering (human and animal), decontamination (personnel, animals, structures and equipment), mass casualty/fatalities, feeding, psychological, debris (natural and man-made), trapped/missing individuals and pets, traffic management, security, area wildlife and live-stock casualties. Disruption of government functions.
Airplane Crash	Moderate	Limited	Mass casualty/fatality, fire, trapped/missing individuals, strain on EMS, Fire and Law enforcement due to size and number of victims
Dam Failure	Low	Significant	Evacuation, flooding, potential well water contamination, work closures, trapped/missing individuals and pets, traffic management, security, sheltering (humans and animals), water shortage, feeding, power outage, bridges washed out.
Radiological Incident	Low	Significant	Evacuation, agricultural (crop and animal) sheltering (human and animal), decontamination (personnel, animals, structures, and equipment), mass casualties/fatalities, feeding, psychological, trapped/missing individuals and pets, traffic management, security. Disruption of government functions.
Biological Incident	Low	Significant	Quarantine, feeding, mass casualties/fatalities, limited medical resources, impact food chain. Disruption of government functions.
Explosive Incident	Low	Limited	Mass casualty/fatality, fire, trapped/missing individuals and pets, crime scene, traffic management, security, debris (man-made). Disruption of government functions.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Types of impact
Human			
Civil Disturbance	High	Limited	Crime scene, traffic management, security, looting, strained medical services
Structure Fires	Moderate	Significant	Strained Fire resources, Loss of property, Economic loss, traffic management, sheltering, mass casualties/fatalities.
Cyber Event	Low	Significant	Loss of data and man hours, power outage, water shortage, communications loss, work stoppage, disruption of government functions.
Terrorist Act	Low	Limited	Mass casualties/fatalities, strained law enforcement, roadway accessibility, strained medical services, contamination (people, food), Disruption of government functions and communications.
Active Shooter	Low	Moderate	Mass casualties/fatalities, hostage situation, roadway accessibility, psychological support services, strained law enforcement, strained medical services

Probability

*High equals an event every 0-5 years
 Moderate equals an event every 6-10 years
 Low equals an event over 10 years*

Impact (From Hazard Mitigation Plan)

*Significant equals 100 points
 Moderate equals 50 points
 Limited equals 10 points*

Given the ever-changing population and infrastructure expansion, the risk assessment and planning process for Greenwood County is a continuous program. For more information such as critical facilities and population as it relates to the identified hazards please refer to the Greenwood County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan.

Planning Assumptions:

- The senior management for each entity will implement the necessary requirements needed within the emergency plan.
- The senior management for each entity has the authority to implement emergency measures and authority to expend necessary funds to resource immediate response needs in compliance with their purchasing policy guidelines.
- All entities will work and coordinate with each other.
- A disaster may occur with little or no warning, and may escalate far more rapidly than the ability of any single local response organization or jurisdiction to handle.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

- Initial disaster/emergency response will be managed by local agencies and government entities will use resources within their jurisdictions.
- This plan will sustain/support all response and recovery operations.
- When an emergency exceeds local resource and response capabilities as well as mutual aid agreements, entities will request additional assistance through the County Event Operations Center.
- State government will be available with additional resources when response and recovery operations capabilities are exceeded.
- Entities are responsible for reimbursement of financial cost related to the event.
- Each entity will mobilize resources and personnel as required by the situation.
- All entities will have mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions or companies.
- All government entities will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command Structure (ICS).
- Special facilities' (Self Regional Medical Center, schools districts, nursing homes, adult day care and child care facilities) plans will be overcome by certain events and require additional support.
- Water resources in parts of the county are limited.
- Communications coverage in parts of the county is limited.
- There are limited hazardous material response capabilities within the county.

II. Concept of Operations

GENERAL:

This plan is supported by all coordinating departments, agencies, and organizations in the response and recovery phases of a disaster. The Emergency Management Department is the focal point for emergency management activities within the county. However, emergency management responsibilities extend beyond this office, to all government departments, non-government entities and private business within the county.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

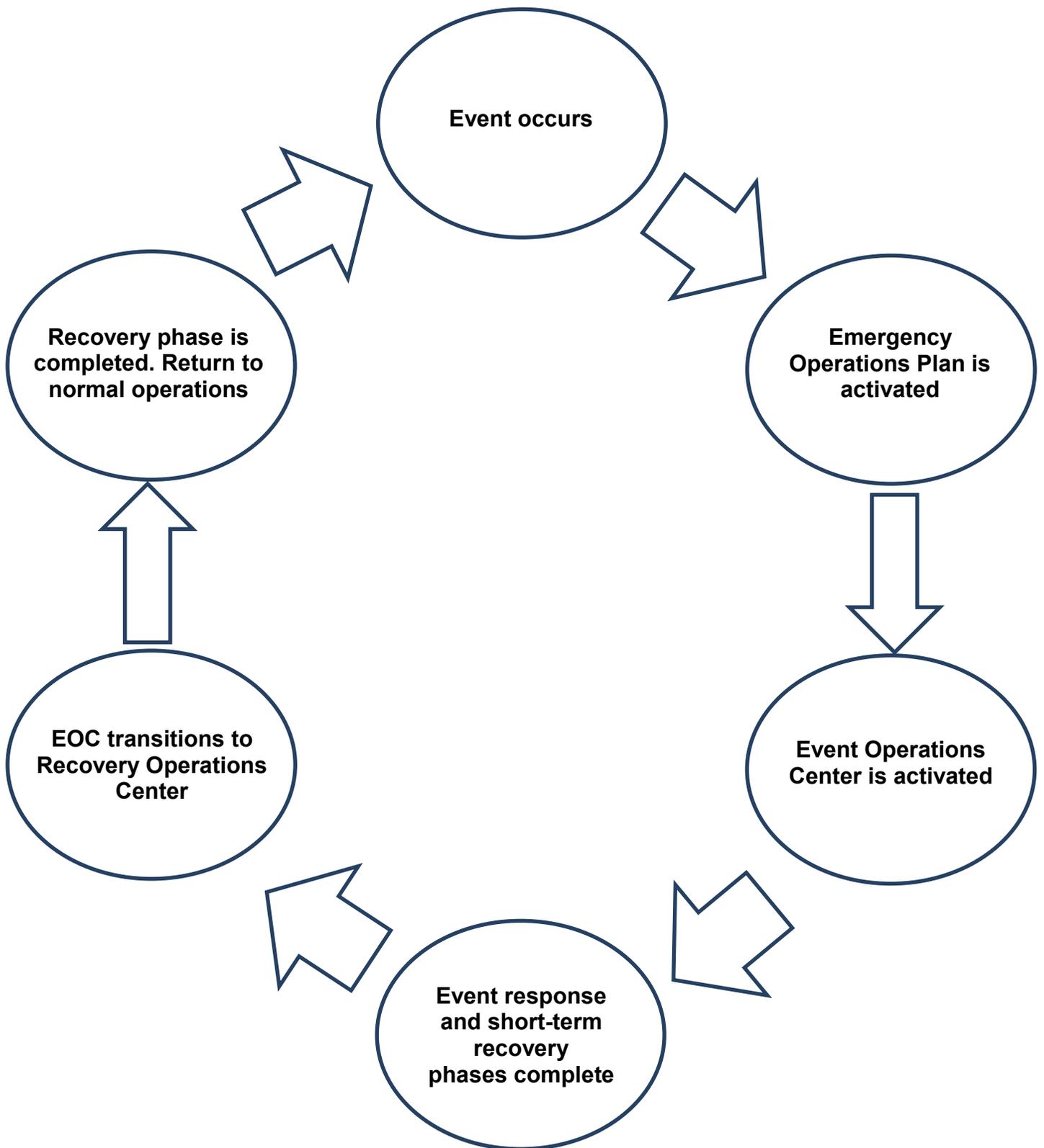
1. Goals

- a. Promote emergency management and provide the community with a coordinated effort in the response to and recovery from injury, damage and suffering resulting from a localized or widespread disaster.
- b. Facilitate effective use of all available resources during a disaster.
- c. Maintain and enhance the quality of life for the citizens before, during and after a disaster.

