Integrated Emergency Management Course

Exercise Simulation System Document (ESSD)

Version 3.0-December 2015



FEMA/USFA/NFA
ESSD
December 2015
Version 3.0

Integrated Emergency Management Course



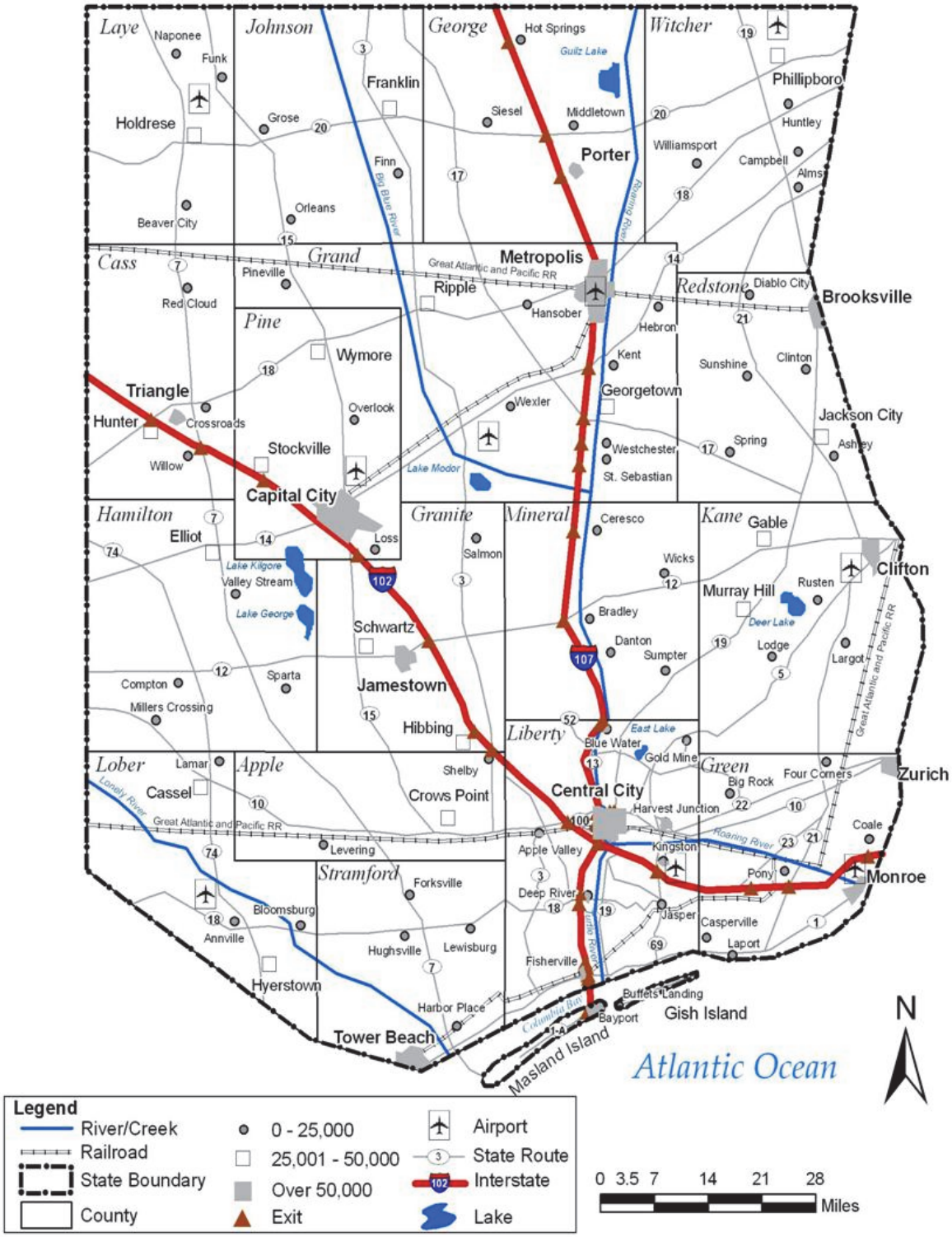
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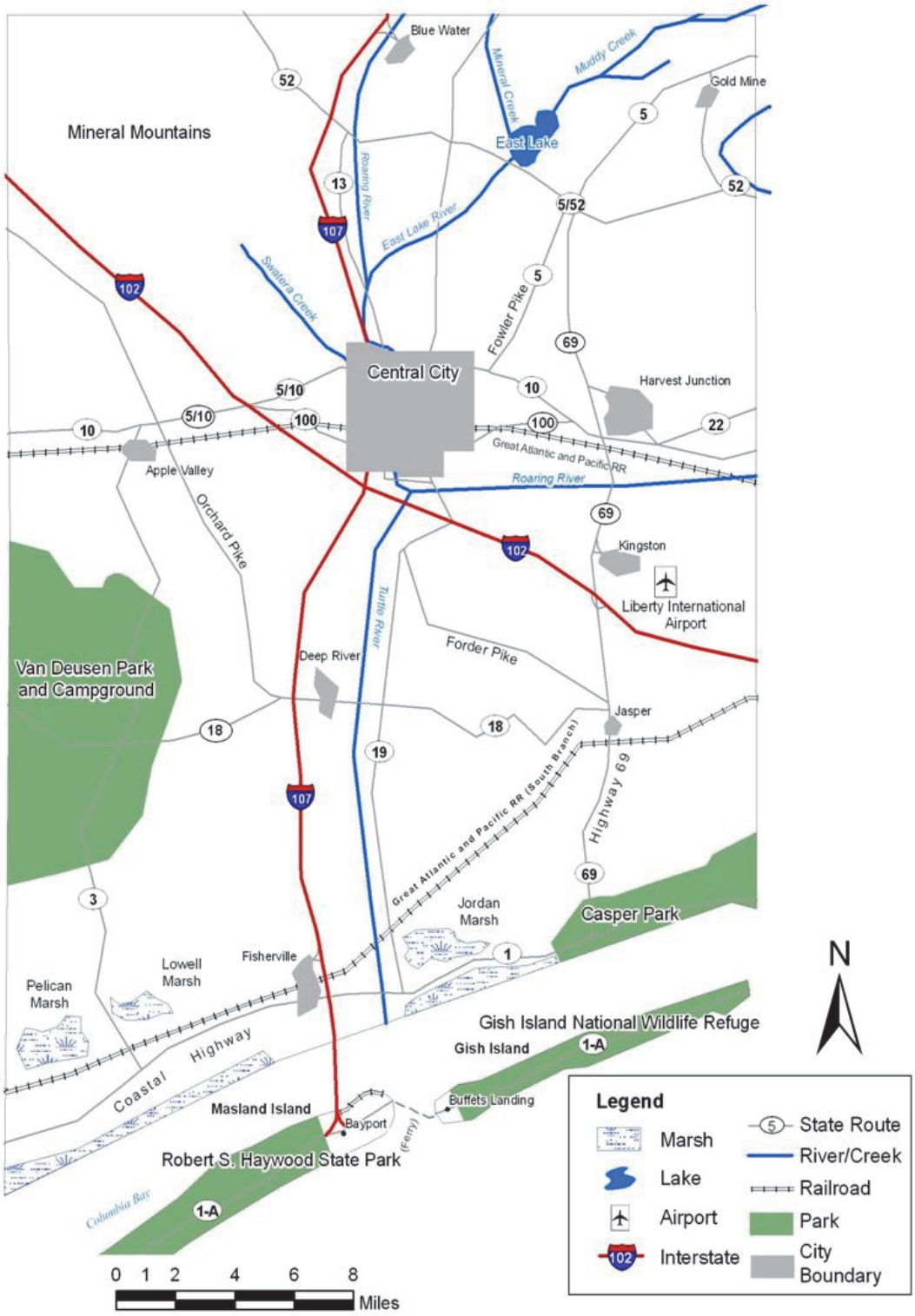
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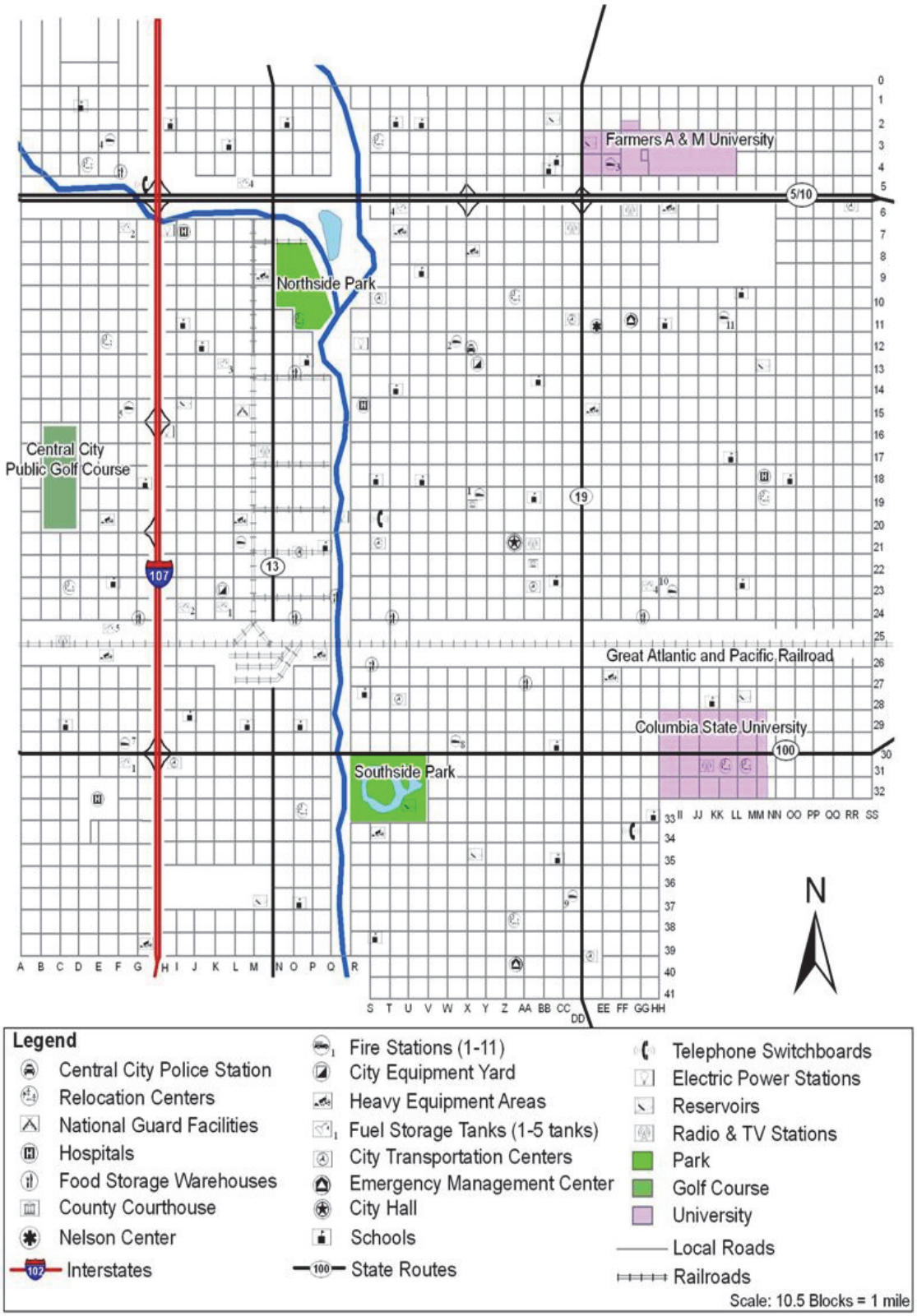
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Laye
Naponee
Funk
Holdrese
Beaver City
Johnson
Grose
Franklin
Orleans
Finn
Big Blue River
George
Hot Springs
Guilz Lake
Siesel
Middletown
Porter
Roaring River
Witcher
Phillipboro
Huntley
Williamsport
Campbell
Alms
Cass
Red Cloud
Grand
Pineville
Great Atlantic and Pacific RR
Ripple
Metropolis
Hansober
Hebron
Redstone
Diablo City
Brooksville
Pine
Wymore
Overlook
Triangle
Hunter
Crossroads
Willow
Stockville
Capital City
Lake Modor
Wexler
Kent
Georgetown
Sunshine
Clinton
Jackson City
Ashley
Spring
Westchester
St. Sebastian
Hamilton
Elliot
Loss
Lake Kilgore
Valley Stream
Lake George
Granite
Salmon
Schwartz
Jamestown
Hibbing
Mineral
Ceresco
Wicks
Bradley
Danton
Sumpter
Kane
Gable
Clifton
Murray Hill
Rusten
Deer Lake
Lodge
Largot
Great Atlantic and Pacific RR
Compton
Sparta
Millers Crossing
Liberty
East Lake
Blue Water
Gold Mine
Central City
Harvest Junction
Lober
Lamar
Cassel
Lonely River
Great Atlantic and Pacific RR
Levering
Apple
Shelby
Crows Point
Apple Valley
Green
Big Rock
Four Corners
Zurich
Coale
Roaring River
Kingston
Pony
Monroe
Stramford
Forksville
Bloomsburg
Annville
Hughsville
Lewisburg
Hyerstown
Deep River
Jasper
Casperville
Laport
Fisherville
Buffets Landing
Bayport
Gish Island
Harbor Place
Tower Beach
Masland Island
Atlantic Ocean
N
Legend
River/Creek
Railroad
State Boundary
County
0 - 25,000
25,001 - 50,000
Over 50,000
Exit
Airport
State Route
Interstate
Lake
0 3.5 7 14 21 28
Miles


Blue Water
Mineral Creek
Muddy Creek
Gold Mine
Mineral Mountains
East Lake
Roaring River
East Lake River
Swatara Creek
Fowler Pike
Central City
Harvest Junction
Great Atlantic and Pacific RR
Roaring River
Apple Valley
Orchard Pike
Kingston
Liberty International Airport
Turtle River
Forder Pike
Deep River
Van Deusen Park and Campground
Jasper
Highway 69
Great Atlantic and Pacific RR (South Branch)
Jordan Marsh
Casper Park
Fisherville
Lowell Marsh
Pelican Marsh
Coastal Highway
Gish Island National Wildlife Refuge
Gish Island
Masland Island
Bayport
Buffets Landing
(Ferry)
Robert S. Haywood State Park
Columbia Bay
0 1 2 4 6 8
Miles
N
Legend
Marsh
Lake
Airport
Interstate
State Route
River/Creek
Railroad
Park
City Boundary


Farmers A & M University
5/10
Northside Park
Central City
Public Golf Course
107
13
19
Great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad
Columbia State University
100
Southside Park
N
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
S T U V W X Y Z AA BB CC DD EE FF GG HH
II JJ KK LL MM NN OO PP QQ RR SS
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41
Legend
Central City Police Station
Relocation Centers
National Guard Facilities
Hospitals
Food Storage Warehouses
County Courthouse
Nelson Center
Interstates
Fire Stations (1-11)
City Equipment Yard
Heavy Equipment Areas
Fuel Storage Tanks (1-5 tanks)
City Transportation Centers
Emergency Management Center
City Hall
Schools
State Routes
Telephone Switchboards
Electric Power Stations
Reservoirs
Radio & TV Stations
Park
Golf Course
University
Local Roads
Railroads
Scale: 10.5 Blocks = 1 mile

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Section 1.0

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Exercise Simulation System Document (ESSD) has been prepared for the United States (U.S.) Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as used by the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Integrated Emergency Management (IEM) Section.

The ESSD is a compilation of information and resources that would typically be available in any community as they respond to and manage an emergency or disaster in a local community. EMI understands that not all communities are set up like the community described in this document. However, emergency responders may adapt the ESSD, as appropriate, in support of community-specific exercises and training events.

The ESSD can be utilized for exercises ranging from the very simple to increasingly complex with participation of all levels of government (i.e., federal, State, tribal, county, and local). When combined with scenarios, the ESSD facilitates the Incident Action Planning process and allows students to practice the on-scene and off-scene coordination required by the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

Section 2.0

2.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

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2.1. State of Columbia Profile

2.1.1. General Description

The State of Columbia is roughly rectangular in shape and is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean and two States. Columbia includes portions of three major natural regions of the Eastern United States: the Coastal Plain, the Liberty Plateau, and the Mineral Mountains. The Coastal Plain occupies about one-fifth of the State and rises gently to 500 feet from the Atlantic Ocean up to the Liberty Plateau. Included in the Coastal Plain are the Sea Islands off the coast of Columbia. The Liberty Plateau is an upland area that rises gradually from 400 feet to 1200 feet along the northwestern edge. The Liberty Plateau is separated from the Coastal Plain by a major fault line. The Mineral Mountains in the northwestern corner of Liberty County meet the Liberty Plateau. This area of the county is a mountainous and mainly forested region. The land gradually flattens moving east in Columbia.

All of the major rivers in Columbia flow generally south and southeastward across the State to the Atlantic Ocean. The four major rivers in Columbia are the Turtle River, Roaring River, the Big Blue River, and the Lonely River. There are no large natural lakes in Columbia, but several lakes have been created for hydroelectric power purposes. The largest lakes are Lake Kilgore, Lake George, Lake Modor, Deer Lake, East Lake, and Guilz Lake.

Columbia's coastline extends 110 miles. However, if all bays, inlets, and islands are considered, the overall coastline measures 950 miles.

2.1.2. State Map

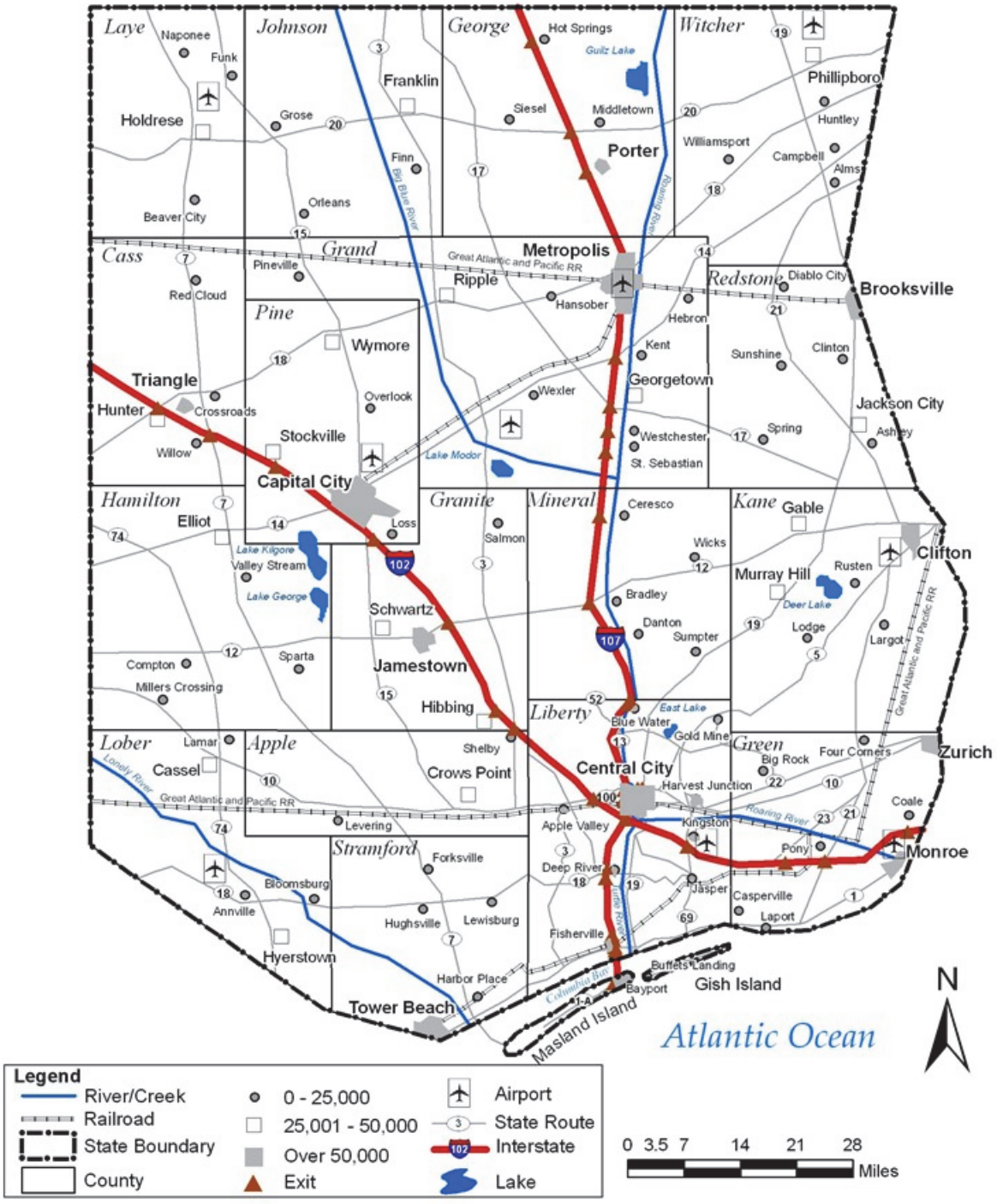


Figure 1. State of Columbia Map

2.1.3. Roaring River Tribal Community (RRTC)

RRTC is situated in the State of Columbia and covers an area of about 1,200 square miles. It spans four counties: Liberty, Green, Kane, and Mineral. There are approximately 5,000 enrolled

members living within the exterior boundaries of the tribal reservation. The population remains fairly constant throughout the year with no seasonal shifts. The rest of the population (2,375) within the tribal community are non tribal members who provide goods and services within the tribal area.

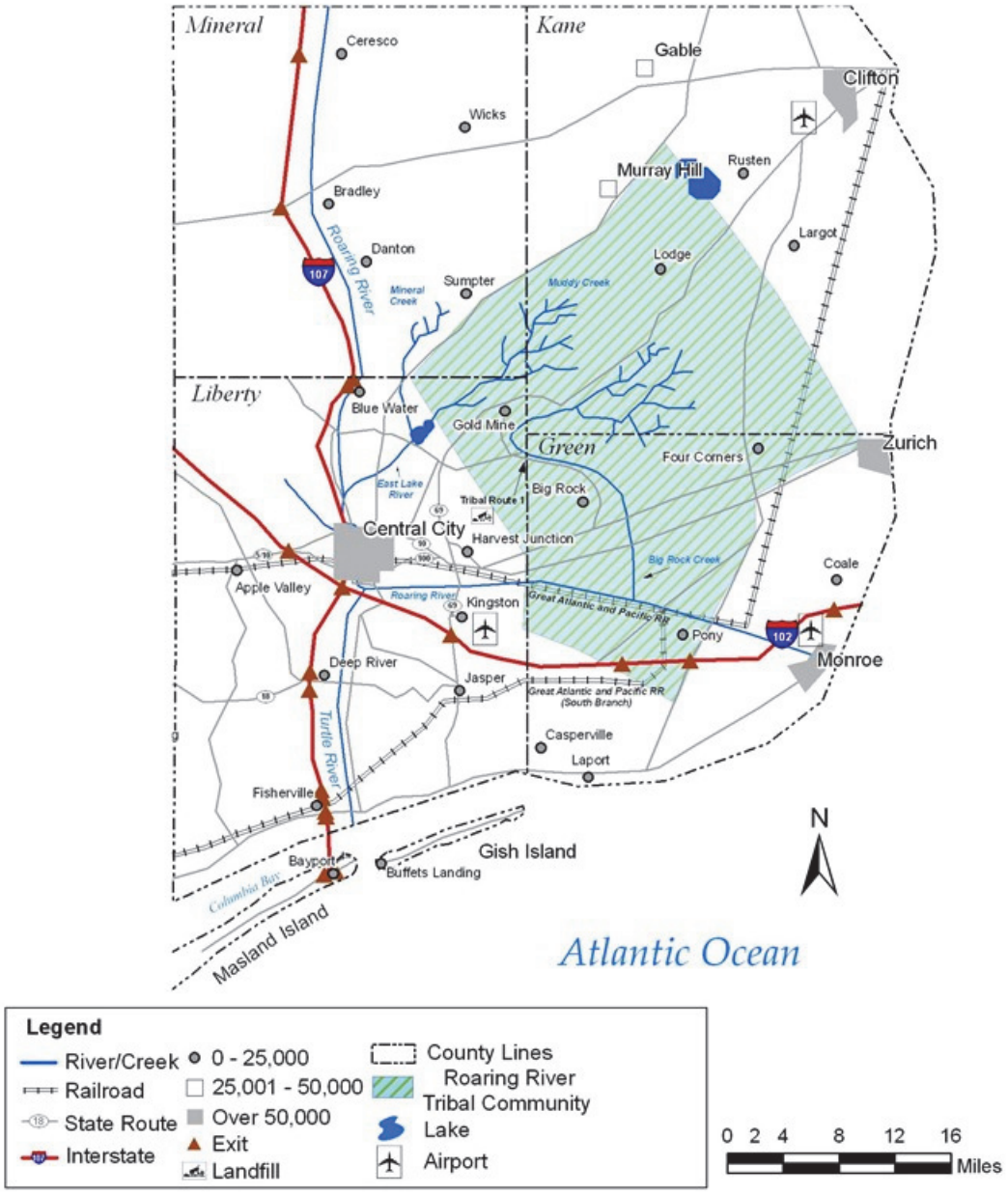


Figure 2. Roaring River Tribal Community Map

2.1.4. Population

The current population of Columbia is 2,694,412. This population is spread among counties including the population of 1,232,000 in major cities as follows:

Table 1. Columbia Population by Counties

County	Population (2000 Census)
Apple	**22,000**
Cass	**76,000**
George	**124,500**
Grand	**550,000**
Granite	**130,000**
Green	**196,000**
Hamilton	**95,5000**
Johnson	**87,000**
Kane	**75,000**
Laye	**85,000**
Liberty	**302,412**
Lober	**82,000**
Mineral	**26,000**
Pine	**545,000**
Redstone	**98,000**
Stramford	**145,000**
Witcher	**55,000**
Total	**2,694,412**

Table 2. Population of Major Cities in Columbia

	County	Population (2000 Census)
Triangle	Cass	55,000
Porter	George	67,500
Metropolis	Grand	225,000
Jamestown	Granite	83,000
Monroe	Green	80,000
Zurich	Green	85,000
Clifton	Kane	60,000
Central City	Liberty	149,000
Capital City	Pine	265,000
Brooksville	Redstone	62,500
Tower Beach	Stramford	100,000
	Total	**1,232,000**

2.1.5. Government

Columbia has the standard State-level political structure (Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, etc.). It also has a cabinet-level disaster preparedness and emergency response organization. The State also maintains a State Office of Trade to support activities in its most important industries.

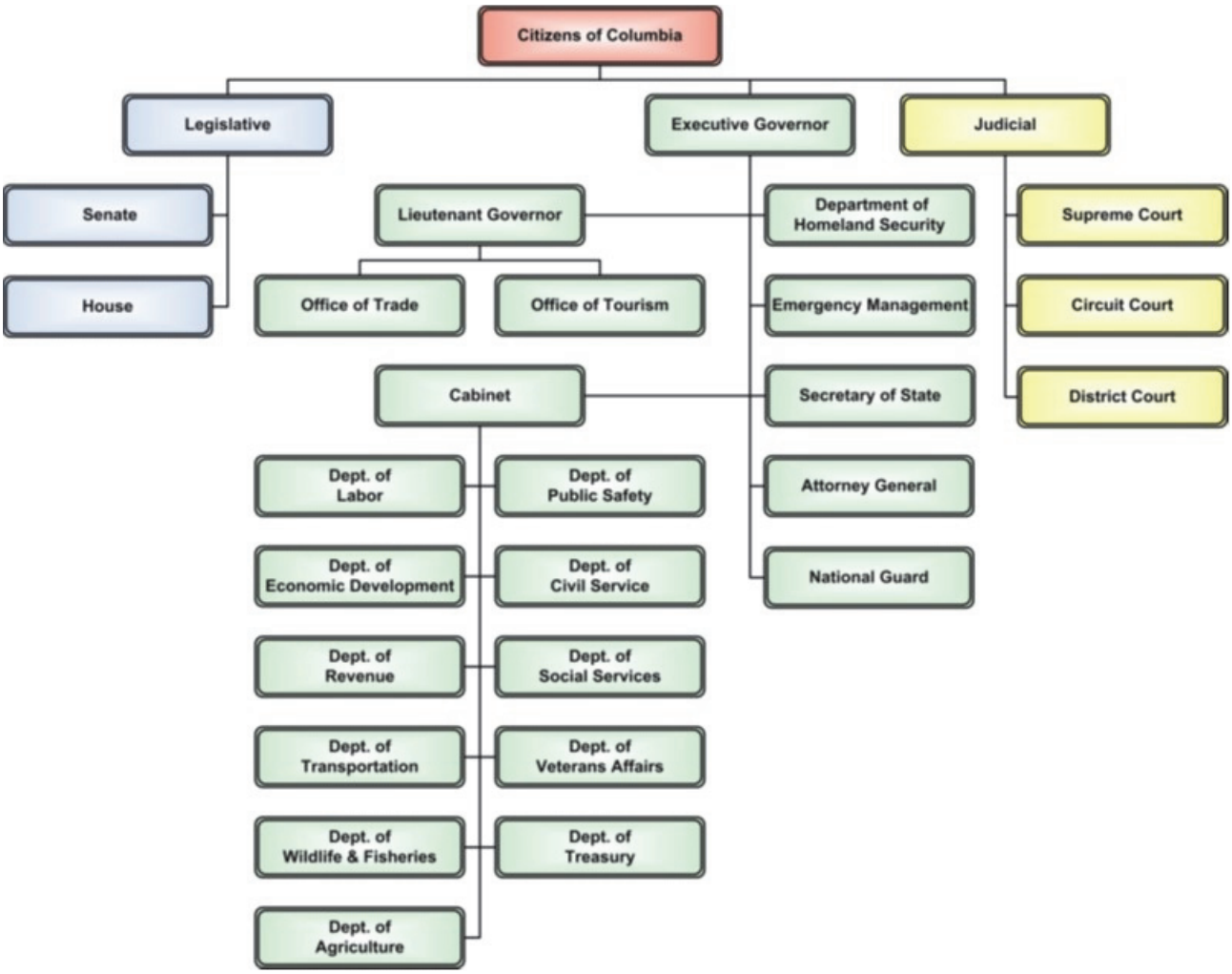


Figure 3. State of Columbia Government Organizational Chart

2.1.6. Transportation

As befitting a trade nexus, Columbia has a rich network of State roads and Interstate highways. Interstate 102 (I-102) cuts across the State from northwest to southeast and connects Capital City in Pine County with Central City in Liberty County. The interstate continues east to Monroe where it follows the coast to the northeast. Interstate 107 (I-107) goes from the northern-most part of the State in George County south through Metropolis in Grand County to Central City in Liberty County. From Central City, I-107 continues south where it terminates in Bayport on Masland Island. Numerous, well maintained State roads connect population and recreation centers throughout the State. Rail lines also connect the major commercial and industrial areas of the State. In the northern part of the State, a commercial rail line connects Metropolis with Brooksville in the east, with Capital City in the southwest, and with States located west of Columbia. In the south, a rail line connects Central City with Monroe and Clifton to the east and northeast and with Tower Beach and Bayport to the southwest and south. Light rail systems support the transportation needs of Central City, Capital City, and Metropolis. Major seaports, an international airport, and several regional airports support the transportation needs of Columbia residents and businesses.

2.1.6.1. Airports
There are nine airports in Columbia. There is one international airport, four regional airports and four general aviation airports located in eight Columbia Counties.

2.1.6.2. International Airport
Liberty International Airport in Kingston includes a full international terminal handling both passengers and freight. Connecting flights connect Kingston with Capital City, Metropolis, and other regional airports through Columbia and the United States.

2.1.6.3. Regional Airports
Columbia regional airports are located in Monroe, Clifton, Capital City, and Metropolis. These airports handle both passengers and freight. All Columbia regional airports have connecting flights to Liberty International, Atlanta, and Cincinnati.

2.1.6.4. General Aviation Airports
Columbia general aviation airports are located near the towns of Annville, Wexler, Phillipboro, and Holdrese. These small single runway airports handle business and private planes from across the country but no commercial flights. They handle Federal Express (FedEx) and United Parcel Service (UPS) aircraft daily but no other regular freight.

2.1.6.5. Seaport
The Bayport Seaport is located on the eastern end of Masland Island. It has separate facilities for passenger and cargo vessels. During World War II (WWII), national strategic requirements resulted in the construction of an oil refinery in Bayport at the eastern tip of Masland Island. This refinery has recently received a major upgrade that increased its overall efficiency. There is a major fuel depot serving the mainland seaport on the outskirts of Fisherville.

2.2. Liberty County Profile

Liberty County is primarily a rural coastal county of 302,412 people. There are ten incorporated communities in the county: Central City, Apple Valley, Bayport, Blue Water, Deep River, Fisherville, Gold Mine, Harvest Junction, Jasper, and Kingston.

2.2.1. General Description

2.2.1.1. Coastal Liberty County
The coastal areas of Liberty County were settled in 1752 by Welsh colonists who were attracted to the area's plentiful fishing and hunting grounds. Fisherville was their first permanent community, established by charter in 1756. The town grew as more colonists arrived to settle in Columbia. In those times, Fisherville served as an important port and trading post for colonists who went up the Turtle River to settle the inland areas of the new colony.

Soon after the American Revolution, tragedy struck the area in the form of the "Great Storm of 1780" which all but wiped out the established settlements. Based on historical records, experts believe that this storm was at least a Category Three hurricane. Because of this storm, many

survivors left the area for higher ground, many of whom settled in the community of Albertville which is now Central City. Those who remained at the coast established two new communities on the barrier islands. Bayport was founded by merchant Joshua Masland in 1781, and Buffets Landing was founded in 1784, led by fisherman James Buffet.

These three communities—Fisherville, Bayport, and Buffets Landing—remained quiet fishing villages until the late 1880s when Bayport was "discovered" by railroad baron Robert Van Deusen. He and other wealthy industrialists from Central City bought up huge tracts of land on eastern Masland Island for seashore summer homes. To more easily access the area, Van Deusen built a spur of his Great Atlantic and Pacific (GA&P) Railroad to Fisherville and began regular ferry service to Bayport in 1891.

The "Great Storm of 1934" ended this era of Bayport's history. This storm, with sustained winds of 130 mph and a 12 foot storm surge, destroyed homes in Bayport and the railroad line. Because of the extent of the Great Depression, most of the private property in the area was taken over by the cities of Bayport and Fisherville due to unpaid taxes.

All of these events contributed to make Bayport what it is today. Former engineer and then Bayport Mayor Bernard Marshall established a master plan for the city in 1938. He laid out the street grid envisioning a "…community of cottages for the common man. The beauty and grandeur of the sea should be available to all." Marshall took advantage of New Deal era public works projects to begin street construction. WWII slowed these efforts, but at the end of the war development began.

Through the 1950s, Bayport's potential as a summer resort was hampered because it was only accessible by ferry or private boat. During this time, it remained primarily a fishing village with clusters of small summer homes and a few inns. Most of the year-round residents were retirees.

2.2.1.2. Liberty County Beaches and Marshes

The southern border of Liberty County enjoys the benefits of several well managed coastal areas. In these areas, ocean beaches, barrier islands, State parks, and wildlife preserves coexist with modern commercial shipping piers and vacation oriented ocean liners.

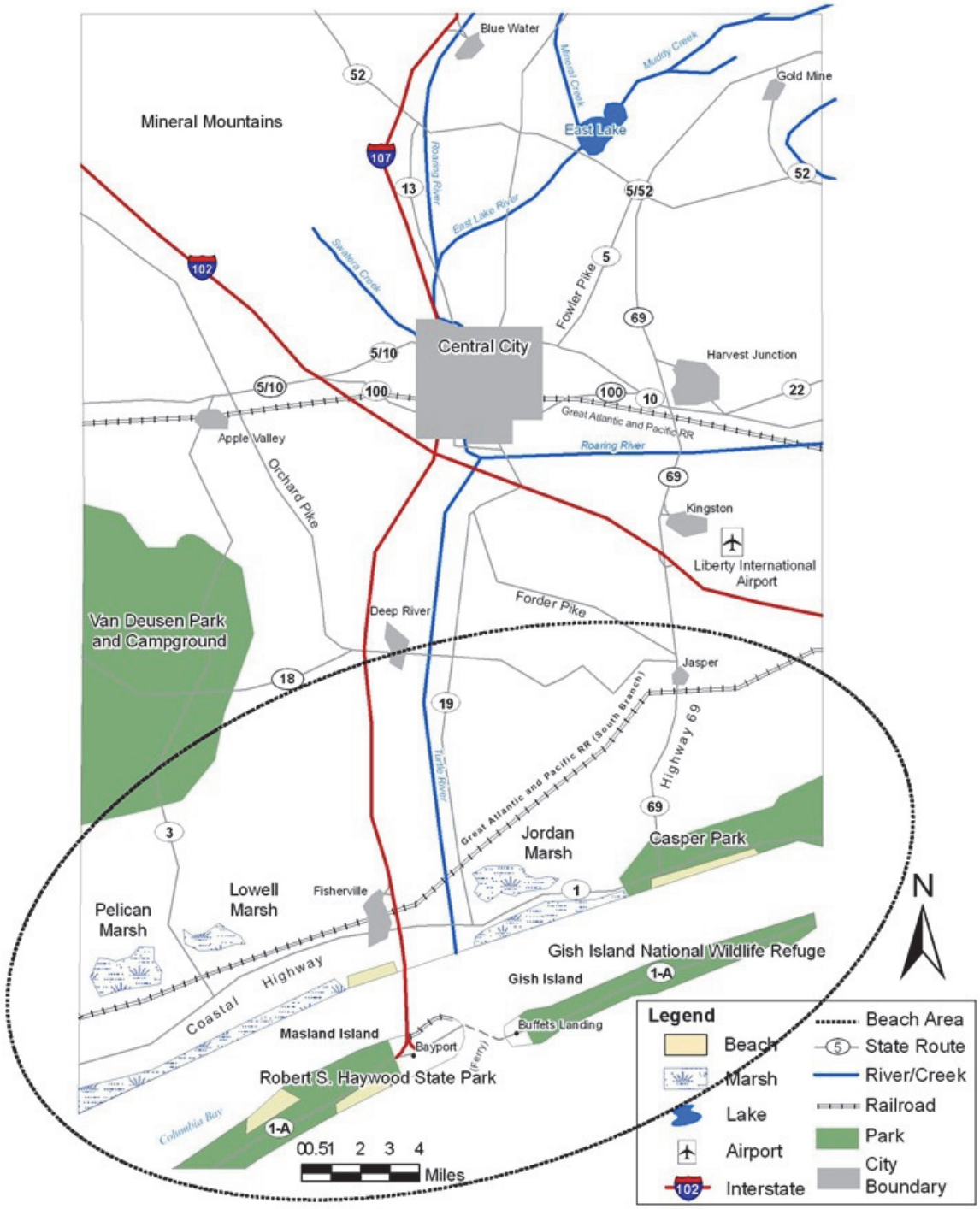


Figure 4. Liberty County Beaches and Marshes Map

Liberty County's beaches have become famous for their diversification; the four public beaches offer something for everyone. Hayward Beach on the Atlantic Ocean is a surfer's paradise complete with State-run lifeguard facilities, two sandwich shops, and public restrooms. Masland Beach situated on Columbia Bay is a haven for families with children due to its calm and warm waters.

Like Hayward Beach, Masland Beach is also State run with a dozen lifeguard stands, an information building for both the beach and Hayward State Park, picnic facilities, and a small shopping center with a grocery store and bait and tackle shop.



Figure 5. Masland Island Beach

Fisherville and Casper Park Beaches are both largely protected from the waves of the Atlantic Ocean by the barrier islands. These two beaches are nationally protected wetland interface beaches due to their close proximity to the large brackish water swamps.

Pelican, Lowell, and Jordan Marshes are separate from the beach marshes. Unlike other regional marshes which contain brackish water, they contain fresh water from ground springs and rain.



Figure 6. Jordan Marsh

This Liberty County stretch of waterfront is serviced by Coastal Highway State Route (SR) 1 which runs parallel to the coast and is situated on relatively high ground that runs through the marsh. Additionally, the GA&P Railroad runs roughly parallel to SR 1.

2.2.1.3. Liberty Plateau

The Liberty Plateau is primarily an agricultural area that stretches from Jasper in the southern part of the county to the Mineral Mountains in the northwest corner of the county. Cash crops in this fertile area include sugar cane, sweet potatoes, cotton, soy beans, and a variety of vegetable crops. Central City, the County Seat, is a major transportation hub that moves people and goods throughout the State of Columbia and beyond. Some light industry is also present in the towns of Deep River and Harvest Junction. On the western side of the plateau is the Van Deusen Park and campground, a major outdoor recreation area that brings in tourists from across the United States. Activities in the park include water sports, hiking, and nature watching.

2.2.1.4. Mineral Mountains

The Mineral Mountains are full of hardwoods like maple, oak, and walnut as well as pine trees. These mountains cut across the northwest corner of Liberty County. This sparsely populated area is used extensively by the timber industry. Fall foliage is a major tourist attraction in the autumn.

2.2.1.5. Albertville

Albertville was founded in 1753 by a group of farmers moving south from the coastal regions of North Carolina. They left North Carolina to avoid the depredations of one of the county sheriffs who disliked their outspoken minister Davidson Fowler and tried to tax their corn mash. Some historians feel that this protest is the earliest recorded anti-government sentiment in what became the United States. In 1927, in her epoch history of the State of Columbia titled Mineral Mountains Heart of America, Marion Fluman suggested that this event was the birthplace of the American Revolution. While other historians do not universally agree with Ms. Fluman, there is no doubt that Albertville, named after the Grand Duke of Liechtenstein, was the earliest non-coastal community in Columbia.

In 1778, after significant debate, Loyal County was renamed Liberty County. The city of Albertville, now Central City, has served as the county seat from 1781 through the present time. The city also was the seat of the Columbia State government from 1776 until 1799. It developed into a bustling commercial center for the mostly agricultural county due to its sea access, an important feature for the small barges in use at the time.

Not much of historic Albertville can be seen today. Other than the residential neighborhood called Albertville around R and 15th, most buildings were demolished during and after the Civil War.

The neighborhood of Albertville is made up of 35 homes. They consist of some of the finest examples of Corinthian and Doric architectural design in the United States. For almost 35 years, these columned homes allowed Albertville to challenge other communities—such as West Chester, Pennsylvania—for the title of "Athens of America." This was a major coup during America's Greek revival period. Some of these homes rival those located in some of the best neighborhoods of Washington, Richmond, and Philadelphia.

Albertville and its residents are engaged in obtaining additional National Historic Register classifications for a number of the homes.

2.2.2. Liberty County Map

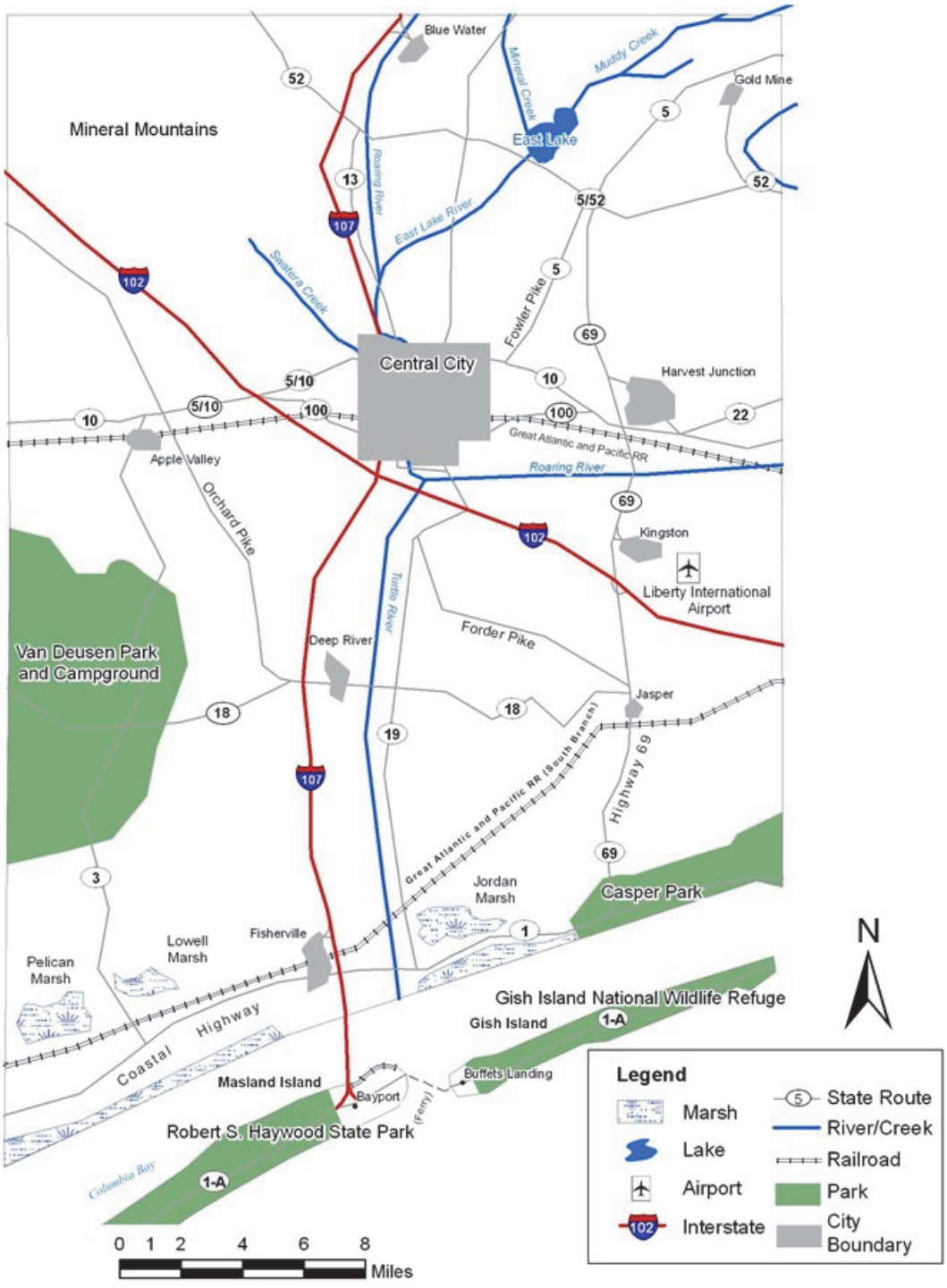


Figure 7. Liberty County Map

2.2.3. Liberty County Demographics

Liberty County is primarily a rural county with a population of 302,412 people. The following tables summarize the profile of general demographic characteristics of Liberty County at the present.

Table 3. Liberty County General Demographics

Characteristic	Data
State	Columbia
Total Population	302,412
Total Households	122,214
Total Housing Units	146,217
Median Age	35
Average Household Size	2.59
Average Family Size	3.14
Homeowner Vacancy Rate	1.7%
Rental Vacancy Rate	6.8%
Average Household Size of Owner-Occupied Units	2.69
Average Household Size of Renter-Occupied Units	2.40

Table 4. Liberty County Total Population by Sex

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Male	148,484	49.1
Female	153,928	50.9
Total Population	**302,412**	**100**

Table 5. Liberty County Total Population by Race

Characteristic	Number	Percent
One race	295,154	97.6
• White	227,111	77.0
• Black or African American	37,197	12.6
• American Indian and Alaska Native	2,722	0.9
• Asian	10,887	3.7
• Native Hawaiian	604	0.2
• Some other race	16,633	5.6
Two or more races	7,258	2.4

Table 6. Liberty County Total Population by Relationship

Characteristic	Number	Percent
In households	293,944	97.2
In group quarters	8,468	2.8

Table 7. Liberty County Total Population by Household by Type

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Family households (families)	83,228	68.1
Non-family households	38,986	31.9
Total Households	**122,214**	**100**

Table 8. Liberty County Total Population by Household by Age

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Households with individuals under 18 years	43,997	36.0
Households with individuals 65 years +	28,598	23.4

Table 9. Liberty County Total Population by Housing Occupancy

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	133,057	91.0
Vacant housing units	13,160	9.0
Total Housing Units	**146,217**	**100**

Table 10. Liberty County Total Population by Housing Tenure

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Owner-occupied housing units	88,084	66.2
Renter-occupied housing units	44,973	33.8
Total Occupied Housing Units	**133,057**	**100**

2.2.4. Population

The following tables present the population growth of Liberty County from 1960 to the present and the population distribution for incorporated and unincorporated areas in Liberty County. The population of Liberty County by the year 2010 is expected to be in excess of 330,000.

Table 11. Liberty County Population Growth

Year	Population
Current	302,412
2000	284,912
1990	247,251
1980	291,641
1970	184,073
1960	153,394

Table 12. Liberty County Population Distribution

Location	Population
Central City	149,000
Apple Valley	5,500
Bayport	15,500*
Blue Water	4,500
Deep River	14,000
Fisherville	23,000**
Gold Mine	6,500
Harvest Junction	21,000
Jasper	5,000
Kingston	17,000
Unincorporated Areas	41,412
Total	**302,412**

*Bayport's population increases by 100,000 in the summer.
**Fisherville's population increases by 50,000 in the summer.

2.2.5. Liberty County Land Use

Liberty County is a rural area that has large tracts of forests, grazing lands, and farmlands. Industrial areas are located in Central City, Bayport, Kingston, and Harvest Junction. These industrial areas are found along the GA&P Railroad, I-102, and I-107. The Bayport industrial area is located in the vicinity of the port. The following map identifies the primary land use areas of Liberty County.

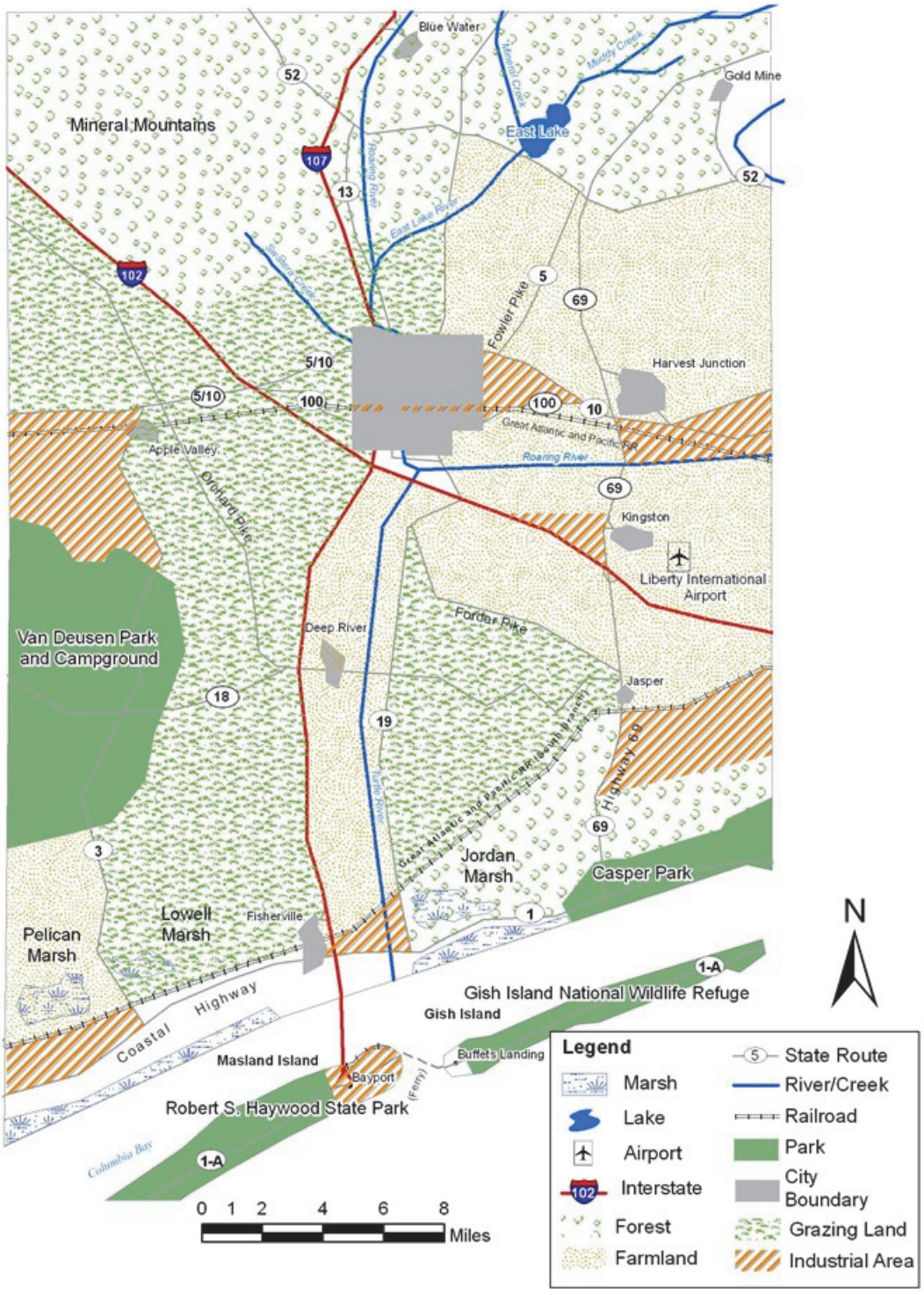


Figure 8. Liberty County Land Use Map

2.2.6. Civilian Labor Force

2.2.6.1. Residence-Based Employment

Table 13. Employed Residence-Based Civilian Labor Force

Employed Labor Force	Current	2005	2004	2003	2002
Nonagricultural wage/salary workers	64,595	65,712	66,813	65,353	63,786
Other nonagricultural workers	12,520	13,012	12,540	12,570	12,555
Agricultural workers	11,330	11,340	11,330	11,350	11,380
Employed Total	**88,445**	**90,064**	**90,683**	**89,273**	**87,721**

Table 14. Unemployed Civilian Labor Force Percentages

Unemployed Labor Force	Current	2005	2004	2003	2002
Percent of civilian labor force	10.2%	8.5%	8.3%	7.9%	8.9%
Unemployed Total	**10,045**	**8,366**	**8,207**	**7,657**	**8,569**

2.2.6.2. Establishment-Based Employment

Table 15. Establishment-Based Civilian Labor Force

Labor Force	Current	2005	2004	2003	2002
Construction	3,939	3,930	3,936	3,990	3,900
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,136	4,030	4,050	4,045	4,131
Government	25,547	26,004	25,970	25,420	24,905
Mining	4,924	4,896	4,890	4,950	4,940
Manufacturing (total)	12,382	12,608	12,695	12,498	12,280
Non-manufacturing	77,000	77,900	78,000	77,000	76,000
Service and miscellaneous	19,993	19,773	19,770	19,820	19,690
Transportation and utilities	4,432	4,550	4,540	4,600	4,486
Wholesale and retail	19,698	19,760	19,770	19,840	19,665
Total	**172,051**	**173,451**	**173,621**	**172,163**	**169,997**

2.2.7. Central City Map

Central City (population 149,000) is the county seat for Liberty County.

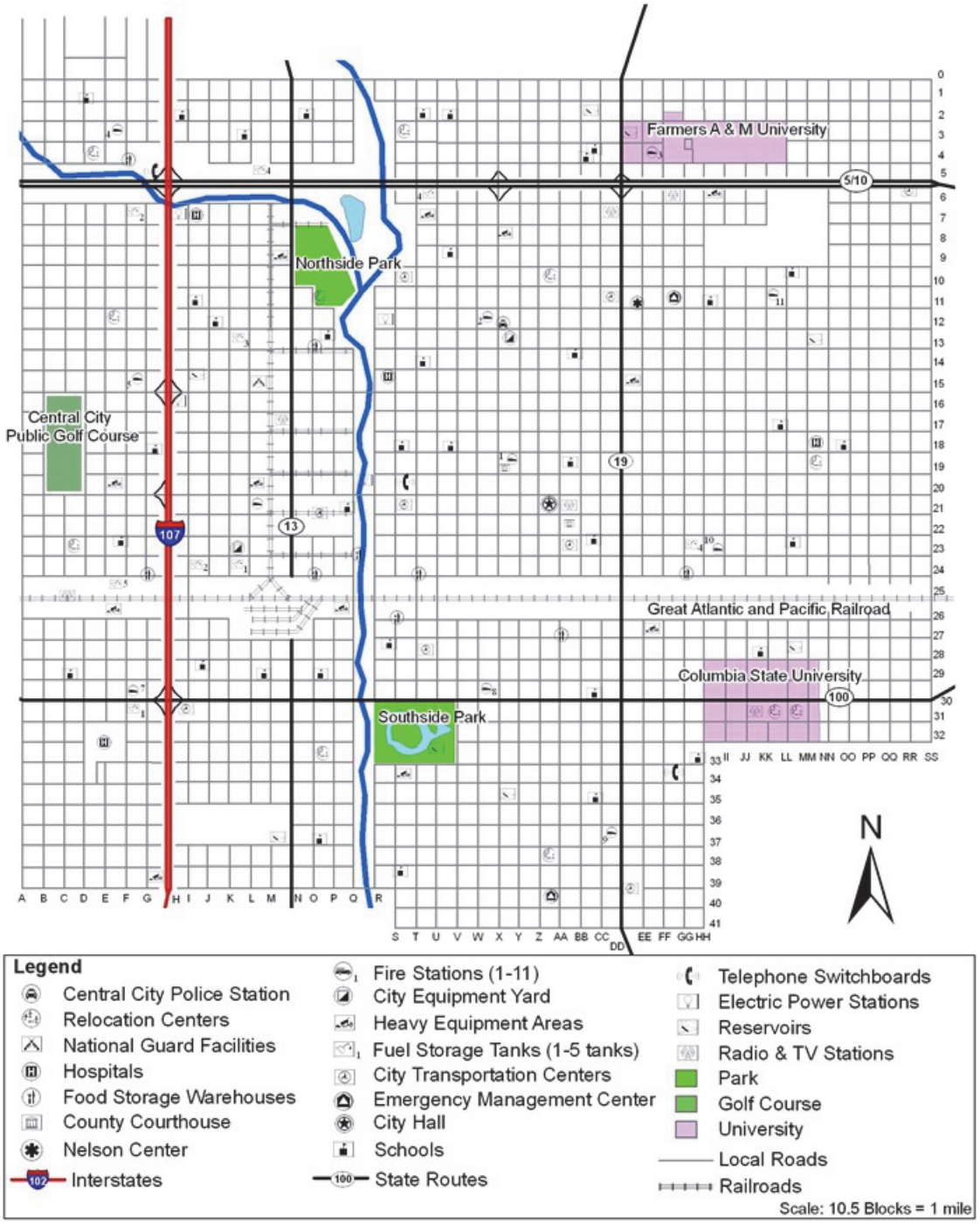


Figure 9. Central City Map

2.2.8. Central City Demographics

The following tables summarize the profile of general demographics characteristics of Central City at the present.

Table 16. Central City General Demographics

Characteristic	Data
State	Columbia
Total Population	149,000
Total Households	60,215
Total Housing Units	72,042
Median Age	35
Average Household Size	2.59
Average Family Size	3.14
Homeowner Vacancy Rate	1.7%
Rental Vacancy Rate	6.8%
Average Household Size of Owner-Occupied Units	2.69
Average Household Size of Renter-Occupied Units	2.40

Table 17. Central City Total Population by Sex

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Male	73,159	49.1
Female	75,841	50.9
Total Population	**149,000**	**100**

Table 18. Central City Total Population by Race

Characteristic	Number	Percent
One race	145,424	97.6
• White	111,899	77.0
• Black or African American	18,327	12.6
• American Indian and Alaska Native	1,341	0.9
• Asian	5,364	3.7
• Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	298	0.2
• Some other race	8,195	5.6
Two or more races	3,576	2.4

Table 19. Central City Total Population by Relationship

Characteristic	Number	Percent
In households	144,828	97.2
In group quarters	4,172	2.8

Table 20. Central City Total Population by Household by Type

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Family households (families)	41,006	68.1
Non-family households	19,209	31.9
Total Households	**60,215**	**100**

Table 21. Central City Total Population by Household by Age

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Households with individuals under 18 years	21,678	36.0
Households with individuals 65 years +	14,090	23.4

Table 22. Central City Total Population by Housing Occupancy

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	65,558	91.0
Vacant housing units	6,484	9.0
Total Housing Units	**72,042**	**100**

Table 23. Central City Total Population by Housing Tenure

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Owner-occupied housing units	43,399	66.2
Renter-occupied housing units	22,159	33.8
Total Occupied Housing Units	**65,558**	**100**

2.2.9 Central City Population Zones

Table 24. Central City Population Zones

Zone Number	Zone Type	Population
1	Single Family Housing	5,000
2	Single Family Housing	6,000
A	Multi-Family Housing	6,000
B	Multi-Family Housing	4,000
3	Single Family Housing	2,000
4	Single Family Housing	12,000
C	Multi-Family Housing	6,000
D	Multi-Family Housing	2,000
5	Single Family Housing	1,000
6	Single Family Housing	13,000
E	Multi-Family Housing	4,000
7	Single Family Housing	2,000
8	Single Family Housing	4,000
9	Single Family Housing	9,000
F	Multi-Family Housing	4,000
10	Single Family Housing	3,000
11	Single Family Housing	2,500
12	Single Family Housing	5,500
G	Multi-Family Housing	4,000
13	Single Family Housing	2,500
14	Single Family Housing	3,000
H	Multi-Family Housing	4,000
Commercial and Downtown Areas	Single and Multi-Family Housing	44,500
	Total	**149,000**

2.2.9.1. Central City Land Use

Central City is a diverse city that has several clearly defined land use areas within the city boundaries. Industrial areas are located along the east/west main line of the GA&P Railroad and along the west side of the Roaring River. Commercial areas are found along SRs 5/10, 13, and 100. Commercial areas are also found along 15th Street and along I-107. Single family subdivisions are found throughout the city. Several multi-family housing complexes are located in the city. Two complex areas are located west of the river and six are located east of the river. There is a robust downtown area that contains several high-rise office buildings east of the river, south of SR 5/10, and north of the railroad.

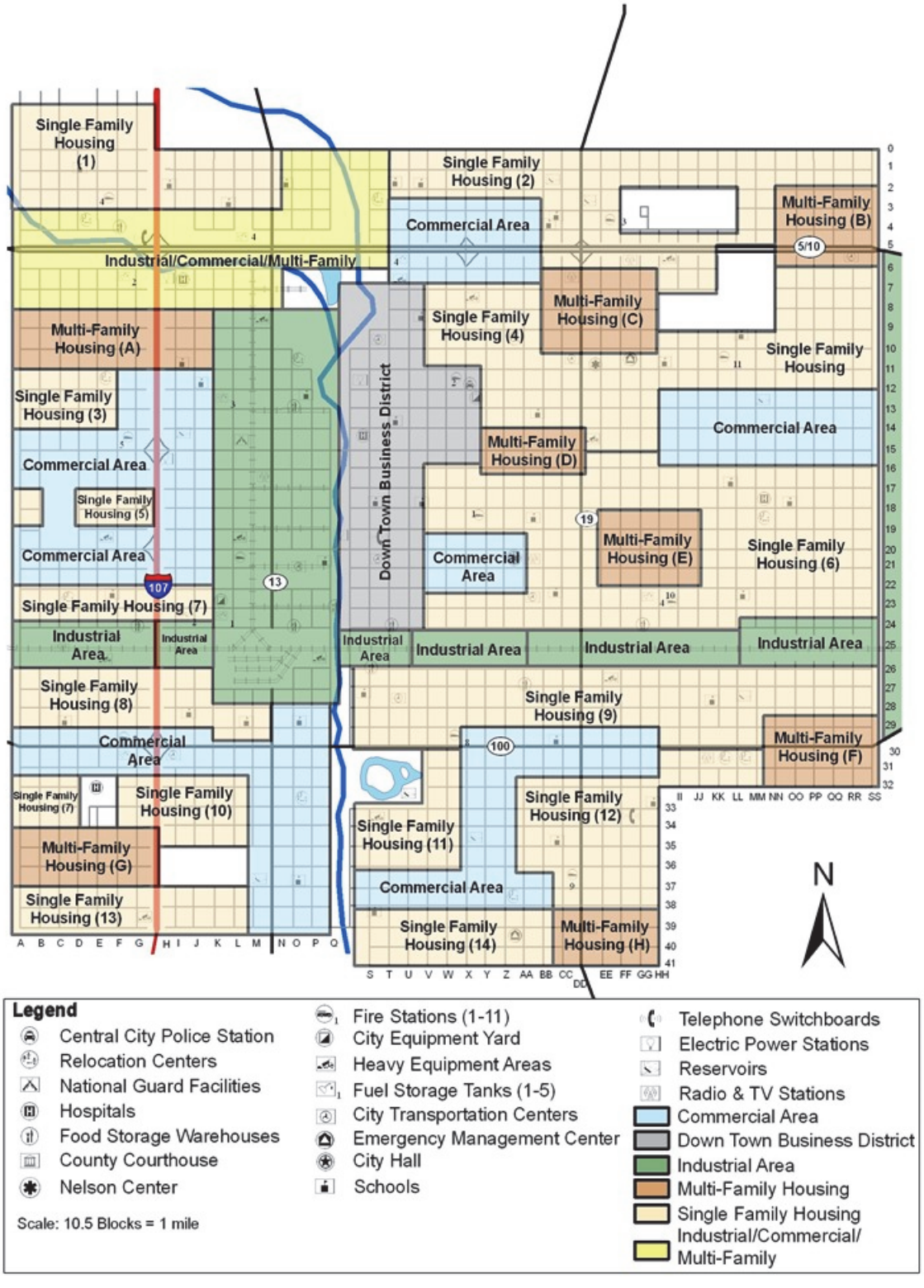


Figure 10. Central City Land Use Map

2.2.10. Central City Construction Types

Table 25. Central City Construction Types

Construction	Description
Single Family Dwellings	Predominantly wood frame with some unreinforced masonry structures. No significant support at the foundations; cripple stud foundations.
Multi-Family Dwellings	Predominantly wood frame for the smaller units. For larger units in the older part of the city, mainly unreinforced masonry. Larger units in the newer part of the city are either reinforced concrete or steel frame.
Industrial Buildings	In the older parts of the city, unreinforced masonry. In the newer parts, a mix of reinforced concrete, steel frame, and tilt-up wall structures.
Commercial Buildings	In the older parts of the city, low rise commercial buildings are either unreinforced masonry or wood frame. High rise buildings in these areas are unreinforced masonry. In newer parts of the city, low-rise buildings are reinforced concrete or steel frame.

2.2.11. Liberty County Government

The governing body of Liberty County is the Board of Supervisors, consisting of five individuals. The members of the board are elected at large for staggered four-year terms and serve on a part-time basis. The board elects one of its own members as president to direct meetings. It also selects a county manager, county clerk, and county attorney to serve at its pleasure. The Columbia State Constitution specifies that counties elect the following 17 county officials (although the law makes allowances for county size):

- Supervisors (5)
- Sheriff
- Recorder of Deeds
- Clerk of Courts
- District Attorney
- Treasurer
- Board of Schools (7)

The county manager, selected by the Board of Supervisors, is responsible for all day-to-day operations of the county government. The county manager selects five deputies to oversee county departments and offices:

- Public Information Officer (PIO)
- Internal Auditor
- Assistant County Managers (2)
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Other officials are provided by statute. Supervisor appointed authorities operate the East Lake Dam. The East Lake Dam provides water to northern Liberty County and southern Mineral County, the Liberty International Airport, and the Bayport Seaport.

The County Courthouse is located in the Palmer Building at X and 19th Streets.

2.2.12. Liberty County Government Organizational Chart

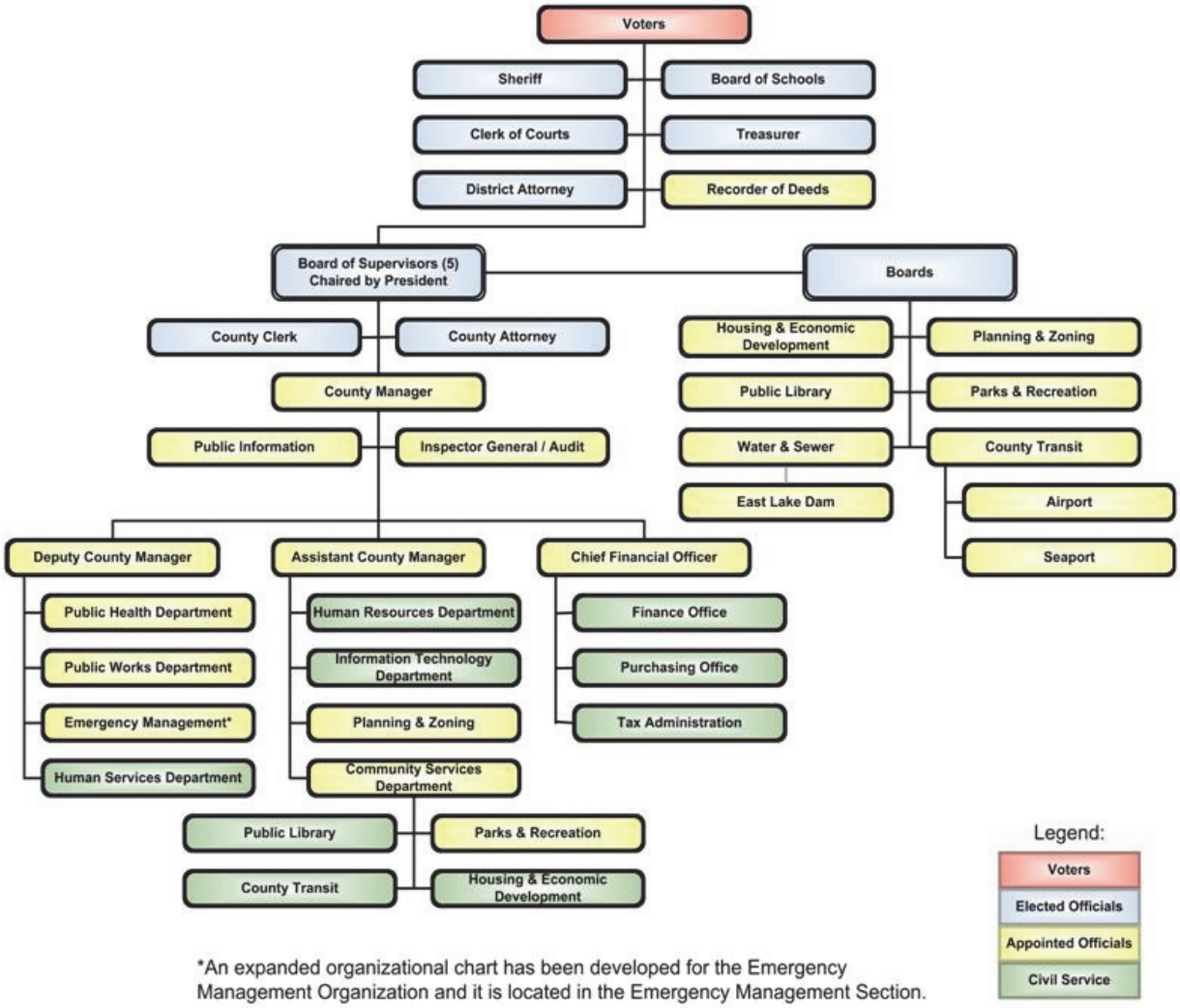


Figure 11. Liberty County Government Organizational Chart

2.2.13. Central City Government

The government of Central City takes a council-manager form with seven council members comprising the legislative body. The council is elected at large on a nonpartisan ballot for four-year terms. The council elects one of its own members as mayor to preside over meetings and to vote on matters before the council; the mayor has no veto power.

The city manager, who is the chief administrative officer of the city, is selected by the council and serves at its pleasure. The city manager is responsible for all day-to-day operations of city government. The city manager carries out the ordinances of the council, makes recommendations to the council, prepares and executes the annual budget, negotiates with labor unions, and appoints and removes department heads and other administrative personnel. The manager has no vote in council meetings.

City Hall is located at Z and 21st Streets.

2.2.14. Central City Government Organizational Chart

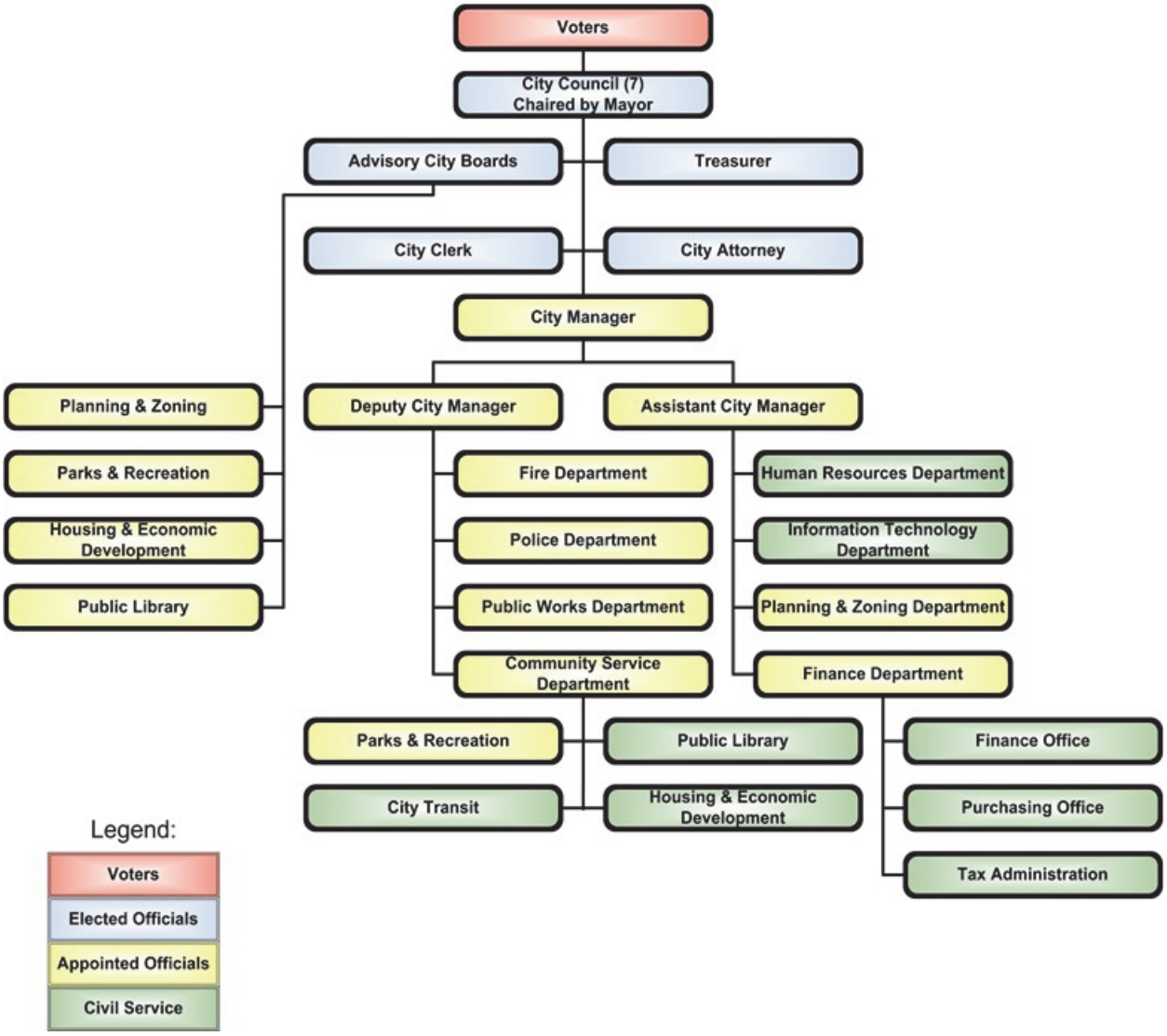


Figure 12. Central City Government Organizational Chart

2.2.15. Governments of Other Communities in Liberty County

The governments of smaller communities in Liberty County are organized as follows:

- Communities of 0 to 25,000 have a mayor and a five member council.
- Communities of 25,000 to 50,000 have a mayor and a seven member council.

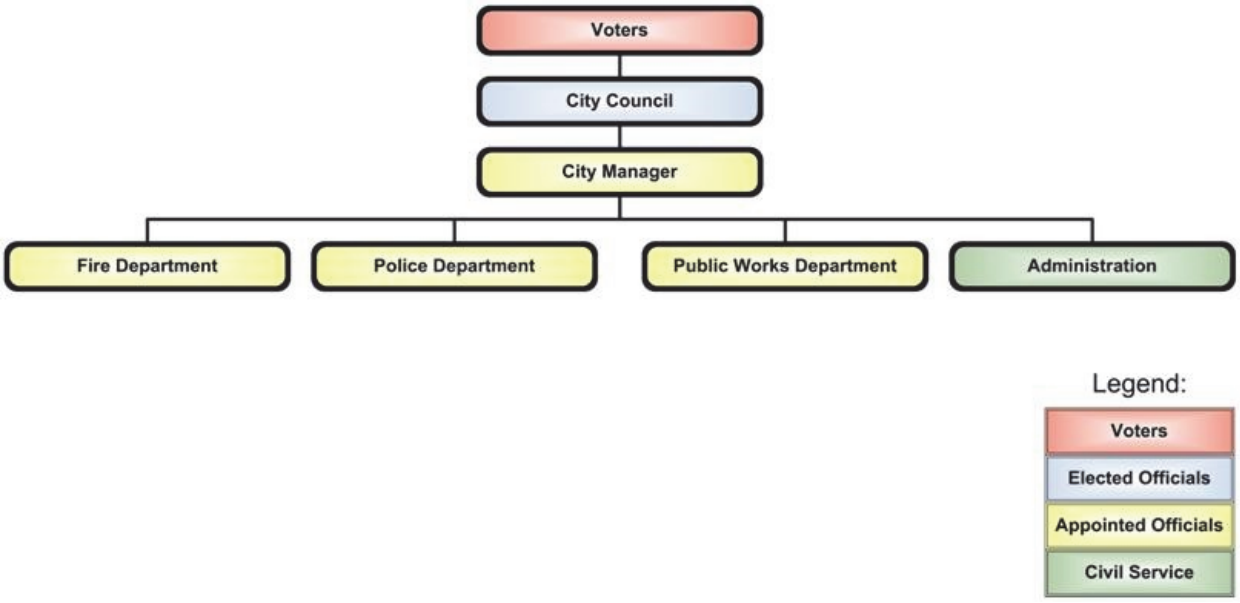


Figure 13. Other Communities in Liberty County Government Organizational Chart

2.2.16. Transportation

2.2.16.1. Roads

Table 26. Liberty County Interstate Highways

Interstate	Description	Alignment
I-107	Coastal Liberty County to Mineral County through the western portion of Central City	North-South
I-102	Green County to Granite County passing southwest of Central City	East-West

Table 27. Liberty County State Roads

State Roads	Description	Alignment
State Route 3	Apple Valley to the Coastal Highway	North-South
State Route 19	From Mineral County through Central City to Coastal Highway	North-South
Highway 69	Harvest Junction through Kingston and Jasper to the Coastal Highway	North-South
State Route 13	Central City to SR 52	North-South
Jasper Pike	Jasper towards Central City	North-South
Fowler Pike	Central City north to SR 52	North-South
Orchard Pike	Deep River past Apple Valley	North-South
State Route 1	Coastal Highway connects to I-107	East-West
State Route 1A	Island Highway	East-West
State Route 5	Gold Mine to Central City	East-West
State Route 18	Jasper to Van Deusen Park and Campground	East-West
State Route 10	Harvest Junction through Central City to Apple County	East-West
State Route 52	South of Gold Mine past East Lake	East-West
State Route 100	From I-102 east through Central City to SR 10	East-West
State Route 22	From Hwy 69 east through Junction to Green County	East-West

Note: See Figure 7, "Liberty County Map" for reference.

2.2.16.2. Railroads

The GA&P Railroad operates and maintains two lines within Liberty County. The line running east-west, paralleling SR 10, is both a passenger and a freight route. Passenger trains are scheduled to pass through Central City daily at 7:30 a.m., noon, and 5 p.m. There are four freight trains scheduled during the late evening and mid-morning hours. The rail line running from Tower Beach to Fisherville continuing through Jasper is strictly a freight line, hauling mining machinery and material. An excursion railroad, the Liberty Railway Adventures (LRA), runs sightseeing and dinner theme trains during warm weather to Van Deusen Park and to Bayport.

2.2.16.3. Airport

The Liberty International Airport, located east of Kingston in the southeast part of the State, is capable of handling large passenger and cargo planes. With runways of 9,000, 9,320, and 11,120 feet, the Liberty International Airport has the capability of serving all commercial aircraft in use. Direct flights are available to the District of Columbia (DC), New York, Atlanta, Memphis, Dallas/ Fort Worth, Chicago, Charlotte, Newark, and Houston. There is also a dedicated freight facility for international shipments.

The international freight terminal handles daily flights from Canada and Mexico as well as weekly flights from many major European cities. Occasional flights from the Middle East are also scheduled. Last year there were approximately 33,000 departures from Liberty International, with 310,796 passengers boarding flights. Additionally 300,000 pounds of United States (U.S.) Mail and 4,750,000 pounds of freight were handled at Liberty International Airport.

2.2.16.4. Seaport

The Bayport Seaport is located in the city of Bayport on the eastern part of Masland Island. Cargo and cruise ships moor at a special series of docks located east of I-107. West of I-107, private vessels moor at the municipal piers. A fuel depot (tank farm) serves the seaport on the mainland just south of Fisherville.

There is a significant fishing operation on the Columbia Bay between Masland Island and the primary shore of Columbia. It runs from Bayport to the southwest end of the island. Many sport fishermen operate from Bayport, Fisherville, Harbor Place, and Tower Beach locations.

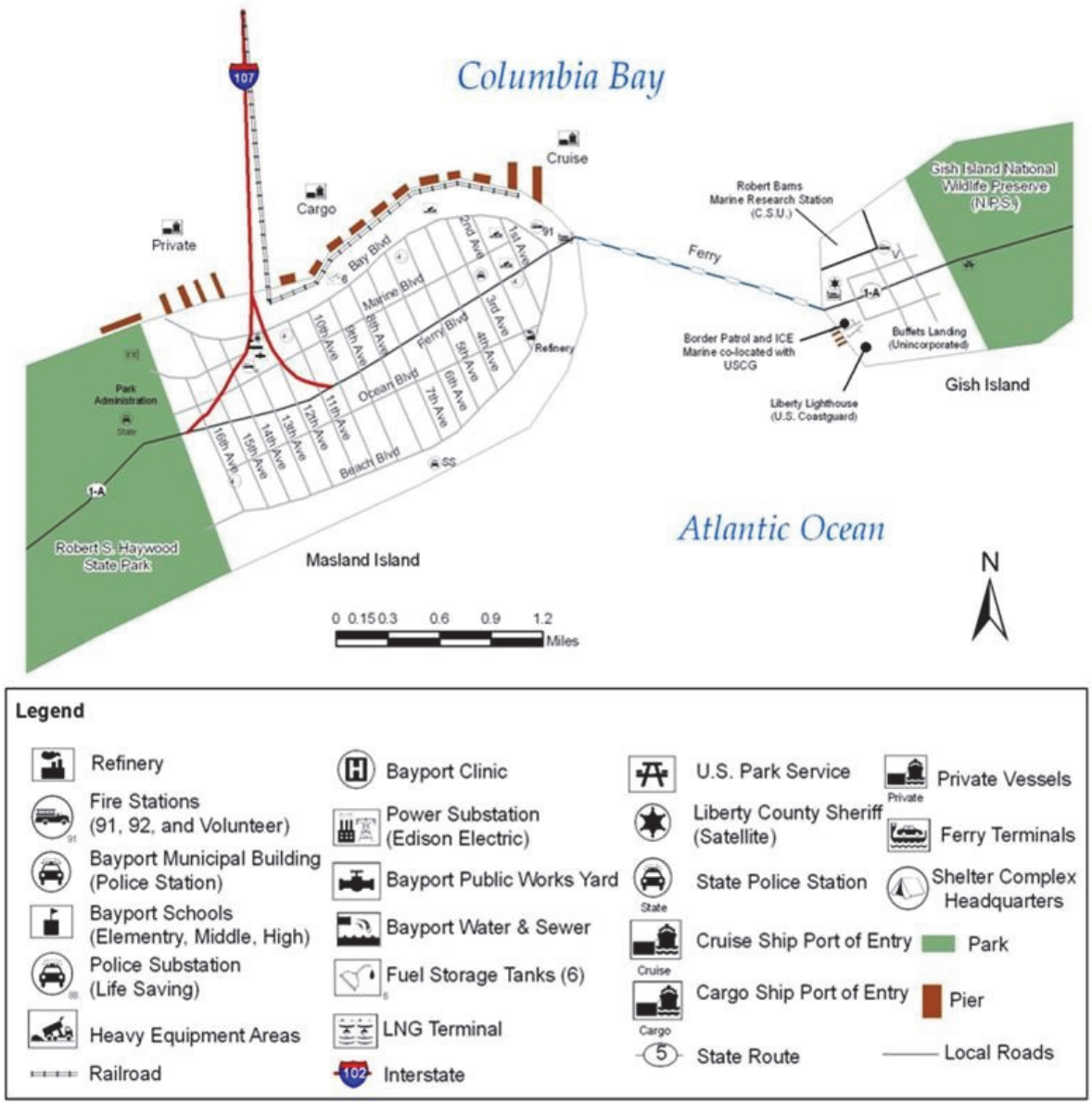


Figure 14. Buffets Landing (Unincorporated), City of Bayport Map

NOTE: CSU = Columbia State University, ICE = Immigration and Customs Enforcement, LNG = Liquefied Natural Gas, NPS = National Park Service, SS = Substation, USCG = United States Coast Guard

2.2.17. Large Venues

2.2.17.1. Liberty Coliseum

The Liberty Coliseum was completed in 1985 and accommodates the Lightning, a semiprofessional basketball team; the Pounders, a semiprofessional hockey team; and the Liberty Regional Concert Orchestra. The coliseum seats 12,000 people and has parking facilities for 8,000 cars. It is located at the intersection of SR 10 and I-102.

2.2.17.2. Convention Center

The Convention Center was erected in 1976 and has 95,000 square feet of usable floor space, 350 exhibit booths, and meeting space for 8,000 people. It is co-located with the Liberty Coliseum and shares parking facilities.

