

# **DARLINGTON COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**



PREPARED BY:  
**DARLINGTON COUNTY  
EMERGENCY SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

in coordination with the

**SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION**

**(Effective Date: January 1, 2007)**

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**DARLINGTON COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**

**Record of Distribution**

Distributed to:	Date	Copies	
		Paper	CD
SC Emergency Management Division (CD's 1 & 2)	11/27/2006		2
H.B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant (CD 3)			1
Region 4 Health District (Florence) (CD 4 & 5)			2
American Red Cross (CD 6)			1
Pee Dee Mental Health (CD 7)			1
Darlington County Health Officer (CD Number 8)			1
Dept of Social Services (CD 9)			
Carolina Pines Regional Medical Center (CD 10)			
Hartsville Fire Department (CD 11)			
Darlington Fire Dept (CD 12)			
Darlington County Fire District (CD 13)			
Palmetto Rural Fire Dept (CD 14)			
Hartsville Police Dept (CD 15)			
Darlington Police Dept (CD 16)			
Darlington County Sheriff's Office (CD 17)			
Central Communications – 911 (CD 18)			
Darlington County Coroner (CD 19)			
Darlington County School Dist Operations (CD 20)			
Finance Director (CD 21)			
Lamar Police Dept (CD 22)			
Society Hill Police Dept (CD 23)			
SC Highway Patrol (CD 24)			
Roads and Bridges (CD 25)			
Tax Assessor (CD 26)			
Darlington County Planning Dept (CD 27)			
Darlington County School Dist Transportation (CD 28)			
Darlington County Water and Sewer Authority (CD 29)			
Hartsville Health Department (Region 4 Rep) (CD 30)			
Rescue Squads (5 ea) (CDs 31, 32, 33, 34, 35)			
School District Food Services Officer (CD 36)			
Emergency Services Director (Book 1)		1	
County Administrator (Book 2)		1	
Special Programs Coordinator (Book 3)		1	
Public Information Officer (Book 4)		1	
EMS Shift Supervisor (Book 5)		1	

## GLOSSARY

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**A&LM** - Administrative and Logistics Manager (Progress Energy)

**Activation** – A process by which a facility is brought up to emergency mode from a normal mode of operation. Activation is completed when the facility is ready to carry out full emergency operations.

**AERM** - Assistant to the Emergency Response Manager (Progress Energy)

**Aid agreements, Mutual (Pacts)** – Written or unwritten understandings among jurisdictions, which cover methods and types of assistance available during an emergency.

**ALOHA** - a sharing software that works in conjunction with MARPLOT to provide plume projections following the release of hazardous materials. The software works well with chemical releases, but has a limited capability for plume projections following a radioactive release.

**Alternate or backup EOC** – A site located away from the primary EOC from which civil government officials can exercise direction and control in an emergency or disaster.

**Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES)** - A group of amateur radio operators organized by the American Radio Relay League to provide emergency communications wherever and for whomever it may be needed.

**Background Radiation** - Background radiation is naturally occurring radiation that is present at all times. The background levels will vary according to the different types of materials present. Normal background radiation levels for Darlington County is 60 to 80 CPM.

**Biological** - Micro-organisms or associated products which may cause disease in humans, animals, or economic crops and includes pathogenic wastes from medical institutions like slaughterhouses, poultry processing plants and the like, and imported unprocessed wool fibers.

**C/B**: Chemical or Biological

**CBRNE** – Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive

**CERCLA** - The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund).

**Chemical** - Toxic, corrosive or injurious substance because of inherent chemical properties and includes, but is not limited to, such items as petroleum products, paints, plastics, acids, caustics, industrial chemical, poisons, drugs, mineral fibers (asbestos).

**Chemical Hazard Response Information System (CHRIS)** – This is a 3 volume publication that variety of information on hazardous materials. This publication can be used for response actions. The document is published by the US Coast Guard.