2. Objectives

- a. Meet the needs of disaster victims: Save human lives; treat the injured; warn the public to avoid further casualties; evacuate all who are potentially endangered; shelter and care for those evacuated.
- b. Protect property: Take action to prevent damage of property; provide security for property, especially in evacuated areas; prevent contamination to the environment.
- c. Restore the Community: Re-establish essential utilities, community infrastructure, and the community's physical facilities both public and private as well as restore the economic basis of the community.

CONCEPT OF THE OPERATION GRAPHIC DEPICTION:



GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

OPERATING CONDITION (OPCON) LEVELS:

To maximize any advance warning, Greenwood County uses a system of Operating Condition Levels that corresponds with the SC Emergency Operations Plan. These OPCONs increase the county’s state of readiness on a scale from 5 to 1. Each OPCON level is declared when a pre-determined set of criteria has been met. The Greenwood Event Operations Center Manager will assign the appropriate OPCON level, based on the situation at any given time. The SC State Warning Point is to be notified with any OPCON change. The table below shows the OPCON levels by the severity of an incident and describes general actions associated with each level as the magnitude of the event increases.

OPCON	Level of Readiness	Description	General Actions
5	Day-to-day normal operations.	-No imminent threat	-Normal operations. -Minor incidents controlled by first response agencies.
4	Possibility of an emergency or disaster situation that may require activation of the EOP.	-Heightened threat -Localized Incident -Potential countywide incident	-Localized incidents controlled by first response agencies. -Use of department authorities and resources to assess and deter threats. -Weather advisories. -Contact the State Warning Point.
3	Disaster or emergency situation likely. Activation of the EOP and the EOC <i>recommended</i> .	Incident of countywide significance managed at EOC level.	-County level monitoring and countywide involvement. -Countywide assets deployed. -EOC activated.
2	Disaster or emergency situation is imminent. Highest level of preparedness. Full activation of the EOC.	-Imminent threat -Countywide incident -Potential catastrophic incident	-County level assets deployed. -EOC activated. -Consideration of requesting state assets.
1	Disaster or emergency situation is occurring. Emergency response activities are ongoing.	-Major disaster or catastrophic incident.	-Deployment of appropriate state and federal assets.

ACTIVATION OF THE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP):

1. The County Manager in coordination with other local officials will make the decision regarding the activation/implementation of the EOP during emergencies. In the event the Manager is not available; the Emergency Services Director has the authority to order the activation.
2. Activation of the plan is also associated with the Operating Condition (OPCON) Level. At OPCON 4, when there is a possibility of an emergency or disaster the EOP may be activated. At OPCON 3 when a disaster or emergency situation is likely, EOP activation is *recommended*.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EVENT OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) OPERATIONS:

Anytime a disaster or emergency situation goes beyond the capability of a single jurisdiction, or requires multiple agencies or departments, the activation of the Event Operations Center (EOC) *should be considered*. The EOC is an essential tool for successful response and recovery operations. With decision and policy makers located together, personnel and resources can be used efficiently. Coordination of activities will ensure that all tasks are accomplished, minimizing duplication of efforts.

COORDINATING LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL OPERATIONS:

1. All emergencies and/or disasters are managed at the local level. If local capabilities and mutual aid agreements are exceeded, state government agencies can augment assistance to meet the emergency needs of victims.
2. Additional operational support will be coordinated through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) in Columbia, SC. The SEOC receives and coordinates requests for state assistance.
3. In the event the requirements exceed the state's capabilities, the SEOC will coordinate with other states or the federal government to acquire the needed support. Requests for federal assistance are processed through the SEOC.
4. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) receives and coordinates requests for federal assistance. The President may declare an "emergency" or "disaster" to authorize the use of federal resources.

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CORRESPONDING ACTIONS

1. Response

Response includes activities to address the immediate and short-term actions to preserve life, property, environment, and the social and economic structure of the community. The active use of resources to address the immediate and short-term effects of an emergency or disaster constitutes the response phase and is the focus of department/agency emergency and disaster standing operating guidelines, mutual aid agreements, and this plan.

- a. The County Manager in coordination with other local officials will make the decision regarding the activation/implementation of the EOP during emergencies, when the EOP is implemented, all county-wide resources are available to respond to and facilitate recovery from the disaster. In the event of an emergency, personnel may be tasked to accomplish a mission outside of their normal area of responsibility.
- b. When the decision is made to activate the EOC, the EOC Manager will notify the appropriate staff members to report to the EOC. The EOC is the central

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

point for emergency management operations. The purpose of this central point is to ensure a coordinated response when the emergency involves more than one political entity and several response agencies.

- c. The EOC is organized and will function according to NIMS principals. The structure and more specific information regarding the organization and responsibilities of the EOC are in the Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities section and the ESF specific Annexes.
- d. Once the EOC is fully operational, all personnel and resources will be coordinated in support of the following general response activities:
 - i. Saving lives and property.
 - ii. Warning and emergency public information.
 - iii. Supplying basic human needs.
 - iv. Maintaining or restoring essential services.
 - v. Protecting vital resources and the environment.
 - vi. Transportation, logistics, and other emergency services.
 - vii. Manage the evacuation process.
 - viii. Damage assessment operations.
 - ix. Initial decontamination.

2. Recovery

- a. Recovery involves actions, and the implementation of programs, needed to help individuals and communities return to pre-disaster conditions. Short-term recovery actions are taken to assess the situation and return critical infrastructure systems to minimum operating status.
- b. Long-term recovery involves the total restoration of the county's infrastructure and economic base. For more information on recovery please refer to Annex 25, Appendix J, Greenwood County Recovery Plan.
- c. General recovery actions include the following:
 - i. Repair and replacement of disaster damaged public facilities (roads, bridges, municipal buildings, schools).
 - ii. Debris clean-up and removal.
 - iii. Temporary housing and other assistance for disaster victims and their families and animals.
 - iv. Low-interest loans to help individuals and businesses with long-term rebuilding and mitigation measures.
 - v. Restoration of public utilities.
 - vi. Crisis counseling and mental health.
 - vii. Disaster unemployment.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

- viii. Planning and programs for long-term economic stabilization and community recovery.

III. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

ORGANIZATION

As stated in the scope of this plan, all government entities (special purpose districts, municipal, county and state agencies, etc.), non-government agencies (Red Cross, Salvation Army, Faith based organizations, United Way, Food Bank, etc.) as well as private businesses and industries within Greenwood County are included as a part of this plan. These entities will coordinate resources and actions to respond to and recover from all-hazards incidents within the county.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following are general roles and responsibilities assigned to agencies and entities within the county. More specific information can be found in the annexes and appendices of the plan. Specifically, the Event Operations Center Plan and the Emergency Support Functions will provide more specific information on roles and responsibilities.

1. Executive Group

The Executive Group is comprised of the following:

- a. County Council Chairperson/Mayors
- b. County/City Managers
- c. Special Purpose District Managers
- d. County/City Attorneys

The Executive Groups responsibilities include:

- a. Promote and enhance multi-jurisdictional coordination.
- b. Develop policy and strategy.
- c. Provide interface to the media and public.
- d. Liaison with state and federal officials as required.
- e. Communicate the disaster declaration priorities to the state and federal delegation.

2. EOC Manager & Deputy Manager

The EOC Manager and Deputy Manger are responsible for the overall functioning of the EOC and coordinates with other emergency management planning levels and agencies. They also provide direction and control necessary to conduct emergency operations and manage resources to respond to an emergency or disaster.