2.2.17.3. John Chapman County Fairgrounds

The John Chapman Fairgrounds is located on SR 3 just south of Apple Valley. In continuous operation since 1887, the fairgrounds houses an outdoor stage, exhibit rinks, and indoor displays as well as food tents and animal exhibits. There is parking for 5,400 cars, and it is within walking distance of the Apple Valley Railroad Station.

2.2.17.4. Liberty County Fairgrounds

The Liberty County Fairgrounds are centrally located within one mile of Interstate 107, just northwest of Central City. The indoor and outdoor facilities at the Liberty County Fairgrounds are available for rent and are utilized throughout most of the year. Trade fairs, craft shows, festivals, and the annual Liberty County fair and rodeo are hosted at the fairgrounds. The land area consists of 127 acres. On-site parking is available for 7,500 vehicles. Overnight RV parking is also available.

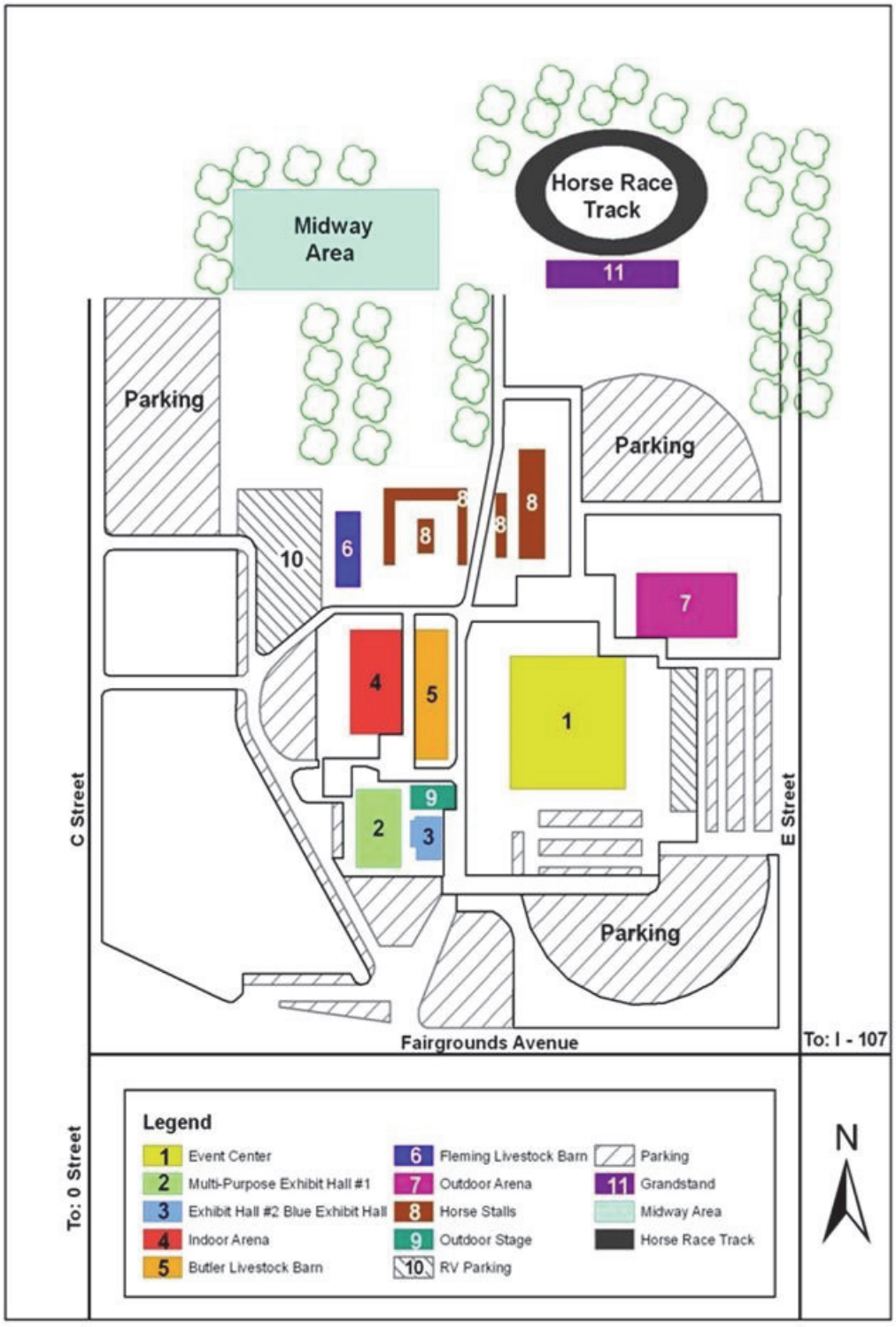


Figure 15. Liberty County Fairgrounds

Table 28. Liberty County Fairground Facilities

Building #	Name	Amenities
1	Event Center	• 93,000 sq. ft. heated indoor arena • 150' x 300' arena floor (dirt floor) • Fully equipped for rodeos and horse events • 100' x 300' concrete exhibit and bleacher seating • Two concession booths • 60' x 300' livestock barn with wash racks • ATM is available at the front entrance. • Permanent bleacher seating is 3,100 but seating capacity depends on the event.
2	Multi-Purpose Exhibit Hall #1	• Fairgrounds Business Office • 104' x 110' Hall #1 • Maximum seating is 900 people. • One concession counter • Two 40' x 40' air conditioned meeting rooms • Seating capacity for each room is 85-100 people. • Restrooms
3	Exhibit Hall #2 (Blue Exhibit Hall)	• 60' x 70' multiple use space • Maximum seating is 250 people. • Air conditioned • One concession counter • Restrooms
4	Indoor Arena	• 30,000 sq. ft. heated indoor arena • 100' x 240' arena floor (dirt floor) • 25' x 240' concrete exhibit and bleacher seating • Full-service concession stand • Bleacher seating is 900 but portable bleachers are available. • Restrooms
5	Butler Livestock Barn	• 60' x 300' open sided • North end of the barn has an 80' concrete slab. • Wash racks are adjacent to the barn for washing and grooming animals.
6	Fleming Livestock Barn	• 60' x 180' metal building. • West side of the building is sided; the rest is open. • Wash racks are adjacent to the barn for washing and grooming animals. • Building may be used for a multitude of events or projects (animal pens, displays, portable stalls, or exhibit area). • Restrooms with showers
7	Outdoor Arena	• 150' x 260' paneled arena (lighting available for evening events) • Fully equipped for rodeos and horse-related events (8 bucking chutes, roping chute, pens, return alleys, fully enclosed announcers stand with public address (PA) system, warm up area, and stripping chute). • Partially covered spectator seating (approximately 900 permanent seats) • Covered handicapped seating • Restrooms

Building #	Name	Amenities
8	Horse Stalls	• 88 permanent horse stalls, fully enclosed with split doors • 14 open faced stalls • 80 additional portable stalls are available under a covered 56' x 250' barn
9	Outdoor Stage	• 18' x 20' covered stage • Park-like setting • Special stage lighting not available; utility power available
10	RV Parking	• Spaces available year-round • Power, water, and sewer hookups available
11	Grandstand	• Balcony seating for 2,000 • Ground floor standing for 4,000 • Night racing under the lights in the summer season

2.2.17.5. Fluman Sloane Stadium

Located just northeast of Harvest Junction is Fluman Sloane Stadium, home of the Central City Pounders, a Double A affiliate of the Baltimore Orioles. The stadium is also used for baseball playoffs of local college and high school teams. It has outdoor seating for 9,700 and parking for 5,100 cars.

2.2.18. Major Employers

The following is a partial listing of the county's major employers, their products or services, and their number of employees:

Table 29. Liberty County Major Employers

Facility	Employees	Product
Bayport Refinery	1302	Oil Refinery
Bayport Seaport	1143	Shipping & Receiving
Blue water Nuclear Facility	1039	Electricity
Central City Hospital	650	Medical Facility
Colonial Baking Company	206	Baking
Columbia State Prison	300	State Prison
Columbia State University	870	Education
Columbia Telecommunications	203	Telephone
Columbia Veterans Hospital	564	Medical Facility
Criswell Chemical	1207	Chemical Refinery
Dorsey Drug Company	510	Medicine
Dupont Chemical	4243	Missile Fuel
Eicker Electronics	876	Electronic Components
Faith Hospital	620	Medical Facility
Farmers A&M University	559	Educational
Fay Fertilizer Company	250	Fertilizer
Fisherville Bulk Fuel Storage	397	Fuel Storage
Great Grapes Winery	201	Wine
Huge Mining Company	5010	Coal
Lance Glass Company	250	Glass/Bottles
Liberty County Regional Postal Facility	750	Regional Postal Services
Liberty International Airport	1027	Air Transportation
Palumbo Plastics Company	217	Plastics

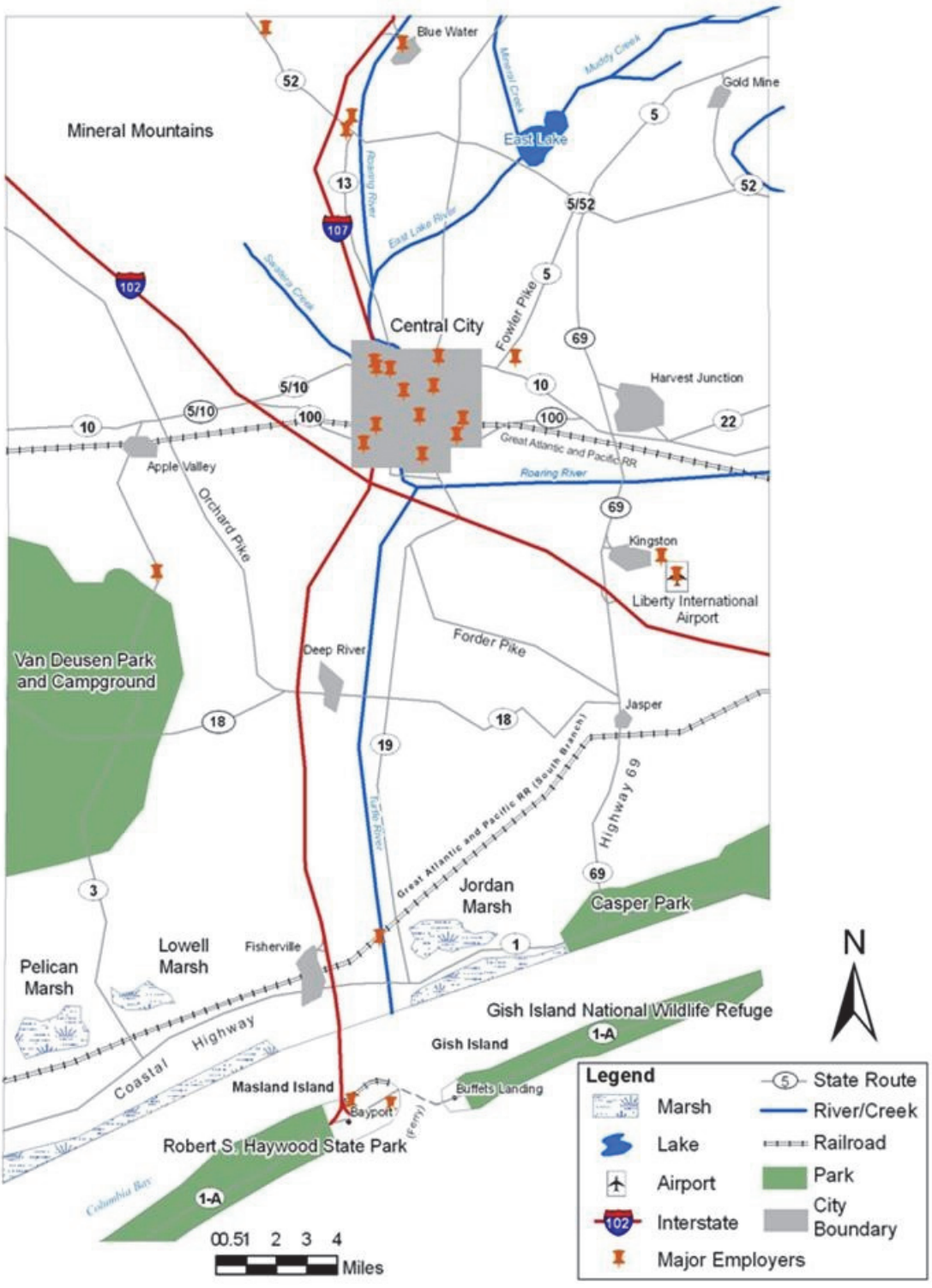


Figure 16. Liberty County Major Employers

2.2.19. Educational Facilities

The county encompasses six school districts including Liberty County School District, Central City Municipal Separate School District, Fisherville Municipal Separate School District, Harvest Junction Municipal Separate School District, Kingston Municipal Separate School District, and the Bayport Municipal School District.

The county's public school enrollment for the last ten years is as follows:

Table 30. Liberty County Public School Enrollment

School Year	Enrollment
Present	28,429
Last year	27,596
2 years ago	27,485
3 years ago	27,205
4 years ago	27,060
5 years ago	26,915
6 years ago	26,795
7 years ago	26,589
8 years ago	26,390
9 years ago	26,291
10 years ago	26,112

CSU, located in Central City, has an annual enrollment of 15,000 students. Farmers A&M University, also located in Central City, has an annual enrollment of 5,500 students.

2.2.20. Hospitals in Liberty County

Table 31. Hospital Locations

Hospital	Address	Location	Beds
Central City Hospital	D & 31st Streets	Central City	360
Columbia Veterans Hospital	J & 7th Streets	Central City	100
Faith Hospital	S & 14th Streets	Central City	110
Levine Hospital	MM & 17th Streets	Central City	43
Bayport Clinic	5th Ave & Bay Blvd	Bayport	10
Noble General Hospital	S & 1st Streets	Fisherville	100
Harvest Junction Community Hospital	C & 3rd Streets	Harvest Junction	100
Kingston Regional Medical Facility	P & 18th Streets	Kingston	100

2.2.20.1. Liberty County Hospitals Map

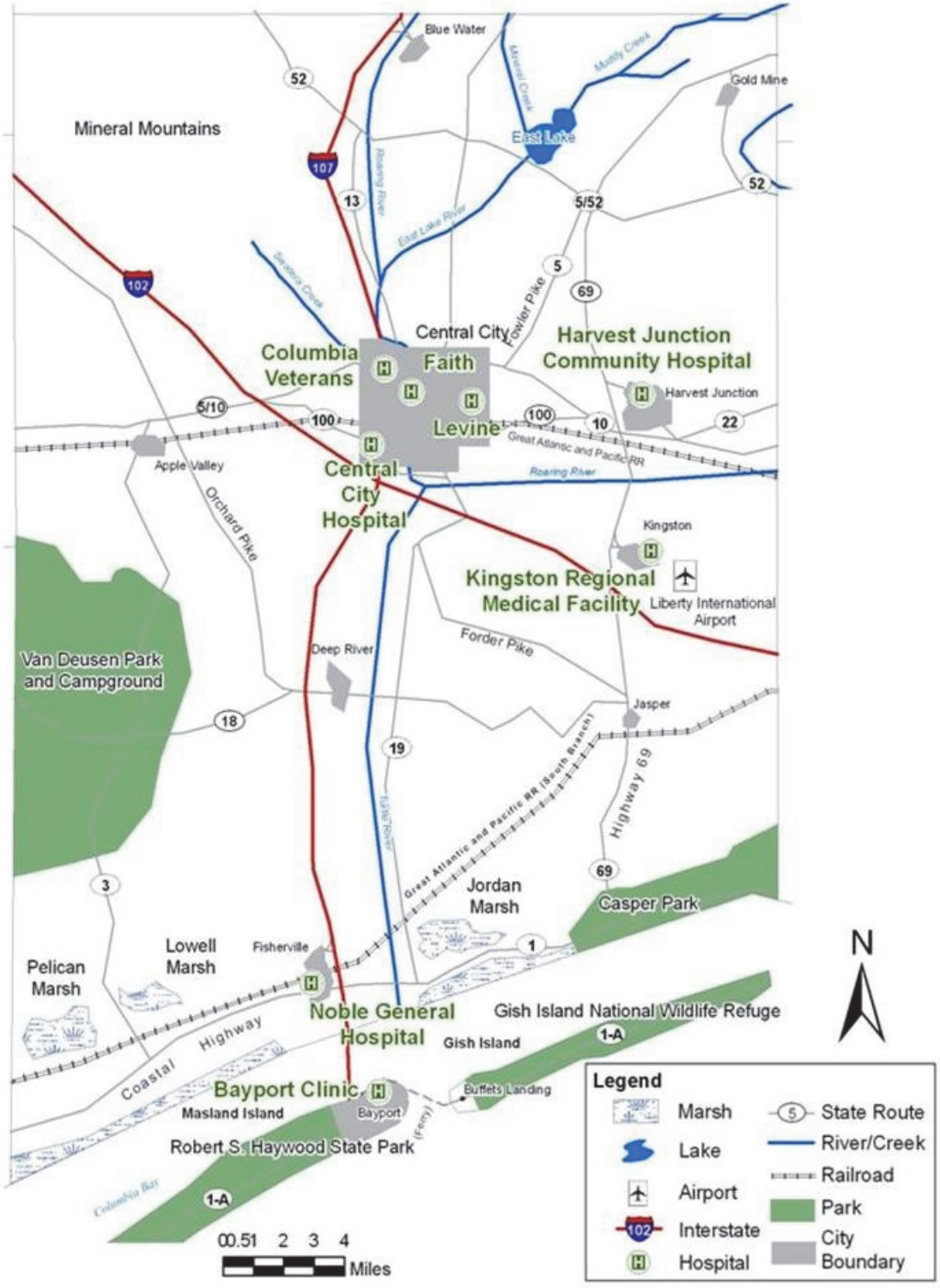


Figure 17. Liberty County Hospitals Map

2.2.20.2. Central City Hospitals Map

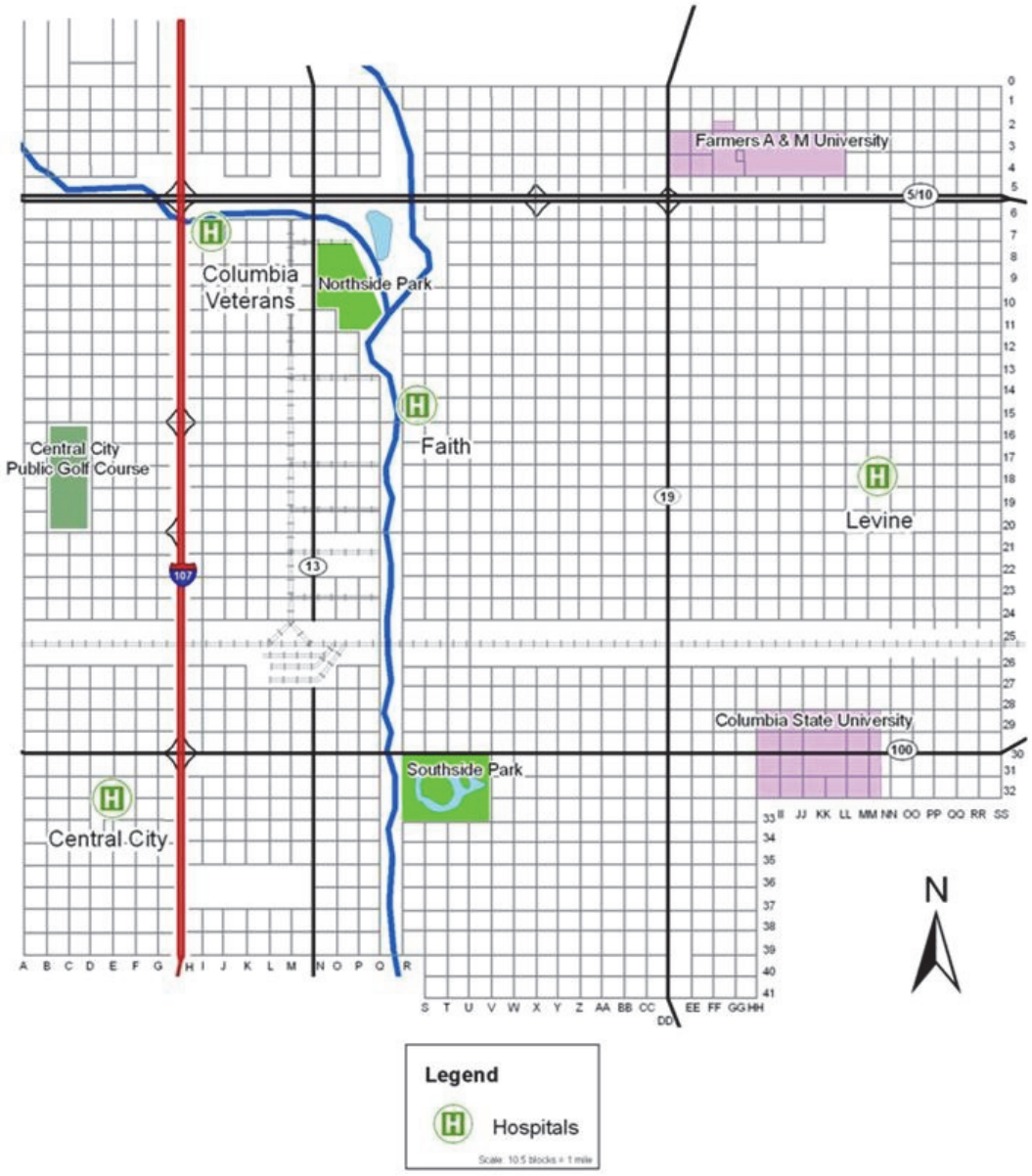


Figure 18. Central City Hospitals Map

2.3. Implementation of National Incident Management System (NIMS)

All Liberty County emergency service functions will be accomplished in accordance with the NIMS. Liberty County emergency services thus comply with Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs) which require all federal, State, local, and tribal agencies and jurisdictions to adopt NIMS and use it in their individual domestic incident management, emergency prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities, as well as in support of all actions taken to assist local entities. The following paragraphs explain the NIMS organizational structure.

2.3.1. NIMS Incident Command System (ICS) Organization

The ICS organization has five major functions as described in Figure 19 below. These functions are command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance and administration (with a potential sixth functional area to cover the intelligence function).

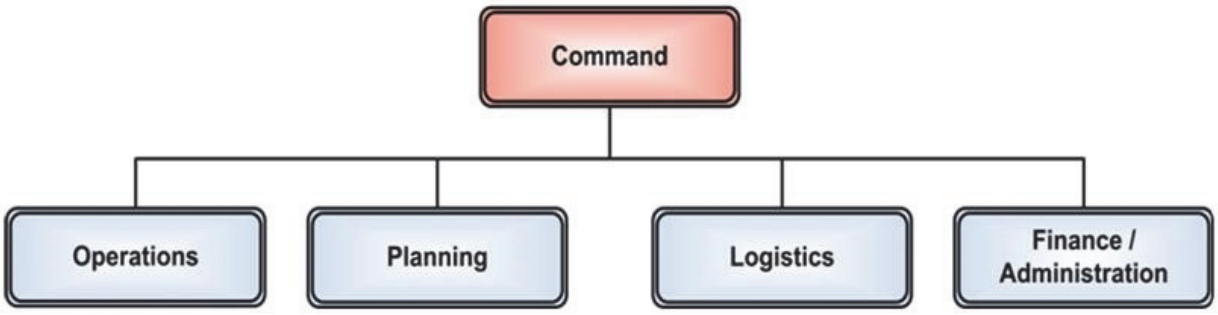


Figure 19. NIMS ICS Organization

2.3.1.1. Modular Extension

The ICS organizational structure is modular, extending to incorporate all elements necessary for the type, size, scope, and complexity of a given incident. The Incident Command (IC) structural organization builds from the top down; responsibility and performance begin with the IC. When the need arises, four separate sections can be used to organize the staff. Each of these may have several subordinate units, or branches, depending on the management requirements of the incident. If one individual can simultaneously manage all major functional areas, no further organization is required.

If one or more of the functions requires independent management, an individual is assigned responsibility for that function.

The responding IC's initial management assignments will normally be one or more section chiefs to manage the major ICS functional areas (operations, planning, logistics, and finance and administration). The section chiefs will further delegate management authority for their areas as required. If a section chief sees the need, he or she may establish branches or units (depending on the section). Similarly, each functional unit leader will further assign individual tasks within the unit as needed.

2.3.1.2. Operations Section

The Operations Section is responsible for managing tactical operations at the incident site and is directed toward reducing the immediate hazard, saving lives and property, establishing situation control, and restoring normal conditions. Incidents can include acts of terrorism, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous material spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other incidents requiring an emergency response.

Because of its functional unit management structure, the ICS is applicable across a spectrum of incidents differing in size, scope, and complexity. The types of agencies that could be included in the Operations Section include fire, law enforcement, public health, public works, and emergency

services, all working together as a unit or in combinations, depending on the situation. Many incidents may involve private individuals, companies, or nongovernmental organizations, some of which may be fully trained and qualified to participate as partners in the Operations Section.

Incident operations can be organized and executed in many ways. The specific method selected will depend on the type of incident, the agencies involved, and the objectives and strategies of the incident management effort. The following discussion presents several different methods of organizing incident tactical operations. In some cases, a method will be selected to accommodate jurisdictional boundaries. In other cases, the approach will be strictly functional. In still others, a mix of functional and geographical approaches may be appropriate. The ICS offers extensive flexibility in determining the appropriate approach using the factors described above. **Figure 20** shows the primary organizational structure within the Operations Section.

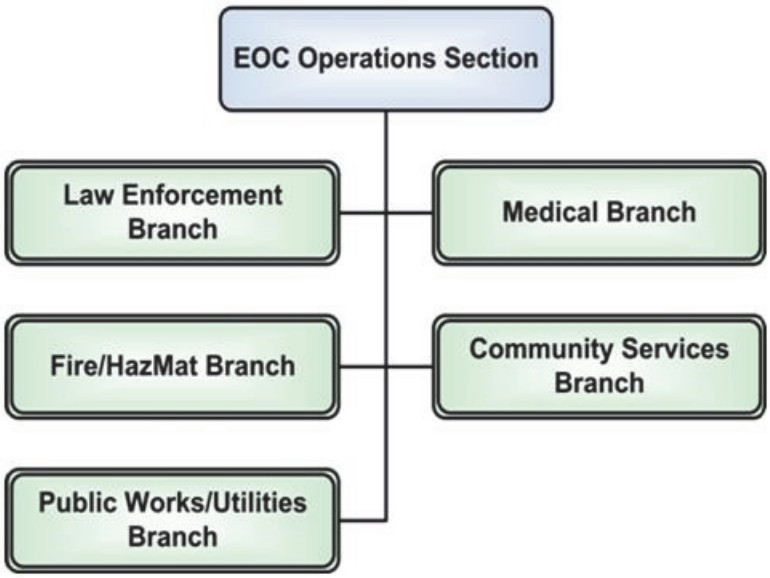


Figure 20. Major Organizational Elements of Incident Operations

2.3.1.3. Planning Section

The Planning Section is responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating tactical information pertaining to the incident. This section maintains information and intelligence on the current and forecasted situation, as well as the status of resources assigned to the incident. The Planning Section prepares and documents Incident Action Plans (IAPs) and incident maps and gathers and disseminates information and intelligence critical to the incident. As shown in **Figure 21**, the Planning Section has six primary units and may include a number of technical specialists to assist in evaluating the situation and forecasting requirements for additional personnel and equipment.

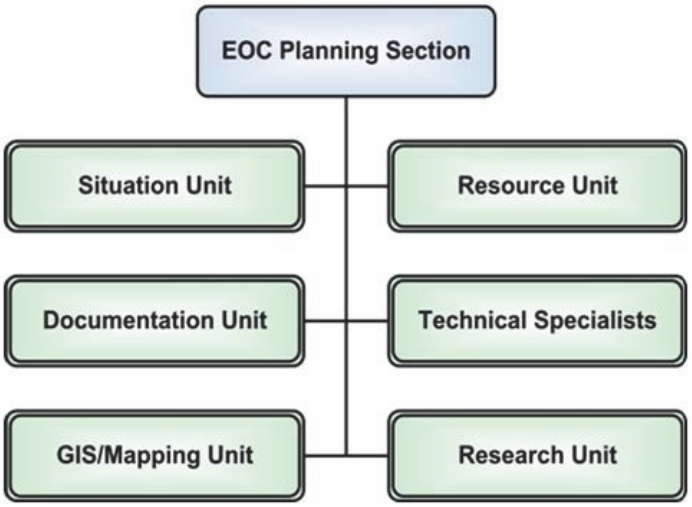


Figure 21. Planning Section Organization

2.3.1.4. Logistics Section

The Logistics Section meets all support needs for the incident, including ordering resources from off-incident locations through appropriate procurement authorities. This section also provides facilities, transportation, supplies, equipment maintenance and fueling, food services, communications, and medical services for incident personnel. See **Figure 22**.

The Logistics Section is led by a section chief, who may also have a deputy. Having a deputy is encouraged when all designated units are established at an incident site. When the incident is very large or requires a number of facilities with large numbers of equipment, the Logistics Section can be divided into two branches (**Figure 22** provides an example).

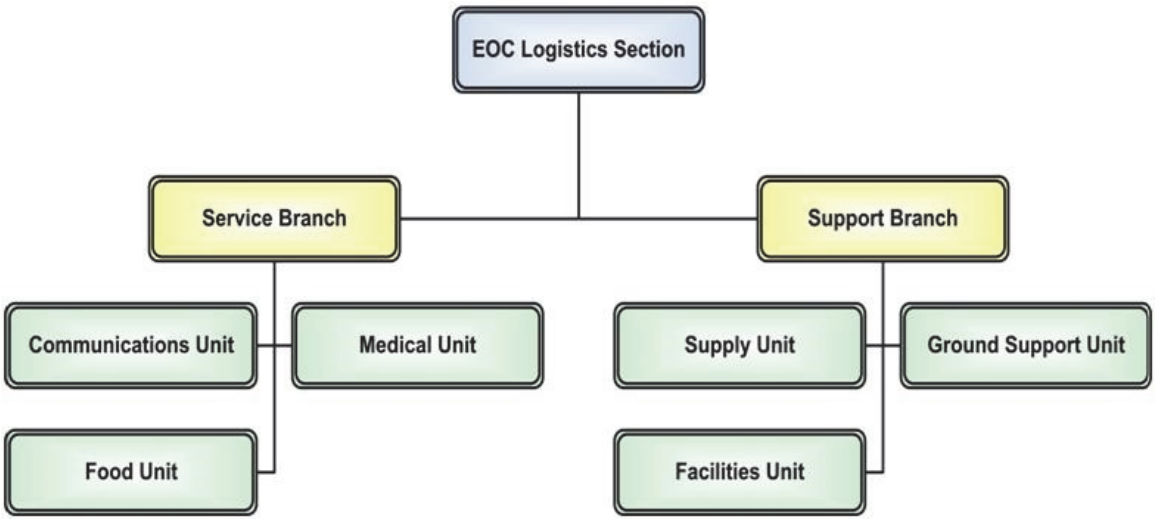


Figure 22. Logistics Section Organization

NOTE: EOC = Emergency Operations Center

2.3.1.5. Finance/Administration Section

When there is a specific need for financial reimbursement (individual and agency or department), and/or administrative services to support incident management activities, a Finance/ Administration section is established. Under the ICS, not all agencies will require such assistance. In large, complex scenarios involving significant funding originating from multiple sources, the Finance/Administrative section is an essential part of the ICS. In addition to monitoring multiple sources of funds, the section chief must track and report to the IC the financial "burn rate" as the incident progresses. This allows the IC to forecast the need for additional funds before operations are affected negatively. This is particularly important if significant operational assets are under contract from the private sector. The section chief may also need to monitor cost expenditures to ensure that applicable statutory rules are met. Close coordination with the Planning section and Logistics section is also essential so that operational records can be reconciled with financial documents. Note that, in some cases, only one specific function may be required (e.g., cost analysis), which a technical specialist in the Planning section could provide. **Figure 23** illustrates the basic Finance/Administration section organizational structure.

The Finance/Administration section chief will determine, given current and anticipated future requirements, the need for establishing specific subordinate units. In some of the functional areas (e.g., procurement), an actual unit need not be established if it would consist of only one person. In such a case, a procurement technical specialist would be assigned in the Planning section. Because of the specialized nature of finance functions, the section chief should come from the agency that has the greatest requirement for this support. The section chief may have a deputy.

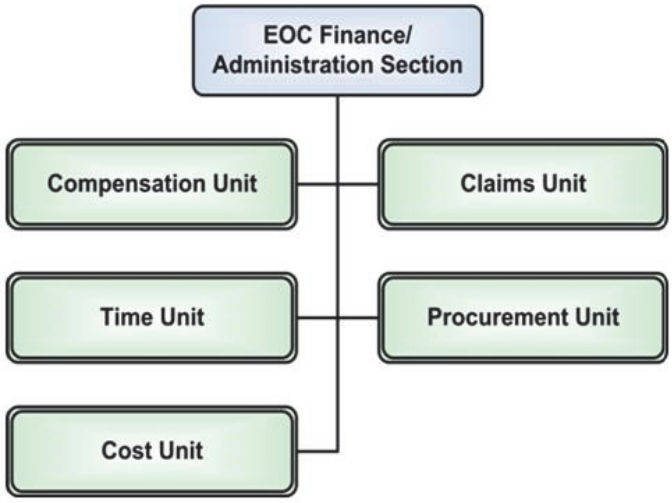


Figure 23. Finance and Administration Section Organization

2.4. Federal Building in Central City

The Federal Building in Central City is located at AA and 22nd Street. The Federal Building has six court rooms and offices for several U.S. agencies. The following agencies and organizations have offices in the Federal Building.

- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)
- Bureau of Justice Programs
- Columbia Police Chiefs Association
- Columbia Sheriff's Association
- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Information Center
- U.S. Attorney
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection
- U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
- U.S. Marshal's Office
- U.S. Secret Service

Shown below are schematics of the three floors of the Federal Building in Central City.

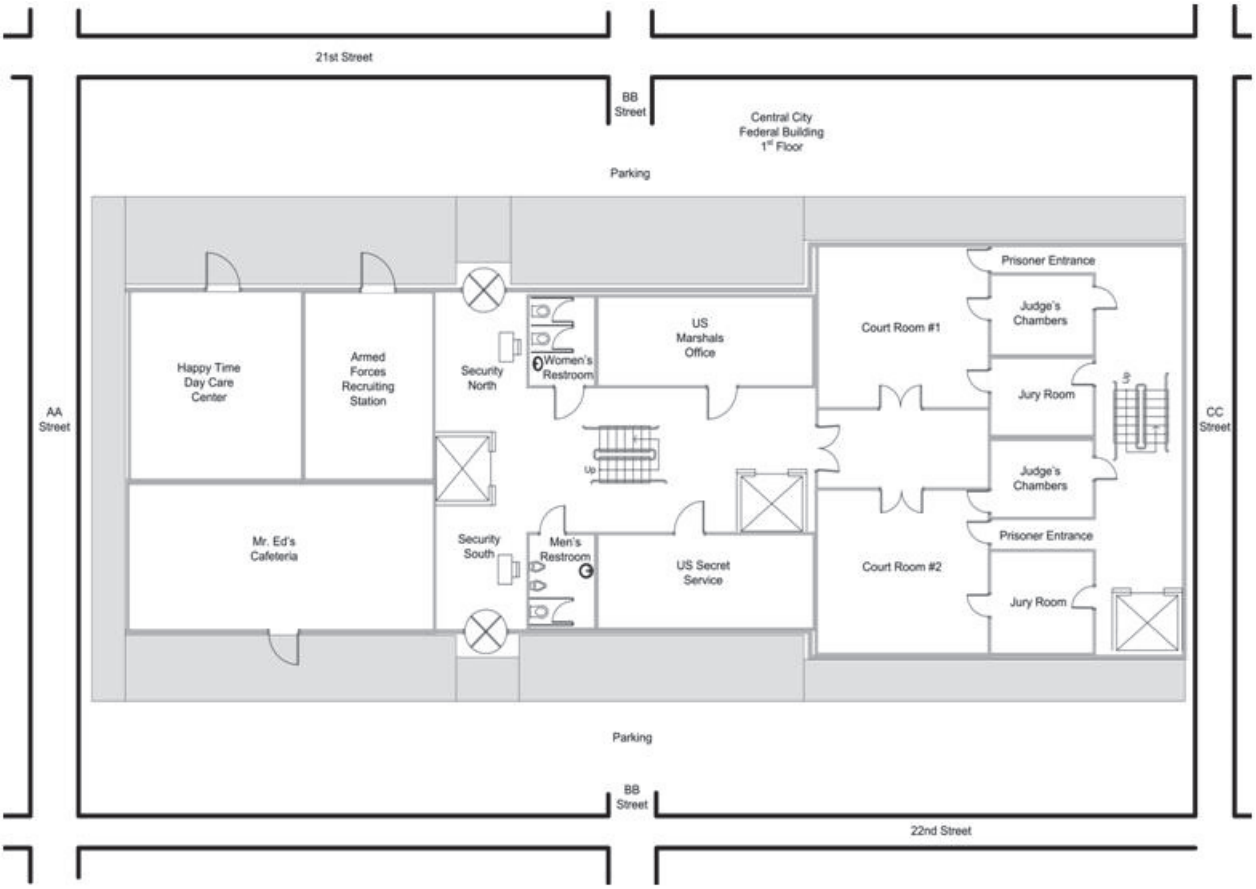


Figure 24. Federal Building in Central City – First Floor

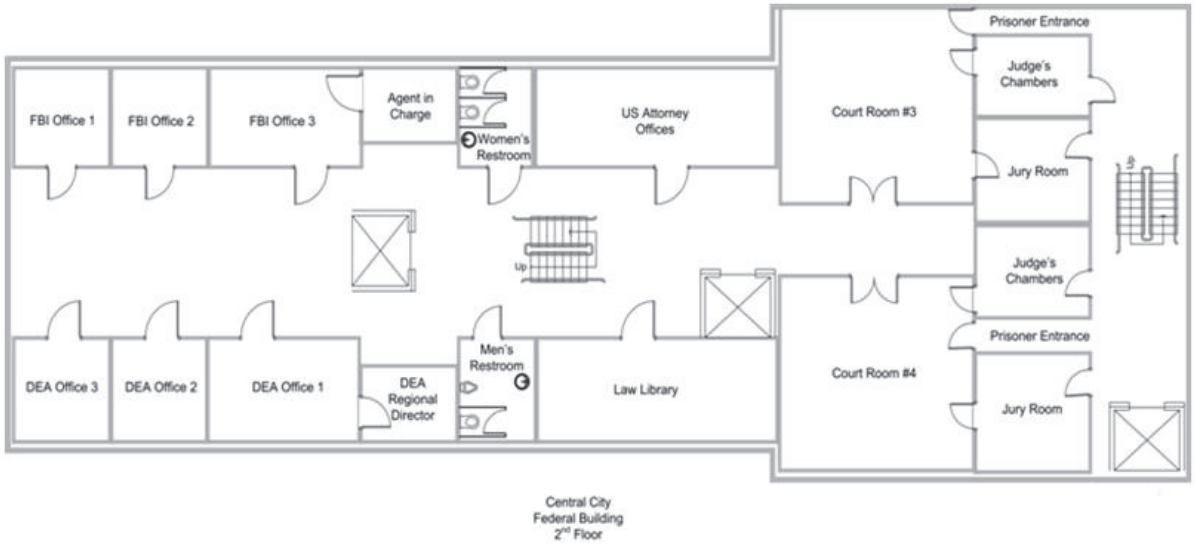


Figure 25. Federal Building in Central City – Second Floor

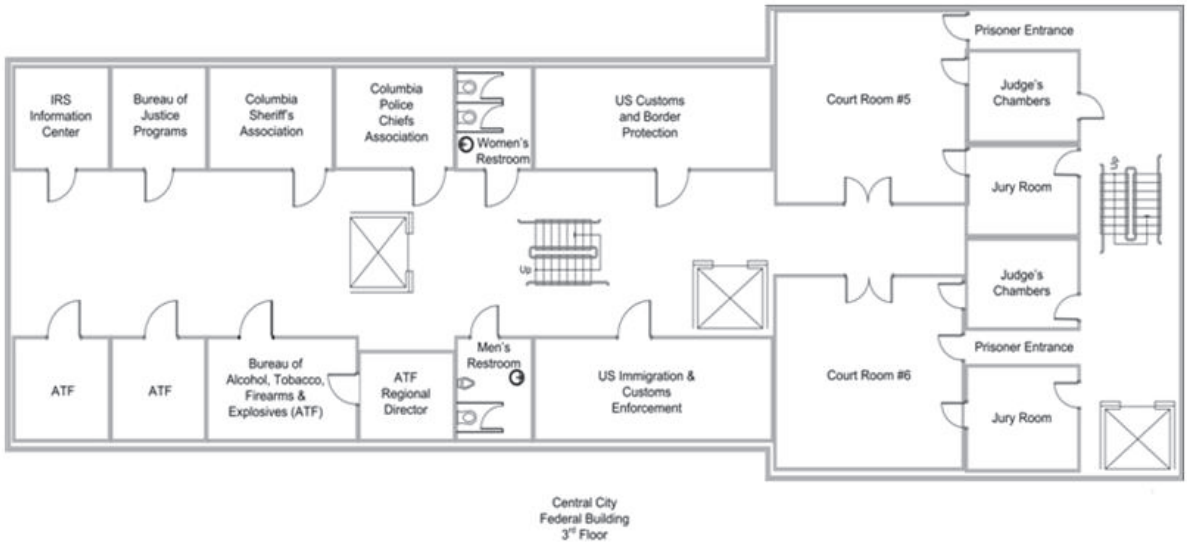


Figure 26. Federal Building in Central City – Third Floor

2.5. Liberty County Regional Postal Facility

The United States Postal Service Processing and Distribution Center east of Kingston, Columbia serves Liberty, Lober, Stamford, and Green Counties. This state of the art facility is located in a three story steel reinforced concrete building one mile North West of the Liberty International Airport. Located within the facility is a local post office that serves the postal needs of the surrounding community. The Regional Postal Facility handles nearly one billion pieces of mail annually, and utilizes over 50 pieces of processing equipment. This facility is the second largest postal facility in Columbia and employs over 750 employees. The loading dock can load and unload seven tractor trailer rigs simultaneously. The average daily volume of this facility is 4,285,474 letters; 405,770 flats, and 48,620 parcels. The postmaster of this facility is Ivan Terry, a twenty year veteran of the USPS who began working for the Post Office as a letter carrier.

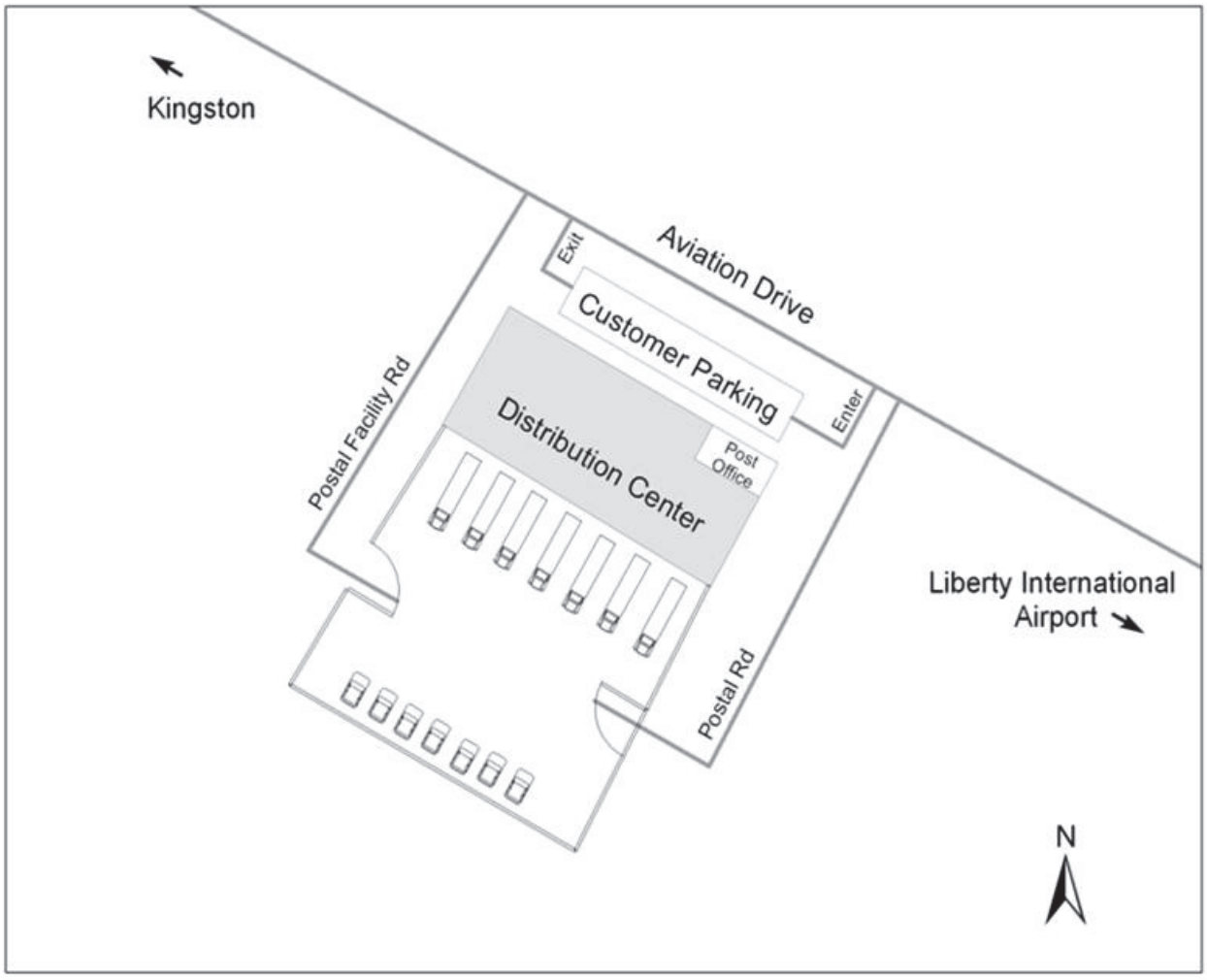


Figure 27. Liberty County Regional Postal Facility

Section 3.0

3.0 HAZARD/VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS (HVA)

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3.1. Columbia State/Liberty County Hazard/Vulnerability Analysis (HVA)

This section of the document outlines the most likely hazards that may affect Liberty County and the communities within the county. **These are by no means the only possible incidents that could occur in the county.** All agency planners and emergency management personnel are urged to provide flexibility within standard operating procedures (SOPs) or standard operating guidelines (SOGs) in their specific agency plans.

The Liberty County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) conducts annual briefings with all county and city employees on the potential hazards and vulnerable areas of the communities within the county. Modifications are made to the HVA based on a continued assessment of risks countywide.

Some hazardous events occur on an almost annual basis; others may not occur within a lifetime. Additionally, not every hazardous event occurs with notable damage or loss of life. For this reason, hazards are assessed by comparing the experienced frequency of the event versus the potential impact that may result.

Planning begins with events that are expected to occur often and have potentially high impacts on life and property followed by those with more moderate probabilities or moderate impacts. Jurisdictional strategies are dependent on the philosophy and experiences of local officials.

3.1.1. Terrorism (Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Explosive (CBRNE) - event)

Predictability and detection of terrorist incidents is dependent on the degree of tension on major local, State, national, and international subjects. Predictability and detection are also impacted by the degree of activity within the county of persons with relationships to terrorist linked individuals and groups. Targets include all Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III sites, Blue Water Nuclear Power Station, Columbia State University, and other governmental and non-governmental (private sector) facilities in the county. Other potential targets include large venues such as the sports venues, Liberty Coliseum and Convention Center. There are reports of militia style groups using the Mineral Mountains as a training area.

Based upon factors such as law enforcement intelligence, simplicity of attack, and degree of damage, conventional explosive attacks are viewed as having the highest probability. Biological events, particularly those with Category A agents (**See Appendix B, *Information Listing***), while perceived as less likely, have the potential for severe impact. As a result, they are of primary concern.

Detection of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) materials is dependent upon available intelligence disseminated to the appropriate parties. This intelligence, coupled with proper application of detection tools and techniques, will assist Liberty County in detecting potential WMD materials at the ports of entry and preventing their use within Columbia and the nation. Four national ports of entry are within Liberty County.

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) screens ship, rail, and truck cargo coming into and going out of the Port of Bayport. Passengers and crews on cruise ships are also screened at the port. CBP also screen passengers, crews, and cargo coming into and out of the Liberty International Airport, Capital City Regional Airport, and Metropolis Regional Airport.

In addition, the United States and the State of Columbia have established cargo monitoring stations on the Great Atlantic and Pacific (GA&P) Railroad where the railroad enters the State of Columbia. The GA&P has three main lines traveling east and west through the cities of Metropolis, Central City, Tower Beach, and Bayport. Monitoring stations are located in Tower Beach, Clifton, Brooksville, and seven miles west of Red Cloud in Cass County.

Several major Interstate Highways and State Routes (SRs) cross through the State of Columbia. Many have weigh stations where cargo is monitored. The highways with weigh stations are Interstates 102 and 107; SRs 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20; and Coastal Highway SR 1. These weigh stations not only ensure that trucks coming into and passing through Columbia meet requirements but are also able to screen trucks for WMD cargo and illegal immigrants.

The following table provides information on ports of entry and highway weigh stations.

Table 32. Ports of Entry and Weigh Stations

Name	Type	Location	Focus
Brooksville State Route 19 Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	SR 19	Truck Cargo
Campbell State Route 14 Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	SR 14	Truck Cargo
Capital City Regional Airport	Port of Entry	Capital City Airport	Air Cargo
Clifton State Route 12 Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	SR 12	Truck Cargo
Clifton State Route 5 Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	SR 5	Truck Cargo
Compton State Route 12 Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	SR 12	Truck Cargo
Elliot State Route 14 Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	SR 14	Truck Cargo
Funk State Route 15 Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	SR 15	Truck Cargo
Holdrese State Route 20 Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	SR 20	Truck Cargo
Hot Springs I-107 Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	I-107	Truck Cargo, Illegal Aliens
Hunter I-102 Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	I-102	Truck Cargo, Illegal Aliens
Hunter State Route 18 Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	SR 18	Truck Cargo
Huntley State Route 18 Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	SR 18	Truck Cargo

Name	Type	Location	Focus
Liberty International Airport	Port of Entry	1200 Aviation Drive	Passengers, Crews, Air Cargo
Metropolis Regional Airport	Port of Entry	Metropolis Airport	Air Cargo
Millers Crossing State Route 10 Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	SR 10	Truck Cargo
Monroe I-102 Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	I-102	Truck Cargo, Illegal Aliens
Naponee State Route 7 Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	SR 7	Truck Cargo
Phillipboro State Route 20 Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	SR 20	Truck Cargo
Port of Bayport	Port of Entry	Bayport	Ship, Rail, Truck Cargo
Tower Beach Coastal Hwy Weigh Station	Truck Weigh Station	Coastal Hwy	Truck Cargo

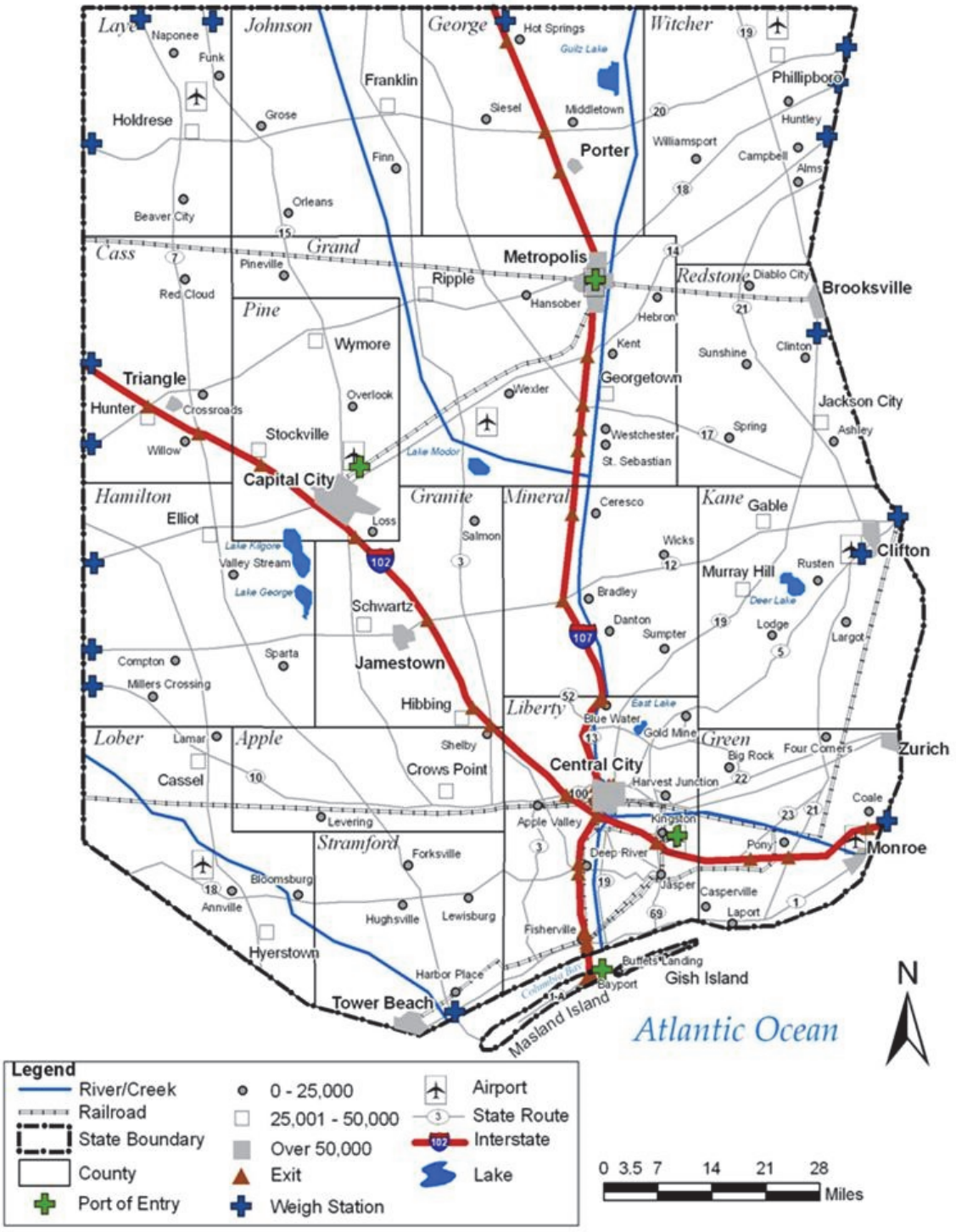


Figure 28. Columbia Ports of Entry and Highway Weigh Stations

Frequency is dependent on law enforcement risk assessments which are based on local, State, and federal intelligence gathering and analysis operations.

Prevention is dependent on coordinated actions in response to detection of potential WMD materials at the inspection station.

Controllability is dependent on a coordinated response to the event by crisis and consequences management agencies. In terms of a biological attack, the health care community's ability for early detection, identification, and rapid epidemiologic investigations will invariably impact the control of the agent.

Duration of a terrorist event could be from a few hours to more than one week, depending upon the type of CBRNE event.

Scope of damage may be widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy, or it may be very narrow in scope. Scope of damage is also depends upon the type of CBRNE event.

Intensity of impact of a terrorist event would seriously impair life, property, and the economy. Mass casualties may be expected.

3.1.2. Hurricane

Predictability of a hurricane affecting Liberty County and coastal Columbia is certain, based on past experience with several major storms, including Hurricane Edward in 1997, which was one of the most devastating storms ever recorded. Minimum daylight warning time for hurricane landfall is 18-24 hours.

Frequency of a major hurricane (Category Three to Five) has historically been one every ten years. Minor storms, including the classic northeaster, can be expected as often as every year.

Controllability of hurricane damage is limited to the mitigation measures of building codes, land-use management, and setback and elevation criteria. Like many coastal States, Columbia can be viewed as a victim of its own success; southeastern Columbia is very susceptible to the extreme forces of nature due to overbuilding and population build-up in the coastal areas.

Duration of the actual onslaught is from several hours to several days, depending upon the forward movement of the hurricane. The duration of the aftereffects varies with the severity of the storm and can range from several days to several years.

Depending on the severity of the hurricane, **scope of damages** ranges from minimal damage to nearly total destruction of community facilities, businesses, and residences. Building collapses and major flooding may create major mass casualty incidents.

Intensity of impact ranges with scope and location of damage.

Storm Surge could have a major impact on southern Columbia. The State of Columbia and Liberty, Stramford, and Green Counties have historically been impacted by storm surges from hurricanes. The communities of Tower Beach, Bayport, Buffets Landing, Fisherville, Casperville, LaPort, Monroe, Coale, Pony, Deep River, and Zurich are all at risk of a storm surge from a hurricane. Deep River and Pony, although inland, could be impacted by a storm surge running up the Roaring River and/or the Turtle River. The following map shows the areas of Columbia that will potentially be impacted by a hurricane storm surge.

See the After Action Report in **Section 3.2.**

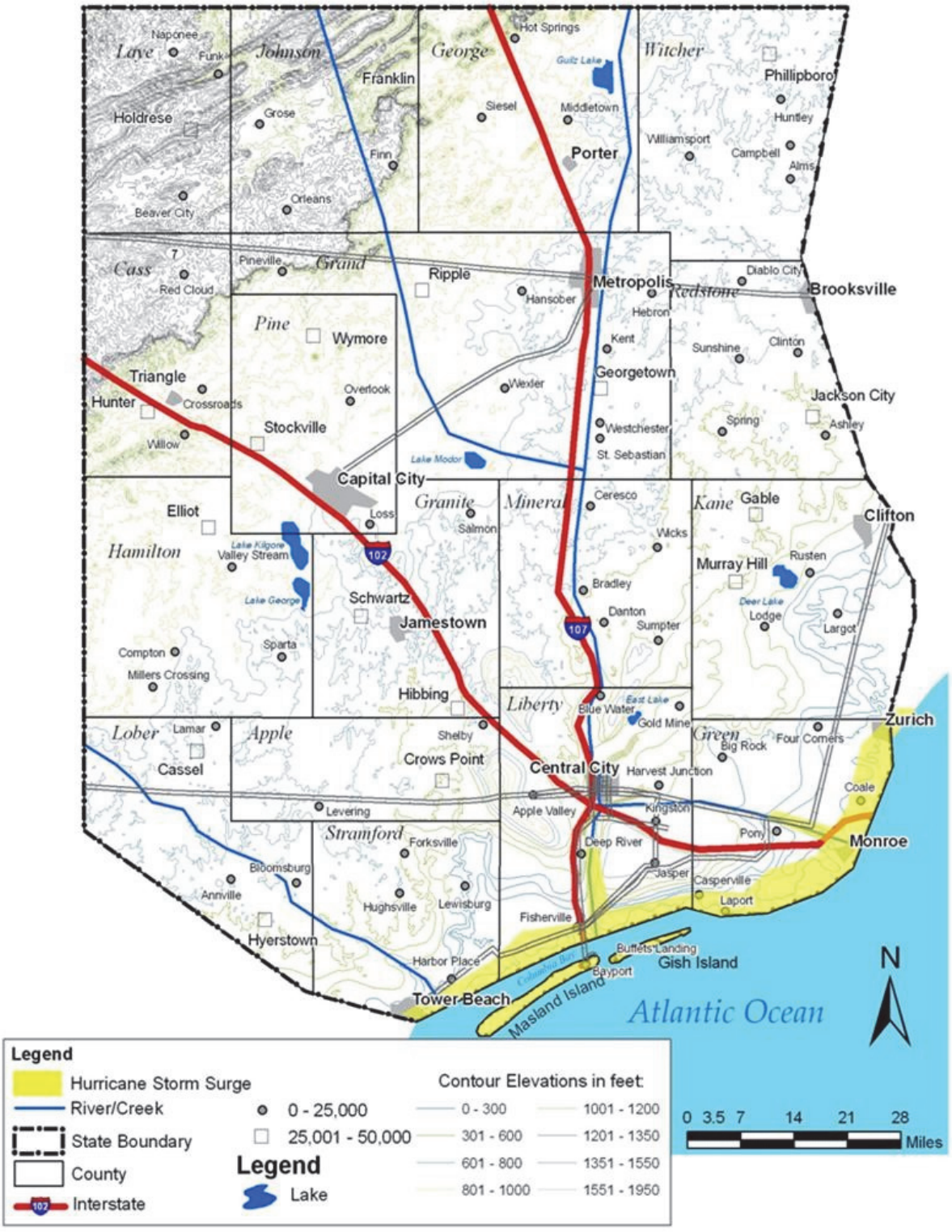


Figure 29. Columbia Storm Surge

3.1.3. Flood

Predictability of flooding on the Roaring River, Turtle River, East Lake River, Muddy Creek, and Mineral Creek is enhanced through the rain gauge system and staff gauge installation established in 1992. The system is owned and monitored by the Department of Emergency Management and the Liberty County Department of Public Works. Other streams and rivers in Liberty County are not monitored.

Frequency of moderate flooding is at least once a year; major flooding is generally limited to once in five years. A severe flood in 1997 killed 28 people, injured 656, and caused the evacuation of 75,000; it also heavily damaged 377 permanent homes, 65 businesses, and completely destroyed 203 mobile homes

Controllability of flood damage is limited to land-use management and elevation criteria. Clearance of debris along stream ways can also affect flooding. Snow runoff and ice damming are not considered to be major contributors to flooding in Columbia.

Duration of actual onslaught is from several hours to several days.

Scope of damage ranges with the severity of the flood and damages from minimal to nearly total destruction of community facilities, business, or residences.

Intensity of impact ranges from a few houses to several hundred houses involved and may include road and utility washouts and bridge damage.

Dam Break Flooding from East Lake Dam and all of the other dams in Columbia could threaten areas that have not historically had flooding problems. Catastrophic failure of East Lake Dam could impact Liberty County and Central City. Floods from the East Lake River, Roaring River, Swatera Creek, and Turtle River could impact the communities along their banks following the failure of the East Lake Dam. If the failure occurs during a period of heavy rains, all four waterways could be impacted and flooding could occur along their banks. The following three maps show the flood zones in Liberty County and in Central City.

Flood Inundation Maps of Liberty County show elevation contours and the 2, 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500 year flood zones for Central City and northern and southern Liberty County. Also shown on the South Liberty County Map are the areas of expected flooding during a hurricane.

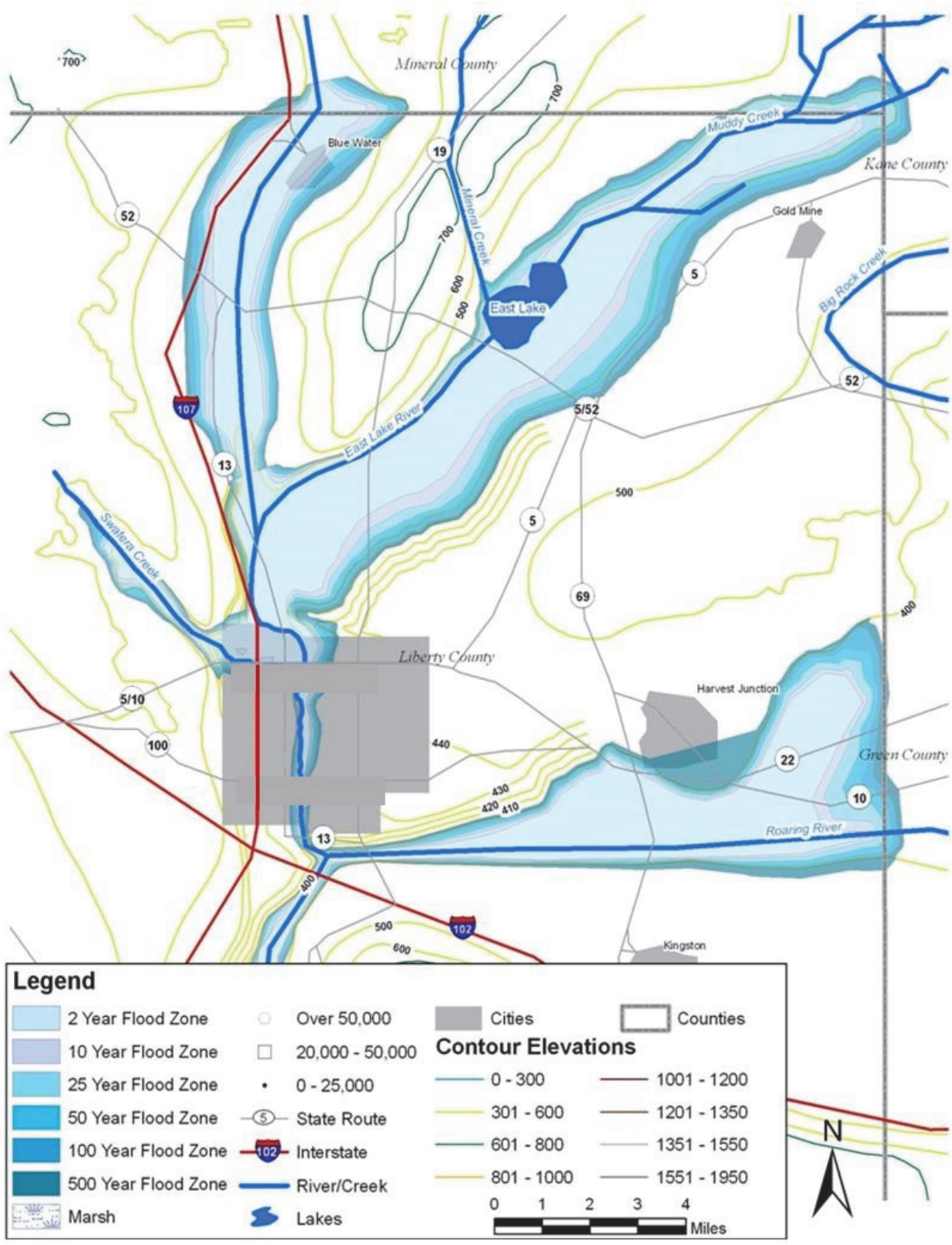


Figure 30. North Liberty County Flood Map

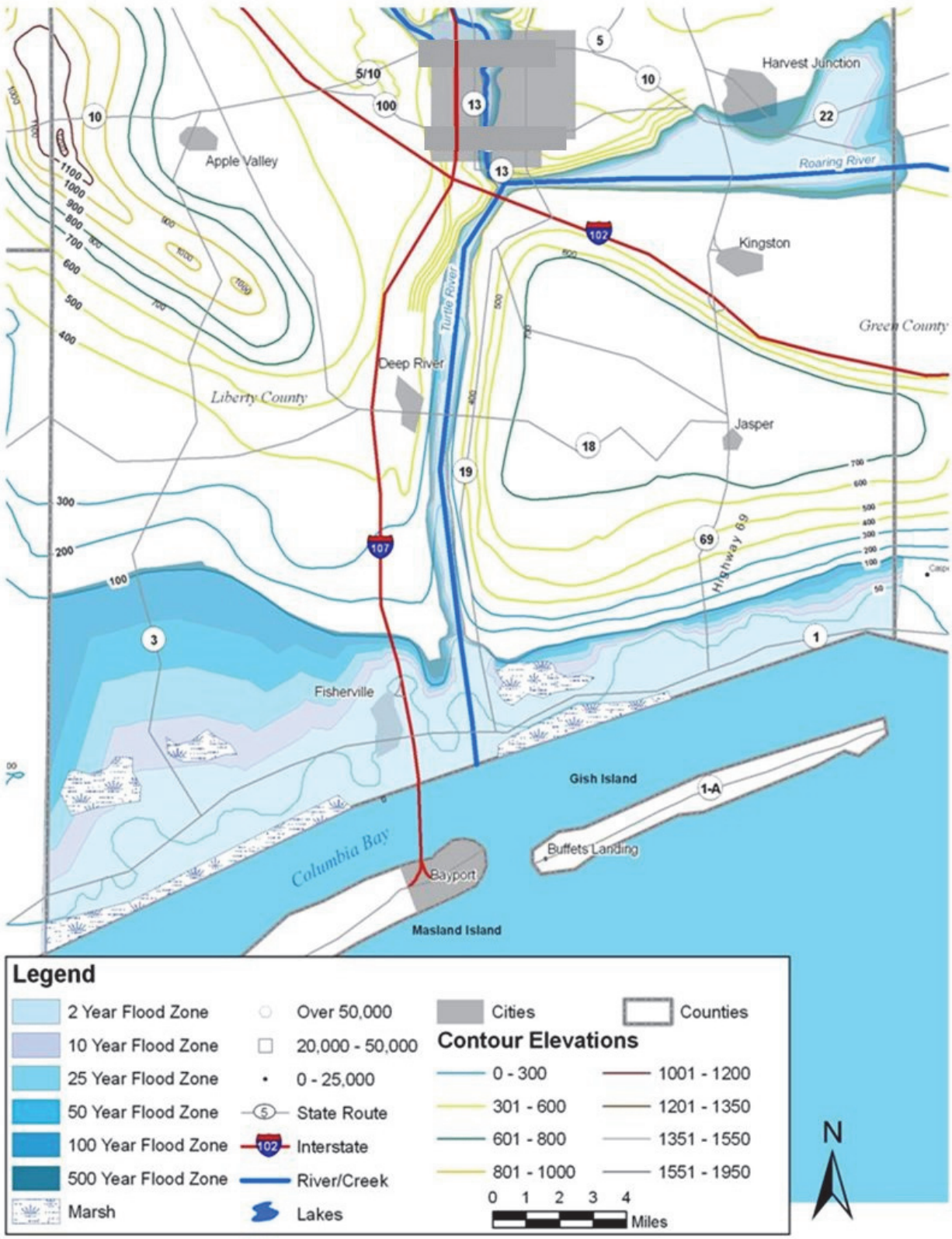


Figure 31. South Liberty County Flood Map

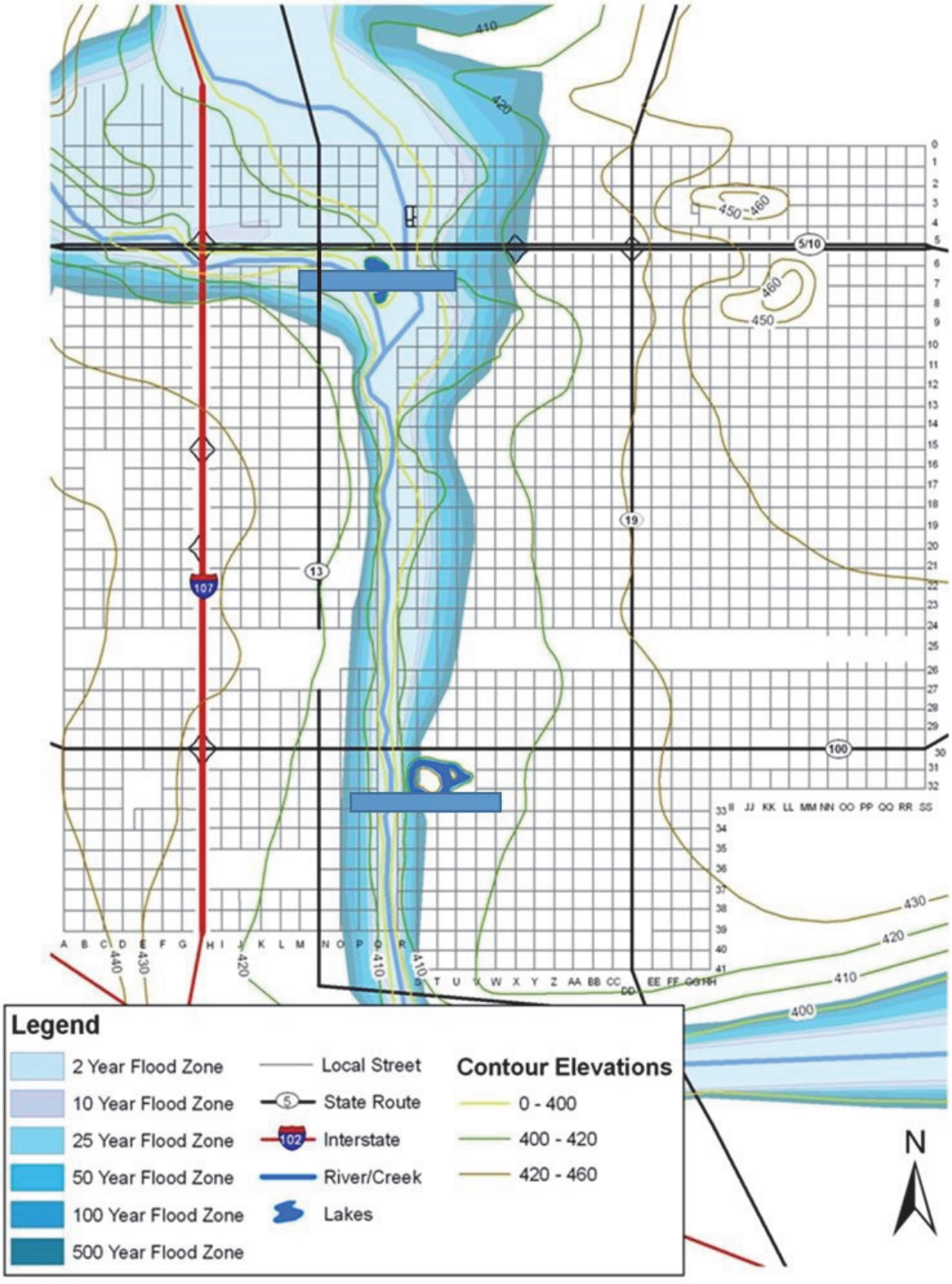


Figure 32. Central City Flood Map

3.1.4. Earthquake

Predictability of an earthquake in Liberty County is limited to early history (1911) and knowledge of tectonic studies and seismic information. The county is vulnerable to the Apple Valley Fault Zone.

Frequency of earthquake activity is limited to a few minor tremors, detectable only by instrumentation and activity noted in the 1911 Apple Valley quake and again in 1959 and last year.

Controllability of earthquake damage is limited to local plans and building codes.

Duration of earthquake damage can range from minutes to years.

Scope of damages varies, depending on the severity of the quake. However, it is noted that Columbia has not been involved in programs to quake-proof buildings. Thus, most buildings, particularly pre-1990 unreinforced masonry buildings, are susceptible to major damage.

Intensity of impact ranges from minor impact to major damage.

3.1.5. Tornado

Predictability of tornadoes in Liberty County is uncertain since the county lies on the edge of the National Weather Service (NWS) Doppler radar system located in Capital City.

Frequency of a major tornado, based on past history, is approximately two to three years, with two or three minor yearly occurrences, including straight line shear winds.

Controllability of tornado damage is limited to local plans, building codes, and rapid warning.

Duration of actual onslaught is relatively short.

Depending on the severity of a tornado, the **scope of damages** ranges from moderate to total destruction.

Intensity of impact includes the scope and location of damage.

3.1.6. Wildland Fires

Predictability of a wildland fire is based on the condition of natural growth along with the impact of weather. Of concern are Van Deusen Park, Gish Island Wildlife Preserve, Masland Island, Casper Park, and the Mineral Mountains.

Frequency of wildland fires in Liberty County, based on experience, is approximately 1,500 natural cover and wildland interface fires each year.

Controllability of a wildland fire is limited by weather conditions, the topography of the fire's location, and the capability to rapidly mobilize and deploy firefighting resources.

Duration of a fire could be from a few days to several months.

Scope of damage could be widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy.

Intensity of impact of a wildland fire could adversely affect and seriously impair life, property, and the economy for an extended period of time.

3.1.7. Severe Weather

Predictability of a severe weather event is based on the capability of the NWS and other private and public weather forecasting and monitoring services to correctly predict pending storms.

Frequency of a severe weather event, based on experience, is approximately two severe and eleven moderate storms per year.

Controllability of a severe weather event is limited to mitigation measures carried out prior to a disaster to reduce the impacts of high wind, hail, and flooding.

Duration of a severe weather event could be from a few hours to several weeks.

Scope of damage could be widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy. Scope will vary depending on the type and intensity of the storm.

Intensity of impact of severe weather would seriously impair life, transportation, property, and the economy.

3.1.8. Winter Storms

Predictability of a winter storm is based on the capability of the NWS and other private and public weather forecasting and monitoring services to correctly predict pending storms.

Frequency of a winter storm, based on experience, is one storm involving the accumulation of five inches of snow or more and three storms involving the accumulation of 0.5 to 5 inches experienced annually.

Controllability of a winter storm is limited to pre-disaster mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of snow and improve response by streets and road snow plowing crews.

Duration of a winter storm ranges from less than one hour to several days.

Scope of damage could be widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy.

Intensity of impact of a winter storm would seriously impair life, transportation, property, and the economy.

3.1.9. Blizzards

Predictability of a blizzard is based on the capability of the NWS and other private and public weather forecasting and monitoring services to correctly predict and track pending storms.

Frequency of a blizzard, based on experience, is one blizzard of more than 25 inches accumulation every 25 years.

Controllability of a blizzard is limited to pre-disaster mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of snow and improve response by streets and road snow plowing crews supported by policy making on the part of elected officials to ban travel.

Duration of a blizzard can range from several hours to more than one week.

Scope of damage could be widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy.

Intensity of impact of a blizzard storm would seriously impair life, transportation, property, and the economy.

3.1.10. Ice Storms

Predictability of an ice storm is based on the capability of the NWS and other private and public weather forecasting and monitoring services to correctly predict and track pending storms.

Frequency of an ice storm, based on experience, is one ice storm of more than one inch accumulation of ice every twenty-five years and one storm of less than one inch every five years.

Controllability of an ice storm is limited to pre-disaster mitigation measures. Mitigation measures, supported by elected officials and policy, reduce the impacts of ice accumulation and response. Policy may include banning travel, having streets plowed by snow crews, and having utilities to maintain service.

Duration of an ice storm ranges from several hours to more than one month.

Scope of damage could be widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy.

Intensity of impact of an ice storm would seriously impair transportation, property, and the economy.

3.1.11. Agricultural Disaster

Predictability of an agricultural disaster is based on the condition of transportation systems and the impact of severe weather.

Frequency of an agricultural disaster in historical record is limited, though there are recent concerns about drought.

Controllability of an agricultural disaster is limited to conservation and rationing measures.

Duration of an agricultural disaster could range from a few weeks to several years.

Scope of damage could be widespread, affecting agricultural production and distribution, prices, property, and the economy.

Intensity of impact of an agricultural disaster would seriously impair life, property, and the economy.

3.1.12. Drought

Predictability of a drought or other water shortage is based on the condition of public and private water sources and the impact of severe weather.

Frequency of a drought or other water shortage in historical record is limited. However, global warming may be creating a more frequent occurrence of droughts.

Controllability of a drought or other water shortage is limited to the mitigation measures of conserving and rationing and the provisioning of alternate sources of supply. There have been water restrictions imposed twice in the last decade.

Duration of a drought or other water shortage could range from a few days to several years.

Scope of damage could be local or widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy of the county.

Intensity of impact of a drought or other water shortage would seriously impair life, property, and the economy.

3.1.13. Pandemic Illness (Specifically Pandemic Influenza)

Predictability of a pandemic outbreak reaching Liberty County is based upon a number of factors, including the susceptibility of the population, the general health of the community, the weather, the distribution and efficacy of vaccines, and the efforts of the international community to manage emerging threats. Emerging strains of Avian Influenza (Influenza A), also known as bird flu, are currently the greatest risks.

Frequency: As the United States (U.S.) National Strategy for Pandemic affirms, Pandemics have occurred intermittently over centuries. The last three pandemics (in 1918, 1957, and 1968) killed approximately 40 million, 2 million, and 1 million people worldwide, respectively. Although the timing cannot be predicted, history and science suggest that we will face one or more pandemics in this century.

Controllability of a pandemic illness is related to the particular characteristics of the illness. Presently, an emerging Influenza A -sub-strain type H5N1, is a risk that is being closely monitored by community officials. A notable feature of the H5N1 virus is its ability to infect a wide range of hosts, including birds and humans. To date, the virus is known to have infected birds in 16 countries and killed approximately 200 million birds across Asia. Additionally, 121 people in four countries are known to have contracted the illness, causing 62 deaths over the past two years.

Duration of a pandemic could be from a few months to, more likely, a year to several years.

Scope of damage would be catastrophic, particularly in terms of loss of life. Based upon previous pandemics, fatalities could reach tens of thousands within the community in addition to hundreds of thousands of hospitalizations. The impact on the economy, both in terms of direct and indirect costs, would be similarly devastating.

Intensity of impact of a pandemic outbreak would adversely affect and seriously impair life and the economy for an extended period of time.

3.1.14. Enemy Military Attack

Predictability of enemy military attack is considered low as based on an assessment of international tension and world events. Liberty County is listed as a host area for residents from other more vulnerable locations in the State of Columbia; although this possibility is somewhat heightened due to the Blue Water Nuclear Power Station being a potential target for an enemy military attack.

Frequency of enemy military attack is limited to historical evidence and past conflicts. This is tempered by the international capability of weapon carrying missiles.

Controllability of enemy military attack is vested with the federal government. Federal organizations have resources and personnel for the four phases of attack activity. State and local governments have preparedness, response, and recovery capability, including shelter management and radiological monitoring. Local government must deal with initial response alone until outside help is mobilized.

Duration of enemy attack could be from a period of a few minutes, if the incident is nuclear, to weeks or months if it is conventional, biological, or chemical in nature.

Scope of damage of an enemy attack would be widespread, possibly nationwide. Life, property, and the economy would be affected. The attack could initiate many of the hazards identified below.

Intensity of impact would be widespread, if not nationwide. Life, property, and the economy would be adversely affected and seriously impaired, dependent upon the outcome and damage incurred.

3.1.15. Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Accident – Fixed Site

Predictability of a fixed site hazmat accident is uncertain due to lack of fixed site monitoring equipment. HazMat are commonly used and produced in Liberty County in quantities which, if released into the environment during an accident, could be harmful or injurious to humans, animals, property, and the economy.

Frequency of a fixed site hazmat accident ranges from five or more minor incidents a year to one of major consequence every five years.

Controllability of a fixed site hazmat disaster is limited to SARA Title III enforcement; Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) activities; hazmat, State, federal, and private sector team response; local plans; zoning; and training of response and management forces for both public and private sectors.

Duration of an incident can be for as little as a few minutes to as long as several days, weeks, or months.

Scope of damage ranges with the severity of the incident but is generally localized unless vital community infrastructure is located nearby. **See Appendix O** for Tier II facilities.

Intensity of impact ranges with the scope of damage but may have an adverse impact on life safety as well as surrounding property conservation and facilities.

3.1.16. Hazardous Materials Accident – Transportation

Predictability of a transportation hazardous-material accident is uncertain; however, hazmat are commonly transported throughout Liberty County and beyond in quantities which, if released into the environment during an accident, could be harmful or injurious to humans, animals, property, and the economy.

Frequency of a transportation hazardous-material accident ranges from ten to fifteen minor or potential incidents a year to one of major consequence every five years.

Controllability of a hazardous-material disaster is limited to local plans, State and federal routing controls, resources, State trucking law enforcement, and training of response and management forces.

Duration of an incident can be for as little as a few minutes to as long as several days or weeks.

Scope of damage ranges with the severity of the incident but is generally localized.

Intensity of impact ranges with the scope of damage and location of the incident.

3.1.17. High-Pressure Gas Line Blowout

Predictability of an incident is uncertain, despite pipeline companies' routine maintenance and internal inspection of pipeline runs. High-pressure lines in Liberty County are located in the vicinity of the right of way of the GA&P Railroad and along Highway (Hwy) 69 south of the railroad to SR 1. The gas line runs west along SR 1 over the interstate bridge into Bayport. A terrorist attack on this gas line cannot be ruled out and must be planned for accordingly.

Frequency of a blowout is limited to two incidents in the last two years, both of which were minor in scope.

Controllability of a hazard is limited to the mitigation efforts of the industry, the State and federal regulation, the local planning for warning and response, and the response of private and public teams.

Duration of an incident is generally short in nature, limited to no more than several hours.

Scope of damage is generally limited, except for evacuation.

Intensity of impact ranges with scope of damage in relation to location.

3.1.18. Fuel and/or Commodity Shortage

Predictability of a fuel or commodity shortage is based on the condition of world events, international tensions, transportation systems, and strikes, along with the impact of severe weather.

Frequency of a fuel or commodity shortage is limited to historical events.

Controllability of a fuel or commodity shortage is limited to the mitigation measures of conserving and rationing.

Duration of a fuel or commodity shortage could be from a few days to several years.

Scope of damage may be widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy depending on which product is involved.

Intensity of impact of a fuel or commodity shortage would seriously impair life, property, and the economy.

3.1.19. Major Structural Fire

Predictability of a major fire is based on the condition of buildings and facilities in the community along with the impact of weather.

Frequency of a major fire is based on Liberty County fire departments' experience of thirty-two extra alarm fires each year. Of these, five exceed the third alarm. A fifth or greater alarm has been experienced on a once per decade basis.

Controllability of a major fire is limited to the efforts of firefighting and support agencies operating within the community pre-incident plan. The ability to prevent large blocks or areas from igniting may be critical to community survival.

Duration of a major fire could be from a few hours to several days.

Scope of damage may be widespread, affecting life, property, and the economy.

Intensity of impact of a major fire would severely disable life, property, and the economy.

3.1.20. Dam Failure

Predictability of a dam failure is based upon inspections by the Army Corps of Engineers and its classifications of dams. Liberty County has one roller compacting concrete dam classified as red (East Lake Dam). It is possible that an earthquake of more severity than expected may affect dam safety.

Frequency is limited to historical events and projection of dam failure based on scientific indicators and current conditions.

Controllability of a dam failure is based on dam safety inspection/compliance programs.

Duration of failure onslaught would be rapid, causing flooding of a major portion of the northwest section of Central City.

The **scope of damage** could range from minor flooding to the flooding of several hundred homes and businesses.

Intensity of impact ranges with scope of damage.

3.1.21. Aircraft Accident

Predictability of an aircraft accident is based upon increased air traffic, unpredictable wind shear conditions, and other unknown contingencies.

Frequency of aircraft accidents, historically, has been three in ten years, two of which were minor incidents.