**CHEMTREC** – "Chemical Transportation Emergency Center", a public service of the American Chemistry Council located in Washington, DC. CHEMTREC provides immediate advice for emergency personnel at the scene of an accident or spill.

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**Civil disturbance** – Any incident intended to disrupt community affairs and requiring law enforcement intervention and emergency management assistance to maintain public safety. These include, but are not limited to, terrorist attacks, riots and strikes which result in violence and demonstrations requiring police intervention and arrests.

**Class I or High hazard dams** are located where failure will likely cause loss of life or serious damage to homes, industrial or commercial facilities, public utilities, main highways and railroads.

**Class II or Significant hazard dams** are located where failure will not likely cause loss of life but may damage homes, industrial or commercial facilities, secondary highways and railroads or cause service interruptions of public utilities.

**Class III or Low hazard dams** are located where failure would cause minimal property damage. Loss of life is not expected.

**COBRA** – Chemical, ordnance, biological, radiological

**Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO)** - CAMEO is Windows based computer software that allows users to electronically store the data provided on TIER II reports. TIER II reports provide information on chemicals utilized and stored by industries in the county. TIER II reports are submitted annually to the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). The reports are maintained by the Emergency Services Office and also provided to each Fire Department in the county. Users have the capability to electronically store a variety of information on each facility. Contact information for the facility, GPS coordinates, chemical lists and chemical storage locations and site maps are examples of the information stored in CAMEO. The program has the capability to export the data to share with other users.

**Conglomerate** – The combination of a risk area and associated host area.

**Congregate care** – Refers to the provision of temporary housing and basic necessities for evacuees.

**Consequence Management:** Consequence management includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential services and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. The laws of the United States assign primary responsibility to respond to the consequences of terrorism to the states. The federal government provides assistance to the states as needed.

**Contamination** - The deposit of radioactive material on the surfaces of structures, areas, objects or persons.

**Continuity of Government (COG)** – All measures that may be taken to ensure the continuity of essential functions of the three branches of government – executive, legislative and judicial – in the event of an emergency or disaster.

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**Counts Per Minute (CPM)** - The unit of measure utilized by SCEMD to determine safe dose limits for emergency responders and citizens.

**Counter-terrorism** – Prevention against, preparation for, response to and crisis management of acts of terrorism.

**Crisis Counseling** - Service provided by mental health professionals to psychiatric casualties such as bystanders, and relatives of disaster victims that need treatment for shock, anxiety, hysteria, or other extreme stress.

**Crisis Management:** Crisis management includes measures used to identify, acquire and plan the use of resources in anticipation, prevention and/or resolution of a threat or act of terrorism. Crisis Management is predominantly a law enforcement responsibility. The laws of the United States assign primary authority to prevent and respond to acts of terrorism to the federal government, while state and local governments provide assistance as needed.

**Crisis Relocation** - The movement of populations from high risk areas to those of lower risk.

**CUCES** - Clemson University, Community Extension Services

**CULPH** - Clemson University, Livestock and Poultry Health

**CW** - Chemical warfare

**Damage Assessment** – An evaluation in dollars of the estimated cost for damages or loss to agriculture, infrastructure, property (county, state and private) and equipment.

**"DARCO or the county"** - refers to Darlington County

**DCDSNB or DSNB** – Darlington County Disabilities and Special Needs Board

**Decontamination** - The reduction or removal of contaminated radioactive material from a structure, area, object or person.

**DFO:** Disaster Field Office

**DHEC** – SC Department of Health and Environmental Control.

**Direction and control** – The assignment of missions, tasks and procedures to operate government during emergency operations.