Responsibilities include:

- a. Immediately notify the City/County/Special Purpose District Managers of

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

- significant emergency situations that could affect the area.
- b. Activate the EOC.
 - c. Set priorities for response efforts in the affected area.
 - d. Establish the appropriate staffing level for the EOC and continuously monitor organizational effectiveness.
 - e. Ensure that inter-agency coordination is accomplished effectively within the EOC.
 - f. Direct appropriate emergency public information actions in consultation with the PIO
 - g. Approve the issuance of press releases, and other public information materials as required.
 - h. Develop and implement strategic decisions.

3. Local Government Agencies

Local department and agency heads collaborate with the Emergency Management Coordinator during development of the EOP and provide key response resources. Participation in the planning process ensures that specific capabilities (e.g., firefighting, law enforcement, emergency medical services, public works, and public health) are integrated into the EOP. These department and agency heads develop, plan, and train to internal policies and procedures to meet response and recovery needs safely. They also participate in interagency training and exercises to develop and maintain their capabilities. Local departments and agencies participate in the Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure as coordinators, primary response agencies, and/or support agencies as required to support incident management activities, such as:

- a. Develop and maintain detailed plans and standard operating procedures (SOPs);
- b. Identify sources of emergency supplies, equipment and transportation;
- c. Negotiate and maintain mutual aid agreements which are identified in the plan;
- d. Maintain records of disaster related expenditures and appropriate documentation;
- e. Protect and preserve records essential for the continuity of government;
- f. Establish and maintain list of succession of key emergency personnel.

4. Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

An ESF is a grouping of government, non-government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, program implementation, and emergency services that are most likely to be needed during incidents. Operating agencies and local departments participate in the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) structure as coordinators, primary response agencies, and/or support agencies and/or as required to support incident management activities. Primary agencies are identified on the basis of authorities, resources, and capabilities. Support agencies are assigned based on the resources and capabilities in a given functional area. (See Section F below – Matrix of Responsibilities) Additional discussion on roles and responsibilities of ESF primary and support agencies can be found in the introduction to the ESF

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Annexes (See Annexes 1-18 and 24 of this plan). Note that not all incidents result in the activation of the ESFs. It is possible an incident may be addressed without activating the ESFs. The ESFs are responsible for:

- a. Developing and maintaining detailed annexes to this plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to support their functional requirements;
- b. Identifying sources of emergency supplies, equipment and transportation;
- c. Maintaining accurate records of disaster-related expenditure and documentation;
- d. Protecting and preserving records essential for continuity of government.
- e. Establishing a line of successions for key emergency personnel within their ESF.

5. Nongovernmental and Volunteer Organizations

Non-governmental organizations collaborate with responders, governments at all levels, and other agencies and organizations providing relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote recovery of disaster victims when assistance is not available from other sources. These resources when available will be integrated into operations, and will be incorporated into an ESF to support critical functions as best suited by their skill set.

6. Private Sector

Private sector organizations play a key role before, during, and after an incident. They must provide for the welfare and protection of their employees in the workplace. The Emergency Management Coordinator must work with businesses that provide water, power, communications, transportation, medical care, security, and numerous other services upon which both response and recovery are dependent. Primary and support agencies coordinate with the private sector to effectively share information, form courses of action, and incorporate available resources to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.

The roles, responsibilities and participation of the private sector during disaster vary based on the nature of the organization and the type and impact of the disaster. The four distinct roles of the private sector organizations are summarized below.

Type of Organization	Role
Impacted Organization or Infrastructure	Private sector organizations may be affected by direct or indirect consequences of the incident, including privately owned critical infrastructure, key resources, and those main private sector organizations that are significant to local economic recovery. Examples of privately owned infrastructure include transportation, telecommunications, private utilities, financial institutions, and hospitals.
Response Resource	Private sector organizations provide response resources (donated or compensated) during an incident—including specialized teams, equipment, and advanced technologies—through local public- private emergency plans, mutual aid

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

	agreements, or incident specific requests from local government and private sector volunteered initiatives.
Regulated and/or Responsible Party	Owners/operators of certain regulated facilities or hazardous operations may bear responsibilities under the law for preparing for and preventing incidents from occurring, and responding to an incident once it occurs.
Local Emergency Organization Member	Private sector organizations may serve as an active partner in local emergency preparedness and response organizations and activities, such as membership on the Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Private sector organizations support emergency management by sharing information with the local government, identifying risks, performing vulnerability assessments, developing emergency response and business continuity plans, enhancing their overall readiness, implementing appropriate prevention and protection programs, and donating or otherwise providing goods and services through contractual arrangement or government purchases to assist in response and recovery activities. Private sector organizations are encouraged to develop and maintain capabilities to respond and to manage a complete spectrum of incidents and emergencies. The government entities maintain ongoing interaction with the critical infrastructure and key resources and industries to provide coordination of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities. Private sector representatives should be included in planning and exercises.

7. Citizen involvement

Strong partnerships with citizen groups and organizations provide support for incident management, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. The Citizen Corps brings these groups together and focuses efforts of individuals through education, training, and volunteer services to help make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to address all-hazards incidents. The Citizen Corps works through a national network of state and local Citizen Corp Councils, which bring together leaders from law enforcement, fire, emergency medical, and other emergency management volunteer organizations, local elected officials, the private sector, and other community stakeholders.

The Citizen Corps Council implements the Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), Medical Reserve Corps (MRC), Neighborhood Watch, Volunteers in Police Service, and the affiliate programs and provides opportunities for special skills and interests.

8. Individuals and Households

Although not formally a part of emergency management operations, individuals and households play an important role in the overall emergency management strategy. Community members can contribute by:

- a. Reducing hazards in and around their homes;
- b. Preparing an emergency supply kit and household emergency plan, including supplies for household pets and service animals;

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

- c. Monitoring emergency communications carefully to reduce their risk of injury, keep emergency routes open, and reduce demands on landline and cellular communication;
- d. Volunteering with an established organization to become part of the emergency management program and ensure that their efforts are directed where they are needed most;
- e. Enrolling in emergency response training courses to educate them to take initial response actions required to take care of themselves and their households.

9. State Agencies

All agencies serving in the EOC will be in a support or liaison role unless otherwise required by law. Each agency will work in support of the lead agency for the respective Emergency/Recovery Support Function.

- a. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC)- Health and Medical Services – ESF 8
- b. Department of Social Services (DSS) - Sheltering ESF 6
- c. Department of Transportation (DOT) - Transportation ESF1
- d. State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) – Law Enforcement ESF 13
- e. Department of Disabilities and Special Needs (DDSN) – Health and Medical Services ESF8
- f. Department of Mental Health (DMH) – Health and Medical Services – ESF8
- g. Department of Natural Resources (DNR) – Law Enforcement – ESF13
- h. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism (DPRT) – ESF13
- i. Department of Agriculture (DofA) – Animal and Agriculture Emergency Response – ESF17
- j. South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) – Emergency Management ESF5
- k. Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon (PPP) – Law Enforcement ESF13
- l. Military Department – South Carolina National Guard - Liaison

10. Federal Agencies

All agencies serving in the EOC will be in a liaison role unless otherwise required by law. Agencies will report to the EOC Liaison Section Leader and work through this section to support the incident.

- a. US Department of Interior – National Park Service
- b. US Department of Agriculture – National Forestry Service
- c. US Department of Transportation – Federal Railroad Administration

UNAFFILIATED VOLUNTEERS

During incidents, individuals who are not affiliated with organizations will volunteer their assistance. During small incidents this may be handled by the incident command structure on the scene. However, during larger incidents, this can become a hindrance

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

to the response and recovery phases if not managed at the outset. During these times, ESF 18, Donated Goods and Services, is tasked with managing unaffiliated volunteers.

General responsibilities include:

1. Establishment of a Volunteer Reception Center (VRC)
2. Coordinating the manning of the center
3. Development of SOP/SOGs
4. Tracking volunteer assignments
5. Providing updates to the EOC Manager.

Annex 25, Appendix J, provides specific information on the VRC and management of volunteers.