Controllability of aircraft accidents is limited to mitigation measures of air traffic control, land-use management of landing and takeoff approaches, and the state of readiness of local response services.

Duration of an incident can range from a few minutes to several days or weeks.

Scope of damage ranges with the intensity of the accident but is always localized. Passenger aircraft crash sites will be declared as biohazard sites.

Intensity of impact of an accident depends on the severity of the accident and the location and the type of aircraft involved.

3.1.22. Civil Disturbance

Predictability of a civil disturbance is dependent on intelligence about the specific area involved. Areas of concern include Gish Island Wildlife preserve, Columbia State University, Farmers A&M University, Columbia State Prison, Liberty County Detention Facility, Columbia Veteran's Hospital, and Liberty County Health Department Family Health clinics and Animal Shelter. All may attract protests by groups or individuals that could escalate to civil disturbances.

Frequency of a civil disturbance is limited to historical events. Note that tensions existed in Liberty County during the late 1960s and 1970s but no events occurred.

Controllability of a civil disturbance depends on the rapid response of local law enforcement supplemented by available State police resources. National Guard involvement will need to be coordinated.

Duration of a civil disturbance could be from a few hours to more than a week.

Scope of damage would be limited, affecting life, property, and the economy in the immediate area only.

Intensity of impact of a civil disturbance would add strain to public facilities and resources along with other peaceful protests.

3.1.23. Fixed Nuclear Facility Incident

Predictability of a fixed nuclear facility incident is uncertain given the industry's experience since Three Mile Island (TMI). The Edison Electric Company has operated the Blue Water Nuclear Power Plant for eighteen years. During this period, there have been ten incidents classified as unusual events in addition to three alerts. The plant is located 11.5 miles north of Central City on I-107. This means that Liberty County Emergency Management has responsibility for both the ten-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) and the fifty-mile Ingestion Pathway Control Zone actions within Liberty County.

Frequency of a fixed nuclear facility incident above the classification level of an alert is estimated at one in 30 years but must be considered as a potential target for terrorist activity.

Controllability of a fixed nuclear facility incident is limited to operator training and maintenance/ safety programs at the facility along with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's resident inspector program and the utility off-site emergency training.

Duration of an actual onslaught could range from hours to months or longer.

Scope of damages ranges from the sheltering of people in homes to evacuating a ten mile EPZ within Liberty County and interdiction of the 50-mile food ingestion pathway.

Intensity of impact ranges with scope of damage.

3.2. After Action Report

3.2.1. Hurricane Edward

Hurricane Edward moved offshore past Columbia on Wednesday, June 21, 1997, with little wind force but brought torrential rains. The storm caused Roaring River to overflow. Because the ground was saturated from previous rains, it could not absorb the water in low-lying areas.

The Liberty County Civil Defense organization was activated on the evening of June 21. Roaring River overflowed its banks in the early morning hours of June 22, causing $28.3 million worth of damage, 28 deaths, 656 injuries, and the evacuation of 75,000 people from low-lying areas in Liberty County.

The plans, procedures, resources, and communications systems did not achieve the Emergency Management Center's objectives. The following list of shortcomings was derived from an analysis of the operations initiated by Liberty County Civil Defense in response to Hurricane Edward.

3.2.1.1. Plans and Procedures

The storm's initial onslaught began at approximately 2:30 p.m. on June 21, 1997. The heavy rains continued until approximately 3:00 a.m. on June 22. The county's warning system, established to alert sleeping citizens in the rural areas between Central and Capital Cities, proved totally inadequate. Virtually all deaths occurred as a result of failure of Liberty County Civil Defense to initiate timely warnings and to implement evacuation of the low-lying areas between Central and Capital Cities.

Evacuated residents were placed in school systems in Liberty County and Pony, and in Danton, Clifton, Jamestown, and counties surrounding Wicks. There were no procedures established for evacuating and sheltering residents; this led to confusion. The following shortcomings were noted:

- Evacuation traffic control procedures were not coordinated among State police, county sheriff, and local law enforcement officials. This resulted in a traffic gridlock that delayed evacuation.

- Red Cross was not tasked to operate the opened shelters. The management of each shelter directly depended on the management skills of the school system. There was no previous training of school system personnel on shelter operation. In addition, there were no written materials available on shelter operation.

- Shelter management was marginal, at best, and there was no registration and systematic processing of evacuees. This was believed to be the underlying cause for the rumors that developed on June 21, stating that Hurricane Edward caused hundreds of deaths. These rumors resulted in hours of anxiety for relatives and close friends of the evacuees.

- Private-sector resources were not effectively used. Many private-sector resources useful in the response and recovery activities were immediately available but were left unused because of lack of previous coordination.

- The Liberty County commercial telephone facility at the intersection of H & 5th Streets was damaged as were many of the telephone lines. Without telephones, Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) communication was used to transmit critical information. There was no prior effort to organize RACES personnel and to incorporate their systems and capabilities into the emergency plan.

- The county did not have a communication plan that integrated the fire service, law enforcement, and emergency medical service personnel into the overall communication plan.

3.2.1.2. Update on Status of After-Action Report

Mary Smith was appointed by the Board of Supervisors as the new emergency program manager, replacing the director of civil defense.

The Board of Supervisors specifically directed Ms. Smith to implement integrated emergency management concepts. Every attempt should be made to integrate all response agencies into the emergency planning process. The directive stated that mitigation and preparedness measures were to be emphasized and that the new Department of Emergency Management was to work closely with the Planning Board, as well as with other county and city departments. In addition, private-sector resources were to be integrated into the planning.

Ms. Smith's first steps in initiating the Board of Supervisors' directive were to develop a comprehensive HVA for Liberty County, revise the Liberty County Basic Emergency Plan, complete a resource listing, and hold stakeholder meetings.

Section 4.0

4.0 COLUMBIA DISASTER AND EMERGENCY SERVICES ACT

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4.1. Title

This Act shall be cited as the Columbia Disaster and Emergency Services Act.

4.2. Purpose

1. The State of Columbia has long recognized its responsibility to mitigate the effects of natural and technological/man-made emergencies which result in conditions of disaster or peril to life, property, and the resources of the State. The State further recognizes its responsibility to ensure that appropriate preparations are made within the State to deal adequately with such emergencies and disasters.
2. It is, therefore, necessary to declare and enact authority as follows:
    a. To confer upon the governor and upon the chief executives and governing bodies of the political subdivisions of the State of Columbia the emergency powers provided herein, and to provide for State assistance in the organization and maintenance of the emergency programs of such political subdivisions;
    b. To provide for a State agency to be known and referred to as the Division of Disaster and Emergency Services, which will operate within the governor's office, and to prescribe the powers and duties of the director of that office;
    c. To provide for the assignment of functions to State agencies to be performed during a disaster emergency and for the coordination and direction of the emergency actions of such agencies;
    d. To provide for the rendering of mutual aid by State government departments and agencies and by the political subdivisions of the State in carrying out the purposes of this Act;
    e. To authorize the establishment of such organizations and the taking of such actions as are necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions of this Act;
    f. To reduce the vulnerability of the people and communities of the State to damage, injury, and loss of life and property resulting from natural or man-made catastrophes, riots, terrorism, or hostile military or paramilitary action;
    g. To prepare for prompt and efficient rescue, care, and treatment of persons victimized or threatened by a disaster emergency;
    h. To provide conditions conducive to the rapid and orderly restoration and rehabilitation of persons and property affected by disaster emergencies;
    i. To clarify and strengthen the roles of the governor, State agencies and departments and local governments in the prevention of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from disaster emergencies;
    j. To authorize and provide for cooperation in disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery;
    k. To authorize and provide for coordination of activities relating to disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery by agencies, departments, and officers of the State and similar State-local, interstate, federal-State, and foreign activities in which the State and its political subdivisions may participate;

l. To provide a disaster management system embodying all aspects of pre-disaster preparedness and disaster response and post disaster recovery;
m. To assist in prevention of disasters which might be caused or aggravated by inadequate planning for and regulation of public and private facilities and land use;
n. To supplement, without in any way limiting, the authority conferred by previous statutes and to increase the capability of the State and local agencies which have responsibilities for emergency management.

3. It is further declared to be the purpose of this Act and the policy of the State that all State emergency service functions be coordinated as far as possible with the appropriate, comparable agencies and departments of the State's political subdivisions as well as the various departments and agencies of the federal government and other States and private agencies so that the most effective use may be made of all personnel, resources, and facilities for dealing with any disaster or emergency.
4. All State emergency service functions will be accomplished in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF) and National Incident Management System (NIMS).

4.3. Limitations

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to:

1. Interfere with any actions authorized by other laws, but all actions authorized by this Act may be taken when necessary to forestall or mitigate imminent danger to the public health or safety.
2. Interfere with the dissemination of news or commentary, but any communications facility or organization (including but not limited to radio, television, wire services, and newspapers) may be required to transmit or print public service messages, furnishing information or instructions in connection with a disaster or emergency; such actions may be taken during an emergency or disaster to restrict the intrusion of media representatives in disaster-affected areas for the purpose of preserving life and property.
3. Affect the jurisdiction or responsibilities of police forces, fire fighting forces, units of the armed forces of the United States, or of any personnel thereof, when on active duty, but State, local, and inter-jurisdictional disaster or emergency plans shall place reliance upon all forces available for performance of appropriate functions related to disasters and emergencies.
4. Limit, modify, or abridge the authority of the governor to proclaim martial law or exercise any other powers vested in him or her under the constitution, statutes, or common law of this State, independent of, or in conjunction with, any provisions of this Act.

4.4. Definitions

1. Unless the provision or context otherwise requires, the definitions contained in this section govern the construction of the terms used in this Act.

a. "Disaster" means occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from any natural or man-made cause, including, but not limited to, fire, flood, earthquake, wind, storm, wave action, oil spill or other water contamination which requires emergency action to avert danger or damage, volcanic activity, epidemic, air contamination, blight, drought, infestation, energy shortage, explosion, riot, terrorism, or hostile military or paramilitary action.

b. "Local disaster" means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a political subdivision caused by any of the conditions enumerated in Paragraph (2a), supra, which are or are likely to be beyond the control of services, personnel, equipment, and facilities or that political subdivision or, with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requiring extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the Columbia Public Utilities Council.

c. "State of war emergency" means the condition which exists immediately, with or without a proclamation thereof by the governor, whenever this State or nation is attacked by an enemy of the United States or the condition which exists upon receipt by the State of a warning from the federal government indicating that such an enemy attack is probable or imminent.

d. "Public Health emergency" means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions or imminent threat of illness or health condition that:
    i. is believed to be caused by any of the following:
        A. bioterrorism, or
        B. the appearance of a novel or previously controlled or eradicated infectious agent or biological toxin;
    ii. poses a high probability of any of the following harms:
        A. a large number of deaths in the affected population,
        B. a large number of serious or long-term disabilities in the affected population, or
        C. widespread exposure to an infectious or toxic agent that poses a significant risk of substantial future harm to a large number of people in the affected population.

e. "State disaster" means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the State caused by such conditions as are enumerated in Paragraph (2a), supra, or other conditions causing a state of emergency, which, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single local jurisdiction, and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat.

f. "Political subdivision" means any county, city, town, village, township, district, or other unit of local government authorized by law.

g. "Governor" means the chief executive of the State of Columbia or the person upon whom the powers and duties of the Office of Governor have devolved pursuant to the Columbia Constitution.

h. "State agency" means any department, division, commission, independent establishment, or branch of the executive branch of the State government.

i. "Governing body" means the Board of County Supervisors; County Executive and County Council; Boards of trustees, alderman, or directors; or other administrative managing entity of a political subdivision.
j. "Chief Executive" means that person authorized by law to act in an administrative and executive capacity for the governing body of a political subdivision.
k. "Public facility" means any facility of the State or a political subdivision which is owned, operated, or maintained by any combination thereof, through money derived by taxation or assessment.
l. "Sudden and severe energy shortage" means a rapid, unforeseen shortage of energy, resulting from, but not limited to, events such as an embargo, sabotage, or natural disaster, and which has statewide, regional, or local impact.
m. "A mutual aid region" is a subdivision of the State emergency services organization established to facilitate the coordination of mutual aid and other emergency operations within an area of the State consisting of two or more county operational areas.
n. "Master Mutual Aid Agreement" means the Columbia Disaster Master Mutual Aid Agreement, made and entered into by and between the State of Columbia, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions of the State to facilitate implementation of the purposes of this Act.
o. An "operational area" is a level of the State emergency services organization consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within that county.
p. "Emergency plans" means those official and approved documents which describe the principles, policies, procedures, activities, and methods to be followed in carrying out emergency operations or rendering mutual aid during emergencies and disasters. These plans include such matters as continuity of government, the emergency services of governmental agencies, mobilization of resources, mutual aid, and public information.
q. "State emergency plan" means the State of Columbia Emergency Plan as approved by the governor.

4.5. Powers of the Governor

1. The governor is responsible for responding appropriately to the dangers to the State and its people presented by disasters.
2. The governor shall have the powers granted by this Act, which powers shall be in addition to any other powers granted to him by law.
3. The governor may issue, amend, and rescind executive orders, proclamations, and regulations, which shall have the force and effect of law, to carry out the provisions of this Act, but in so doing, he should give due consideration to the plans and actions of the federal government.
4. The governor is empowered to expend any appropriation for support of the Columbia Disaster and Emergency Services Act to carry out the provisions of this Act.
5. The governor is authorized to establish a Disaster Emergency Council to advise him on matters relating to disasters.

6. A disaster emergency shall be declared by executive order or proclamation of the governor if he finds a disaster has occurred or that this occurrence or the threat thereof is imminent. The state of disaster emergency shall continue until the governor finds that the threat or danger has passed or the disaster has been dealt with to the extent that emergency conditions no longer exist and terminates the state of disaster emergency by executive order or proclamation. All executive orders or proclamations issued under this subsection shall indicate the nature of the disaster, the area or areas affected or threatened, and the conditions which have brought it about or which justify the state of disaster emergency. An executive order or proclamation shall be disseminated promptly by the best means for bringing its contents to the attention of the general public, and, unless the circumstances attendant upon the disaster prevent or impede doing so, the executive order or proclamation shall be promptly filed with the State Office of Disaster and Emergency Services, the Columbia State Archives, and the local records-keeping agency in the area or areas to which it applies.
7. An executive order or proclamation of a state of disaster emergency shall activate the disaster response and recovery aspects of the State, local, and inter-jurisdictional disaster emergency plans applicable to the political subdivision or area in question and shall be the authority for the deployment and use of any forces to which the plan or plans apply and for the use or distribution of any supplies, equipment, and materials and facilities assembled or stockpiled to be made available pursuant to this Act or any other provisions of law relating to disaster emergencies.
8. During the continuance of any state of disaster emergency, the governor is commander-in-chief of the National Guard and of all other forces available for emergency duty. To the greatest extent practicable, the governor shall delegate or assign command authority by prior arrangement in appropriate executive orders or regulations, but nothing herein is intended to restrict his authority to do so by orders issued at the time of the disaster emergency.
9. In addition to any other powers conferred upon the governor by law, he may:
    a. Suspend the provision of any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conduct of State business, or the orders, rules, or regulations of any State agency if strict compliance with the provisions of said statute, order, rule, or regulations would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency.
    b. Utilize all available resources of the State government and of each political subdivision of the State as is reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster emergency.
    c. Transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of State departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency services.
    d. Be subject to any applicable requirements for compensation required by law, commandeer or utilize any private property if it is necessary for coping with the disaster emergency.
    e. Direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the State if it is deemed necessary for the preservation of life or for disaster mitigation, response, or recovery.
    f. Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with an evacuation.

g. Control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises therein.
h. Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, firearms, explosives, and combustibles.
i. Make provisions for the availability and use of temporary emergency housing.

4.6. State Division of Disaster and Emergency Services

1. A Division of Disaster and Emergency Services is hereby established in the Office of the Governor. The division shall have a director appointed by the governor with the consent of the State Senate and shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. The division shall have a planning officer and such other professional, technical, secretarial, and clerical employees as is necessary for the performance of its functions. The division director shall have all the rights and powers of a department head as provided by the Columbia Government Code.
2. The Division of Disaster and Emergency Services shall prepare and maintain a State disaster plan and keep it current. This plan may include:
   a. Prevention and minimization of injury and damage caused by disaster.
   b. Prompt and effective response to disasters.
   c. Emergency relief.
   d. Conducting a hazard vulnerability analysis, identifying areas which are particularly vulnerable to disasters, and identifying those disasters to which the State is most susceptible.
   e. Recommending zoning, building, flood plain, and other land-use control; safety measures for securing mobile homes or for non-permanent or semi-permanent structures; and other preventive and preparedness measures designed to eliminate or reduce disasters or their impact.
   f. Assistance to local officials in designing local emergency action plans.
   g. Authorization and procedures for the erection or other construction of temporary works designed to protect against or mitigate danger, damage, or loss from flood, conflagration, or other disaster.
   h. Preparation and distribution to the appropriate State and local officials of catalogues of federal, State, and private assistance programs.
   i. Organization of manpower and chains of command.
   j. Coordination of federal, State, and local disaster activities.
   k. Coordination of the State disaster plan with the disaster plans of the federal government and the State's political subdivisions.
   l. Other activities which might be necessary and appropriate.
3. The division shall take an integral part in the development and revision of local and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans prepared under provisions of this Act. To this end, it shall employ or otherwise secure the services of professional and technical personnel or consultants who are capable of providing expert assistance to political subdivisions, their emergency agencies, and inter-jurisdictional planning and emergency agencies. These personnel or consultants shall work with subdivisions and agencies on a regularly scheduled basis and shall make field examinations of the areas, circumstances, and conditions to which particular local and inter-jurisdictional disaster preparedness plans are intended to apply and may suggest revisions.

4. In preparing and revising the State disaster preparedness plan, the division shall seek the advice and assistance of local subdivisions' elected and appointed officials, as well as business, labor, industry, agricultural, civic, and volunteer and community organizations. In advising local and inter-jurisdictional agencies, the division shall encourage them also to seek advice from these representative sources.
5. Subject to statutory authority, the State disaster preparedness plan or any part thereof may be incorporated in regulations of the division which shall have the force and effect of law.
6. The division shall:
    a. Determine the requirements of the State and its political subdivisions for food, clothing, and other necessities in the event of an emergency.
    b. Procure and pre-position supplies, medicines, materials, and equipment which might be required in the emergency.
    c. Promulgate standards and requirements for local and inter-jurisdictional disaster preparedness plans.
    d. Periodically review local and inter-jurisdictional disaster preparedness plans and make recommendations for revision where appropriate.
    e. Provide for mobile support units.
    f. Establish and operate or assist political subdivisions, their disaster agencies and inter-jurisdictional disaster agencies to establish and operate training programs, including practice exercises, and programs of public information and education.
    g. Conduct surveys of industries, resources, and facilities within the State, both public and private, as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.
    h. Plan and make arrangements for the availability and use of any private facilities, services, and property, and if in fact used, provide for payment for such use under terms and conditions agreed upon or according to existing law.
    i. Establish a register of persons with types of specialized training and skills which might be useful in emergency prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery.
    j. Establish a register of mobile and construction equipment and temporary housing for possible use in a disaster emergency.
    k. Prepare, for issuance by the governor, executive orders, proclamations, and regulations which are necessary and appropriate for implementation of this Act.
    l. Cooperate with the federal government and any public or private agency or entity in achieving the purposes of this Act and in implementing programs for disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery.
    m. Engage in other activities which are necessary and appropriate for the implementation of this Act.
7. The governor may assign all or part of his powers and duties under this Act to the director of the Division of Disaster and Emergency Services.
8. During a state of emergency, the division director shall coordinate the emergency activities of all State agencies in connection with such emergency, and every State agency and officer shall cooperate with the division director in rendering all possible assistance in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

4.7. Financing

1. It is the intent of the legislature and declared to be the policy of the State that funds to meet disaster emergencies shall always be available.
2. A Disaster Contingency Fund is hereby established which shall receive monies appropriated therefore by the legislature; these monies shall not be expended for any purpose other than to cope with a disaster emergency.
3. It is the legislative intent that the first recourse shall be funds which are regularly appropriated for State and local agencies. If the governor finds that the demands for funds in coping with a particular disaster emergency exhaust or unreasonably reduce these appropriated funds, the governor may make funds available from the Disaster Contingency Fund. If monies available from this fund are inadequate and if the governor finds that other sources of money to cope with the disaster are not available or are insufficient, the governor may transfer and expend monies appropriated for other purposes or borrow for a term not to exceed two years from the United States Government or any other private or public source.
4. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to limit the governor's authority to apply for, receive, administer, and expend grants, gifts, or payments in aid of disaster prevention, preparedness, response, or recovery.

4.8. Disaster Agencies and Services

1. Each political subdivision within this State shall be within the jurisdiction of, and be served by, the Columbia Division of Disaster and Emergency Services and by a local or inter-jurisdictional agency responsible for disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery.
2. Each county and city within the State of Columbia shall maintain a disaster agency or participate in a local or inter-jurisdictional disaster agency.
3. Notwithstanding any provision of this Act or other law to the contrary, the governor may require a political subdivision to establish and maintain a disaster agency jointly with one or more contiguous political subdivisions if he finds that the establishment and maintenance of such an agency or participation therein is made necessary by circumstances or conditions that make it unusually difficult to provide for disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery under the provisions of this Act.
4. The mayor; county executive; chairperson of a board of supervisors or aldermen; or other principal executive officer of each political subdivision in the State shall notify the Division of Disaster and Emergency Services regarding the manner in which the particular political subdivision is providing or securing disaster planning and emergency services, the identity the person who heads the agency from which the service is obtained, and any additional information relating thereto as the division requires.
5. It is mandated by this Act that each local and inter-jurisdictional agency prepare and keep current a local or inter-jurisdictional disaster emergency plan for its area.
6. The governor may enter into a compact or compacts with other States if he finds that joint action with another State or States is desirable in meeting common intergovernmental problems of emergency disaster planning, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery.

4.9. Local Disaster Emergencies

1. A local disaster emergency may be declared only by the principal executive officer of a political subdivision or the executive head of a multi-jurisdictional entity created among or between political subdivisions pursuant to the authority granted by this Act.
2. A locally declared disaster emergency shall not be continued or renewed for a period in excess of seven days except by or with the consent of the governing board of the political subdivision or joint multi-jurisdictional entity. Any order or proclamation declaring, continuing, or terminating a local disaster emergency shall be given prompt and general publicity and shall be filed promptly with the principal records-keeping agency.
3. The effect of a declaration of a local disaster emergency is the activation of the response and recovery aspects of any and all applicable local or inter-jurisdictional disaster emergency plans and the authorization of the furnishing and receiving of aid and assistance thereto.
4. An inter-jurisdictional agency or official thereof may declare a local disaster and provide aid and services in accordance with the authority pursuant to which it functions.

4.10. Disaster Prevention

1. In addition to disaster prevention measures as included in the State, local, and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans, the governor shall consider, on a continuing basis, steps that could be taken to mitigate, prevent, or reduce the harmful consequences of disasters. At the governor's direction, and pursuant to any other authority and competence they have, State agencies including, but not limited to, those charged with responsibilities in connection with flood plain management, stream encroachment and flow regulation, weather modification, fire prevention and control, air quality, public works, land use and land use planning and construction standards, public health, and intelligence gathering shall make studies of disaster prevention-related matters. The governor from time to time shall make recommendations to the legislature, local governments, multi-jurisdictional entities, and other appropriate public and private entities as may facilitate measures for mitigation, prevention, or reduction of the harmful consequences of disasters.
2. The appropriate State agency, in cooperation with the Division of Disasters and Emergency Services, shall continually study land uses and construction of structures and other facilities to identify areas which are particularly vulnerable to severe land shifting, subsidence, flood, or other catastrophic occurrences. The studies under this subsection shall concentrate on means for reducing or avoiding the dangers caused by the occurrence or the consequences of these events.

4.11. Compensation

1. No personal services may be compensated by the State or any subdivision or agency thereof except pursuant to statute or local law or ordinance.
2. If the property was commandeered or otherwise used in coping with a disaster emergency and its use or destruction was ordered by an authorized individual or agency, appropriate compensation shall be paid.
3. Any person claiming compensation for the use, damage, loss, or destruction of property under this Act shall file a claim therefore with the appropriate agency and in the form and manner prescribed.
4. Unless the amount of compensation for property damaged, lost, or destroyed is agreed to between the claimant and the appropriate State agency, the amount of compensation shall be calculated in the same manner as compensation due for a taking of property pursuant to the condemnation laws of the State.

4.12. Mutual Aid

1. It is the purpose of the Columbia Legislature in enacting this Act to facilitate the rendering of aid to areas stricken by an emergency.
2. Nothing in this Act should be construed as discouraging political subdivisions from entering into mutual aid agreements with each other. However, emergency plans duly adopted and approved by the governor shall have the effect of satisfying the requirements for mutual aid operations provided for in the Master Mutual Aid Agreement, notwithstanding the absence of a formal mutual aid agreement.
3. During any state of emergency, when the need arises for outside aid in any political subdivision, such aid shall be rendered in accordance with approved emergency plans. It shall be the duty of public officials to cooperate to the fullest extent possible in carrying out such plans.
4. In periods other than a State or local emergency, State agencies and political subdivisions have the authority to exercise mutual aid powers in accordance with the Master Mutual Aid Agreements and local ordinances, resolutions, agreements, or plans therefore.
5. Political subdivisions not participating in inter-jurisdictional arrangements pursuant to this Act nevertheless shall be encouraged and assisted by the Division of Disaster and Emergency Services to conclude suitable arrangements for furnishing mutual aid in coping with disasters. The arrangements shall include provision of equipment and aid by persons and units in public employ or in volunteer organizations, including, but not limited to, police, fire, public works, public information, building inspection, and other such services as might be needed in responding to and recovery from a disaster emergency.
6. The governor, with the advice of the Division of Disaster and Emergency Services, is hereby authorized and empowered to divide the State into mutual aid regions for the more effective application, administration, and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency-related activities.

4.13. Operational Areas

1. Each county is designated as an operational area. In a state of emergency, each operational area shall serve as a link in the system of communications and coordination with the State's Emergency Operation Centers.

4.14. State of War Emergency

1. During a state of war emergency, the governor shall have complete authority over all agencies of the State government and the right to exercise, within the area or regions designated, all police power vested in the State of Columbia in order to effectuate the purposes of this Act. In the exercise thereof, the governor shall promulgate and enforce such orders and regulations as he deems necessary for the protection of life and property in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

4.15. Local Emergency

1. A local emergency may be proclaimed by the governing body of the political subdivision or by an official so designated and authorized by ordinance or resolution adopted by such governing body.
2. Whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by an official designated and authorized by ordinance or resolution, the local emergency shall not remain in effect for more than seven days unless it has been ratified by the governing body. The governing body shall review at least every 14 days, until such local emergency is terminated, the need for continuing the local emergency and shall proclaim the termination of such local emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant.
3. When two or more political subdivisions have created an inter-jurisdictional entity or policy group to jointly administer and coordinate the emergency response and recovery activities of the participating jurisdictions, the official selected by members of said policy group shall have the authority to proclaim a local emergency.
4. In periods of local emergency, political subdivisions have the full power to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans, or agreements thereof.
5. State agencies may provide mutual aid, including personnel, equipment, and other available resources, to assist political subdivisions during a local emergency or in accordance with mutual aid agreements or at the direction of the governor.
6. In an appropriately proclaimed State or local emergency, the cost of extraordinary services incurred by political subdivisions in executing mutual aid agreements shall constitute a legal charge against the State when approved by the governor in accordance with orders and regulations promulgated as prescribed in this Act. The governor may delegate this power of approval.

7. During a local emergency, the governing body of a political subdivision or officials designated thereby may promulgate orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property, including orders or regulations imposing a curfew within designated boundaries where necessary to preserve the public order and safety. Such orders, regulations, amendments, and recessions thereof shall be in writing and shall be given widespread public notice.

4.16. Preservation of Local Government

1. The legislature recognizes that, if this State or nation were attacked by an enemy of the United States, many areas in Columbia may be subjected to the effects of said enemy attack and some or all of these areas could be severely damaged. During such attacks and in the reconstruction period following such attacks, law and order must be preserved and, so far as possible, governmental services must be continued or restored. To help preserve law and order and to continue or restore local governmental services, it is essential that the local units of government continue to function.

Reference: The Emergency Interim Executive and Judicial Succession Act which provides for the continuity of the executive and judicial functions of the State by providing for additional officers who can act as governor, by providing for emergency interim succession to other executive offices of the State, by providing for special emergency judges, and by authorizing political subdivisions to enact resolutions and ordinances relating to this subject.

4.17. Columbia Emergency Council

1. There is hereby created a Columbia Emergency Council to consist of individuals representing State and local agencies and private organizations, all of whom possess expertise or responsibilities with respect to preventing, preparing for, responding to, or recovering from disaster emergencies.
2. Members of this council shall be appointed by the governor and shall serve at the governor's pleasure.

4.18. Local Emergency Councils

1. Political subdivisions may create emergency councils to develop plans for meeting any condition constituting a local emergency, State emergency, or state of war emergency. Such plans shall provide for the effective mobilization of all the resources within the political subdivision, both public and private.
2. The governing body of the political subdivision may, in any ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to this section, provide for the organization, powers and duties, services, and staff of the emergency organization.
3. Political subdivisions may enact ordinances and resolutions and establish rules and regulations or authorize emergency councils to recommend to the director of the local emergency organization rules and regulations for dealing with local emergencies. These political subdivisions may also voluntarily act to carry out mutual aid and may enter into mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions.

4.19. Effective Date

This Act shall take effect immediately.

4.20. Implementing the National Incident Management System

Great State of Columbia
Governor's Office

PROCLAMATION

IMPLEMENTING THE NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

July 20, 2007

WHEREAS, The National Response Framework (NRF) is part of the National Strategy for Homeland Security that presents the guiding principles enabling all levels of domestic response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies. Building on the existing National Incident Management System (NIMS) as well as Incident Command System (ICS) standardization, the NRF's coordinating structures are always in effect for implementation at any level and at any time for local, State, and national emergency or disaster response.

WHEREAS, In Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD), the President directed the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and administer the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which would provide a consistent nationwide approach for federal, State, local, and tribal governments to work together more effectively and efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity; and

WHEREAS, the collective input and guidance from all federal, State, local, and tribal homeland security partners has been, and will continue to be, vital to the development, effective implementation and utilization of a comprehensive NIMS; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary that all federal, State, local, and tribal emergency agencies and personnel coordinate their efforts to effectively and efficiently provide the highest levels of incident management; and

WHEREAS, to facilitate efficient and effective incident management it is critical that federal, State, local, and tribal organizations utilize standard terminology; standard organizational structures; uniform personnel qualification standards; uniform standards for planning, training, and exercising; comprehensive resource management; and designated incident facilities during emergencies or disasters; and

WHEREAS, the NIMS standardized procedures for managing personnel, communications, facilities, and resources will improve the State's ability to utilize federal funding to enhance local and State agency readiness, maintain first responder safety, and streamline incident management processes; and

WHEREAS, the Incident Command System components of NIMS are already an integral part of various incident management activities throughout the State, including all public safety and emergency response organizations training programs; and

WHEREAS, the National Commission of Terrorist Attacks (9-11 Commission) recommended adoption of a standardized Incident Command System.

NOW THEREFORE, Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the provisions of the Columbia State Code (2 Col. C.S. Section 7-1 et seq., as amended), I do hereby mandate the National Incident Management System be utilized for all incident management in the Great State of Columbia.

I further proclaim this to take effect immediately.

GIVEN under my hand and the Seal of the Governor, in Capital City, this twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord two thousand seven and of this State the two hundred and thirtieth.

Robert Van Deusen
Governor

4.21. State Mutual Aid System

Great State of Columbia
Governor's Office

PROCLAMATION

CREATING A STATE MUTUAL AID SYSTEM

OCTOBER 20, 2007

WHEREAS, The National Response Framework (NRF) is part of the National Strategy for Homeland Security that presents the guiding principles enabling all levels of domestic response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies. Building on the existing National Incident Management System (NIMS) as well as Incident Command System (ICS) standardization, the NRF's coordinating structures are always in effect for implementation at any level and at any time for local, State, and national emergency or disaster response.

WHEREAS, In Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD), the President directed the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and administer the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which would provide a consistent nationwide approach for federal, State, local, and tribal governments to work together more effectively and efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity; and

WHEREAS, the collective input and guidance from all federal, State, local, and tribal emergency management and homeland security partners has been, and will continue to be, vital to the development, effective implementation, and utilization of a comprehensive NIMS and to effective response to the needs of the citizens of Columbia; and

WHEREAS, the emergency officials of the State of Columbia have recommended the creation of a statewide mutual aid system in consonance with the national Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC); and

WHEREAS, the Great State of Columbia is a signatory to EMAC and it is prudent public policy to better organize both internal and external mutual aid capability.

NOW THEREFORE, Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the provisions of the Columbia State Code (2 Col. C.S. Section 7-1 et seq., as amended), I do hereby mandate that a State-Wide Mutual Aid System be established in consonance with the principles and doctrine of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact and that it shall be administered by the State of Columbia Division of Disaster and Emergency Services and the various county emergency management agencies. And, I do further mandate that these activities shall be carried out in conformance with the requirements of the National Incident Management System, including but not limited to resource typing and personnel credentialing.

I further proclaim this to take effect immediately.

GIVEN under my hand and the Seal of the Governor, in Capital City, this twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord two thousand seven and of this State the two hundred and thirtieth.

Robert Van Deusen
Governor

5.0 LIBERTY COUNTY DISASTER AND EMERGENCY SERVICE ORDINANCE 92-651

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Reference: The Columbia Disaster and Emergency Services Act, Section 15 and 16, which are incorporated by reference in this ordinance state to wit:

5.1. Local Emergency

A local emergency may be proclaimed by the governing body of the political subdivision or by an official so designated and authorized by ordinance or resolution adopted by such governing body.

Whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by an official, the local emergency shall not remain in effect for more than seven days unless it has been ratified by the governing body. The governing body shall review at least every 14 days the need for continuing the local emergency. Termination of local emergencies shall be proclaimed at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant.

When two or more political subdivisions have created an inter-jurisdictional entity or policy group to jointly administer and coordinate the emergency response and recovery activities of the participating jurisdictions, the official selected by members of said policy group shall have the authority to proclaim a local emergency

In periods of local emergency, political subdivisions have the full power to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans or agreements therefore.

State agencies may provide mutual aid, including personnel, equipment, and other available resources, to assist political subdivisions during a local emergency or in accordance with mutual aid agreements or at the direction of the Governor.

In an appropriately proclaimed State or local emergency, the cost of extraordinary services incurred by political subdivisions in executing mutual aid agreements shall constitute a legal charge against the State when approved by the Governor in accordance with orders and regulations promulgated as prescribed in this Ordinance. The Governor may delegate this power of approval.

During a local emergency, the governing body of a political subdivision or officials designated thereby may promulgate orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property, including orders or regulations imposing a curfew within designated boundaries where necessary to preserve the public order and safety. Such orders, regulations, amendments, and recessions thereof shall be in writing and shall be given widespread public notice.

5.2. Preservation of Local Government

The Legislature recognizes that, if this State or nation were attacked by an enemy of the United States, many areas in Columbia might be subjected to the effects of said enemy attack and some or all of these areas could be severely damaged. During such attacks and in the reconstruction period following such attacks, law and order must be preserved and, so far as possible, governmental services must be continued or restored. To help preserve law and order and to continue or restore local governmental services, it is essential that the local units of government continue to function.

5.2.1. Title
This Ordinance shall be referred to as the "Liberty County Disaster and Emergency Services Ordinance."

5.2.2. Definitions
Unless otherwise clearly required by the context, as used in this ordinance:

"Unavailable" means either that a vacancy in an office exists and there is no deputy authorized to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the office; or that the lawful incumbent of the office and the deputy are absent, deceased or otherwise unable to discharge the duties of the office.

"Emergency interim successor" means a person designated pursuant to the law, in the event the officer is unavailable, to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of said office until a successor is appointed or elected and qualified as may be provided by the constitution, statutes, charters, and ordinances, or until the lawful incumbent is able to resume office.

"Office" includes all county offices, the powers and duties of which are defined in the charter, laws, and regulations of Liberty County.

"Political subdivision" includes counties, cities, towns, townships, villages, districts, authorities, and other public corporations and entities whether organized and existing under charter or general laws of Liberty County.

5.2.3. Liberty County/Central City Disaster Emergency Policy Group
The Board of County Supervisors of Liberty County finds that the people of this county would be more effectively served by an inter-jurisdictional arrangement than by maintaining separate disaster agencies and services. In furtherance of this finding, there is hereby created by this ordinance and by an ordinance enacted by the City Council of Central City, the Liberty County/Central City Disaster Emergency Policy Group.

5.2.4. Delegated Authority
Authority is hereby delegated to the policy group for conducting all activities relating to the prevention of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from disaster emergencies, including, but not limited to, creation of a disaster and Emergency Services inter-jurisdictional entity as authorized by the Columbia Disaster and Emergency Services Act, to prepare a joint disaster emergency plan, mutual aid agreements, and such other activities as shall be necessary and appropriate for carrying out the intent of this ordinance. See Section 5.3, Attachment 1 of this ordinance.

5.2.5. Composition of Liberty County/Central City Policy Group
Each jurisdiction shall determine which agencies and personnel shall serve on the Liberty County/ Central City Disaster Emergency Policy Group and each jurisdiction is authorized to make such changes, deletions, or additions as may be appropriate and necessary from time to time.

Other political subdivisions may be admitted for inclusion in the inter-jurisdictional policy group when duly authorized by the governing body of the jurisdiction seeking admission and by the existing members of the policy group.

5.2.6. Executive head of the Liberty County/Central City Policy Group

The policy group itself shall choose its presiding officer from the members of the policy group.

The policy group on behalf of the respective jurisdictions shall prepare and distribute to all appropriate officials in writing a clear and complete statement of the emergency responsibilities of all local agencies and officials and set forth the disaster emergency chain of command. When a disaster emergency is occurring or is imminent the policy group shall issue a policy statement for the guidance of the departments and agencies of the respective jurisdictions.

5.2.7. Continuity of government

To assure continuity of government through legally constituted leadership, authority, and responsibility in offices of the government of Liberty County, pursuant to the Columbia "Emergency Interim Executive and Judicial Succession Act;" to provide for the effective operation of the Liberty County government during an emergency; and to facilitate the early resumption of functions temporarily suspended, it is declared to be necessary to provide for additional officers who can discharge the duties of the head of government and to provide for emergency interim succession to governmental offices of Liberty County in the event the incumbents thereof and their duly authorized deputies, assistants, or other subordinate officers unavailable to perform the duties and functions of such offices.

5.2.8. Emergency Interim Successors -Liberty County

Pursuant to the provisions of the Columbia Emergency Interim Successors Act, all department and agency heads of Liberty County and all school, fire, power, and drainage districts shall designate by title, if feasible, or by named person, emergency interim successors and specify their order of succession. Such designations shall be reviewed and revised as necessary to insure their current status. The officer will designate a sufficient number of persons so that there will be not less than three, nor more than seven deputies or emergency interim successors or any combination thereof at any time. If the event that any officer of any political subdivision (or his or her deputy) is unavailable, the powers of the office shall be exercised and duties shall be discharged by the designated emergency interim successors in the order specified. The emergency interim successor shall discharge the duties of the office to which he or she is designated until such time as the vacancy is filled; or until the officer or his deputy becomes available to discharge the duties of the office.

The chairmanship of the Board of County Supervisors shall devolve to the vice chairman and thereafter to the member or members in order of their succession to office. If two or more shall have the same seniority date, then lots shall be drawn by the highest ranking judicial officer available to determine the chairmanship.

The powers of the sheriff and other elective officers shall devolve to his or her chief deputy and thereafter to the person of the next highest rank. If more than one person shares the same rank, then succession shall be by seniority in entering on duty in the service of Liberty County. If two or more have equal entitlement to the office on the basis of these criteria, then the vacancy shall be filled by the Board of County Supervisors.

5.2.9. Formalities of Taking Office

At the time of their designation, emergency interim successors shall take such oath as may be required for them to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the office to which they are succeeding. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be required to comply with any other provisions of law relative to taking office as a prerequisite for assuming such temporary office.

5.2.10. Period in Which Authority May be Exercised

Officials authorized to act pursuant to this ordinance, are empowered to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of an office as herein authorized only after the disaster has created a vacancy in the office. The Board of County Supervisors by ordinance or resolution may at any time terminate the authority of said emergency interim successors or appoint different persons to serve in the appointive offices.

When the disaster or emergency which created a vacancy in an elective office abates and the office is still vacant, then a special election shall be held at the earliest time feasible to fill such vacant elective office.

The persons designated as emergency interim successors in appointive offices are authorized to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of an office until the vacancy no longer exists or until they are removed by the appropriate authority. All such emergency interim successors shall serve at the pleasure of the county supervisors and may be removed or replaced by the county supervisors with or without cause.

Any disputes concerning a question of fact arising under this ordinance with respect to an office, shall be adjudicated and resolved by the county supervisors.

5.2.11. Financing

It is the intent of the Board of County Supervisors and declared to be the policy of Liberty County that funds to meet disaster emergencies shall always be available.

A Disaster Contingency Fund is hereby established which shall receive monies appropriated therefore by the Board of County Supervisors and these monies shall not be expended for any purpose other than to cope with a disaster emergency.

It is the Board of County Supervisors' legislative intent that the first recourse shall be to funds which are regularly appropriated for county agencies. If the board finds that the demands for funds in coping with a particular disaster emergency exhaust or unreasonably reduce these appropriated funds, the board may make funds available from the Disaster Contingency Fund. If monies available from this fund are inadequate and if the board finds that other sources of money to cope with the disaster are not available or are insufficient, the board may transfer and expend monies appropriated for other purposes or borrow for a term not to exceed two years from any private or public source.

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to limit the board's authority to apply for, receive, administer, and expend grants, gifts, or payments in furtherance of disaster prevention, preparedness, response or recovery.

5.2.12. Emergency Purchasing

When an official disaster emergency has been declared in Liberty County, the laws, regulations, and procedures relating to the purchase or procurement of goods, equipment or services may be waived.

Department and agency heads and incident commanders shall be authorized to purchase or procure goods, equipment, and services as required to respond to the emergency up to a limit of $20,000. Such authority shall exist so long as the declared emergency exists. For any purchase or procurement above $20,000 the approval of the chairman of the Board of County Supervisors or the chief administrative officer shall be required.

Individuals purchasing or procuring goods and services pursuant to this section shall maintain a record of said transactions and execute such forms as may be prescribed by the Liberty County Finance Office.

5.2.13. Effective date

This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

5.3. Attachment 1: National Incident Management System (NIMS) Resolution

5.3.1. Liberty County, Columbia Adoption of the National Incident Management System

WHEREAS, The National Response Framework (NRF) is part of the National Strategy for Homeland Security that presents the guiding principles enabling all levels of domestic response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies. Building on the existing NIMS as well as Incident Command System (ICS) standardization, the NRF's coordinating structures are always in effect for implementation at any level and at any time for local, State, and national emergency or disaster response.

WHEREAS, Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) Management of Domestic Incidents, the President directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer NIMS. On March 1, 2004, the Secretary issued the NIMS to provide a comprehensive national approach to incident management, applicable to all jurisdictional levels across functional disciplines; and

WHEREAS, The NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, State, tribal, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity; and

WHEREAS, The NIMS establishes standard incident management processes, protocols, and procedures so that all responders can work together more effectively; and

WHEREAS, The federal National Integration Center (NIC) Incident Management Systems Integration (IMSI) Division was established to oversee all aspects of NIMS, including the development of NIMS related standards and guidelines and support to guidance for incident management and responder organizations as they implement the system. The center will validate compliance with the NIMS and NRF responsibilities, standards, and requirements; and

WHEREAS, The overwhelming majority of emergency incidents is handled on a daily basis by a single jurisdiction at the local government level and may involve multiple jurisdictions, functional agencies, and emergency responder disciplines. These instances require effective and efficient coordination across the spectrum of organizations and activities; and

WHEREAS, The NIMS is based on an appropriate balance of flexibility and standardization in order to provide a framework for interoperability and compatibility during incident operations; and

WHEREAS, The NIMS provides a consistent, flexible, and adjustable national framework within which government and private entities at all levels can work together to manage domestic incidents, regardless of their cause, size, location, or complexity. This flexibility applies across all phases of incident management: prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LIBERTY COUNTY, COLUMBIA SUPERVISORS that:

SECTION 1: The County Supervisors hereby recognize the NIMS and adopts NIMS principles and policies.

SECTION 2: The County Supervisors direct the Liberty County Office of Emergency Management to establish a NIMS baseline by determining which NIMS requirements have already been met.

SECTION 3: The County Supervisors direct the Liberty County Office of Emergency Management to establish a time frame and develop a strategy for full county NIMS implementation.

SECTION 4: The County Supervisors direct all county departments, agencies, organizations, to institutionalize the use of the Incident Command System.

SECTION 5: This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS _____ DAY OF _____.

(Corporate Seal) LIBERTY COUNTY BY ITS COMMISSION

_____
Presiding Officer

ATTEST:

_____
County Clerk

County Attorney's Office
Approved as to form and legal sufficiency
By: _____
Date: _____

Section 6.0

6.0 CENTRAL CITY DISASTER AND EMERGENCY SERVICE ORDINANCE 92-468

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Reference: The Columbia Disaster and Emergency Services Act, Section 15 and 16, which are incorporated herein by reference state to wit:

6.1. Local Emergency

A local emergency may be proclaimed by the governing body of the political subdivision or by an official so designated and authorized by ordinance or resolution adopted by such governing body.

Whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by an official, the local emergency shall not remain in effect for more than seven days unless it has been ratified by the governing body. The governing body shall review at least every 14 days the need for continuing the local emergency. Termination of such local emergencies shall be proclaimed at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant.

When two or more political subdivisions have created an inter-jurisdictional entity or policy group to jointly administer and coordinate the emergency response and recovery activities of the participating jurisdictions, the official selected by members of said policy group shall have the authority to proclaim a local emergency.

In periods of local emergency, political subdivisions have the full power to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans or agreements therefore.

State agencies may provide mutual aid, including personnel, equipment, and other available resources, to assist political subdivisions during a local emergency or in accordance with mutual aid agreements or at the direction of the Governor.

In an appropriately proclaimed State or local emergency, the cost of extraordinary services incurred by political subdivisions in executing mutual aid agreements shall constitute a legal charge against the State when approved by the Governor in accordance with orders and regulations promulgated as prescribed in this Ordinance. The Governor may delegate this power of approval.

During a local emergency, the governing body of a political subdivision or officials designated thereby may promulgate orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property, including orders or regulations imposing a curfew within designated boundaries where necessary to preserve the public order and safety. Such orders, regulations, amendments, and recessions thereof shall be in writing and shall be given widespread public notice.

6.2. Preservation of Local Government

The Legislature recognizes that, if this State or nation were attacked by an enemy of the United States, many areas in Columbia might be subjected to the effects of said enemy attack and some or all of these areas could be severely damaged. During such attacks and in the reconstruction period following such attacks, law and order must be preserved and, so far as possible, governmental services must be continued or restored. To help preserve law and order and to continue or restore local governmental services, it is essential that the local units of government continue to function.

6.2.1. Title
This Ordinance shall be referred to as the "Central City Disaster and Emergency Service Ordinance."

6.2.2. Definitions
Unless otherwise clearly required by the context, as used in this ordinance:

"Unavailable" means either that a vacancy in an office exists, and there is no deputy authorized to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the office; or that the lawful incumbent of the office and the deputy are absent, deceased or otherwise unable to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the office.

"Emergency interim successor" means a person designated in the event an officer is unavailable, to discharge the duties of an office until a successor is appointed or elected and qualified as provided by the constitution, statutes, charters, and ordinances or until the lawful incumbent is able to resume the duties of the office.

"Office" includes all Central City offices, the powers and duties of which are defined in the charter, laws, and regulations of Central City.

6.2.3. Liberty County/Central City Disaster Emergency Policy Group
The mayor and city council of Central City find that the people of this city would be more effectively served by an inter-jurisdictional arrangement with Liberty County than by maintaining separate disaster agencies and services. In furtherance of this finding, there is hereby created by this ordinance, and by a similar ordinance which has been enacted by the Board of County Supervisors of Liberty County, the Liberty County/Central City Disaster Emergency Policy Group.

6.2.4. Delegated Authority
Authority is hereby delegated to the Liberty County/Central City Disaster Emergency Policy Group for conducting all activities relating to the prevention of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from disaster emergencies, including, but not limited to the creation of a disaster and emergency services inter-jurisdictional entity as authorized by the Columbia Disaster and Emergency Services Act, the preparation of a joint disaster emergency plan and mutual aid agreements, and such other activities as shall be necessary and appropriate for carrying out the intent of this ordinance. See Section 6.3, Attachment 1 of this ordinance.

6.2.5. Composition of Liberty County/Central City Policy Group
Each jurisdiction shall determine which agencies and personnel shall serve on the Liberty County/ Central City Disaster Emergency Policy Group and each jurisdiction is authorized to make such changes, deletions, or additions as may be appropriate and necessary on an intermittent basis.

Other political subdivisions may be admitted for inclusion in the inter-jurisdictional disaster emergency policy group when duly authorized by the governing body of the jurisdiction seeking admission and by the existing members of the policy group.

6.2.6. Executive Head of the Liberty County/Central City Disaster Emergency Policy Group
The policy group itself shall choose its presiding officer from the members of the policy group.

The policy group, on behalf of the respective jurisdictions, shall prepare and distribute to all appropriate officials in writing a clear and complete statement of the emergency responsibilities of all local agencies and officials. This statement shall set forth the disaster emergency chain of command within the policy group. When a disaster is occurring or is imminent, the policy group shall issue a policy statement for the guidance of the departments and agencies of the respective jurisdictions.

6.2.7. Continuity of Government

To assure continuity of government through legally constituted leadership, authority, and responsibility in offices of the Central City government, pursuant to the Columbia "Emergency Interim Executive and Judicial Succession Act;" to provide for the effective operation of the Central City government during an emergency; and to facilitate the early resumption of functions temporarily suspended, it is found and declared to be necessary to provide for additional officers who can exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the head of government and to provide for emergency interim succession to governmental offices of Central City in the event the incumbents thereof and their duly authorized deputies, assistants, or other subordinate officers are unavailable to perform the duties and functions of such offices.

6.2.8. Emergency Interim Successors -Central City

Pursuant to the provisions of the Columbia "Emergency Interim Successors Act," all department and agency heads of Central City and all school, fire, power, and drainage districts shall designate by title, if feasible, or by named person, emergency interim successors and specify their order of succession. Such designations shall be reviewed and revised as necessary to insure their current status. The officer will designate a sufficient number of persons so that there will be not less than three, nor more than seven deputies or emergency interim successors or any combination thereof at any time. In the event that any officer of any political subdivision (or his or her deputy) is unavailable, the duties shall be discharged by the designated emergency interim successors in the order specified. The emergency interim successor shall discharge the duties of the office to which he or she is designated until such time as the vacancy is filled; or until the officer or his deputy becomes available to discharge the duties of the office.

The office of mayor shall devolve to the vice mayor and thereafter to the member or members of the city council in order of their succession to office. If two or more shall have the same seniority date, then lots shall be drawn by the highest ranking judicial officer available to fill the office of mayor on a temporary basis.

The powers of other elective officers shall devolve to their chief deputy and thereafter to other persons on the basis of rank. If more than one person shares the same rank, then succession shall be by seniority in entering on duty in the service of Central City. If two or more have equal entitlement to the office on the basis of these criteria, then the vacancy shall be filled by the city council.

6.2.9. Formalities of Taking Office

At the time of their designation, emergency interim successors shall take such oath as may be required for them to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the office to which they are succeeding. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be required to comply with any other provisions of law relative to taking office as a prerequisite for assuming such temporary office.

6.2.10. Period in Which Authority May Be Exercised

Officials authorized to act pursuant to this ordinance, are empowered to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of an office as herein authorized only after the disaster has created the vacancy of the office. Emergency interim successors in non-elective offices shall serve at the pleasure of the mayor and may be removed or replaced by the mayor with or without cause.

When the disaster or emergency which created the vacancy abates and an elective office is still vacant, then a special election shall be held at the earliest time feasible to fill such vacant elective office.

The persons designated as emergency interim successors are authorized to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of an office in accordance with this ordinance until such time as they are removed by appropriate authority.

Any disputes concerning a question of fact arising under this ordinance with respect to an office, shall be adjudicated and resolved by the city council.

6.2.11. Financing

It is the intent of the city council and declared to be the policy of Central City that funds to meet disaster emergencies shall always be available.

A Disaster Contingency Fund is hereby established which shall receive monies appropriated therefore by the city council and these monies shall not be expended for any purpose other than to cope with a disaster emergency.

It is the city council's legislative intent that the first recourse shall be to funds which are regularly appropriated for city agencies. If the mayor finds that the demands for funds in coping with a particular disaster emergency exhaust or unreasonably reduce these appropriated funds, the mayor may make funds available from the Disaster Contingency Fund. If monies available from this fund are inadequate, and if the mayor finds that other sources of money to cope with the disaster are not available or are insufficient, the mayor may transfer and expend monies appropriated for other purposes or borrow for a term not to exceed two years from any private or public source.

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to limit the mayor's authority to apply for, receive, administer, and expend grants, gifts, or payments in furtherance of disaster prevention, preparedness, response or recovery.

6.2.12. Emergency Purchasing

When an official disaster emergency has been declared in Central City, the laws, regulations, and procedures relating to the purchase or procurement of goods, equipment or services may be waived if said expenditures are necessary for coping with the emergency.

Department and agency heads and incident commanders shall be authorized to purchase or procure goods, equipment, and services as required to respond to the emergency up to a limit of $20,000.

Such authority shall exist so long as the declared emergency condition exists. For any purchase or procurement above $20,000 the approval of the mayor or the city manager shall be required.

Individuals purchasing or procuring goods and services pursuant to this section shall maintain a record of said transaction and execute such forms as may be prescribed by the Central City Finance Office.

6.2.13. Effective Date
This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

6.3. Attachment 1: National Incident Management System (NIMS) Resolution

6.3.1. Central City, Columbia adoption of the National Incident Management System
WHEREAS, The National Response Framework (NRF) is part of the National Strategy for Homeland Security that presents the guiding principles enabling all levels of domestic response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies. Building on the existing NIMS as well as Incident Command System (ICS) standardization, the NRF's coordinating structures are always in effect for implementation at any level and at any time for local, State, and national emergency or disaster response.

WHEREAS, Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD), Management of Domestic Incidents, the President directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer NIMS. On March 1, 2004, the Secretary issued the NIMS to provide a comprehensive national approach to incident management, applicable to all jurisdictional levels across functional disciplines; and

WHEREAS, The NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, State, tribal, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity; and

WHEREAS, The NIMS establishes standard incident management processes, protocols, and procedures so that all responders can work together more effectively; and

WHEREAS, The federal National Integration Center (NIC) Incident Management Systems Integration (IMSI) Division was established to oversee all aspects of NIMS, including the development of NIMS-related standards and guidelines and support to guidance for incident management and responder organizations as they implement the system. The center will validate compliance with the NIMS and NRF responsibilities, standards and requirements; and

WHEREAS, The overwhelming majority of emergency incidents is handled on a daily basis by a single jurisdiction at the local government level and may involve multiple jurisdictions, functional agencies, and emergency responder disciplines. These instances require effective and efficient coordination across the spectrum of organizations and activities; and

WHEREAS, The NIMS is based on an appropriate balance of flexibility and standardization in order to provide a framework for interoperability and compatibility during incident operations; and

WHEREAS, The NIMS provides a consistent, flexible, and adjustable national framework within which government and private entities at all levels can work together to manage domestic incidents, regardless of their cause, size, location, or complexity. This flexibility applies across all phases of incident management: prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CENTRAL CITY, COLUMBIA COUNCIL that:

SECTION 1: The City Council hereby recognizes the NIMS and adopts NIMS principles and policies.

SECTION 2: The City Council directs the Central City Office of Emergency Management to establish a NIMS baseline by determining which NIMS requirements has already been met.

SECTION 3: The City Council directs the City Office of Emergency Management to establish a time frame and develop a strategy for full Central City NIMS implementation.

SECTION 4: The City Council directs all city departments, agencies, organizations, to institutionalize the use of the Incident Command System.

SECTION 5: This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS _____ DAY OF _____.

(Corporate Seal) CENTRAL CITY BY ITS COMMISSION

_____

Presiding Officer

ATTEST:

_____

County Clerk

County Attorney's Office
Approved as to form and legal sufficiency
By: _____
Date: _____

Section 7.0

7.0 CENTRAL CITY/LIBERTY COUNTY DECLARATION OF DISASTER/EMERGENCY

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7.1. Liberty County/Central City Declaration of Disaster/Emergency Sequence Checklist

Table 33. Liberty County/Central City Declaration of Disaster/Emergency Sequence Checklist

Action	Description	Completed
1	Occurrence of emergency/disaster event has been confirmed	
2	City/County Emergency Management Plan (EMP) has been implemented	
3	City/County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has been activated	
4	Event is significant. Mayor/Chairman declares "LOCAL EMERGENCY/DISASTER" in accordance with CESA 10.2.4 • City/County Attorney review and approve as to form • City/County Clerk review and attest • Liberty County Office of Emergency Management notified	
5	Declaration of "LOCAL EMERGENCY/DISASTER" presented to City Council within 48 hours from time of proclamation	
6	City Manager conducts public/media notification	
7	City resources have been overwhelmed (or expected to be)	
8	Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) has been performed and reveals: • Damages to uninsured public property are equal to or exceed $2.50 per capita population (i.e., 302,412 X $2.50 = $756,030) • Other catastrophic event with significant damage and/or loss of life	
9	Mayor/Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors issues proclamation requesting Governor to declare "STATE OF EMERGENCY/DISASTER" to acquire State and/or federal assistance City/County Attorney review and approve as to form City/County Clerk review and attest Fax/forward to Governor via Columbia Division of Emergency Management (DEM) within 48 hours. Request shall include: • Copy of "LOCAL EMERGENCY/DISASTER" declaration • Copy of PDA report	

Note: Action items 1-9 may occur sequentially or concurrently based upon the size and complexity of the event.

7.2. Liberty County/Central City Joint Emergency Services Agreement

7.2.1. Resolution

WHEREAS Liberty County and Central City have by ordinance established similar programs of disaster prevention and preparedness including the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery phases of emergency management; and

WHEREAS the county and city find that vulnerability to many potential hazards is shared by the people of Central City and Liberty County; and

WHEREAS, the county and city further find that the common goals of emergency management can best be achieved through an organization which shares the combined resources of the county and city; and

WHEREAS, The National Response Framework (NRF) is part of the National Strategy for Homeland Security that presents the guiding principles enabling all levels of domestic response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies. Building on the existing National Incident Management System (NIMS) as well as Incident Command System (ICS) standardization, the NRF's coordinating structures are always in effect for implementation at any level and at any time for local, State, and national emergency or disaster response.

WHEREAS, Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs) require that all State emergency services functions will be accomplished in accordance with NIMS. HSPD requires all federal, State, local, and tribal agencies and jurisdictions to adopt NIMS and use it in their individual domestic incident management, emergency prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities, as well as in support of all actions taken to assist local entities; and

WHEREAS, the contemplated action is specifically authorized by State law and ordinance enacted by the Liberty County Board of County Supervisors and City Council of Central City;

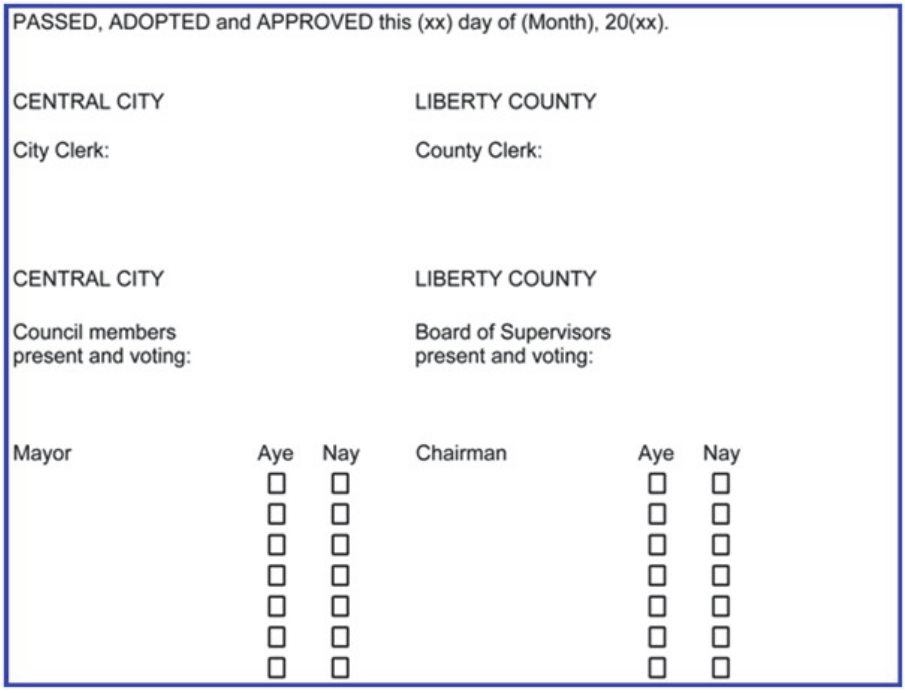
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that there is hereby established a joint emergency management organization to be know as the Liberty County/Central City Policy Group which shall consist of appropriate officers and employees of the county and the city as designated in a joint emergency plan or as determined by the governing bodies of both jurisdictions, together with representatives of such volunteer groups as may be desirable and appropriate; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the chairman of the Liberty County Board of County Supervisors and the mayor of Central City mutually appoint an emergency management coordinator to coordinate all aspects of the county/city program of emergency management including the preparation and maintenance of a joint EMP for Liberty County and Central City; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Liberty County will use NIMS to manage domestic incidents within the county in all phases of emergency management.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Liberty County and Central City welcome the inclusion of other municipalities or other political subdivisions which may want to participate in this multi-jurisdictional/multi-agency emergency management operating entity.

Liberty County/Central City Joint Emergency Services Agreement


PASSED, ADOPTED and APPROVED this (xx) day of (Month), 20(xx).

CENTRAL CITY

City Clerk:

LIBERTY COUNTY

County Clerk:

CENTRAL CITY

Council members present and voting:

LIBERTY COUNTY

Board of Supervisors present and voting:

Mayor	Aye	Nay	Chairman	Aye	Nay
	☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐

Figure 33. Resolution/Proclamation Passed, Adopted, and Approved Signature Form

7.3. Liberty County/Central City Joint Activation of Emergency Management Plan

7.3.1. Resolution

WHEREAS, the City Council of the Central City and the Liberty Board of Supervisors of Liberty County have been informed that (Describe Emergency) within said city and county; and

WHEREAS such (Describe Emergency) represents a disaster emergency and is a substantial and imminent peril to said city and county and to the residents thereof and the property therein; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of Central City and Board of Supervisors of Liberty County hereby find that it will be necessary to take appropriate action to protect the public peace, health, and safety and to preserve the lives and property of its residents; and

WHEREAS, in light of the exigencies of this disaster emergency, said City Council further finds that it will be necessary to take such action without regard to the formalities which are prescribed by law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND DECLARED by Central City and Liberty County that a state of emergency exists as of time a.m., (day of week), (month and date), (year), within said city; and

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the coordinator of emergency operations of said joint powers agreement be, and he hereby is, authorized, empowered, and directed to activate joint powers EMP, and he is further authorized, empowered, and directed to undertake such emergency management operations and to take such other and further actions as may be necessary or appropriate in order to respond to such emergency and to implement the provisions of said plan.

Liberty County/Central City Joint Activation of Emergency Management Plan

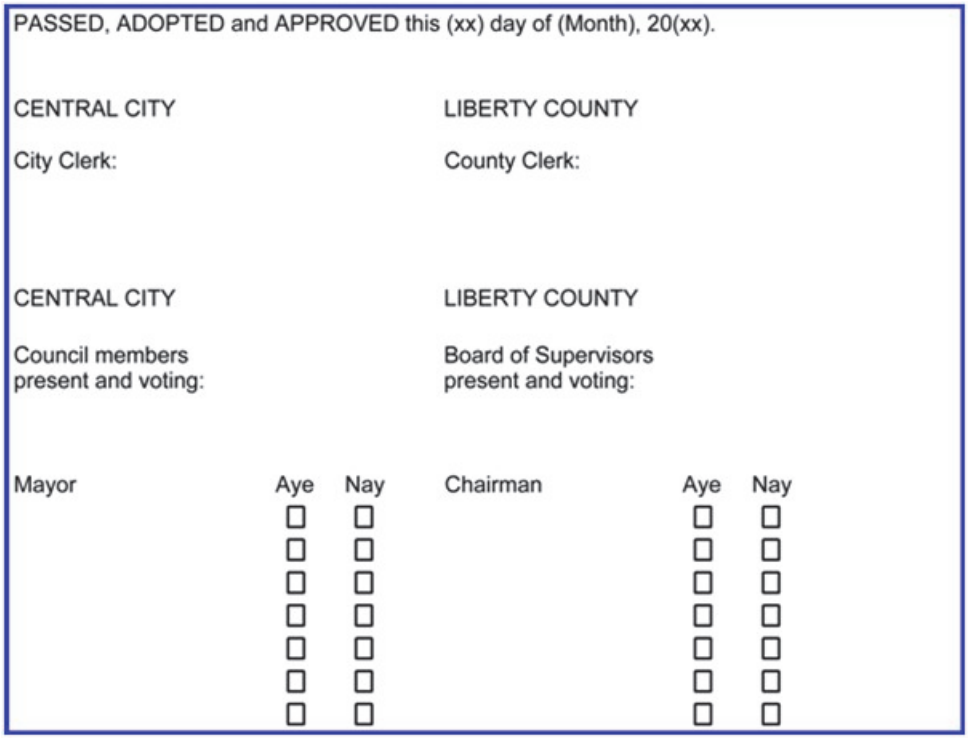


Figure 34. Resolution/Proclamation Passed, Adopted, and Approved Signature Form

7.4. Liberty County/Central City Joint Disaster Emergency Ordering Prohibitions

7.4.1. Proclamation

WHEREAS, it appears that a disaster, as defined in the Columbia Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Title 2, Section 4), exists requiring emergency operations within Central City and/or Liberty County; and

WHEREAS, said disaster represents a threat to the safety and welfare of the citizens of Central City and/or Liberty as well as a threat to their property within the County; and

WHEREAS, the existence of this disaster threatens the ability of public safety authorities to maintain public order or afford adequate protection for lives or property.

NOW, THEREFORE, by this Proclamation, a State of Disaster Emergency is hereby declared as of "TIME OF DAY" on this "DAY OF MONTH" day of "MONTH", "YEAR".

Pursuant to the proclaimed State of Disaster Emergency, the restrictions designated below are hereby imposed, subject to any parameters specifically indicated:

1. The prohibition or regulation of the possession off one's own premises of explosive, firearms, ammunition, or dangerous weapons of any kind, and the prohibition of the purchase, sale, transfer or other disposition thereof.
2. The prohibition or regulation of the buying or selling of intoxicating beverages of any kind, and the prohibition of their consumption off one's own premises.
3. The prohibition or regulation of the sale of gasoline (except when directly introduced into a motor vehicle), kerosene, naphtha, or any other explosive or inflammable fluids or substances.
4. The prohibition or regulation of pedestrian or motor vehicle travel or presence upon any public street, highway, alley or roadway or upon any other public property, including the proclamation of a curfew.

Liberty County/Central City Joint Disaster Emergency Ordering Prohibitions

PASSED, ADOPTED and APPROVED this (xx) day of (Month), 20(xx).

CENTRAL CITY	LIBERTY COUNTY
City Clerk:	County Clerk:
CENTRAL CITY	LIBERTY COUNTY
Council members present and voting:	Board of Supervisors present and voting:

Mayor	Aye	Nay	Chairman	Aye	Nay
	☐	☐		☐	☐
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Figure 35. Resolution/Proclamation Passed, Adopted, and Approved Signature Form

7.5. Liberty County/Central City Joint Mandatory Evacuation Order

7.5.1. Proclamation

WHEREAS, the mayor of Central City and the chairman of the Liberty County Board of Supervisors have proclaimed that a state of emergency exists and hereby finds that the situation that is created by such emergency is of such severity and magnitude to constitute an imminent peril to life in the area which is described as follows, to-wit:

I, (mayor), as the mayor of Central City and I (chairman), as the chairman of the Liberty County Board of County Supervisors DO HEREBY PROCLAIM that the said described area shall be, and the same is hereby ORDERED to be, evacuated according to the evacuation and orders that are set forth in or promulgated pursuant to the EMP of said city/county and that this order shall remain in effect until order of the City Council of said city and the Board of County Supervisors of said county.

Liberty County/Central City Joint Mandatory Evacuation Order

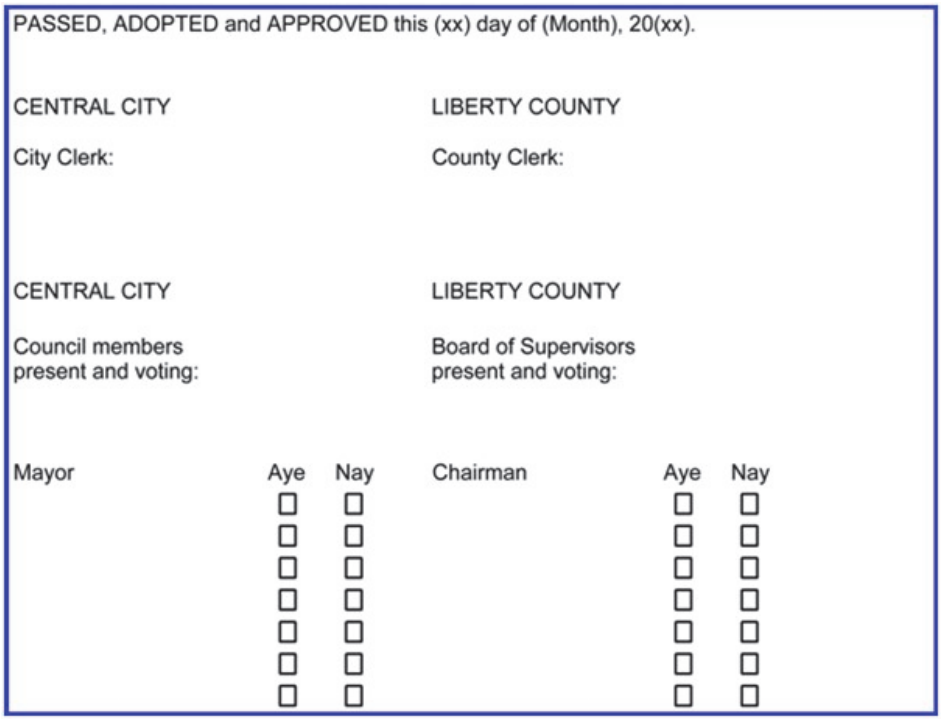


Figure 36. Resolution/Proclamation Passed, Adopted, and Approved Signature Form

7.6. Liberty County/Central City Joint Request to Governor of the State of Columbia to Proclaim a State of Emergency Therein and Obtain the Assistance of the State and Federal Governments

7.6.1. Resolution

WHEREAS, Central City and Liberty County have declared that a State of Disaster Emergency exists within the city/county; and

WHEREAS, the situation is deemed by city/county of such severity and magnitude that substantial and imminent peril to life and property exists within the city; and

WHEREAS, Central City/Liberty County have or will have expended all of its available resources and the resources that are available to it under its reciprocal aid agreements; and

WHEREAS, Central City/Liberty County further find that even with the expenditure of all of such resources, said city/county will be unable to cope with such disaster emergency.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the mayor of Central City and the chairman of the Liberty County Board of Supervisors that the Governor of the State of Columbia be, and he hereby is, requested to proclaim that said city/county are in a state of emergency, to provide to said city/county with the support of said State and to request federal government assistance for said city/county.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the mayor of Central City and the chairman of the Liberty County Board of Supervisors be, and hereby are, authorized, empowered, and directed forthwith to forward certified copies of this resolution to the Governor of the State of Columbia.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Central City, city manager, and Liberty County, county manager, are hereby designated as the authorized representatives of said city and county for the purpose of the receipt, processing, and coordination of all inquiries and requirements that are necessary in order to obtain State and federal assistance to enable said city and county to respond and recover from the aforementioned emergency and to repair and restore those public properties damaged or lost as a result thereof.

Liberty County/Central City Joint Request to Governor of the State of Columbia to Proclaim a State of Emergency Therein and Obtain the Assistance of the State and Federal Governments

PASSED, ADOPTED and APPROVED this (xx) day of (Month), 20(xx).

CENTRAL CITY			LIBERTY COUNTY		
City Clerk:			County Clerk:		
CENTRAL CITY			LIBERTY COUNTY		
Council members present and voting:			Board of Supervisors present and voting:		
Mayor	Aye	Nay	Chairman	Aye	Nay
	☐	☐		☐	☐
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Figure 37. Resolution/Proclamation Passed, Adopted, and Approved Signature Form

7.7. Liberty County/Central City Joint Termination of Disaster Emergency

7.7.1. Resolution

WHEREAS, Central City and Liberty County are political subdivisions of the State of Columbia; and

WHEREAS, the Central City Council and the Liberty County Board of Supervisors found that on [Date] due to [DISASTER];

[DESCRIPTION and/or FEDERAL DISASTER NO.], a condition of extreme peril to life, health, safety, and welfare of persons and property occurred within the Liberty County; and

WHEREAS, the effects of the [DISASTER] have subsided, Central City and Liberty County are now able to cope with the existing conditions; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Central City Council and the Liberty County Board of Supervisors, do hereby resolve that within Liberty County, the state of emergency that existed during the period [inclusive DATES], due to the conditions of [DISASTER], shall cease to exist on [DATE].

Liberty County/Central City Joint Termination of Disaster Emergency

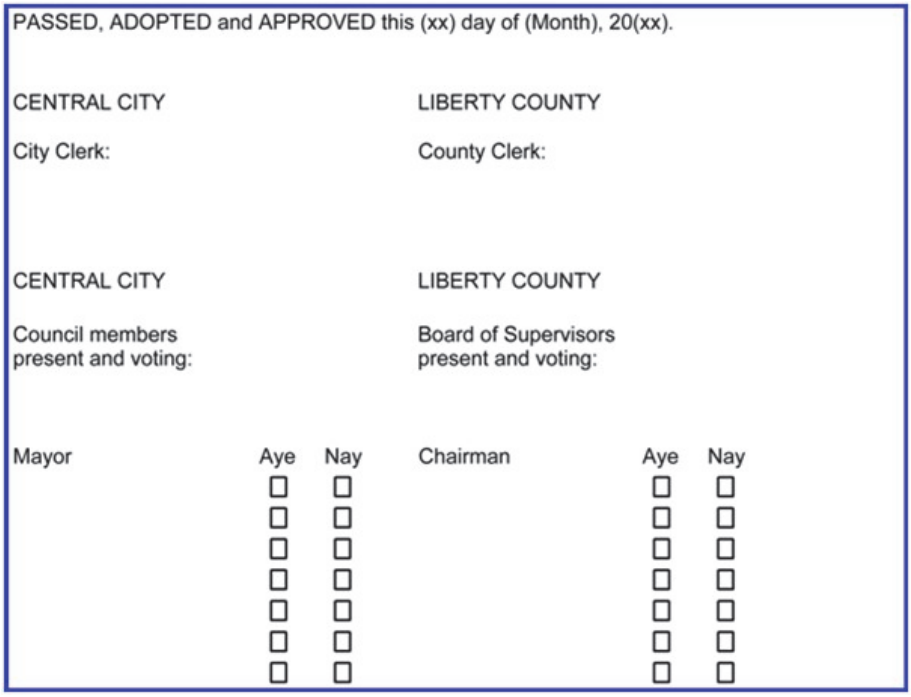


Figure 38. Resolution/Proclamation Passed, Adopted, and Approved Signature Form

7.8. Liberty County/Central City, Columbia Adoption of the National Incident Management System

7.8.1. Resolution

WHEREAS, The NRF is part of the National Strategy for Homeland Security that presents the guiding principles enabling all levels of domestic response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies. Building on the existing NIMS as well as ICS standardization, the NRF's coordinating structures are always in effect for implementation at any level and at any time for local, State, and national emergency or disaster response.

WHEREAS, HSPD, Management of Domestic Incidents, the President directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer a NIMS. On March 1, 2004, the Secretary issued the NIMS to provide a comprehensive national approach to incident management, applicable to all jurisdictional levels across functional disciplines; and

WHEREAS, The NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, State, tribal, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity; and

WHEREAS, The NIMS establishes standard incident management processes, protocols, and procedures so that all responders can work together more effectively; and

WHEREAS, The federal NIMS Integration Center was established to oversee all aspects of NIMS, including the development of NIMS-related standards and guidelines and support to guidance for incident management and responder organizations as they implement the system. The center will validate compliance with the NIMS and NRF responsibilities, standards, and requirements; and

WHEREAS, The overwhelming majority of emergency incidents are handled on a daily basis by a single jurisdiction at the local government level and may involve multiple jurisdictions, functional agencies, and emergency responder disciplines. These instances require effective and efficient coordination across the spectrum of organizations and activities; and

WHEREAS, The NIMS is based on an appropriate balance of flexibility and standardization in order to provide a framework for interoperability and compatibility during incident operations; and

WHEREAS, The NIMS provides a consistent, flexible, and adjustable national framework within which government and private entities at all levels can work together to manage domestic incidents, regardless of their cause, size, location, or complexity. This flexibility applies across all phases of incident management: prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CENTRAL CITY COUNCIL AND THE LIBERTY COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COLUMBIA that:

SECTION 1: The Central City Council and the Liberty County Board of Supervisors hereby recognize the NIMS and adopts NIMS principles and policies.

SECTION 2: The Central City Council and the Liberty County Board of Supervisors direct the Liberty County Office of Emergency Management to establish a NIMS baseline by determining which NIMS requirements have already been met.

SECTION 3: The Central City Council and the Liberty County Board of Supervisors direct the Liberty County Office of Emergency Management to establish a time frame and develop a strategy for full county NIMS implementation.

SECTION 4: The Central City Council and the Liberty County Board of Supervisors direct all city and county departments, agencies, organizations, to institutionalize the use of the Incident Command System (ICS).

SECTION 5: This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

Liberty County/Central City, Columbia Adoption of the National Incident Management System

PASSED, ADOPTED and APPROVED this (xx) day of (Month), 20(xx).

CENTRAL CITY			LIBERTY COUNTY		
City Clerk:			County Clerk:		
CENTRAL CITY			LIBERTY COUNTY		
Council members present and voting:			Board of Supervisors present and voting:		
Mayor	Aye	Nay	Chairman	Aye	Nay
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Figure 39. Resolution/Proclamation Passed, Adopted, and Approved Signature Form

Section 8.0

8.0 LIBERTY COUNTY BASIC EMERGENCY PLAN

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8.1. Purpose

8.1.1. Statement

The purpose of the Liberty County Emergency Operations Plan is to develop a comprehensive emergency management program that establishes a systematic, coordinated, and effective delivery of emergency services to respond to and mitigate the effects of an emergency, preserve life and minimize damage, respond during emergencies, provide necessary assistance, and establish a recovery system in order to return the community to a normal state of affairs.

8.1.2. Plan

This plan, along with all references, appendices, and annexes, attempts to define who does what when, where, and how, in order to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of natural and technological disasters.

8.2. Situation and Assumptions

8.2.1. Situation

Liberty County is vulnerable to many hazards, each with varying degrees of likelihood, all of which have the potential for disrupting the community, causing damage, and creating casualties. As described in the Liberty County Hazard Vulnerability Assessment, these may be natural or technological/industrial (man-made) events. The former category includes, but is not limited to, meteorological (e.g., hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, forest fires, earthquakes) and agricultural events, as well as naturally-occurring illnesses (e.g., food-borne diseases, pandemic influenza). The County has considered the threat of terrorism-related Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Explosive (CBRNE) incidents, in addition to other disasters that could develop from a hazardous materials spill, nuclear power plant accident, major transportation accident, civil disorder, etc.

8.2.2. Assumptions

Liberty County will be exposed to the hazards noted above as well as to others that may develop in the future. The extent of casualties and damage will depend upon factors such as whether the event was anticipated, the amount of warning time, the time of the occurrence, the severity of the impact, weather conditions, population density, the type of infrastructure affected/compromised, and the potential triggering of secondary events.

The preservation of life shall have priority over the preservation of property and the environment. The safety of citizens and personnel from county departments, supporting agencies, and volunteers will be a primary concern. High risks to personnel may be incurred to protect salvageable lives. Minor to moderate risks to personnel may be incurred to protect salvageable property or prevent major impact to the environment. No risks to personnel will be incurred to protect non-salvageable lives or property.

Local government officials recognize their responsibilities with regard to public safety and well being. These same government officials will assume their normal responsibilities in the implementation of the emergency management plan or in other assigned or required duties.

Consistent with the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) and the executive order of the governor of the State of Columbia, the National Incident Management System (NIMS) is integrated into this plan, and use of the Incident Command System (ICS) is a basic tenet of the emergency management process. All county agencies will implement a unified ICS structure, as stipulated in the NIMS for on scene activities, during response, recovery, and mitigation operations.

Liberty County and the municipalities and agencies within the county will endeavor to have sufficient capability to operate for at least 72 hours without external aid and will recommend that all citizens have at least a 96 hour capability.

8.3. Concept of Operations

8.3.1. General

It is the responsibility of the Liberty County government to undertake comprehensive emergency management in order to protect life and property from the effects of hazardous events. Local government has the primary responsibility for emergency activities. When the emergency exceeds the local government's capability, supplemented by normal mutual aid, to respond and recover, assistance will be requested from the State government. This aid will be supplied by State resources or out of State mutual aid through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. The federal government will provide assistance to the State when appropriate and requested by the governor or directed by the President.

This plan is based upon the concept that all local resources will be committed or potentially committed to the emergency before outside aid will respond. It is also based on the philosophy that emergency functions for the various groups involved in emergency management will parallel their normal, day-to-day functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and resources will be employed in both cases. However, there may be cases where personnel will have to work outside of their normal function.

Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operation may be suspended or reduced for the duration of the emergency as directed by upper management. This will require addressing those activities with a constitutional mandate. The efforts that would normally be required for those functions will be redirected to accomplish the emergency task by the agency concerned.

A comprehensive emergency management plan is concerned with all types of hazardous situations that may develop in Liberty County; it is more than an operations plan in that it accounts for activities prior to, during, and after emergency operations.

8.3.2. Phases of Management

Mitigation: Mitigation activities are those that eliminate or reduce the probability of a disaster occurrence. They also include those long-term activities that lessen the undesirable effects of unavoidable hazards.

Preparedness: Preparedness activities develop the response capabilities needed if an emergency should arise. Planning and training are among the activities conducted under this phase.

Response: Response is the actual provision of emergency services during a crisis. These activities help to reduce casualties and damage and speed recovery. Response activities include warning, evacuation, rescue, and other similar operations.

Recovery: Recovery is both a short-term and long-term process. Short-term operations restore vital services to the community and provide for the basic needs of the public. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal, or improved, state of affairs. The recovery period is also an opportune time to institute mitigation measures, particularly those related to the recent emergency. Examples of recovery actions would be provision of temporary housing and food, restoration of vital government services, and reconstruction of damaged areas.

Conceptually, pre-disaster intelligence can be used to prevent or prepare for the occurrence of a threat to public safety or order. Post disaster intelligence may be used to manage outcomes of the incident. As such, intelligence gathering activities and intelligence analysis may operate within any of the phases. In some cases, sensitive information may have to be compartmentalized.

8.4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

8.4.1. General

Most of the departments within local government have emergency functions in addition to their normal duties as assigned by charter or legislation. Each department is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency management procedures, subject to review and approval of the board after analysis by Liberty County emergency management. Specific responsibilities for major county wide disasters are outlined below under "Task Assignments" as well as in individual annexes (not included in this sample). Responsibilities for certain organizations that are not part of local government are also presented. Not all members of all groups will be represented in all situations.

8.4.2. Organization

The Liberty County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) (located within the Emergency Management Center at the intersection of AA and 39th Streets, Central City) will function as the Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) for all emergencies and disasters within or impacting Liberty County. The EOC will operate under the NIMS definition of MACS. A major responsibility of the EOC is to ensure that capability is maintained to respond to unanticipated emergencies and disasters that have not yet occurred within the county.