**Disaster categories:**

**Emergency** – As defined by Section 25-1-430, SC Code of Laws, an emergency is an actual or threatened enemy attack, sabotage, conflagration, flood, storm, epidemic, earthquake, riot or other public calamity. Section 25-1-440, SC Code of Laws authorizes the Governor to declare emergencies for all or part of the state and to utilize all available resources of state government to respond to the emergency. At the Federal level, an

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emergency is defined by Title V of Public Law 93-288, Section 102(l), as any occasion or instance for which, in determination of the President, federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety. Title V includes authority for the President to direct federal agencies to provide emergency assistance to save lives and protect property and public health and safety for emergencies other than natural disasters. Under Title V, the President may direct the provision of emergency assistance either at the request of a Governor (Section 501(a)) or upon determination by the President that an emergency exists for which the primary responsibility for response rests with the United States...(501(b)).

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

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

**Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)** - DMAT are teams of medical personnel that respond to disaster locations to augment local medical providers.

**Disaster Mortuary Assistance Team (DMORT)** - DMORT teams are composed of specialists (forensics, anthropology, radiology, etc..) that aid the local Coroner in the recovery, identification and preparation of victim's remains so they may be returned to their families. The DMORT team can provide a fully equipped portable morgue and obtain refrigerated trailers to store remains until they can be identified and returned to the families. DMORT teams operate under the authority of the local Coroner.

**Dose Rate** - The amount of ionizing radiation to which an individual is exposed to or would receive per unit of time, usually expressed in Roentgens (R) or Milli-Roentgens (mr) per hour.

**DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)** - The ERG is a document that is intended to provide first responders with the initial information necessary to respond and provide protective measures for both first responders and citizens. The book is updated every 3 years and printed in even numbered years.

**DPTL** - Dose Projection Team Leader (Progress Energy)

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**DRC** - Disaster Recovery Center, a local office established by FEMA post-disaster to take claims from citizens for disaster assistance.

**EAM/ENF** - Emergency Action Message or Emergency Notification Form (green sheet message form).

**EAS (EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM)** - Emergency information dissemination system which includes the electronic news media, particularly radio stations. Through this system, the public is warned of impending danger, resulting from man-made disaster, and is given guidance for protection of life and property and other vital information.

**EC** - Emergency Communicator (drafts green sheet message form) (Progress Energy)

**Emergency Information** - Material designed to improve public knowledge or understanding of an emergency.

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

**Emergency Management** - The organized analysis, planning, decision making, assignment and coordination of available resources to the mitigation of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from emergencies of any kind, whether from acts of aggression, technological or natural sources.

**Emergency or Disaster Mortuary Actions** - actions that are necessary to assure proper recovery, retention and/or disposition of human remains, as resolved by the Darlington County Coroner and the EMS Coordinator.

**Emergency Medical Service (EMS)** - An organization of professionals that will utilize available personnel, facilities and resources during an emergency to;

- a. insure transportation and treatment for people who are injured, sick, aged, bed-ridden and/or institutionalized.
- b. insure the purity of water and food supplies.
- c. insure that adequate sanitation standards are maintained and enforced.
- d. assist the Coroner in providing emergency mortuary services.
- e. insure that vector control operations are conducted.

**NOTE:** For the purposes of this EOP, the term Emergency Medical Service (EMS) includes the county EMS and the five volunteer rescue squads (Lake Robinson Rescue, Lamar Rescue, Hartsville Rescue, Society Hill Rescue and Darlington Firemen's Rescue Squad) located in the county.

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**Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Coordinator** - The individual designated to coordinate all elements of EMS into a functional emergency organization.

**EMS Medical Group** – the specific function under the NIMS/ICS model that directs the actions of the group of responders responsible for patient care at a MCI.

**EMS Medical Group Supervisor** – the EMS person responsible for the command and control of EMS activities at an MCI. This Supervisor may be the Incident Commander at small incidents that do not involve fire units. In larger incidents, multi-disciplinary incidents, this Supervisor will serve as the Incident Commander for all EMS activities.

**EMT** - Emergency Medical Technician; for the purposes of this EO “**EMT**” refers to all SC certified EMT-Basic, EMT-Intermediate and EMT-Paramedic skill levels.