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

The entities covered by this plan have several different types of mutual aid agreements, from agreements between like agencies (Fire to fire), to agreements between the counties (Greenwood County and Anderson County) to agreements between government, non-government and private industry (Duke Energy and Commission of Public Works). There are many different agreements and are listed in Annex 26: Special Plans and Administrative Information; Appendix 1: Mutual Aid Agreements of this plan.

NIMS TYPED RESOURCES

In order to ensure timely support, identification of equipment and special teams, as well as to comply with state and federal regulations, the entities within Greenwood County will use the National Incident Management System Resource Typing catalogue to type their resources. A list will be maintained by each entity and provided to the Emergency Management Department for consolidation. These lists will be reviewed and updated annually by the respective entities.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION MATRIX

ESF	Title	Tasked organization	Suggested Liaison
1	Transportation	Greenwood County Public Works	City Public Works, School Districts, Agency on Aging, Lander University, Private Businesses
2	Communications	Greenwood County Communications Repair Shop Manager	E911, Motorola, Cell Phone Companies, Municipalities, ARES/RACES Director
3	Public Works and Engineering	Greenwood City/County Engineer	Commissioners of Public Works, Greenwood Metro District, Ninety Six CPW, Ware Shoals CPW

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ESF	Title	Tasked Organization	Suggested Liaison
4	Firefighting	Greenwood County Fire Coordinator	City of Greenwood Fire, Ninety Six Fire, Ware Shoals Fire
5	Event Operations Center	Greenwood County Emergency Management Coordinator	All agencies and departments as needed.
6	Mass Care	American Red Cross	United Way, SC Department of Social Services, DHEC, Salvation Army, Greenwood County Emergency Management
7	Finance and Administration	Greenwood County Treasurer	All municipal and other district finance departments
8	Health and Medical Services	Greenwood County EMS	DHEC, Self Regional, Coroner, Vet Affairs, Medical Reserve Corps Lander
9	Search and Rescue	Greenwood County Fire Coordinator	All fire departments, All Law Enforcement Agencies
10	Hazardous Material	Greenwood City Fire Department	County Fire, Ninety Six Fire, Ware Shoals Fire, DHEC
11	Food Services and Agriculture	United Way	Food Bank, School Districts, Salvation Army, South Carolina Southern Baptist Convention Disaster Relief
12	Energy	Commissioners of Public Works	County Public Works, City Shop, Duke Energy, Piedmont Propane
13	Law Enforcement	Greenwood County Sheriff's Office	City and Municipal Law Enforcement, Lander University, Piedmont Tech, Probation, Parole and Pardon, Department of Natural Resources
14	Short-term Recovery	Greenwood City/County Planner	All entities in county to include government, non-government and private sector, Chamber of Commerce
15	Public Information	Greenwood County Voter Registration Director	Assistant City Manager, Municipal PIOs, Private Sector PIOs, Lander University
16	Traffic Management	Greenwood County Sheriff's Office	City/Municipal Law Enforcement, Highway Patrol, Lander University, Piedmont Tech

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ESF	Title	Tasked Organization	Suggested Liaison
17	Animal Emergency Response	Greenwood County Treasurer	City/County Animal Control, Private Sector, Humane Society
18	Donated Goods and Volunteers Services	United Way	Red Cross, Emergency Management, Victims Assistance
24	Business and Industry	Chamber of Commerce	Private Businesses, Emergency Management Director

IV. Direction, Control & Coordination

Coordination between the Incident Command Post (ICP) and Event Operations Center (EOC):

The ICP coordinates activities at the scene of the incident and coordinates all requests through the EOC once it is operational. The EOC acts in support of the ICP, multiple ICPs, or Unified Command (UC) during a large or complex incident. The EOC receives and fulfills requests for resources and information from the ICP. The EOC staff makes operational and strategic decisions. Tactical decisions are made by the staff at the ICP. The EOC must maintain broad situational awareness of the event and provides information to the ICP so that optimal decisions can be made in the field. The EOC coordinates with other EOCs that may be involved in the incident as well as Federal, State and local partners. This allows the ICP to focus attention on the tactical requirements needed to suppress and/or mitigate the incident. Coordination will occur between the ICP and EOC through the EOC Manager, the Section Chiefs and the Emergency Support Functions (ESF). Depending upon the circumstances of the incident, the EOC Manager may send a liaison to other organizations to assist with coordination.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT (COG) / CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP) PLAN

Greenwood County Government has a Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government Plan that provides a framework in which Greenwood County, along with officials, departments, agencies and other entities have planned to perform their respective essential functions during a disruption, disaster or national emergency. This is accomplished through the development of plans, comprehensive procedures, and provisions for alternate facilities, personnel, resources, interoperable communications, and vital records and databases. This entire county plan is maintained in the Emergency Management Department; however, each department also maintains their own plan.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

1. Succession of Authority

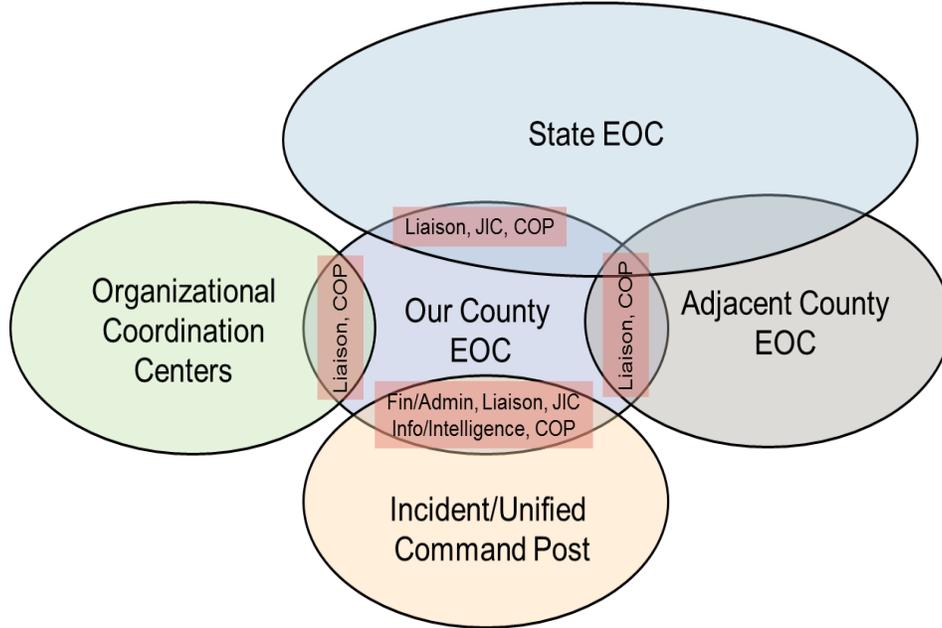
- a. Continuity of Government and direction of emergency functions are essential during emergency operations. The following two positions are considered critical and must be filled. In the event the primary individual is unavailable, the next person on the list will fill the position.
 - i. Director of the Executive Group
 - 1st. County Manager
 - 2nd. County Emergency Services Director
 - ii. Event Operations Center Manager
 - 1st. Emergency Services Director
 - 2nd. Emergency Management Coordinator
- b. Lines of succession for each department head are detailed within the Department's Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) Plan.

2. Preservation of Records

- a. All county departments will develop plans and procedures to guarantee the preservation of vital public records, to include their reconstitution if necessary, during and after emergencies.
- b. In general, vital public records include those:
 - i. Considered absolutely essential to the continued operation of county government;
 - ii. Required to protect the rights of individuals and the county; and,
 - iii. Essential to restoration of life support services.
- c. Specific vital records include: vital statistics, deeds, corporation papers, operational plans, planning records, resources data, authorities, personnel and payroll rosters, succession lists, supplies and equipment lists, laws, charters and financial records.
- d. Documentation of actions taken during an emergency or disaster is a legal requirement. All appointments and work assignments in an emergency situation shall be documented.
- e. Detailed preservation of records procedures are within the Greenwood County Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) Plan.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Diagram of Coordination:



Disaster Information and Intelligence:

Information:

Information-sharing is a critical component during a disaster. Information is shared internally through the EOC at regular update briefings. Information is shared with external agencies through EOC staff as well as periodic reports.