8.4.2.1. Emergency Management Policy Group

The Liberty County emergency management policy group is responsible for all policy decisions relating to emergency management, including delegations of authority, and will act as the executive leadership of the joint city/county response. The standing members of this group are:

- **County Representatives**
  - County Manager
  - Chairperson of the Board of Supervisors
  - Board of Supervisors
  - Sheriff

- County Attorney
- Public Information Officer (PIO)
- Chief Financial Officer
- County Fire Coordinator
- County Public Health Director
- County Public Works Director
- County School Superintendent
- Emergency Program Manager
- Hospital Representative

- **City Representatives**
  - City Manager
  - Chairperson of City Council (Mayor)
  - Board of City Council members
  - City Attorney
  - Fire Chief
  - City Financial Director
  - City Public Works Director
  - Chamber of Business and Industry Designee

8.4.2.2. Emergency Management Coordination Group

The emergency management coordination group will ensure that emergency policies, support activities, and resources are coordinated among the spectrum of participating organizations. This group will prepare requests for outside aid beyond that of every day mutual aid. They will be organized to fulfill the off incident site responsibilities of Planning, Logistics, and Finance with section chiefs, branch directors, and unit leaders appointed from the membership. Depending on the type and scope of the disasters, liaisons may be required from the other municipalities in Liberty County. The members of the emergency management coordination group are:

- **County Representatives**
  - Assistant Emergency Program Manager/Emergency Planning Director
  - Assistant County Manager
  - Chief Deputy, Sheriff's Department
  - Assistant Public Works Director
  - Emergency Medical Services Director
  - County Planning Director
  - Public Health Representative
  - Deputy School Superintendent
  - Planning Board Director
  - Power company manager
  - County Engineer
  - County Coroner
  - Information Technology (IT)/Geographic Information System (GIS) Manager
  - Municipal Liaisons

- **City Representatives**
  - Assistant City Manager
  - Assistant Fire Chief
  - Assistant Police Chief
  - Assistant City Finance Director
  - City Planning Director
  - City School Superintendent
  - Central City Hospital Liaison
  - City IT/GIS Manager
  - City Tourism Director
  - External Representatives
  - Water Manager
  - Gas Company Manager
  - Telephone Company Manager
  - County Highway Superintendent
  - Red Cross Representative
  - Director, Local Housing Authority
  - Director, Local Public Assistance Office
  - Transit Authority Representative
  - Community Info/Hotline Coordinator
  - Purchasing Manager
  - National Guard Liaison
  - Chamber of Business and Industry Designee

8.4.2.3. Emergency Management Operations Section

The emergency management operations section will ensure that policies and activities are implemented according to the decisions of the policy group and the guidance of the coordination group. The primary responsibility of the operations group is to coordinate the deployment of the appropriate resources to overcome and reduce the impact of major emergencies. They will be organized to provide direct support to Incident Commanders while providing community wide services as directed by the policy group operating from the community EOC. The members of the emergency management operations section include operations officers, support personnel, and agency liaisons. The membership may include, depending on the nature of the disaster:

- **County Representatives**
  - Assistant County Manager
  - Assistant Homeland Security/Emergency Program Manager
  - Emergency Operations Director
  - Assistant Public Works Director
  - Bioterrorism Coordinator
  - Deputy, Sheriff's Department
  - Assistant County Coroner
  - Assistant County Engineer
  - Emergency Medical Services Coordinator
  - IT/GIS Manager
  - Public Health Liaison

- Deputy School Superintendent
- Strategic National Stockpile Coordinator

- **City Representatives**
  - Operations Section Chief
  - Fire Operations Branch Director
  - Fire Dispatcher
  - Law Enforcement Operations Branch Director
  - City Police Operations Officer
  - Police Dispatcher
  - Federal Law Enforcement Liaison

- **Other Representatives**
  - Federal Law Enforcement Liaison
  - Disease Control
  - Health Educator (PIO)
  - Environmental Health Representative
  - Public Health Branch Director
  - Street Superintendent
  - Sewer Superintendent
  - Water Superintendent
  - Community Service Branch Director
  - Assistant Public Health Official
  - Building/Code Enforcement Official
  - School Official
  - Public Works Branch Director
  - Public Works Dispatcher
  - Red Cross Representative
  - Power Company Superintendent
  - Gas Company Superintendent
  - Telephone Company Superintendent
  - Deputy, Sheriff's Department
  - Sheriff's Dispatcher
  - EMS Operations Branch Director
  - Emergency Medical Dispatcher
  - State Police Representatives
  - PIO
  - Local Military Liaison
  - State Highways Liaison Officer
  - IT/GIS Representatives
  - Shelter Operations Unit Leader
  - Higher Education Representative
  - Hospital Representative

The organization of functions means that the coordination group will fulfill the Logistics, Finance, and Planning Section functions and the operations group will satisfy the Operations section function under ICS. The Intelligence function will be activated in the management organization

that is appropriate for the incident. These will be linked to the appropriate section in operation at the incident command post in the field.

8.4.3. Task Assignments (not exhaustive)

- **Emergency Program Management**
  - Coordination of all four phases of emergency management
  - Comprehensive emergency management planning
  - Staff and responder training
  - Radiological Defense (RADEF) Program management and training
  - Resource management (e.g., county and city department oversight, external resource requests including State and federal assistance, mutual aid)
  - Communications and warning
  - Hazardous Materials Training and Response
  - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III activities
  - Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) support
  - Management of Drills and Exercises
  - Evaluation of community preparedness
  - Development of the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
  - Distribution of emergency information
  - Establishment of interface with federal agencies
  - Management of financial ramifications of disaster
  - Coordination of the county response activation

- **Law Enforcement**
  - Warning and threat assessment/validation support
  - RADEF monitoring support
  - Maintenance of law and order
  - Traffic control (including aerial and ground traffic flow monitoring, enforcement of travel restrictions)
  - Control of restricted areas (access and egress)
  - Protection of vital installations (physical structures and soft targets)
  - Security of any field operating sites or facilities
  - Damage assessment support
  - Liaison and coordination with other law enforcement
  - Wildland search and rescue
  - Establish Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF); Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) interface as needed
  - Coordination with National Guard on security issues
  - Fatality identification
  - Aerial rescue support
  - Medical rescue support
  - Policy, coordination, and operations group support
  - Advise policy group on cancellation of events, restrictions, etc.
  - Re-entry management
  - Assist Joint Information Center (JIC) with release emergency public information

- **Fire Service**
  - Fire control
  - Fire prevention inspections
  - Operation of fixed and mobile siren units
  - Search and rescue operations
  - Assistance for traffic control
  - RADEF monitoring and decontamination support
  - Damage assessment
  - Hazardous materials operations
  - Wildland fire control
  - Mine Rescue
  - Communications support
  - Urban search and rescue
  - Assist JIC with release emergency public info

- **Emergency Medical Services System**
  - Mobilize to handle casualties
  - Triage, treat, and transport casualties
  - Maintain coverage for unaffected areas
  - Coordinate medical helicopter evacuation
  - Manage mass casualty equipment caches
  - Manage inter-facility transfers
  - Support public inoculation sites
  - Deliver additional service as directed by the public health director
  - Assist JIC with release emergency public info

- **Health Department**
  - Investigate sanitation conditions
  - Inspect food and drink supplies (and emergency shelters)
  - Provide public health education and information
  - Advise policy group with emergency public health matters
  - Assist JIC with release emergency public info
  - Oversee delivery of Emergency Medical Service System
  - Serve as liaison to local, State, and federal medical communities, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), during a major disaster or emergency resulting in casualties
  - Assist with acquisition of medical personnel to staff alternate care facilities
  - Perform surveillance activities and detect biological agents
  - Provide laboratory testing support and epidemiologic investigations
  - Monitor and manage local pharmaceutical caches
  - Request and acquire the Strategic National Stockpile and State/local caches
  - Advise on provision of health/medical and treatment protocols for agent/illness
  - Advise on quarantine/isolation decisions
  - Interface with law enforcement to assist with crime scene measures (e.g., evidence preservation, chain of custody, crime scene investigation)
  - Veterinary/zoonotic issues

- Environmental testing and remediation
- Provision of critical incident stress management

- **Hospitals**
  - Advise on issues related to hospitals
  - Coordinate hospital plans
  - Provide mass patient care
  - Manage hospital bed programs
  - Monitor and report on patients
  - Monitor and report on supply issues and staffing needs
  - Track and coordinate patients
  - Coordinate forward movement from facilities

- **Public Works/Utilities**
  - Maintenance of water and sewage system
  - Maintenance of debris and garbage disposal operations
  - Road and bridge repairs
  - RADEF decontamination support
  - Fuel storage
  - Provision of (specialized) personnel, equipment, supplies, and other resources as needed
  - Maintenance of water pressure
  - Damage assessment support
  - Provision of potable water
  - Coordination with Health Department on water tests
  - Policy and coordination groups staff support
  - Search and rescue Support
  - Building Inspection Program, as needed
  - Traffic Control Support (and constructing temporary emergency access routes)
  - Restoration of vital facilities
  - Clearance of debris

- **County Engineering**
  - Provision of emergency engineering services and counseling
  - Flood control
  - Damage assessment support

- **Finance Department**
  - Maintain records
  - Procure supplies
  - Provide staff support for coordination group
  - Prepare of reimbursement applications
  - Process the financial part of damage assessment
  - Provide staff compensation and injury processing

- **Schools**
  - Protection of school children
  - Provision of public shelters
  - Security of school facilities
  - Coordination of student-family reunification
  - Provision of space for mass immunization/prophylaxis (pre-defined Point of Dispensing (POD))
  - Provision for public education regarding emergency management
  - Provision of buses for transportation
  - Mobilization of schools staff to support emergency management/shelter operations

- **Medical Examiner/Coroner's Office**
  - Collection, identification, and committal of the deceased victims
  - Chain of custody and evidence preservation to assist law enforcement operations
  - Coordination with other services, including funeral homes, military, and federal authorities

- **County/City Attorney**
  - Legal advice support
  - Policy group support
  - Preparations of ordinances and orders

- **Community Services Department**
  - Coordination of all personal relief activities
  - Identification of client needs
  - Maintenance of medical drug support to clients
  - Expansion of community crisis intervention programs
  - Operation of special needs shelters
  - Identification of vulnerable populations

- **Red Cross**
  - Mass Care Shelter Operations
  - Mass Care Feeding (Fixed sites and mobile)
  - Individual/family assistance
  - Public education and information support
  - First aid and nursing support
  - Blood drives
  - Counseling support

- **Telephone Company**
  - Provide advice regarding telephone maintenance and operation
  - Load line control
  - Provide communications assistance to requesting agencies as needed.
  - Coordinate communications planning activities with the EOC
  - Assess damage to cellular telecommunications infrastructure and communicate findings to EOC
  - Coordinate and conduct repairs as needed

- **Department of IT**
  - Coordinate the assessment of telecommunication systems integrity during and after a disaster or emergency
  - Establish emergency communications protocol, including the assignment or reassignment of existing communications equipment
  - Establish telephone and Intra/Internet communications capability between emergency response departments, as able, based upon availability and infrastructure integrity
  - Operate and maintain citywide telecommunication systems
  - Provide support assistance, as available, and within technical capabilities. (Note: The responsibility for all unique telecommunications systems resides with the host department/agency.)
  - Provide necessary GIS capabilities

- **Power Company**
  - Power distribution advice
  - Advice regarding power outages and impact predictions
  - Damage assessment and repairs

- **Gas Company**
  - Gas distribution system advice
  - Advice regarding natural gas shortages, outages, and impact
  - Damage assessment and repairs

- **Transit Authority**
  - Coordinate mass public transportation resources
  - Provide advice regarding public transportation issues
  - Implement emergency functions to include traffic control if requested
  - Identify and supervise emergency vehicle mobilization areas
  - Assist in assessment of impacted transportation routes
  - Identify alternative routes for emergency response vehicles
  - Initiate emergency repairs to allow for response to critical facilities and impacted areas if alternate routes cannot be identified

- **Local Housing Authority**
  - Advice regarding status and condition of housing
  - Provision of short and long term shelters

- **Military Support**
  - Warning support
  - Traffic control support
  - Law and order support
  - Search and rescue support
  - Medical services support
  - Debris clearance support
  - Fire control support

- Logistics support
- Engineering support
- Shelter support
- Communications support

8.5. Direction and Control

As outlined in the Liberty County/Central City Joint Powers Agreement on Emergency Management and the supporting resolutions and ordinances, the final responsibility for all emergency management belongs to the elected official chairing the policy group. The policy group is responsible for all policy-level decisions. They are also required to be the approving agency for public information releases to the public. During response operations, the elected officials of the policy group will be available to their constituents to handle problems.

The emergency program manager trains and directs the EOC staff. This staff may make routine decisions within the limits of disaster authority. During emergency operations, the emergency program manager ensures that all groups are working in a concerted, supportive effort to overcome the disaster.

Specific people and agencies are responsible for fulfilling their obligations as presented in the basic plan. Each agency will follow its own operating procedures during response operations. All Liberty County/Central City agencies have been notified of the possibility of their staffs being called upon to staff emergency management missions such as rumor control/public information hotlines.

8.6. Continuity of Government

8.6.1. Succession of Command

In order for any organized emergency response effort to be effective and efficient, the individuals with key emergency management responsibilities must not only be familiar with their assignments, they must also be available to execute these duties. Emergencies may arise, however, in which certain critical personnel are either absent (from the community) or are isolated or incapacitated due to the disaster itself. To prepare for this contingency, this section of the plan has predefined lines of succession for critical decision-makers to ensure the continuity of county government in the advent of a disaster.

The line of succession of the county board of supervisors is from the president to the vice president through the members of the board in order of their seniority on the council.

The line of succession of the city council is from the mayor through the members of the council, in order of their seniority on the council.

The line of succession of the county manager is to the sheriff then to the chief deputy sheriff.

The line of succession of the city manager is to the chief of police then to the city fire chief.

The line of succession of the emergency program manager is to the deputy program manager then to the operations officer.

The line of succession to each department head is according to the operating procedures established by each department and filed in writing with the emergency program manager.

8.6.2. Preservation of Records

In order to develop after-action reports, all messages and logs will be maintained and submitted to the emergency program manager immediately after deactivating emergency operations. Consideration must be given to the protection of those records which are critical to the operation of government and those of historical note.

8.7. Administration and Logistics

8.7.1. Emergency Authority

A compendium of existing State and local legislation pertaining to disaster preparedness and response and emergency management is shown in Sections 4, 5, and 6.

8.7.2. Declaration Procedures

Any emergency or disaster may tax response and recovery efforts beyond the capabilities of Central City and Liberty County. The Policy Group, acting on behalf of the county and the city, may, upon declaring a local state of emergency, request an emergency declaration from the Governor of Columbia.

If local and State resources are deemed inadequate to effectively manage the event, the governor may request a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration. Such procedures are described in the Columbia Emergency Services Act.

In situations where damage is obviously severe and requires immediate support, the governor has the option of making a State Disaster Declaration and immediately dispatching damage assessment teams.

The sample emergency declarations are presented as a suggestive guide to the content and format for resolutions by the Central City and Liberty County authorities. The sample provides an acceptable format for declaring a local emergency or disaster and requesting the governor to declare a State emergency. The content should include a description of the emergency conditions and known damage, a description of actions already taken, and a statement of the extent to which local resources are depleted.

8.7.3. Mutual Aid

Should local government resources prove to be inadequate during an emergency operation, requests will be made for assistance from other local jurisdictions and higher levels of government according to existing or emergency negotiated mutual aid agreements and understandings. Such assistance may take the form of equipment, supplies, personnel, or other available capabilities. All agreements and understandings will be entered into by duty authorized officials and will be formalized in writing whenever possible.

8.7.4. Consumer Protection

Consumer complaints pertaining to alleged unfair or illegal business practices will be referred to the State attorney general's Consumer Protection Division through the responsible police agency.

8.8. Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS)

In voluntary compliance with the HSPD, Central City and Liberty County have adopted the National HSAS to trigger certain preparedness activities and disseminate information about the risks of terrorist threats. The system is a color-coded set of graduated threat conditions, with a higher probability of attack associated with each new level:

- Low/Green indicates a low threat of terrorist attack;
- Guarded/Blue indicates a general risk condition;
- Elevated/Yellow indicates a significant risk;
- High/Orange indicates a high risk; and
- Severe/Red indicates a severe risk of terrorist attack.

Risk includes both the probability of the occurrence of an attack and its potential gravity. The local law enforcement community has the primary responsibility for conducting continuous risk assessments. However, other entities such as public health and health care organizations are crucial in anticipating and detecting potential biological threats. Threat condition levels may be set for the entire nation or specific geographical regions based upon the available intelligence information.

The assignment of threat levels prompts the implementation of various operational conditions in order to reduce vulnerabilities and increase response capabilities of public safety and support agencies. The county also posts the current threat condition level on its emergency information website in order to keep the public informed of existing conditions and to provide an opportunity for citizens to better prepare for potential emergencies.

8.9. Evacuation Operations

Evacuation of citizens from their homes during an emergency requires a coordinated effort among several public safety agencies. A determination must be made to either physically evacuate people to a safe location or in-place shelter.

The decision to evacuate may be made by the Incident Commander when a clear and immediate danger to human life or health is identified (e.g., a toxic chemical spill). When the threat to life or health slowly increases over time (e.g., dangerous strengthening of a hurricane with a projected track to impact the county and increasing chances of heavy flood damage), the decision to evacuate may be made after the declaration of an emergency and shall be so ordered by the declaring authority (refer to Emergency Evacuation Order).

The Liberty County Sheriff and Central City Police Departments shall have the primary responsibility and authority to conduct an evacuation once they are directed to do so by an Incident Commander or by the authority declaring a disaster. Assistance may be provided by the Fire Service, Parks and Recreation, Public Works, the Columbia National Guard, and other allied agencies.

Evacuation of persons in imminent danger is considered mandatory when ordered by the authority. Persons disobeying a legitimate order to evacuate may be arrested in accordance with State and local authorities. Evacuations conducted as a precautionary measure are considered to be voluntary in nature and persons who refuse to be evacuated may be left in their premises at their own risk and peril.

Upon receipt of a directive to evacuate a defined area, officers of the municipal police department or sheriff's department will first establish a perimeter to prevent entry into the area to be evacuated and will then establish clear and mandatory avenues of egress from the designated area.

8.10. Joint Information Center

The city/county EOC will establish a JIC and media center to provide timely and accurate press releases to inform the public about the disaster or emergency using a Joint Information System (JIS). The primary JIC is located in the EOC building but not within the EOC itself.

The county's PIO (or designee) will serve as the official spokesperson issuing press releases on behalf of the mayor/chairman of the County Board of Supervisors and City Council and the City/ County Manager. Such press releases will serve as the official statements of Central City and Liberty County. The mayor and City Council members, Chairman and County Board members, and City/County Manager may also elect to issue statements coordinated by the PIO.

Intelligence information about the disaster or emergency will be routed from the EOC to the JIC for collection, validation, and public dissemination. PIO personnel from various departments and supporting agencies will staff the JIC operations. Information relative to law enforcement matters will be reviewed with the appropriate law enforcement agency or agencies prior to public release to ensure operational security and investigation integrity. The same holds true for subject matter expertise of the various disciplines staffing the JIC (e.g., public health).

The Liberty County JIC will coordinate with the PIO/JIC for activities in surrounding jurisdictions and at the State and federal government levels. The key strategy is that each component will address issues only within its area or responsibility.

8.11. Multiagency Coordination System

For extraordinarily large, complex incidents occurring in the city or county involving numerous agencies and/or jurisdictions, a MACS will be established for coordinating and supporting incident management activities. A combination of government and/or allied agency facilities, equipment, personnel, and communications will be integrated to coordinate interagency and intergovernmental issues regarding incident management policies, priorities, and strategies. MACS may contain one or more EOC, Department Operations Centers (DOCs), a multi-agency coordination entity, group, or center.

This entity will consist of representative(s) from each involved agency/jurisdiction and, in some instances, may operate within the EOC. In other instances, it may be fulfilled by the activated EOC. Principal functions and responsibilities of a MACS include ensuring that each agency

involved is providing appropriate situational awareness and resource status information, establishing priorities between multiple incidents and/or Area Commands in concert with the unified command, acquiring and allocating resources in concert with the unified command, anticipating and identifying future resource requirements, coordinating and resolving policy issues arising from the incident(s), and providing strategic coordination as required.

8.12. Termination of Disaster or Emergency

Once the field forces have determined that emergency response is no longer necessary to save lives or protect property, and when recovery is the primary concern necessary to repair infrastructures and restore normalcy in the community, the disaster or emergency will be terminated or modified through a joint city/county proclamation (see Termination Declaration). The termination declaration will be transmitted to the Governor and concurrently routed through the county. It will be presented to the City Council and County Board for ratification during the next regularly scheduled meeting.

Upon declaring a local emergency for which the governor proclaims a state of emergency, the Liberty County Policy Group shall complete and transmit an after-action report to the Governor's Office after closure of the incident period as determined by the State. The after-action report shall, at a minimum, be a review of response actions, suggested modifications to plans and procedures, identified training needs, and recovery activities to date.

8.13. Plan Development and Maintenance

If a plan is to be effective, its contents must be known and understood by those who are responsible for its implementation. The emergency program manager and involved department heads will brief appropriate public/private sector officials in emergency management and this plan in particular. There will be training for all involved staff once each quarter.

The plan shall be updated at least once a year and tested by a simulated emergency, regardless of actual events, in order to provide practical, controlled, operational experience to those individuals who have emergency responsibilities.

Departments will be assigned prime responsibility for their component of the plan. Telephone and contact lists are to be updated every three months with a full plan review every year.

8.14. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization

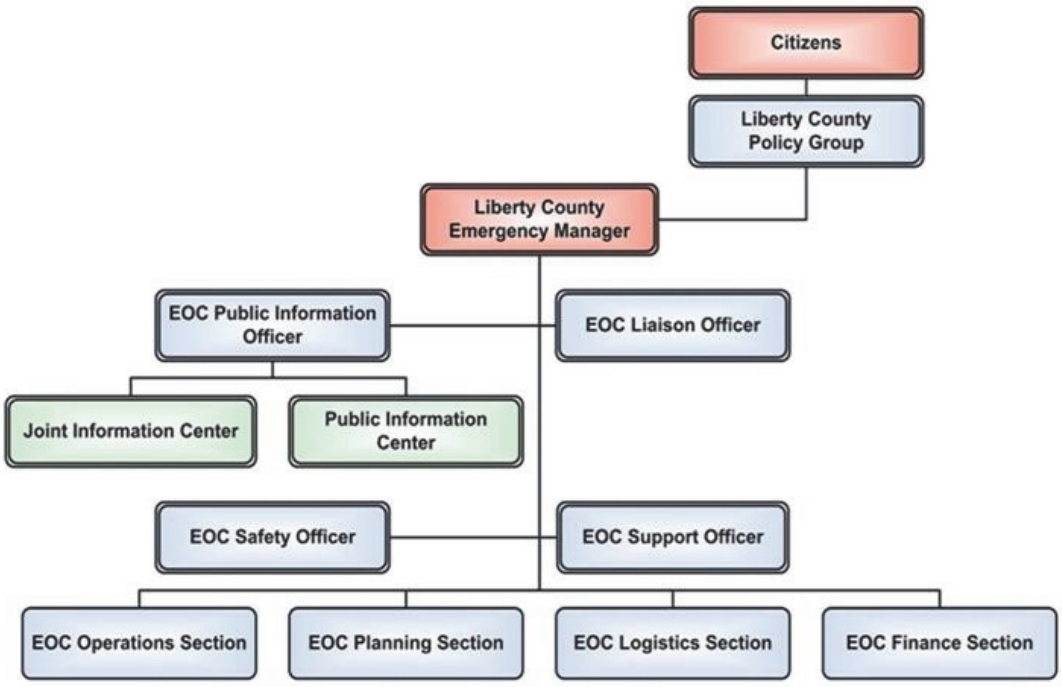


Figure 40. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization

8.15. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization – Joint Information Center

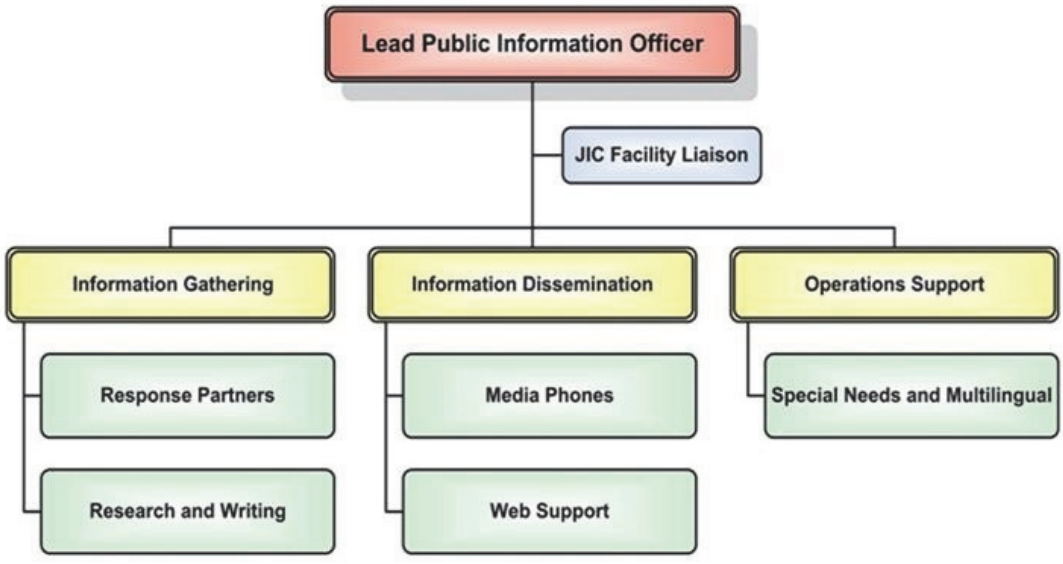


Figure 41. Initial Response or Local Incident

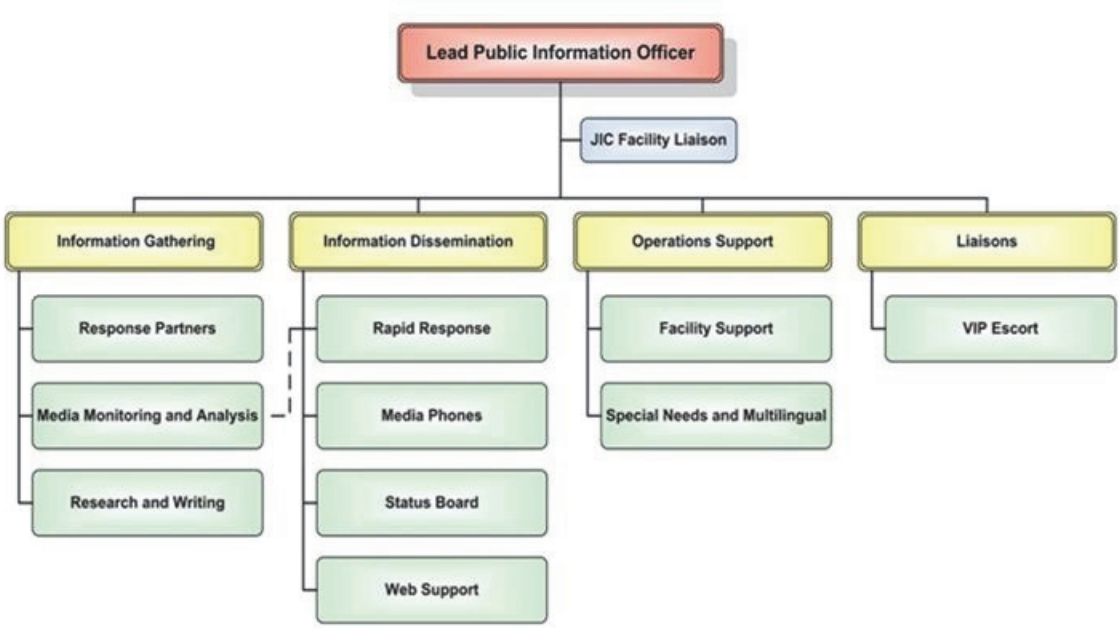


Figure 42. Escalating Incidents

Note: VIP = Very Important Person

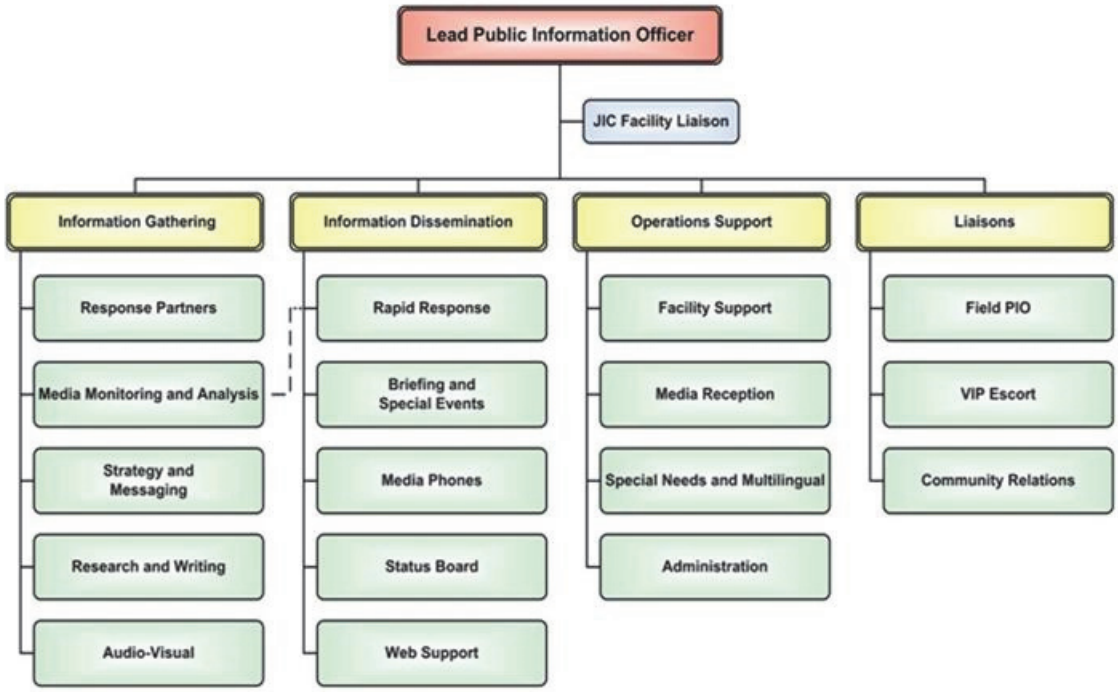


Figure 43. Large-Scale Incidents

8.16. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization – Emergency Operations Center Support Team

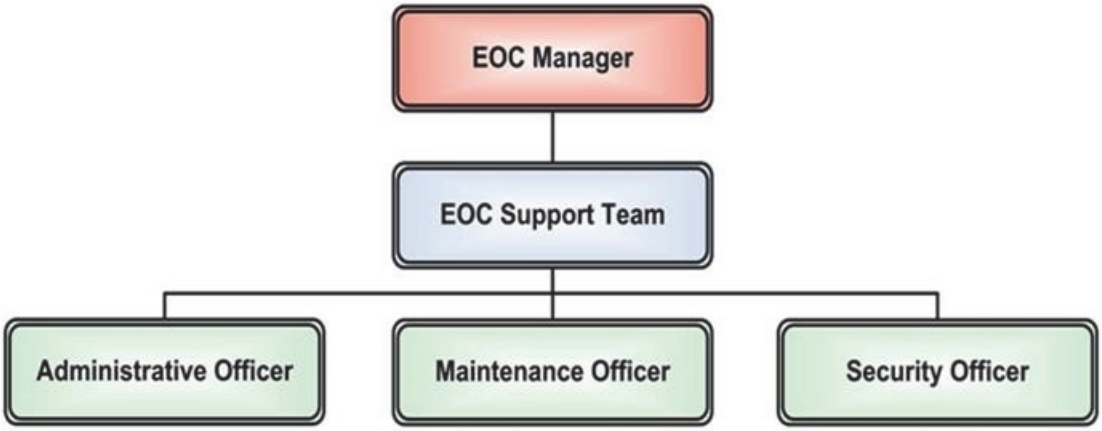


Figure 44. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization – Emergency Operations Center Support Team

8.17. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization – Operations Section

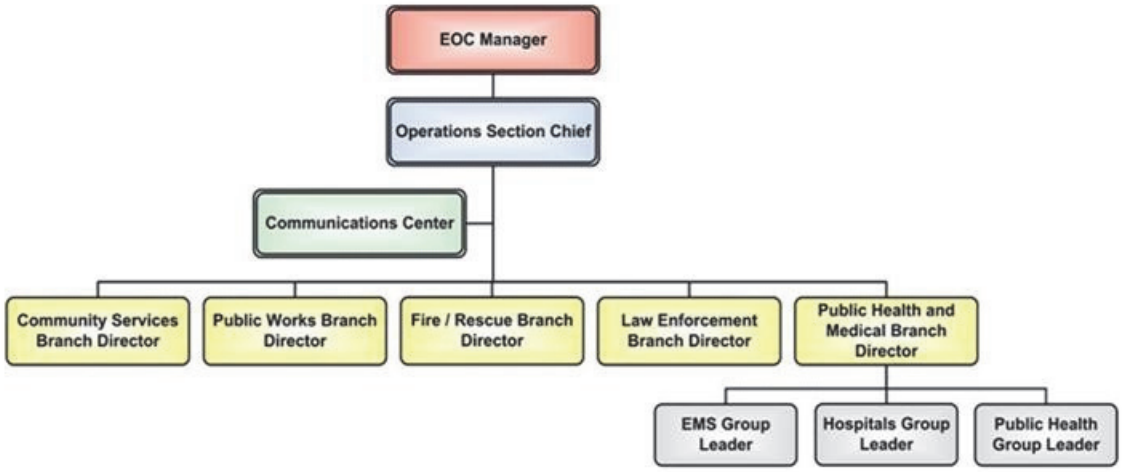


Figure 45. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization – Operations Section

Note: EMS = Emergency Medical Service

8.18. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization – Communications

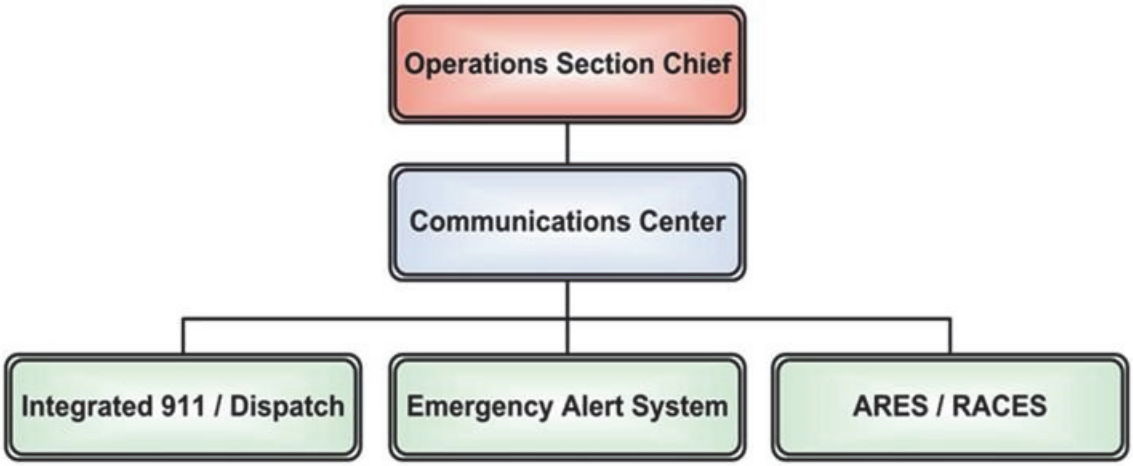


Figure 46. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization – Communications

Note: ARES = Amateur Radio Emergency Services, RACES = Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service

9.0 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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9.1. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to provide for the proper coordination of resources when responding to and recovering from an emergency/disaster. Prompt and orderly deployment of these resources is necessary for effective response to and recovery from an incident. Local government is responsible for taking initial actions in response and recovery.

9.2. Situation

9.2.1. Assumptions

An emergency situation can result from a natural or technological/man-made occurrence, including Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incidents, and can cause loss of life or property. During an emergency, it is the responsibility of local government to protect the lives and property of citizens. Efforts to minimize the impact of these problems are coordinated through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and/or Incident Command Post (ICP).

9.2.2. Situation

This plan is designed to do the following:

- Provide guidance to local government for the management of resources in an emergency situation.
- Outline procedures for requesting assistance and resources during an emergency.
- Establish a network of resources to help ensure adequate resources are available. This resource inventory will include anticipated needs for all types of emergencies.
- Provide proper coordination of available resources and their sources through management.

9.3. Concept of Operations

It is the responsibility of local government to protect the lives and property of local citizens. Among actions to be taken toward this end are the following:

- Commit all available resources that are necessary to protect lives and property and to relieve suffering and hardship.
- Seek assistance from surrounding mutual aid agencies and/or the Columbia Emergency Management Agency (EMA) in the event that all local resources have been depleted or committed.
- Maintain a list of available resources to be used during an emergency.
- Maintain records of all resources expended, such as personnel, equipment, and materials.

9.3.1. Phases of Management

9.3.1.1. Mitigation

Implement lessons learned from prior incidents and exercises.

9.3.1.2. Preparedness

- Identify emergency resources and sources for requesting assistance.
- Plan resource services to be provided in an emergency.
- Coordinate activities through EOC.
- Prepare and update list of needed resources.
- Explore potential mutual aid agreements
- Coordinate resources with other agencies and volunteers to maintain adequate resources.
- Where needs exist, acquire resources within emergency purchasing procedures.
- Plan for and train adequate personnel for maximum use of resources of the responding governments/organizations.
- Prepare to coordinate and use all available resources during emergency.

9.3.1.3. Response

- Distribute and manage resources.
- Coordinate resources to aid disaster victims.
- Identify resource distribution centers.
- Coordinate services with county and local municipalities and port authorities.
- Make available list of sources to provide materials, equipment, and other resources during emergencies.
- Coordinate local efforts with other agencies.
- Keep records of services and resources rendered as well as costs incurred during an emergency.

9.3.1.4. Recovery

- Assess needs of victims.
- Estimate costs to provide resources.
- Assess impact of the emergency on the available resources and identifiable needs.
- Coordinate resource management.
- Provide public information for proper communication to victims.
- Record resource needs and available supplies.

9.4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The day-to-day operations of local emergency management agencies provide planning and personnel training to ensure maximum use of available resources and materials in the event of an emergency. During the emergency, local government will coordinate and identify essential resources to be rendered to disaster victims. The aim of the resource management annex is to use resources and trained personnel to carry out each assignment effectively. Among the many resource items to be used during an emergency are the following:

9.4.1. Resource Items

- Food Centers
  - Wholesalers
  - Grocery stores
  - Frozen food lockers

- Heavy Equipment
  - Backhoes
  - Bulldozers
  - Draglines
  - Machinery for clearance

- Medical Care
  - Drug stores
  - Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
  - Hospitals
  - Medical clinics
  - Routine transport ambulance services

- Specialized Equipment and Services
  - Chainsaws
  - Department of Energy (DOE) response teams
  - Firefighting equipment
  - HazMat mitigation services
  - Rescue equipment
  - Water pumps

- Temporary Shelters
  - American Red Cross shelters
  - Convention Center
  - Hotels and Motels
  - Liberty Coliseum
  - Local public facilities
  - Schools
  - Parks and recreation areas
  - National Guard facilities
  - Private facilities: churches, clubs, and resorts

These resource management areas are to be addressed in addition to the normal emergency role of the department during emergencies (specific problems are addressed in appropriate annexes of the plan).

9.5. Direction and Control

The ICP or EOC will be responsible for the coordination of resource management activities. The major responsibility is to identify available sources from which needed resources can be obtained during an emergency situation. Coordination of these resources during emergencies will be handled from the EOC. Additionally, periodic personnel accountability checks must be accomplished to ensure safety and adequate manpower resources. Up-to-date personnel rosters that include levels of training must be maintained as a means for credentialing. Routine checks of supplies will be made in order to maintain an accurate list of supplies.

9.6. Continuity of Government

Lines of succession are in accordance with the basic plan. Resources to support such continuity of government are critical. The EOC is directly responsible for proper coordination of the resource management area.

9.7. Administration and Logistics

9.7.1. Communication

Establishing cross agency communications capability, preferably through a secure system, is highly desired. The resource management network of communication is a primary responsibility of the EOC and should function effectively during an emergency situation. See your local emergency plan for details.

9.7.2. Resources

A listing of all available stores and suppliers of food, materials, and equipment is filed in the EOC. A listing of all necessary resources required for either evacuation or shelter in place scenarios should also be available to the Incident Commander (IC) or the EOC.

9.8. Plan Development and Maintenance

It is the responsibility of emergency management agencies to keep an accurate and updated list of all available sources that will supply resources during an emergency. The coordination and planning of these services will be handled by emergency management agencies. Individual agencies are to keep all agency specific plans required to support emergency operations up-to-date, including response recovery and mitigation.

Appendix A

Appendix A. Key Facilities and Critical Workers

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A.1. Essential Operations

Liberty County Emergency Management has identified the following critical organizations and personnel that may require enhanced security during man-made or natural disasters. Other facilities not listed below, such as medical treatment and distribution sites and critical industry, may also need security in an emergency/disaster. Those facilities are not listed but need to be considered in the development of a security staffing plan.

Table 34. Critical Organizations and Personnel that may Require Enhanced Security

Key Facilities	Name	Employees	Dependents	Officers Needed
Airport	Liberty International	450	900	2
Fire Department	Central City Fire Department	216	561	2
Fire Department	Apple Valley	0	0	0
Fire Department	Bayport Fire Department	50	201	2
Fire Department	Big Rock	27	75	2
Fire Department	Blue water	0	0	0
Fire Department	Buffets Landing	0	0	0
Fire Department	Deep River	20	73	1
Fire Department	Fisherville Fire Department	30	109	2
Fire Department	Gold Mine	22	41	1
Fire Department	Harvest Junction Fire Department	34	85	2
Fire Department	Jasper	0	0	0
Fire Department	Kingston	48	145	2
Health/Medical	Central City Hospital	650	2,753	2
Health/Medical	Columbia Veterans' Hospital	564	1,130	2
Health/Medical	Faith Hospital, Central City	620	1,590	2
Health/Medical	Noble General Hospital	512	1,570	2
Health/Medical	Harvest Junction Community Hospital	330	1,285	2
Health/Medical	Kingston Regional Medical Facility	480	1,450	2
Health/Medical	Levine Hospital	185	450	2
Law Enforcement	Central City Police	225	826	2
Law Enforcement	Bayport Police	50	212	2
Law Enforcement	Columbia Police	46	201	2
Law Enforcement	Fisherville Police	48	156	2
Law Enforcement	Harvest Junction Police	36	106	2
Law Enforcement	Kingston Police	28	60	2
Law Enforcement	Liberty County Sheriff	100	350	2
Media and Public Information	Bayport News	56	103	1
Media and Public Information	Central City Mirror	65	110	1
Media and Public Information	Central City Times	132	330	1
Media and Public Information	Community Voice	40	115	1
Media and Public Information	The Columbia State University (CSU) Post	12	3	1

Key Facilities	Name	Employees	Dependents	Officers Needed
Media and Public Information	Liberty International	71	184	1
Media and Public Information	Central City Fire Department	39	70	1
Media and Public Information	Apple Valley	95	210	1
Media and Public Information	Bayport Fire Department	35	68	1
Media and Public Information	Big Rock	58	109	1
Media and Public Information	Blue water	10	30	1
Media and Public Information	Buffets Landing	30	65	1
Media and Public Information	Deep River	15	34	1
Media and Public Information	Fisherville Fire Department	20	38	1
Media and Public Information	Gold Mine	13	34	1
Media and Public Information	Harvest Junction Fire Department	15	41	1
PW/Utilities	Jasper	75	226	2
PW/Utilities	Kingston	118	354	2
Other	Central City Hospital	1047	2757	16
Other	Columbia Veterans' Hospital	5	2	0
	TOTALS	**6,722**	**19,212**	**80**

A.2. Disaster Shelters

Security at shelters is the responsibility of the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the area where the shelter is located. The American Red Cross has an agreement with all county law enforcement agencies to provide a "specific measure" of security at operating shelters. In the following table, the number of officers needed only applies when the identified shelter is activated. Not all shelters are activated for incidents or emergencies. The number of officers needed represent the minimum required. Additional officers should be added when the situation requires it.

Table 35. Liberty County Disaster Shelters

Name	Location	Capacity	Hurricane Capacity	Officers Needed
Beth Israel Temple*	Central City	300	125	2
Central Assembly of God	Central City	190	90	1
Central City First Baptist Church*	Central City	250	100	2
Central City First Methodist Church	Central City	300	150	2
Central City Jr. High School*	Central City	1000	500	3
Central City United Methodist Church	Central City	150	0	1
George Jones Community Hall	Central City	200	100	2
Grover Hall*	Central City	350	200	2
Guthrie Hall	Central City	400	225	2
Harris High School	Central City	1400	575	4
Hillel House	Central City	400	225	2
Holy Cross Elementary School	Central City	500	400	2
Holy Name Lutheran*	Central City	200	0	2

Name	Location	Capacity	Hurricane Capacity	Officers Needed
Hoover High School	Central City	1100	600	4
J.D. Lerew Jr. High School*	Central City	1000	480	3
Jefferson Community Center	Central City	80	50	1
McNamara High School	Central City	1200	600	4
Paradise Elementary School*	Central City	800	600	3
Pike Episcopal Church	Central City	200	0	2
St. Michael Recreation Center	Central City	140	60	1
St. Peter's Church*	Central City	400	0	2
St. Xavier Jr. High School	Central City	700	300	3
Student Union	Central City	250	100	2
U.S. Grant High School*	Central City	1300	650	4
Valley View Center	Central City	200	75	2
Wilson Elementary School	Central City	500	300	2
YMCA Community Building*	Central City	300	175	2
First Church of God	Apple Valley	200	0	2
King Jr. High School*	Apple Valley	950	600	3
Bayport First Baptist Church	Bayport	200	0	2
Bayport High School*	Bayport	450	0	2
Bayport United Methodist Church	Bayport	200	0	2
Bayside Presbyterian Church	Bayport	120	0	1
Lutheran Family Church*	Bayport	300	0	2
Liberty Middle School	Blue Water	500	350	2
Deep River Recreation	Deep River	450	0	2
St. Ann Catholic Church*	Deep River	400	0	2
Fisherville First Baptist Church	Fisherville	300	0	2
Jefferson Building	Fisherville	200	0	2
Jefferson Davis High School*	Fisherville	1250	0	4
St John's Catholic Church	Fisherville	400	0	2
Nye Jr. High School*	Gold Mine	1000	130	3
Hanover High School*	Harvest Junction	900	450	3
Holy Name Church	Harvest Junction	120	50	1
Upperside YMCA	Harvest Junction	100	50	1
Jasper Recreation Center	Jasper	200	200	2
Valley View Church*	Jasper	200	100	2
Kingston Area High School*	Kingston	900	450	3
Simmons Jr. High School	Kingston	900	450	3
United Church of Christ	Kingston	200	0	2

* Disaster Shelters with emergency generator power

Note: Hurricane capacity is based on population sheltered in hallways only.

A.3. Government Information

The following information depicts the elected representatives to the U.S. Congress from the State of Columbia and elected officials in Liberty County and Central City governments.

Table 36. Elected Government Officials from the State of Columbia, Liberty County, and Central City

Judiciary	Office	Name and Party Affiliation
Federal	U.S. Senator	Jane Pullman (R) -Up for re-election this year
Federal	U.S. Senator	Lawrence Gish (D)
Federal	U.S. Representative District 3 -Liberty and Green Counties	James Johnson (D)
Federal	U.S. Representative District 4 -Lober, Stramford, and Apple Counties	Mark Olander (R) -Up for re-election this year
State	Governor	Robert Van Deusen IV (D)
State	Lt. Governor	William Petak (D)
State	Governor's Press Secretary	Linda Ratterman
State	Columbia Emergency Management Association (CEMA) Director	Harold Chasen
State	State Senator -District 9	Ryan Fauth (R)
State	State Senator -District 10	Jessica Chatham (D)
State	State Senator -District 11	Matt Schroeder (R)
State	State Representative -District 23	Kevin Kuhn (R)
State	State Representative -District 24	Maria Sanchez (D)
State	State Representative -District 25	Christopher Paret (R)
State	State Representative -District 26	Charles Belenky (D)
State	State Representative -District 27	Douglas Wambaugh (D)
State	State Representative -District 28	Susan Beck (R)
County – Liberty	Board of Supervisors	Sherri Yount (I)
County – Liberty	Board of Supervisors	Deborah Rajotte (R)
County – Liberty	Board of Supervisors	Loring Redding (R)
County – Liberty	Board of Supervisors	Justin Wagner (D)
County – Liberty	Board of Supervisors	Joanna Lu (D)
County – Liberty	County Manager	Dale Cooper
City – Central	Mayor	Robert Cassiday (D)
City – Central	City Council	Eugene Williams (D)
City – Central	City Council	Michael Holm (D)
City – Central	City Council	Juan Arnaz (D)
City – Central	City Council	Amy Roth (D)
City – Central	City Council	George Ming (R)
City – Central	City Council	Laura Shetter (R)
City – Central	City Manager	Paul Kantner

Appendix B

Appendix B. Information Listing

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B.1. Critical Resource Summary

B.1.1. Liberty County

Table 37. Liberty County Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Emergency Medical Services Entity
Central City EMS
Apple Valley Ambulance Service
Bayport Ambulance Service
Blue Water Ambulance Service
Fisherville Ambulance Service
Gish Island EMS
Harvest Junction Ambulance Service
Kingston Ambulance Service
Liberty International Airport
Roaring River Tribal Community (RRTC) EMS

Table 38. Liberty County Fire Departments

Fire Entity
Central City Fire Department
Apple Valley Volunteer Fire Department
Bayport Fire Department
Blue Water Volunteer Fire Department
Deep River Volunteer Fire Department
Fisherville Fire Department
Gold Mine Volunteer Fire Department
Harvest Junction
Jasper Volunteer Fire Department
Kingston Fire Department

Table 39. Liberty County Hospitals

Hospital Entity
Central City Hospital
Columbia Veteran's Hospital
Faith Hospital
Harvest Junction Community Hospital
Kingston Regional Medical Facility
Levine Hospital
Noble General Hospital

Table 40. Liberty County Law Enforcement

Police Entity
Central City Police Department
Bayport Police department
Columbia State Police
Federal Bureau of investigation (FBI)
Fisherville Police department
Harvest Junction Police department
Kingston Police department
Liberty International Airport
Liberty County Medical Examiner
Liberty County Sheriff's Office

Table 41. Liberty County Public Health Department

Public Health Department Entity
24-7 General Hotline
Bioterrorism Unit
Communicable Disease
Community Health
Environmental Health
Family Health
Flu Vaccine Hotline
Health Department (main number)
Laboratory
Veterinary Health

Table 42. Liberty County Public Works/Utilities

Public Works/Utilities Entity
Central City Public Works Department - K & 23rd Street Yard
Central City Public Works Department - X & 13th Street Yard
Central City Sewer Superintendent
Central City Water Superintendent
Columbia Natural Gas Company
Edison Electric Company
Liberty County Public Works Department
State Department of Transportation

Table 43. Liberty County Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous Entity
Liberty County Chapter of the American Red Cross
Liberty County Emergency Management Center

To contact these agencies, call the appropriate discipline's telephone number on the Control Room page of the telephone directory.

B.1.2. Neighboring Counties

Table 44. Neighboring Counties Emergency Medical Services

Emergency Medical Services Entity
Apple County EMS*
Granite County EMS*
Green County EMS
Mineral County EMS*

*Neighboring counties that have written Mutual Aid Agreements with Liberty County

Table 45. Neighboring Counties Fire

Fire Entity
Apple County Fire District*
Granite County Fire District*
Green County Fire District
Mineral County Fire District*
Stramford County Fire District*

*Neighboring counties that have written Mutual Aid Agreements with Liberty County

Table 46. Neighboring Counties Hospitals

Hospitals Entity
Granite County General Hospital*
Tower Beach Community Hospital*

*Neighboring counties that have written Mutual Aid Agreements with Liberty County

Table 47. Neighboring Counties Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement Entity
Apple County Sheriff's Office*
Granite County Sheriff's Office*
Green County Sheriff's Office*
Mineral County Sheriff's Office
Stramford County Sheriff's Office*

*Neighboring counties that have written Mutual Aid Agreements with Liberty County

Table 48. Neighboring Counties Public Works/Utilities

Public Works/Utilities Entity
Apple County Sheriff's Office*
Granite County Sheriff's Office*
Green County Sheriff's Office*
Mineral County Sheriff's Office
Stramford County Sheriff's Office*

*Neighboring counties that have written Mutual Aid Agreements with Liberty County

Table 49. Neighboring Counties Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous Entity
Apple County Emergency Management
Granite County Emergency Management
Green County Emergency Management
Mineral County Emergency Management
Stramford County Emergency Management

B.2. Sources of Information, Assistance, and Agencies

Table 50. Rail Transportation Sources of Information, Assistance, and Agencies

Rail Transportation Accidents Involving	For Information*	For On-Scene Assistance*	Required Notification*
Agricultural Chemicals	1,6,9,22,24,26A,27	1,4,7,17,22,23	3,7,17,23,26A
Biological Materials and wastes	5,8,24	5,8,9	5,8,9
Chemicals	1,3,5,6,9,24,26A,27	1,3,4,5,6,7,9,23	2,3,5,7,26A
Compressed Gases	3,6,9,24,26A,27	1,3,21	3,26A
Corrosive Liquids	1,3,6,9,26A,27	1,3,4	2,3,26A
Explosives Classes A & B	1,3,9,24,26A,27	1,3	3,26A
Flammable Liquids	1,6,9,26A,27	1,3,4	3,26A
Flammable Solids	1,3,9,26A,27	1,3	3,26A
Gas Pipelines	4,7,17,23,26B	7,23	4,7,17,23
Oil Spill (Coastal)	4,9,17,23,28	23,28	7,17,23,28
Oxidizing Materials	1,6,9,22,24,26A,27	1,3,4	3,26A
Poisons	5,6,9,25,27	3,4,8,25	2,3,17,23,26A
Radioactive Materials	2,5,9,16,24,26A,27	2,3,4,5,7,13,16	2,4,5,7,16,26A
Radiation/Toxic Exposure	2,5,9,16,24,25	2,5,7,13,16	2,5,7
Waterways/Watershed	4,9,12,28	4,12,28	4,7,12,17,23,28

*See **Appendix B.3.** for a list of Agency References

Table 51.Truck Transportation Sources of Information, Assistance, and Agencies

Truck Transportation Accidents Involving	For Information*	For On-Scene Assistance*	Required Notification*
Agricultural Chemicals	1,4,6,9,21,22,24	1,4,7,11,17,22,23	7,17,23,26B
Biological Materials and wastes	5,8,24	5,8,9	5,8,9
Chemicals	1,5,6,9,21,24	1,5,6,7,9,11,17,23	2,5,7,26B
Compressed Gases	6,9,21,24	1,11,21	21,26B
Corrosive Liquids	1,6,9,21	1,11	2,26B
Explosives Classes A & B	1,3,9,21,24	1,3,11	26B
Flammable Liquids	1,6,9,21	1,4,11	21,26B
Flammable Solids	1,6,9,14,21	1,3,11	26B
Gas Pipelines	4,7,17,23,26B	7,23	4,7,17,23
Oil Spill (Coastal)	4,9,17,23,28	23,28	7,17,23,28
Oxidizing Materials	1,6,9,21,24	1,3,4,11	3,26B
Poisons	5,6,9,25	4,5,6,8,11,14,25	2,17,23,26B
Radioactive Materials	2,5,9,16,21,24	2, 5,7,11,13,16	2,5,7,16,26A
Radiation/Toxic Exposure	2,5,9,16,24,25	2,5,7,13,16	2,5,7
Waterways/Watershed	4,9,12,28	4,12,28	4,7,12,17,23,28

*See **Appendix B.3.** for a list of Agency References

Table 52. Air Transportation Sources of Information, Assistance, and Agencies

Air Transportation Accidents Involving	For Information*	For On-Scene Assistance*	Required Notification*
Chemicals	1,5,9,17,18,24,	1,5,6,7,9,17,23	2,5,7,18
Biological Materials and wastes	5,8,24	5,8,9	5,8,9
Compressed Gases	6,9,21,24	1,21	21
Corrosive Liquids	1,6,9	1,21	2
Flammable Liquids	1,6,9,18,21	1,4,18	18,21,26B
Gas Pipelines	4,7,17,23,26B	7,23	4,7,17,23
Oil Spill (Coastal)	4,9,17,23,28	23,28	7,17,23,28
Oxidizing Materials	1,6,9,18,21,24	1,3,4,18	3,18,26B
Poisons	5,6,9,18,25	4,5,6,8,18,25	2,5,17,18,23
Radioactive Materials	2,4,5,9,16,18,24	2,5,13,16	2,5,16,18
Radiation/Toxic Exposure	2,5,9,16,24,25	2,5,7,13,16	2,5,7
Waterways/Watershed	4,9,12,28	4,12,28	4,7,12,17,23,28

*See **Appendix B.3.** for a list of Agency References

Table 53. Water Transportation Sources of Information, Assistance, and Agencies

Rail Transportation Accidents Involving	For Information*	For On-Scene Assistance*	Required Notification*
Agricultural Chemicals	1,5,6,9,21,24,28	1,5,6,7,9,17,23,28	2,5,7,26B,28
Biological Materials and wastes	5,8,24	5,8,9	5,8,9
Chemicals	1,5,6,9,21,24,28	1,5,6,7,9,17,23,28	2,5,7,26B,28
Flammable Liquids	1,6,9,26A,27,28	1,3,4,28	3,26A,28
Gas Pipelines	4,7,17,23,26B	7,23	4,7,17,23
Oil Spill (Coastal)	4,9,17,23,28	23,28	7,17,23,28
Oxidizing Materials	1,6,9,22,24,26A,27,28	1,3,4,28	3,26A,28
Radioactive Materials	2,5,9,16,21,24,28	2,5,7,13,16,28	2,5,7,16,26A,28
Radiation/Toxic Exposure	2,5,9,16,24,25	2,5,7,13,16	2,5,7
Waterways/Watershed	4,9,12,28	4,12,28	4,7,12,17,23,28

*See **Appendix B.3.** for a list of Agency References

B.3. Specialty Agency Support Resources

Table 54. Agency References

Reference Number	Agency Name
1	Army Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD)
2	Board of Health Radiological, City Emergency Management Association (CEMA)
3	Bureau of Explosives – Rail Road (RR)
4	Bureau of Pollution Control
5	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
	Public Inquiries
6	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)
7	Columbia Department of Environmental Resources
8	Columbia Department of Health and Welfare
9	Columbia Emergency Management Agency
10	Columbia Fire Marshal*
11	Columbia Highway District Office Construction Maintenance
12	Columbia Marine Rescue
13	U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
14	U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)
15	Department of Wildlife Conservation
16	Energy Research and Development (R&D) Administration
17	Environmental Protection Agency, Atlanta
18	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
19	Federal Bureau of Investigation Capital City District Office**
20	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
21	Motor Vehicle Comptroller
22	National Agricultural Chemical Association
23	National Response Center (United States Coast Guard (USCG), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA))
24	National Weather Service (NWS)
25	Poison Control Center
26	Public Service Commission
26A	RRs and Motor Carriers
26B	Gas Pipelines
26C	Electric Transmissions
27	RRs—Great Atlantic and Pacific
28	USCG

*Notify Columbia State Fire Marshal's office if fire is involved
**Notify FBI if accident appears to be intentionally caused

To contact these agencies, call the appropriate discipline telephone number on the Control Room page of the telephone directory.

Appendix C

Appendix C. Emergency Management

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Information found in this appendix lists emergency management agencies and equipment assigned to the Liberty County Department of Emergency Management. During emergencies, the Liberty County emergency manager will coordinate with other emergency management departments to share resources in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

C.1. Emergency Management Agency

Liberty County and Central City operate a joint powers emergency management system. The Board of Supervisors and the Central City Council have entered into an agreement to establish the Liberty County/Central City Emergency Management Agency (LC/CCEMA). It is governed by a Policy Board made up of the elected officials and senior appointed officials of each community. The smaller cities in Liberty County have all accepted the joint powers agreement. All municipalities maintain an emergency management focus to support the LC/CCEMA staff.

C.2. Contacts

Table 55. Liberty County Department of Emergency Management Contacts

Position	Incumbent	Date Assigned Position
Director	Mary Smith	9/01/95
Coordinator	Fred Jones	8/01/95
Assistant Director	Will Uttley	9/17/98
Emergency Management Center Operations Chief	Ann South	10/11/99
Situation Analysis Chief	Mark Wells	10/02/97
Public Information Officer (PIO)	Beth Price	10/01/01

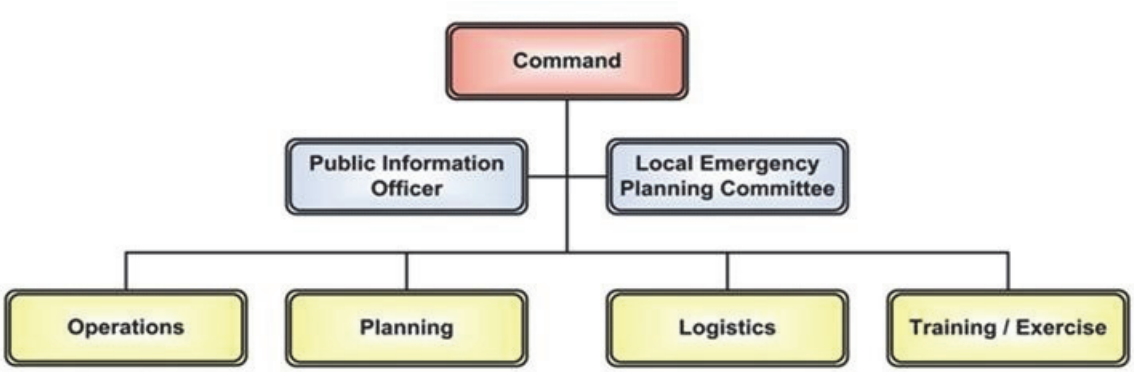


Figure 47. Liberty County Department of Emergency Management Organizational Chart

Table 56. City Emergency Management Contacts

Position	Incumbent	Date Assigned Position
Central City	John Walls	9/01/98
Apple Valley	Jane Hills	5/05/00
Bayport	Jill Monroe	9/05/02
Blue Water	Jack Jones	6/07/99
Deep River	Risk Smith	9/12/98
Fisherville	Bill Holman	10/01/95
Harvest Junction	John Harris	10/01/96
Kingston	Jim Frank	9/01/00
RRTC	Tim Sanders	9/01/86

Liberty County Department of Emergency Management is located at the Emergency Management Center at the intersection of AA and 39th Streets, Central City. The Emergency Management Center is a one-story reinforced concrete structure built in 1970.

City emergency management coordinators are either volunteers or municipal staff with additional duties. They operate from either City Hall or a fire station.

Table 57. Neighboring Counties Emergency Managers Contacts

Position	Incumbent	Date Assigned Position
Apple County		
Granite County		
Green County		
Mineral County		
Stramford County		

C.3. Equipment

C.3.1. Owned By Liberty County Department of Emergency Management

Warehouse located 3 miles west of Central City on State Route 5

Table 58. Equipment Owned by Liberty County Department of Emergency Management

Asset Number	Equipment Description	Horsepower (HP)	Wheel or Track	Comments
001	17 ft. boat	55	Trailer Mounted	
002	17 ft. boat	55	Trailer Mounted	
003	17 ft. boat	55	Trailer Mounted	
100	Ford Explorer			
101	3/4 ton Pickup 4x4			
102	1 ton Pickup			
103	3/4 ton Pickup			
104	3/4 ton			
105	1 ton			Stretcher Carrier
110	2 1/2 ton Reo Truck			Power. Comp Body
111	3/4 ton Weapon Carrier			
112	3/4 ton Weapon Carrier			
113	3/4 ton Weapon Carrier			
114	3/4 ton Weapon Carrier			
115	3/4 ton Weapon Carrier			
120	Jeep			
121	25 kW Generator		Trailer mounted	Diesel
122	15 kW Generator		Trailer mounted	Diesel
123	10 kW Generator		Skip Mounted	Gas
124	Yale 7 1/2 ton Forklift			
125	Hyster 5 ton Forklift			
126	Clark 4 ton Forklift			

Table 59. Equipment Owned by Neighboring Counties Emergency Management Agencies

Location	Asset Number	Equipment Description	HP	Wheel or Track	Comments
Apple County	002	17 ft. boat	55	Trailer Mounted	
Apple County	100	Ford Explorer			
Apple County	101	3/4 ton Pickup 4x4			
Apple County	121	25 kW Generator		Trailer mounted	Diesel
Apple County	123	15 kW Generator		Trailer mounted	Diesel
Green County	001	17 ft. boat	55	Trailer Mounted	
Green County	002	19 ft. boat	90	Trailer Mounted	
Green County	003	25 ft. Rescue Boat	150	Trailer Mounted	
Green County	100	Ford Explorer			
Green County	101	3/4 ton Pickup 4x4			
Green County	120	Jeep Wrangler			
Green County	121	25 kW Generator		Trailer mounted	Diesel
Green County	122	15 kW Generator		Trailer mounted	Diesel
Granite County	199	Mobile Command Post			
Granite County	001	17 ft. boat	55	Trailer Mounted	
Granite County	110	Chevy Suburban			
Granite County	101	3/4 ton Pickup 4x4			
Granite County	120	Jeep Grand Cherokee			
Granite County	121	25 kW Generator		Trailer mounted	Diesel
Granite County	122	15 kW Generator		Trailer mounted	Diesel
Granite County	123	10 kW Generator		Skip Mounted	Gas
Granite County	124	Yale 7 1/2 ton Forklift			
Mineral County	001	17 ft. boat	55	Trailer Mounted	
Mineral County	111	Chevy S-10 Blazer			
Mineral County	120	Jeep Grand Cherokee			
Mineral County	121	25 kW Generator		Trailer mounted	Diesel
Mineral County	122	15 kW Generator		Trailer mounted	Diesel
Stramford County	001	21 ft. boat	55	Trailer Mounted	
Stramford County	003	25 ft. boat	55	Trailer Mounted	
Stramford County	100	Ford Explorer			
Stramford County	101	3/4 ton Pickup 4x4			
Stramford County	102	1 ton Pickup			
Stramford County	103	3/4 ton Pickup			
Stramford County	104	3/4 ton			
Stramford County	105	1 ton			Stretcher Carrier
Stramford County	110	2 1/2 ton Reo Truck			Power, Comp Body
Stramford County	111	3/4 ton Weapon Carrier			
Stramford County	112	3/4 ton Weapon Carrier			
Stramford County	120	Jeep			
Stramford County	121	25 kW Generator		Trailer mounted	Diesel
Stramford County	122	15 kW Generator		Trailer mounted	Diesel
Stramford County	123	10 kW Generator		Skip Mounted	Gas
Stramford County	124	Yale 7 1/2 ton Forklift			

C.3.2. Radiological Kits

C.3.2.1. Liberty County

Radiological defense (RADEF) kits have been distributed by the Liberty County Department of Emergency Management as follows:

Table 60. Radiological Kits Distributed by Liberty County

Kits Issued	Kit (s) Issued To Location
1	Liberty International Airport
9	Apple Valley - City Hall
10	Bayport - City Hall
6	Blue Water - City Hall
11	Central City Fire Stations
25	Central City Police Department - one per car
8	Deep River - City Hall, A&P Mercantile
25	Fisherville - City Hall
6	RRTC - Tribal Governance Center
20	Harvest Junction - City Hall
7	Jasper - City Hall
13	Kingston - City Hall, Fire Station #1
31	Liberty County Sheriff's Department - one per car
30	Liberty County/Central City Emergency Management Center at AA & 39th Streets
1	National Guard Building at M & 15th Streets
106	Shelters - one per shelter (kept at the Emergency Management Center)

C.3.2.2. Neighboring Counties

Radiological Kits in neighboring counties are as follows:

Table 61. Radiological Kits Distributed by Liberty County to Neighboring Counties

Kits Issued	Kit (s) Issued To/Location
55	Apple County
150	Granite County
150	Green County
125	Mineral County
150	Stramford County

Appendix D

Appendix D. Communications

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D.1. Liberty County Emergency Communications Network

Liberty County and Central City operate a county-wide combined 911/dispatch center located at the Emergency Management Center at AA and 39th Streets, Central City. This center provides citizen emergency telephone access and public safety dispatch for all local government public safety agencies. The Liberty County 911 center manages the county-wide 800 MHz trunked radio system which serves other agencies which choose to use it. Many of these agencies also maintain their own radio frequencies for specialized operations (e.g., the lifeguard patrol in Bayport or along the coastal beaches). Liberty County also provides radio support to the Roaring River Community (RRTC).

D.1.1. Public Safety

There are multiple 911 call taker consoles at the Emergency Management Center along with dedicated sheriffs, local police, Central City Police, County Fire/EMS, Central City Fire, and Central City EMS radio consoles. Staffing is based on work load analysis; however, the list above is the standard minimum with additional consoles being activated as needed.

All agencies are assigned to varying talk groups (the equivalent of radio channels) for their specific operations that are repeated to all units. There are additional talk groups available for tactical or special operations use. These are usually not repeated across the system. All stations are equipped with remote transmitters on the 800 MHz system as well.

D.1.2. Other Agencies

Agencies, such as school districts or hospitals, may join the 800 MHz radio system upon application to the Board of Supervisors. These agencies use mobile, portable, and remote transmitters on the system but do not routinely communicate with other users. They do have the capability to communicate with other users when needed. Remote transmitters are in all county public safety buildings, plus all hospitals and school district headquarters.

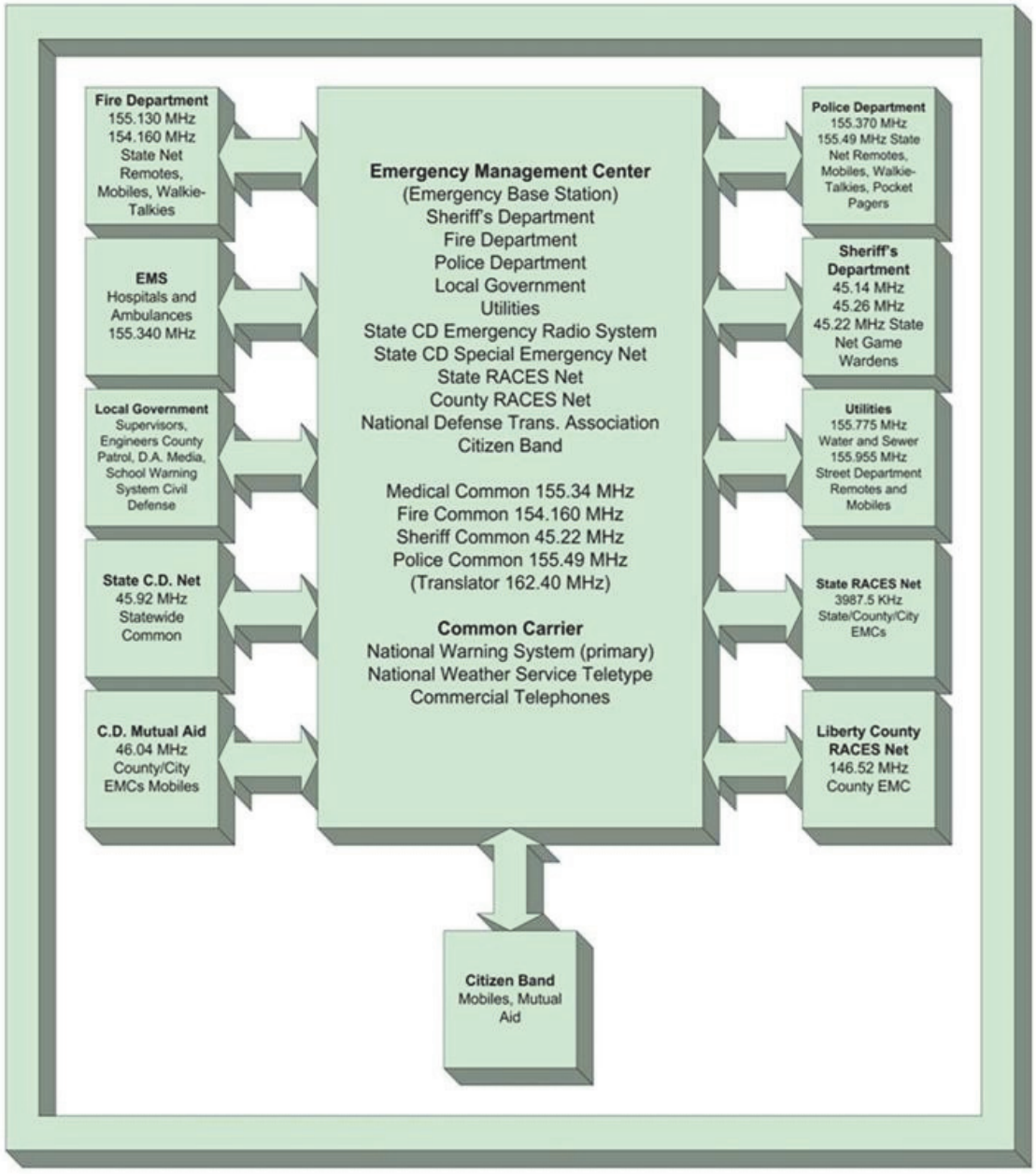


Figure 48. Liberty County Emergency Management Center Communications Network

D.2. System Details

Licensee: Liberty County/Central City Emergency Management Agency

Type Service: Emergency and Public Safety Communications

Federal Communications Commission (FCC)-Licensed Service: Special Emergency

Address: Emergency Management Center, AA and 39th Streets, Central City

Call Letters: KRZ-382 (800 MHz Trunked)

Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)

Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD)

2 hour Primary Systems Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)

350 kW Generator – Diesel – Primary for Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

Computerized Mapping System in EOC

Notes: (1) Additional communications in the EOC include State, county, and city networks; National Warning System; National Weather Service (NWS); and others. (2) All county/city vehicles dispatched out of Emergency Management Center using county-wide 800 MHz system.

Table 62. Emergency Frequencies

Name	Frequency
Liberty International Airport	
Great Atlantic and Pacific (GA&P) Railroad	
United States Coast Guard (USCG) Search and Rescue (SAR)	
USCG Aids to Navigation (ATON)	
Waterway Net	
Liberty County School District Emergency Coordinator	
Private and Parochial Point of Contact (POC)	
WEMI (FM)	
WEMI (AM)	
National Park Service (Gish Island)	
Van Deusen Park and Campground	
Robert S. Hayward State Park	
Red Cross Chapter – Liberty County	

D.3. Central City Communications Network

The Central City Communications Network consists of remote transmitters in all fire stations, the police station, public works yards, city hall, and public works plants with mobile and portable transmitters distributed as needed.

Note: County/city public safety vehicles dispatched out of county Emergency Management Center using 800 MHz radio system.

D.4. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

D.4.1. Liberty County

A portion of the band allocated to amateur radio operators is reserved for use by RACES, a subset of amateur radio operators authorized to operate in a time of civil or wartime emergency.

The Central City EOC (located within the Emergency Management Center) is supplied with two different transmitter/receivers, a two-meter unit, and a 20-40-80 meter radio system. All shelters within the city are supplied with a two-meter antenna system. Some locations, such as hospitals and municipal buildings other than shelters, have access to two-meter units. The two-meter system is used primarily to communicate between agencies and shelters. The 20-40-80 meter radio system is used by the EOC to communicate with distant points, such as the county or State area EOC.

In addition to these RACES units, there are individuals in the community who are authorized to use the amateur bands and who possess mobile, base, or portable equipment. Many of these persons are enrolled in the Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) sponsored by the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) and the Liberty County/Central City Emergency Management Agency. The ARES emergency coordinator for Liberty County uses local net controllers to hold weekly amateur radio exercises as well as to provide communications support for special events in the county.

D.4.2. State of Columbia

The Columbia Emergency Management Agency utilizes amateur radio operators to provide both an alternate voice and data network for county-to-county and county-to-State communications.

D.5. Wi-Fi

Wi-Fi is the common name for a popular wireless technology used in home networks, mobile phones, and more. Wi-Fi is supported by nearly every modern personal computer operating system as well as many cell phone providers.

A Wi-Fi enabled device such as a laptop computer or a cell phone can connect to the Internet when within range of a wireless network connected to the Internet. The coverage of one or more interconnected access points—called a hotspot—can comprise an area as small as a single room with wireless-opaque walls or as large as many square miles covered by overlapping access points.

There are many hotspots within Central City. Twenty secure Wi-Fi sites are in the city. The largest concentrations of secure Wi-Fi sites are located in the downtown area. Numerous non-secure sites are also present throughout the downtown area and business areas of the city. Emergency responders are able to use any of the non-secure Wi-Fi sites and some of the secure Wi-Fi sites.

Similar Wi-Fi coverage is available in various communities in Liberty County. Liberty International Airport has free Wi-Fi network for the use of travelers, employees, and emergency responders.

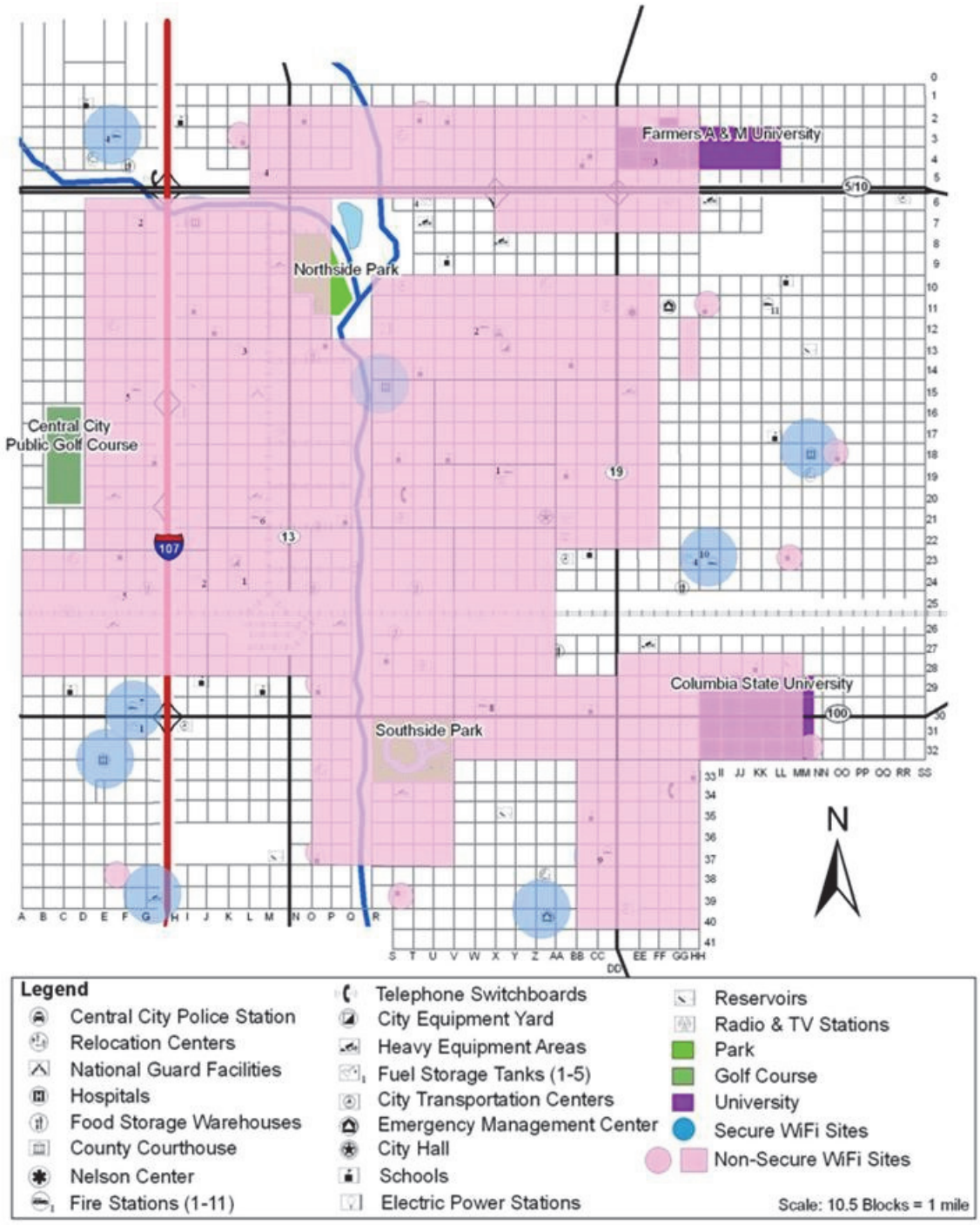


Figure 49. Central City Wi-Fi Coverage Map

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Appendix E. Fire Service

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E.1. Liberty County Fire Service

Liberty County is protected by 11 fire departments with varying capabilities composed of paid, volunteer, and/or combination fire fighters. The departments are Central City, Apple Valley, Bayport, Blue Water, Buffets Landing, Deep River, Fisherville, Gold Mine, Harvest Junction, Jasper, and Kingston.

Liberty County's 11 fire departments have been rated according to the Insurance Services Office (ISO) Rating Schedule. The ratings are as follows: Central City (2), Apple Valley (5), Bayport (4), Blue Water (9), Buffets Landing (9/10), Deep River (5), Fisherville (4), Gold Mine (6/9), Harvest Junction (4), Jasper (7), and Kingston (4).

E.2. Liberty County National Incident Management System (NIMS) Compliance

All Liberty County emergency service functions will be accomplished in accordance with the NIMS, complying with the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD). The HSPD requires all federal, State, local, and tribal agencies and jurisdictions to adopt NIMS and use it in their individual domestic incident management (emergency prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities) as well as in support of all actions taken to assist local entities.

E.3. Central City Fire Department (CCFD)

The administrative head of the fire department is a fire chief who reports directly to the city manager. There is an assistant chief, three deputy chiefs, and six battalion chiefs. The deputy chiefs are shift commanders and one is assigned to each of the three shifts. The battalion chiefs are battalion commanders. One is assigned to the north battalion (Battalion 2) and one is assigned to the south battalion (Battalion 8) on each shift.

The assistant chief responds to incidents when requested by the incident commander. The deputy chief responds to incidents as required. The battalion chief responds on full alarm assignments in his battalion or when requested to assist at other incidents outside of his battalion territory.

Firefighters are assigned to three shifts and work a 24/48-hour shift schedule, with 24 hours on duty followed by 48 off duty. There is one officer and four firefighters assigned to each fire company, and one officer and six firefighters assigned to Station 12 at Liberty International Airport.

Minimum daily staffing for fire companies is one officer and three firefighters, except Engine 12 at Liberty International Airport, which is staffed with a minimum of one officer and five firefighters.

All CCFD members are trained in defibrillation. CCFD provides Basic Life Support (BLS) first responder service to life threatening EMS emergencies.

Engine 1, Ladder 1, and Squad 1 members are trained to the hazardous material (HazMat) technician level. Squad 1 responds with HAZMAT 1 to all calls.

When HAZMAT 1 is called upon to respond to the scene of a hazardous materials incident, Engine 1 and Squad 1 (for decon) will respond and assume hazmat duties.

In the event of a "working incident" in which additional hazmat and decon units are required, Central City Ladder 1 will be called to the scene, along with Fisherville's Station 21 (engine, hazmat, and squad) as needed. Other fire stations within Liberty County having hazmat/squad capabilities (e.g., Blue Water and Harvest Junction, respectively) can be called upon as needed for additional support.

The CCFD under contract staffs the Liberty International Airport. CCFD deploys Battalion 8, Engine 8, and HAZMAT 1, staffed with one officer and 3 firefighters from Station 1, for all confirmed incidents. Kingston and Harvest Junction provide additional engines, ladders, and EMS support to Liberty International Airport.

Note: Upon request, the Environmental Management and Risk Assessment Program (EMRAP), under the authority and control of the Liberty County Public Health Department, will respond to the scene of an emergency involving environment/health emergencies to lend support and assistance as needed.

Station 4 stores 200 five-gallon cans of all-purpose foam and 200 five-gallon cans of 3% fluoroprotein foam.

All regular, special, and reserve apparatus are housed in the station of the last digit of their call number designation. All special and reserve apparatus are staffed as needed.

CCFD pumpers are equipped with 500-gallon water tanks, except brush trucks. All CCFD pumpers and aerial devices are equipped according to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards. Special and reserve apparatus, along with support vehicles, are staffed upon request. CCFD apparatus and support vehicles are purchased from the Central City capital fund program.

The training officer for the fire department is a captain, who is assisted by a lieutenant.

All Central City engines are equipped with 1,500 feet of 5" hose, 500 feet of 2 1/2", 500 feet of 1 3/4 ", and four self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with eight spare bottles. All Central City Trucks are equipped with 1,000 feet of 5" hose, 400 feet of 2 1/2", 400 of 1 3/4", and four SCBA with eight spare bottles. All CCFD ladders are equipped with 209 foot of ground ladders and six SCBA with 12 spare bottles.

The office of the fire marshal is responsible for investigating complaints involving fire protection and building code violations, fires of suspicious nature, and all fires in which the incident officer is unable to determine a cause. The office has a chief fire marshal and six deputy fire marshals assigned. The city is divided into four quadrants for inspection purposes. There is one deputy fire marshal assigned responsibility for yearly inspection of public assembly occupancies, institutional buildings, and commercial/industrial occupancies in their assigned quadrant. Field fire companies assist in the inspection process. One deputy fire marshal is assigned to the arson squad along with a Central City police officer.

- Central City is divided into four quadrants for fire inspection purposes.
  - X Street is the east-to-west dividing line.
  - 20th Street is the north-to-south dividing line.

- Deputy fire marshals are assigned primary inspection responsibility for their assigned quadrant.

Table 63. Deputy Fire Marshals Quadrant Assignments

Quadrant	Fire Marshal (FM)
Northwest (NW)	FM 3
Northeast (NE)	FM 4
Southwest (SW)	FM 5
Southeast (SE)	FM 6

The city has adopted the comprehensive National Building Code, which contains provisions for life safety from fires.