**Emergency Operations Center (EOC)** - The protected facility from which county government exercises direction and control during an emergency.

**EOC Operational Staff** - Those designated individuals who are essential for the operation of the EOC in order to provide for the collection, collation and dissemination of information, make decisions and allocate resources during an emergency.

**Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ)** - evacuation zones established in the 10-mile perimeter surrounding the HBRSEP. In Darlington County there are six established evacuation zone in the 10-mi EPZ; A0, B1, B2, C1, C2 and D1.

**Emergency Public Information (EPI)** - Information which is disseminated primarily, but not unconditionally, at the actual time of an emergency; and in addition to providing information as such, frequently directs actions, instructs, and transmits direct orders.

**Emergency Radiological Assistance Team (ERAT)** – A team of DHEC personnel trained in radiological accident response.

**Emergency Support Function (ESF)** - A functional emergency management area with a corresponding annex in the State Emergency Operations Plan and Federal Response Plan which tasks state and federal agencies to provide and/or coordinate certain resources in response to emergencies or disasters

**Emergency Welfare Service (EWS)** - Organization composed of the Darlington County Department of Social Services (DSS), and its personnel, facilities and resources at State and County levels; the County School District and their personnel, facilities and resources; other State, County and Local governmental agencies; appropriate Federal agencies; and supporting private and religious organizations. Provides for basic human needs required as a result of an emergency situation, e.g., shelter, food, clothing, information and referral, counseling, etc. These services are provided by the Emergency Welfare Service organization.

**Engineering and Public Works Service** - An organization comprised of all engineering and public works personnel and resources within the county, including local government, appropriate state agencies and volunteer organizations.

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**EOF** - Emergency Operations Facility (Progress Energy)

**EOP or DCEOP** - Darlington County Emergency Operations Plan

**EPA** - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**ERM** - Emergency Response Manager (Progress Energy)

**ERM-AA** - Emergency Response Manager - Administrative Assistant (Progress Energy)

**Evacuation** - Actions taken to remove citizens from the area directly under a radioactive plume or other area of emergency. Citizens will be directed to the appropriate emergency shelter where they will be screened for possible radiological contamination.

**Exposure Control** - Procedures taken to keep radiation exposures of individuals or groups from exceeding recommended levels.

**Exposure Dose** - Accumulated or total exposure to Gamma radiation, expressed in Roentgens (R) or Milli-Roentgens (mr).

**Explosive** - Material capable of releasing energy with blast effect in a split second upon activation; the released energy usually damages or destroys objects in close proximity to that blast.

**Extremely Hazardous Substance** - EPA substances listed in 40 CFR Part 355, issued April 22, 1987.

**Extrication/rescue function** – The safe and rapid removal of entrapped patients and their prompt delivery to a treatment area. In large incidents, some or all of this function may be performed by a search and rescue group. In a hazardous material incident, some of this function can be performed by the hazardous materials group.

**Fallout** - The process or phenomenon of the "Fall-back" to the earth's surface of the particles contaminated with radioactive materials from the radioactive cloud resulting from a nuclear detonation.

**Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)** – The federal officer who is appointed to manage federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies. The FCO is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected state and local governments, individual victims, and the private sector.

**Federal Disaster Assistance** - Aid to disaster victims or state and local governments by federal agencies under provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (PL 93-288) as amended.

**Fifty mile Ingestion Pathway** – A fifty mile radius (approximate) centered on an FNF. This EPZ is that area which must be monitored and for which plans made to prevent human ingestion of ionizing radiation from food products such as milk, vegetables and water which may have been

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contaminated. Plans must be made also for protection of animals from ingestion of contaminated feed and water.

**Fire Service** - Composed of all fire fighting organizations (including municipal and county), their personnel, facilities and resources at county level, including local government, appropriate state agencies and departments, and non-government/volunteer departments.

**Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF)** – A permanently located nuclear facility which could present a radiological hazard off-site from the facility.

**Gamma Radiation** - Electromagnetic radiations of high energy originating in the atomic nuclei and accompanying many nuclear reactions.

**Hazard** - A dangerous event or circumstance that may or may not lead to an emergency or disaster. Hazards may be further differentiated as:

**Natural Hazards** or "acts of God" such as earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, wildfires, landslides, or avalanches.

**Technological Hazards** or man-made incidents such as toxic chemical releases, nuclear power plant accidents, dam failures or bridge collapses.

**Hazardous Material** - Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful or injurious to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops or property when released into the environment. Hazardous materials are classified in this annex as chemical, biological, radiological or explosive.

**HAZMAT Team** - is a team consisting of individuals that have been specifically trained in the appropriate procedures for responding to and mitigating a hazardous materials incident. These personnel will be trained at the Hazmat Operations level as a minimum, Hazardous Materials Technician or Hazardous Materials Specialist levels. Team personnel will be certified to respond in accordance with OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.120, and NFPA Standards NFPA 471, 472 and 473. The Hazmat Team will function under the Incident Commander, **however** the Hazmat Team Leader will retain sole responsibility for the conduct, operation and safety of the Hazmat Team.

**HBRSEP or "the plant"** - H.B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant

**Host Area** - A specified area relatively unlikely to experience direct effects of a hazard or an area designated for evacuees following a major event.

**Intensity** is the effect an earthquake has on people and structures. The Mercalli Intensity Scale varies from a Mild (I) to total devastation and panic (XII). The Charleston earthquake of 1886 is estimated at Intensity IX – X.

**Incident of National Significance** - Based on the criteria established in HSPD-5 (paragraph 4), an actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental and/or private sector entities in order to save lives minimize damage and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities. For the purposes of clarity the National Response

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Plan (NRP) criteria that defines an **Incident of National Significance** is included.

The NRP bases the definition of Incidents of National Significance on situations related to the following four (4) criteria set forth in HSPD-5.

1. A Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested the assistance of the Secretary of Homeland Security.
2. The resources of State and local authorities are overwhelmed and federal assistance has been requested by the appropriate State and local authorities. Examples include:
  - Major disasters or emergencies as defined under the Stafford Act; and
  - Catastrophic incidents
3. More than one Federal department or agency has become substantially involved in responding to an incident. Examples include:
  - Credible threats, indications or warnings of imminent terrorist attack or acts of terrorism directed domestically against the people, property, environment or political or legal institutions of the United States or its territories or possessions; and
  - Threats or incidents related to high-profile, large-scale events that present high-probability targets such as National Special Security Events (NSSE) and other special events as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with other Federal departments and agencies.
4. The Secretary of Homeland Security has been directed to assume responsibility for managing a domestic incident by the President.

NOTE 1: When the HBRSEP declares a General Emergency, the events at the plant become an Incident of National Significance. This means that agencies that fall under Homeland Security, other than FEMA may become involved in the incident.

NOTE 2: In addition to the above guidelines, the NRC and DHS has coordinated the following criteria for an Incidence of national Significance involving nuclear/radiological facilities licensed by the NRC. In general the following will likely be considered incidents of national Significance:

- (1) A General Emergency declaration at a nuclear power plant resulting from an accident (i.e., a non-terrorist incident).
- (2) An emergency declaration (Alert or higher) at a nuclear power plant or nuclear radiological facility resulting from a terrorist incident.
- (3) Terrorists incidents outside nuclear/radiological facility boundaries involving an improvised nuclear device, radiological dispersal device and/or radiological exposure device. (The NRC interprets "outside a nuclear/radiological facility" as the owner controlled area.)

Other incidents involving nuclear power plants, nuclear/radiological facilities or materials licensed by the NRC will likely be considered below the threshold of an Incident of National Significance.