Intelligence:

Intelligence is information that has been analyzed and refined so that it is useful in making decisions and taking action. When an incident requires the processing and analyzing of information, the EOC will staff the Intelligence Officer position normally found in the Planning Section. The Intelligence Officer will serve as the point of contact and distribution mechanism for intelligence that is received to the appropriate agencies at the direction of the ICP and EOC.

Communications Systems:

During a disaster, multiple communication systems will be used to communicate amongst the various agencies involved in the event.

- Radios: 800 MHZ, UHF, VHF and Marine Bands radios will be used. The choice between 800 MHZ, UHF and VHF is a tactical decision made at the ICP in coordination with the ESF 2 (Communications) lead, and is based upon which system functions the best within a particular geographical/topographical area. There are areas within the County that have poor coverage for certain radios and

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

the Incident Commander will make the decision which is the better option and communicate that to the EOC. Channels and frequencies will be chosen based upon the incident and responding jurisdictions.

- Landlines, cellphones, satellite phones, pagers and social media outlets (Facebook and Twitter): phones and pagers are used routinely to communicate both in the field and in the EOC.
- Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES): ARES is used as a backup communication system both in the field and in the EOC. The EOC has a permanent workstation set up for ARES personnel to facilitate this capability.
- Mobile Command Post (MCP) and Communication Trailer: Greenwood County Sheriff has an MCP which is equipped to facilitate communication and incident command. Additionally, Greenwood County has a communications trailer which is equipped to provide communications backup for facilities.

Joint Information System and Center:

During an incident, coordination of public information and media interaction is critical and is a function of a Joint Information System (JIS). The JIS is a virtual organization in which the Public Information Officers (PIOs) of various organizations collaborate via telephone, e-mail or other electronic modes. If a physical location is established for the coordination of public information, it is denoted as the Joint Information Center (JIC). If needed the EOC Manager, in coordination with the ICP will activate the JIC. Essential elements of JIS/JIC operation are the delivery of uniform and timely emergency and public safety messages. ESF 15 is primary for coordination of the JIS/JIC.

V. Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

Purpose

The accurate and timely collection, analysis, and sharing of information is critical in developing situational awareness during an emergency or disaster.

This information should result in creating a Common Operating Picture (COP) of the emergent situation from which appropriate responses can be formulated.

General

Information transfer may be by phone, radio, television, internet, social networking, or even by runner. In an emergency situation, we will collect and disseminate information by whatever method is available and most expedient.

Agencies and the EOC all need updated information to determine if the needs in the field are being met. Without this information they are unable to assist, reinforce or

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

resupply the needs of the Incident Commanders (ICs). Conversely, ICs and other field personnel need to know when they can expect additional support.

The EOC actively collects information concerning the situation throughout the county from ICs, citizen calls, reports from independent agencies, and the media. All of these help in the initial response, delegation of resources, and support to the IC and citizens.

In the event an intelligence section is needed during an event, the Intelligence officer position within the EOC's Planning Section will be activated. This position will be augmented with individuals as needed from the different activated ESFs. For additional information on the Intelligence Section, please refer to the Greenwood County EOC Plan and SOP.

Dissemination of general information to citizens is done through the use of mass notification within the county, on-line web pages, social media, and through the news media.

Emergency information may also be disseminated by the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and NOAA Weather Radio.

Information Reporting Requirements

Essential Elements of Information (EEI) represent a comprehensive list of impact related information needed by SC-EOC from municipal EOCs, departmental operations centers, and incident command sites to develop situational awareness and create a Common Operating Picture (COP).

EEI items are normally required for emergency response and recovery and include:

- Boundaries of the disaster area
- Social (individual), economic, political, environmental impacts
- Jurisdictional boundaries
- Status of transportation systems
- Status of communications systems
- Status of infrastructure in the area
- Access points to the disaster area
- Hazard-specific information
- Weather data affecting operations
- Status of critical facilities/key resources
- Status of key personnel
- Status of EOC/ESF activation
- Status of disaster or emergency declarations
- Major issues/activities of ESFs
- Resource shortfalls
- Overall priorities for response
- Status of upcoming activities

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

- Donations
- Historical information
- Status of casualties (injured/fatalities)
- Responding agencies list

Additional Essential Elements of Information for **Hazardous Materials Incident**:

- The chemical agent(s) involved
- The extent of any release
- Affected areas
- Plume prediction
- Protective action recommendations/decisions
- Location and availability of HAZMAT Teams

Additional Essential Elements of Information for **Flood Event**:

- Status of rivers/creek in areas most at risk
- Number and sufficiency of sandbag inventory
- Amount and sufficiency of potable water/food stuffs

Additional Essential Elements of Information for **Seismic Event**:

- Seismic or other geophysical information
- Area of ground shaking
- Area of liquefaction
- Landslide/mudslide areas

The Essential Elements of Information list should not be considered all inclusive and other information may be required based on the situation.

Collection priorities will be established once an event occurs, but in general terms it will focus on hazard specific information, status of critical facilities and the boundaries of the event.

In the event the incident requires the establishment of an Intelligence Section and the incident will last for several days, the section would first be augmented from other state and county entities and a collection plan would be developed in coordination with the IC(s) and EOC. This plan would be an annex to the operational period plan and disseminated with it.

Information Collection Matrix

The following table lists information requirements, sources, and reporting frequency common to emergencies or disasters. This list should not be considered all inclusive and other information may be required based on the situation.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Information Collection Matrix – General Requirements			
What is Needed	When Needed	Comes From	Reported To
Incident Summary	Immediately	Incident Commander(s)	Agency Heads, E911 Center and County EOC
Incident Needs	Immediately	Incident Commander(s)	Agency Heads, E911 Center and County EOC
Major Issues/Activities	Immediately	Incident Commander(s)	Agency Heads, E911 Center and County EOC
Personnel Accountability	Within first two hours; Once each operational period thereafter	Department Head or Designee	To County EOC
Communications System Status	Within first two hours; Once each operational period thereafter	Department Head or Designee	To County EOC
Evacuation or Relocation	Within first two hours; Once each operational period thereafter	Incident Commander(s); Public	To County EOC
Facility Damage Assessment	Within first four hours; Once each operational period thereafter	Department Head or Designee	To County EOC
Utility Status	Within first four hours; Once each operational period thereafter	Public Works, PUD, Public	To County EOC
Transportation & movement damage assessment	Within first four hours; Once each operational period thereafter	Public Works, Public	To County EOC
Department Continuity of Operations	Within first six hours; Once each operational period thereafter	Department Head or Designee	To County EOC
Shelter Requirements	Within first six hours; Once each operational period thereafter	Incident Commander(s); Red Cross; Public	To County EOC
Casualty Summary (deceased, missing, injured)	Within first six hours; Once each operational period thereafter	Fire; Police; Incident Commander(s); Coroner; Public	To County EOC
Status of disaster or emergency declarations	As soon as possible	Chief Elected Official	To County EOC

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Information Reporting Matrix

The following table lists information reporting requirements, sources, and frequency common to emergencies or disasters. This list of reports should not be considered all inclusive and other information may be required based on the situation.