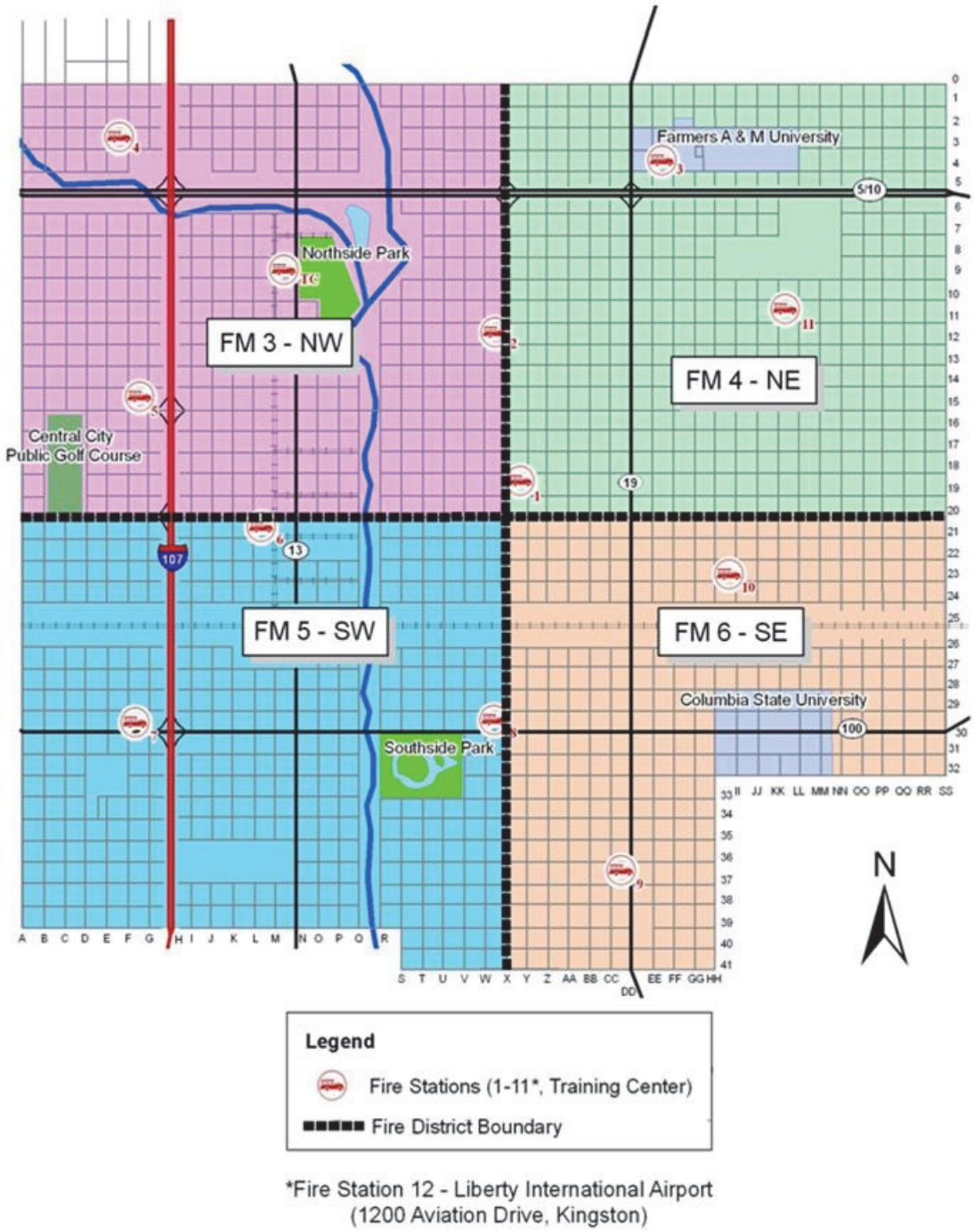


Figure 50. Central City Fire Marshal Quadrants Map

All CCFD emergency response assignments are dispatched by the Liberty County 911/Emergency Communications Center. All fire dispatchers are assigned to the Liberty County 911/Emergency Communications Center for dispatching purposes and are trained in emergency medical dispatch procedures. The 911/Emergency Communications center is located within the Emergency Management Center (AA and 39th Streets) in Central City.

Vehicle and building maintenance services, including fuel supply, is provided by the Central City Public Works Department.

Photo needs at incidents are handled by the Central City Police Department.

E.3.1. Central City Fire Stations

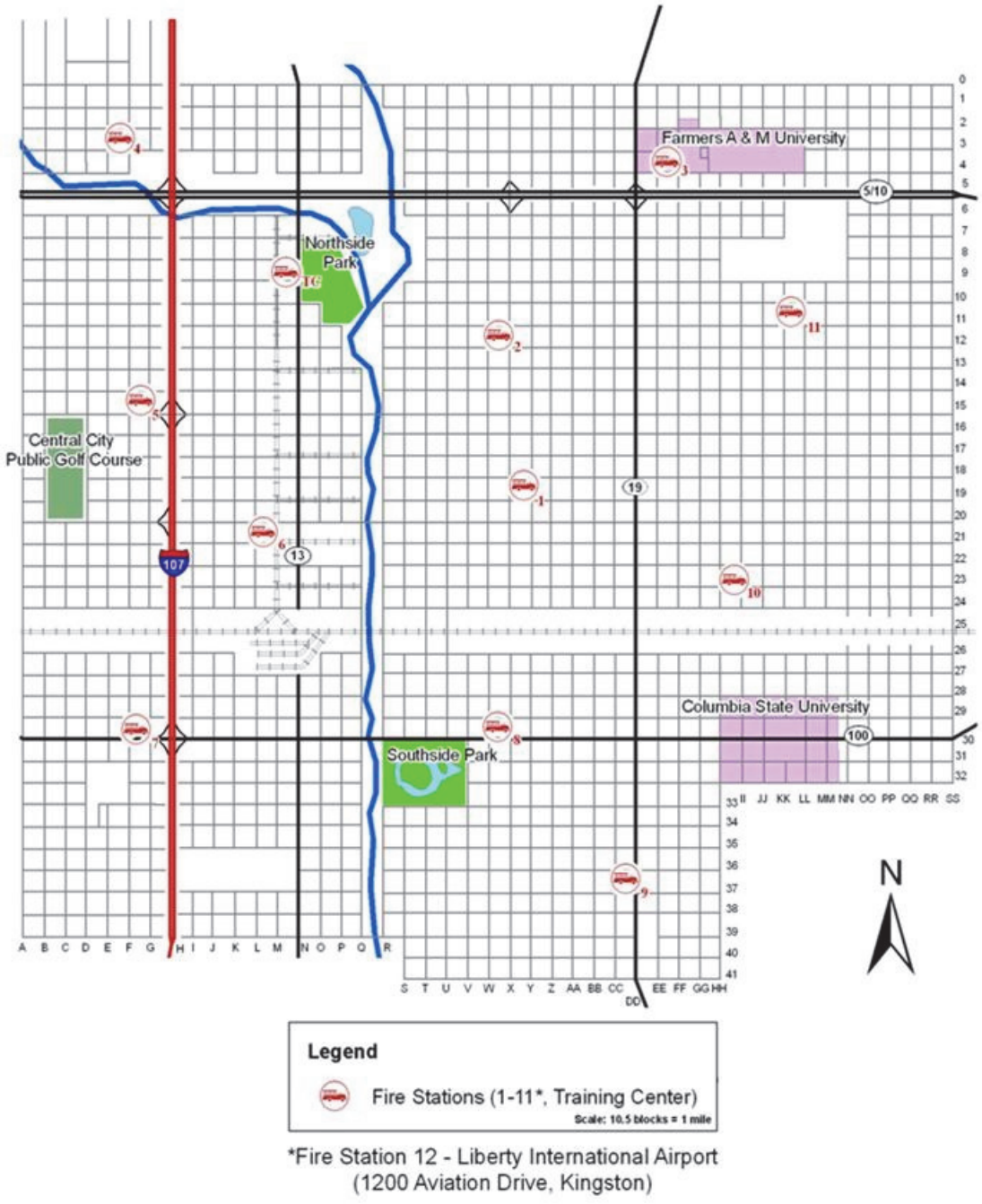


Figure 51. Central City Fire Stations Map

E.3.2. Central City Fire Department Organization

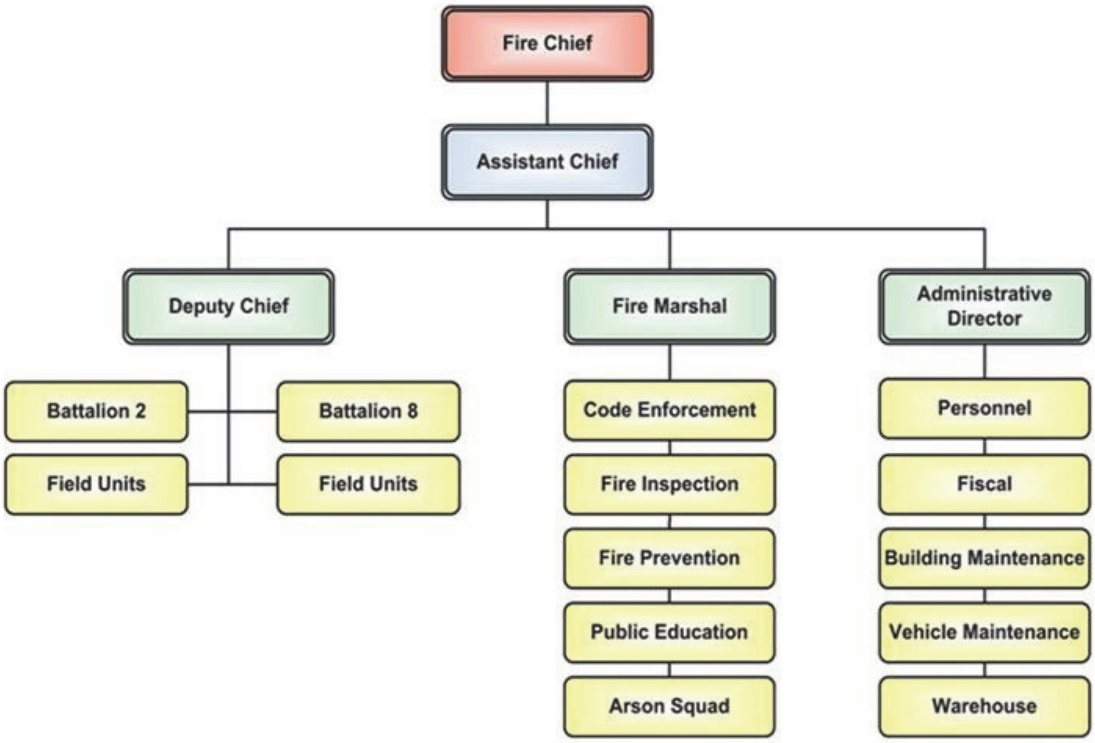


Figure 52. Central City Fire Department Organization

E.3.3. Central City Fire Department Response Information and Incident Management Team (IMT) Activation

A battalion chief responds on first alarm assignments in his/her battalion or when requested to assist at other incidents outside assigned battalion territory.

The deputy chief responds to "all hands working incidents" and as required.

The CCFD activates a full IMT upon transmission of a third or greater alarm or when a request is made for credentialed ICS personnel commensurate to the scope and complexity for responding to an emergency outside assigned territory.

Note: Incident Command System (ICS) IMT functions can be pre-assigned to field and staff personnel, as shown below, or may be placed according to need as prescribed by the authority of the Incident Commander (IC).

The following paragraphs provide examples of IMT ICS pre-assigned function roles.

When full activation of the CCFD IMT is implemented, the field deputy chief will assume the function as Incident Commander unless relieved by the fire chief.

When full activation of the CCFD IMT is implemented, the first assigned battalion chief for the incident will assume the function of operations section chief.

The assistant chief responds to all major incidents as a member of the CCFD IMT and assumes the function of planning section chief.

The safety officer responds to all major incidents as a member of the CCFD IMT and assumes the function of incident safety officer.

The chief fire marshal responds to all major incidents as a member of the CCFD IMT and assumes the function of logistics section chief.

The first assistant deputy fire marshal responds to all major incidents as a member of the CCFD IMT and assumes the function of liaison officer.

The 2nd Deputy Fire Marshal responds to all major incidents as a member of the CCFD IMT and assumes the function of information officer.

The administrative director responds to all major incidents as a member of the CCFD IMT and assumes the function of finance/administrative section chief.

E.3.4. Central City Fire Department Incident Management Team

(Activated on incidents of 3rd Alarm or greater)

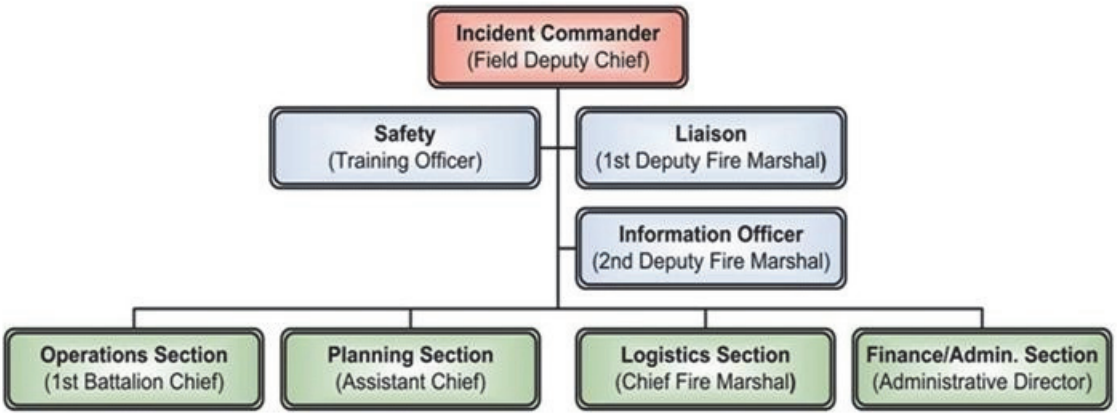


Figure 53. Central City Fire Department Incident Management Team

E.3.5. Central City Fire Department – Staff Personnel

Table 64. Central City Fire Department Fire Chief Staffing

Fire Chief Personnel	Quantity
Fire Marshal*	1
Assistant Chief	1
Administrative Director	1
Secretary	1
Total	**4**

*Fire marshal is equivalent to the rank of deputy chief

Table 65. Central City Fire Department Administrator Staffing

Administrative Director Personnel	Quantity
Personnel Officers	3
Fiscal Officers	2
Secretary	1
Building and Vehicle Maintenance	1
Warehouse Division	3
Total	**10**

Table 66. Central City Fire Department Fire Marshal Staffing

Fire Marshal Personnel	Quantity
Deputy Fire Marshals**	6
Secretary	1
Total	**7**

**Deputy fire marshal is equivalent to the rank of lieutenant

Table 67. Central City Fire Department Training Staffing

Training Personnel	Quantity
Captain	1
Lieutenant	1
Total	**2**

Table 68. Central City Fire Department Staff Personnel Summary

Staff Personnel Summary	Quantity
Fire Chief Personnel	4
Administrative Director Personnel	10
Fire Marshal Personnel	7
Training Personnel	2
Total	**23**

CCFD uniform and non-uniform personnel – 288 (including Fire Chief)
Field firefighting personnel (uniformed personnel assigned to firefighting forces) – 264

Table 69. Central City Department Field Firefighting Personnel

Field Firefighting Personnel	Per Shift	Min/Day	Total
Deputy Chiefs	1	1	3
Battalion Chiefs	2	2	6
Captains	16	16	48
Relief Captains (as needed)	2	0	6
Fire Fighters	60	60	180
Relief Firefighters	7	0	21
Total	**88**	**79**	**264**

The CCFD has a three shift system with 88 firefighters assigned to each shift, which includes chief officers, company officers, and firefighters.

Minimum daily staffing is 79 firefighters each shift, which includes chief officers, company officers, and firefighters. Working out of position and overtime is authorized when warranted.

E.3.6. Staffing and Call Back Procedure

E.3.6.1. Normal Staffing

Level I (79 on duty/89 assigned to shifts) The minimal level of personnel required for day to day operations is 79.

Table 70. Central City Fire Department Level I Normal Staffing

Level I Staffing	Staffing Quantity	Staffing Personnel per Equipment/Position	Total Personnel on Duty
Engine	11	4	44
Ladder Truck	4	4	16
Rescue	3	2	6
Squad	1	6	6
Mask Unit (MSU)	1	1	1
Battalion Chief	2	2	4
Deputy Chief	1	2	2
		Total Firefighters On Duty	**79**

E.3.6.2. Below Desired Staffing

Level II (60 on duty/99 assigned to shift)

Table 71. Central City Fire Department Level I Below Desired Staffing

Level II Staffing	Staffing Quantity	Staffing Personnel per Equipment/Position	Total Personnel on Duty
Engine	11	3	33
Ladder Truck	4	3	12
Rescue	1	2	2
Squad	1	6	6
MSU	1	1	1
Battalion Chief	2	2	4
Deputy Chief	1	2	2
		Total Firefighters On Duty	**60**

E.3.6.3. Disaster Staffing

Level III (132 on duty three shifts combined into two shifts)

Level III staffing is for major readiness where the three shifts are combined into two shifts working 12 hour tours on duty and taking 12 hours off.

Table 72. Central City Fire Department Level III Disaster Staffing

Level III Staffing	Staffing Quantity	Staffing Personnel per Equipment/Position	Total Personnel on Duty
Engine	14	6	84
Ladder Truck	5	5	25
Rescue	4	2	8
Squad	1	6	6
MSU	1	3	3
Battalion Chief	3	2	6
Deputy Chief	1	1	1
		Total Firefighters On Duty	133

E.3.7. Staffing Levels

E.3.7.1. Normal Daily Staffing

When the staffing level deteriorates to a total of 60 personnel on duty, an extra engine and extra ladder truck shall be dispatched on all full alarm assignments.

When the staffing level deteriorates to a total of 60 personnel on duty and a multiple alarm incident is in progress, a call back of personnel shall be implemented to raise the staffing level back up to normal. This level of staffing will be maintained until the multiple alarm incident is terminated and the specific tour of duty on which the incident is terminated has ended. Any questions raised about this procedure are to be answered by the on duty deputy chief.

All firefighters assigned to Engine 1, Truck 1, and Squad 1 must be trained to the hazmat technician level.

E.4. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing Levels

E.4.1. Central City - Station 1

Combination Department

- 100 Volunteers Citywide
- Minimum Career Staffing: 3 Officers + 9 Firefighters (FFs) + 1 Battalion Chief
- Deputy Chief works an eight hour schedule, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and is subject to call after hours.

Table 73. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Fire Headquarters Station 1, X & 19th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 1	Type 1 - 1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Ladder 1	Type 1 - 100' aerial ladder	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Squad 1	32' van with heavy rescue equipment	1 Officer + 3 FFs
HAZMAT 1	• 36' van-fully equipped • Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - Level "A"	*
Deputy Chief 1	4-door Suburban	1 Deputy Chief

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

NOTE: GPM = gallons per minute

E.4.2. Central City - Station 2

Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs + 1 Battalion Chief each shift

Table 74. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 2, W & 12th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 2	Type 1 - 1250 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Marine 2	• 14' zodiac • 25 HP motor	*
Utility 2	350 pick-up	*
Battalion Chief 2	4-door Suburban	1 Battalion Chief

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

NOTE: HP = horsepower

E.4.3. Central City - Station 3

Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 2 Officers + 6 FFs each shift

Table 75. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 3 - EE & 4th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 3	Type 1 - 1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Truck 3	Type 1 - 75' tower ladder	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Reserve Engine 103	Type 1 - 1250 GPM pumper	*
Reserve Ladder 103	85' rear mount ladder	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.4.4. Central City - Fire Station Training Center

Training Staff work Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and are subject to call after hours.

Table 76. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Training Tower Site - M & 9th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Safety (Training) 30	4-door Suburban	Training Captain
Safety (Training) 31	4-door Suburban	Training Lieutenant

E.4.5. Central City - Station 4

Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs each shift

Table 77. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 4, F & 3rd Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Truck 4	• Type 1 - 1500 GPM pumper • 60' articulating boom	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Foam 4	• Type 1 - 1500 GPM pumper • 500 gallon (gal) aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) foam tank	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.4.6. Central City - Station 5

Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 2 Officers + 6 FFs each shift

Table 78. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 5, F & 15th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 5	Type 1 - 1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Ladder 5	Type 1 - 100' aerial ladder	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Reserve Engine 105	Type 1 - 1000 GPM pumper	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.4.7. Central City - Station 6

Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 2 Officers + 6 FFs each shift

Table 79. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 6, L & 21st Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 6	Type 1 - 1250 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Air Unit 6	• Air compressor with high rise extension • 60 spare bottles • 20 mask assemblies	*
Light 6	• 4 mounted towers • 20 large portable lights	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.4.8. Central City - Station 7

Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs each shift

Table 80. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 7, F & 30th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 7	Type 1 - 1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Reserve Engine 107	Type 1 - 1250 GPM pumper	*
Reserve Car 107	4-door Suburban	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.4.9. Central City - Station 8
Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 2 Officers + 6 FFs + 1 Battalion Chief each shift

Table 81. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 8, W & 30th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 8	Type 1 - 1250 GPM pumper	1 Officer + FFs
Truck 8	Type 1 - 85' aerial platform	1 Officer + FFs
Battalion 8/Car *	4-door Suburban	1 Battalion Chief

E.4.10. Central City - Station 9
Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs each shift

Table 82. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 9, CC & 37th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 9	Type 1 - 1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Reserve Truck 109	• Type 1 - 1250 GPM pumper • 50' articulating boom	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.4.11. Central City - Station 10
Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs each shift

Table 83. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 10, HH & 23rd Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Truck 10	• Type 1 - 1250 GPM pumper • 55' articulating boom	1 Officer + FFs

E.4.12. Central City - Station 11
Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs each shift

Table 84. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 11, KK & 11th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 11	Type 1 - 1550 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Brush 11	• Type VI Engine - 250 GPM pump • 200 gal tank	*
Utility 11	25' stake body	*
Collapse 11	25' trailer	*
Communication 11	• 32' van • 20 reserve radios • Batteries	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.4.13. Central City – Station 12

Paid Department

- Minimum Career Staffing: 2 Officers + 6 FFs each shift

Table 85. Central City Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 12, Liberty International Airport, 1200 Aviation Drive, Kingston

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 12	• Type I - 1500 GPM pumper • 500 gal water tank • 100 gal fluroprotein foam tank	2 FFs
Crash 12A (Quick Response Vehicle (QRV))	• 500 pound (LB) dry chemical • 100 gal AFFF foam tank • 150 gal water tank	1 Officer + 1 FF
Crash 12B (QRV)	• 500 LB dry chemical • 100 gal AFFF foam tank • 150 gal water tank	1 Officer + 1 FF
Foam 12	• Type I - 1500 GPM pumper • 1500 gal AFF foam tank	1 FF
Water Tender 12	Type I - 300 gal water tender	1 FF
Mass Casualty 12	30' trailer 250 spine boards 200 cervical collars 250 body bags 250 first aid kits w/oxygen	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.4.14. Staff Vehicle Assignments

Table 86. Central City Fire Staff Vehicle Assignments

Vehicle #	Vehicle Type	Staff
Car 1	4-door sedan	Fire Chief
Car 2	4-door sedan	Assistant Chief
FM 1	4-door sedan	Fire Marshal
FM 2	4-door Suburban	1st Deputy Fire Marshal
FM 3	4-door Suburban	Deputy Fire Marshal
FM 4	4-door Suburban	Deputy Fire Marshal
FM 5	4-door Suburban	Deputy Fire Marshal
FM 6	4-door Suburban	Deputy Fire Marshal
FM 7	4-door Suburban	Deputy Fire Marshal
AD 1	4-door sedan	Administrative Director
AD 2	14' van	Mechanic/Maintenance
AD 3	14' van	Warehouse Driver
AD 4	25' stake body	Warehouse Driver

E.5. Central City Alarm Dispatch Criteria

All CCFD emergency response assignments are dispatched by the Liberty County 911/Emergency Communications Center. All fire dispatchers are assigned to the Liberty County 911/Emergency Communications Center for dispatching purposes and are trained in emergency medical dispatch procedures.

To expedite appropriate emergency response (type and number of emergency response personnel and equipment), dispatchers are provided with an Alarm Dispatch Criteria matrix to assist them in the dispatching of emergency resources. **Table 87** below shows various responses for Central City.

Table 87. Fire Dispatch Criteria – Central City

Assignments	Alarm Type	Engine	Ladder Trucks	Squad	Battalion Chief	EMS/ALS Units	EMS Supervisor	Deputy Chief Officer	Rapid Intervention Team (RIT)	Safety Officer	Air Cascade
1st Alarm	Structural	4	1		1	1 EMS				1	
2nd Alarm	Structural	4	1		1	1 EMS		1			
3rd Alarm	Structural	4	1		1	1 ALS					1
4th Alarm	Structural	3	1					1			
5th Alarm	Structural	3	1			1 ALS					1
6th Alarm	Structural	3	1		1						
7th Alarm	Structural	3									

Notes:

1. ALS = Advanced Life Support, EMS = Emergency Medical Service
2. Eight and subsequent alarms will have two engines each, with consideration for relocating Liberty County tenders to Central City Fire Stations if the water system is being taxed.
3. On all runs, including Mutual Aid, Squad 1 will accompany HAZMAT 1 unless a callback has been initiated and HAZMAT 1 has been staffed by off duty personnel.
4. If Squad 1 is committed on a call, a truck company can be assigned to vehicle rescue assignments since they carry extra vehicle rescue equipment.
5. On any complex special assignments, a safety officer will be assigned.
6. On any reported fire on the airport complex, Station 12, with support from Kingston Fire7. Department, will be assigned. On any reported major aircraft incident, Station 12, with support from Harvest Junction and Kingston Fire and EMS, along with Central City Station 8, will be assigned.

E.6. Liberty County Station and Fire Resource Information

Fisherville Station 1 is a low-rise unreinforced masonry structure. All other fire stations in Liberty County are low-rise reinforced concrete structures.

Fisherville, Harvest Junction, Kingston, Deep River, and Bayport are combination career/volunteer departments.

Apple Valley, Blue Water, Jasper, and Buffets Landing are full volunteer fire departments.

Gold Mine is a combination department serving the Roaring River Tribal Community (RRTC).

Liberty County fire resources are dispatched by the Liberty County 911/Emergency Communications Center.

Liberty County fire pumpers are equipped with 500-gallon water tanks, except brush trucks.

Liberty County pumpers and aerial devices are equipped according to the NFPA standards.

Liberty County activates an IMT on assignments of 3rd alarm or greater.

Liberty County Fire Coordinator (LCFC) Command Unit is stationed at Liberty County Sheriff Headquarters at I-102 & State Route (SR) 5. The LCFC responds to all working fires greater than single-family residents.

Buffets Landing Fire Station 95 is active with career staff from April to November and with volunteers year-round.

All Liberty County Engines have 2,000 feet of 4" hose, 250 feet of 2 1/2", and 500 feet of 1 3/4". All have six SCBA with six spare bottles. All Liberty County ladders have 250 GPM pumps and 300 gallon water tanks with 200 feet of 1 3/4" hose. All RRTC Engines have 2,000 feet of 5" hose, 600 feet of 3", and 600 feet of 1 3/4". All RRTC ladders have 750 GPM pumps with 400 gallon water tanks with 500 feet of 3" hose and 600 feet of 1 3/4" hose.

E.7. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing Levels

E.7.1. Apple Valley - Station 61

Volunteer Department

- 25 Volunteers

Table 88. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 61, 98 Pine Street

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 61	Type I - 1500 GPM pumper	*
Squad 61	• 20' van • Light rescue equipment	*
Water Tender 61	Type I - 3000 gal tank	*
Brush 61	• Type VI - 250 GPM pump • 200 gal water tender	*
Marine 61	• 12' flat bottom • 25 HP motor	*
Traffic 61	• 22' van • 25 - 6' folding saw horse barricades • 100 traffic cones • 8 portable stop signs • 5000' barricade tape	*
Reserve Engine 161	Type I - 1000 GPM pump	*
Battalion 61	4-door Suburban	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.2. Bayport - Station 91

Combination Department

- 29 Volunteers
- Minimum Career Staffing: 4 Officers + 16 FFs + 1 Battalion Chief

E.7.3. Bayport - Station 92

Combination Department

- 18 Volunteers
- Minimum Career Staffing: 3 Officers + 14 FFs

Table 89. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 91, 55 Bay Blvd.

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 91	Type I - 1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Truck 91	Type I - 85' platform	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Water Tender 91	Type I - 2000 gal water tender	*
Brush 91	• Type VI - 150 GPM pump • 200 gal tank	*
Marine 91	• 16' whaler • 75 HP motor	*
Collapse 91	24' trailer	*
Utility 91	350 pick-up	
Reserve Engine 91	Type I - 1000 GPM pumper	*
Battalion 91	4-door Suburban	1 Battalion Chief

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

Table 90. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 92, 1350 Marine Blvd.

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 92	Type I - 1250 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Ladder 92	Type I - 100' aerial ladder	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Squad 92	• 24' van • light rescue equipment	*
Marine 92	• 14' zodiac • 35 HP motor	*
Foam 92	• Type I - 1000 GPM foam pumper • 500 gal AFFF foam tank	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.4. Blue Water - Station 71

Full Volunteer Department

- 18 Volunteers

Table 91. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 71, River Rd & Center Street

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 71	Type I - 1500 GPM pumper	*
Water Tender 71	Type I - 2000 gal water tender	*
Brush 71	• Type VI engine - 250 GPM pump • 200 gal tank	*
Marine 71	• 16' zodiac • 40 HP motor	*
HAZMAT 71	• 18' van • light haz mat equipment • PPE-Level "B"	*
Traffic 71	• 3/4 Ton pick-up • 6- 4' folding saw horse barricades • 40 road cones • 2 portable stop signs • 2000' barricade tape	*
Reserve Engine 171	Type I - 1000 GPM pumper	*
Battalion 51	4-door Suburban	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.5. Buffets Landing - Station 95

Volunteer Department

- 15 Volunteers (volunteers active April to November only; 2-3 career personnel are assigned from Bayport to support the volunteers)

Table 92. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 95, SR 1A Buffets Landing

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 95	Type I - 1000 GPM pumper	*
Brush 95	• Type VI engine - 150 GPM pumper • 200 gal tank	*
Marine 95	• 14' zodiac • 35 HP motor	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.6. Deep River - Station 51

Combination Department

- 22 Volunteers
- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs + 1 Battalion Chief each shift

Table 93. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 51, 128 Main Street

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 51	Type I - 1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Water Tender 51	Type I - 2000 gal water tender	*
Brush 51	• Type VI engine - 250 GPM pump • 200 gal tank	*
Marine 51	• 14' zodiac • 25 HP motor	*
Traffic 51	• 18' step van • 15 - 4' folding saw horse barricades • 75 road cones • 2 portable stop signs • 2500' barricade tape	*
Reserve Engine 151	Type I - 1250 GPM pumper	*
Battalion 51	4-door Suburban	1 Battalion Chief

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.7. Fisherville - Station 21

Combination Department

- 37 Volunteers
- Minimum Career Staffing: 3 Officers + 9 FFs + 1 Battalion Chief each shift

Table 94. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 21, H & 7th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 21	Type I - 1250 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Truck 21	• Type I - 1250 GPM pumper • 55' articulating boom	*
Ladder 21	Type I - 85' aerial ladder	1 Officer + 3 FFs
HAZMAT 21	• 36' van - fully equipped • PPE - Level "A"	*
Reserve Car 121	4-door Suburban	*
Battalion 21	4-door Suburban	1 Battalion Chief

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.8. Fisherville - Station 22

Combination Department

- 22 Volunteers
- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officer + 3 FFs each shift

Table 95. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 22, A & 3rd Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 22	Type I - 1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Squad 22	• 20' van • light rescue equipment	*
Water Tender 22	Type I - 3000 gal water tender	*
Brush 22	• Type IV engine - 200 GPM pump • 200 gal tank	*
Marine 22	• 14' zodiac • 25 HP motor	*
Mass Casualty 22	• 26 trailer • 50 spine board • 25 cervical collars • 25 first aid kits w/oxygen	*
Reserve Engine 122	Type I - 1000 GPM pumper	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.9. Gold Mine - Station 76

Combination Department

- 16 Volunteers
- Minimum Career Staffing: 4 Officers + 6 FFs + 1 Assistant Chief

Table 96. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 76, RRTC SR 5

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 76	Type I - 1250 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Ladder 76	Type I - 85' Midship aerial	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Water Tender 76	Type I - 5000 gal water tender	*
Reserve Engine 176	Type I - 1000 GPM pumper	
Battalion 76	4-door Suburban	2 Officers
Car 76	Assistant Chief	1 Officer

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.10. Harvest Junction -Station 31

Combination Department

- 26 Volunteers
- Minimum Career Staffing: 3 Officers + 6 FFs + 1 Battalion Chief each shift

Table 97. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 31, L & 10th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 31	Type I - 1500 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Truck 31	Type I - 1250 GPM pumper	*
Ladder 31	Type I - 85' aerial ladder	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Brush 31	Type IV - 200 GPM pump 200 gal tank	*
Marine 31	14' whaler w/ 75 HP motor	*
Battalion 31	4-door Suburban	1 Battalion Chief

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.11. Harvest Junction - Station 32

Combination Department

- 18 Volunteers
- Minimum Career Staffing: 1 Officers + 3 FFs each shift

Table 98. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 32, C & 16th Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 32	Type I - 1250 GPM pumper	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Squad 32	24' van w/light rescue equipment	*
Water Tender 32	Type I - 2000 gal tank	*
Rehab 32	22' trailer	*
Reserve Engine 132	Type I - 1250 GPM pump	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.12. Jasper – Station 81

Volunteer Department

- 30 Volunteers

Table 99. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 81, 111 Highland Ave.

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 81	Type I - 1250 GPM pumper	*
Squad 81	• 22' van • light rescue equipment	*
Water Tender 81	Type I - 2000 gal water tender	*
Brush 81	• Type IV - 150 GPM pump • 150 gal tank	*
Marine 81	• 14' flat bottom • 35 HP motor	*
Collapse 81	23' trailer	*
Reserve Engine 181	Type I - 1000 GPM pumper	*
Battalion 81	4-door Suburban	*

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.7.13. Kingston – Station 41

Combination Department

- 40 Volunteers
- Minimum Career Staffing: 3 Officers + 9 FFs + 1 Battalion Chief each shift

Table 100. Liberty County Fire Apparatus and Staffing for Station 41, B & 2nd Streets

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability	Staffing
Engine 41	Type I - 1500 GPM pump	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Truck 41	Type I - 1250 GPM pump	1 Officer + 3 FFs*
Ladder 41	Type I - 75' tower ladder	1 Officer + 3 FFs
Water Tender 41	Type I - 2000 gal tank	*
Marine 41	• 14' zodiac • 25 HP motor	*
Brush 41	• Type VI engine - 250 GPM pump • 200 gal tank	*
Utility 41	350 pick-up	*
Reserve Engine 141	Type I - 1000 GPM pump	*
Battalion 41	4-door Suburban	1 Battalion Chief

*Denotes an apparatus/vehicle that is staffed upon request or by volunteers.

E.8. Liberty County Alarm Dispatch Criteria

All Liberty County emergency response assignments are dispatched by the Liberty County 911/Emergency Communications Center. All fire dispatchers are assigned to the Liberty County 911/Emergency Communications Center for dispatching purposes and are trained in emergency medical dispatch procedures. Alarm dispatch for Central City and Liberty County are similar. (See also **Section E.5**)

Note regarding a "Move Up" situation: When a "Working Incident" occurs that has emptied several stations, leaving their individual territories without fire/EMS protection, dispatchers will contact a Chief Officer* having authority of jurisdiction, for his/her direction of which engine/truck/ambulance that will need to be "moved up" to vacant stations until the incident has been resolved.

*Preferably not involved in the working incident, if possible.

Table 101. Fire Dispatch Criteria – Liberty County

Assignments	Alarm Type	Engine	Ladder Trucks	Squad	Tanker	EMS/ALS Units	EMS Supervisor	Chief Officer	RIT	Safety Officer	Air Cascade
1st Alarm	Structural	3	1		1	1 EMS		1 BAT			
2nd Alarm	Structural	2	1		1	1 EMS		1 BAT			1
3rd Alarm	Structural	2	1			1 ALS					1
4th Alarm	Structural	2	1		1			1 BAT			
5th Alarm	Structural	2	1			1 ALS					1
6th Alarm	Structural	2	1		1			1 BAT			
7th Alarm	Structural	2			1						

Notes:

1. Eight and subsequent alarms will have two engines each, with consideration for relocating Liberty County tankers to Central City Fire Stations if the water system is being taxed.
2. Departments with specialized units such as brush or traffic control units will deploy them within their service area.
3. On any complex special assignments, a safety officer will be assigned.
4. Truck can be substituted for engine, depending on availability.

E.9. Forestry

The various forest services provide fire protection for the National Wildlife Preserve on Gish Island, Robert S. Haywood State Park on Masland Island, Van Deusen Park and Camp Ground, and Casper Park.

Units are generally stationed at Par/Campground Headquarters when in service.

E.10. Roaring River Tribal Community Information

The fire department is a tribal government department with a full-time paid staff together with modern equipment and facilities. The fire chief has responsibility for the routine and emergency operations of the fire department and answers to the public safety director. There is also an assistant chief who reports directly to the fire chief. The fire department utilizes the ICS in firefighting operations and other emergency operations. Community council has not adopted a fire code and the community does not have an ISO rating.

There are fire stations in Liberty County (Station 76 in Gold Mine). No fire stations are located in Mineral or Kane Counties. **Table 96** in **Section E.7** above shows the apparatus and personnel assigned to that station.

E.11. Mutual Aid

Mutual aid agreements are in place with six counties adjacent to Liberty County to provide manpower and equipment during a Liberty County emergency. Both paid and volunteer fire departments are included in these mutual aid agreements. The following table depicts total resources of the communities listed and not those resources that would be available during an emergency. It should be noted that although mutual aid resources are shown in totality, the entire number of resources are not always available due to their jurisdictional obligation and need. A minimum of 20% of an individual locale's resources has to stay to protect their own community and citizens.

Due to the necessity of having unique call signs for equipment used in any mutual aid situation, all apparatus/vehicle designators listed in the following tables must be preceded by the home location when used in a jurisdiction other than the one to which the equipment belongs.

E.11.1. Apple County

Table 102. Apple County Fire Apparatus Inventory

Department	Engine Numbers in Service w/ Type I 1250 GPM	Engine Numbers in Service w/ Type I 1500 GPM	Truck Numbers in Service w/ Type I 85' Aerial
Crows Point Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3	4	1
Levering Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3		
Shelby Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3		

Table 103. Apple County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Levering and Shelby Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Mask Service Unit 106	40 extra Survivair air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	8 mounted, 4 portable lights

E.11.2. Granite County

Table 104. Granite County Fire Apparatus Inventory

Department	Engine Numbers in Service w/Type I 1250 GPM	Engine Numbers in Service w/Type I 1500 GPM	Engine Numbers in Reserve w/Type I 1250 GPM	Truck Numbers in Service w/Type I 85' Aerial	Truck Numbers in Service w/Type I 100' Aerial	Rescue in Service w/Medium Duty, BLS don't transport
Hibbing Volunteer Department	1, 2, 4	3, 5				
Jamestown Paid Department	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10	1, 5, 8	3, 5, 8	3, 5, 8	1	1, 3, 5, 8
Salmon Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3					

Table 105. Granite County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Hibbing and Salmon Volunteer Departments Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Mask Service Unit 106	40 extra Draeger air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	8 mounted, 4 portable lights

Table 106. Granite County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Jamestown Paid Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Squad 1	24' Van Haz/Mat-Heavy Rescue-Manpower
Mask Service Unit 106	20' Van 60 extra Draeger air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	Trailer mounted 8 mounted, 8 portable lights
Boat 2 (Rescue)	14' 20 horsepower motor

E.11.3. Green County

Table 107. Green County Fire Apparatus Inventory

Department	Engine Numbers in Service w/Type I 1250	Engine Numbers in Service w/ Type I 1500 GPM	Engine Numbers in Reserve w/ Type I 1250 GPM	Truck Numbers in Service w/ Type I 85' Aerial	Rescue in Service w/ Medium Duty, BLS don't transport
Casperville Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3				
Laport Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3				

Department	Engine Numbers in Service w/Type I 1250	Engine Numbers in Service w/ Type I 1500 GPM	Engine Numbers in Reserve w/ Type I 1250 GPM	Truck Numbers in Service w/ Type I 85' Aerial	Rescue in Service w/ Medium Duty, BLS don't transport
Monroe Paid Department	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 5, 8	3, 5		
Paradise Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3				
Ponel Volunteer Department	1, 2, 4	3			
Zurich Paid Department	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11	1, 5, 8	3, 5	3, 8	1, 3, 5

Table 108. Green County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Casperville and LaPort Volunteer Departments Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Mask Service Unit 106	40 extra Survivair air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	8 mounted, 8 portable lights
Boat 1 (Rescue)	18' 150 horsepower
Boat 2 (Rescue)	16' 90 horsepower
Boat 3 (Rescue)	14' 20 horsepower

Table 109. Green County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Monroe Paid Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Mask Service Unit 106	20' Van 60 extra Survivair air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	Trailer mounted 8 mounted, 8 portable lights
Boat 1 (Rescue)	18' 150 horsepower
Boat 2 (Rescue)	16' 90 horsepower
Boat 3 (Rescue)	14' 20 horsepower

Table 110. Green County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Ponel Volunteer Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Mask Service Unit 106	40 extra Survivair air tanks on board
Boat 1 (Rescue)	14' 20 horsepower
Light Unit 206	8 mounted, 4 portable lights

Table 111. Green County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Zurich Paid Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Squad 1	24' Van Haz/Mat-Heavy Rescue-Manpower
Mask Service Unit 106	20' Van 60 extra Survivair air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	Trailer mounted 8 mounted, 8 portable lights

E.11.4. Kane County

Table 112. Kane County Fire Apparatus Inventory

Department	Engine Numbers in Service w/Type I 1250 GPM	Engine Numbers in Service w/ Type I 1500 GPM	Engine Numbers in Reserve w/ Type I 1250 GPM	Truck Numbers in Service w/ Type I 85' Aerial	Truck Numbers in Service w/ Type I 100'Aerial	Rescue in Service w/ Medium Duty, BLS don't transport
Clifton Paid Department	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11	1, 5, 8, 12	3, 5, 7, 8	3, 8	1, 5	1, 3, 5, 8
Gable Volunteer Department	1, 2, 4	5				
Largot Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3					
Murray Hill Volunteer Department	1, 2, 4	3, 5		1		
Rusten Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3					

Table 113. Kane County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Clifton Paid Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Squad 1	24' Van Hazmat-Heavy Rescue-Manpower
Mask Service Unit 106	20' Van 60 extra Mine Safety Appliance (MSA) air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	Trailer mounted 8 mounted, 8 portable lights

Table 114. Kane County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Gable and Murray Volunteer Departments Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Mask Service Unit 106	40 extra MSA air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	8 mounted, 4 portable lights

Table 115. Kane County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Largot and Rusten Volunteer Departments Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Mask Service Unit 106	40 extra MSA air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	8 mounted, 8 portable lights

E.11.5. Lober County

Table 116. Lober County Fire Apparatus Inventory

Department	Engine #s in Service w/ Type I 1250 GPM	Engine #s in Service w/ Type I 1500 GPM	Tender #s in Service w/ Type 1 3000 Gal Water Tender	Truck #s in Service w/ Type I 85' Aerial	Truck #s in Service w/ Type I 85' Articulating Boom
Annville Volunteer Department	31, 32	Truck 41			
Bloomsburg	41	Ladder 41			
Cassel Volunteer Department	21, 22	Truck 121			
Hyerstown	91, 92			Ladder 91	Truck 92

Table 117. Lober County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Annville Volunteer Department

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Engine 31	
Engine 32	
Truck 41	
Tender 31	Type I – 3000 Gal Water Tender
Brush Unit 31	Type IV engine – 4X4 Pickup 150 gal tank

Table 118. Lober County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Bloomsburg

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Engine 41	
Ladder 41	
Tender 41	Type I – 3000 Gal Water Tender
Utility Unit 41	Equipment Truck

Table 119. Lober County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Cassel Volunteer Department

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Engine 21	
Engine 22	
Truck 121	

Table 120. Lober County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Hyerstown

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Engine 91	
Engine 92	
Ladder 91	
Truck 92	
Tender 92	Type I – 3000 Gal Water Tender
Marine Unit 92	18' 150 Horsepower

E.11.6. Mineral County

Table 121. Mineral County Fire Apparatus Inventory

Department	Engine Numbers in Service w/ Type I 1250 GPM	Engine Numbers in Service w/ Type I 1500 GPM
Bradley Volunteer Department	1, 2, 4	3, 5
Ceresco Volunteer Department	1, 2	3
Danton Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3	
Sumpter Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3	
Wicks Volunteer Department	1, 2, 3	

Table 122. Mineral County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Bradley, Ceresco, Danton, Sumpter, and Wicks Volunteer Departments Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Mask Service Unit 106	40 extra Scott air tanks on board
Boat 2 (Rescue)	14' 20 horsepower motor
Light Unit 206	8 mounted, 4 portable lights

E.11.7. Stramford County

Table 123. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory

Department	Engine #s in Service w/Type I 1250 GPM	Engine #s in Service w/ Type I 1500 GPM	Tender #s in Service w/ Type I 3000 Gal Water Tender	Truck #s in Service w/ Type I 85' Aerial	Truck #s in Service w/ Type I 85' Articulating Boom
Forksville Volunteer Department	51, 61				
Harbor Place Volunteer Department	71		71		
Hughsville Volunteer Department	75, 76				

Department	Engine #s in Service w/Type I 1250 GPM	Engine #s in Service w/ Type I 1500 GPM	Tender #s in Service w/ Type I 3000 Gal Water Tender	Truck #s in Service w/ Type I 85' Aerial	Truck #s in Service w/ Type I 85' Articulating Boom
Lewisburg Volunteer Department	81, 82				
Masland Island	95				

Table 124. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Tower Beach Paid Department

Department	Engine #s in Service w/Type I 1250 GPM	Engine #s in Service w/Type I 1500 GPM	Engine #s in Service w/Type I 1500 GPM	Engine #s in Reserve w/Type I 1250 GPM	Engine #s in Reserve w/Type I 1500 GPM	Truck #s in Reserve w/Type I 85' Aerial	Truck #s in Service w/Type I 100'' Aerial	Truck #s in Service w/ Type I 85' Articulating Boom	Rescue in Service w/ Medium Duty, BLS don't transport
Tower Beach Paid Department	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11	1, 5, 8, 10	Truck 10	103, 105	Truck 109	3	1	Truck 108	3, 5, 8

Table 125. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory - Forksville Volunteer Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Tender 51	Type I - 3000 Gal Water Tender
Tender 61	Type I - 3000 Gal Water Tender
Brush Unit 51	Type VI engine - 4X4 Pickup 150 gal tank
Brush Unit 61	Type VI engine - 4X4 Pickup 150 gal tank

Table 126. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Harbor Place Volunteer Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
HAZMAT Unit 71	18' van light hazmat equipment PPE-Level "B"
Marine Unit 71	16' 90 horsepower motor

Table 127. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Hughsville Volunteer Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Tender 75	Type I - 3000 Gal Water Tender
Tender 76	Type I - 3000 Gal Water Tender

Table 128. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Lewisburg Volunteer Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Tender 81	Type I - 3000 Gal Water Tender
Brush Unit 81	Type VI engine - 4X4 Pickup 150 gal tank

Table 129. Stramford County Fire Apparatus Inventory – Tower Beach Paid Department Special Equipment in Service

Apparatus/Vehicle Designator	Type/Capability
Squad 1	26' Van Hazmat-Heavy Rescue-Manpower
Mask Service Unit 106	60 extra MSA air tanks on board
Light Unit 206	8 mounted, 8 portable lights
Marine Unit 2 (Rescue)	18' 150 horsepower motor
Utility Unit 2	Equipment Truck
Foam Unit 4	Type II - Foam Trailer 250 gallons
Brush Unit 11	Type VI engine - 4X4 Pickup 150 gal tank
Utility Unit 11	Equipment Vehicle
Comm. Unit 11	Communications Van

Note: A not so readily identified problem often overlooked in the mutual aid environment is that of interoperability of equipment (not just communications). Such equipment as fire hydrant threads, hose couplings, fire fighting appliance threads, and self-contained breathing apparatus tank threads can be vastly different, creating dramatic problems in water supply and air tank refilling and/or usage. Universal adapters have to be available to overcome the problem of different threads for fire hydrants, hose couplings, and appliance threads.

Appendix F

Appendix F. Law Enforcement

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F.1. Overview

There are several law enforcement agencies with overlapping jurisdictions within Liberty County and Central City. The State police handle traffic law enforcement on the Interstate highways and State roads outside of incorporated cities and provide investigative assistance and other assistance to the counties and municipalities. County sheriff departments and court bailiffs handle general law enforcement and civil process matters in unincorporated areas of each county. Sheriff departments also operate a jail in each county. In Liberty County, the sheriff's department is also responsible for animal control and shelters. Municipal police in Central City and other incorporated communities handle the complete range of law enforcement and community safety services. Additionally, the Liberty International Airport Authority, Columbia State University (CSU), and Farmers A&M have their own police departments. On the Roaring River Tribal Community lands, tribal police provide full law enforcement services. The State prison is operated by the State Department of Corrections. Communications between agencies have been enhanced by the Consolidated Communications Authority ("Liberty Comm") initiative in 2001. All law enforcement agencies in the county are on a unified, interoperable 800 megahertz (MHz) trunked radio system, with the exception of the Columbia State Police (CSP). Agencies frequently work together on investigations and incidents, and a Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA) has been signed by all agencies, including the tribal police in Roaring River. The sheriff, as the senior elected law enforcement officer of the county, coordinates all law enforcement activities in support of a declared emergency/disaster.

During declared emergencies/disasters, law enforcement has the following missions:

- Local law enforcement backup upon request.
- Evacuation traffic control.
- Protection of critical facilities.
- Bomb squad support.
- Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) support.
- Scene security.
- K9 search dogs.

All State emergency services functions will be accomplished in accordance with the NIMS, complying with directives and the HSPD. The HSPD requires all federal, State, local, and tribal agencies and jurisdictions to adopt NIMS and use it in their individual domestic incident management, emergency prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities, as well as in support of all actions taken to assist local entities. NIMS and its associated terminology will be used in all emergency response and recovery situations. Note that ten codes shall not be used when mutual aid and multi-agency responses take place.

F.2. Columbia State Police (CSP)

F.2.1. Mission and History

The CSP was authorized by the Columbia Legislature in 1903. Their jurisdiction and authority as peace officers extends statewide and their primary responsibilities are as follows:

- Traffic enforcement, investigation of motor vehicle accidents, and management of other emergencies on Interstate highways and State roads.

- General law enforcement assistance to county sheriffs and local law enforcement on request.

- Specialized investigative assistance and resources as may be requested in complex or sensitive cases.

- Protective services for the governor and all other constitutional officers in the State government, to include members of the State Supreme Court.

CSP is authorized a staff of 484 personnel. Personnel are technically "State patrol officers"; however, they are often termed "troopers," a term used widely until the 1980s. Many CSP field personnel receive emergency medical training to the Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) – 1 level; all are certified in advanced first aid. The CSP headquarters, academy, and support facilities are in Capital City.

F.2.2. State of Columbia Police Districts



Figure 54. State of Columbia Police Districts Map

F.2.3. Staffing and Organization

Table 130. Columbia State Police Staffing and Organization

Organization	Staffing	Number of Staff	Sworn	Civilian Personnel
CSP Headquarters (HQ)	Administration, support, communications, information management	50	15	35
CSP HQ	Protective services, protocol, and Public Information Officer (PIO)	25	20	5
CSP HQ	Commercial vehicle regulation	30	25	5
CSP HQ	Investigative services	50	40	10
CSP District 1, Capitol City (State Route (SR) 14 & I-102)	District administration and support staff	20	5	15
CSP District 1, Capitol City (SR 14 & I-102)	District investigative staff	15	15	0
CSP District 1, Capitol City (SR 14 & I-102)	District patrol personnel	75	75	0
CSP District 2, Central City (I-107) & I-102)	District administration and support staff	20	5	15
CSP District 2, Central City (I-107 & I-102)	District investigative staff	15	15	0
CSP District 2, Central City (I-107 & I-102)	District patrol personnel	75	75	0
CSP District 2a, Park Administration - Masland Islands (I-A)	District administration and support staff	9	7	2
CSP District 3, Metropolis (SR 1B & I-107)	District administration and support staff	15	5	10
CSP District 3, Metropolis (SR 1B & I-107)	District investigative staff	10	10	0
CSP District 3, Metropolis (SR 1B & I-107)	District patrol personnel	75	75	0
	Total Staff	**484**	**387**	**97**

Each State patrol district office is relatively self-sufficient with a stand-by electrical generator which can power the building and related equipment, including the fuel pump. Each district office has a below-ground fuel tank, with sufficient capacity for three days of normal operation.

In each district, arrangements vary for the stationing of patrol personnel. In some areas, small leased offices are used as a local base of operations, supplementing district offices. In rural areas, CSP personnel serve as "resident officers" working from their homes.

CSP officers are each issued a State patrol vehicle for their on-duty use. These emergency vehicles are equipped with fire extinguishers, personal protective equipment (members are properly fit tested and trained in equipment use), trauma kits, Automatic External Defibrillators (AEDs), and various warning devices. Personnel assigned to commercial vehicle inspections are assigned pickup trucks containing portable scale and inspection equipment.

CSP also maintains three Bell 206 Jet Ranger helicopters for aerial law enforcement use. One is stationed at Capital City Airport, one is at Liberty International Airport near Central City, and the

other is at the Metropolis County Airport. These helicopters are equipped to provide medical evacuation services. Radios in these helicopters are capable of communicating on all local law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical channels.

F.2.4. Radio System

The CSP Radio System consists of a Very High Frequency (VHF) radio network. There are base stations at each district office. Due to consolidation efforts initiated on the arrival of enhanced 911, dispatch functions are all handled through the CSP Communications Center in Capital City. The CSP Communications Center has the ability to manually "patch" any desired CSP dispatch channel into the Liberty County 800 MHz Trunked Radio System's Interoperability Channel, on demand.

Each district has a dedicated dispatch channel, used by all patrol, investigative, and support personnel in the district. Other State law enforcement agencies have been granted "guest user" status on these channels as well. There is a common statewide channel for multi-district operations. All base stations and mobile units are equipped with this channel as well as all three district channels.

F.2.5. Radio Call Signs

Table 131. Columbia State Police Radio Call Signs

Organization	Staff	Call Sign
HQ	Superintendent	SP 1
HQ	Deputy Superintendent	SP 2
HQ	Other HQ Personnel	SP Staff xx
HQ	Investigative Unit	SP I xx
HQ	Protective Services	SP D xx
HQ	Commercial Vehicle Enforcement	SP V xx
CSP District 1	District Captain	SP 1 C
CSP District 1	District Lieutenants	SP 1 L xx
CSP District 1	District Sergeants	SP 1 S xx
CSP District 1	District Troopers	SP 1 T xx
CSP District 2	District Captain	SP 2 C
CSP District 2	District Lieutenants	SP 2 L xx
CSP District 2	District Sergeants	SP 2 S xx
CSP District 2	District Troopers	SP 2 T xx
CSP District 2a	District Lieutenants	SP 2a L xx
CSP District 2a	District Sergeants	SP 2a S xx
CSP District 2a	District Troopers	SP 2a T xx
CSP District 3	District Captain	SP 3 C
CSP District 3	District Lieutenants	SP 3 L xx
CSP District 3	District Sergeants	SP 3 S xx
CSP District 3	District Troopers	SP 3 T xx
CSP Law Enforcement - Helicopters Type I	Capitol City	SP Air 1
CSP Law Enforcement - Helicopters Type I	Central City	SP Air 2
CSP Law Enforcement - Helicopters Type I	Metropolis	SP Air 3

Note: ("xx" = number assigned by seniority)

F.2.6. Equipment

Table 132. Columbia State Police Equipment

Item	Quantity
Marked Patrol Cars	(One per Sworn Patrol Officer) 450
Marked Pickup Trucks - Commercial Vehicle Officers	30
Marked Vans	2
Mobile Command Center	2
Mobile Crime Scene Vehicle	3
Motorcycles	0
Unmarked Vehicles	30
Hand-held Radios	500
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (Full Face Respirator, Level C Suit)	500

F.3. Liberty County Sheriff's Department (LCSD)

F.3.1. Mission and History

In Liberty County, and throughout the State of Columbia, the role of the sheriff is to provide general law enforcement in all unincorporated areas of the county. They also serve as bailiffs in the courts and handle civil processes and services. They also maintain the county jail and provide other support to local law enforcement as necessary. In addition, the sheriff's office operates the county animal control and maintains the county animal shelter.

Other functions of the sheriff's department include investigation into violent, accidental, or medically unattended deaths (Office of the Medical Examiner (ME)).

The LCSD is authorized a staff of 201, including those assigned to custody, court, and civil assignments. Personnel operate from the HQs office and from their homes in more rural areas of the county.

F.3.2. Liberty County Sheriff's Department Patrol Sectors

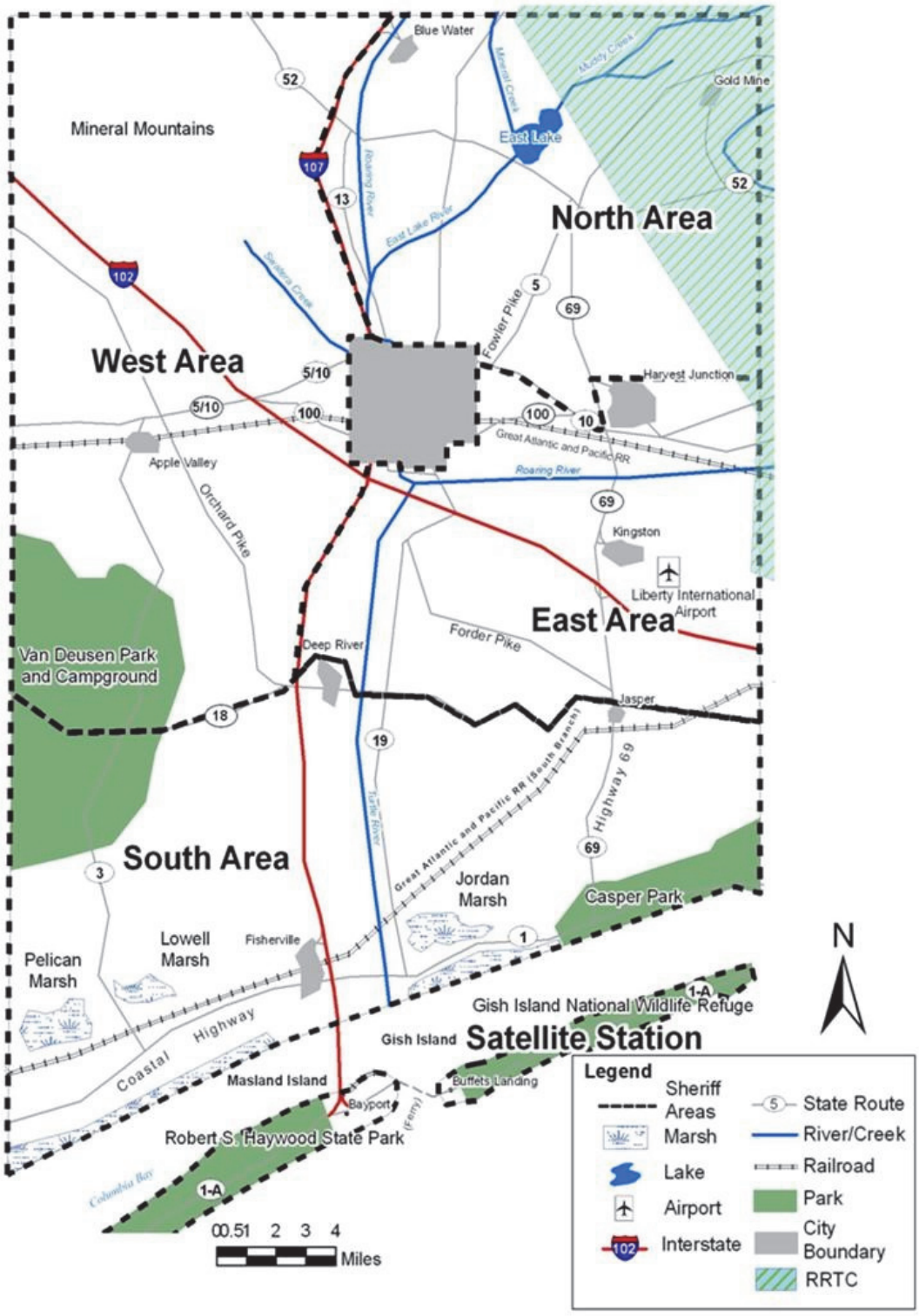


Figure 55. Liberty County Sheriff's Department Patrol Sectors Map

F.3.3. Staffing and Organization

Table 133. Liberty County Sheriff's Department Staffing and Organization

Location	Description	Number of Staff	Sworn	Non-sworn
LCSD Headquarters	Administrative, Support Services	20	5	15
LCSD Headquarters	Crime Lab, Investigation	10	10	0
County Courthouse	Bailiffs and Civil Unit	20	20	0
County Jail	Custody Staff	65	60	5
County-wide	Patrol Personnel	60	60	0
Animal Control	Animal Control Personnel and Support	12	5	7
Office of the Medical Examiner	ME and support staff	14	4	10
	Total Staff	**201**	**164**	**37**

The sheriff's department also maintains a Reserve Deputy Program. Individuals in the program are fully trained volunteers who may be called in to assist with major incidents or to assist in other activities. There are currently 20 qualified reserve deputies. Additionally, the sheriff's search and rescue (SAR) team is available to the county. This consists of 15 individuals trained in high angle rescue, operations in snow conditions, and underwater (dive) rescue. Of these, five members are fully certified as reserve deputies as well.

The county has an affiliation with Columbia Search and Rescue Dogs (CSARDOGS), a volunteer organization based in Fisherville. The group consists of five qualified wilderness search dog teams (handler plus dog) and four teams that are qualified in urban SAR (collapsed structures).

Within the overall staff of the agency, there are individuals that have volunteered to staff the department's SWAT team. The SWAT team is composed of 12 individuals who are trained and equipped to handle barricaded subjects, hostage rescue, and high-risk entry situations. These individuals each have accepted this responsibility as an extra duty assignment in addition to their normal duties. Three years ago, the team added capability and flexibility by initiating a SWAT Medic Program. This initiative involved providing special training for local Emergency Medical Service (EMS) personnel to prepare them to operate along-side sheriff's SWAT personnel during tactical situations, even in the line of fire. Such programs have been very successful in other States, and this is the first such program in Columbia.

F.3.4. Radio System

LCSD participates in the Liberty County 800 MHz Public Safety Trunked Radio System. Dispatch is provided from the consolidated 911/Communications Center at the Liberty County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Units and stations may choose the repeated frequency or utilize the car-to-car short range channel. The dispatch center is located at LCSD HQ and is equipped with enhanced 911 capability, as well as radio communications on LCSD and Central City Police Department (CCPD) frequencies. Additionally, the capability exists to utilize the CSP statewide channel as well as the Columbia Law Enforcement Radio System common channel. Transmit and receive sites are located throughout the county in a "voted" system.

The LCSD participates in the Consolidated Communications Authority ("Liberty Comm"). A law enforcement channel group supports most every mobile and handheld radio in county or local law enforcement service. Each radio is capable of operating on any of the following talk groups:

Table 134. Liberty County Sheriff's Department Radio Talk Groups

Radio Talk Groups
Animal Control
CCPD Records/Investigations
Central City Police Patrol
County wide Tactics/Interoperability
Law Enforcement Tactics 1
Law Enforcement Tactics 2
Liberty County PDs
Liberty County Sheriff
State Prison
(Communications Center can manually patch CSP onto system)

F.3.5. Radio Call Signs

Table 135. Liberty County Sheriff's Department Radio Call Signs

Division/Position	Call Sign
Animal Control	AC 1-12
Sheriff	LC 1
Shift Supervisor	LC 2
Chief Deputy	LC 3
Reserve Deputies (by seniority)	LC R 1-20
SAR Team (by seniority)	LC S 1-15
SWAT Medic	MEDIC 1-4
SWAT Team	SWAT 1-12

F.3.6. Patrol Units

The first digit in the call sign represents the shift assignment. The number "1" denotes a unit assigned shift one, working from 2400 until 0800. The number "2" indicates the unit is assigned shift 2, working from 0800 to 1600. The number "3" indicates a shift 3 unit, on duty from 1600 until 2400.

The county is generally divided into four patrol sectors for assignment purposes. This derives the second digit of the call sign.

Table 136. Liberty County Sheriff's Department Patrol Sectors

Area	Description	Series
North Area	Blue Water	1-series
East Area	Harvest Junction	2-series
South Area	Fisherville	3-series
West Area	Apple Valley	4-series

If the last digit is a zero, it indicates a sergeant. Any other last digit indicates the car working that area on that shift.

Example: Unit LC 121 would be working graveyard shift in the east area of the county. If another east area car were assigned, that additional unit would be designated LC 122. A sergeant working the east area would be unit LC 120.

Staffing per shift is generally three or four units (plus a supervisor when available) per area.

F.3.7. Animal Care and Control

The sheriff operates the animal control shelter for the county. The shelter's function is to impound stray animals, pick up and provide medical care for sick and injured animals, issue citations for violations of applicable laws and ordinances, remove dead animals from public areas, rescue endangered animals, conduct preliminary investigations of the inhumane treatment of animals, investigate and correct animal nuisance complaints, receive and hold animals for evidence, provide the observation of biting animals for the county health officer, issue pet licenses, receive calls of predatory animals and refer to appropriate agencies, and provide routine animal related patrol services. Pathology services are available at the State Veterinary Laboratory in Central City.

A community group (similar to a foundation) supports the sheriff's Animal Control Division. The Friends of the Liberty Animal Shelter (FOLAS) is a non-profit animal rescue organization composed exclusively of volunteers, with an office on the grounds of the animal shelter in Central City. Founded in 1986, FOLAS works with the shelter to try to get as many animals as possible out of danger and into safe havens. The organization also strives to make the animals' lives as comfortable as possible while they are in the shelter. FOLAS is run by an annually elected Board of Directors as well as dog/cat foster coordinators and an office coordinator. Volunteer staff helps to socialize, walk, feed, and comfort the animals while they are staying at the shelter. Veterinary care and transportation is provided by volunteers on an as-needed basis. Their only source of income is public donations and funds raised through events (yard sales, bake sales, specific events, and annual membership dues). FOLAS money is spent on animals in and from the shelter as well as improvements for the shelter itself.

F.3.8. Liberty County Sheriff's Department Equipment

The following tables depict the vehicles and selected categories of equipment that are part of the Liberty County Sheriff's inventory.

Table 137. Liberty County Sheriff's Department Inventory

Item	Quantity
Animal Control Trucks	4
Marked Patrol Cars	40
Marked Trucks	1
Marked Vans	5
Mobile Command Center	1
Mobile Crime Scene Vehicle	0
Motorcycles	0
SWAT Van	1
Unmarked Vehicles	15
Zodiac Boat on Trailer (Gish Island Station)	2
Hand-held Radios	30
PPE (Full face Respirator, Level C Suit)	150

F.3.9. Facilities

Table 138. Liberty County Sheriff's Department Facilities

Facility	Address	Location
Animal Shelter	FF & 11th Streets	Central City
County Courthouse	X & 19th Streets	Central City
County Jail	A & 23rd Streets	Central City
Gish Island Satellite	Intersection of SR 1A & Ferry Street	Gish Island
LCSD HQ	Intersection of I-107 & I-102	Liberty County
North Area Substation	Intersection of SR 19 & SR 52	Blue Water
East Area Substation	Intersection of Hwy 69 & SR 10	Harvest Junction
South Area Substation	Intersection of SR 1 & I-107	Fisherville
West Area Substation	Intersection of SR 5 & SR 3	Apple Valley

F.4. Mutual Aid

F.4.1. Sheriff's Departments

Throughout the State of Columbia, the role of the sheriff is to provide general law enforcement in all unincorporated areas of the county. Sheriffs serve as bailiffs in the courts, operate the county jail, and handle civil processes and services. Also, they maintain the county jail and provide other support to local law enforcement as necessary. In addition, the sheriff's office provides animal control services to the county and maintains the county animal shelter. During declared emergencies/disasters, the county sheriff has the authority to provide assets to neighboring sheriff's departments when mutual aid agreements are activated.

The following table provides a list of potential mutual aid assets for the sheriff's department from neighboring counties. Note that it reflects the total assets available and not the numbers that would be available during an emergency.

Table 139. State of Columbia Sheriff Department Mutual Aid Assets

Resource Type	Resources	Apple	Granite	Green	Kane	Mineral	Stramford
Manpower	Officers	28	55	48	56	36	50
Equipment - Vehicles	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)/ Bomb Squad Truck	0	1	1	1	1	0
Equipment - Vehicles	Animal Control Trucks	4	5	3	5	3	4
Equipment - Vehicles	Marked Patrol Cars	12	40	30	40	30	40
Equipment - Vehicles	Marked Trucks	1	2	2	3	2	1
Equipment - Vehicles	Marked Vans	1	3	2	2	2	5
Equipment - Vehicles	Mobile Command Post Center	0	1	1	1	1	0
Equipment - Vehicles	Mobile Crime Scene Vehicle	0	1	0	1	0	1

Resource Type	Resources	Apple	Granite	Green	Kane	Mineral	Stramford
Equipment - Vehicles	Motorcycles	4	14	10	12	10	15
Equipment - Vehicles	Rescue Boat	0	0	2	0	0	1
Equipment - Vehicles	SWAT Van	0	1	1	1	0	1
Equipment - Vehicles	Unmarked Vehicles	8	8	10	5	10	15
Equipment - Other	Hand-held Radios	20	45	40	50	48	60

F.4.2. Mutual Aid City Police

Law enforcement assets are potentially available from major cities in surrounding counties.

CCPD is the coordinating authority for the utilization of these assets during emergencies. The following table reflects the total assets available and not the numbers that would be available during an emergency.

Table 140. State of Columbia Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Assets

Resource Type	Resources	Clifton	Crows Point	James-town	Monroe	Tower Beach	Zurich
Manpower	Patrol Officers	55	28	52	50	70	56
Equipment - Vehicles	EOD/Bomb Squad Truck	1	0	1	1	1	1
Equipment - Vehicles	Marked Patrol Cars	40	12	30	28	35	31
Equipment - Vehicles	Marked Trucks	3	1	2	2	2	3
Equipment - Vehicles	Marked Vans	3	1	2	2	2	2
Equipment - Vehicles	Mobile Command Post Center	1	0	1	1	1	1
Equipment - Vehicles	Mobile Crime Scene Vehicle	1	0	1	0	1	1
Equipment - Vehicles	Motorcycle	14	4	10	10	5	12
Equipment - Vehicles	Unmarked Vehicles	12	8	10	10	30	15
Equipment - Other	Hand-held Radios	55	20	48	48	75	50

F.5. Liberty County Medical Examiner's (ME's) Office

The Liberty County ME's Office is part of the sheriff's department located in and operated from the county health department at the Nelson Center, FF and 11th Streets, Central City.

This office investigates deaths due to violence and accidents and also investigates the deaths of individuals unattended by a physician. The total number of deaths handled in a given year averages around 1,000 with over 100 autopsies. During emergencies, additional resources can be obtained from other county MEs throughout the State. Stramford, Green, Kane, and Granite Counties have resources similar to Liberty County. The State Office of Emergency Management will coordinate the utilization of these out of area resources.

F.5.1. Staffing

Table 141. Liberty County Medical Examiner's Office Staffing

Classification	Staff
Chief ME	1
Deputy ME	3
Drivers	2
Helpers	2
Pathologists	5
Secretary	1
Total	**14**

F.5.2. Facilities and Equipment

Table 142. Liberty County Medical Examiner's Office Vehicles

Vehicle	Quantity
3/4 T Van	2
4X4 Pickup	1
Car	1

Table 143. Liberty County Medical Examiner's Office Van Equipment

Van Equipment	Quantity
Break-down cot/scoop litter	2
Fold-down removable cots	2
Removable cots	2

Table 144. Liberty County Medical Examiner's Office Supplies

Supplies	Quantity
50,000 candlepower plug-in spotlight	1
Cot sheets	2
Decomposition mask	1
Digital camera	1
Dozen surgical gloves	2
Heavy duty body bags	2
Heavy-duty flash lights	2
Identification (ID) kits (wrist and toe tags)	10
Light weight body bags	10
Liver temperature kit	1
Pair of heavy-duty gloves	2

Supplies	Quantity
Pair of heavy-duty rubber boots	1
Property receipt and storage kits	10
Set of rain gear	1
Vitreous humor kit	1

(Each van is equipped with a radio with crossover capabilities to communicate with city, county, and State police and public works.)

Table 145. Liberty County Medical Examiner's Office Disaster Trailer Equipment

Disaster Trailer Equipment (Equipped to handle 100 cases)	Quantity
8 x 12 zip-lock bags	200
35 millimeter (mm) camera/film supplies	1
50 foot (ft) tape; plastic overlay	50
200 x 5 ft rolls of heavy plastic	5
500 ft rolls of nylon cord	2
Brown carry-all bags (personal property)	400
Digital camera	2
Dozen disposable coverall sets	1
Dozen surgical gloves	2
Dozen surgical masks	1
Forensic blood collection kits	100
Gallons 40% Formalin solution	2
Grid mapping kit - grid board/paper; compass;	1
Heavy-duty flashlights	4
Heavy-duty trash bags	200
Heavy-duty 9-volt lanterns	4
Latex surgical gloves	200
Light weight body bags	100
Metal marker stakes/plastic numbered markers	100
Numbered brass twist lock tags	100
Pair heavy-duty gloves	6
Plastic aprons	6
Property and receipt kits	100
Specimen bottles	100
Tape recorder/case and tapes	1
Toe tags	300
Wrist ID kits	100

Note: All of the above equipment fits into a 4' x 2' x 5' trailer.

Stock items (film, fluids) are rotated every four to six months.

F.5.3. Medical Examiner/Coroner's Mutual Aid

CSU: Pathologists, Pathological Technicians

Capital City ME: Forensic Pathologists, Forensic Odontologist, Morgue Vans

Travel time: two hours

Request: Through Capital City's Public Health Director

Morgue Capacity: 40 at Capital City Hospitals

Pine County ME: Has three vans and has informally agreed to provide mutual aid during disasters.

F.5.4. Other Medical Examiner/Coroner's Resources

Table 146. Liberty County Medical Examiner/Coroner's Resources - Body Bags

Name	Location	Resource
Each ambulance	Liberty County	Carries 2 body bags
Each coroner unit	Liberty County	Carries 6 body bags
Police/Fire vehicles	Liberty County	Carries 0 body bags

Table 147. Other Medical Examiner/Coroner's Resources -Refrigerated Vehicles

Name	Address	Location	Resource
Cargill Packing Company	O & 13th Streets	Central City	2 trucks - 1100 cubic feet with shelves 2 vans
Unlimited Meats Company	E & 15th Streets	Central City	1 truck - 1100 cubic feet with shelves 1 van
Wyman's Meat Packing Company	S & 23rd Streets	Central City	2 trucks - 1100 cubic feet with shelves
Tillman's Packing Company	SR 19 & Orchard Parkway	Deep River	2 trucks - 1100 cubic feet with shelves
Royer's Packing Company	SR 10 & Hwy 69	Harvest Junction	2 trucks - 1100 cubic feet with shelves

The above companies have signed agreements to provide vehicles to the Liberty County ME's office for mass fatality incidents as requested.

F.5.5. Funeral Homes

Several funeral homes in Liberty County participate in the National Funeral Directors Association (NFDA) Disaster Response Team (DRT) program and have responded to incidents including air crashes and floods. The NFDA DRT also coordinates the use of funeral homes and their assets in other areas throughout the State during emergencies.

Table 148. Liberty County Funeral Homes

Name	Address	Location	Vehicles
Bradford-O'Keefe Funeral Home*	O & 17th Streets	Central City	3 hearses 1 van 1 limo 1 flower car
Dickey Brothers - Chambers Brothers	AA & 18th Streets	Central City	2 hearses 1 van 1 flower car
Galloway Funeral Home*	Y & 28th Streets	Central City	2 hearses 1 limo 1 flower car
Lockett Mortuary	X & 7th Streets	Central City	1 hearse 1 van 1 flower cars
McDaniel-Richmond Funeral Home*	N & 29th Streets	Central City	2 hearses 1 van 2 limos 1 flower car
Holz Funeral Home	Ocean Blvd & 4th Ave	Bayport	3 hearses 1 van 2 limos 2 flower cars
Pigaga Funeral Homes*	SR 16, West	Deep River	2 hearses 2 vans 1 limo 1 flower car
Riemann Funeral Home	B & 11th Streets	Fisherville	2 hearses 1 limos 1 flower car
Lang Funeral Home*	D & 2nd Streets	Harvest Junction	3 hearses 1 van 2 limos 2 flower cars
J.T. Hall Undertaker	E & 11th Streets	Kingston	2 hearses 1 van 1 limo 1 flower car

* Funeral homes that participate in the NFDA DRT Program.

F.6. Central City Police Department

F.6.1. Mission

The CCPD is located at X and 11th streets in Central City and consists of 183 personnel dedicated to public safety and service. The mission statement for the department, as adopted in 2002, is:

- Prevent crime and criminality through aggressive patrol and interaction with members of the community.

- Encourage citizen involvement in the solution and prevention of crime.

- Ensure that investigation of crimes is carried out in a timely and proactive manner.

- Work with the community to solve problems, involving other city departments as necessary.

In 2003, the police department received accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), a national validation of its excellence. To be accredited, the CCPD had to comply with 365 internationally accepted standards for the operation of police organizations and successfully complete an on-site evaluation by CALEA assessors. Once again, this attests to the department's world-class employees and services.

F.6.2. Central City Police Department Map

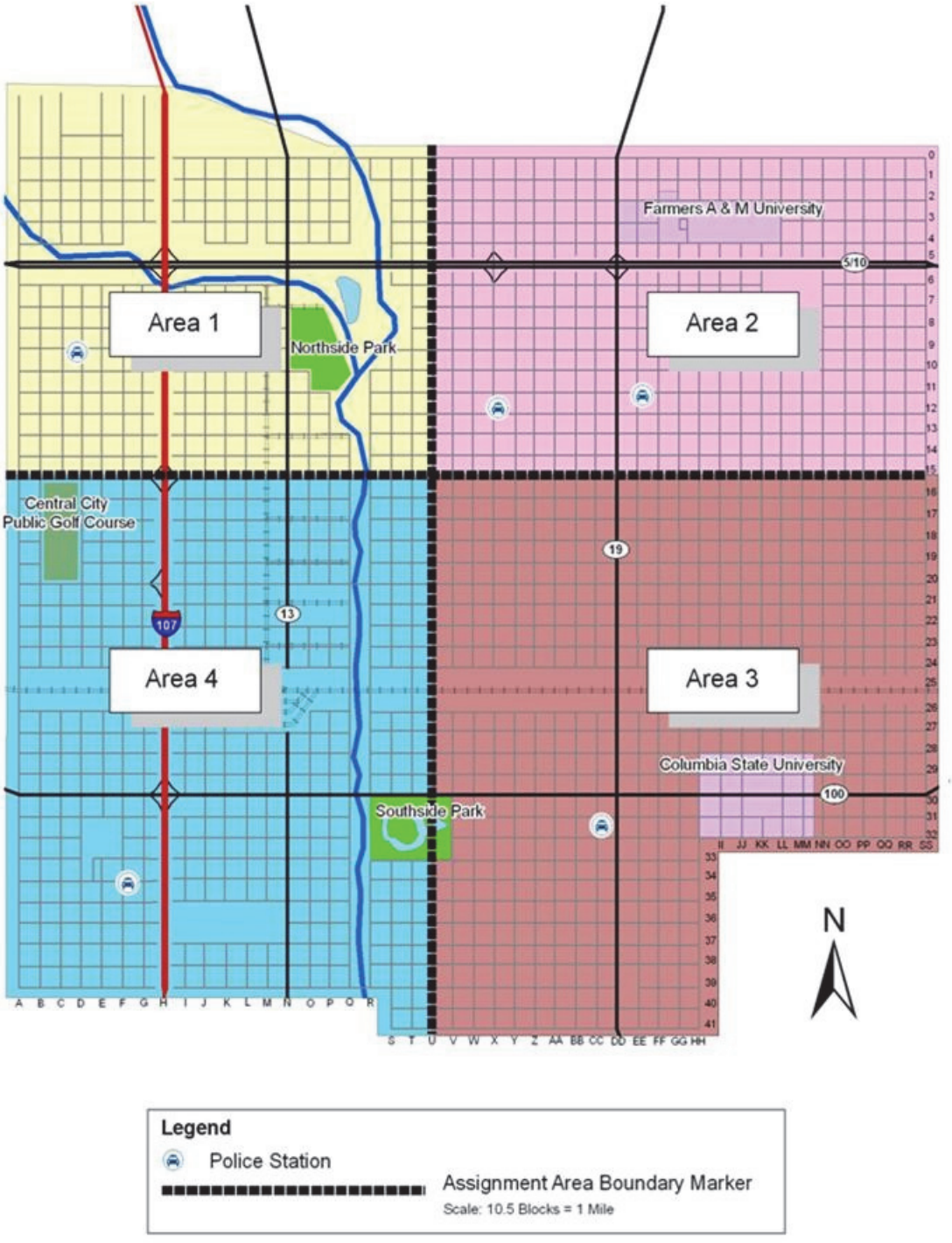


Figure 56. Central City Police Department Map

F.6.3. Staffing and Organization

Table 149. Central City Police Department Staffing and Organization

Rank	Administration	Field Services	Investigation Services	Support Services
Chief	1	0	0	0
Assistant Chief	1	0	0	0
Captain	0	1	1	1
Lieutenant	0	4	2	0
Sergeant	1	8	5	2
Officer	1	80	25	5
Civilian	5	10	5	25

The administration of CCPD includes the Chief's Office, as well as a Special Investigations Unit, which handles criminal intelligence and other special activities. A PIO is also assigned to Administration, as are clerical support personnel.

The Field Services Division is charged with patrol and traffic enforcement functions. These activities are accomplished through patrol in marked vehicles and on motorcycles. Officers in marked patrol vehicles handle routine patrol and response to called-for-services. A traffic detail handles requests for traffic control, accident response, and follow-up investigation with officers riding motorcycles. Community services officers (uniformed employees in specially marked cars) handle non-hazardous calls for service. Investigative services personnel conduct investigations and develop evidence in criminal cases.

A Youth Services Unit within the Investigations Division handles the processing and diversion of cases involving young people.

There are eight officers assigned to the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program as school resource officers.

A four-person Explosives Disposal and Investigations team is composed of trained investigators that have accepted this dangerous assignment in addition to their normal responsibilities.

Support services personnel handle records processing and administrative support for the agency.

A team of five civilian jail officers monitors the department's detention holding facility, one per shift.

The department has developed a Law Enforcement Explorer Post, which includes 20 young people interested in law enforcement. They are trained for such duties as traffic control and records processing.

F.6.3.1. Central City Police Department Storefront Cop Shops

The Central City Police Department has established storefront cop shops in each of the four police districts. The mission of the cop shops is to provide a convenient place for citizens and local businesses to be able to file police reports such as a non-injury auto accidents, thefts, drug activity,

graffiti, and gang activities. The shops also furnish assistance to the public with other city related matters such as zoning issues, neighborhood cleanup, and traffic problems. In addition, the cop shops serve as facilities where Central City police officers can complete their reports, meet with the citizens, and perform other police activities. These cop shops are operated during working hours (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) by citizen volunteers under the supervision of CCPD officers.

Table 150. Central City Cop Shops

Name	Address	Location	Number of Officers	Number of Volunteers
Area 1 Cop Shop - Northwest	9th and D Streets	Central City	1	12
Area 2 Cop Shop - Northwest	11th and EE Streets	Central City	1	10
Area 3 Cop Shop - Southeast	31st and CC Streets	Central City	2	8
Area 4 Cop Shop - Southeast	34th and F Streets	Central City	1	15

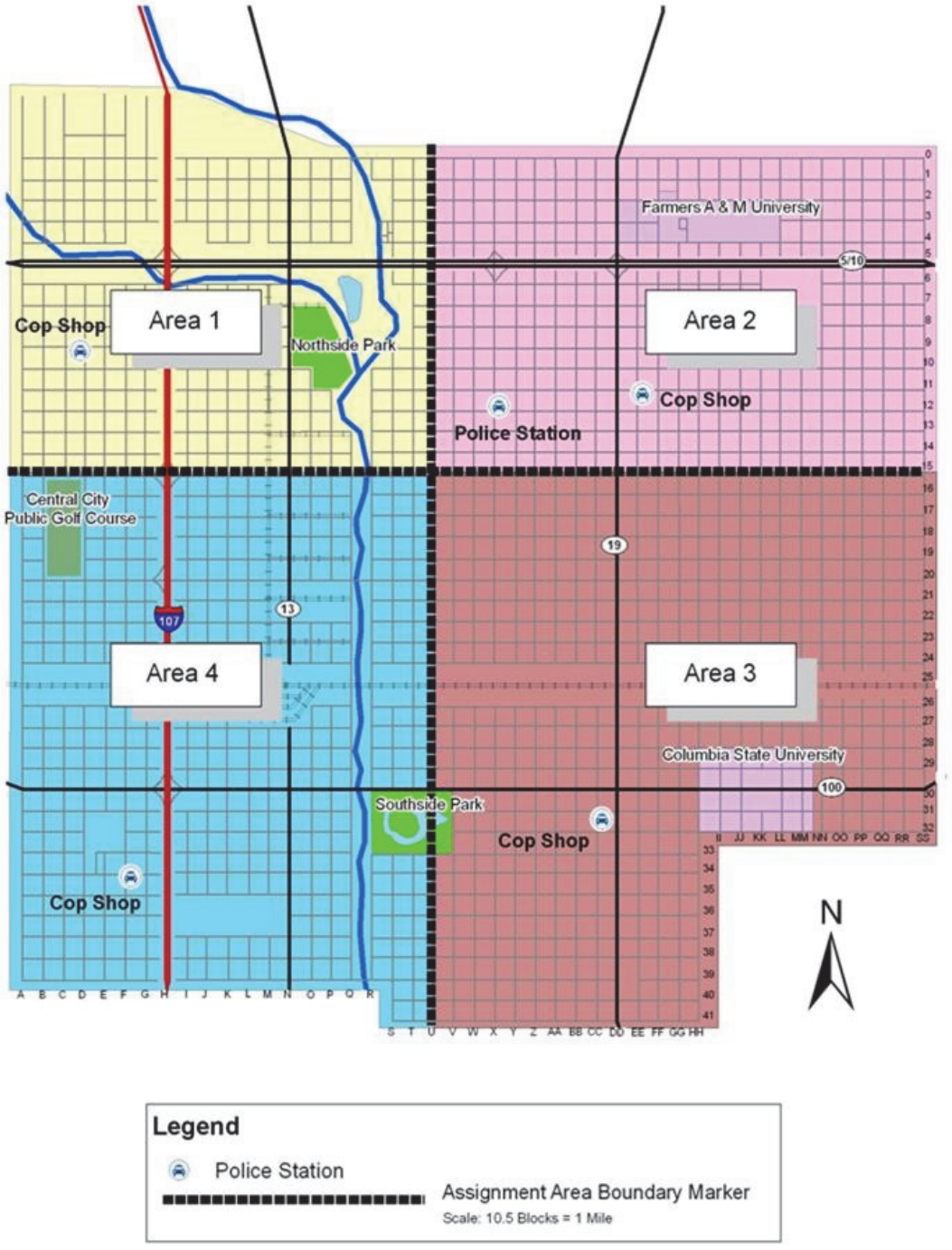


Figure 57. Central City Cop Shops

F.6.4. Radio System

The CCPD receives dispatch from the consolidated 911/Communications center via an 800 MHz trunked radio system. The CCPD participates in the Consolidated Communications Authority ("Liberty Comm"). A law enforcement channel group supports most every mobile and handheld radio in county or local law enforcement service. See **Appendix F.3.4** for talk groups.