**Incident Commander** - the official responsible for directing and controlling the activity of all emergency responders at the site of the accident/incident.

**Incident Command Post** - A location as close to an accident/incident as possible where the official responsible for directing and controlling emergency response operations positions him/herself to influence the activity through his/her presence and/or through direct lines of survivable communications.

**Joint Operations Center (JOC):** The Joint Operations Center (JOC) is the command post that is established and operated by the FBI for Crisis Management Operations. The JOC requires approximately 5000 square feet of space and 50 to 100 phone lines. Representatives from all federal agencies tasked to respond will be present in the JOC. Liaisons from the JOC will be sent to the County EOC.

**Joint Field Office (JFO)** – A temporary federal facility established locally to provide a central point for federal, state, local, and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO will combine the traditional functions of the JOC, the FEMA DFO, and the JIC within a single federal facility.

**JumpSTART** – MCI assessment tool used for pediatrics (patients ages 1 – 8 years).

**Law Enforcement Service** - Composed of all law enforcement organizations, their personnel, facilities and resources at county and municipality level.

**Local Government Radio (LGR)** - A radio service authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to provide governmental entities with a system for any type of governmental communications.

**Magnitude** is the amount of energy released by a single earthquake. Magnitude is rated on a (Richter) scale of one (1) through nine (9). Each step up (whole number) represents a thirty (30) fold increase in the energy released. A two (2) would be felt by only a few people in the immediate area. Above a five (5.0) there will be damage; while eight (8.0) to nine (9.0) represents extreme destruction in a populated area.

**MARPLOT** - a shared mapping software that is used to plot the location of hazardous materials sites in the county. The program shares information from ALOHA to provide users with a plume plot following a hazardous materials release.

**Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)** - Compilation of the health, flammability, and reactivity hazards of a chemical.

**MCI** – Mass Casualty Incident

**Medical Control** - refers to the physician under whose license the county EMS and rescue squads operate.

**MFI** – Mass Fatality Incident

**Mitigation** - Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident.

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**Mobile Command Post** - A transportable command cell capable of exercising direction and control from a forward deployed location during an emergency. The emergency communications vehicle normally provides the necessary equipment to perform this role.

**Mobilization** - The process of marshaling appropriate resources.

**Monitor** - A person trained in the use of radiation detection instruments to measure, record and report radiation levels.

**National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)** - The National Disaster Medical System is an activity under the US Public Health Service, and the parent unit for all DMAT, DMORT and VMAT teams. They are made up of many specialties and skills that respond to disaster areas to assist local organizations in their response and recovery efforts. Additionally, the NDMS will locate hospital space across the country that is capable of providing the care needed by our citizens.

**National Incident Management System (NIMS)** – A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local and tribal governments, the private sector; and NGOs to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility between Federal, State, local and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

**National Special Security Event (NSSE)** – A designated event that, by virtue of its political, economic, social or religious significance may be a target of terrorism or other criminal activity. This is the definition used in the National Response Plan that designates an event that could become an *Incident of National Significance* and result in direct involvement of the Department of Homeland Security in a response to the event.

**National Warning System (NAWAS)** - A nationwide, dedicated, voice warning network. It was designed to provide the American population with information of an impending attack upon the United States.

**National Weather Service (NWS)** - Under the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), of the Department of Commerce, the NWS is responsible for providing weather service to the nation. It is charged with responsibility for observing and reporting the weather and with issuing forecasts and warnings of weather and floods in the interest of national safety and economy.

**NBC** - Nuclear, Biological, Chemical

**NRC** - Nuclear Regulatory Commission

**NRP** – National Response Plan

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**Nuclear Power Plant** - An electric generating facility using a nuclear reactor as its power (heat) source.

**Off-Site** – All land and water areas outside the FNF site boundary and within Darlington County that could be affected by a radiological incident at the H.B. Robinson nuclear Power Facility. Such area is under the operational control of the local jurisdiction affected and for which the jurisdiction is responsible for radiological Emergency Response Planning.