Information Reporting Requirements			
Report	Frequency	Comes From	Reported To
Information Snapshot (ISNAP)	Within 4 hours of a catastrophic event	Incident Command Post and ESFs	County EOC → State EOC
Situation Report (SITREP)	Daily	Incident Command Post and ESFs	County EOC → State EOC
Resource Request(s)	As Needed	Incident Commanders	Department/Agency Heads to County EOC → State EOC
Preliminary Damage Assessment for Public Assistance	As directed, usually once a day or operational period	Municipal / County Departments/State Agencies	County EOC → State EOC
Preliminary Damage Assessment for Individual	As directed, usually once a day or operational period	Individuals / Businesses	County EOC → State EOC
Local Proclamation of Emergency	Once per major disaster event	Municipal / County Executive Leadership	County EOC → State EOC

Information disseminated within the EOC. Information communication will take place using various communication tools. Primarily, the EOC provides the structure for face-to-face communication and coordination. The EOC Message Form is used for written communications and documentation of key messages. Palmetto Vision, WebEOC and traditional maps are kept updated throughout the duration of an EOC activation to provide instant situational awareness.

Information communicated outside of the EOC. The EOC provides the single point of contact for information sharing to agencies and entities within and outside of the operational area. Such communications take place via typical systems such as telephone and email. A number of reports will be used to communicate and document information, including: the Information Snapshot, and the Daily Situation Report.

Information and the general public. The general public is a great source of information. Their unique perspective of the incident as well as the technology now available to share the information quickly makes them this great source. Recognizing this, the EOC will make use of social media in collecting information as well as sharing information during most incidents. In the event these means are not available

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

during the incident, responders on the ground will collect information for the general public and make it available to the EOC through the ICP. Additionally, when information needs to be disseminated, the reverse process will occur.

VI. Communications

Communications utilized during emergency and disaster operations will include all systems now in use by all response agencies and emergency support units, provided they are available. Agency two-way radio communications will be the primary means of communication used to direct, control, and coordinate emergency operations. Telephones and amateur radio systems will be used to support communications, when necessary and available.

Fire/Rescue, EMS, and Law Enforcement communications are integrated with the 911 Emergency Dispatch Center – Greenwood County Emergency Communications Center. This is the primary Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) and emergency calls for service are received by the 911 Centers and dispatched to the appropriate agencies.

The EOC has a fully functional and operational amateur radio capability through a collaborative agreement with the Greenwood County Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES). Additionally the County has mobile communication vehicles that may be deployed to support communications requirements.

Linkage with regional and state entities is through the states PAL 800 system or the VHF/UHF tactical channels on scenes. For communicating with State agencies not deployed the county will utilize the state-wide PAL800 system when used by all parties as well as phone and e-mail.

For detailed information on Communications, see Annex 2, Communications.

VII. Administration, Finance and Logistics

Administration

During a disaster, all assets within the county (human, as well as facility and equipment resources) should be made available for response to and recovery from an emergency.

Activation of the Event Operations Center (EOC) or a local emergency declaration indicates that all local government departments and volunteer agencies involved in response to the emergency should immediately begin tracking event related costs. In many cases, normal procurement and financial policies will remain in effect, but in extraordinary events, additional provisions must be followed to increase the speed of which these actions take place. Additionally, these actions will allow for the local governments to expedite the cost recovery process as well as provide records for possible mitigation actions and addressing potential insurance needs.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Of utmost importance related to administration of this plan will be documentation of events, decisions, expenses, and follow through issues, needs, and requirements. The need for detailed, accurate documentation is pervasive through the entire emergency management cycle.

Documentation:

Documentation is an administrative process by which the local governments keep record of the preparation, mitigation, response and recovery from a disaster. It may be maintained by using any or all of the following means:

- A. Photography:** Response and recovery photography will be important to help in establishing the effect of any damage, the relative cost of damage and the efforts undertaken by the local governments to resolve the situation.
- B. Reports:** Agency level reports must be initiated and completed regarding emergency incidents and disasters in accordance with internal procedures and protocols.
- C. Situation Reporting:** During active disasters, participating departments will submit daily Situation Reports (SITREP) to the EOC. Each SITREP should contain pertinent information regarding agency response/recovery operations. Distribution should also be made to all departments or agencies involved in the event response.
- D. After-Action Reports (AAR):** After Action Reports (AAR) will be prepared for the response and recovery phases of the incident. The Emergency Management Director or his designee(s) will coordinate and facilitate these AARs with all entities involved and ensure lessons learned are captured and incorporated into plans, training and exercises.
- E. Incident Action Plan (IAP):** Written IAPs must be maintained as part of the historical record for an incident; therefore, a copy must be forwarded to the responsible agency record keeping element, and another copy submitted to the EOC if activated.
- F. Activity Logs:** The ICP and the EOC shall maintain accurate logs recording key activities.

Finance and Logistics:

The Emergency Management Director or his designee will notify the Finance and Administration Section Chief as well as the Logistics Section Chief or designees, that a local emergency or disaster has been declared.

- A. The local government finance departments will staff the EOC's Finance and Administration Section during emergency operations. This section will work

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

with the other Emergency Support Functions (ESF) to facilitate needed purchases.

- B. With the permission from the entity's leadership, the Finance and Administration Section will permit over-spending in particular line items (e.g. overtime, materials, and supplies) under emergency circumstances based on each entity's spending and procurement rules.
- C. In an emergency situation, the Procurement Unit will be responsible for expediting the process of purchasing necessary emergency equipment, supplies and contracted support personnel.
- D. The EOC's Finance and Administration Section will work with the Logistics Section to track resource needs, purchases, equipment and personnel utilizing electronic software to the extent possible.
- E. Employees and volunteers must complete normal time accounting procedures, to include overtime hours worked, during disaster response and recovery operations. Copies of employee time sheets must be signed by their immediate supervisor or the EOC Manager, as appropriate.
- F. All disaster related expenditures must be documented in order to support meeting the County's federal assistance threshold. The Finance and Administration Section will coordinate record keeping for all incurred expenses throughout the emergency/disaster period. This section will also assist in compilation of information for federal assistance requests as required. Several federal agencies provide support through grants or loans for both public agencies and individuals. For detailed information on cost recovery programs see Annex 7 (Federal Cost Recovery Programs)
- G. The local government leadership may re-assign local government employees, as needed, to maintain continuity of government during disaster response and recovery operations.
- H. Local governments have local and regional mutual aid agreements in place with other counties, municipalities, local volunteer and nongovernmental agencies for use of facilities, food, equipment, etc. during disaster response and recovery operations. These agreements are based on identified gaps and shortfalls in our resources. The local governments also participate in the Statewide Mutual Aid (SMA) Agreement, which provides for requesting goods, services, personnel, and equipment through the South Carolina Emergency Operations Center. See the ESF Annexes for specific mutual aid agreements.
- I. Each local government department should have and maintain an inventory of equipment, tools and other resources that can be used during an emergency. Any equipment identified as critical for response should be properly maintained.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

- J. Resources should be obtained by using standard protocols as long as possible. The EOC will work to ensure that all necessary supplies and resources are provided for the various operating departments/agencies.
- K. Special powers and authorities may be used to rent, lease, procure or contract for such resources or services as are essential for maintaining the safety and well-being of the population.

VIII. Plan Development and Maintenance

- A. State of South Carolina Regulation 58-1 and 58-01, as amended, requires jurisdictions to develop, adopt, and keep current a written crisis and emergency management plan.
- B. The Emergency Operations Plan will be staffed, revised, exercised, readopted, and reissued once every four years.
- C. Every year, the County-wide Emergency Management Committee will review and revise the emergency operations plan to ensure the plan remains current. They will provide such revisions to the Emergency Management Director. Who in turn will consolidate revisions for formal adoption by the County Council.
- D. Such review shall also be certified in writing and submitted to the SC Emergency Management Division (Grant requirement).
- E. Drafting the emergency plan relies heavily on the County Emergency Management Director for their expertise and knowledge of compliance with existing policies, procedures, and practices. Other Department Directors are requested to review and provide comments or recommendation.
- F. It is the responsibility of the Emergency Management Director to assure that the plan is tested and exercised.
- G. Exercises:
 - 1. It is planned that a functional drill for some portion of the plan be held annually; a tabletop exercise of the plan will be held semi-annually; and a full-scale exercise will be held every three years.
 - 2. The Director of Emergency Management will maintain the schedule and coordinate with appropriate agencies, departments, and/or activities to obtain the appropriate resources to complete these activities.