F.6.5. Radio Call Signs

Table 151. Central City Police Department Radio Call Signs

Department	Staff Position	Call Sign
Administration	Chief of Police	CC 1
Administration	Assistant Chief	CC 2
Administration	Special Investigations, Intelligence	CC 3, CC 4
Administration	PIO	CC 5
Investigative Services	Captain	CI 1
Investigative Services	Lieutenants	CI 2, CI 3, CI 4
Investigative Services	Sergeants	CI 10, CI 20, etc.
Investigative Services	Investigators	CI 11-19
Investigative Services	Crimes Persons	CI 11-19
Investigative Services	Crimes Property	CI 31-37
Investigative Services	Youth Services, DARE	EOD 1
Investigative Services	Bomb Squad	EOD 1
Support Services	Captain	CC 6
Support Services	Lieutenant	CC 7

F.6.6. Field Services

Central City is divided into four beats or sectors for patrol and traffic assignments. The dividing lines are generally U Street and 15th Street, east/west and north/south respectively. Personnel are scheduled to cover three eight-hour shifts, seven days per week.

Table 152. Central City Police Department Shifts

Watch	Hours
Watch 1	2400 - 0800
Watch 2	0800 - 1600
Watch 3	1600 - 2400

Patrol units are designated by the initials "CC"; traffic motorcycles are shown as "CM". Watch commanders (Lieutenants) are "CL" and field supervisors (Sergeants) are indicated by initials "CS." "K9" indicates an officer with a patrol working dog; such units are usually considered "rovers" with no specific beat assignment. Additionally, the Traffic Detail has no beat assignments. Community Service Officers are designated "CSO." The Field Services Captain is unit CC 8.

F.6.7. Typical Assignments by Shift

Table 153. Central City Police Department Shift Assignments - Watch Commander

Watch 1	Watch 2	Watch 3
CL 10	CL 20	CL 30

Table 154. Central City Police Department Shift Assignments - Area 1 (Northwest)

Watch 1	Watch 2	Watch 3
CS 110	CS 210	CS 310
CC 111	CC 211	CC 311
CC 112	CC 212	CC 312
CK 113	CC 213	CC 313
	CM 211	CC 314
	CM 212	

Table 155. Central City Police Department Shift Assignments - Area 2 (Northeast)

Watch 1	Watch 2	Watch 3
CS 120	CS 220	CS 320
CC 121	CC 221	CC 321
CC 122	CC 222	CC 322
CC 123	CC 223	CC 323
	CM 221	
	CM 222	

Table 156. Central City Police Department Shift Assignments –Area 3 (Southeast)

Watch 1	Watch 2	Watch 3
CS 130	CS 230	CS 330
CC 131	CC 231	CC 331
CC 132	CC 232	CC 332
CC 133	CC 233	CC 333
		CK 334
		CM 331
		CM 332

Table 157. Central City Police Department Shift Assignments - Area 4 (Southwest)

Watch 1	Watch 2	Watch 3
CS 140	CS 240	CS 340
CC 141	CC 241	CC 341
CC 142	CC 242	CC 342
CC 143	CC 243	CC 343
	CM 241	
	CM 242	

Table 158. Central City Police Department Shift Assignments - Traffic Detail

Watch 1	Watch 2	Watch 3
	Motor 1	
	Motor 2	
	Motor 3	
	Motor 4	
	Traffic 10 (Supervisor)	
	Parking 1	
	Parking 1	

Table 159. Central City Police Department Shift Assignments - K9 Officers (No beat assignment)

Watch 1	Watch 2	Watch 3
K9 1	K9 2	K9 3

Table 160. Central City Police Department Shift Assignments - Community Service Officers

Watch 1	Watch 2	Watch 3
	CSO 21	CSO 31
	CSO 22	CSO 32
	CSO 23	
	CSO 24	

F.6.8. Equipment

Table 161. Central City Police Department Equipment

Item	Quantity
CSO Vehicles (Station Wagons, Small Pickups)	6
EOD/Bomb Squad Truck	1
Marked Patrol Cars	35
Marked Trucks	2
Marked Vans	2
Mobile Command Post	1
Mobile Crime Scene Vehicle	1
Motorcycles	15
Unmarked Vehicles	30
PPE (Full Face Respirator)	75
PPE (Level C Suit - Tyvek)	150

F.7. Other Law Enforcement Agencies

F.7.1. Columbia State University Police Department

F.7.1.1. About the Columbia State University Police Department

Armed CSU Police Officers provide police service 24 hours a day throughout the year. The police staff includes sworn police officers, communications specialists, and student marshals. CSU police officers respond to criminal offenses, service requests, complaints, and other safety issues on campus.

The CSU Police Department in cooperation with the Central City, Liberty County, and State police provide mutual support in all areas of public safety that may affect the CSU community. CSU police prepare and submit crime information (such as serial numbers of all vehicles and equipment stolen from campus) through the nationwide National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

F.7.1.2. Mission Statement

The mission of the CSU Police Department is to provide a safe and secure environment that enhances the quality of life for the university community. We are committed to the prevention of crime; protection of life and property; preservation of peace, order and safety; enforcement of laws and university policies; and the safeguarding of individual rights guaranteed by the United States (U.S.) Constitution.

With community service as our foundation, we investigate crimes, as well as incidents that may impact campus safety, to seek solutions to foster a sense of security. We accomplish this by working in collaboration with the community; treating all individuals within our jurisdiction with respect, fairness, and compassion; and earning public trust and confidence by holding ourselves to the highest standards of performance and ethics.

To fulfill our mission, the department is dedicated to providing a quality work environment and personal development of our members through effective training and leadership.

The CSU Police Department provides a great deal of services to the campus community.

- How to Report a Crime: As a fully-functioning police department, university police take police reports in response to crimes occurring on the campus. For information on reporting a crime, call 311. To report a crime in progress, dial 911.

- Ride-Along Program: Individuals interested in law enforcement, specifically in the campus environment, may be able to request a ride-along.

- Personal Security Tips: Prevention and preparation are essential tools in protecting oneself and one's property.

- Police Complaint Procedure: The CSU Police Department takes personnel complaints very seriously and has provided means for concerned parties to be able to address the behavior of university police personnel.

- Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) Program: Several times each year, the CSU Police Department and the Crime Prevention Unit provide RAD classes for female students, staff, and faculty of the university.

- Weather and Safety Information: For most of the year, CSU enjoys the beautiful weather of southern Columbia, providing the campus with clear, sunny weather. However, when the weather becomes much less pleasant, preparations and precautions should be taken to ensure safety.

- Key Control: CSU Police Department's front office personnel provide services pertaining to Campus Key issuance and distribution.

- Live-Scan Fingerprinting, Lost and Found, and Motor Pool: CSU Police Department's front office personnel provide services pertaining to live-scan fingerprinting, lost and found, motor pool vehicle use, and Campus Key issuance and distribution.

- Escorts and Vehicle Assists (Jump Starts): The CSU Police Department provides escorts and vehicle assistance to members of the campus community and visitors to the campus.

- Campus Watch Program: Similar to neighborhood watch programs used in many cities nationwide, the CSU Police Department coordinates the Campus Watch Program to improve crime prevention through enhanced awareness and education programs throughout the CSU campus.

F.7.1.3. Staffing and Organization

Table 162. Columbia State University Police Department Staff

Rank	Administration	Patrol	Investigation Services	Communications	Support Services
Chief	1	0	0	0	0
Deputy Chief	1	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	1
Sergeant	0	3	1	1	0
Officer	0	11	0	0	0
Police Security Officers	0	3	0	0	0
Civilians	3	0	0	2	0

Table 163. Columbia State University Police Department Contacts

Position	Title	Name
Chief of Police	Chief	William Owens
Deputy Chief	Deputy Chief	Dennis Stratter
Support Services	Lieutenant	Howie Wade
Administrative Staff	Executive Administrative Assistant	Erica Rawlins
Administrative Staff	Information Technology (IT) Support Assistant	Lenny Collins
Administrative Staff	Program Management Specialist	Rhonda Garcia
Investigations Unit - Criminal Investigator	Sergeant	Tyler Johns
Patrol Unit Squad #1 - Supervisor	Sergeant	Bill Watkins
Patrol Unit Squad #1	Officer - Corporal	Michael Cruthers
Patrol Unit Squad #1 - Bicycle Patrol Member and Instructor	Officer	John Merriweather
Patrol Unit Squad #1 - Bicycle Patrol Member and Child Safety Seat Technician	Officer	Paul House
Patrol Unit Squad #2 - Supervisor	Sergeant	Sam Stevens
Patrol Unit Squad #2 - Firearms Instructor	Officer - Corporal	Harry Miller
Patrol Unit Squad #2 - Bicycle Patrol Member and Bicycle Coordinator	Officer	Lyle Anders
Patrol Unit Squad #2 - Bicycle Patrol Member	Officer	Shanequa Billers
Patrol Unit Squad #2 - Bicycle Patrol Member	Officer	Keven Tomlin
Patrol Unit Squad #3 - Supervisor, Firearms Instructor, and Training Coordinator and Instructor	Sergeant	Peter Bylerly
Patrol Unit Squad #3	Officer	Millie Stinger
Patrol Unit Squad #3	Officer	Leonard Winger
Patrol Unit Squad #3	Officer	Jackie Weaver
Patrol Unit Squad #3 - Bicycle Patrol Member	Officer	Jeannie Compton
Police Communications Operator - Supervisor	Sergeant	Victor Milsap
Police Communications Operator	Police Communications Operator	Natasha Roman
Police Communications Operator	Police Communications Operator	Michelle Gardner
Police Security Officer	Police Security Officer	Milton Graves
Police Security Officer	Police Security Officer	Bandon Matthews
Police Security Officer - Bicycle Patrol Member	Police Security Officer	Amanda Helper

F.7.2. Farmers A&M University Department of Campus Safety

F.7.2.1. Mission Statement

The mission of the Farmers A&M University Department of Campus Safety is to protect the life and property of all people of the Farmers A&M University community. The police staff includes sworn police officers and communications specialists. Armed officers patrol the campus 24 hours a day, seven days a week, year around. Our goal is to enhance the quality of life of the university by providing a safe and secure campus through professional service and proactive crime prevention and to create an environment where students, faculty, and staff can conduct their daily business without the threat of physical or psychological harm. These responsibilities are to be met with the integrity and demeanor consistent with the values of the university. We hope to promote an atmosphere of safety, peace, and tranquility, enabling the university community to focus on providing and attaining an education of the highest quality.

Student Affairs Mission Statement: The Student Affairs Division supports the mission of the university by empowering students through personal development so that they learn to experience a fulfilled life and thereby make a positive difference in the world.

Helpful Services:

- Respond to emergencies of any kind.
- Protect the persons and property of students, faculty, staff, and visitors to Farmers A&M.
- Patrol on bicycles, electric vehicles, and on foot throughout all campus streets, byways, and interior areas.
- Apprehend criminals.
- Provide first aid until the arrival of paramedics.
- Provide security and traffic control at parties, special events, and performances.
- Monitor fire alarms, theft alarms, and closed circuit television surveillance systems.
- Enforce traffic and parking regulations.
- Take reports of crimes and incidents and forward them to the Farmers A&M Department of Safety for investigation.
- Provide incident reports to student deans, and maintain records of crimes, incidents, and reported activities for analysis purposes.
- Assist law enforcement and other emergency service providers as needed.
- Offer security survey/audit services to campus administrators.
- Refer citizens to appropriate outside or on-campus sources for required services (Campus Safety is the after-hours referral source).
- Administer a "lost and found" property service.
- Provide security/crime prevention seminars and presentations to groups of students and staff/faculty.
- Work with student escort services and student security organizations regarding training and dispatch requirements.
- Provide around-the-clock escort service on campus to anyone, as needed.

F.7.2.2. Staffing and Organization

Table 164. Farmers A&M University Department of Campus Safety Staff

Personnel	Quantity
Chief	1
Assistant Chief	1
Captain	3
Sergeant	3
Officers/Rangers	8

Table 165. Farmers A&M University Department of Campus Safety Contacts

Position	Title	Name
Chief of Police	Chief	Henry Rickles
Assistant Chief	Assistant Chief	Dawn Sebring
1st Shift	Captain	Larry Severs
2nd Shift	Captain	Sue Kettling
3rd Shift	Captain	Tom Yell
1st Shift	Sergeant	Jim Ryan
2nd Shift	Sergeant	Tim Riggers
3rd Shift	Sergeant	Lorretta Manners
Patrol	Officer	David Cruz
Patrol	Officer	Joe Bream
Patrol	Officer	Peggy Ramirez
Patrol	Officer	Ted Granzeg
Patrol	Officer	Holly Grindell
Patrol	Officer	Chad Storm
Patrol	Ranger	Paul Trinity
Patrol	Ranger	Charmaine Trudor

F.7.3. Roaring River Tribal Community (RRTC) Police Department

F.7.3.1. Staffing and Organization

The RRTC Police Department is headed by the police chief who answers to the public safety director. The department is operated by the community pursuant to P.L. 93-638 contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The RRTC Police Department operates using the Incident Command System (ICS). The following chart shows the department staffing:

Table 166. Roaring River Tribal Community Police Department Staffing

Personnel	Quantity
Chief	1
Assistant Chief	1
Commander	3
Sergeant	8
Officers/Rangers	24

F.7.3.2. Facilities

Table 167. Roaring River Tribal Community Police Department Facilities

Facility	Location
Adult Detention	Big Rock
Headquarters	Big Rock
Juvenile Detention	Big Rock
Substation	Gold Mine

F.7.3.3. Equipment

Table 168. Roaring River Tribal Community Police Department Equipment

Equipment	Quantity
4-Wheel Drive	6
Marked Patrol Cars	10
Mobile Command	1
Unmarked Cars	5
SWAT Van	1

F.7.4. Consolidated Radio System

Agencies denoted by the term "Liberty Comm" participate in the Consolidated Communications Authority. A law enforcement channel group supports most every mobile and handheld radio in county or local law enforcement service. See Appendix F.3.4 for talk groups.

Normal radio dispatching and communications for these agencies are on the Liberty County Police Departments talk group.

Table 169. Airport Authority Police

Location	1200 Aviation Drive
Structure	
Total Personnel	25
Typical Officers on Duty Per Shift	6
K9 Unit	Not Applicable (N/A)
Vehicles	5 Marked
Call Signs	Airport Police 1-6
Communications	"Liberty Comm"

Table 170. Bayport Police Department

Location	Ferry & 2nd Streets
Structure	Prefabricated concrete tilt up wall construction
Total Personnel	50
Typical Officers on Duty Per Shift	4 winter / 12 summer
K9 Unit	N/A
Vehicles	12 Marked
Call Signs	Bayport 1 - 15
Communications	"Liberty Comm"

Table 171. Fisherville Police Department

Location	T & 3rd Streets
Structure	Modern reinforced concrete block facility
Total Personnel	40
Typical Officers on Duty Per Shift	4 winter/6 summer
K9 Unit	1
Vehicles	10 Marked
Call Signs	Fisherville 1 - 12
Communications	"Liberty Comm"

Table 172. Harvest Junction Police Department

Location	C & 14th Streets In the rear half of the City Hall building
Structure	Two story un-reinforced
Total Personnel	30
Typical Officers on Duty Per Shift	2
K9 Unit	N/A
Vehicles	6 Marked
Call Signs	Harvest Junction 1 - 8
Communications	"Liberty Comm"

Table 173. Kingston Police Department

Location	112 & F Streets
Structure	Modern wood frame structure
Total Personnel	30
Typical Officers on Duty Per Shift	3
K9 Unit	1
Vehicles	6 Marked
Call Signs	Kingston 1 - 7
Communications	"Liberty Comm"

Table 174. State Department of Fish and Game

Location	Assigned to Liberty County, stationed at Fisherville
Personnel	10 Peace Officer Personnel
K9 Unit	N/A
Vehicles	5 Marked
	1 30' Marine Patrol Boat normally stationed at Bayport, Masland Island
	1 20' Marine Patrol Boat (and trailer) normally kept in Central City
	Fixed Wing Aircraft in Capitol City
Communications	VHF High Band Radio System, no interoperability

Table 175. State Fire Marshal's Office

Location	Assigned to Liberty County
Personnel	1 Fire/Arson/Bomb Investigator
K9 Unit	1 Accelerant Detection Dog
Vehicles	1 Unmarked
Communications	CSP VHF Low Band Radio System - CSP Communications can manually patch to "Liberty Comm"

F.7.5. Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

Table 176. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

Location	Assigned to Liberty County
Personnel	3 Special Agents in Resident Agency
K9 Unit	N/A
Vehicles	3 Unmarked
Communications	"Liberty Comm" capable

Table 177. U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

Location	Assigned to Liberty County
Personnel	2 Special Agents
K9 Unit	1 Narcotics Detection
Vehicles	2 Unmarked
Communications	No interoperable communications issues; however, repeater locations may limit ability to communicate.

Table 178. U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Location	Assigned to Liberty County
Personnel	2 Special Agents
K9 Unit	N/A
Vehicles	2 Unmarked
Communications	No interoperable communications issues; however, repeater locations may limit ability to communicate.

Table 179. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Location	Assigned to Liberty County, stationed at Gish Island
Personnel	2 Special Investigators
K9 Unit	N/A
Vehicles	1 Unmarked
Communications	No interoperable communications issues; however, repeater locations may limit ability to communicate.

Table 180. U.S. Secret Service

Location	The nearest US Secret Service personnel are located in Capitol City.
Personnel	
K9 Unit	N/A
Vehicles	
Communications	No interoperable communications

F.8. Prisons and Detention Facilities in Liberty County

F.8.1. Columbia State Prison

Table 181. Columbia State Prison General Information

Address	Location	Name and Personnel Title	Capacity	Construction
R.D. #1, Box 500	Blue Water	John Elroy, Warden Richard Black, Assistant Warden	2,000	Reinforced concrete

Note: R.D. = Rural Delivery

The Columbia Department of Corrections operates the Columbia State Prison for Men (CSPM). This 60 acre facility is four miles south of the community of Blue Water, on SR 52 adjacent to the Roaring River. In past years, part of the facility was nearly evacuated due to floodwaters from the Roaring River. A companion facility for women is located in Metropolis. The prison campus has four incarceration units, a medical facility, and an administration building. Also within the prison fence is a garden plot where vegetables are grown for prisoner consumption. Prisoners also maintain prison vehicles in the prison motor pool.

Inmates at this facility are all sentenced prisoners, with various levels of security classification. The average age of inmates is 35. Their incarceration is based on the following predominant charges: crimes against persons 38%, narcotics 30%, property or other crimes 32%.

F.8.1.1. Current Institution Population

Table 182. Columbia State Prison Current Institution Population

Facility	Population
Medical Facility	40
Unit 1	450
Unit 2	576
Unit 3	750
Unit 4	150
Total	**1966**

There is some level of prison gang activity inside the institution, with members of the prison-based Aryan Brotherhood, Mexican Mafia, and Black Guerilla Family occasionally identified in narcotics or fight activity. Other problems resulted when street gang members from the Latin Kings, Mara Salvatrucha (MS 13) (a very violent Hispanic gang with presence in most States throughout the country), and El Rukn began to filter into the population.

The facility is staffed by a total of 200 correctional officers per shift for 4 shifts. These professionals have peace officer authority anywhere in the State while on duty, but have no power to arrest or to carry weapons while off duty. They complete a six-week training program at a facility in Capital City prior to their assignment.

The correctional officers are supported by a staff of 500 other employees, in classifications ranging from teacher to health care worker.

The physical facility consists of four building complexes, an administration building, and one medical facility. Two 35-foot tall metal fences secure the prison property. The inner fence is electrified. There is concertina-wire border atop the outer fence. Sensors notify guard control stations when anyone approaches either side of the fence line. Any movement will set off an alarm in the prison's central control area. There is a ten-foot "no man's land" between the two fences. Guard towers at each of the facility's four corners are no longer staffed due to video monitoring of the perimeter. The main vehicle gate is a covered "sally port" to facilitate positive searches of each vehicle entering the facility.

CSPM is supported by electricity from local commercial utilities but has an independent water supply from a local well. There is a backup generator system capable of sustaining emergency lighting and communications for up to 72 hours. Heating and air conditioning of the buildings is through natural gas.

F.8.1.2. Correctional Medical Facility

In 1980, a former dormitory of wood frame construction was converted into a medical facility for inmates. This is a 40 bed facility equipped to care for inmates with chronic illness, including those with Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) related disorders. This facility is in the southeast corner of the prison property between the Administration building and Unit 1, with a separate security fence within the prison's outer perimeter fencing.

F.8.1.3. Columbia State Prison for Men Units

F.8.1.3.1. Unit 1 (Maximum Capacity 450)

This is a high security, traditional design, three-story cellblock constructed of unreinforced masonry. It was constructed in 1920 and is the oldest building at CSPM. It is designed with a long row of two person cells and has a day room at one end of the building and a feeding area at the other. Cell doors are controlled by an antiquated mechanical system. Prison rights groups have long complained about temperatures in this building, which range from very hot to freezing cold. CSPM officials have tried a number of solutions; none have completely solved the problem.

The building is accompanied by a secure exercise yard. A guard tower atop the building permits monitoring of activity in this area.

F.8.1.3.2. Unit 2 (Maximum Capacity 1152)

This unit houses medium and high security prisoners. Buildings are two-story, steel frame, and reinforced concrete block, constructed in 1970. There are six wings with 48 cells per floor. Common rooms for feeding and recreation connect these buildings. Closed circuit television cameras monitor an adjacent exercise yard.

F.8.1.3.3. Unit 3 (Maximum Capacity 750)

Medium to low risk prisoners are housed in this complex of five three-story unreinforced masonry dormitories, each constructed between 1955 and 1968. Fifty inmates are housed on each floor.

F.8.1.3.4. Unit 4 (Maximum Capacity 150)

This is the forestry and work camp, where inmates assigned to these crews train and work. Seven crews of 20 inmates each are trained to work on projects such as wildland firefighting, public works and construction, maintenance, and landscaping. One hundred and fifty inmates are housed in several wood frame structures. Also in this complex is the prison's fire department, consisting of a single Type I engine. It is used only within the institution. Forestry/work inmate crews are supported by a fleet of eight 30-passenger buses.

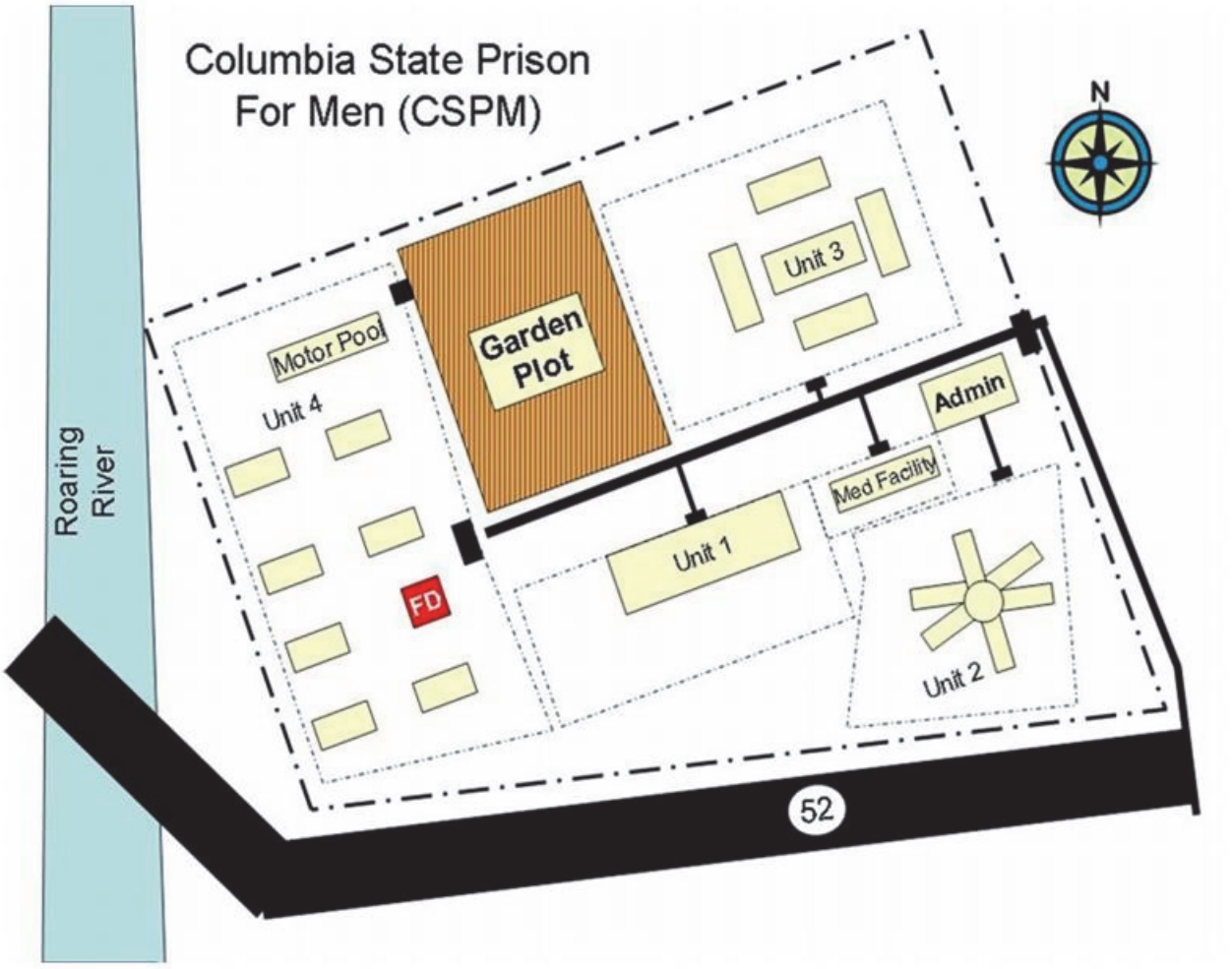


Figure 58. Columbia State Prison for Men (CSPM) Diagram

F.8.2. Liberty County Jail

Table 183. Liberty County Jail General Information

Address	Location	Name and Personnel Title	Capacity	Construction
A & 23rd	Central City	Ralph Sands, Acting Warden	500	Unreinforced masonry
Streets		Carol Geezer, Administrator Assistant		

The Liberty County Jail is a complex of four three-story reinforced concrete buildings with a capacity of 500 prisoners. One building is designated for female prisoners and will hold up to 100 female inmates. The other three buildings hold up to 400 male inmates. Additionally, there are holding cells on each floor of the buildings for in-transit and temporary prisoners.

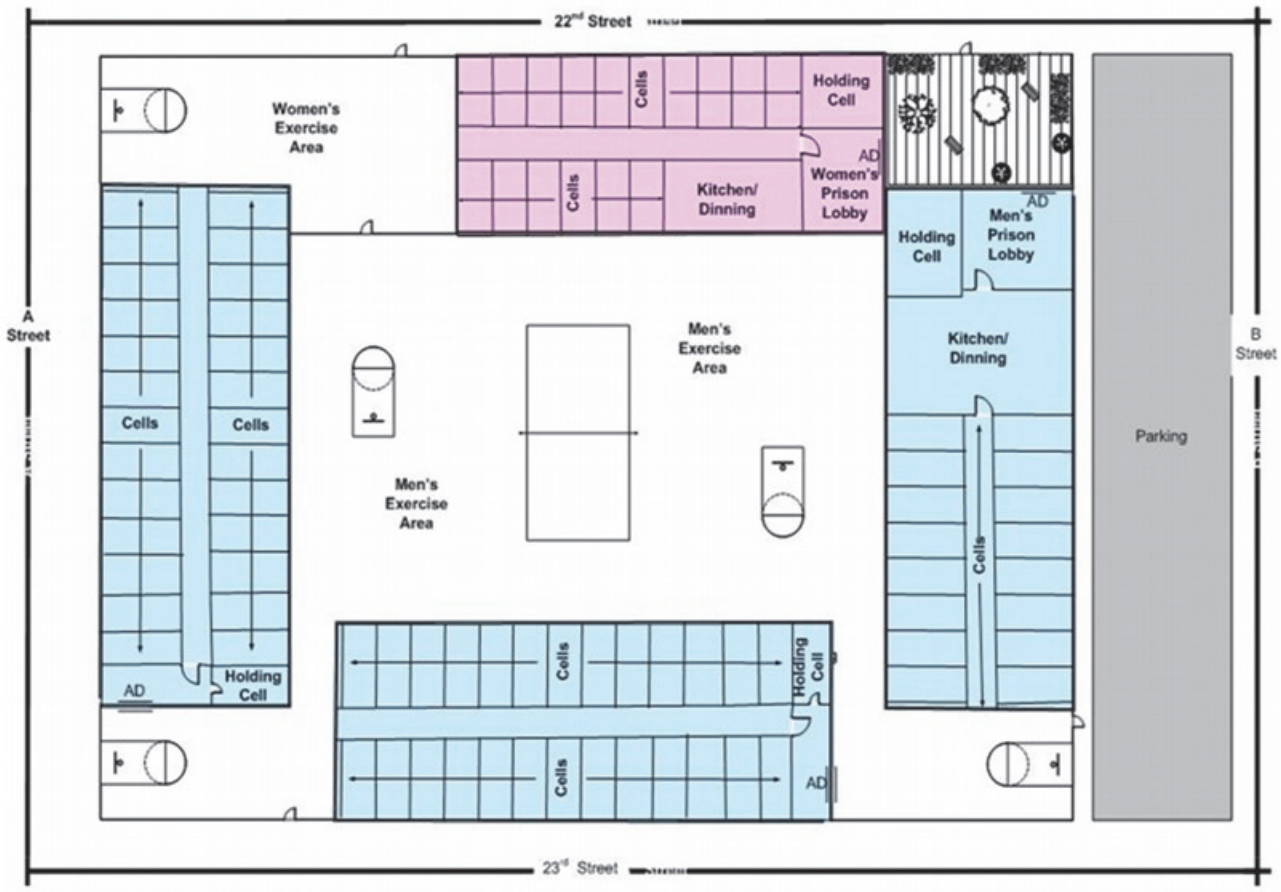


Figure 59. Liberty County Jail First Floor Diagram

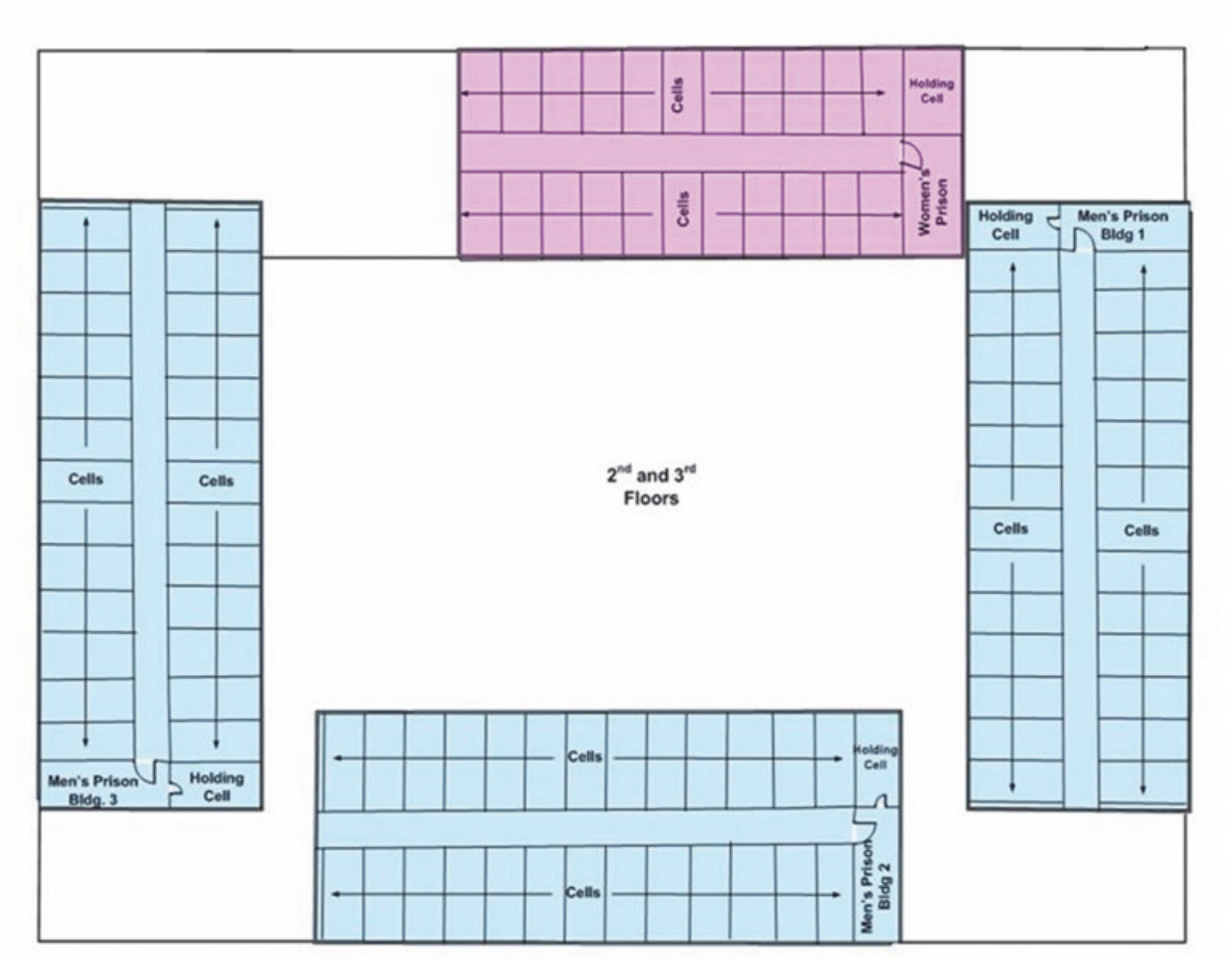


Figure 60. Liberty County Jail Second and Third Floors Diagram

F.8.3. Central City Jail

Table 184. Central City Jail General Information

Address	Location	Name and Personnel Title	Capacity	Construction
Y & 19th Streets	Central City	Ronald J. Jones, Administrator	30	Unreinforced masonry

This is an unreinforced masonry building with a capacity of 30 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 23 males and seven females.

F.8.4. Bayport Detention Facility

Table 185. Bayport Detention Facility General Information

Address	Location	Name and Personnel Title	Capacity	Construction
Ferry Blvd & 2nd Ave	Bayport	Robert Mathis, Chief of Police	10	Prefabricated concrete

Holding cells for up to ten prisoners or detainees are inside this prefabricated concrete "tilt up" building. Board of Prisons certified for holding up to 24 hours only.

F.8.5. Fisherville Detention Facility

Table 186. Fisherville Detention Facility General Information

Address	Location	Name and Personnel Title	Capacity	Construction
T & 3rd Streets	Fisherville	Ken Pell, Chief of Police	4	Reinforced masonry

Within the police building (a modern reinforced concrete block structure) there are holding cells designed for up to four prisoners. Board of Prisons certified for holding up to 24 hours only.

F.8.6. Harvest Junction Detention Facility

Table 187. Harvest Junction Detention Facility General Information

Address	Location	Name and Personnel Title	Capacity	Construction
C & 14th Streets	Fisherville	Earl Alley, Chief of Police	3	Reinforced masonry

There are three holding cells within the police department, which is in the rear half of the City Hall building (a two story unreinforced masonry structure). Board of Prisons certified for holding up to 24 hours only.

F.9. Prisons and Detention Facilities in Neighboring Communities

F.9.1. Apple County Prison

Table 188. Apple County Prison General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
David MacIntosh, Acting Warden; Dorothy Trailor, Admin. Assistant	SR 10 & SR 15	Crows Point	150	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 150 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 20 females and 130 males. Additionally, there is one holding cell with a capacity of up to 15 in-transit or temporary prisoners.

F.9.2. Granite County Prison

Table 189. Granite County Prison General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Jason Bernard, Acting Warden; Abigail Tower, Admin. Assistant	SR 3	West of Salmon	400	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 400 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 50 females and 350 males. Additionally, there are two holding cells, each with a capacity of up to 15 in-transit or temporary prisoners.

F.9.3. Green County Prison

Table 190. Green County Prison General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Albert Mudd, Acting Warden; Jodie Miller, Admin. Assistant	SR 10	5 miles west of Zurich	350	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 350 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 50 females and 300 males. Additionally, there are two holding cells, each with a capacity of up to 15 in-transit or temporary prisoners

F.9.4. Jamestown City Detention Facility

Table 191. Jamestown City Detention Facility General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Mary Temple, Administrator	SR 12 & Market Street	Jamestown	30	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 30 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 7 females and 23 males.

F.9.5. Kane County Prison

Table 192. Kane County Prison General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Gloria Lee, Acting Warden; John Mackee, Admin. Assistant	SR 12 & SR 21	Clifton	500	Reinforced Concrete

This is a reinforced concrete building with a capacity of 500 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 100 females and 400 males. Additionally, there are two holding cells, each with a capacity of up to 15 in-transit or temporary prisoners.

F.9.6. Mineral County Prison

Table 193. Mineral County Prison General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Paul Hamilton, Acting Warden; Susan Bradley, Admin. Assistant	SR 12 & Roaring River Pike	North of Bradley	200	Reinforced Concrete

This is a reinforced concrete building with a capacity of 200 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 50 females and 150 males. Additionally, there are two holding cells, each with a capacity of up to 15 in-transit or temporary prisoners.

F.9.7. Monroe City Detention Facility

Table 194. Monroe City Detention Facility General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Andy Blue, Administrator	SR 1 and Roaring River Rd	Monroe	30	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 30 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 7 females and 23 males.

F.9.8. Murray Hill Detention Facility

Table 195. Murray Hill Detention Facility General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Cleve Jackson, Administrator	SR 19	2 miles east of Murray Hill	30	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 30 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 7 females and 23 males.

F.9.9. Stramford County Prison

Table 196. Stramford County Prison General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Timothy Walls, Acting Warden; Roberta Smith, Admin. Assistant	SR 7 & SR 18	East of Hughsville	300	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 300 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 50 females and 250 males. Additionally, there are two holding cells, each with a capacity of up to 15 in-transit or temporary prisoners.

F.9.10. Tower Beach Detention Facility

Table 197. Tower Beach Detention Facility General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Ralph Peavey, Administrator	SR 1 & Lonely River Dr.	Tower Beach	25	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 25 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 5 females and 20 males.

Appendix G

Appendix G. Emergency Medical Services

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G.1. Overview

Emergency Medical Service (EMS) throughout Liberty County, including in Central City, is provided under the authority and oversight of the County Health Department. The county/city/ reservation integrated system operates under a uniform set of protocols approved by a Medical Control Board. These protocols are applied through a licensed physician medical director (serving as the contracted medical control physician for all city and county system medics) and a Tribal Health Services physician (providing medical direction for EMS within the Roaring River Tribal Community (RRTC)). Both of these physicians are members of the Medical Control Board. Liberty County EMS has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to respond to emergencies/disasters.

Currently the city/county EMS medical director is a board certified emergency physician who works at the emergency department at Central City Hospital. In his absence, his designee shall also be a board certified emergency physician. The RRTC medical director is a board certified trauma surgeon through United States Public Health Service (USPHS), Tribal Health Services.

The city/county EMS agency head is known as the EMS director and holds a rank of chief officer. The EMS office is located at the Nelson Center, FF and 11th Streets, Central City. The Nelson Center also contains the offices of the Liberty County Public Health Department, the Liberty County Department of Human Services, and the Liberty County Medical Examiner's office. The RRTC EMS agency head is also known as an EMS Director and holds a rank of chief officer. The RRTC EMS office is located at the Tribal Health Service Hospital in Big Rock.

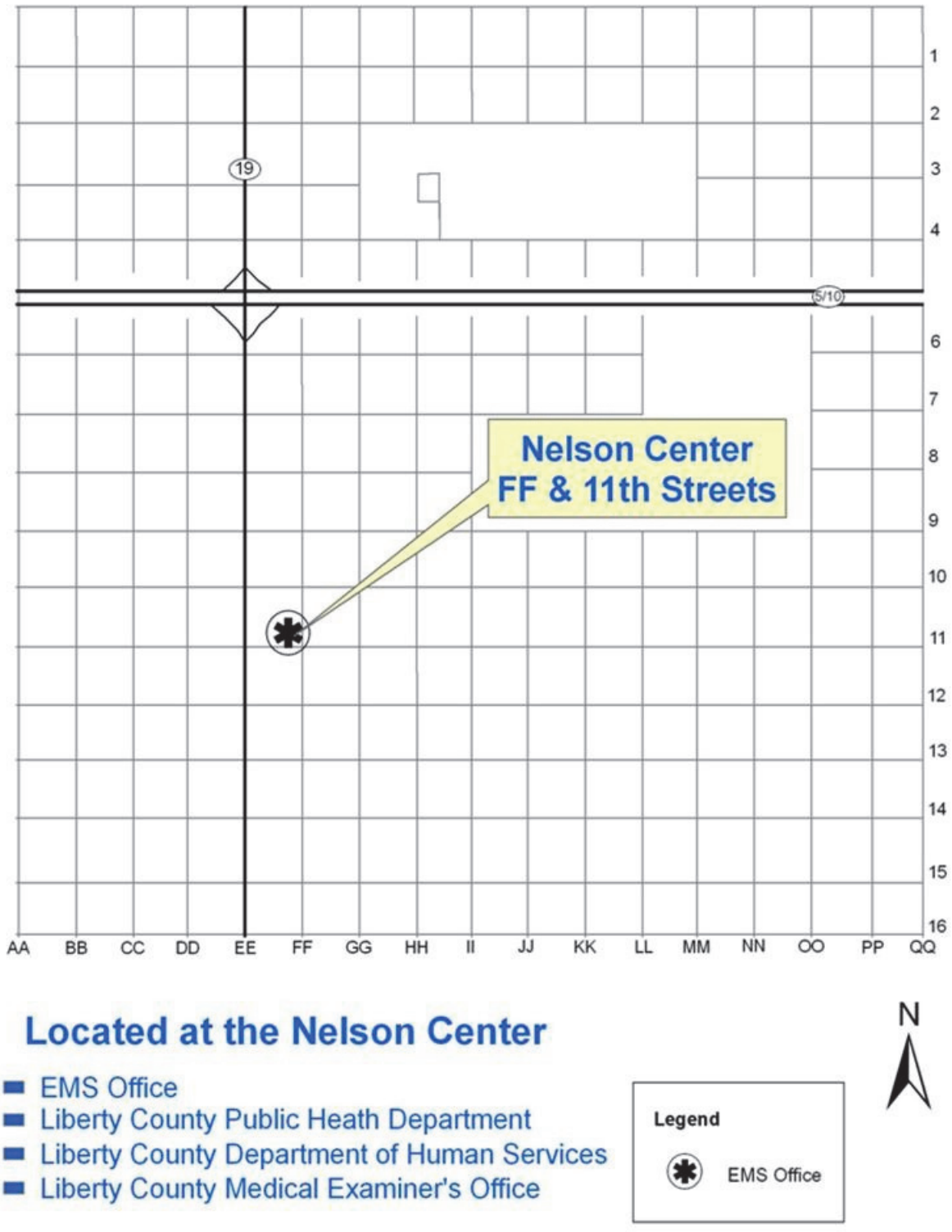


Figure 61. Nelson Center Map

Most Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) and paramedics work 24-hour shifts, utilizing the same work schedule as the fire department, and are co-located at the fire stations. There are some peak-loads staffing units that are assigned as additional units working 8-, 10-, or 12-hour shifts. Services are generally provided through a geographic deployment method using Ambulance (Basic Life Support (BLS)) and Medic (Advanced Life Support (ALS)) Units co-located at area fire stations. These geographic units are deployed and assigned at peak times throughout Central City. Some system status units are activated during seasonal times in Bayport, Fisherville, Gish Island, and other local areas as special situations warrant.

The State of Columbia licenses response units as well as provider agencies. Provider agencies and response units must maintain certain minimum State standards. For example, State of Columbia ambulances (Ambulance Units) are staffed by at least two emergency medical technicians. Licensed units operating at ALS levels (Medic Units) must be staffed by at least one paramedic and one emergency medical technician.

Central City Hospital is considered the base hospital in Central City.

Central City's EMS Ambulance units respond to all emergency medical requests within the city limits and to certain adjoining Liberty County areas that do not have an EMS system in place.

RRTC EMS Ambulance units respond to all emergency medical requests within the reservation and to certain adjoining Liberty County areas when needed.

Fisherville, Harvest Junction, Kingston, Bayport, Apple Valley, Gish Island, Blue Water, and Liberty International Airport units respond to all emergency medical requests within their limits and to adjoining Liberty County areas.

The EMS dispatcher, located at the Liberty County 911 Center, will dispatch all EMS units including Central City ambulance units and units from Fisherville, Harvest Junction, Kingston, Bayport, Apple Valley, Gish Island, Blue Water, and Liberty International Airport. The dispatcher may, under agreement with all units in the county, dispatch or move up any units, provided there is a minimum coverage in each city. Each city requires at least one unit to remain assigned at all times within its jurisdiction, and the RRTC requires at least four units.

Requests for mutual aid assistance into Liberty County from other counties should come from the EMS director. The requests should go to the county of which the request is being made. Although mutual aid agreements are in place, nothing is automatic at time of need. Responders must keep in mind the time elements for mutual aid units, such as preparation time, travel time to Central City, etc.

G.2. Central City Emergency Medical Service

Central City's EMS ambulance units respond to all emergency medical requests within the city limits and to certain adjoining Liberty County areas that do not have an EMS system in place. Central City units will relocate to provide coverage for other areas as needed.

EMS services come under the direction of the Liberty County Health Department with the EMS director in command. The EMS director's office is located at the Nelson Center, FF and 11th Streets, Central City. The Nelson Center also contains the offices of the Liberty County Public Health Department, the Liberty County Department of Human Services, and the Liberty County Medical Examiner's office.

EMTs and paramedics work 24-hour shifts, utilizing the same work schedule as the Central City Fire Department.

State of Columbia ambulances are staffed by at least two emergency medical technicians.

The base hospital is Central City Hospital in Central City. The medical director is Dr. Louis Anacker.

The County EMS dispatcher will dispatch Central City and Liberty County ambulance units. EMS dispatchers have received Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) training. The dispatcher will provide coverage for all areas of the county as needed. Requests for mutual aid assistance from other counties into Central City should come from the Central City EMS coordinator to the county of which the request is being made. Although mutual aid agreements are in place, nothing is automatic at time of need. Responders must keep in mind the time elements for mutual aid units, such as preparation time, travel time to Central City, etc.

G.3. Central City Emergency Medical Service Units

Table 198. Central City Emergency Medical Service Units

Unit	Number of Units	Staffing Per Shift	Total
BLS	5	2 EMTs	36
ALS	7	2 Paramedics	33
EMS Supervisor	1	Paramedic Supervisor (This vehicle has 4 wheel drive capability)	

Table 199. Central City Emergency Medical Service Unit Assignments Daily Staffing

Ambulance #	Ambulance Type	Staffing
100	Non-Transporting Vehicle	1 EMS Supervisor (24 hours daily)
1,2,4,7,9,11,12	ALS	2 EMT paramedics (EMT-P)
3,5,6,8,10	BLS	2 EMTs

G.4. Central City Emergency Medical Service Resource/Staffing Level

Note to all EMS: Ambulances are housed in fire stations that correspond with their call number (i.e., Ambulance 2 housed at Central City fire station 2).

G.4.1. Staff

Table 200. Central City Emergency Medical Service Staffing Level - Staff Position

Staff Position	Number of Staff
Assistant Director	2
EMS Director	1
Equipment/Apparatus/Supplies	1
Medical Director	1
Public Information/Education	1
Quality Improvement	1
Secretary	2
Training	2
Warehouse Driver/Equipment Repair	1
Total	12

G.4.2. Field Line

Table 201. Central City Emergency Medical Service Staffing Level - Field Line Position

Staff Position	Number of Staff
Shift Supervisor	3
EMT - Paramedic	38
EMT - Epinephrine	15
EMT - Intermediate	15
EMT - Basic	20
Total	91

G.4.3. Emergency Medical Service Communications Center

Table 202. Central City Emergency Medical Service Staffing Level - Emergency Medical Service Communications Center Position

Staff Position	Number of Staff
Dispatch Chief	1
Dispatch Supervisor	3
Dispatcher	6
Total	10

G.4.3.1. Central City/Liberty County Emergency Medical Service Alarm Dispatch Criteria

Table 203. Central City/Liberty County Emergency Medical Service Response Protocol

Assignment	EMS Units	ALS Units
Nature unknown	1	
Heart Attack	1	
Poisoning	1	
Shooting	1	
Sick Person	1	
Vehicle Accident	1	
Industrial Accident	1	
Fall	1	

Assignment	EMS Units	ALS Units
Fall from Height	1	1
Stroke		1
Pediatric		1
Stabbing	1	1
Mass Casualty	2	2
Electrocution	1	1
Mass Casualty 2nd Alarm	2	2
Plane Crash	1	1
Drowning		1

G.4.4. Reserve/Special Apparatus/Unit Numbering

All ALS Response Units begin with the designation M for Medic. This letter is followed by a number indicating the station in which the unit is located.

All BLS Response Units begin with the designation A for Ambulance. This is followed by a number indicating the station in which the unit is located.

Reserve apparatus are housed in the station represented by the last digit of their call number, (e.g., Ambulance 101 housed in Station 1). The 100 Series represent Reserve apparatus (e.g., Ambulance 101 is a fully stocked reserve BLS ambulance). The last digits of their call number designation represent the Out of Service (OOS) stored location (e.g., A101 is a BLS reserve unit OOS and housed in Station 1).

G.5. Central City and Liberty County Emergency Medical Service Vehicles/ Personnel Listings

Table 204. Emergency Medical Service Vehicles/Personnel Listings for Central City

Central City Unit Status	Unit Identifier	Type	Deployment Location	Address	Hours of Operation
Staffed Everyday	M1	ALS	Fire Station 1	X & 19th Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	M2	ALS	Fire Station 2	W & 12th Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	A3	BLS	Fire Station 3	EE & 4th Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	M4	ALS	Fire Station 4	F & 3rd Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	A5	BLS	Fire Station 5	F & 15th Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	A6	BLS	Fire Station 6	L & 21st Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	M7	ALS	Fire Station 7	F & 30th Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	A8	BLS	Fire Station 8	W & 30th Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	M9	ALS	Fire Station 9	CC & 37th Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	A10	BLS	Fire Station 10	HH & 23rd Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	M11	ALS	Fire Station 11	KK & 11th Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	M12	ALS	Fire Station 12	1200 Aviation Dr., Kingston	24/7
Staffed Everyday	M501	ALS	Post NW1		12 hrs
Staffed Everyday	M502	ALS	Post NE2		12 hrs
Staffed Everyday	M503	ALS	Post SW3		12 hrs
Staffed As needed	M504	ALS	Post SE4		12 hrs
Staffed As needed	M601	ALS	Post NW5		8 hrs

Central City Unit Status	Unit Identifier	Type	Deployment Location	Address	Hours of Operation
Staffed As needed	M602	ALS	Post NE6		8 hrs
Staffed As needed	M603	ALS	Post SW7		8 hrs
Staffed As needed	M604	ALS	Post SE8		8 hrs
Staffed As needed	Reserve A101	BLS	Fire Station 1	X & 19th Streets	OOS Reserve
Staffed As needed	Reserve A104	BLS	Fire Station 4	F & 3rd Streets	OOS Reserve
Staffed Everyday	EMS100		Fire Station 1	X & 19th streets	Supervisor Unit

Table 205. Emergency Medical Service Vehicles/Personnel Listings for Apple Valley

Apple Valley Unit Status	Unit Identifier	Type	Deployment Location	Address	Hours of Operation
Staffed Everyday	A61	BLS	Fire Station 61	98 Pine Street	24/7

Table 206. Emergency Medical Service Vehicles/Personnel Listings for Bayport

Bayport Unit Status	Unit Identifier	Type	Deployment Location	Address	Hours of Operation
Staffed Everyday	M91	ALS	Fire Station 1	Ferry Blvd & 7th Ave	24/7
Staffed Everyday	A92	BLS	Fire Station 2	W & 12th Streets	24/7
Staffed As needed	M591	ALS	Post	Post	12 hrs
Staffed As needed	M593	ALS	Post	Post	12 hrs

Table 207. Emergency Medical Service Vehicles/Personnel Listings for Blue Water

Blue Water Unit Status	Unit Identifier	Type	Deployment Location	Address	Hours of Operation
Staffed Everyday	A71	BLS	Fire Station 71	River Rd & Center Street	24/7

Table 208. Emergency Medical Service Vehicles/Personnel Listings for Fisherville

Fisherville Unit Status	Unit Identifier	Type	Deployment Location	Address	Hours of Operation
Staffed Everyday	M22	ALS	Noble General Hospital	S & 1st Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	A23	BLS	Fisherville Health Department	S & 3rd Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	A122	BLS	Noble General Hospital	S & 1st Streets	24/7
Staffed As Needed	M522	ALS	Post Assignment		12 hrs

Table 209. Emergency Medical Service Vehicles/Personnel Listings for Gish Island

Gish Island Unit Status	Unit Identifier	Type	Deployment Location	Address	Hours of Operation
Staffed As needed	M95	ALS	Buffets Landing Fire Station	SR 1A	24 hrs

Table 210. Emergency Medical Service Vehicles/Personnel Listings for Harvest Junction

Harvest Junction Unit Status	Unit Identifier	Type	Deployment Location	Address	Hours of Operation
Staffed Everyday	M31	ALS	Fire Station 31	L & 10th Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	A32	BLS	Fire Station 32	C & 16th Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	A533	BLS	Post Assignment		12 hrs

Table 211. Emergency Medical Service Vehicles/Personnel Listings for Kingston

Kingston Unit Status	Unit Identifier	Type	Deployment Location	Address	Hours of Operation
Staffed Everyday	M41	ALS	Fire Station 41	B & 2nd Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	A42	BLS	Fire Station 41	B & 2nd Streets	24/7
Staffed Everyday	A543	BLS	Post Assignment		12 hrs

Table 212. Emergency Medical Service Vehicles/Personnel Listings for Liberty International Airport

Liberty International Airport Unit Status	Unit Identifier	Type	Deployment Location	Address	Hours of Operation
Staffed Everyday	M12	ALS	Fire Station 12	Liberty International Airport	24/7

Table 213. Emergency Medical Service Vehicles/Personnel Listings for Roaring River Tribal Community

RRTC Unit Status	Unit Identifier	Type	Deployment Location	Address	Hours of Operation
Staffed Everyday	M76	ALS	Fire Station Gold Mine	SR 5	24/7
Staffed As Needed	A176	BLS	Fire Station Gold Mine	SR 5	24/7
Staffed Everyday	A75	BLS	Fire Station Big Rock	SR 22	24/7
Staffed Everyday	M77	ALS	Tribal Health Services Hospital	18 South Clark Blvd.	24/7
Staffed As Needed	A77	BLS	Tribal Health Services Hospital	18 South Clark Blvd.	24/7

Table 214. Central City and Liberty County Response Units and Daily Units Staffed Summary

City	Number of Response Units	Number of Daily Units Staffed
Central City	23	16
Apple Valley	1	1
Bayport	4	2
Blue Water	1	1
Fisherville	4	3
Gish Island	1	0
Harvest Junction	3	3
Kingston	3	3
Liberty International Airport	1	1
RRTC	5	3
County Total	46	33

G.6. Emergency Medical Service Organizational Chart

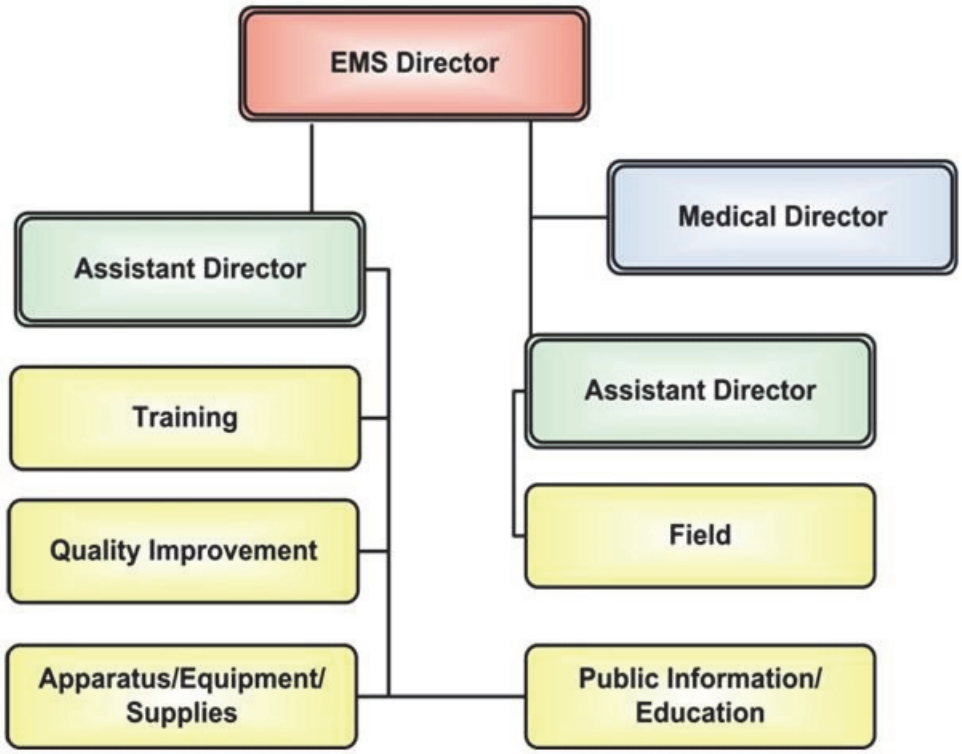


Figure 62. Emergency Medical Service Services Organization

G.7. Organization Chart Liberty County and Central City Emergency Medical Service

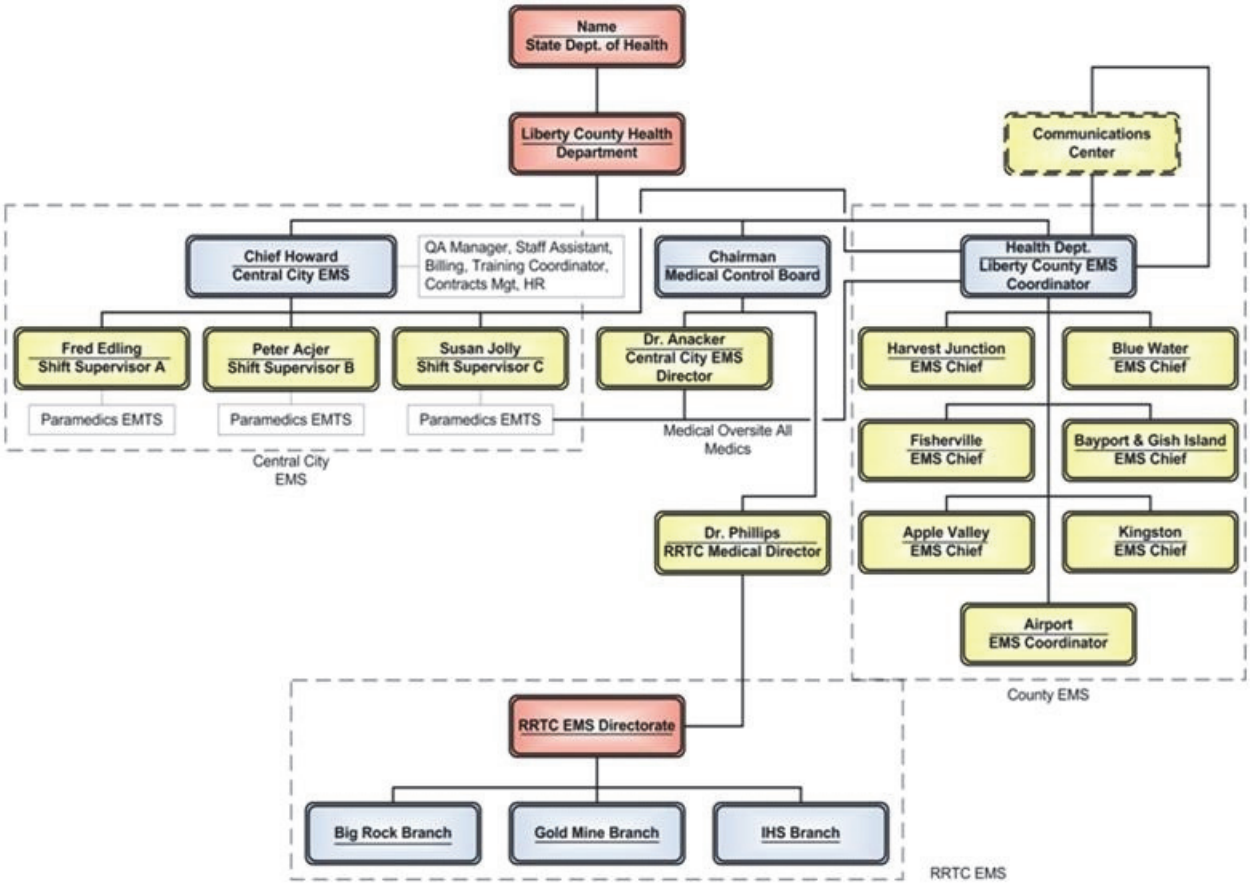


Figure 63. Liberty County and Central City Emergency Medical Service Organization

NOTE: DR = Doctor, HR = Human Resources, IHS = Indian Health Service, MGT = Management, QA = Quality Assurance

G.8. Other Liberty County Emergency Medical Service Resources

G.8.1. Helicopters

Capital City Hospital operates Medical (Med) – Flight 1. This unit is in service within Liberty County.

Note: Central City Hospital has the only hospital helipad within the city limits. A helipad is located on the roof of the main section of the hospital. Robert Hayward State Park on Masland Island has a designated landing zone (LZ).

- Aeromedical helicopter—Aerospatiale SA 365N Dauphin—can transport two patients and has a payload capacity of 800 pounds with a full load of fuel. Payload is reduced accordingly due to environmental conditions such as temperature in excess of 90 degrees.

- Helicopter staffed by one flight nurse, one flight physician, and one pilot.
- Unit maintains radio frequencies for first responder units 800 MHz channels as well as Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) frequencies. Unit can converse directly with ground LZ units.
- Flight physician can be replaced by a pediatric specialist for pediatric emergencies, with the proper notification.
- Flight time for Med-Flight 1 from time of notification to any location in Liberty County is 20 minutes.
- Flight for Life is operated by St. Dorothy's Hospital in the City of Monroe in Green County. St. Dorothy's Hospital is a nationally recognized trauma center with pediatric capabilities.
- Flight for Life can transport up to two patients depending on severity of injuries.
- It is staffed by one flight nurse, one flight medic, and one pilot.
- Flight time for Life Flight 1 from time of notification to any location in Central City is 20 minutes.

G.8.2. Critical Care Transport

Critical care is provided by an ambulance unit called Med Trans 1, housed at Central City Hospital, and is used mainly for intra-facility transfers of critical patients. The unit can perform scene response when requested.

The unit is staffed by one critical care nurse, one paramedic driver, and one paramedic attendant for a crew of three. The unit has an incubator, ventilators, and a power supply and can manage patients on balloon pumps and central lines as well as patients with other such critical care and neonatal transport issues.

G.8.3. Mass Casualty Supplies

Table 215. Mass Casualty Supplies Located at Fire Station 2

Item	Quantity
Aluminum and wooden spine boards	16
Canvas stretchers with wooden slats	10
Containers for Infectious Waste Materials and Sharps	2
Disposable respirators approved for dust and mist High Efficiency Particulate (HEPA) filters for bioagents	2
Disposable Tyvek hazardous materials suits	20
Goggles	2
Oxygen resuscitators (with "D" bottles) and airway kits	4
Portable suction units	2
Spare "D" oxygen bottles	24
Spare portables cardiac defibrillator/monitor units with batteries	2
Trauma footlockers containing disposable dressings, bandages, neck collars, etc	3
Triage footlocker containing flags, vests, triage tags, and various hospital/ EMS resource manuals	1

G.8.4. Located at Noble General Hospital

The following items are located at Noble General Hospital in a trailer under the EMS direction for Fisherville:

Table 216. Mass Casualty Supplies Located at Noble General Hospital

Item	Quantity
Aluminum and wooden spine boards	25
Canvas stretchers with wooden slats	10
Containers for Infectious Waste Materials and Sharps	2
Disposable respirators approved for dust and mist: HEPA filters for bioagents	20
Disposable Tyvek hazardous materials suits	30
Goggles	50
Oxygen resuscitators (with "D" bottles) and airway kits	10
Portable suction units	5
Spare "D" oxygen bottles	24
Spare portables cardiac defibrillator/monitor units with batteries	4
Trauma footlockers containing disposable dressings, bandages, neck collars, etc	2
Triage footlocker containing flags, vests, triage tags, and various hospital/ EMS resource manuals	1

G.9. Emergency Medical Service Systems from Other Counties

- Stramford County
  - #S1 -ALS
  - #S2 -ALS
  - #S3 -BLS
  - #S4 -BLS
  - #S5 -BLS

- Apple County
  - #A1 -ALS
  - #A2 -ALS
  - #A3 -BLS
  - #A4 -BLS

- Green County
  - #G1 -ALS
  - #G2 -ALS
  - #G3 -ALS
  - #G4 -BLS
  - #G5 -BLS
  - #G6 -BLS
  - #G7 -BLS

- Kane County
  - #K1 -ALS
  - #K2 -ALS
  - #K3 -BLS
  - #K4 -BLS

- Mineral County
  - #M1 -ALS
  - #M2 -ALS
  - #M3 -BLS
  - #M4 -BLS
  - #M5 -BLS

- Granite County
  - #GR1 -ALS
  - #GR2 -ALS
  - #GR3 -BLS
  - #GR4 -BLS

G.10. Emergency Medical Service Mutual Aid Availability and Agreements

Table 217. Counties Emergency Medical Service Mutual Aid Agreements

County	Agreement
Apple	Written agreement with Liberty and Mineral Counties.
Granite	Written agreement with Liberty and Mineral Counties. Request through Granite County EMS Director.
Green	Oral agreement with Liberty, Mineral, and Kane Counties. Request through Green County Public Health Director.
Kane	No agreement to date. Have been unwilling to send units out of the county in the past.
Mineral	Written agreement with Liberty and Granite Counties. Lead time required, plus 30 minutes travel time.
Stramford	Written request with Liberty County. Lead time required, plus 30 minutes travel time. Request through Stramford County Health Director.

G.11. State of Columbia Department of Transportation Administrative Code

Table 218. Ambulance Equipment: Vehicle

Item(s)	Description/Quantity
Battery-powered, hand-held flashlights	2
Commercial Stretcher	1
Communications Equipment - (minimum)	2-way radio voice communication between ambulance, hospital, and physician
Fire extinguisher	1 - 5 lb., reaches 10 sq. ft of Type B & C Fires
Folding or Chair Stretcher	1
Full Spare D-Tank	1
Oxygen with airway kit	Portable
Oxygen (M-tank)	On board
Portable Suction, either electric/oxygen generated	1

Item(s)	Description/Quantity
Radiation Detector	1
Sheet, 2 blankets, pillow	1
Spotlight	1
Suction System on board	1
Suction Tube	6-inch
Tubing/Suction tip for portable suction	1

In addition, the paramedic ambulance must carry 1 portable (hand-held) radio for communicating between ambulance, hospital, and physician.

Table 219. Ambulance Equipment: Extraction

Item(s)	Description/Quantity
#4 Phillips screwdriver	1
1/2 inch nylon or 3/4 inch manila rope	Not less than 20 feet
10 inch locking grip pliers	1
12 inch adjustable wrench	1
12 inch wrecking bar	1
51 inch crowbar with pinch point	1
Bold cutter	1 - (min. of 1/2 inch jaw opening)
Double Action tin snip	1 - (min. of 8 inches)
Duct Tape	1 package
Fire ax	1
Flares or reflectors	3
Gloves	1 package
Hacksaw, with 12 inch blades	1
Hard hats	2-3
Latex and Nitrile gloves	1 package
Portable powerjack and spreader tool	1 - (min 4 ton capacity)
Safety goggles or face shield	4
Screwdriver for slot headed screws	1
Shovel	1
Sledge hammer	1 - (min. of 4 pounds)

Note: MIN = Minimum

Table 220. Ambulance Equipment: Basic Medical Supplies

Item(s)	Quantity
10x30 inch trauma dressing	6 min
Adult blood pressure cuff	1
Adult commercial traction splint	1
Adult oxygen masks	2
Adult and child size magill forceps	1 each
Aluminized rescue blanket	1
Assorted gauze pads 4x4 inches or larger	25 min
Bag Resuscitators (transparent face mask) - (one adult/ one pediatric size)	2
Bandage shears, 7 inches or larger	1
Blankets	4
Blankets (rain)	2
Burn sheets	2

Item(s)	Quantity
Compartmentalized pneumatic trouser kit with carrying case	1
Containers for Infectious Waste Materials and Sharps	2
Head roll	2
Large adult blood pressure cuff	1
Laryngoscope with blades, adult and pediatric size blades	1
Liquid Glucose	4 min
Long spine board	3
Nasopharyngeal airways (from size 20 french (fr) to 34 fr)	6 min
Obstetrical kit	1
Padded board splints 15 inches x 3 inches	2
Padded board splints 4 feet x 3 inches	2
Padded board splints 4.5 feet x 3 inches	2
Pair sterile, disposable examination gloves	2 min
Pediatric blood pressure cuff	1
Pediatric oxygen masks	2
Pediatric size magill forceps	1
Pillow	4
Poison kit including syrup of ipecac, activated charcoal and measuring	1
Roll of occlusive material	1
Rolls adhesive tape, one inch or larger	2
Sets oral airways (from size 1 to 6)	2
Short spine board or comparable extrication device	1
Soft rolled, self adhering bandages 3 inches wide or larger	12 min
Sterile irrigation equipment	1
Stethoscope	1
Surgical masks	3 min
Telescoping Intravenous (IV) pole and holder	1
Triangular bandages	6 min

G.11.1. Ambulance Equipment: Intermediate Medical Supplies

All equipment standards for BLS ambulance in addition to:

- Sterile IV infusion agents, with necessary IV starting equipment.
- Subcutaneous injection equipment.
- Esophageal obturator airway, gastric tube airway, or both.
- Prepackaged medications, drugs, and solutions specified in operating procedures approved by the medical director.

G.11.2. Ambulance Equipment: Paramedic Medical Supplies

All equipment standards for BLS ambulance and intermediate ambulance, in addition to:

- Electrocardiogram monitor with tape printout.
- Defibrillator.
- Intubation equipment as specified by the coordinating physician.
- Medications and drugs specified in operating procedures approved by the medical director.

G.11.3. Education and Training Requirements

EMT – Basic

- At least 18 years old – Background check, no felonies.
- Current Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) for Professional Rescuer (annual certification).
- 200-hour EMT Course (Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)) 100 hours classroom, 10 hours clinical.
- Completion of National Registry (written and practical exam).
- 30-hour EMT Refresher Course every 3 years, unless continuing education units maintained on a yearly basis, depending on licensure.

EMT – Intermediate (EMT-I)

- At least 18 years old.
- All of EMT-Basic requirements.
- 40-hour EMT-I Course (HHS).
- 60 hrs. combined experience (clinical/supervised field experience).
- Medical Director Certification (competency of EMT-I skills).
- 42-hour EMT-I Refresher Course (30 hrs. EMT-Basic and 12 hrs. EMT-I skills every 2 years).

EMT – Epinephrine

- At least 18 years old.
- All of EMT-Basic requirements.
- 4-8 hrs training (shock, intramuscular, and subcutaneous injections).
- EMT-Basic Refresher Course (every 2 years).

EMT – Paramedic

- At least 18 years old.
- Current license as EMT-Basic.
- Minimum one year experience as EMT-Basic.
- 750 Hours training (didactic, clinical, supervised field).
- Completion of State Exam (written and practical exam).
- 48 hours continuing education (every 2 years).
- Advanced Cardiac Life Support (every 2 years).
- Medical Director Certification (competency of Paramedic skills).

G.12. Central City and Liberty County Ambulance Services

G.12.1. Collins/Ford Type III

This vehicle has the following features: modular, 145" wheelbase, V8 diesel, automatic transmission, ferno, self-loading stretcher, and three-patient capacity (one on bench seat, one on stretcher, and one suspended above bench seat).



Figure 64. Collins/Ford Type III Ambulance

G.12.2. Collins/Ford E-350 Van Type II

This vehicle has the following features: 138" wheelbase, V8 diesel, automatic transmission, ferno, self-loading stretcher, and two-patient capacity (one on bench seat and one on stretcher).



Figure 65. Collins/Ford E-350 Van Type II Ambulance

G.12.3. Medium Duty Freightliner Business Class Type I

This vehicle has the following features: 168" wheelbase V8 Cummins diesel, automatic, Striker self-loading stretcher, and three-patient capacity (one on bench seat, one on stretcher, and one suspended above bench seat).



Figure 66. Medium Duty Freightliner Business Class Type I Ambulance

Appendix H

Appendix H. Liberty County Medical Resources

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H.1. Professional Services

The four main Central City Hospitals (Central City, Columbia Veterans, Faith, and Levine) have 252 medical staff members and 569 clinical staff members. The city has 99 licensed dentists, 24 licensed veterinarians, and 56 pharmacists. Throughout the remainder of the county, there are 116 medical staff members, 282 clinical staff members, 25 dentists, 18 veterinarians, and 28 pharmacists.

H.1.1. Coordination

Central City Hospital is the coordinating hospital for all surge and mass casualty incidents within the county and surrounding hospitals through predefined mutual aid agreements. A Medical Operations Coordination Center (MOCC) is activated during times of surge and integrated into the local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) operations. The Columbia Medical Resource Tracking Tool (CMRTT) is utilized for this function.

H.1.2. The Columbia Medical Resource Tracking Tool

The Columbia State Office of Emergency Medical Services (OEMS) has developed and implemented a centralized statewide monitoring tool capable of monitoring hospital, Emergency Medical Service (EMS), and health center resources on a continual basis. The CMRTT system can be activated when a need for additional hospital beds, clinical services, or EMS capabilities at the local, regional, or statewide level is identified.

Activation of the CMRTT is initiated at the local level by request to the local EOC. The local EOC in turn activates the State request mechanism.

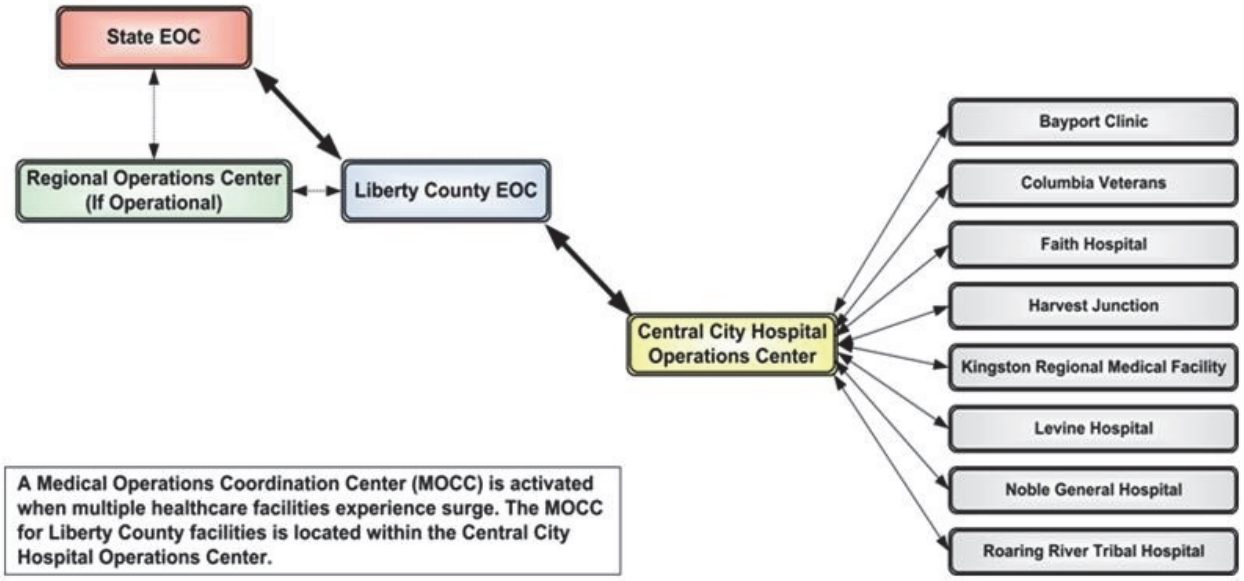


Figure 67. Medical Operations Coordination Center

Liberty County and Central City have eight hospitals:

1. Central City Hospital (Trauma Center)
2. Bayport Clinic (not a full scale hospital)

3. Columbia Veterans Hospital
4. Faith Hospital
5. Harvest Junction Community Hospital
6. Kingston Regional Medical Facility
7. Levine Hospital
8. Noble General Hospital

H.2. Emergency Medical Service Communications Network

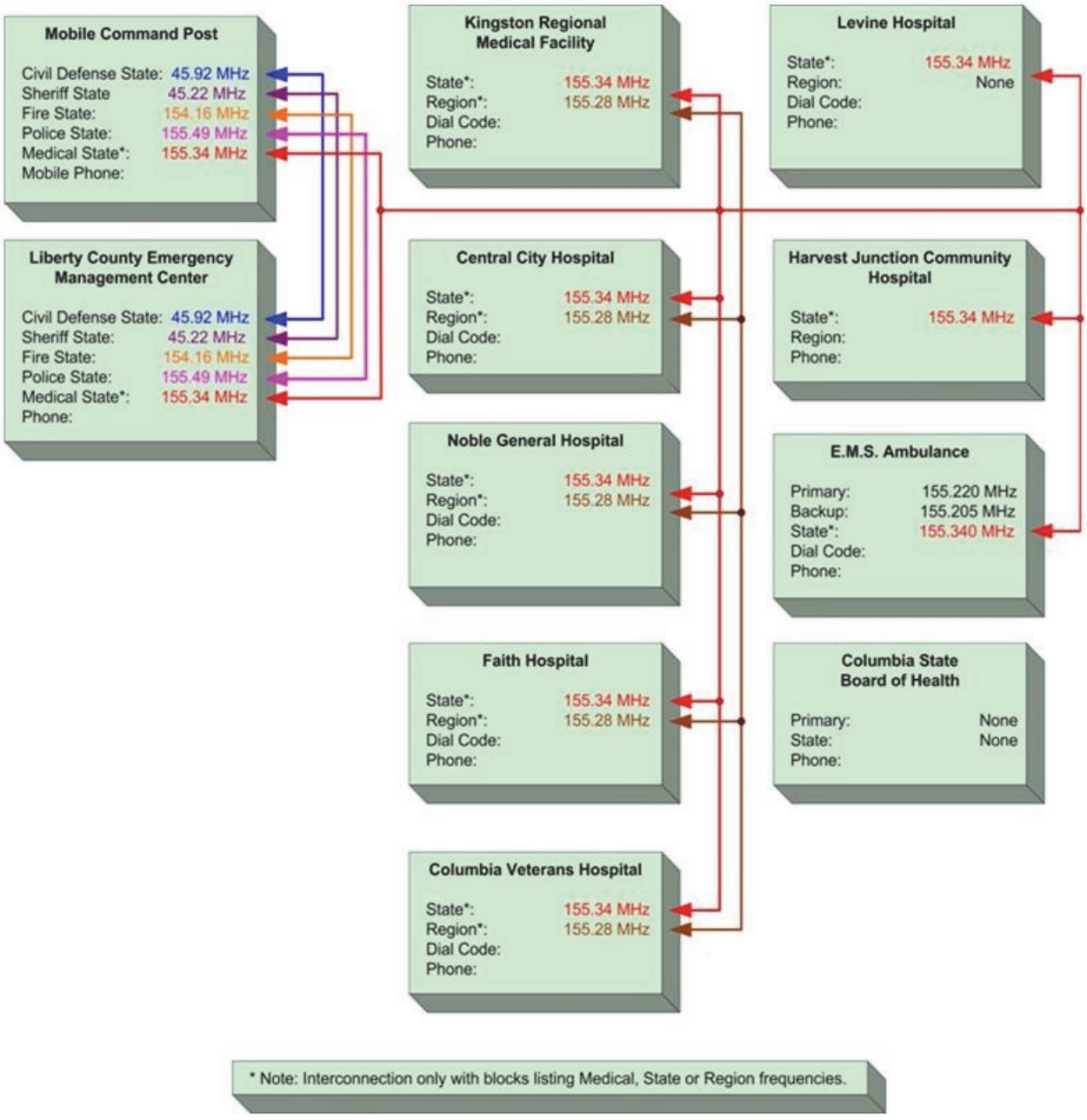


Figure 68. Emergency Medical Service Communications Network

H.3. Columbia Medical Facilities

The State of Columbia has a number of medical care facilities including two Level I trauma centers, four Level II trauma centers, a Tribal Hospital, and a veteran's hospital. Two hospital systems, Noble General Hospital System and Columbia Regional Health Network (CRHN), serve the more concentrated population areas in the southern part of the State. Regional dialysis centers are operated by the Columbia Regional Hospital System and centers are located in Metropolis, Capital City, Big Rock (Tribal), Central City, and Kingston.

Columbia State University (CSU) Central City Campus is home of the A. Gavin Nelson Medical School, and residents and interns rotate through Central City Hospital and other area hospitals for their practicum.

Table 221. Liberty County Medical Facilities – Medical Staffing Levels Overview

Medical Facility	Medical Staff Level
Central City Hospital	175
Bayport Clinic	4
Columbia Veterans	25
Faith	42
Harvest Junction	34
Kingston Regional Medical Facility	42
Levine	10
Noble General	36
Total Medical Staff	**368**

Table 222. Liberty County Medical Facilities – Facility and Support Staffing Levels Overview

Medical Facility	Medical Staff Level
Central City Hospital	323
Bayport Clinic	11
Columbia Veterans	73
Faith	106
Harvest Junction	83
Kingston Regional Medical Facility	99
Levine	67
Noble General	89
Total Clinical Staff	**851**

H.3.1. Liberty County Medical Facilities

H.3.1.1. Central City Hospital

Central City Hospital is a three-story reinforced concrete structure built in 1972 and has 96 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 223. Central City Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (County)
Trauma Level Designation	Level 1
Address	D & 31st Streets
Location	Central City

Table 224. Central City Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20% more beds available on adequate notice.)	360
Surgical Intensive Care Unit (SICU) Beds	12
SICU Isolation (Isol)	1
Medical Intensive Care Unit (MICU) Beds	12
MICU Isol	1
Critical Care Unit (CCU) Beds	10
CCU Isol	1
Pediatric Intensive Care unit (PIU) Beds	6
PICU Isol	1
Burn Unit Beds	5
Burn Unit Beds Reserved	3
Operating Room (OR) Suites	12
Emergency Department (ED) Total Beds	24
ED Monitored	12
Trauma Beds	3
ED Isol	2
Cots available on short notice in addition to bed capacity listed	100
Decon Type	One All-Weather Decontamination Unit w/ warm water and shelter; Capacity of 4-6 patients per hour
Patient Decontamination Area at ER entry	4
Hospital Total Negative Isol	12
Hyperbaric Unit	1
Ventilators Adult	28
Ventilators Peds	8
Blood Supply on Hand	40 units
Computerized Tomography (CT) Scanners	2
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Scanners	1
Field Trauma and Surgical Team	1
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	3
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	96

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% is available for new patients. An Incident Command System (ICS) Training Plan is in place.

Table 225. Central City Hospital Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	20
Cardiac Surgeons	6
Pediatric Surgeons	3
Thoracic Surgeons	2
Trauma Surgeons	3
Hospitalists	11
ED - on contract	15
Specialty Medical	25
Pediatricians	12
Family Practice	46

Hospital Staff	Number
Cardiologists	7
Anesthesiologists	12
Other	13
Total Medical Staff	**175**

Note: There are six doctors on night shift.

Table 226. Central City Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	220
Nursing Support Staff	60
Total Full-Time (FT) Clinical Staff	280
Day Shift	180
Evening Shift	65
Night Shift	35
Part-Time (PT) Clinical Staff	43
Security Staff	18
Facilities Management	15
Ancillary Staff	42

H.3.1.2. Bayport Clinic

Bayport Clinic is a Primary Care and Occupational Health Clinic that operates two shifts per day. The building is an one-story reinforced concrete structure built in 1980; it has 14 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 227. Bayport Clinic General Information

Ownership	CRHN
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	5th Ave & Bay Blvd
Location	Bayport

Table 228. Bayport Clinic Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Non-Licensed Beds	10
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	1
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	14

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% is available for new patients.

Table 229. Bayport Clinic – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Family Practice	4
Total Medical Staff	**4**

Table 230. Bayport Clinic – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	6
Nursing Support Staff	4
Total FT Clinical Staff	10
Day Shift	5
Evening Shift	5
PT Clinical Staff	1
Security Staff	2
Facilities Management	2
Ancillary Staff	2

H.3.1.3. Columbia Veterans Hospital

Columbia Veterans Hospital is a four-story un-reinforced masonry structure built in 1950 and has 96 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 231. Columbia Veterans Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (Federal)
Trauma Level Designation	N/A
Address	J & 7th Streets
Location	Central City

Table 232. Columbia Veterans Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (50% more beds available on short notice - Closed wing permits additional 50 beds with four hours lead-time)	100
OR Suites	4
Decon Type	Area outside the hospital with capability to decon
Patient Decontamination Area at ER entry	4
Hospital Total Negative Isol	10
Ventilators Adult	1
CT Scanners	1
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs).	96
ED - Receiving Ward: For stabilized patients only - Call ahead	

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% is available for new patients. An ICS Training Plan is in place.