**On-Site** – All land and water areas within the FNF's site boundary. That area cannot be used for Radiological Emergency Response Planning without authorization from the facility operators.

**Operating Conditions (OPCONS)** - Increasing levels of preparedness (from 5 to 1) requiring performance of predetermined actions in response to a real or perceived threat.

**OSC:** On-scene Commander

**OSHA** - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

**PI-EC** - Public Information - Emergency Communicator (Progress Energy)

**Plume** - The actual radioactive cloud of debris that occurs due to a release from a facility and moves over the county. The size, speed and direction of the plume is based on several factors including weather conditions, the time of the release and the duration of the release.

**POA** - Plant Operations Advisor (Progress Energy)

**PRD** - Permanent Record Dosimeter

**Principal Federal Official (PFO)** – The federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5 for Incidents of National Significance.

**Public Information Phone System (PIPS)** - Toll-free telephone system which provides disaster-related information to the public prior to, during, and after emergency situations.

**Public Information Officer (PIO)** - The designated individual responsible for disseminating official information relating to disaster operations.

**Push packs** - Push packs are pharmaceuticals, ventilators, airway supplies, IV fluids and other medical supplies that are shipped to immediate area of the incident to replace or supplement local stockpiles. Approximately 5000 square feet of material would be shipped to South Carolina. Of this, Darlington County would receive approximately 100 square feet of these materials.

**Radiological** - any radioactive substance emitting ionizing radiation at a level to produce a health hazard.

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**Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)** - A group of amateur radio operators authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to provide emergency Civil Defense communications.

**Radiological Accident** – Any unexpected occurrence of a condition which could or does result in the exposure of the public to any source of ionizing radiation.

**Radiation Detection Equipment** - Those instruments designed for use in the detection and measuring of ionizing radiation dose rates and exposure doses.

**Radiation Protective Actions** – Actions taken to avoid or reduce the effects of ionizing radiation releases due to a radiological incident.

**Radiological Protection** - The organized effort, through warning, detection preventative and remedial measures to minimize the effects of nuclear radiation on the people and their resources.

**RCM** - Radiological Control Manager (Progress Energy)

**Recovery** - Recovery is that phase which restores systems to normal. Short-term recovery actions are taken to assess damage and return vital life-support systems to minimum operating standards; long-term recovery actions may continue for many years.

**Re-entry** - Return to evacuated areas by resident populations which may be constrained by time function based on the existing situation.

**RER** – Radiological Emergency Response.

**Rescue Service/Squad(s)** - an activity composed of volunteers (EMT's, first responders, driver and divers) that provide services to the county.

**Response** - Those activities and programs designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the onset of an emergency or disaster.

**Return** - Reoccupation of areas cleared for unrestricted residence or use by previously evacuated or relocated populations.

**ROC:** Regional Operations Center

**Roentgen (R)** - A unit of exposure dose of ionizing radiation.

**SARA** - The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

**SCDA** - South Carolina Department of Agriculture

**S/C-EC** - State/County Emergency Communicator (calls EAM/ENF (green sheet message) to state and counties on Selective Signaling System.) (Progress Energy)

## GLOSSARY

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**SCEMD:** South Carolina Emergency Management Division

**SEOC:** State Emergency Operations Center

**SCEOP** - South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan

**SC WMD FOG or FOG** - SC Weapons of Mass Destruction, Field Operating Guide. This document was developed with input from all SC counties and the SC Emergency Management Division to aid first responders who may respond a terrorist event. The FOG contain information on types of agents, protective actions and decontamination information. This document has been distributed to all public safety agencies in Darlington County.

**Security event** – a man-made event such as a fire, aircraft crash, or terrorist event that affects the security of the HBRSEP and citizens of Darlington County.