After each drill, exercise, or actual event an after-action review to include improvement plans will take place. Any findings from these post-event reviews will be incorporated into an update of the plan and posted on the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Program website (HSEEP). See FEMA documents on HSEEP for reporting and formatting guidance.

IX. Authorities and References

County:

- County Ordinance Emergency Powers, dated January 2007
- County Ordinance, Establishment of Civil and disaster preparedness, dated December 1975.

State:

- South Carolina Regulations 58-1 and 58-101

Federal:

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, Management of Domestic Incidents, February 28, 2003.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, National Preparedness, December 17, 2003.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, Annex I, National Planning, February 2008.
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, Public Law 109-295. Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Public Law 93-112.
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq., as amended.

List of Acronyms

AAR	After-Action Report
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
COG	Continuity of Government
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
DAP	Disaster Assistance Policy
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Event Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOG	Field Operations Guide
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material(s)
HAZUS-MH	Multi-Hazard Software Analysis Program
ICS	Incident Command System
JFO	Joint Field Office
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRF	National Response Framework
P.L.	Public Law
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
USC	United States Code

Glossary

Access and Functional Needs

Those actions, services, accommodations, and programmatic, architectural, and communication modifications that a covered entity must undertake or provide to afford individuals with disabilities a full and equal opportunity to use and enjoy programs, services, activities, goods, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations in the most integrated setting. These actions are in light of the exigent circumstances of the emergency and the legal obligation to undertake advance planning and prepare to meet the disability-related needs of individuals who have disabilities as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008, P.L. 110-325, and those associated with them.

Access and functional needs may include modifications to programs, policies, procedures, architecture, equipment, services, supplies, and communication methods. Examples of “access and functional needs” services may include a reasonable modification of a policy, practice, or procedure or the provision of auxiliary aids and services to achieve effective communication, including but not limited to:

- An exception for service animals in an emergency shelter where there is a no-pets policy
- The provision of way-finding assistance to someone who is blind to orient to new surroundings
- The transferring and provision of toileting assistance to an individual with a mobility disability
- The provision of an interpreter to someone who is deaf and seeks to fill out paperwork for public benefits.

American Red Cross

A non-governmental humanitarian organization led by volunteers that provides relief to victims of disasters and helps people prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies. The American Red Cross accomplishes this through services that are consistent with its Congressional Charter and the Principles of the International Red Cross Movement.

Attack

A hostile action taken against the United States by foreign forces or terrorists, resulting in the destruction of or damage to military targets, injury or death to the civilian population, or damage to or destruction of public and private property.

Capabilities-based Planning

Planning, under uncertainty, to provide capabilities suitable for a wide range of threats and hazards while working within an economic framework that necessitates prioritization and choice. Capabilities-based planning addresses uncertainty by analyzing a wide range of scenarios to identify required capabilities.

Checklist

Written (or computerized) enumeration of actions to be taken by an individual or organization meant to aid memory rather than provide detailed instruction.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Citizen Corps

A community-based program, administered by FEMA, which includes Citizen Corps councils and other programs that bring government and non-governmental entities together to conduct all-hazards emergency preparedness and operations. Through its network of state, territorial, tribal and local councils, Citizen Corps increases community preparedness and response capabilities through collaborative planning, public education, outreach, training, and volunteer service. Additionally, programs like the Community Emergency Response Team Program train members of the public in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations.

Community

Community has more than one definition. Each use depends on the context:

- A political or geographical entity that has the authority to adopt and enforce laws and ordinances for the area under its jurisdiction. In most cases, the community is an incorporated town, city, township, village, or unincorporated area of a county. However, each state defines its own political subdivisions and forms of government.
- A group of individuals (community of interest) who have a religion, a lifestyle, activity interests, an interest in volunteer organizations, or other characteristics in common. These communities may belong to more than one geographic community. Examples include: faith-based and social organizations; non-governmental and volunteer organizations; private service providers; critical infrastructure operators; and local and regional corporations.

Consequence

An effect of an incident or occurrence.

Dam

A barrier built across a watercourse for the purpose of impounding, controlling, or diverting the flow of water.

Damage Assessment

The process used to appraise or determine the number of injuries and deaths, damage to public and private property, and status of key facilities and services (e.g., hospitals and other health care facilities, fire and police stations, communications networks, water and sanitation systems, utilities, transportation networks) resulting from a human-caused or natural disaster.

Disability

According to the Americans with Disabilities Act, the term “individual with a disability” refers to “a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such an impairment, or a person who is regarded by others as having such an impairment.” The term “disability” has the same meaning as that used in the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008, P.L. 110-325, as incorporated into the Americans with Disabilities Act. See <http://www.ada.gov/pubs/ada.htm> for the definition and specific changes to the text of the Americans with Disabilities Act. State laws and local ordinances may also include individuals outside the Federal definition.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Disaster

An occurrence of a natural catastrophe, technological accident, or human-caused incident that has resulted in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries. As used in this Guide, a “large-scale disaster” is one that exceeds the response capability of the local jurisdiction and requires state, and potentially Federal, involvement. As used in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), a “major disaster” is “any natural catastrophe [...] or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under [the] Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby” (Stafford Act, Sec. 102(2), 42 U.S.C. 5122(2)).

Earthquake

The sudden motion or trembling of the ground produced by abrupt displacement of rock masses, usually within the upper 10 to 20 miles of the earth’s surface.

Emergency

Any incident, whether natural or human-caused, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Stafford Act, an emergency “means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States” (Stafford Act, Sec. 102(1), 42 U.S.C. 5122(1)).

Emergency Assistance

According to the National Response Framework, emergency assistance is “[a]ssistance required by individuals, families, and their communities to ensure that immediate needs beyond the scope of the traditional ‘mass care’ services provided at the local level are addressed. These services include: support to evacuations (including registration and tracking of evacuees); reunification of families; provision of aid and services to special needs populations; evacuation, sheltering, and other emergency services for household pets and services animals; support to specialized shelters; support to medical shelters; nonconventional shelter management; coordination of donated goods and services; and coordination of voluntary agency assistance.”

Emergency Medical Services

Services, including personnel, facilities, and equipment, required to ensure proper medical care for the sick and injured from the time of injury to the time of final disposition (which includes medical disposition within a hospital, temporary medical facility, or special care facility; release from the site; or being declared dead). Further, emergency medical services specifically includes those services immediately required to ensure proper medical care and specialized treatment for patients in a hospital and coordination of related hospital services.

Event Operations Center

The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An Event Operations Center may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. Event Operations Centers may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, state, tribal, regional, city, county), or by some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan

The ongoing plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards. It describes how people and property will be protected; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated.

Emergency Support Function

Used by the Federal Government and many state governments as the primary mechanism at the operational level to organize and provide assistance. Emergency Support Functions align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use. Emergency Support Functions use standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident.

Evacuation

The organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

- A **spontaneous evacuation** occurs when residents or citizens in the threatened areas observe an incident or receive unofficial word of an actual or perceived threat and, without receiving instructions to do so, elect to evacuate the area. Their movement, means, and direction of travel are unorganized and unsupervised.
- A **voluntary evacuation** is a warning to persons within a designated area that a threat to life and property exists or is likely to exist in the immediate future. Individuals issued this type of warning or order are *not required* to evacuate; however, it would be to their advantage to do so.
- A **mandatory or directed evacuation** is a warning to persons within the designated area that an imminent threat to life and property exists and individuals *must* evacuate in accordance with the instructions of local officials.

Evacuees

All persons removed or moving from areas threatened or struck by a disaster.