Table 233. Columbia Veterans Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Specialty Medical	6
Family Practice	19
Total Medical Staff	25

Table 234. Columbia Veterans Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	45
Nursing Support Staff	18
Total FT Clinical Staff	63
Day shift	24
Evening shift	24
Night shift	15
PT Clinical Staff	10
Security Staff	8
Facilities Management	4
Ancillary Staff	21

H.3.1.4. Faith Hospital

Faith Hospital is a two-story un-reinforced concrete structure built in 1955 and has 72 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 235. Faith Hospital General Information

Ownership	CRHN - Nonprofit, operated by Sisters of Mercy
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	S & 14th Streets
Location	Central City

Table 236. Faith Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Community	Quantity
Licensed Beds	110
SICU Beds	Medical/Surgical Unit
MICU Beds	8
MICU Isol	1
CCU Beds	4
OR Suites	3
ED Total Beds	10
ED Monitored	6
Trauma Beds	1
Cots available on short notice in addition to bed capacity listed	100
Decon Type	Small Outdoor Decontamination Unit; drains into storm sewer; capacity not listed
Patient Decontamination Area at ER entry	4
Hospital Total Negative Isol	5
Ventilators Adult	6
Ventilators Peds	2
Blood Supply on Hand	32 units
CT Scanners	1
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	1
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	72

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% is available for new patients.

Table 237. Faith Hospital - Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	2
Hospitalists	4
ED - on contract	12
Specialty Medical	2
Pediatricians	3
Family Practice	13
Cardiologists	2
Anesthesiologists	4
Total - Medical Staff	42

Note: There are four doctors on night shift.

Table 238. Faith Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	73
Nursing Support Staff	16
Total FT Clinical Staff	89
Day shift	34
Evening shift	31
Night shift	24
PT Clinical Staff	17
Security Staff	9
Facilities Management	5
Ancillary Staff	22

H.3.1.5. Harvest Junction Community Hospital

Harvest Junction Community Hospital is an one-story reinforced concrete structure built in 1975 and has 72 hours available for emergency power service. The hospital has a Family Practice Residency Program and its physicians are backed by these residents.

Table 239. Harvest Junction Community Hospital General Information

Ownership	Private
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	C & 3rd Streets
Location	Harvest Junction

Table 240. Harvest Junction Community Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (10% more beds available on short notice.)	100
SICU Beds	Medical/Surgical
MICU Beds	7
MICU Isol	1
OR Suites	2
ED Total Beds	7
ED Monitored	3
Trauma Beds	1
ED Isol	1
Decon Type	One All-Weather Decontamination Unit with warm water and a shelter; capacity of 4-6 patients per hour
Hospital Total Negative Isol	6
Ventilators Adult	5
Blood Supply on Hand	20 units
CT Scanners	1
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	1
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	72

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 241. Harvest Junction Community Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	3
Hospitalists	2
ED - on contract	7
Specialty Medical	5
Pediatricians	2
Family Practice	9
Anesthesiologists	2
Other	4
Total - Medical Staff	**34**

Note: There are two doctors on night shift.

Table 242. Harvest Junction Community Hospital - Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	50
Nursing Support Staff	18
Total FT Clinical Staff	68
Day shift	26
Evening shift	25
Night shift	17
PT Clinical Staff	15
Security Staff	7
Facilities Management	5
Ancillary Staff	22

H.3.1.6. Kingston Regional Medical Facility

Kingston Regional Medical Facility is a two-story un-reinforced concrete structure built in 1985 and has 72 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 243. Kingston Regional Medical Facility General Information

Ownership	CRHN - Nonprofit, operated by Sisters of Mercy
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	P & 18th Streets
Location	Kingston

Table 244. Kingston Regional Medical Facility Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds	100
SICU Beds	Medical/Surgical Unit
MICU Beds	8
MICU Isol	1
ED Total Beds	9
ED Monitored	3
Trauma Beds	1
ED Isol	1
Decon Type	Small Outdoor Decontamination Unit; drains into storm sewer; capacity not listed
Hospital Total Negative Isol	5
Ventilators Adult	5
Ventilators Peds	1
Blood Supply on Hand	32 units
CT Scanners	1
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	1
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	72

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 245. Kingston Regional Medical Facility – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Hospitalists	4
ED - on contract	12
Specialty Medical	5
Pediatricians	3
Family Practice	14
Cardiologists	2
Other	2
Total Medical Staff	**42**

Note: There are two doctors on night shift.

Table 246. Kingston Regional Medical Facility – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	65
Nursing Support Staff	20
Total FT Clinical Staff	85
Day shift	32
Evening shift	27
Night shift	26
PT Clinical Staff	14
Security Staff	8
Facilities Management	4
Ancillary Staff	20

H.3.1.7. Levine Hospital

Levine Hospital is a two-story reinforced concrete structure built in 1980 and has 24 hours available for emergency power service. This is a compensation clinic, receiving city and county employees, including police and firefighters injured on duty.

Table 247. Levine Hospital General Information

Ownership	Non-Profit
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	MM & 17th Streets
Location	Central City

Table 248. Levine Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds	43
OR Suites	1
ED Total Beds	3
ED Monitored	2
Decon Type	Can cover internal dirty utility room with plastic and use garden hose for decontamination
Blood Supply on Hand	20 units
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	1
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	24

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 249. Levine Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	1
Hospitalists	1
ED - on contract	4
Specialty Medical	2
Pediatricians	1
Anesthesiologists	1
Total Medical Staff	**10**

Note: There is one doctor on night shift.

Table 250. Levine Hospital - Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	53
Nursing Support Staff	10
Total FT Clinical Staff	63
Day shift	28
Evening shift	19
Night shift	16
PT Clinical Staff	4
Security Staff	5
Facilities Management	4
Ancillary Staff	18

H.3.1.8. Noble General Hospital

Noble General Hospital is a two-story reinforced concrete structure built in 1975 and has 96 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 251. Noble General Hospital General Information

Ownership	Noble General Hospital System
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	S & 1st Streets
Location	Fisherville

Table 252. Noble General Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20% more beds available if given prior notice)	100
SICU Beds	6
MICU Isol	6
OR Suites	4
ED Total Beds	8
ED Monitored	4
Trauma Beds	1
Decon Type	Small Outdoor Decontamination Area: garden hose drains into sanitary sewer; capacity unknown
Patient Decontamination Area at ER entry	4
Hospital Total Negative Isol	10
Ventilators Adult	4
Ventilators Peds	1
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	1
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	96

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients. An ICS Training Plan is in place.

Table 253. Noble General Hospital - Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	5
Trauma Surgeons	1
Hospitalists	2
ED - on contract	9
Specialty Medical	2
Pediatricians	1
Family Practice	11
Cardiologists	1
Anesthesiologists	2
Other	2
Total Medical Staff	36

Note: There is one doctor on night shift.

Table 254. Noble General Hospital - Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	60
Nursing Support Staff	20
Total FT Clinical Staff	80
Day shift	36
Evening shift	27
Night shift	17
PT Clinical Staff	9
Security Staff	8
Facilities Management	6
Ancillary Staff	29

H.3.2. Other Medical Facilities in Columbia

The following major medical facilities are located in the State of Columbia. The hospitals listed here will act as coordinators for other hospitals within their county when accepting patients from other locations outside their county.

H.3.2.1. Brooksville Regional Hospital

Brooksville Regional Hospital is a two-story steel-reinforced concrete structure built in 1992 and has 36 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 255. Brooksville Regional Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (County)
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	Jackson City Highway
Location	Brooksville, Redstone County

Table 256. Brooksville Regional Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20% more beds available on short notice)	20
OR Suites - May be activated to receive stable (green) patients	2
ED Total Beds	4
ED Monitored	3
Decon Type	Can cover internal dirty utility room with plastic and use garden hose for decontamination
Ventilators Adult	2
Ventilators Child	1
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	1
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	36

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 257. Brooksville Regional Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	6
Hospitalists	5
ED - on contract	12
Pediatricians	5
Family Practice	16
Cardiologists	2
Anesthesiologists	3
Other	2
Total Medical Staff	**51**

Table 258. Brooksville Regional Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	100
Nursing Support Staff	45
Total FT Clinical Staff	145
Day shift	85
Evening shift	30
Night shift	30
PT Clinical Staff	14
Security Staff	12
Facilities Management	10
Ancillary Staff	48

H.3.2.2. Capital City Hospital

Capital City Hospital is a four-story reinforced concrete structure built in 1978 and has 122 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 259. Capital City Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (County)
Trauma Level Designation	Level II
Address	SR 14
Location	Capital City, Pine County

Table 260. Capital City Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20% more beds available on short notice)	400
SICU Beds	6
SICU Isol	1
MICU Beds	8
MICU Isol	1
CCU Beds	6
PICU Beds	7
PICU Isol	2
Burn Unit Beds	6
OR Suites	6
ED Total Beds	26
ED Monitored	18
Trauma Beds	4
ED Isol	4
Decon Type	All-Weather Decontamination Unit w/ warm water and a shelter
Hospital Total Negative Isol	16
Ventilators Adult	28
Ventilators Peds	7
Blood Supply on Hand	53 units
CT Scanners	2
MRI Scanners	1
Field Trauma and Surgical Team	2
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	4
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	122

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 261. Capital City Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	24
Cardiac Surgeons	6
Pediatric Surgeons	2
Hospitalists	10
ED - on contract	36
Specialty Medical	18
Pediatricians	6
Family Practice	24
Cardiologists	6
Anesthesiologists	18
Other	20
Total Medical Staff	**170**

Table 262. Capital City Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	250
Nursing Support Staff	50
Total FT Clinical Staff	300
Day shift	136
Evening shift	104
Night shift	60
PT Clinical Staff	44
Security Staff	26
Facilities Management	16
Ancillary Staff	108

H.3.2.3. Crows Point Hospital

Crows Point Hospital is a one-story un-reinforced masonry structure built in 1988 and has 36 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 263. Crows Point Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (County)
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	St. Peter Street
Location	Crows Point, Apple County

Table 264. Crows Point Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20% more beds available on short notice)	10
OR Suites - May be activated to receive stable (green) patients	1
ED Total Beds	6
ED Monitored	3
Decon Type	Can cover internal dirty utility room with plastic and use garden hose for decontamination
Ventilators Adult	4
Ventilators Child	2
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	2
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	36

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 265. Crows Point Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	3
Hospitalists	5
ED - on contract	8
Pediatricians	2
Family Practice	8
Cardiologists	1
Anesthesiologists	3
Other	2
Total Medical Staff	**32**

Table 266. Crows Point Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	40
Nursing Support Staff	20
Total FT Clinical Staff	60
Day shift	30
Evening shift	16
Night shift	14
PT Clinical Staff	10
Security Staff	3
Facilities Management	4
Ancillary Staff	12

H.3.2.4. Elliot Community Hospital

Elliot Community Hospital is a two-story steel-reinforced concrete structure built in 2001 and has 48 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 267. Elliot Community Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (County)
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	Main Street
Location	Elliot, Hamilton County

Table 268. Elliot Community Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20% more beds available on short notice)	24
OR Suites - May be activated to receive stable (green) patients	2
ED Total Beds	6
ED Monitored	4
Decon Type	Can cover internal dirty utility room with plastic and use garden hose for decontamination
Ventilators Adult	4
Ventilators Child	2
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	2
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	48

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 269. Elliot Community Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	6
Hospitalists	5
ED - on contract	12
Pediatricians	5
Family Practice	16
Cardiologists	2
Anesthesiologists	3
Other	2
Total Medical Staff	**51**

Table 270. Elliot Community Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	65
Nursing Support Staff	35
Total FT Clinical Staff	100
Day shift	45
Evening shift	32
Night shift	23
PT Clinical Staff	10
Security Staff	12
Facilities Management	10
Ancillary Staff	48

H.3.2.5. Franklin Community Hospital

Franklin Community Hospital is a two-story steel-reinforced concrete structure built in 1990 and has 48 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 271. Franklin Community Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (County)
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	Queen Street
Location	Franklin, Johnson County

Table 272. Franklin Community Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20% more beds available on short notice)	12
OR Suites - May be activated to receive stable (green) patients	1
ED Total Beds	5
ED Monitored	3
Decon Type	Can cover internal dirty utility room with plastic and use garden hose for decontamination
Ventilators Adult	2
Ventilators Child	2
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	2
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	48

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 273. Franklin Community Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	3
Pediatricians	2
Family Practice	10
Cardiologists	2
Anesthesiologists	3
Other	3
Total Medical Staff	**23**

Table 274. Franklin Community Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	40
Nursing Support Staff	30
Total FT Clinical Staff	70
Day shift	30
Evening shift	20
Night shift	20
PT Clinical Staff	14
Security Staff	5
Facilities Management	2
Ancillary Staff	12

H.3.2.6. George County Hospital

George County Hospital is a three-story steel-reinforced concrete structure built in 1969 and has 36 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 275. George County Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (County)
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	Market Street
Location	Porter, George County

Table 276. George County Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20% more beds available on short notice)	18
OR Suites - May be activated to receive stable (green) patients	2
ED Total Beds	8
ED Monitored	5
Decon Type	Can cover internal dirty utility room with plastic and use garden hose for decontamination
Ventilators Adult	3
Ventilators Child	3
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	2
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	36

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 277. George County Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	3
Pediatricians	2
Family Practice	10
Cardiologists	2
Anesthesiologists	3
Other	3
Total Medical Staff	**23**

Table 278. George County Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	40
Nursing Support Staff	30
Total FT Clinical Staff	70
Day shift	30
Evening shift	20
Night shift	20
PT Clinical Staff	14
Security Staff	5
Facilities Management	2
Ancillary Staff	12

H.3.2.7. Grand County Hospital

Grand County Hospital is a five-story steel-reinforced concrete structure built in 1996 and has 122 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 279. Grand County Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (Countrywide Medical Group)
Trauma Level Designation	Level I
Address	North Castle Avenue
Location	Metropolis, Grand County

Table 280. Grand County Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20% more beds available on short notice)	400
SICU Beds	12
SICU Isol	2
MICU Beds	12
MICU Isol	2
CCU Beds	10
CCU Isol	2
PICU Beds	8
PICU Isol	2
Burn Unit Beds	6
OR Suites - May be activated to receive stable (green) patients	12
ED Total Beds	26

Hospital Capability	Quantity
ED Monitored	12
Trauma Beds	6
ED Isol	6
Decon Type	One All-Weather Decontamination Unit w/ warm water and a shelter; capacity of 4-6 patients per hour
Hospital Total Negative Isol	16
Hyperbaric Unit	1
Ventilators Adult	28
Ventilators Peds	10
Blood Supply on Hand	55 units
CT Scanners	2
MRI Scanners	2
Field Trauma and Surgical Team	3
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	4
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	122

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 281. Grand County Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	25
Cardiac Surgeons	6
Pediatric Surgeons	3
Obstetrician/Gynecologist (OB/GYN)	3
Hospitalists	8
ED - on contract	30
Specialty Medical	20
Pediatricians	6
Family Practice	24
Cardiologists	4
Anesthesiologists	18
Other	12
Total Medical Staff	**159**

Table 282. Grand County Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	230
Nursing Support Staff	50
Total FT Clinical Staff	280
Day shift	126
Evening shift	98
Night shift	56
PT Clinical Staff	44
Security Staff	26
Facilities Management	16
Ancillary Staff	100

H.3.2.8. Granite County General Hospital

Granite County General Hospital is a two-story un-reinforced masonry structure built in 1975 and has 96 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 283. Granite County General Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (Federal)
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	3rd Street
Location	Jamestown, Granite County

Table 284. Granite County General Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20% more beds available on short notice)	180
SICU Beds	Medical/Surgical Unit
MICU Beds	12
MICU Isol	2
PICU Beds	4
PICU Isol	1
OR Suites – May be activated to receive stable (green) patients	10
ED Total Beds	14
ED Monitored	8
Trauma Beds	2
ED Isol	2
Decon Type	All Weather Decontamination Unit with warm water and a shelter
Hospital Total Negative Isol	10
Ventilators Adult	8
Ventilators Peds	3
Blood Supply on Hand	36 units
CT Scanners	1
MRI Scanners	1
Field Trauma and Surgical Team	1
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	2
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	96
ED – Receiving Ward: For stabilized patients only. Call ahead.	

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 285. Granite County General Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	6
Hospitalists	5
ED - on contract	14
Specialty Medical	8
Pediatricians	6
Family Practice	16
Cardiologists	3
Anesthesiologists	4
Other	6
Total Medical Staff	**68**

Table 286. Granite County General Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	125
Nursing Support Staff	30
Total FT Clinical Staff	155
Day shift	67
Evening shift	51
Night shift	37
PT Clinical Staff	20
Security Staff	19
Facilities Management	14
Ancillary Staff	60

H.3.2.9. Hyerstown Regional Hospital

Hyerstown Regional Hospital is a three-story steel-reinforced concrete structure built in 1990 and has 72 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 287. Hyerstown Regional Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (County)
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	Princess Street
Location	Hyerstown, Lober County

Table 288. Hyerstown Regional Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20% more beds available on short notice)	30
OR Suites - May be activated to receive stable (green) patients	2
ED Total Beds	8
ED Monitored	4
Decon Type	Can cover internal dirty utility room with plastic and use garden hose for decontamination
Ventilators Adult	4
Ventilators Child	2
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	2
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	72

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 289. Hyerstown Regional Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	8
Hospitalists	7
ED - on contract	12
Pediatricians	6
Family Practice	16
Cardiologists	2
Anesthesiologists	3
Other	2
Total Medical Staff	**56**

Table 290. Hyerstown Regional Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	70
Nursing Support Staff	40
Total FT Clinical Staff	110
Day shift	61
Evening shift	33
Night shift	16
PT Clinical Staff	10
Security Staff	12
Facilities Management	10
Ancillary Staff	48

H.3.2.10. Kane County Memorial Hospital

Kane County Memorial Hospital is a three-story un-reinforced masonry structure built in 1950 and has 96 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 291. Kane County Memorial Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (Federal)
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	Markey Street
Location	Clifton, Kane County

Table 292. Kane County Memorial Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (60% more beds available on short notice; closed wing permits additional 50 beds with four hours lead-time)	180
SICU Beds	4
SICU Isol	1
MICU Beds	6
MICU Isol	1
CCU Beds	6
PICU Beds	3
PICU Isol	1
OR Suites – May be activated to receive stable (green) patients	6

Hospital Capability	Quantity
ED Total Beds	11
ED Monitored	5
Trauma Beds	2
ED Isol	2
Decon Type	All-Weather Decontamination Unit w/ warm water and a shelter
Hospital Total Negative Isol	12
Ventilators Adult	12
Ventilators Peds	3
Blood Supply on Hand	18 units
CT Scanners	1
MRI Scanners	1
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	1
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	96
ED – Receiving Ward: For stabilized patients only. Call ahead.	

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 293. Kane County Memorial Hospital - Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	5
Hospitalists	6
ED - on contract	16
Specialty Medical	12
Pediatricians	5
Family Practice	8
Cardiologists	3
Anesthesiologists	5
Other	5
Total Medical Staff	**65**

Table 294. Kane County Memorial Hospital - Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	124
Nursing Support Staff	28
Total FT Clinical Staff	152
Day shift	64
Evening shift	53
Night shift	35
PT Clinical Staff	18
Security Staff	16
Facilities Management	14
Ancillary Staff	55

H.3.2.11. Laye County Hospital

Laye County Hospital is a two-story steel-reinforced concrete structure built in 1994 and has 48 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 295. Laye County Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (County)
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	Vernon Street
Location	Holdrese, Laye County

Table 296. Laye County Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20% more beds available on short notice)	12
OR Suites - May be activated to receive stable (green) patients	1
ED Total Beds	5
ED Monitored	3
Decon Type	Can cover internal dirty utility room with plastic and use garden hose for decontamination
Ventilators Adult	2
Ventilators Child	2
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	2
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	48

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 297. Laye County Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	3
Pediatricians	2
Family Practice	10
Cardiologists	2
Anesthesiologists	3
Other	3
Total Medical Staff	**23**

Table 298. Laye County Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	40
Nursing Support Staff	30
Total FT Clinical Staff	70
Day shift	30
Evening shift	20
Night shift	20
PT Clinical Staff	14
Security Staff	5
Facilities Management	2
Ancillary Staff	12

H.3.2.12. Metropolis General Hospital

Metropolis General Hospital is a five-story steel-reinforced concrete structure built in 2000 and has 72 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 299. Metropolis General Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (Countrywide Medical Corp)
Trauma Level Designation	Level II
Address	Market Street
Location	Metropolis, Grand County

Table 300. Metropolis General Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20 % more beds available on short notice)	450
SICU Beds	8
MICU Beds	2
MICU Isol	10
PICU Beds	8
PICU Isol	4
Burn Unit Beds	6
OR Suites – May be activated to receive stable (green) patients	6
ED Total Beds	26
ED Monitored	18
Trauma Beds	6
ED Isol	6
Decon Type	All-Weather Decontamination Unit w/ warm water and a shelter
Hospital Total Negative Isol	16
Ventilators Adult	28
Ventilators Peds	10
Blood Supply on Hand	55 units
CT Scanners	2
MRI Scanners	2
Field Trauma and Surgical Team	3
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	4
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	72

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 301. Metropolis General Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	26
Cardiac Surgeons	7
Pediatric Surgeons	3
OB/GYN	3
Hospitalists	8
ED - on contract	30
Specialty Medical	20

Hospital Staff	Number
Pediatricians	6
Family Practice	24
Cardiologists	4
Anesthesiologists	18
Other	12
Total Medical Staff	**161**

Table 302. Metropolis General Hospital - Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	250
Nursing Support Staff	50
Total FT Clinical Staff	300
Day shift	136
Evening shift	104
Night shift	60
PT Clinical Staff	44
Security Staff	26
Facilities Management	16
Ancillary Staff	100

H.3.2.13. Mineral County Hospital

Mineral County Hospital is a two-story steel-reinforced concrete structure built in 1998 and has 36 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 303. Mineral County Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (County)
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	Clifton Highway
Location	Bradley, Mineral County

Table 304. Mineral County Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20 % more beds available on short notice)	22
OR Suites – May be activated to receive stable (green) patients	2
ED Total Beds	4
ED Monitored	3
Decon Type	Can cover internal dirty utility room with plastic and use garden hose for decontamination
Ventilators Adult	2
Ventilators Child	1
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	1
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	36

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 305. Mineral County Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	6
Hospitalists	5
ED - on contract	12
Pediatricians	5
Family Practice	16
Cardiologists	2
Anesthesiologists	3
Other	2
Total Medical Staff	**51**

Table 306. Mineral County Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	100
Nursing Support Staff	45
Total FT Clinical Staff	145
Day shift	85
Evening shift	30
Night shift	30
PT Clinical Staff	14
Security Staff	12
Facilities Management	10
Ancillary Staff	48

H.3.2.14. Phillipboro Community Hospital

Phillipboro Community Hospital is a two-story steel-reinforced concrete structure built in 1974 and has 36 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 307. Phillipboro Community Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (County)
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	SR 20
Location	Phillipboro, Witcher County

Table 308. Phillipboro Community Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20 % more beds available on short notice)	14
OR Suites – May be activated to receive stable (green) patients	1
ED Total Beds	4
ED Monitored	3
Decon Type	Can cover internal dirty utility room with plastic and use garden hose for decontamination
Ventilators Adult	2
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	1
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	36

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 309. Phillipboro Community Hospital - Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	2
Pediatricians	1
Family Practice	10
Cardiologists	1
Anesthesiologists	3
Other	2
Total Medical Staff	**19**

Table 310. Phillipboro Community Hospital - Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	35
Nursing Support Staff	30
Total FT Clinical Staff	65
Day shift	23
Evening shift	21
Night shift	21
PT Clinical Staff	14
Security Staff	5
Facilities Management	2
Ancillary Staff	12

H.3.2.15. Pony Primary Care Clinic

Pony Primary Care Clinic is a two-story reinforced concrete structure built in 1980 and has 24 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 311. Pony Primary Care Clinic General Information

Ownership	Indian Health Services (IHS)
Trauma Level Designation	Level IV
Address	SR 21
Location	Pony, Green County

Table 312. Pony Primary Care Clinic Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Day Surgical Suites	9
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	24

Table 313. Pony Primary Care Clinic – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Pediatricians	2
Family Practice	6
Total Medical Staff	**8**

Table 314. Pony Primary Care Clinic – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	5
Nursing Support Staff	5
Total FT Clinical Staff	10
Day shift	5
Evening shift	5
Facilities Management	1
Ancillary Staff	3

H.3.2.16. Roaring River Tribal Hospital

Roaring River Tribal Hospital is a two-story reinforced concrete structure built in 1980 and has 24 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 315. Roaring River Tribal Hospital General Information

Ownership	Tribal Big Rock
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	18 South Clarke Blvd
Location	Big Rock, Green County

Table 316. Roaring River Tribal Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds	10
OR Suites	1
ED Total Beds	4
ED Monitored	2
Decon Type	Can cover internal dirty utility room with plastic and use garden hose for decontamination
Ventilators Adult	1
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	1
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	24

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 317. Roaring River Tribal Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	1
Pediatricians	1
Family Practice	8
Anesthesiologists	1
Other	2
Total Medical Staff	**13**

Note: There is one doctor on night shift.

Table 318. Roaring River Tribal Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	40
Nursing Support Staff	20
Total fulltime Clinical Staff	60
Day shift	30
Evening shift	16
Night shift	14
PT Clinical Staff	14
Security Staff	3
Facilities Management	2
Ancillary Staff	12

H.3.2.17. St. Dorothy's Hospital

St. Dorothy's Hospital is a three-story reinforced concrete structure built in 1976 and has 96 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 319. St. Dorothy's Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (county)
Trauma Level Designation	Level II
Address	King Street
Location	Monroe, Green County

Table 320. St. Dorothy's Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20% more beds available on adequate notice)	320
SICU Beds	16
SICU Isol	2
MICU Beds	10
MICU Isol	1
CCU Beds	12
CCU Isol	1
PICU Beds	6
PICU Isol	2
Burn Unit Beds	5
Burn Unit Beds Reserved	3
OR Suites	16
ED Total Beds	31
ED Monitored	31
Trauma Beds	6
ED Isol	4
Decon Type	One All-Weather Decontamination Unit w/ warm water and a shelter
Hospital Total Negative Isol	21
Ventilators Adult	22
Ventilators Peds	7
Blood Supply on Hand	68 units
CT Scanners	2
MRI Scanners	2

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Field Trauma and Surgical Team (available for field emergencies; no hospital transportation available)	2
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	5
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	96

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 321. St. Dorothy's Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	10
Cardiac Surgeons	2
Pediatric Surgeons	4
Thoracic Surgeons	2
Trauma Surgeons	3
Hospitalists	9
ED - on contract	33
Specialty Medical	18
Pediatricians	10
Family Practice	22
Cardiologists	5
Anesthesiologists	14
Other	7
Total Medical Staff	**139**

Note: There are six doctors on night shift.

Table 322. St. Dorothy's Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	140
Nursing Support Staff	35
Total FT Clinical Staff	175
Day shift	78
Evening shift	66
Night shift	31
PT Clinical Staff	27
Security Staff	30
Facilities Management	18
Ancillary Staff	98

H.3.2.18. Tower Beach Community Hospital

Tower Beach Community Hospital is a three-story reinforced concrete structure built in 1985 and has 48 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 323. Tower Beach Community Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (Municipal)
Trauma Level Designation	Level II
Address	Bayview Blvd.
Location	Tower Beach, Stramford County

Table 324. Tower Beach Community Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20% more beds available on adequate notice)	239
SICU Beds	8
SICU Isol	1
MICU Beds	10
MICU Isol	1
CCU Beds	8
PICU Beds	7
PICU Isol	2
Burn Unit Beds	5
Burn Unit Beds Reserved	3
OR Suites	12
ED Total Beds	16
ED Monitored	12
Trauma Beds	3
ED Isol	1
Cots available on short notice in addition to bed capacity listed	100
Decon Type	All Weather Decontamination Unit with warm water and a shelter
Hospital Total Negative Isol	10
Hyperbaric Unit	1
Ventilators Adult	18
Ventilators Peds	6
Blood Supply on Hand	40 units
CT Scanners	1
MRI Scanners	1
Field Trauma and Surgical Team (available for field emergencies; no hospital transportation available)	1
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	2
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	48

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 325. Tower Beach Community Hospital - Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	6
Cardiac Surgeons	4
Pediatric Surgeons	3
Hospitalists	9
ED - on contract	20
Specialty Medical	10
Pediatricians	6
Family Practice	9
Cardiologists	4
Anesthesiologists	8
Other	14
Total Medical Staff	**93**

Note: There are 15 doctors on night shift.

Table 326. Tower Beach Community Hospital -Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	86
Nursing Support Staff	80
Total FT Clinical Staff	166
Day shift	65
Evening shift	56
Night shift	45
PT Clinical Staff	44
Security Staff	26
Facilities Management	15
Ancillary Staff	88

H.3.2.19. Triangle Community Hospital

Triangle Community Hospital is a two-story steel-reinforced concrete structure built in 1994 and has 36 hours available for emergency power service.

Table 327. Triangle Community Hospital General Information

Ownership	Public (Countrywide Medical Corp)
Trauma Level Designation	Level III
Address	Hospital Street
Location	Triangle, Cass County

Table 328. Triangle Community Hospital Capabilities

Hospital Capability	Quantity
Licensed Beds (20% more beds available on short notice)	12
OR Suites - May be activated to receive stable (green) patients	1
ED Total Beds	5
ED Monitored	3
Decon Type	Can cover internal dirty utility room with plastic and use garden hose for decontamination
Ventilators Adult	2
Ventilators Child	2
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	2
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	36

Note: From the total beds listed, approximately 10% are available for new patients.

Table 329. Triangle Community Hospital – Medical Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
General Surgeons	1
Pediatricians	2
Family Practice	8
Cardiologists	1
Anesthesiologists	3
Other	3
Total Medical Staff	**18**

Table 330. Triangle Community Hospital – Facility and Support Staff

Hospital Staff	Number
Licensed Nurses	30
Nursing Support Staff	20
Total FT Clinical Staff	50
Day shift	20
Evening shift	17
Night shift	13
PT Clinical Staff	14
Security Staff	5
Facilities Management	2
Ancillary Staff	10

Note: Other hospitals, not listed, in areas with a population of 25,000-50,000 may have eight to ten available hospital beds.

H.3.3. Summary of Columbia Health Services

H.3.3.1. Summary of Liberty County and Neighboring Counties

Table 331. Liberty County and Neighboring Counties – Hospital Capabilities

	Central City	Bayport Clinic	Columbia Veterans	Faith	Harvest Junction	Kingston Regional	Levine	Noble General	Crows Point Hospital	Granite County	Kane County	Mineral County Hospital	Pony	Roaring River	St. Dorothy's	Tower Beach
Trauma Level Designation	I	III	N/A	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	IV	III	II	II
Day Surgical Suites													9			
Non-Licensed Beds		10														
Licensed Beds	360		100	110	100	100	43	100	10	180	180	22		10	320	239
SICU Beds	12			*MSU	*MSU	*MSU		6		*MSU	4				16	8
SICU Isol	1										1				2	1
MICU Beds	12			8	7	8				12	6				10	10
MICU Isol	1			1	1	1		6		2	1				1	1
CCU Beds	10			4							6				12	8
CCU Isol	1														1	
PICU Beds	6									4	3				6	7
PICU Isol	1									1	1				2	2
Burn Unit Beds	5														5	5
Burn Unit Beds Reserved	3														3	3
OR Suites	12		4	3	2		1	4	1	10	6	2		1	16	12
ED Total Beds	24			10	7	9	3	8	6	14	11	4		4	31	16
ED Monitored	12			6	3	3	2	4	3	8	5	3		2	31	12
Trauma Beds	3			1	1	1		1		2	2				6	3
ED Isol	2				1	1				2	2				4	1
Cots available	100			100												100
Decon Type	** AW		*** OS	*** OS	** AW	*** OS	**** IS	*** OS	**** IS	** AW	** AW	**** IS		**** IS	** AW	** AW

	Central City	Bayport Clinic	Columbia Veterans	Faith	Harvest Junction	Kingston Regional	Levine	Noble General	Crows Point Hospital	Granite County	Kane County	Mineral County Hospital	Pony	Roaring River	St. Dorothy's	Tower Beach
Patient Decon Area at ER entry	4		4	4				4								
Hospital Total Negative Isol	12		10	5	6	5		10		10	12				21	10
Hyperbaric Unit	1															1
Ventilators Adult	28		1	6	5	5		4	4	8	12	2		1	22	18
Ventilators Peds	8			2		1		1	2	3	3	1			7	6
Blood Supply on Hand	40			32	20	32	20			36	18				68	40
CT Scanners	2		1	1	1	1				1	1				2	1
MRI Scanners	1									1	1				2	1
Field Trauma and Surgical Team	1									1					2	1
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	3	1		1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1		1	5	2
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	96	14	96	72	72	72	24	96	36	96	96	36	24	24	96	48

*MSU = Medical/Surgical Unit
**AW = All-Weather decon capabilities with warm water and a shelter
***OS = Area outside the hospital with capability to decon
****IS = Area inside the hospital with capability to decon

Table 332. Liberty County and Neighboring Counties – Medical Staff

	Central City	Bayport Clinic	Columbia Veterans	Faith	Harvest Junction	Kingston Regional	Levine	Noble General	Crows Point Hospital	Granite County	Kane County	Mineral County Hospital	Pony	Roaring River	St. Dorothy's	Tower Beach
General Surgeons	20			2	3		1	5	3	6	5	6		1	10	6
Cardiac Surgeons	6														2	4
Pediatric Surgeons	3														4	3
Thoracic Surgeons	2														2	
Trauma Surgeons	3							1							3	
Hospitalists	11			4	2	4	1	2	5	5	6	5			9	9
ED - on contract	15			12	7	12	4	9	8	14	16	12			33	20
Specialty Medical	25		6	2	5	5	2	2		8	12				18	10
Pediatricians	12			3	2	3	1	1	2	6	5	5	2	1	10	6
Family Practice	46	4	19	13	9	14		11	8	16	8	16	6	8	22	9
Cardiologists	7			2		2		1	1	3	3	2			5	4
Anesthesiologists	12			4	2		1	2	3	4	5	3		1	14	8
Other	13				4	2		2	2	6	5	2		2	7	14
Total	**175**	**4**	**25**	**42**	**34**	**42**	**10**	**36**	**32**	**68**	**65**	**51**	**8**	**13**	**139**	**93**

Table 333. Liberty County and Neighboring Counties – Facility and Support Staff

	Central City	Bayport Clinic	Columbia Veterans	Faith	Harvest Junction	Kingston Regional	Levine	Noble General	Crows Point Hospital	Granite County	Kane County	Mineral County Hospital	Pony	Roaring River	St. Dorothy's	Tower Beach
Licensed Nurses	220	6	45	73	50	65	53	60	40	125	124	100	5	40	140	86
Nursing Support Staff	60	4	18	16	18	20	10	20	20	30	28	45	5	20	35	80
Total FT Clinical Staff	280	10	63	89	68	85	63	80	60	155	152	145	10	60	175	166
Day Shift	180	5	24	34	26	32	28	36	30	67	64	85	5	30	78	65
Evening Shift	65	5	24	31	25	27	19	27	16	51	53	30	5	16	66	56
Night Shift	35		15	24	17	26	16	17	14	37	35	30		14	31	45
PT Clinical Staff	43	1	10	17	15	14	4	9	10	20	18	14		14	27	44
Security Staff	18	2	8	9	7	8	5	8	3	19	16	12		3	30	26
Facilities Management	15	2	4	5	5	4	4	6	4	14	14	10	1	2	18	15
Ancillary Staff	42	2	21	22	22	20	18	29	12	60	55	48	3	12	98	88

H.3.3.2. Summary of Other Medical Facilities in Columbia

Table 334. Other Medical Facilities in Columbia – Hospital Capabilities

	Brooksville Regional Hospital	Capital City	Elliot Community Hospital	Franklin Community Hospital	George County Hospital	Grand County Hospital	Hyerstown Regional Hospital	Laye County Hospital	Metropolis General Hospital	Phillipboro Community Hospital	Triangle Community Hospital
Trauma Level Designation	III	II	III	III	III	I	III	III	II	III	III
Licensed Beds	20	400	24	12	18	400	30	12	450	14	12
SICU Beds		6				12			8		
SICU Isol		1				2					
MICU Beds		8				12			2		
MICU Isol		1				2			10		
CCU Beds		6				10					
CCU Isol						2					
PICU Beds		7				8			8		
PICU Isol		2				2			4		
Burn Unit Beds		6				6			6		
OR Suites	2	6	2	1	2	12	2	1	6	1	1
ED Total Beds	4	26	6	5	8	26	8	5	26	4	5
ED Monitored	3	18	4	3	5	12	4	3	18	3	3
Trauma Beds		4				6			6		
ED Isol		4				6			6		
Decon Type	**** IS	** AW	**** IS	**** IS	**** IS	** AW	**** IS	**** IS	** AW	**** IS	**** IS
Hospital Total Negative Isol		16				16			16		
Hyperbaric Unit						1					
Ventilators Adult	2	28	4	2	3	28	4	2	28	2	2
Ventilators Peds	1	7	2	2	3	10	2	2	10		2
Blood Supply on Hand		53				55			55		
CT Scanners		2				2			2		
MRI Scanners		1				2			2		
Field Trauma and Surgical Team		2				3			3		
ED Physicians on duty during each shift	1	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	2
Emergency Electrical Capacity (Hrs)	36	122	48	48	36	122	72	48	72	36	36

****IS = Area inside the hospital with capability to decon

**AW = All-Weather decon capabilities with warm water and a shelter

Table 335. Other Medical Facilities in Columbia – Medical Staff

	Brooksville Regional Hospital	Capital City	Elliot Community Hospital	Franklin Community Hospital	George County Hospital	Grand County Hospital	Hyerstown Regional Hospital	Laye County Hospital	Metropolis General Hospital	Phillipboro Community Hospital	Triangle Community Hospital
General Surgeons	6	24	6	3	3	25	8	3	26	2	1
Cardiac Surgeons		6				6			7		
Pediatric Surgeons		2				3			3		
OB/GYN						3			3		
Hospitalists	5	10	5			8	7		8		
ED - on contract	12	36	12			30	12		30		
Specialty Medical		18				20			20		
Pediatricians	5	6	5	2	2	6	6	2	6	1	2
Family Practice	16	24	16	10	10	24	16	10	24	10	8
Cardiologists	2	6	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1
Anesthesiologists	3	18	3	3	3	18	3	3	18	3	3
Other	2	20	2	3	3	12	2	3	12	2	3
Total	**51**	**170**	**51**	**23**	**23**	**159**	**56**	**23**	**161**	**19**	**18**

Table 336. Other Medical Facilities in Columbia – Facility and Support Staff

	Brooksville Regional Hospital	Capital City	Elliot Community Hospital	Franklin Community Hospital	George County Hospital	Grand County Hospital	Hyerstown Regional Hospital	Laye County Hospital	Metropolis General Hospital	Phillipboro Community Hospital	Triangle Community Hospital
Licensed Nurses	100	250	65	40	40	230	70	40	250	35	30
Nursing Support Staff	45	50	35	30	30	50	40	30	50	30	20
Total FT Clinical Staff	145	300	100	70	70	280	110	70	300	65	50
Day Shift	85	136	45	30	30	126	61	30	136	23	20
Evening Shift	30	104	32	20	20	98	33	20	104	21	17
Night Shift	30	60	23	20	20	56	16	20	60	21	13
PT Clinical Staff	14	44	10	14	14	44	10	14	44	14	14
Security Staff	12	26	12	5	5	26	12	5	26	5	5
Facilities Management	10	16	10	2	2	16	10	2	16	2	2
Ancillary Staff	48	108	48	12	12	100	48	12	100	12	10

H.3.3.2.1. Medical Facilities in Columbia

Columbia is fortunate to have 26 medical facilities. Central City Hospital and Grand County Hospital are Level I trauma hospitals. Capital City, Metropolis General, St. Dorothy's, and Tower Beach are Level II trauma hospitals. Pony Primary Care Clinic is the only Level IV trauma hospital and Columbia Veterans is not designated as a trauma hospital. The rest of the hospitals in Columbia are Level III trauma hospitals. Each county in Columbia has at least one hospital. Grand County has two major hospitals (Grand County Hospital and Metropolis General Hospital) and Green County has three hospitals (St. Dorothy's Hospital, Roaring River Tribal Hospital, and Pony Primary Care Clinic). Liberty County and Central City have the most hospitals and treatment centers. There are four hospitals and treatment centers in Central City—Central City Hospital, Columbia Veterans Hospital, Faith Hospital, and Levine Hospital. Liberty County has four hospitals and treatment centers outside Central City—Harvest Junction Community Hospital, Kingston Regional Medical Facility, Noble General Hospital, and Bayport Clinic. The map below shows the location of medical facilities in Columbia.



Figure 69. State of Columbia Hospitals Map

H.4. Other Medical Services

H.4.1. Other Medical Professionals

State of Columbia – Other Medical Professionals in Liberty County

Table 337. Other Medical Professionals in Liberty County

Medical Professional	Central City	Remainder of Liberty County
Dentists	99	25
Veterinarians	24	18
Pharmacists	56	28

H.4.2. Dialysis Units

CRHN manages all of the outpatient dialysis centers in the State of Columbia.

Table 338. Regional Dialysis Units (Columbia Regional Health Network)

Location	Beds	RN Staff	CNA Staff	Clerical	Contacts	Phone	Extension
Roaring River Tribal Hospital, Big Rock	8	3	3	1	Nursing Supervisor Medical Director Clerk		
Capitol City Hospital Campus	15	5	4	2	Nursing Supervisor Medical Director Clerk		
Faith Hospital Campus S & 14th Streets Central City	10	3	3	1	Nursing Supervisor Medical Director Clerk		
Kingston Regional Medical Facility P & 18th Street Kingston	14	4	4	2	Nursing Supervisor Medical Director Clerk		
Metropolis Dialysis Center Intersate 107 Metropolis	12	3	3	1	Nursing Supervisor Medical Director Clerk		

Note: RN = Registered Nurse, CNA = Certified Nursing Assistant

H.4.3. Morgue Facilities

H.4.3.1. Liberty County

Through cooperative agreements with area hospitals, the Liberty County Board of Supervisors has contracted Central City Hospital as the county morgue. Under normal conditions, morgue facilities throughout the county can handle approximately 43 bodies.

Table 339. Liberty County Hospitals Morgue Capacity

Name	Address	Location	Capacity
Central City Hospital	D & 31st Streets	Central City	12
Columbia Veterans Hospital	J & 7th Streets	Central City	10
Faith Hospital	S & 14th Streets	Central City	9
Noble General Hospital	S & 1st Streets	Fisherville	6
Harvest Junction Community Hospital	C & 3rd Streets	Harvest Junction	6
		Total	**43**

H.4.3.2. Neighboring Counties

Through cooperative agreements with area hospitals, the County Board of Supervisors in each of the following neighboring counties has contracted with hospitals in its jurisdiction to operate as county morgues. The following table summarizes the morgue capabilities within each county.

Table 340. Liberty County Neighboring Counties Hospitals Morgue Capacity

County	Name	Address	Location	Capacity
Granite	Granite County General Hospital	3rd Street	Jamestown	15
Kane	Kane County Memorial Hospital	Market Street	Clifton	8
Stramford	Tower Beach Community Hospital	Bayview Blvd.	Tower Beach	6
			Total	**29**

H.5. Nursing Homes

Table 341. Central City Nursing Homes

Nursing Home	Address	Phone	Bed Capacity	Doctors	# of FT Nurses	# of PT Nurses	# of CNA	Hours of EPA	Construction	Other
Columbia	D & 11th Streets		150 – 25% available on short notice	10 – 2 on call at all times	22	12	21	48	Reinforced concrete	
Garden Run	T & 35th Streets		250 – 25% available on short notice	15 – 2 on call at all times	24	15	23	30	Un-reinforced masonry	X-ray department and 2 x-ray technicians
Green	MM & 27th Streets		100 – 25% available on short notice	5 – 1 on call at all times	24	10	23	24	Wood frame	
Happy Times	N & 1st Street		100 – 25% available on short notice	5 – 1 on call at all times	20	10	19	24	Un-reinforced masonry	
Hill Top	J & 3rd Streets		250 – 25% available on short notice	15 – 2 on call at all times	30	25	29	30	Un-reinforced masonry	

Nursing Home	Address	Phone	Bed Capacity	Doctors	# of FT Nurses	# of PT Nurses	# of CNA	Hours of EPA	Construction	Other
Liberty	S & 29th Streets		150 – 25% available on short notice	10 – 2 on call at all times	23	15	22	50	Reinforced concrete	
Lower Allen	G & 23rd Streets		250 – 25% available on short notice	15 – 2 on call at all times	30	25	20	24	Reinforced concrete	
Riverside	EE & 29th Streets		200 – 25% available on short notice	15 – 2 on call at all times	27	18	2	30	Un-reinforced masonry	

Note: EPA = Emergency Power Available

Table 342. Bayport Nursing Homes

Nursing Home	Address	Phone	Bed Capacity	Doctors	# of FT Nurses	# of PT Nurses	# of CNA	Hours of EPA	Construction	Other
Gilmore	Bay Blvd & 10th Ave		100 – 25% available on short notice	10 – 2 on call at all times	20	9	18	24	Un-reinforced masonry	Presently under investigation by the Standards Bureau of the Division of Aging
Oceanside	Ocean Blvd and 7th Ave		175 – 25% available on short notice	10 – 2 on call at all times	35	15	34	64	Reinforced concrete	X-ray department with three x-ray technicians

Table 343. Deep River Nursing Homes

Nursing Home	Address	Phone	Bed Capacity	Doctors	# of FT Nurses	# of PT Nurses	# of CNA	Hours of EPA	Construction	Other
Sunshine	C & 11th Streets		150 – 25% available on short notice	10 – 2 on call at all times	27	18	26	64	Reinforced concrete	Local Alzheimer care ward

Table 344. Fisherville Nursing Homes

Nursing Home	Address	Phone	Bed Capacity	Doctors	# of FT Nurses	# of PT Nurses	# of CNA	Hours of EPA	Construction	Other
Turkey Hill	AA & 14th Streets		100 – 25% available on short notice	5 – 1 on call at all times	25	10	24	24	Un-reinforced concrete	

Table 345. Harvest Junction Nursing Homes

Nursing Home	Address	Phone	Bed Capacity	Doctors	# of FT Nurses	# of PT Nurses	# of CNA	Hours of EPA	Construction	Other
Harvest Junction	F & 12th Streets		100 – 50% available on short notice	5 – 1 on call at all times	24	10	23	24	Wood frame	

Table 346. Kingston Nursing Homes

Nursing Home	Address	Phone	Bed Capacity	Doctors	# of FT Nurses	# of PT Nurses	# of CNA	Hours of EPA	Construction	Other
Kingston Center	B & 3rd Streets		100 – 50% available on short notice	10 – 2 on call at all times	20	14	19	30	Reinforced Concrete	

Appendix I

Appendix I. Public Health

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The State of Columbia Department of Health and Human Services provides resource and coordination assistance for additional services, equipment, supplies, and pharmaceuticals in response to a disaster or emergency. Grant funding from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention and other federal sources is managed at the State level. Local health departments are provided assistance as stipulated in the grants. The authority for health related issues is defined in State law and encompasses disease control issues including quarantine and isolation.

I.1. Public Health Authority

The State of Columbia health authority is codified into State law and extends to local health jurisdictions. An intergovernmental agreement with the Roaring River Tribal Community establishes an agreement between the State of Columbia Public Health and Tribal leaders for the purpose of enactment of Public Health Authority.

I.1.1. Powers and Duties of the Local Health Director or Public Health Officer

Administration of programs as directed by the local board of health enforces the rules of the local board of health:

- To investigate the cause of infectious, communicable, and other diseases.
- To exercise quarantine authority and isolation authority as outlined in the general statutes.
- To disseminate public health information.
- To advise local officials concerning public health matters.
- To enforce the immunization requirements.
- To abate public health nuisances and imminent hazards.

I.1.2. Quarantine and Isolation Authority

The State Health Director and a local health director are empowered to exercise quarantine and isolation authority. Such authority shall be exercised only when the public health is endangered and all other reasonable means for correcting the problem have been exhausted and no less restrictive alternative exists.

Quarantine and isolation of livestock or poultry for the purpose of preventing transmission of an infectious agent to humans requires that the State Health Director or Local Health Director consult with the State Veterinarian.

Definitions:

- Communicable disease: an illness that can be transmitted directly or indirectly to another person from an infected person, animal, or vector.

- Imminent hazard: a situation that is likely to cause:
  - An immediate threat to human life.
  - An immediate threat of serious injury.
  - An immediate threat of serious adverse health effects.
  - A serious risk of irreparable damage to the environment if no immediate action is taken.

- Isolation authority: the authority to issue an order to restrict the movement or action of humans or animals that are infected or reasonably suspected of being infected with a communicable disease for the period of communicability to other persons or animals who are susceptible.

- Quarantine authority: the authority to issue an order to restrict the movement or action of humans or animals that have been exposed, or are reasonably suspected of having been exposed, to a communicable disease or condition for the incubation period of the disease or a period of time necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

Quarantine authority may extend to limiting access to an area of facility that may be contaminated with an infectious agent.

Authority is also extended to the State and Local Health Directors to restrict the freedom of movement of individuals who have not received immunizations against a disease that requires immunization to control an outbreak of the disease.

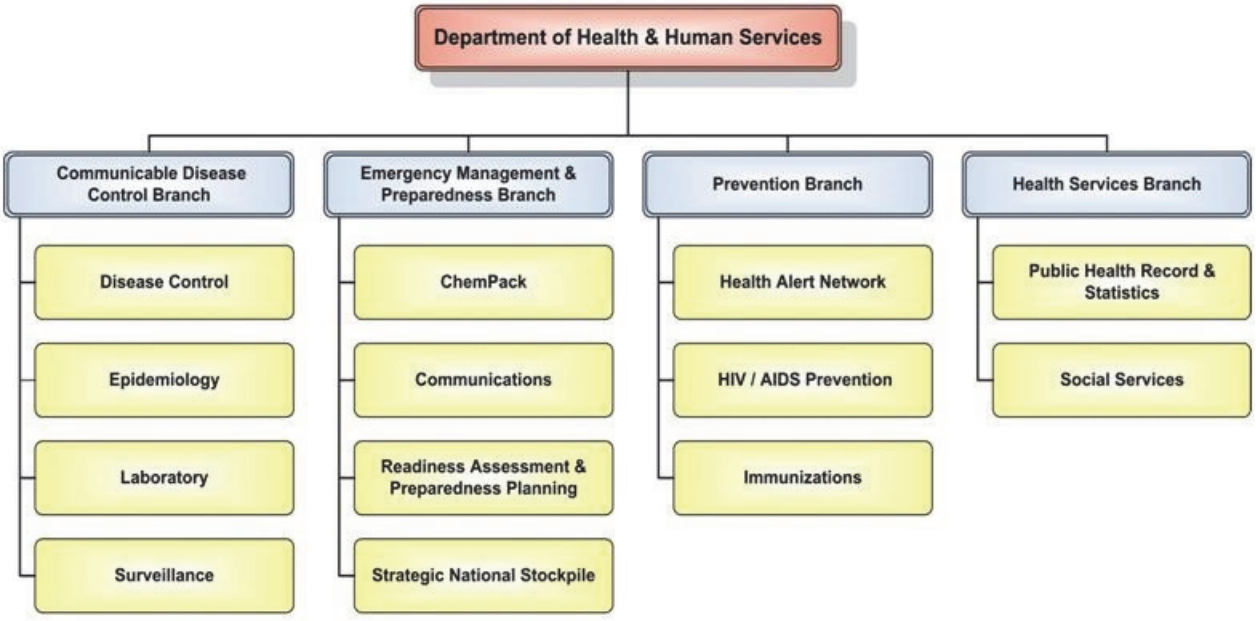


Figure 70. State of Columbia Health Department Organization Chart

NOTE: AIDS = Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, HIV = Human Immunodeficiency Virus

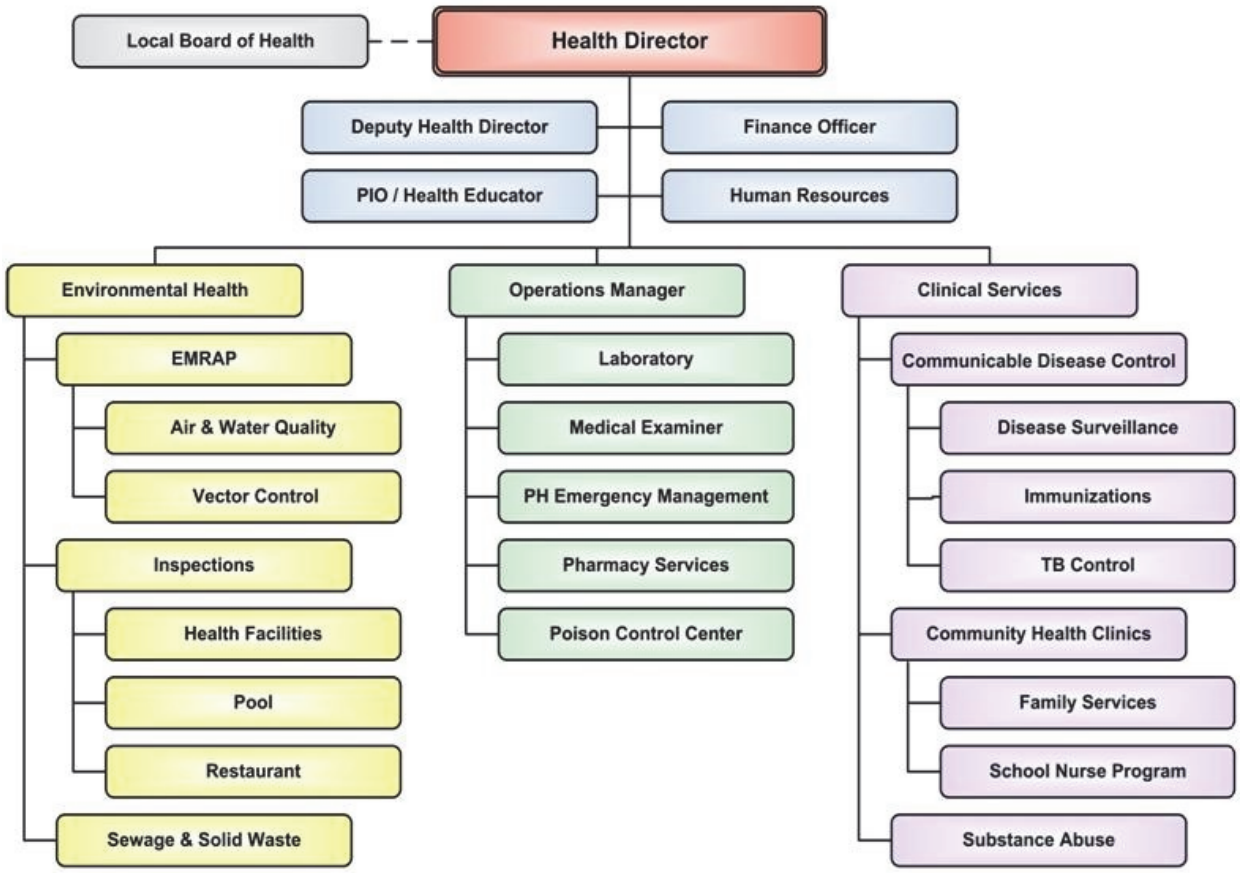


Figure 71. Liberty County Health Department Organization Chart

NOTE: EMRAP = Environmental Management and Risk Assessment Program, PH = Public Health, PIO = Public Information Officer, TB = Tuberculosis

I.1.3. Tribal Health Authority

The Roaring River Tribal Community has a public health department that provides human, environmental, and animal services. Authority for quarantine isolation on tribal lands lies with the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer. Agreements are in place that establishes cooperation with the State Health Department; the county health departments encompass tribal lands and tribal leaders for enactment of appropriate quarantine or isolation when necessary for controlling communicable diseases.

I.2. Liberty County Health Department

The Liberty County Health Department is located at the Nelson Center, FF and 11th Streets, Central City. The department's primary functions involve environmental and community health services.

- Environmental Health: This section protects environmental and public health by assuring compliance with State and local environmental laws. Services include inspections of septic systems, swimming pools, hospitals, daycare centers, schools, food handling, and lodging establishments. Services also include septic system permits. This section also sponsors rabies clinics, food handling sanitation seminars, and training for daycare workers. Fees are charged at the time of application for septic permits and water testing.

- Laboratory: Certified High Complexity: The laboratory offers independent clinical and environmental health services for the general public and clinic patients. Most of these laboratory services require an order from a private physician. The laboratory may file Medicare, Medicaid, and some insurance companies. Charges vary depending on income and services performed.

- School Health: School health services are provided by registered nurses. These services include consultation with the school system concerning school health policies and development of care plans, medication policies, and educational programs for students, staff, and parents.

- Women, Infants, and Children (WIC): WIC is a supplemental food program for pregnant and postpartum women, infants, and children under age five. WIC provides nutrition education and supplies foods such as milk, eggs, cheese, cereal, juice, and infant formula for participants. Eligibility is based on income and residence. Appointments are required.

- TB Control: TB screening tests are provided without an appointment. TB medications and other services are provided as needed for all clients with known TB infection or active disease. No fees are charged for these services and no appointment is necessary for the first visit.

- Communicable Disease Services: The Public Health Center investigates contagious disease outbreaks, coordinates control efforts, and provides public information. Citizens can call the health center to ask questions or report suspected outbreaks of contagious diseases.

- Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Services: Services are available by walk-in screening or appointment. Services include diagnosis, treatment, education, counseling, and follow-up. All services are kept strictly confidential. Most STD services are free of charge.

- HIV and AIDS Services: The AIDS blood test (HIV antibody test) is available Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. There is no charge. An appointment is preferred, but walk-ins will be seen when possible. Counseling, referral, and case management services are available for persons with HIV.

Family outreach services include:

- Child Service Coordination: This program assists special needs children (ages 5 and under) by developing a plan to help the family obtain services such as physical therapy, developmental evaluation, and home visits. There are no income requirements to participate.

- Health Check: This program provides free health care for Medicaid eligible children, ages 0-20. A Health Check Coordinator helps parents locate health care providers and referral services to ensure that each child receives all necessary health services at age appropriate intervals.

- Maternity Care Coordination: Medicaid eligible pregnant women receive periodic visits with a registered nurse. The nurse provides help in understanding Medicaid benefits; assistance in obtaining medical care, WIC, and transportation services; and education on childbirth preparation and parenting. A newborn home visit and evaluation is also encouraged.

- Smart Start: This State program serves children ages 0-5 by providing services that help each child be healthy and ready to succeed when beginning school. Daycare providers and families of young children may receive educational programs, referrals, and consults from Public Health Nurses.

Clinic services include:

- Family Planning: This clinic is held several times each month for women of childbearing age. Services include annual exams, birth control supplies, pregnancy tests, and education. Counseling on male and female sterilization is also available. Appointments are required and all services are confidential.

- Adult Health Screening Clinic: This clinic provides a physical exam and certain tests to aid in early detection of cancer and other chronic diseases. This basic screening does not provide medical treatment or replace a visit to the doctor. Clinic eligibility and fees are based on income since the service is primarily for those who cannot afford private care. A minimum fee is charged and appointments are required.

- Breast and Cervical Cancer Control: Free or low cost mammograms, pap smears, clinical breast exams, and nutrition education are provided for eligible women. Please call the health center to determine eligibility or to schedule an appointment.

- Child Health Clinic: Child health clinics are held monthly for children up to age 21. Physical exams, medical services, and health and nutrition counseling are provided. Charges for the clinic are based on income; appointments are required.

- Immunization Clinic: Immunization clinic is held Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Routine vaccinations are given free of charge. Immunizations and international travel advice are also available by appointment. The public health center is the only authorized yellow fever vaccination site in the county.

- Maternal Outreach: Maternal outreach is a program of support for pregnant women and moms with babies. A maternal outreach worker makes home visits to address concerns, answer questions, and provide support and information.

- Pediatric Neurology and Development Clinics: Pediatric neurology and development clinics are held periodically for children through age 4. These clinics are available by referral only through the health department.
- Prenatal Clinic: Medical care is provided for pregnant women by a health care team. Prenatal education, lab work, counseling, and other testing are provided. Follow up after delivery may include home visits, nutrition counseling, and referral for other services. Charges are based on income; appointments are required.
- Hypertension Clinic: This clinic is held on Mondays from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and no appointment is needed. Blood pressure checks; screenings; and counseling on diet, medication, and exercise are provided. Charges are based on income. Blood pressure checks are available Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. -4:30 p.m. for a minimal fee.
- Health Education: Health education materials, including videos and brochures, are available at no charge. In addition, health educators provide services for clients, schools, and community groups focusing on the areas of nutrition, physical activity, tobacco, and healthy lifestyle choices.
- Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Training: American Red Cross CPR is offered throughout the year for a nominal fee.
- Worksite Wellness Training: Services include employee health risk appraisals and screenings, health and safety classes, employee self-help materials, health resource guides, and assistance with establishing employee wellness committees. Charges apply.
- Breast Pumps: Breastfeeding mothers may rent breast pumps for a small fee.

Columbia Department of Health and Hospitals (CDHH) is responsible for providing health professionals, services, equipment, supplies, and pharmaceuticals in response to a disaster or emergency including "quarantine issuance," if warranted, and as directed by the State Public Health Director (authority having jurisdiction).

Table 347. Health Department Staffing

Department	Classification/Title	Staff
Administration	Public Health Director	1
Administration	Deputy Health Officer	1
Administration	Operations Manager	1
Administration	Health Planner	1
Administration	Accountant	1
Administration	Administrative Assistants	2
Administration	Human Resources Personnel	1
Animal Shelter	Chief Animal Control Officer	1
Animal Shelter	Assistant Animal Control Officer	1
Animal Shelter	Animal Control Officers	4
Animal Shelter	Veterinarians	1
Animal Shelter	Kennel	3
Animal Shelter	Administrative Assistant	1
Bioterrorism and Public Health Emergencies	Bioterrorism Program Director	1
Bioterrorism and Public Health Emergencies	Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Coordinator	1

Department	Classification/Title	Staff
Bioterrorism and Public Health Emergencies	Epidemiologist	1
Bioterrorism and Public Health Emergencies	Administrative Assistant	1
Communicable Disease Control	Program Director	1
Communicable Disease Control	Registered Nurses	3
Communicable Disease Control	Epidemiologists (Master of Public Health (MPH))	1
Communicable Disease Control	Administrative Assistants	2
Community Health Clinics	Program Director (Medical Doctor (MD))	1
Community Health Clinics	Public Health Nurses (Including Nurse Practitioners)	7
Community Health Clinics	X-Ray Technicians	3
Community Health Clinics	Receptionists	2
Environmental Health	Program Director	1
Environmental Health	Environmentalists	16
Environmental Health	Administrative Assistants	2
Environmental Health	EMRAP Toxicologist*	1
Environmental Health	EMRAP Program Specialist	1
Environmental Health	EMRAP Environmentalist	1
Family Based Services	Program Director	1
Family Based Services	Child Health Practitioners	2
Family Based Services	Adult Health Practitioners	2
Family Based Services	Senior Health Practitioners	2
Family Based Services	Clerk	1
Food and Community Safety	Program Director	1
Food and Community Safety	24-7 Community Safety Hotline	3
Food and Community Safety	Food Safety Inspectors	6
Food and Community Safety	Consumer Protection	1
Food and Community Safety	Health educator	2
Food and Community Safety	Administrative Assistants	2
Substance Abuse Services	Program Director	1
Substance Abuse Services	Substance Abuse Counselors	9
Substance Abuse Services	Health Educators	2
Substance Abuse Services	24-7 Poison Control Center Hotline	3

*EMRAP is part of the Environmental Health Division that deals with human exposure to toxic and hazardous materials.

Table 348. Health Department Staffing Summary

Department	Staff
Administration	8
Animal Shelter	11
Bioterrorism and Public Health Emergencies	4
Communicable Disease Control	7
Community Health Clinics	13
Environmental Health	22
Family Based Services	8
Food and Community Safety	15
Substance Abuse Services	15

I.3. State and Local Laboratories

I.3.1. State Public Health Laboratory

The Division of Health Laboratories for the Department of Health is located in Capital City. The State laboratory is a reference laboratory, where hospitals and other laboratories send specimens

or isolates for confirmation, Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) testing, and serotyping. The laboratory provides complex and advance testing of human specimens. Designated as a Biosafety Level 3 (BSL 3) Laboratory it is equipped with special equipment and supplies to test for microorganisms that may be genetically engineered as bioweapons.

The BSL 3 designation requires that the lab have special isolation and protective measures in place to assure containment of potentially lethal and highly infectious microorganisms. An affiliate of the Laboratory Response Network (LRN), the laboratory is equipped to assist with forensic investigations when bioterrorism is suspected. BSL staff members are highly trained specialists and technicians.

Procedures are available for assisting the referring entity in properly collecting and packaging the specimens. Notification procedures and chain-of-custody processes are utilized when terrorist or criminal activity may be connected with the specimens.

The BSL 3 laboratory will provide a preliminary report, but validation of the presence of level A bioterrorism agents my require that the specimen be further analyzed at a BSL 4 laboratory at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

I.3.2. Liberty County Health Department Laboratory

The Liberty County Health Department is equipped to collect samples and to perform limited testing. Most specimens are packaged and sent to the State Laboratory for analysis.

I.4. Public Health Emergency Response

Upon recognition of a public health emergency, the local health department will enact emergency procedures. Initial action includes implementation of the Incident Command System (ICS) and activation of the Department Operations Center (DOC). As the emergency unfolds, additional activities and functions are added. The DOC provides a liaison to the local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in incidents involving other community agencies.

When the incident is such that State-level support is needed, the Columbia State Department of Health activates the State-level Public Health Command Center and provides integration with and support to the State EOC.

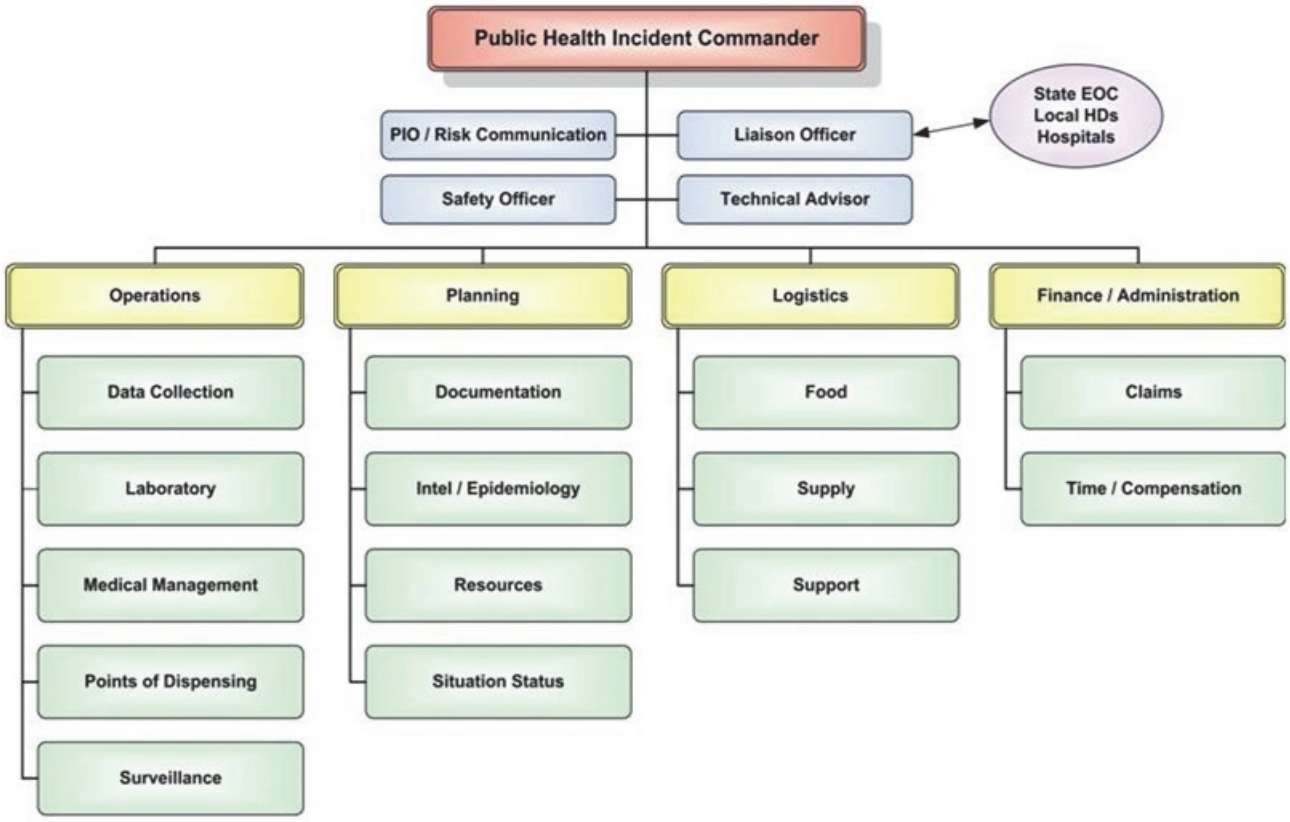


Figure 72. Public Health Department Operations Center Organization Chart

NOTE: HD = Hospital Director

I.5. Pharmaceutical Cache and Medical Supplies

The Columbia State Department of Health provided funding for the counties and cities of Columbia to establish caches of pharmaceuticals and supplies for identified events that require rapid access for the protection and maintenance of the safety and health of community members. Caches are available at the local, State, and federal levels.

Local caches are under the control of the health department, the hospital, or Emergency Medical Service (EMS). State caches are accessed through identification of need and request through the local Emergency Management system. SNS is a federal asset that is available when the local and State medical caches and supplies are being rapidly depleted.

The Liberty County Public Health Department has limited quantities of pharmaceutical supplies to protect the public if there is a public health emergency (e.g., terrorist attack, flu outbreak, hurricane) severe enough to cause local supplies to be expended.

Local pharmaceutical caches include emergency pharmaceuticals such as antibiotics, Antivirals, a ChemPack, and other supplies. Small caches, termed Pharmacist Managed Inventories (PMIs), are part of the SNS and are available through pre-positioning in strategic locations.

I.5.1. Antibiotics

The Liberty County Health Department maintains enough antibiotics (Cipro and Doxycycline) for prophylaxis and post-exposure prophylaxis for a minimum of three days. Adult and pediatric doses are available.

I.5.2. Antivirals

The Liberty County Health Department maintains an antiviral cache; the utilization of this cache is specifically defined. Antivirals provide no lasting effect and should only be utilized when the causative virus is present in the population and individuals are likely to be exposed or have been exposed. Widespread prophylaxis with Antivirals in the absence of an outbreak is not recommended.

Antivirals are available in sufficient quantities to treat the following populations:

- Hospital staff and family members
- Hospital based EMS and family members
- Public health staff and family members

Additional doses may be requested from the State of Columbia Antiviral Cache.

Table 349. State of Columbia Public Health Antiviral Stockpile

Antiviral Procurement Method	Courses
Purchases through contractual allotments	770,000
State purchases outside the Health and Human Services (HHS) Contract by Columbia State Health Department (CSHD)	3,291
State purchases under the HHS contract not under direct CSHD control	33,376
County/Local purchases outside the HHS contract	1,276
Total Available Courses of Antiviral	807,943

I.5.3. ChemPack

A ChemPack* is housed in secure storage at the EMS Headquarters in Central City and in the EMS Base in Capital City. When notification of a chemical release is received, EMS will request assistance from Law Enforcement to provide delivery to the area of impact and to the area hospitals.

The ChemPack includes antidotes that are effective against the effects of chemical weapons exposure. The antidotes are provided as auto-injectors and multi-dose vials for the emergency department.

*The ChemPack is a public health resource that is provided through CDC funding as a component of the SNS. Typically housed at either a hospital or an EMS base, the asset must be secured and stored in a temperature controlled environment. Alarmed electronic security devices notify the SNS staff and the facility housing the materials when the cache is opened.

Each cache has 1,000 doses of antidote including:

- Atropine,
- Pralidoxime chloride (2-Pam), and
- Diazepam (Valium).

I.5.4. Strategic National Stockpile

The State Health Department will be using the SNS when one is requested. Generally the need for SNS assets is identified at a local or regional level and is based on the rapid utilization of available resources to treat an incident of significance. Local health department and emergency management staff will identify the need and will request the asset via the local EOC requesting mechanisms.

In extreme instances in which a disease may spread rapidly or resources are being rapidly depleted, the CDC may choose to deploy the SNS without specific request.

Local receipt of the SNS is coordinated through the EOC and will involve storage, security, and distribution logistics. The Public Health Department is ultimately responsible for tracking utilization of the assets.

SNS assets are bundled into specific-use packages that can provide pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, and/or medical equipment. A Managed Inventory provides selective and specific material when the entire push pack is not needed.

I.5.5. Managed Inventory Cache

The emergency pharmaceutical cache is under the control and management of selected local pharmacists who are placed on a rotating emergency call list. The PMI is designed to provide for specific medical requirements such as targeted antibiotics. Pharmaceuticals in the PMI have been secured and added to specified area hospitals (Central City, Columbia Veterans, Faith, and Levine) above and beyond their normal purchase acquisition requirement levels. Through a cooperative agreement, these hospitals can use (at their discretion) the pharmaceuticals placed in their charge and rotate the pharmaceuticals so that the inventories never reach their expiration dates and always remain within their extended shelf life. Once county authorities agree that the pharmaceutical cache is needed, medicines can be delivered within 12 hours.

Table 350. Pharmacist Managed Inventory Pharmaceuticals

Drug	Description	Brand Name	Amount
Activated Charcoal	Aqueous Solution 50 G/240 ML Bottle	Actidose	20 Bottles
Albuterol Oral Inhalation Solution	2.5 MG/3 ML 0.083%	Ventolin Nebules	100 Boxes of 25 Doses
AMYL Nitrate Perles (Ampules) for Inhalation	0.3 ML 12/box		30 Boxes (360 Each)
Atropine Ophthalmic Solution	1% 15 ML Bottle		24 Bottles
Atropine Injection	0.4 MG/ML 20 ML Vial		500 Vials
Atropine Injection	0.4 MG/ML 1 ML Vial		5,000 Vials
Atropine Injection Pre-Filled Syringe	10 ML Safety Syringe 0.1 MG/ML		2,000 Syringes

Drug	Description	Brand Name	Amount
Beclomethasone	Multi-dose Inhaler	Vanceril	30 Inhalers
Ciprofloxacin	500 MG 100 Tablets (Tabs)/Bottle	Cipro	10 Bottles (1000 Tabs)
Cyanide Antidote Kit	Kit		100 Kits
Dextrose 5% in water	D5W Injection 250 ML		200 Bags
Dextrose 50%	50 ML Vial		12 Vials
Diphenhydramine Injection Unit Dose	50 MG/ML 1 ML Vial	Benadryl	200 Vials
Diazepam	5 MG/ML Auto Injector	Valium	4,000
Diazepam	5 MG/ML 2 ML Ampule/Vial	Valium	6,000 Vials/Ampules
Doxycycline Capsules	100 MG 500 Tabs/Bottle		10 Bottles (5,000 Tabs)
Epinephrine Injection	1:1000 1 MG/ML Ampule		40 Ampules
Epinephrine Injection	1:1000 30 ML Vial		20 Vials
Epinephrine Injection Pre-Filled Syringe	1 MG/5 ML		20 Syringes
Gamma Globulin Injection	2 ML		50 Vials
Lactated Ringers Solution	1,000 ML Injection	Levaquin	200 Bags
Mark 1 Antidote Kits	Auto Injector Kit		2,000 Kits
Naloxone Injection	1 MG/ML 2 ML Vials	Narcan	10 Vials
Penicillin G. Benzathine	600,000 Units Tubex	Bicillin LA	50 Tubex
Polymyxin Bacitracin Ointment 0.9 G Pack	144 MEQ/ML 40 MEQ/20 ML Vial		10 Boxes of 144 (1,440 Packets)
Saturated Solution Potassium Iodide (SSKI)	Oral Solution 1 G/1 ML 30 ML	SSKI	100 Bottles
Pralidoxime Injection	1 G Vial	2-Pam Chloride	100 Vials
Silver Sulfadiazine Cream	1% 50 G	Silvadene Thermazine	100
Sodium Bicarbonate Injection	44.6 MEQ/50 ML 50 ML Vial		25 Vials
Sodium Chloride Injection	0.9% 100 ML Bag	Normal Saline Solution	192 Bags
Sodium Chloride 0.9% Injection	0.9% 500 ML Bag 24 Bags/Box	Normal Saline Solution	8 Boxes (192 Bags)
Streptomycin Injection	1 G Vial		10 Vials
Tetracaine Ophtalmic Solution	0.5% 2 ML 12/Box	Proparacaine	3 Boxes (36 Doses)
Water Bacteriostatic for Injection	30 ML		400 Vials
Water Sterile for Injection Preservative Free	10 ML		800 Vials

NOTE: G = Gram, MG = Milligram, MEQ = Milliequivalent, ML = Milliliter

I.5.6. Hospital Medical Cache

A recent inventory of hospitals provided a list of pharmaceuticals currently available at hospitals in the area.

Table 351. Hospitals Antidotes and Antibodies on Hand

Current Inventory and Number of Doses	Central City	Faith (Central City)	Levine (Central City)	Veterans (Central City)	Bayport Clinic (Bayport)	Capitol City	Granite County (Jamestown)	Harvest Junction	Kane County (Clifton)	Kingston	Noble General (Fisherville)	Roaring River (Tribal)	St. Dorothy's (Moroe)	Tower Beach
Amoxicillin oral suspension 500 mg dose (from any bottle type: 125mg/5ml, 250mg/5ml, etc)	315	43	20	16	0	28	60	45	41	5	50	45	56	100
Amoxicillin tab/ capsule (cap) 500 mg dose	223	127		33	25	360	100	100	27	50	100	75	297	200
Atropine for injection (Inj) 1 mg does (please estimate code chart and other stock also - this drug is particularly important)	272	251	40	200	8	400	773	150	145	132	120	91	186	400
Ciprofloxacin tab 500 mg does (please consider 250mg and 750mg tabs in dose count)	1615	250	3	230	10	600	50	100	85	173	200	6	230	400
Ciprofloxacin for Inj 400mg dose	59	104	24	48	0	45	20	24	24	10	48	2	50	190
Ciprofloxacin oral suspension 500mg dose	20	0	2x 100ml 250 mg/5 ml	1 bottle	0	2	0	0	20	0	20	0	40	
Diazepam (Valium) in Inj 10mg dose (also include any auto-injectors)	144	94	20	160	20	120	59+	50	25	26	36	24	104	48

Current Inventory and Number of Doses	Central City	Faith (Central City)	Levine (Central City)	Veterans (Central City)	Bayport Clinic (Bayport)	Capitol City	Granite County (Jamestown)	Harvest Junction	Kane County (Clifton)	Kingston	Noble General (Fisherville)	Roaring River (Tribal)	St. Dorothy's (Moroe)	Tower Beach
Doxycycline (Vibramycin) suspension 100mg dose	0	0	480 ml	480 ml	0	15	24	3	3	0	0	0	18	
Doxycycline for Inj 100mg dose	33	34	10	60	50	16	65	30	10	16	30	20	47	55
Doxycycline tabs/caps 100mg dose	585	59	1100	200	0	440	900	250	90	287	100	113	145	700
Levofloxacin Inj 500mg dose (please consider 250mg and 750mg sizes in dose count)	164	124	0	0	0	364	105	120	107	112	96	42	62	230
Levofloxacin tab 500mg dose (please consider 250mg and 750mg tabs in does count)	724	144	300	0	4	1150	125	600	150	162	250	65	206	400
Lorazepam (Ativan) for Inj 2mg dose	277	510	0	74	0	430	448	150	219	77	100	63	290	450
Mark I autoinjector kit (may be in ER)	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0		0	0	
Prattdoxime (2-PAM) for Inj 1g dose	6	4	0	6	4	6	100	6	6	0	6	0	4	
Sodium thiosulfate for Inj 250mg/ml 50ml vial: number of vial equivalents	1 cyanide kit	0	0	0	0	0	50	2	2	0	2	0	0	1 cyanide kit
TMP/SMX (Bactrim, Septra) tab 800/160 dose (same as DS doses)	379	103	100	59	14	460	49	100	70	212	200	87	261	300

The following Point of Dispensing (POD) field kit supply lists are based on serving 150 patients per hour during a 12-hour shift (total of 1,800 patients).

Table 352. Point of Dispensing Field Kits – Medical Supplies

Item	Quantity
Alcohol Swabs / Wipes	4,000
Band-Aids	2,000
Biohazard Bags 100 10-gallon / 100 33-gallon	200
Blankets	5
Cotton Balls	4,000
Cotton Swabs	4,000
Dixie Cups	4,000
First Aid Kit - 50 person, Industrial	2
Gloves - 2,000 S / 5,000 M / 5,000 L	12,000
Gowns - 20 S / 30 M / 30 L	80
Hand Sanitizer (12 ounce (oz) bottles)	120
N-95 Masks	100
Paper Towel - 24 rolls	1 case
Pillows	5
Rain Ponchos	10
Scales - 1 adult / 1 child (digital)	2
Sharps Box	12
Surgical Masks	100
Tissue, facial	20

Table 353. Point of Dispensing Field Kits – Administrative Supplies

Item	Quantity
Name Badge Labels (Avery 5395)	2,000
Compact Discs (CDs)	10
Clipboard - 25 standard and 5 box type	30
Diskettes	10
Duct Tape - various colors	10
Extension Cords	4
File folders/portable file box	12
Flashlights	10
Ink pens/pencils (100 each)	200
Pencil sharpener	1
Post-It notes 3 x 5	25
Paper clips – giant	5
Paper – legal pads	25
Poster board	15
Power Strip	4
Push Pins	100
Tape – 5 regular/10 masking	15
Rubber bands	1,000
Scissors	5
Stapler	5
Staples	5
Took Kit - Emergency	1
Vests (ICS - 60 blue/5 white/5 green/5 orange)	75
Work Gloves	10
Ziploc bags - sandwich/gallon sizes	1,000

The following items can be purchased by Central Office for dispensing site purposes but cannot be stored in the field kit containers

Table 354. Point of Dispensing Field Kits – Miscellaneous Supplies

Item
Privacy screens
Specimen Coolers
Wheelchairs

These following items are assumed to be available at the Health District for rapid deployment to the dispensing site and are not included in the field kits.

Table 355. Point of Dispensing Field Kits – Other Items to Consider

Item
Line ropes/cones
Table pads/clean paper covers
Cleaning supplies
Hand stamps
Ice/Heat packs
Flip Charts and Markers
Easels
Waste baskets/liners
Appropriate Medical Forms
Drug Information Sheets
Two-Way Radios
Cots or Mats
Tickets with numbers preprinted

I.5.7. Veterinary Office Pharmaceutical Cache

Veterinary offices and hospitals have medications in stock that can be used for the treatment of both animals and humans. These medications come in tablet, liquid, and injectable forms and are maintained in various stocks depending on the type of clinic and/or hospital. Clinics and hospitals that specialize in the treatment of large animals will maintain larger stockpiles than clinics that specialize in small animals. The following table lists some of the medications that are typically available at a veterinary office or hospital.

Table 356. Veterinary Pharmaceuticals

Pharmaceutical
Aminophylline Injectable
Amitriptyline
Ampicillin Injectable
Albon
Amoxicillin
Atopica
Atropine Sulfate Injectable
Benadryl Injectable
Buprenex/Buprenorphine Ampute
Calcium Gluconate Injectable

Pharmaceutical
Cefaxolin Sodium Injectable
Cefpodoxime
Cephalexin
Cetacaine Spray
Cephalosporin
Chloramphenicol
Ciprofloxacin
Clavamox
Clindamycin
Cyproheptadine
Depo Medrol Injectable
Dexamethasone Injectable
Diazepam (Valium) Injectable
Dihydrostreptomycin
Diphenhydramine
Dogoxin - Lanoxin Ampules
Dopram Injectable
Doxycycline
Enrofloxacin
Epinephrine Injectable
Famotidine Injectable
Furosemide - Salix
Gentamycin
Gentocin Injectable
Glyco Flex 600
Heparin Injectable
Hetacillin
Hydroxyzine Pamoate
Isoflurane
Kanamycin
Kenalog aka Triamcinolone
Lidocaine Injectable
Lincomycin
Mannitol Injectable
Marcaine Injectable
Metoclopramide Injectable
Metronidiazole
Morphine Sulfate
Naloxone
Neomycin
Ondansetron Injectable
Oxytocin Injectable
Penicillin
Phenobarbital
Potassium Chloride Injectable
Prednisolone
Robaxin Injectable
Solumedrol Methylpredinsolone
Sulfonamides
Tetracycline
Theophylline
Torbugesic Injectable

Pharmaceutical
Torbutrol/Butorphanol
Tramodol
Tussigon Hycodan Hydrocodone
Tylosin
Virginiamycin
Zofran Injectable

I.6. Medical Shelters

The Liberty County Health Department will provide medical support to medical shelters that are assigned a community emergency. The Health DOC will work with the local EOC and the American Red Cross to coordinate staffing for the medical shelters.

I.6.1. Medical Shelter Locations

Existing shelters or locations within an existing shelter may be designated as a medical shelter by the county EOC when the need exists. As soon as the need for a medical shelter is established, the health department should be notified and involved in planning for the shelter. The capability of the shelter will be determined by the staff and supplies that are available to provide for the medical needs.

I.6.2. Equipment and Supply Lists for Medical Shelters

A predefined cache of supplies has been established for a medical shelter. Medication is not provided. Community members entering the shelter should provided their own medication and a list of all medications they take.