**Shelter** - Pre-identified sites in existing structures or temporary facilities used to house personnel displaced as a result of an emergency evacuation or the effects of a natural or man-made disaster.

**Shelter Monitoring** - Monitoring in public shelters to detect, measure and assess the radiation hazard from fallout.

**Shelter-in-place** - Shelter in place are protective actions that are taken to minimize the immediate threat from radiological fallout until such time as the citizens can be moved to an emergency shelter.

**SIC CODE** - Standard Industrial Classification Code; SIC codes 20 through 39 include all manufacturing facilities.

**SRD** - Self Reading Dosimeter

**Staging Area** - Facility located in the disaster impact area at the local jurisdictional level where arriving personnel and resources are staged pending assignment to an operational site within the affected jurisdiction.

**Staging function** – Assembly, coordination and control of resources.

**State Assessment Team (SAT)** – Team composed of state agency personnel who quickly move into a disaster area and evaluate immediate victim needs and impact to infrastructure.

**“Standing Orders”** - refers to the written protocols, procedures and/or skills that all SC certified Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT, EMT-I, EMT-P) will use to provide patient care in the county.

**START** – Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment – the acronym for the most widely used disaster triage system used at a MCI. This allows quick and rapid access of victims so they may be transported as quickly as possible to the appropriate medical facility.

## GLOSSARY

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**TAM** - Technical Analysis Manager (Progress Energy)

**Ten mile Plume Pathway Zone** – An approximate ten mile radius centered on a Fixed Nuclear Facility having an operational nuclear reactor. This EPZ is divided into two, five and ten mile zones and are further divided into sub-sectors for area identification. The EPZ represents that area in which, under a worst case nuclear accident, ionizing radiation could be spread and from which the population might have to be evacuated.

**Terrorism** – Any activity that (1) involves an act that (a) is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and (b) is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and (2) appears to be intended (a) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (b) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

**the Robinson Plant or "the plant"** – refers to the H.B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant.

**Title III, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)** - The "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986." Specifies planning requirements at the state and local levels for specified hazardous materials and extremely hazardous substances. It also specifies minimum plan content; requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about hazardous and extremely hazardous substances present at the facilities; and mechanisms for making information about extremely hazardous substances available to the public.

**TLD** - Thermoluminescent Dosimeter

**Transportation function** – Coordination of patient transportation and medical record keeping.

**Treatment function** – Overall management of patient care.

**Transportation Service** - All County, public, private and volunteer organizations within the County that can be used in support of emergency operations.

**Triage** - act of sorting patients based upon the severity of their injuries and establishing appropriate priorities for treatment and transport.

- A. **Primary triage** - triage that takes place early in the incident, usually upon first arrival.
- B. **Secondary triage** - triage that takes place after patients are moved to a treatment area to determine any change in status.

**Unified Command System (UCS)** - Unified command system is a unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, autonomy, responsibility or accountability.

## GLOSSARY

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**Urban Search and Rescue (USAR)** - USAR teams are provided by FEMA upon request from the county. These teams come from across the US and are specialized in the searching of collapsed structures or terrain involved in the disaster. These teams can provide specially trained animals or equipment that can be used in search and rescue efforts. These teams operate under the local Incident Commander.

**Utilities** - As used in this Annex, pertains to the buildings and equipment associated with the services of the public, such as lights, power, water, gas, and telephone.

**Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT)** - VMAT are teams of veterinary specialists that come in to assist with animal issues post-disaster. VMAT teams can assist both with local animal issues and rescue animals that may be involved in search and rescue actions.

**Vulnerability or Risk** - The degree to which people, property, environment, and social and economic activity are susceptible to injury, damage, disruption, or death.

**Warning** - The alerting of public officials, emergency support services, and the general public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects of both technological and natural disasters.

**Warning Service** - A service provided by local governments to warn and alert county and municipal officials and the public of actual or impending disasters.

**WMD** - Weapon(s) of Mass Destruction