Federal Coordinating Officer

The official appointed by the President to execute Stafford Act authorities, including the commitment of FEMA resources and mission assignments of other Federal departments or agencies. In all cases, the Federal Coordinating Officer represents the FEMA Administrator in the field to discharge all FEMA responsibilities for the response and recovery efforts underway. For Stafford Act incidents, the Federal Coordinating Officer is the primary Federal representative with whom the State Coordinating Officer and other response officials interface to determine the most urgent needs and to set objectives for an effective response in collaboration with the Unified Coordination Group.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Flood

A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from overflow of inland or tidal waters, unusual or rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters, or mudslides/mudflows caused by accumulation of water.

Governor's Authorized Representative

An individual empowered by a Governor to: (1) execute all necessary documents for disaster assistance on behalf of the state, including certification of applications for public assistance; (2) represent the Governor of the impacted state in the Unified Coordination Group, when required; (3) coordinate and supervise the state disaster assistance program to include serving as its grant administrator; and (4) identify, in coordination with the State Coordinating Officer, the state's critical information needs for incorporation into a list of Essential Elements of Information.

Hazard

A natural, technological, or human-caused source or cause of harm or difficulty.

Hazardous Material

Any substance or material that, when involved in an accident and released in sufficient quantities, poses a risk to people's health, safety, and/or property. These substances and materials include explosives, radioactive materials, flammable liquids or solids, combustible liquids or solids, poisons, oxidizers, toxins, and corrosive materials.

Household Pet

According to FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy 9253.19, "[a] domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent, or turtle, that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes, can travel in commercial carriers, and be housed in temporary facilities. Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects/arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes." This definition is used by FEMA to determine assistance that FEMA will reimburse and is the definition used in the production of this Guide. Individual jurisdictions may have different definitions based on other criteria.

Hurricane

A tropical cyclone, formed in the atmosphere over warm ocean areas, in which wind speeds reach 74 miles per hour or more and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center or eye. Circulation is counter-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.

Incident

An occurrence or event—natural, technological, or human-caused—that requires a response to protect life, property, or the environment (e.g., major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, other occurrences requiring an emergency response).

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Incident Command System

A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. The Incident Command System is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure and designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small, as well as large and complex, incidents. The Incident Command System is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Management Assistance Team

A national-based or regional-based team composed of SMEs and incident management professionals, usually composed of personnel from multiple Federal departments and agencies, which provide incident management support during a major incident.

Joint Field Office

The primary Federal incident management field structure. The Joint Field Office is a temporary Federal facility that provides a central location for the coordination of Federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local governments and private sector and non-governmental organizations with primary responsibility for response and recovery. The Joint Field Office structure is organized, staffed, and managed in a manner consistent with National Incident Management System principles and is led by the Unified Coordination Group. Although the Joint Field Office uses an Incident Command System structure, the Joint Field Office does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the Joint Field Office focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site.

Joint Information Center

A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media. Public information officials from all participating agencies should co-locate at the Joint Information Center.

Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction has more than one definition. Each use depends on the context:

- A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, state, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).
- A political subdivision (e.g., Federal, state, county, parish, municipality) with the responsibility for ensuring public safety, health, and welfare within its legal authorities and geographic boundaries.

Likelihood

Estimate of the potential for an incident's occurrence.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Limited English Proficiency

Persons who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English.

Mass Care

The actions that are taken to protect evacuees and other disaster victims from the effects of the disaster. Activities include mass evacuation, mass sheltering, mass feeding, access and functional needs support, and household pet and service animal coordination.

Mitigation

Activities providing a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or human-caused disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.

National Incident Management System

A set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

National Response Framework

This document establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response. It serves as a guide to enable responders at all levels of government and beyond to provide a unified national response to a disaster. It defines the key principles, roles, and structures that organize the way U.S. jurisdictions plan and respond.

Non-governmental Organization

An entity with an association that is based on the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose and are not for private benefit. Examples of non-governmental organizations include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Planning Assumptions

Parameters that are expected and used as a context, basis, or requirement for the development of response and recovery plans, processes, and procedures. If a planning assumption is not valid for a specific incident's circumstances, the plan may not be adequate to ensure response success. Alternative methods may be needed. For example, if a decontamination capability is based on the planning assumption that the facility is not within the zone of release, this assumption must be verified at the beginning of the response.

Preparedness

Actions that involve a combination of planning, resources, training, exercising, and organizing to build, sustain, and improve operational capabilities. Preparedness is the

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents, and developing jurisdiction-specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident.

Prevention

Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Protected Group

A group of people qualified for special protection by a law, policy, or similar authority. For example, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 protects against discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin.

Protection

Actions to reduce or eliminate a threat to people, property, and the environment. Primarily focused on adversarial incidents, the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources is vital to local jurisdictions, national security, public health and safety, and economic vitality. Protective actions may occur before, during, or after an incident and prevent, minimize, or contain the impact of an incident.

Recovery

The development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Resource Management

A system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely, efficient, and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the National Incident Management System includes mutual aid and assistance agreements; the use of special Federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Response

Immediate actions to save and sustain lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of plans and actions to support short-term recovery.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Risk

The potential for an unwanted outcome resulting from an incident or occurrence, as determined by its likelihood and the associated consequences.

Risk Analysis

A systematic examination of the components and characteristics of risk.

Risk Assessment

A product or process that collects information and assigns values to risks for the purpose of informing priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision making.

Risk Identification

The process of finding, recognizing, and describing potential risks.

Risk Management

The process of identifying, analyzing, assessing, and communicating risk and accepting, avoiding, transferring, or controlling it to an acceptable level at an acceptable cost.

Scenario

Hypothetical situation composed of a hazard, an entity impacted by that hazard, and associated conditions including consequences when appropriate.

Scenario-based Planning

A planning approach that uses a hazard vulnerability assessment to assess the hazard's impact on an organization on the basis of various threats that the organization could encounter. These threats (e.g., hurricane, terrorist attack) become the basis of the scenario.

Senior Official

The elected or appointed official who, by statute, is charged with implementing and administering laws, ordinances, and regulations for a jurisdiction. He or she may be a mayor, city manager, etc.

Service Animal

Any guide dog, signal dog, or other animal individually trained to assist an individual with a disability. Service animals' jobs include, but are not limited to:

- Guiding individuals with impaired vision
- Alerting individuals with impaired hearing (to intruders or sounds such as a baby's cry, the doorbell, and fire alarms)
- Pulling a wheelchair
- Retrieving dropped items
- Alerting people of impending seizures
- Assisting people who have mobility disabilities with balance or stability.

GREENWOOD COUNTY 2014 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Standard Operating Procedure/Guideline

A reference document or operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner.

State Coordinating Officer

The individual appointed by the Governor to coordinate state disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government. The State Coordinating Officer plays a critical role in managing the state response and recovery operations following Stafford Act declarations. The Governor of the affected state appoints the State Coordinating Officer, and lines of authority flow from the Governor to the State Coordinating Officer, following the state's policies and laws.

Storm Surge

A dome of sea water created by strong winds and low barometric pressure in a hurricane that causes severe coastal flooding as the hurricane strikes land.

Terrorism

Activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States; and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Tornado

A local atmospheric storm, generally of short duration, formed by winds rotating at very high speeds, usually in a counter-clockwise direction. The vortex, up to several hundred yards wide, is visible to the observer as a whirlpool-like column of winds rotating about a hollow cavity or funnel. Winds can be as low as 65 miles per hour, but may reach 300 miles per hour or higher.

Tsunami

Sea waves produced by an undersea earthquake. Such sea waves can reach a significant height resulting in damage or devastation to coastal cities and low-lying coastal areas.

Uncertainty

The degree to which a calculated, estimated, or observed value may deviate from the true value.

Vulnerability

A physical feature or operational attribute that renders an entity open to exploitation or susceptible to a given hazard.

Warning

The alerting of emergency response personnel and the public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects that specific hazards may cause.