Table 357. Equipment and Supply for Medical Shelters – First Aid Supplies

First Aid Supply Item	Quantity
Band-Aids	3 boxes assorted sizes
Dressing Paper for Tables	1 roll
Iodine Prep Solution	1 bottle
Hydrogen Peroxide	2 bottles
Cold cups, 5 oz.	67
Triangular Bandage	1 box
Tongue depressors	1 bag
Cotton Tip applicators	1 box
Biohazard red bags - large	1 box
Paper Towels	4 rolls
Elastic Ace Bandages	4
Antibiotic ointment	1 tube
Ammonia inhalants	1 box
Gauze bandages	3
Eye pads	12
General sponges	12
Antibacterial hand wash	1 bottle
Gauze sponges 4 x 4	50
Face shields - disposable	8
Gauze sponges 3 x 3	1 package
Gloves - large	1 box

First Aid Supply Item	Quantity
Gloves - medium	1 box
Gloves - latex free	1 box
Alcohol preps	1 box
Leg and arm splints - medium / large	1 / 1
Scissors	1 pair
Tape (hypoallergenic)	1 roll
Garbage bags	1 box
Arm sling	1

Table 358. Equipment and Supply for Medical Shelters – Medical Supplies

Medical Supply Item	Unit/Description	Quantity
Acetaminophen (Non-aspirin)	Adult	2 bottles
Acetaminophen (Non-aspirin)	Pediatric	2 bottles (liquid)
Alcohol, Isopropyl	1 pint	1
Alcohol preps	Box	24
Anaphylactic kit	Kit	1
Antibiotic ointment	Tube	1
Antiseptic	Bottle	1
Aromatic spirits of ammonia	Breakable capsules	6
Aspirin, 5 grain	Package of 2	100
Betadine Scrub Solution	Bottle	1
Petroleum / Vaseline	Small tube	1
Throat Lozenges	Bag of 20	3
Calamine lotion	Bottle	1
Kaopectate	Bottle	3
Antacid, low sodium	Tablets in box	2 boxes
Hydrogen peroxide	Bottle	1
Antihistamines (Tablet)	Box	1
Antihistamines (Liquid)	Bottle	1
Hydrocortisone, 0.5% ointment	Tube	1
Antipruritic Ointment	Tube	1
Sterile Water	Gallon	1
Box or chest with lock to store medications	Toolbox style	1
Pedialyte / Pediatric	12-oz bottles	12
Imodium	Bottle	1
A & D ointment or Desitin	Tube	1
Sterile Saline	Bottle	1
Saline eye drops	Bottle	1

Table 359. Equipment and Supply for Medical Shelters – General Patient Management Supplies

Medical Supply Item	Unit/Description	Quantity
Ace bandages	2", 3", 4"	1 roll each
Adhesive strips, plastic	Assorted sizes	36
Adhesive tape	3" x 4" widths	2 rolls
Adhesive, Non-allergic	Assorted sizes	12
Airways	1 pediatric; 1 adult	2
Application, cotton-tipped	6" long	24
Baby feeding bottles	Box	12
Bandages gauze roll	Box	12
Bedside commode	Individual	10
Bio-Hazard waste bags	Large	12
Blankets	Boxes	100
Blood glucose strips	Box	1
Body lotion, moisturizing	Bottle	2
Bucket	2 gallon	2
Bug repellant, lotion or spray	Bottle or spray	3
Can opener	Manual	1
Chlorine bleach, liquid	1 quart	1
Collapsible water containers	1 gallon	10
Colostomy bags	Box	1
Cotton balls	Prepackaged	200
Diabetic diet	Box	2
Diapers, adults	Prepackaged	12
Diapers, baby, disposable	Infant, medium, and large	36
Dressing basin	Small Flat container	1
Dust masks (facial)	Disposable	20
Emesis basin	Box	10
Face mask, disposal	For CPR	4
Facial tissue	Box	2 boxes
Feminine products	2", 3", 4"	1 box
Flashlight and batteries		1
Forceps or large tweezers	Box	1
Formula, infant	Powdered, liquid	2 cases
Gauze compresses, individually wrapped	3" x 3" or 4" x 4"	24
Gloves, plastic, latex free	Disposable	72
Gloves, plastic, non-sterile	Disposable	72
Gloves, plastic, sterile	Disposable	72
Handi wipes	Disposable	1 case

Table 360. Equipment and Supply for Medical Shelters – Office Management Supplies

Medical Supply Item	Quantity
#2 pencils - mechanical	1 box
Ball point pens - black	1 box
Batteries	12
Cell phone/battery charger	1
Clipboard	2
Duct tape	2 rolls
Flashlight wands	2
Flashlights	6

Medical Supply Item	Quantity
Inter office envelopes	5
Letter size paper pads	4
Manila envelopes, 9" x 12"	5
Markers - dark blue	3
Markers - green	3
Markers - light blue	3
Markers - permanent	2 red, 2 black
Markers - red	3
Markers - white	3
Markers - yellow	3
Masking tape	5 rolls
Paper clips	1 box
Phone message pads	5 pads
Rubber bands	1 package
Scissors	2 pair
Tape - clear	4 rolls
Wrist Bands	3 boxes

Table 361. Equipment and Supply for Medical Shelters - Signs Supplies

Medical Supply Item	Quantity
Picture Board	2
SNS signs	6
First Aid Station sign/kit	2
Registration signs	2
Information signs	2
Office signs	2
Arrow signs	8
Telephone signs	2
Children's Playroom signs	1
Men's Bathroom signs	3
Women's Bathroom Signs	3
Water signs	3
Cafeteria signs	2
Enter signs	4
Do Not Enter signs	4
Exit signs	3
Drop Off signs	2
Pick Up signs	2
Emergency Vehicles Only signs	2
Parking signs	2
No Parking signs	2
No Smoking signs	2
Service Animals signs	1

Personnel are encouraged to bring the following items for their comfort and convenience:

Table 362. Suggested Staff Personal Items List

Staff Personal Items List
Can opener
Cash
Cell phone and charger
Change of clothing for three days
Feminine hygiene products (if applicable)
Flashlight/batteries
Food/snacks (Non-perishable foods)
Insect repellant
Moistened Disposable Wipes
Notebook
Pack for keeping essential valuables on your person (there may not be space for securing valuables)
Pens
Personal medications
Photo identification (ID)
Professional License
Radio (two-way)
Rain gear
Sleeping bag, bed roll and/or lounge chair, small pillow
Sunscreen
Toilet tissue
Toiletry items
Towel
Water

I.7. Health Department Support from Other Agencies

I.7.1. Hospitals

Local hospitals and public health departments have an ongoing relationship and have the responsibility to maintain communications regarding the health of the community. Hospital responsibilities include reporting diseases of significance and defined communicable illnesses to the local health department.

Public health notifies hospitals of the presence of communicable illnesses of significance and assists the hospital with investigations and control measures as needed.

I.7.2. Columbia State Health Department

A memorandum of understanding currently exists between the county health department and the CSHD, stating that the CSHD may:

- Monitor public and private water supplies.
- Coordinate hazardous material abatement resources (The State Health Department has the capacity to assist with plume path monitoring; external radiation monitoring; weather monitoring; and surface and drinking water, crop, grass, and soil monitoring).
- Coordinate and communicate the investigation and control of communicable disease.

- Coordinate and allocate medical and supply caches.
- Serve as liaison between local, State, and federal agencies involved in a public health incident.
- Activate the Public Health Department Operations Center in concert with the State EOC. Activities within the Public Health Department Operations Center include:
  - Provision of public information and communication of risk to the public.
  - Provision of liaisons as needed to provide subject matter experts (SMEs) and technical advice to the EOC.
  - Assignment of a liaison between the State and local health activities and federal agencies as needed.
  - Coordination of health related Emergency Support Functions.
  - Coordination of medical resources (EMS, Hospitals, and Health).
  - Assignment of State teams and resources to assist with local response and recovery efforts.
  - Determination of strategies for integration with law enforcement with terrorism related incidents.

The State Health Department is also the primary contact at the State level for disaster victim identification resources and services as well as primary liaison to federal officials (i.e. CDC, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)).

State health oversight activities include:

- Reviewing emergency procedures for health care facilities to ensure they are adequate, and providing communication support to emergency medical response teams through MEDALERT system.
- Evaluating emergency notification; emergency assignments; severe weather, fire, and bomb threat; and evacuation training procedures.

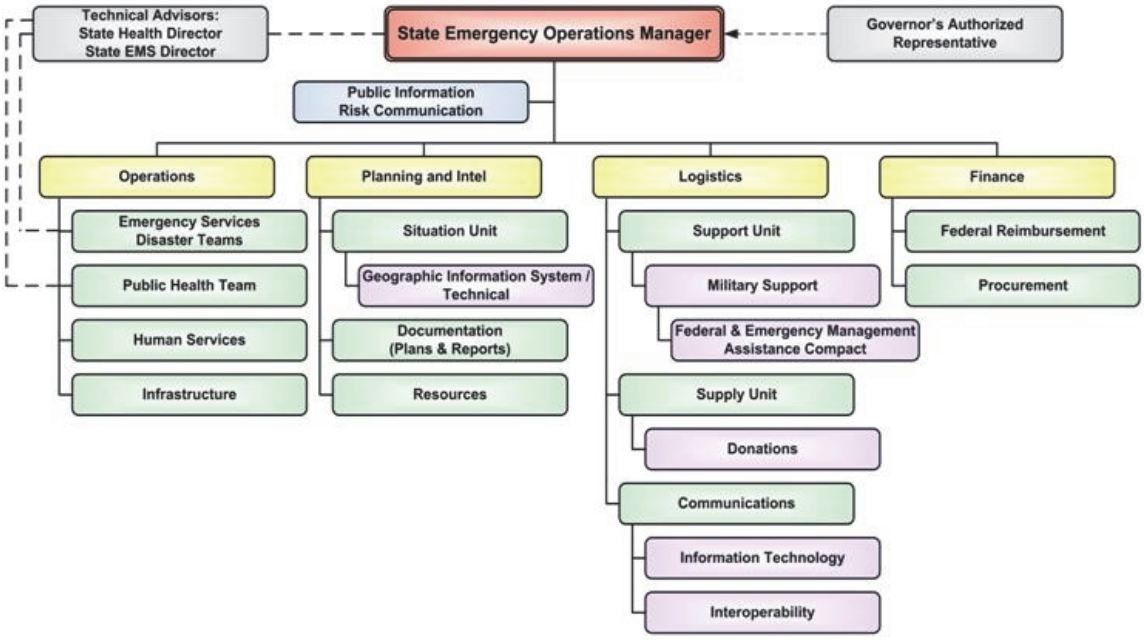


Figure 73. State of Columbia Emergency Operations Center (Health Relationships) Organization Chart

I.8. Medical Volunteers

I.8.1. Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)

The Liberty County Health Department has a Medical Reserve Corp consisting of up to 125 members. The MRC is coordinated through the health department. These individuals are pre-credentialed and specially trained to assist in disasters.

Table 363. Medical Reserve Corp Pre-credentialed Members

Pre-Credentialed Members	Members Registered
MDs	23
Surgeons	12
Registered Nurses	46
Licensed Practical Nurses	19
Certified Nursing Assistants (CNAs)	14
Pharmacists	9

I.8.2. Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals (ESAR-VHP)

The State of Columbia has received CDC funding to implement an advanced registration system for volunteer health professionals. After activation, the ESAR-VHP will provide a standardized mechanism for processing volunteers. The system is expected to be activated by the end of August of this year.

I.9. Health Alert Network (HAN)

I.9.1. State of Columbia

A HAN has been implemented by the State of Columbia Public Health and Preparedness Branch to provide the residents of the State with important information and resources regarding the threat of bioterrorism and other emerging infectious diseases within the State and around the nation. The Columbia Department of Health and Human Services in conjunction with the CDC in Atlanta has created the HAN.

The HAN is a web based communications system designed to immediately alert key health officials and care providers in the State of Columbia to acts of bioterrorism and other types of emerging disease threats. The website is designed to facilitate immediate response and to alert key individuals that would take action in the event of a public health emergency.

The HAN system has been implemented in all of the health departments and hospitals within the State of Columbia. This provides the capability of immediate notification of users across the State when a disease of interest is discovered or suspected.

I.10. Suggested Hospital Mass Prophylaxis Clinic Action Item Checklist

Table 364. Suggested Hospital Mass Prophylaxis Clinic Action Item Checklist – General Information

Site Manager	
Hospital Emergency Department Phone Number	
Phone Number	
Pager Number	
How to page "Code Blue"	
Clinic Location	
Clinic Fax Number	
Environmental Service Phone Number	
Location of Illness Evaluation Area	

Table 365. Suggested Clinic Supplies and Equipment – Field Hospital Clinics – Clinic Room Setup

Clinic Room Setup (ideally, separate entrance and exit)	Checklist
Stations: Setup Number: _____ (Include station for refreshments)	☐
Sink w/running water/soap If unavailable, waterless alcohol gel available	☐
Facial Tissue	☐
Number of Tables: _____ Number of Chairs: _____ (Stations setup so staff have back to wall)	☐
Partitions for Privacy/Confidentiality	☐
Electrical Outlet(s)	☐
Red Bio-Hazard Waste Bags How many extra red bio-hazard waste bags on hand?	☐
Sharps Container(s) How many sharps containers on hand?	☐
Waste Basket/Trash Bags for each Station	☐

Clinic Room Setup (ideally, separate entrance and exit)	Checklist
If floor carpeted, consider plastic under chairs at injection stations to protect if vaccine drips from needle	☐
Telephone/Phone Access	☐
FAX Machine Access Extra paper on hand?	☐
Photocopy Machine Access Copier paper and extra toner cartridge on hand?	☐
Signs for Clinic Stations, Enter and Exit, etc (To be brought by Core Vaccination Team)	☐
List of Emergency Number Posted	☐
ID Badges for Staff _____ Owned _____ Issued	☐
Arrangements made with American Red Cross for refreshments for client receiving vaccine	☐
Break Area for Vaccination Team Hospital agrees to supply beverage, snacks, cups, and/or napkins?_____ Lunch _____	☐
Diagram of clinic layout and flow to be reviewed by Regional Vaccine Coordinator and Site Manager prior to first day of clinic	☐
Clinic Setup for Core Vaccination Team prior to arrival	☐

Table 366. Suggested Clinic Supplies and Equipment – Hospital Clinics – Medical Emergency Supplies

Medical Emergency Supplies	Checklist
Standing orders for Emergency	☐
Ampules of Epinephrine 1:100 SQ or EPI Pen	☐
Ampules of Diphenhydramine (Benedryl) 50 mg IM	☐
3 cc Syringes with 1", 25-gauge needles	☐
1.0" Needles	☐
TB Syringes with 5/8" Needles (for Epinephrine)	☐
Alcohol Wipes	☐
Ammonia wipes	☐
Blood Pressure Cuffs (1) Adult (2) Adult Obese	☐
Stethoscope	☐
Blanket/Pillows	☐
Latex Free Gloves	☐
Ambu bag with adult masks	☐
Emesis Basins	☐
1-2 Cots/Stretchers, if available	☐

Note: Core Vaccination Team to bring drugs for allergic reaction, CC = Cubic Centimeter, IM = Intramuscular, SQ = Subcutaneous

Table 367. Suggested Clinic Supplies and Equipment – Hospital Clinics – Education Room

Education Room	Checklist
Area for video setup	☐
Large Screen Video/TV Setup with VCR to show Orientation Video	☐
Chairs	☐

Table 368. Suggested Clinic Supplies and Equipment – Hospital Clinics – General Supplies

General Supplies	Checklist
Latex Free Gloves:_____ Boxes (one box for each station)	☐
Disinfectant for Vaccine Spill(s) Brand Name: _____ Cleaning Supplies/Spill Kit(s)	☐
Paper Towels	☐
All General Paper Supplies: Post-it notes, stapler/staples, tape, paper clips, pens, pencils, scissors, envelopes, paper, clipboards, file boxes	☐

Table 369. Suggested Clinic Supplies and Equipment – Hospital Clinics – Site Care Supplies

Site Care Supplies	Checklist
25 Pairs of Vinyl Gloves	☐
30 2x2 Gauze	☐
2 Rolls of 1" Paper Tape	☐
4 4x4 Semi Permeable Transparent Dressing (Tegaderm)	☐
4 Ziploc Baggies	☐

Table 370. Suggested Clinic Supplies and Equipment – Hospital Clinics – Forms and Education Materials

Forms and Educational Materials	Checklist
Information packets (including contraindication)	☐
Numbered Stickers _____ PVN _____ Contact	☐
Registration/Vaccination Logs	☐
Medical Record/Consent Forms	☐
Post-Vaccination Site Care Information Sheet/Card	☐
Symptom Diaries	☐
Vaccination Cards	☐

Note: PVN = Patient Vaccination Number

I.11. Interim Occupational Health and Safety Survey Tool -Shelters

The following three tables were developed with reference to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention – Interim Occupational Health and Safety Survey Tool – Shelters form.

Table 371. Interim Occupational Health and Safety Survey Tool – Shelters – Surveying Agency Data

Agency/Organization Doing the Assessment	
Group #	
Surveyor Name	
Date of Assessment (dd/mm/yyyy)	

Table 372. Interim Occupational Health and Safety Survey Tool – Shelters – Facility Name and Spatial Data

Location Name	
Street Address	
City	
State	
Zip	
Location Description	
Latitude/Longitude	
Number of Employees	
Contact	
Phone (work)	
Phone (cell)	
E-mail	

Table 373. Interim Occupational Health and Safety Survey Tool – Shelters – Assessment Items

Area	Assessment Item	Acceptable (Yes)	Not Acceptable (No)	Comment
01	Are staffing levels adequate for providing shelter services?	☐	☐	
02	Is a program in place to provide and monitor employee health and safety?	☐	☐	
03	Is occupational health and safety training provided to all new shelter employees and volunteers?	☐	☐	
04	Is there a recordkeeping system in place to collect worker illness and injury data?	☐	☐	Method:
05	Are Standard Precautions included in orientation?	☐	☐	
06	Are Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements included in the orientation?	☐	☐	
07	Are supplies of worker PPE adequate?	☐	☐	Inadequate:
08	Are procedures in place for: • Infectious waste handling? • Isolation of potentially infectious patients? • Handling of laundry? • Cleaning the facility?	☐	☐	

Area	Assessment Item	Acceptable (Yes)	Not Acceptable (No)	Comment
09	Are there Infection Control issues at this site? (If yes, describe in the comment box)	☐	☐	
10	Is there a safe system for providing food for workers?	☐	☐	
11	Is there a system for providing rest breaks for the workers?	☐	☐	
12	Are adequate hand-washing facilities provided?	☐	☐	
13	Is there a main safety and health concern among workers at this site? (If yes, describe in the comment box.)	☐	☐	
14	Is information needed about any specific occupational risk or exposures? (If yes, describe in the comment box.)	☐	☐	

I.12. State of Columbia Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Teams

I.12.1. Critical Incident Stress Management

Tragedies, deaths, serious injuries, hostage situations, plane crashes, shootings—these all can seriously affect people who respond in emergencies and encounter highly stressful events almost everyday. Sometimes an event is so traumatic or overwhelming, people may experience significant stress reactions. These events are known as critical incidents. Critical incident stress is the body's normal reaction to a very abnormal event.

Emergency services personnel are frequent sufferers. They can undergo these normal, although uncomfortable, stress reactions to extraordinary events and are often confused by the changes they notice in themselves and others. Columbia has dedicated CISM Teams in Central City (3), Kingston (1), Tower Beach (1), Monroe (1), Capital City (2), and Metropolis (3).

I.12.1.1. Program Goals

- Provide preventive education programs to emergency response agencies with the benefits of the CISM Program.
- Provide post-incident services to those you serve.
- Enhance the quality of services as needed.
- Provide education and services to family and significant others of emergency services.
- Participate in a cooperative program with other CISM Teams.

A typical team will be a 16 Member CISM Team (8 members on 24 hour call + 8 alternates):

- State Licensed Mental Health Professional (one + alternate).
- Peer Support (one + alternate for each discipline): Fire/EMS/Police/Communication/ Corrections/Hospital (active or recently retired).

Note: Depending on the nature of the incident, peer support individuals may be selected according to discipline(s).

- Chaplain (one + alternate): Chaplains will meet the requirements for peers.

I.12.2. Critical Incident Stress Management Teams Map

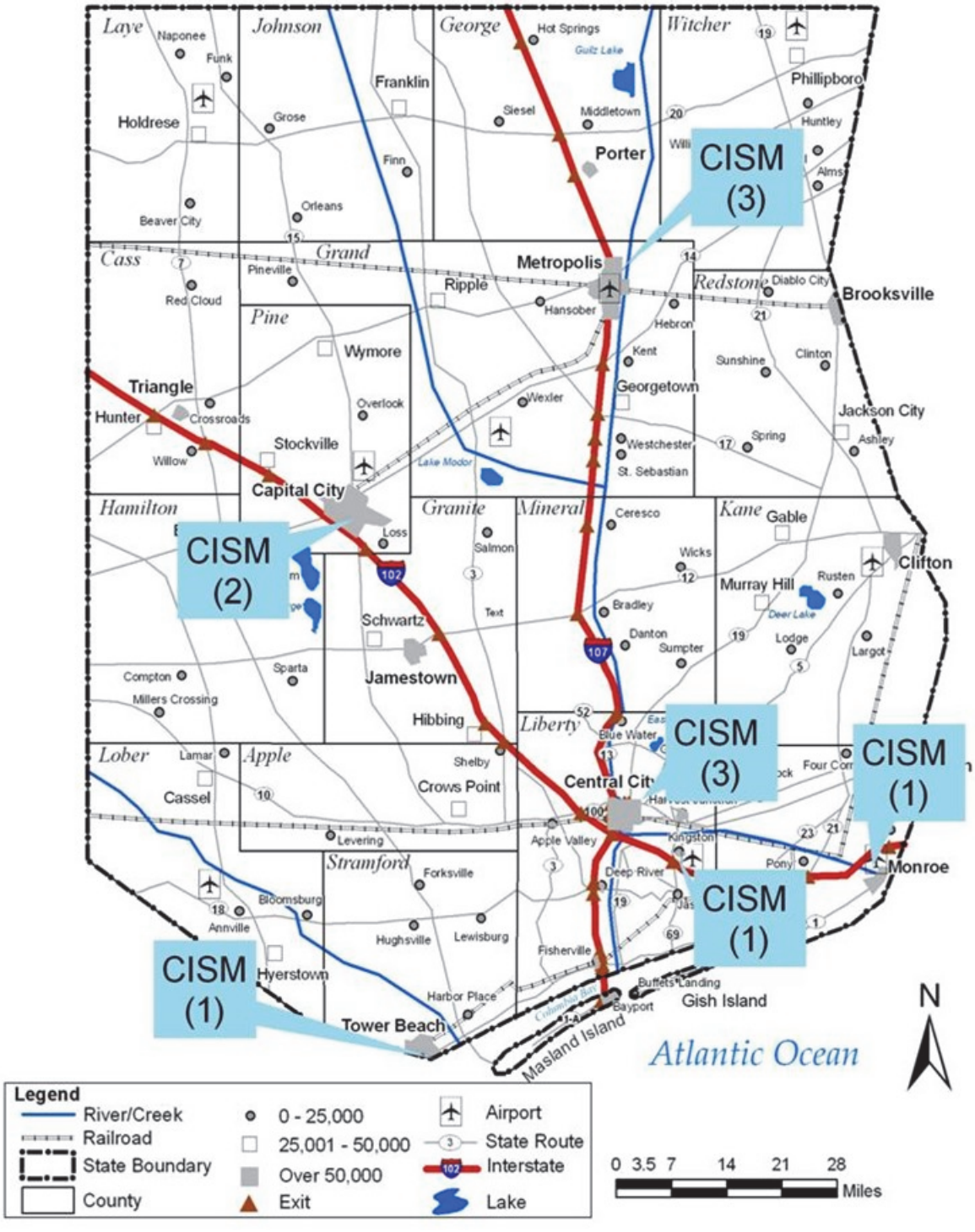


Figure 74. Critical Incident Stress Management Teams Map

Appendix J

Appendix J. Public Works/Utilities Organizations

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The Public Works and Utilities Organizations in Liberty County have worked over the past several years to strengthen their effectiveness during emergency and disaster situations.

All organizations participate in monthly meetings to discuss emergency planning and preparedness efforts countywide.

The organizations depicted in this section include the following:

- Central City Public Works Department
- Columbia Department of Transportation (CDOT)
- Liberty County Public Works Department
- Liberty County Water and Sewer Authority
- Fisherville Department of Public Works
- Harvest Junction Public Works Department
- Apple Valley Public Works Department
- Blue Water Public Works Department
- Deep River Public Works Department
- Roaring River Tribal Community (RRTC) Public Works Department (Gold Mine)
- Jasper Public Works Department
- Kingston Public Works Department
- Bayport Public Works Department
- Edison Electric Power Company (EEPC) (Electric)
- Columbia Eastern Pipeline Company (EPC) (Natural Gas)
- Central City Gas Company (CCGC) (Natural Gas)
- Columbia Telecommunications Company (Telephone)

Mutual Aid Agreements are in place with county public works departments in the six counties surrounding Liberty County (Stramford, Green, Kane, Mineral, Granite, and Apple) to share heavy equipment and some supplies during emergencies. Additional city resources from these counties can be made available through coordination with their county public works departments. Liberty County public works is the coordinating agency for public works mutual aid. Mutual aid assets from neighboring county public works are also covered in this appendix.

J.1. Central City Department of Public Works Organizational Chart

The Central City Department of Public Works is headed by a director, who has an office in City Hall. The department has two assistant directors of public works — one that oversees the Street, Building and Safety, and Engineering Divisions and one that oversees the Water and Sewer Division. An organizational chart is included below.

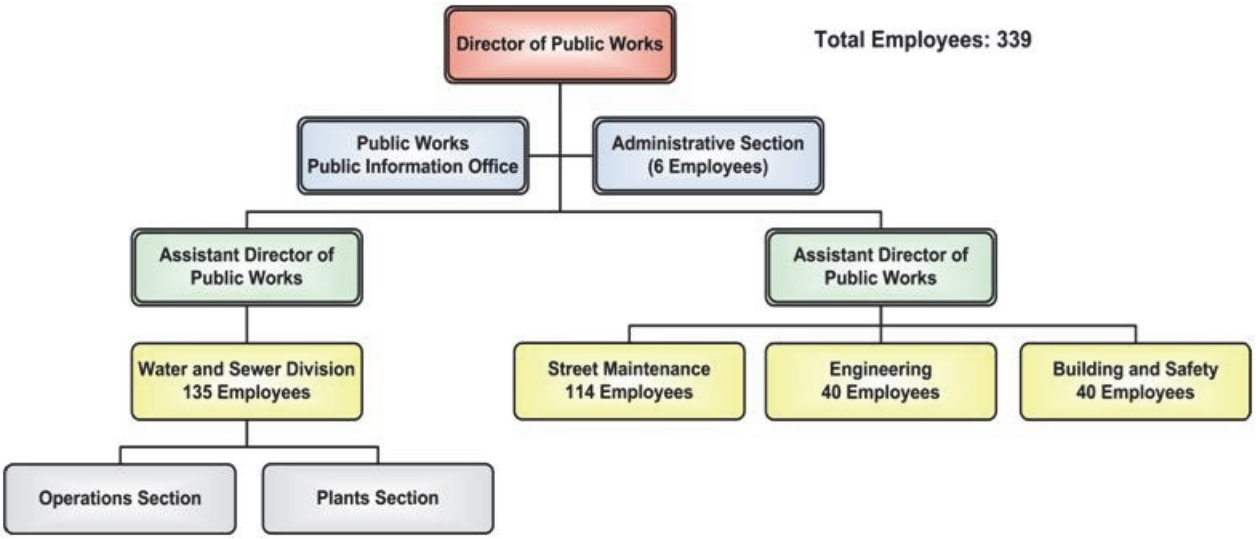


Figure 75. Central City Department of Public Works Organization

J.2. Central City Department of Public Works Street Maintenance Division

The Street Maintenance Division provides the following services in Central City:

- Sweeping and cleaning of city streets
- Emptying of street litter containers
- Collection of trash and debris from city parks
- Collection of solid waste from residents and businesses in Central City
- Maintenance and repair of the storm water drainage system
- Maintenance and repair of asphalt and concrete pavements
- Pollution control
- Painting and marking of city streets
- Installation and repair of signs and traffic signals
- Installation and repair of fencing and guard rails
- Removal of snow from city streets
- Support of emergency response and recovery operations
  - Barricades
  - Heavy Equipment
  - Manpower
  - HazMat containment such as diking and absorption

Central City is divided into two maintenance districts. The Corporation Yard at K and 23rd Streets is responsible for the area located west of the Roaring River, and the Corporation Yard at X and 13th Streets is responsible for the area located east of the Roaring River.

J.2.1. Central City Storm Drains

The topography of Central City is such that there is a decided slope toward the Roaring River from the west and from the east. Storm water collection lines servicing the entire city run east and west along the even numerical streets, ultimately discharging into the Roaring River. Storm drains range in size from 12" to 48" in diameter.

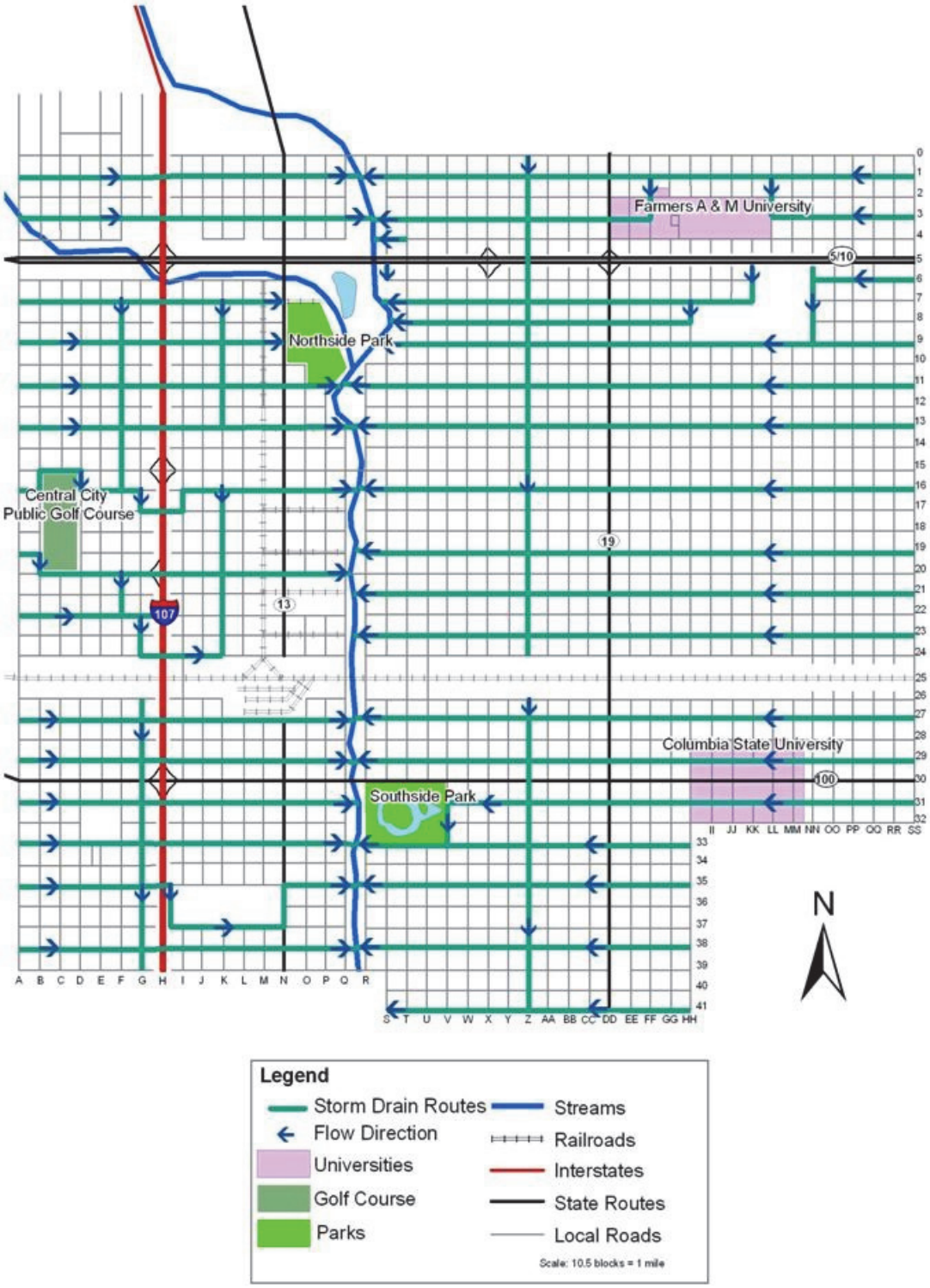


Figure 76. Central City Storm Drain Map

Table 374. Central City Maintenance District for Corporation Yard #1 Equipment, Location: X & 13th Streets

Radio	No Radio	Description	Mission	Crew
1		Sedan	Supervisor	1
3		¾ ton pickup w/compressor	Supervisor	1
5		¾ ton pickup	Supervisor	1
7		Truck, On Road Dump/Type IV w/ compressor	Drainage	3
9		Truck, On Road Dump/Type IV	Drainage	3
11		Truck, Sewer Flusher/Type II	Drainage	2
13		4 yd. insulated box dump	Street repair	3
15		Truck, Tractor Trailer/Type III	Transportation	1
17		Truck, On Road Dump/Type III w/ compressor	Paving, utility	2
19		Truck, On Road Dump/Type II	Paving, utility	1
21		Trailer, Dump/Type I	Solid waste transfer	1
23		Trailer, Flat Bed Truck/Type II w/lift gate	Utility	1
	25	Track Dozer/Type II	Excavation & grading	1
	27	Grader/Type III	Utility	1
	29	Grader/Type III	Utility	1
31		Road Sweeper/Type I	Street cleaning	1
33		Road Sweeper/Type II	Street cleaning	1
35		Road Sweeper/Type III	Street cleaning	1
37		4 yd. self loading dump	Utility	1
39		4 yd. self loading dump	Utility	1
	41	Wheel Loader Backhoe/Type II	Excavation	1
	43	Wheel Loader Backhoe/Type III	Excavation	1
	45	Tracked Dragline	Levee and ditch maintenance	1
47		Truck crane,1/2 yd. bucket	Utility	1
49		1/2 ton pickup	Complaint, inspection	1
51		1/2 ton pickup	Complaint, inspection	1
53		1/2 ton pickup	Complaint, inspection	1
55		1/2 ton pickup	Complaint, inspection	1
57		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
59		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
61		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
63		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
65		Water Truck/Type I	Flushing	1
67		Hydraulic Excavator Truck Mounted/Type I	Large conduit repair	2
69		Truck, On Road Dump/Type III	Large conduit repair	1
71		Truck, On Road Dump/Type III	Large conduit repair	1
73		Truck, Plow/Type II	Snow removal	1
81		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
83		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
85		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
87		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
89		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
91		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
93		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
95		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
97		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
99		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3

Radio	No Radio	Description	Mission	Crew
101		Recycling truck	Recycling collection	2
103		Recycling truck	Recycling collection	2
105		Recycling truck	Recycling collection	2
107		Recycling truck	Recycling collection	2
109		Recycling truck	Recycling collection	2
111		Recycling truck	Recycling collection	2
113		Recycling truck	Recycling collection	2
115		Recycling truck	Recycling collection	2

Note: Radio Call Sign = Central City Maintenance + Radio Number

Table 375. Central City Maintenance District for Corporation Yard #1 Supplies, Location: X & 13th Streets

Item	Quantity
Bags of Cement	250
Barricades	100
Base Rock	50 cubic yards
Chain Link Fence	5 rolls of 6' high/ 50' in length
Concrete Pipe	300 feet of various sizes
Crowd Control Barricades	25
Fuel	5,000 gal of diesel
	12,000 gal of gasoline
Guard Rail Sections	25
Hard Hats	40
Inlet Grates	25
Jersey Barriers	24
Lumber	100 sections of 2" x 4"
	25 sections of 2" x 6"
	50 sections of 2" x 8"
	25 sections of 2" x 12"
Manhole Concrete Rings and cones	50
Manhole Frames and Covers	50
Portable Light Sets	2
Portable Radios	6
Portable Toilets	2
Radar Lights	50
Sand	200 cubic yds
Sandbags	1,000
Sheets of Plywood	200
Shoring Sets	10
Signal Poles	15
Snow Plow Units	Available for all trucks
Temporary Paving Material	10 cubic yds
Tire Chains	Available for all equipment
Traffic Delineators	150
Traffic Signal Controllers	6

Table 376. Central City Maintenance District for Corporation Yard #2 Equipment, Location: K & 23rd Streets

Radio	No Radio	Description	Mission	Crew
2		Sedan	Supervisor	1
4		3/4 ton pickup	Supervisor	1
6		3/4 ton pickup	Supervisor	1
8		Truck, On Road Dump/ Type IV w/compressor	Drainage	3
10		Truck, On Road Dump/Type IV w/A frame	Drainage, utility	2
12		Truck, Sewer Flusher/Type II	Drainage	2
14		Truck, Sewer Flusher/Type III	Drainage	2
16		4 yd. insulated box dump	Street repair	3
18		Truck, On Road Dump/Type II w/ compressor	Paving, utility	2
20		Truck, On Road Dump/Type III	Paving, utility	1
22		Truck, On Road Dump/Type III	Paving, utility	1
24		Trailer, Flat Bed Truck/Type I	Utility	2
	26	Grader/Type III	Utility, ditch work	1
	28	Grader/Type II	Utility, ditch work	1
	30	Grader/Type III	Utility, ditch work	1
32		Road Sweeper/Type I	Street cleaning	1
34		Road Sweeper/Type II	Street cleaning	1
36		Road Sweeper/Type III	Street cleaning	1
38		4 yd. self loading dump	Utility	1
40		4 yd. self loading dump	Utility	1
42		4 yd. self loading dump	Utility	1
	44	Wheel Loader Backhoe/Type III	Excavation	1
	46	Cranes, Crawler (Lattice)/Type II	Excavation, debris, and removal	2
	48	10 ton roller	Paving	1
	50	10 ton roller	Paving	1
	52	10 ton roller	Paving	1
54		1/2 ton pickup	Complaint, inspection	1
56		1/2 ton pickup	Complaint, inspection	1
58		1/2 ton pickup	Complaint, inspection	1
60		1/2 ton pickup	Litter control	1
62		1/2 ton pickup	Litter control	1
64		1/2 ton pickup	Litter control	1
66		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
68		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
70		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
72		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
74		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
	76	Water Pumps, Dewatering/Other	Pumping	0
	78	Water Pumps, Dewatering/Other	Pumping	0
	80	Water Pumps, Dewatering/Other	Pumping	0
	82	Water Pumps, Dewatering/Other	Pumping	0
	84	Water Pumps, Dewatering/Other	Pumping	0
86		Aerial Lift, Truck Mounted/Type III	Traffic signal maintenance	2
88		Aerial Lift, Truck Mounted/Type III	Traffic signal maintenance	2
90		Truck, Plow/Type II	Snow removal	1
100		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
102		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
104		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3

Radio	No Radio	Description	Mission	Crew
106		Packer truck	Solid waste collection	3
108		Recycling truck	Recycling collection	2
110		Recycling truck	Recycling collection	2
112		Recycling truck	Recycling collection	2
114		Recycling truck	Recycling collection	2

Note: Radio Call Sign = Central City Maintenance + Radio Number

Table 377. Corporation Yard #2, for Supplies, Location: K & 23rd Streets

Item	Quantity
Bags of Cement	250
Barricade Tape	5 - 100' rolls
Barricades	100
Base Rock	50 cubic yds
Chain Link Fence	5 rolls of 6' high/50' in length
Combustible Gas Meter	1
Concrete Pipe	300' of various sizes
Confined Space Entry Harness Kit	1
Crowd Control Barricades	25
Disposable Respirators (dust, vapor, High Efficiency Particle (HEPA))	20
Duct Tape	5 rolls
Flashlights	30
Fuel	5,000 gal of diesel
	12,000 gal of gasoline
Gloves	40 pair
Goggles	10 pair
Guard Rail Sections	25
Hard Hats	30
Inlet Grates	25
Jersey Barriers	12
Lumber	100 sections of 2" x 4"
	25 sections of 2" x 6"
	50 sections of 2" x 8"
	25 sections of 2" x 12"
Manhole Concrete Rings and Cones	6
Manhole Frames and Covers	50
Portable Light Sets	1
Portable Radios	6
Portable Toilets	2
Rubber Boots	10 pair
Sand	250 cubic yds
Sandbags	1,000
Sheets of Plywood	200
Shoring Sets	20
Signal Poles	15
Snow Plow Units	Available for all trucks
Temporary Paving Material	10 cubic yds
Tire Chains	Available for all equipment
Traffic Delineators	175
Traffic Signal Controllers	6

J.3. Central City Department of Public Works Building/Inspection Services

Building/Inspection Services reviews construction plans and specifications for compliance with applicable laws; reviews codes and ordinances, issues building permits; inspects construction work and enforces code compliance; processes subdivision and parcel maps; administers development agreements; processes right-of-way transactions; administers abatement activities for potentially hazardous building; and enforces zoning regulations. Public Works Building/Inspection Services supports post emergency/disaster recovery operations by providing and coordinating building inspectors.

Table 378. Central City Public Works Building/Inspection Field Unit Radios

Radio	Field Unit
1	Structural Engineer
2	Civil Engineer
3	Civil Engineer
4	Civil Engineer
5	Senior Building Inspector
6	Building Inspector
7	Building Inspector
8	Building Inspector
9	Building Inspector
10	Building Inspector
11	Building Inspector
12	Building Inspector

Note: Radio Call Sign = Central City Building/Inspection + Radio Number

J.4. Central City Department of Public Works Engineering Division

The Engineering Division provides engineering design services for public street, water system, sewer, and storm improvements; provides architectural design for the renovation and new construction of city owned buildings, including recreation and park facilities; manages and inspects public capital improvement construction projects; abates unsanitary building sewer and hazardous sidewalks; and manages the storm water management plan and the sewer infiltration/inflow correction program.

Table 379. Central City Public Works Engineering Division Field Unit Radios

Radio	Field Unit
1	Senior Civil Engineer
2	Civil Engineer
3	Civil Engineer
4	Civil Engineer
5	Civil Engineer
6	Civil Engineer
7	Civil Engineer
8	Civil Engineer
9	Senior Construction Inspector
10	Construction Inspector

Radio	Field Unit
11	Construction Inspector
12	Construction Inspector
13	Construction Inspector
14	Construction Inspector
15	Construction Inspector
16	Construction Inspector

Note: Radio Call Sign = Central City Civil Engineering + Radio Number

J.4.1. Traffic Signal Preemption System

The Central City traffic signal preemption system allows the normal operation of traffic lights to be preempted in order to assist emergency vehicles. With this system, traffic signals in the path of emergency vehicles can be changed to green and conflicting traffic can be stopped.

This system operates by use of invisible infrared signals. Each emergency vehicle is equipped with an emitter, a device which emits invisible infrared pulses at a specified frequency. Receiver devices placed on or near intersection traffic control devices recognize the signal and interrupt the normal cycle of traffic lights, giving priority to the approaching emergency vehicle. Once the emergency vehicle passes through the intersection and the receiving device no longer senses the remote triggering device, normal operation resumes.

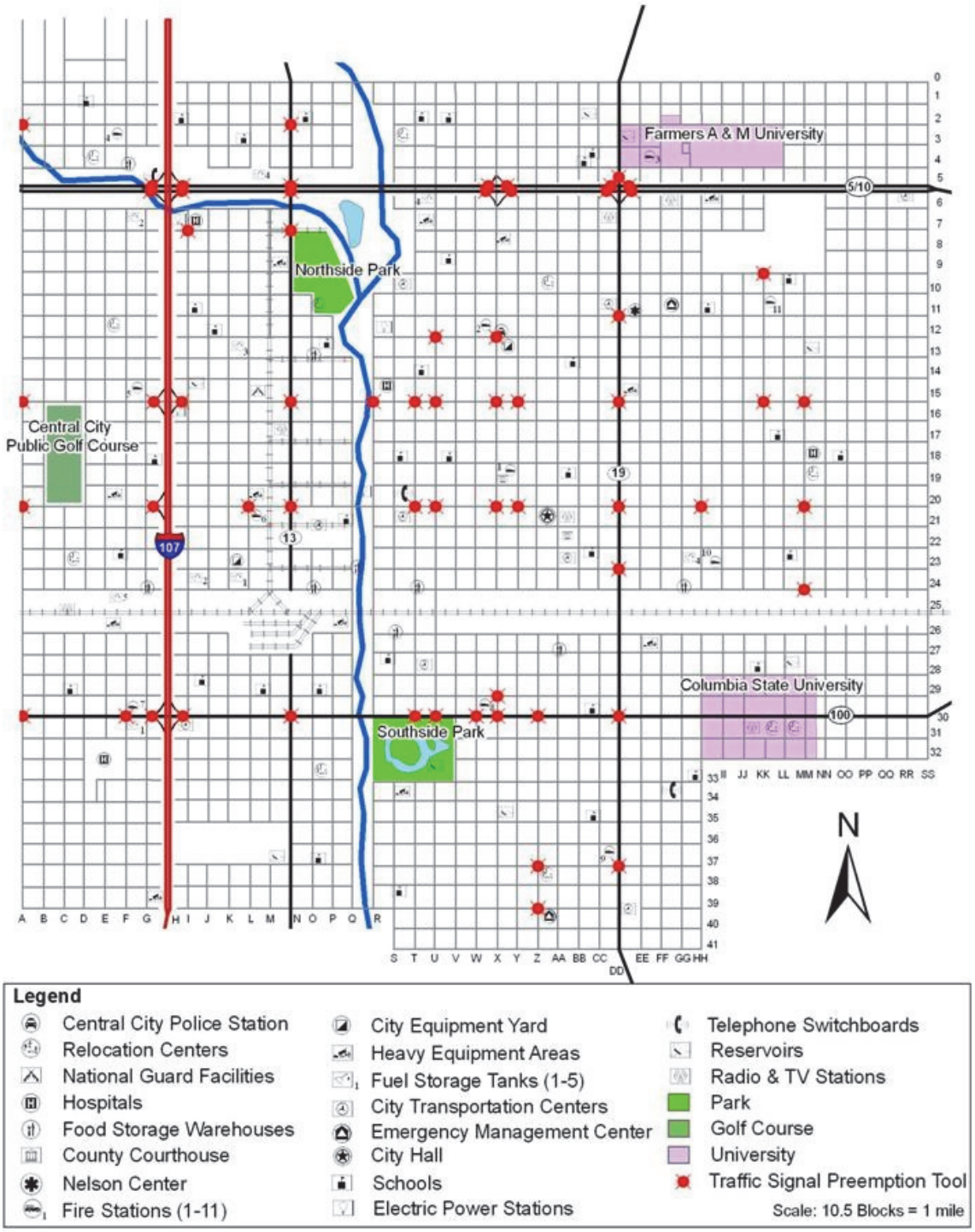


Figure 77. Traffic Signal Preempt System Map

J.4.2. Central City Traffic Monitoring Camera System

Central City has installed traffic monitoring cameras at selected intersections throughout the city. These cameras are used to identify vehicles traveling over the legal speed limit, running red lights, and making illegal turns. The traffic monitoring system can be used to monitor the traffic flow and driving patterns during peak periods and emergencies such as evacuations. These cameras were installed and are maintained by the Central City Department of Public Works.

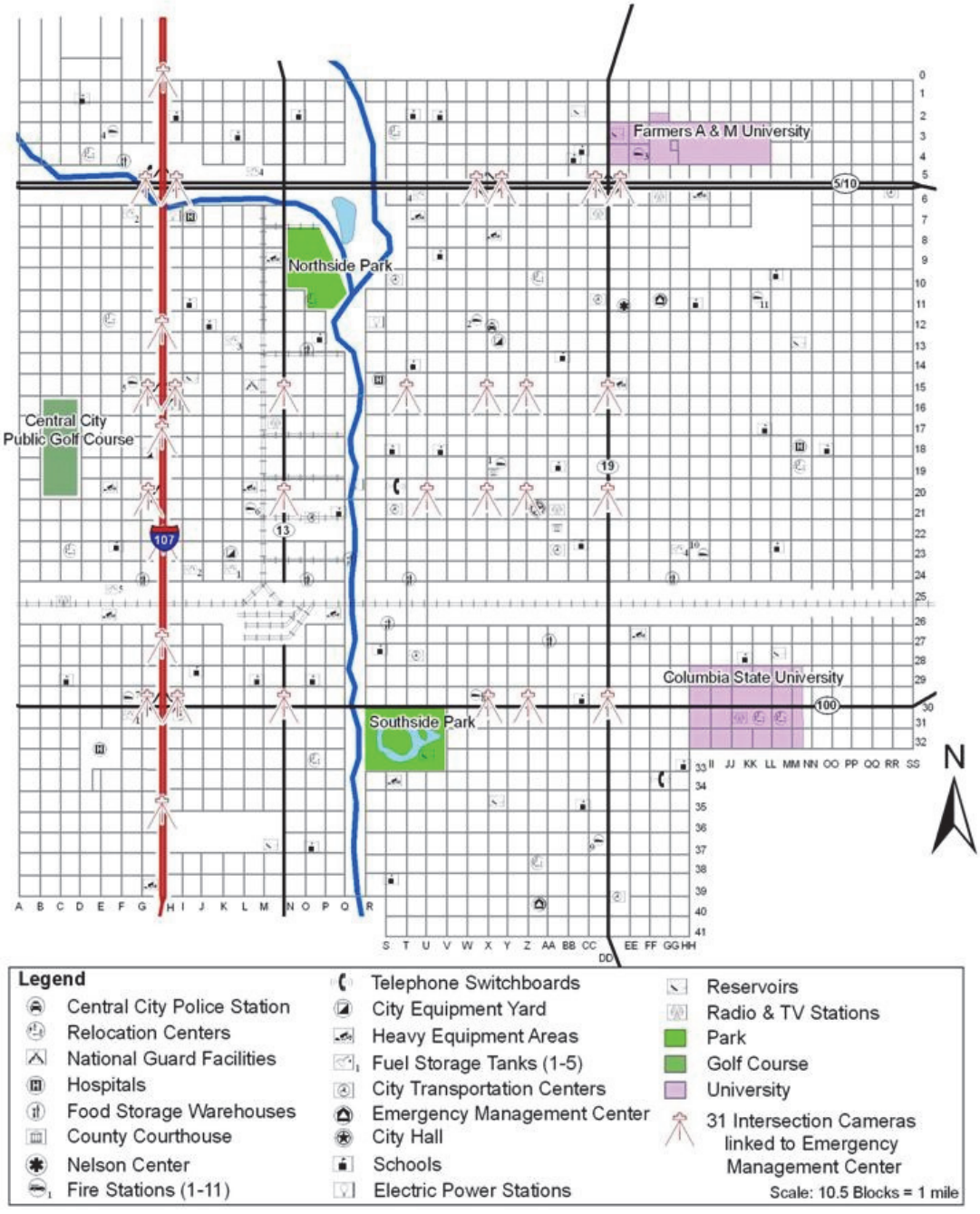


Figure 78. Traffic Monitoring Camera System Map

J.5. Central City Department of Public Works Water and Sewer Division

J.5.1. Water Supply

Central City requires 40 million gallons of water per day under normal conditions. The Central City Water and Sewer Division (supervised by an Assistant Public Works Director, Lynwood O'Neal) is under the direction of the Central City Public Works Department. The water supply is from a raw water intake located in the Roaring River and from three large wells within the city limits. All surface water is treated by one 40 million gallons per day (mgd) plant located at S and 3rd Streets. Additional wells are located at LL and 20th, M and 34th, and FF and 4th Streets. These wells are used only in an emergency and at peak production. Each well has a daily capacity of 650,000 gallons per day, which can be pumped directly into the distribution system after on site chlorination. All pumps are operated by electric power with diesel generator backup. The following diagram shows the layout of the Central City Potable Water Treatment Plant.



Figure 79. Central City Potable Water Treatment Plant Diagram

J.5.2. Water Storage

In addition to the tanks located at the water treatment plan, two 10-million gallon ground storage tanks and four one-million gallon elevated storage tanks are located in other parts of the city. The 10-million gallon tanks are located at M and 34th and LL and 15th Streets. The elevated storage tanks are located at K and 15th, N and 30th, KK and 26th, and DD and 2nd Streets. Central City has no access to any outside source of water; however, its treatment plant is modern and is able to adequately supply the water needs of Central City.

J.5.3. Water Distribution

There is at least a 6" water main in every street. Only 12" and larger mains are shown on the water map. Hydrants are spaced approximately 1,200' apart, are valved, and have a minimum fire flow of 2,500 gpm. Valves are on all legs of a node 10" and smaller. Valves are spaced approximately 2,000' apart on 12" pipe, 4,000' on 16", 5,500' on 24", and 8,000' on 38". Minimum pressure at any hydrant is 40 pounds per square inch (psi).

J.5.4. Central City Water Main

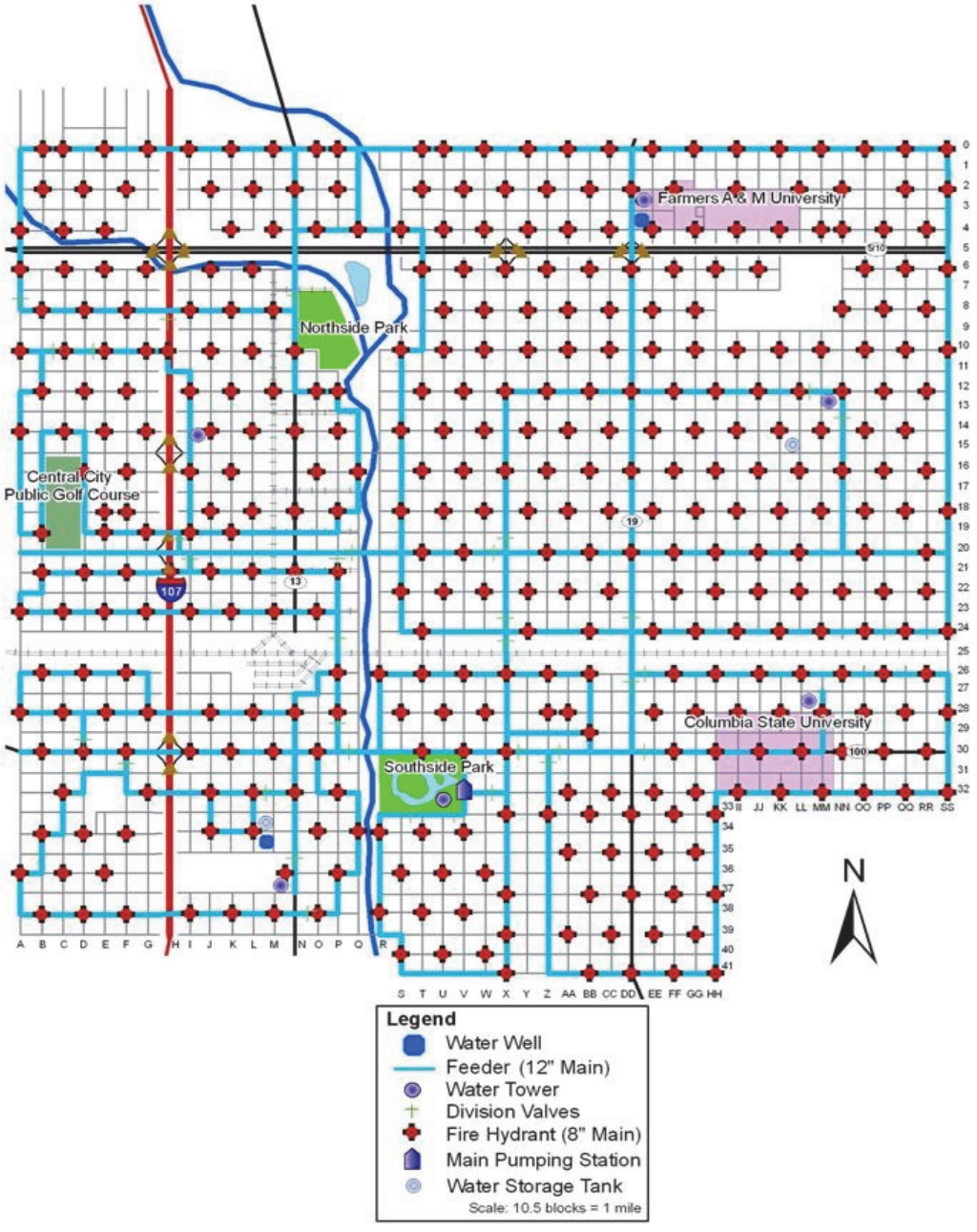


Figure 80. Central City Water Main Map

J.5.5. Sewage Treatment and Collection

The Central City sewage system has two major collection interceptors, one on each side of the river, that follow south down the Roaring River to a 50 mgd advanced tertiary treatment plant. The plant is a waste-activated sludge process with phosphate removal and ultraviolet (UV) disinfectant and includes a fluidized bed incinerator for sludge treatment with disposal of the ash residue to the landfill.

The effluent discharges into the Roaring River. There is a stringent pretreatment program for industrial and commercial customers. The 50 mgd plant is located north of the Roaring River, north of I-102, and adjacent to the junction of State Routes (SRs) 13 and 19.

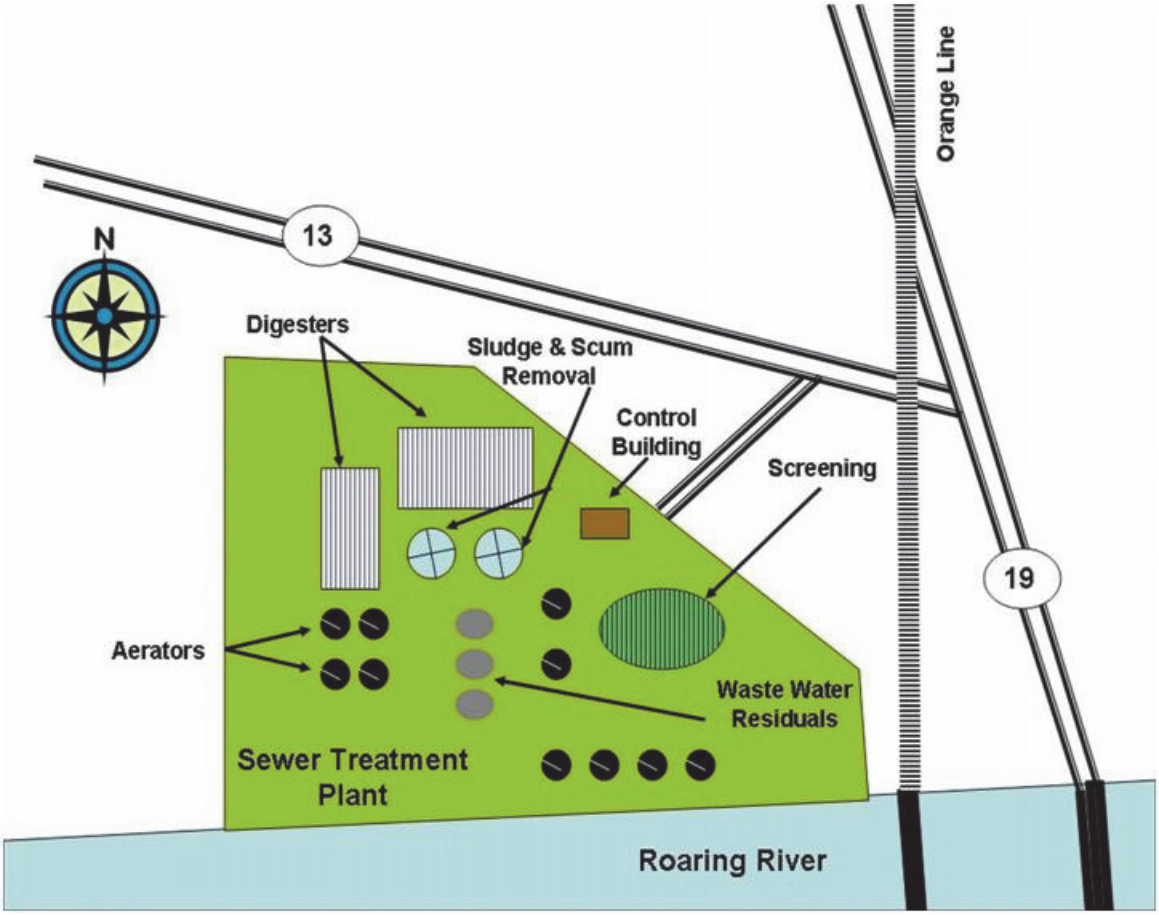


Figure 81. Central City Sewage System Diagram

Central City sewage treatment is a multi-stage process to treat and purify waste water before it reenters a body of water, is applied to the land, or is reused. The goal is to reduce or remove organic matter, solids, nutrients, disease-causing organisms, and other pollutants from waste water. Each receiving body of water has limits to the amount of pollutants it can receive without degradation. Therefore, each sewage treatment plant must hold a permit listing the allowable levels of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) 5, suspended solids, coliform bacteria, and other pollutants. The discharge permits are called National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits.

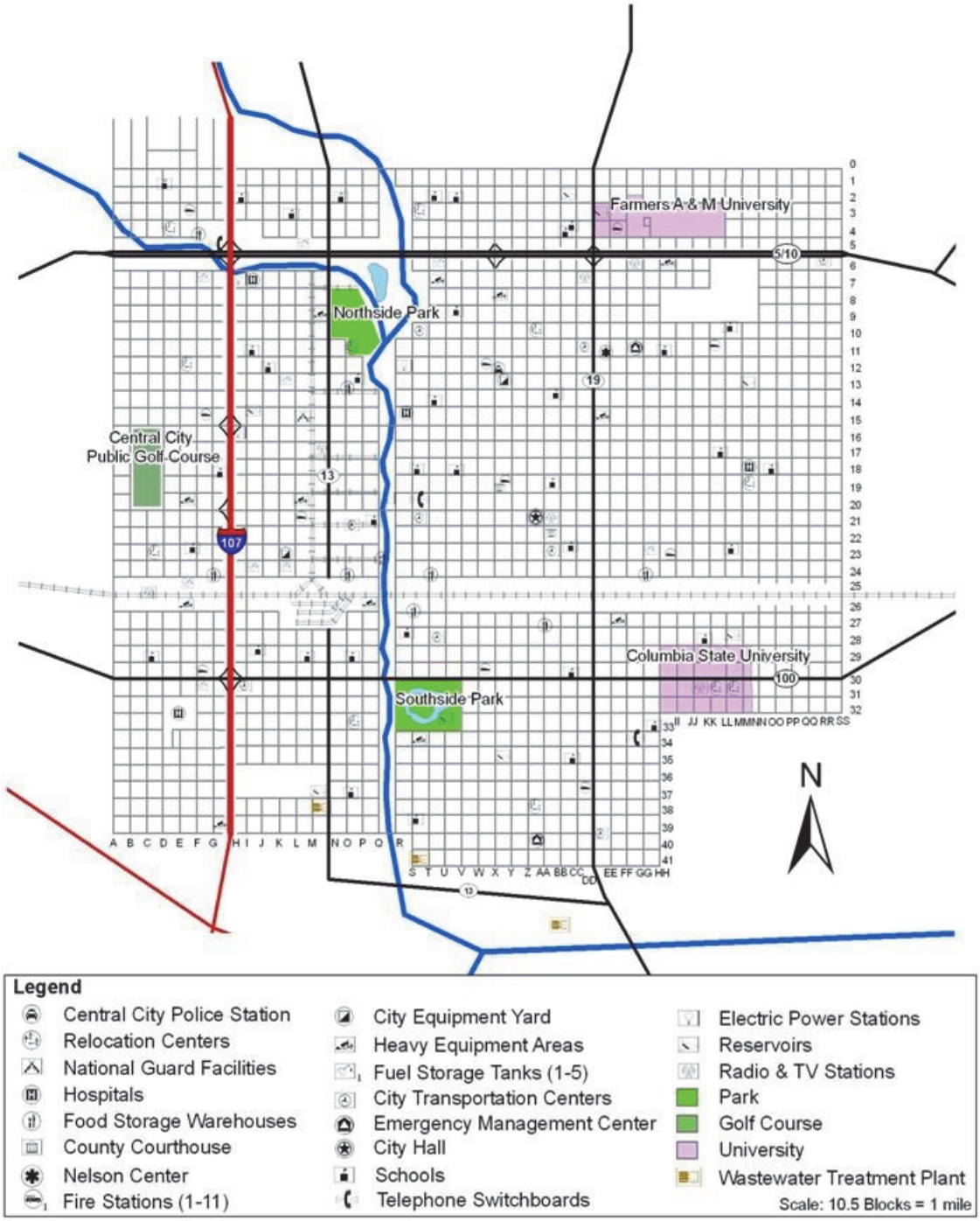


Figure 82. Central City Waste Water Treatment Plants Map

J.5.6. Central City Sewage Lines

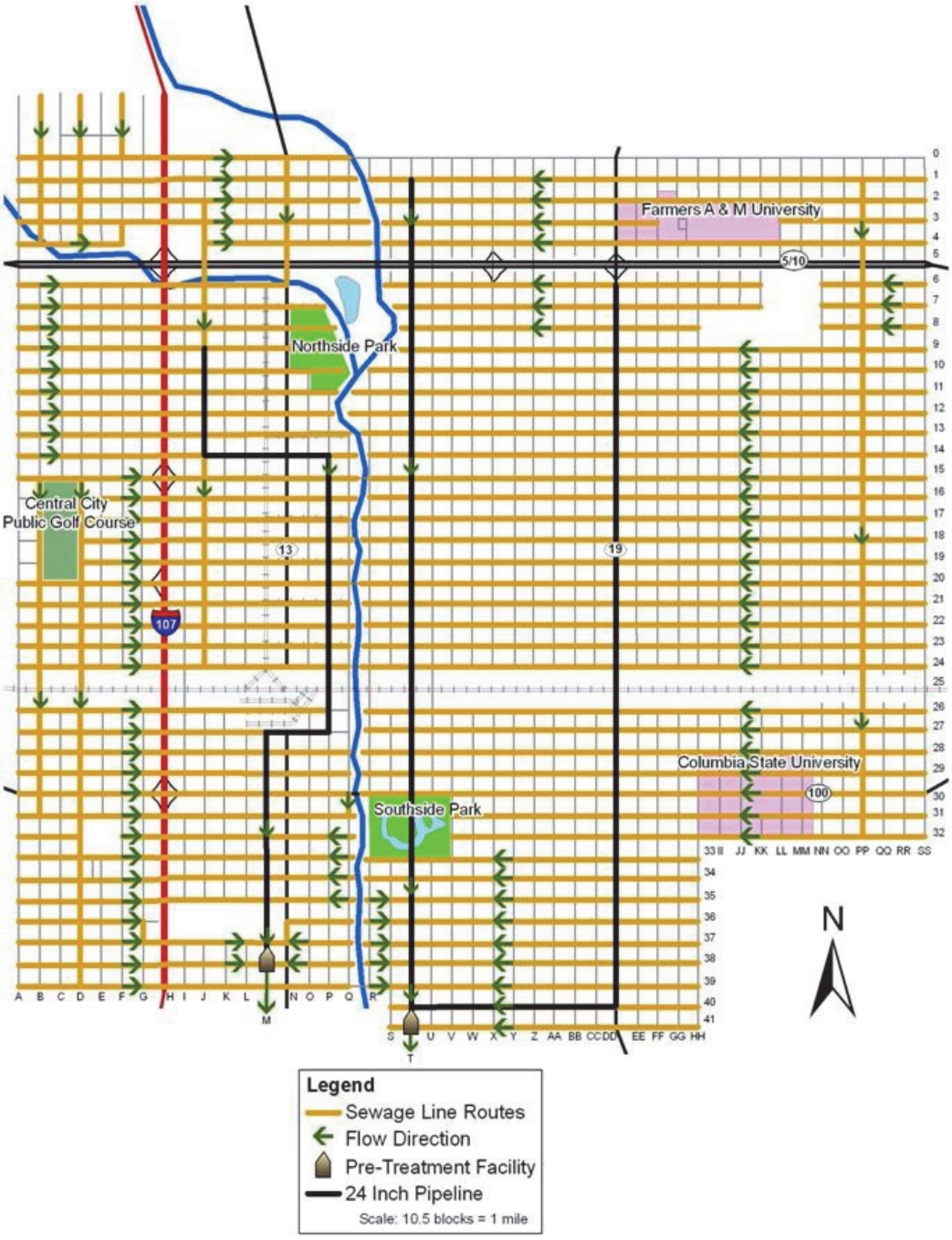


Figure 83. Central City Sewage Lines Map

J.5.7. Geology

The geology in the county consists of nearly level, somewhat poorly drained, expansive soils on flood plains. The topsoil rests on sandy and silty loam. Runoff is very slow, and the soil is subject to flooding. Permeability is moderate.

J.5.8. Administration

The Water and Sewer Division has 68,000 service connections to serve the residents and businesses of Central City. Water meter sizes range from 3/4" to 12", and backflow prevention is required for all commercial, institutional, and industrial customers. Sewer connection sizes range from 4" to 10".

Under the Assistant Director of Public Works, the division is broken down into two main sections, Operations and Plants. The Plants Section is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all water and sewer plants, intake structures, and 21 waste water pumping stations. The Plants Section also maintains the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system that monitors all of the major facilities of the department. The Operations Section is responsible for all other functions including distribution, collection, engineering, meter reading, and billing/customer service. The Operation Section operates out of Maintenance Yard #1, located at X and 13th Streets, Central City.

Table 380. Operations Section Equipment

Equipment Type	Equipment	Quantity
Administration	Sedan	1
Administration	4 x 4 Vans	6
Meter Shop	3/4 Ton Pickup	3
Meter Shop	3/4 Ton Service Truck	10
Meter Shop	1 Ton Service Truck	1
Operations	3/4 Ton Supervisor Pick-Up w/utility body	6
Operations	4 x 4 Truck Rodders	1
Operations	4 x 4 Trailer Rodder w/truck	1
Operations	Water Pumps, Dewatering/Type Other	8
Operations	Water Pumps, Waste Water/Type Other	4
Operations	Water Pumps, Waste Water/Type Other	3
Operations	Water Pumps, Waste Water/Type Other	4
Operations	Water Pumps, Waste Water/Type Other	2
Operations	Aerial Lift, Truck Mounted/Type III	2
Operations	Wheel Loader Backhoe/Type II	5
Operations	Wheel Loader Backhoe/Type III	8
Operations	Trailer, Dump/Type I	3
Operations	Hydro Hammer	2
Operations	Service Trucks (mounted w/compressors)	11
Operations	Shoring Trailer for Safety Equipment	10
Operations	Truck, On Road Dump/Type II	11
Operations	Hydraulic Excavator Medium/Type IV	2
Operations	Tractor w/mower	3
Operations	Electronic Boards, Arrow Board/Type III	2
Operations	Electronic Boards, Variable Message Sign/Type I	2
Operations	TV Van with non destructive rehabilitation	1
Operations	Truck, Sewer Flusher/Type II	3
Operations	Wheel Loaders Small/Type II	2

NOTE: GPM = Gallons per Minute, CFM = Cubic Feet per Minute

Table 381. Plants Section Equipment

Equipment Type	Equipment	Quantity
Laboratory	1/2 Ton Pickup	8
Laboratory	4 x 4 Van	4
Laboratory	Sedan	1
Maintenance Shop	3/4 Ton Utility Truck	8
Maintenance Shop	3/4 Ton Van	6
Maintenance Shop	Water Pumps, Waste Water/ Type Other	2
Maintenance Shop	Water Pumps, Waste Water/ Type Other	4
Maintenance Shop	Aerial Lift, Truck Mounted / Type III	1
Maintenance Shop	Sedan	1
Sewer Plant	3/4 Ton Pick up	3
Sewer Plant	Water Pumps, Waste Water/ Type Other	2
Sewer Plant	Cushmans	5
Sewer Plant	Gang Mowers	4
Sewer Plant	Sedan	1
Sewer Plant	Truck, On Road, Dump/ Type II	6
Superintendent	Sedan	1
Water Plant	3/4 Ton Pickup	3
Water Plant	Cushmans	5
Water Plant	Gang Mowers	4
Water Plant	Sedan	1

J.5.9. Supplies Dedicated to Water Operations

Table 382. Supplies Dedicated to Water Operations at Street Maintenance Yard at X & 13th Streets

Supplies	Quantity
Barricades	150
Chemicals for Operation of Water Treatment Plant	30 day supply
Confined spaces air testing unit	10
Disposable respirators (dust, vapor rated, HEPA)	200
Fire Hydrant	50
Fuel	500 gal of diesel
Gloves	80 pair
Goggles	40 pair
Hard Hats	30
Meter Box	100
Pipe	2,000' of various sizes
Portable Light Sets	6
Portable Radios	15
Rubber boots	30 pair
Sand	20 cubic yds
Sandbags	300
Sheets of Plywood	20
Shoring Sets	10
Temporary Paving Material	2 cubic yds
Traffic Delineators	75
Valve Cover	25
Valve Sets	5 per size of pipe
Water Meter	100

J.5.10. Supplies Dedicated to Waste Water Operations

Table 383. Supplies Dedicated to Waste Water Operations at Street Maintenance Yard at X & 13th Streets

Supplies	Quantity
4" Diameter Air Pumps	3
Bags of Cement	40 bags
Barricades	75
Base Rock	5 cubic yds
Chemical to retard root growth and eliminate soft stoppages	2,000 pounds
Chemicals for Operation of Sewer Treatment Plant	30 day supply
Common Red Bricks	1,000
Compression Couplings	25 for each pipe size
Confined spaces air testing unit	5
Drain Rock	5 cubic yds
Fuel	5,000 gal of diesel
Hard Hats	20
Manhole cover/frames	5
Plaster Sand	2 cubic yds
Portable Light Set	1
Portable Radios	4
Radar Lights	15
Sandbags	50
Sewer Plug	1
Sheets of Plywood	20
Shoring Sets	20
Temporary Paving Material	2 cubic yds
Tire chains for all equipment	1
Traffic Delineators	50
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe	50' of 4" diameter
PVC Pipe	50' of 6" diameter
PVC Pipe	50' of 8" diameter
PVC Pipe	50' of 10" diameter
PVC Pipe	50' of 12" diameter

J.6. Central City Snow Removal

Central City has established the following roads as primary and emergency snow removal routes. Emergency Routes are roads cleared to hospitals and fire stations.

Table 384. Central City Primary and Emergency Snow Removal Routes

Road Name or Number	From	To	Primary/Emergency
A Street	39th Street	Zero Street	Primary
3rd Street	A Street	F Street	Emergency
5th Street	A Street	SS Street	Primary
15th Street	A Street	SS Street	Emergency
20th Street	A Street	SS Street	Emergency
30th Street	A Street	SS Street	Emergency
D Street	30th Street	39th Street	Emergency
39th Street	A Street	HH Street	Primary
37th Street	R Street	HH Street	Emergency

Road Name or Number	From	To	Primary/Emergency
X Street	41st Street	26th Street	Emergency
X Street	24th Street	Zero Street	Emergency
Z Street	41st Street	26th Street	Primary
Z Street	24th Street	Zero Street	Primary
DD Street	41st Street	Zero Street	Primary
HH Street	20th Street	24th Street	Emergency
7th Street	N Street	J Street	Emergency
MM Street	15th Street	20th Street	Emergency
PP Street	24th Street	Zero Street	Primary
4th Street	DD Street	FF Street	Emergency
I-107	Zero Street	39th Street	Primary

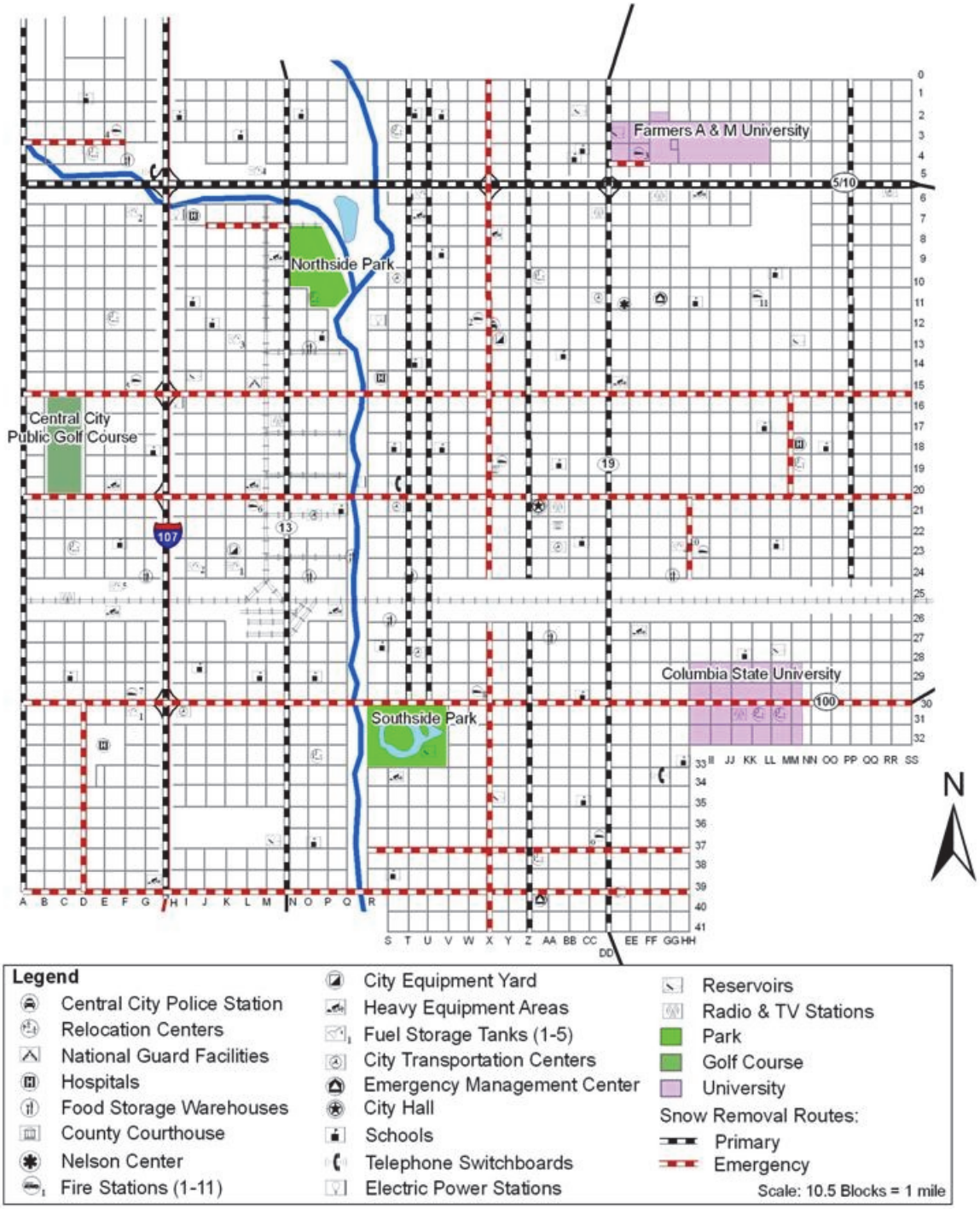


Figure 84. Central City Snow Removal Routes Map

J.7. Columbia Department of Transportation (CDOT)

J.7.1. Equipment

CDOT maintains the following roads: I-102, I-107, SR 5/10, SR 1, Highway (Hwy) 69, and SR 1A. The Liberty County Department of Public Works maintains all other routes in the county—SRs 1, 1A, 3, 13, 18, 19, 26, 52, and 100; Hwy 69; Jasper Pike; and Orchard Pike. Each city's public works department maintains their own roads within their jurisdictional boundaries. Road maintenance in cities without public works capabilities is handled on a contract basis with the county. The resources listed in the following table are maintained by CDOT at their Central Yard at I-107 and I-102. Following an emergency declaration by the governor, the Columbia Office of Emergency Management Public Works Coordinator has the authority to authorize the use of State public works equipment in support of emergency/disaster response and recovery operations throughout the State and in neighboring States to support the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Table 385. State of Columbia Resources maintained at the Central Yard at I-107 & I-102

Item	Quantity
Air Compressors	5
Air tamps	1
Asphalt rollers	2
Asphalt spreaders	2
Wheel Loader Backhoe / Type III	2
Wheel Loader Backhoe / Type II	1
Chain saws	6
Chipping hammers	2
Clay spades	2
Concrete finishers	1
Concrete mixers	3
Concrete plants	1
Concrete saws	1
Curb layers	1
Drill hammers	2
Truck, On Road, Dump/ 4 Types	4
Trailer, Dump/ Type I	4
Generators	2
Cranes, All Terrain & Rough Terrain / Type II	1
Jackhammers	5
Grader / Type III	2
Mowers	6
Pickups	4
Sand spreaders	3
Sedans	4
Stump cutters	2
Truck, On Road, Dump	3
Track Dozers	2
Tractors	4
Trimmers	3
Truck loaders	1
Welders	1

J.8. Liberty County Department of Public Works

J.8.1. Resource Listings

Liberty County Public Works is sectored into five maintenance districts. The department provides for a full range of services in the unincorporated areas of the county. The following table provides the locations of the corporation yards in each district:

Table 386. Liberty County District's Corporation Yard Locations

District	Location	Supervisor	Response Time to Central City
District 1	I-107 South, Blue Water	Mark McCain	30 minutes
District 2	Intersection I-102 & I-107, Central City	Richard Evans	10 minutes
District 3	Intersection SR 52 & SR 5, Gold Mine	Al Lenzini	1 hour
District 4	Intersection of Coastal Hwy & SR 19, Fisherville	Gregg Varner	40 minutes
District 5	Intersection Hwy 69 & I-102, Kingston	Dave Rhodes	45 minutes

Table 387. Liberty County District Equipment

Description	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Wheel Loader Backhoe/Type III	1	1	1	1	1
Wheel Loader Backhoe/Type III	1	2	1	2	1
Barricades	40	80	40	80	40
Cherry Picker		1		1	
Cranes, Crawler (Lattice)/Type III	1		1		1
Cribbing					
Truck, On Road Dump/Type I		1		1	
Truck, On Road Dump/Type IV	2	4	3	4	4
Truck, On road Dump/Type III	2	2	3	2	2
Trailer, Flat Bed/Type I		1	1	1	
Fork Lift					
Garbage Truck	3	2	3	2	2
Generator, 10-kw					
Generator, 5-kw					
Cranes, All Terrain & Rough Terrain/Type III		1		1	
Jack, 5-ton Plus 2					
Trailer, Gooseneck Tractor/Type II		1			1
Grader w/ attachments/Type II	1	1	1	1	1
Pickup	8	7	9	8	6
Road Sweeper/Type I		1		1	
Stake Body	1	1	1	1	1
Track Dozer/Type III	1		1		1

NOTE: kW = Kilowatt

J.9. Public Works Assets in Neighboring Counties – Mutual Aid

Liberty County Public Works is the coordinating agency for acquiring these assets under mutual aid agreements.

Table 388. Public Works Assets in Neighboring Counties

Description	Stramford	Green	Kane	Mineral	Granite	Apple
Wheel Loader Backhoe/Type II	6	6	8	4	5	3
Wheel Loader Backhoe/Type III	6	7	9	9	10	4
Barricades	250	200	280	210	240	180
Cherry Picker	2	3	5	3	6	3
Cranes, Crawler (Lattice)/Type III	2	2	2	2	2	2
Truck, On Road Dump/Type II	10	8	12	12	16	6
Truck, On Road Dump/Type I	3	3	4	4	5	3
Truck, On road Dump/Type IV	18	15	20	17	24	12
Trailer, Flat Bed/Type I	4	5	4	4	6	3
Fork Lift	2	2	3	2	5	2
Garbage Truck	10	10	12	15	15	8
Generator, 10-kW	3	2	4	2	4	2
Generator, 5-kW	5	4	8	3	8	3
Cranes, All Terrain & Rough Terrain/ Type III	3	3	3	2	2	2
Jack, 5-ton Plus 2			8			
Trailer, Gooseneck Tractor/Type II	2	2	3	4	5	1
Grader/Type II	2	2	2	3	0	1
Grader/Type III	3	2	4	3	5	2
Pickup	35	28	38	25	40	20
Floodlight/Type I	3	2	3	1	3	1
Road Sweeper/Type I	2	1	1	1	2	1
Road Sweeper/Type II		1	1	2	1	1
Sandbags	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	800
Stake Body	5	4	6	5	5	2
Track Dozer/Type III	4	3	5	6	6	2

J.10. Liberty County Water and Sewer Authority

The Liberty County Water and Sewer Authority was created six years ago to consolidate all water and sewer responsibilities within the county outside of Central City. The Liberty County Water Authority South (LCWAS) serves Deep River, Fisherville, Harvest Junction, Kingston, and Bayport and draws water from the Roaring River and wells. Liberty County Water Authority North (LCWAN), drawing water from East Lake, serves the Liberty County communities of Gold Mine and Blue Water. East Lake also provides water to Mineral County Communities of Sumpter, Danton, and Bradley. All other communities in Liberty County are served with wells. Wells and septic tanks serve individuals who do not have access to community water supplies.

The five members of the Liberty County Water and Sewer Authority Board of Directors are appointed by the Liberty County Supervisors for a period of four years with staggered terms. The director of the Liberty County Water and Sewer Authority is appointed by this board and reports directly to the board except in times of emergencies, during which the director reports to the chairman of the County Supervisors.

J.10.1. Treatment

The existing county system serves approximately 115,000 persons with its headquarters located at the water treatment plant in Deep River. The water treatment plant is a 24 mgd conventional treatment plant with coagulation, filtration, and chemical treatment and 10 million gallons of ground storage.

J.10.2. Storage

Storage for the county system consists of a series of elevated tanks located throughout the system. The following table provides information regarding tank sizes and locations.

Table 389. Liberty County Elevated Tanks Locations

Location	Tank Size
Bayport #1	1 million gal
Bayport #2	1 million gal
Deep River Treatment Plant	1 million gal
Fisherville	3 million gal
Gold Mine	.25 million gal
Harvest Junction	1 million gal
Intersection SR 1 & Hwy 69	1 million gal
Jasper	1 million gal
Kingston	2 million gal
Blue Water	.25 million gal

The tanks in Bayport are located behind the municipal building and at 12th Street and Ocean Blvd.

J.10.3. Distribution

The main distribution for the county is as follows:

A 36" main runs south from the plant in Deep River to Fisherville, then reduces to a 30" main to Bayport. Also from Fisherville there is a 16" main along the Coastal Hwy (SR 1) east to the intersection of Hwy 69. From the intersection of SR 1 and Hwy 69, a 12" main runs north to Jasper.

Also, from Deep River a 24" main runs east along SR 18 to Jasper. North from Jasper, along Hwy 69, a 24" main runs to Kingston. From Kingston north along Hwy 69, a 16" main runs to the tank in Harvest Junction.

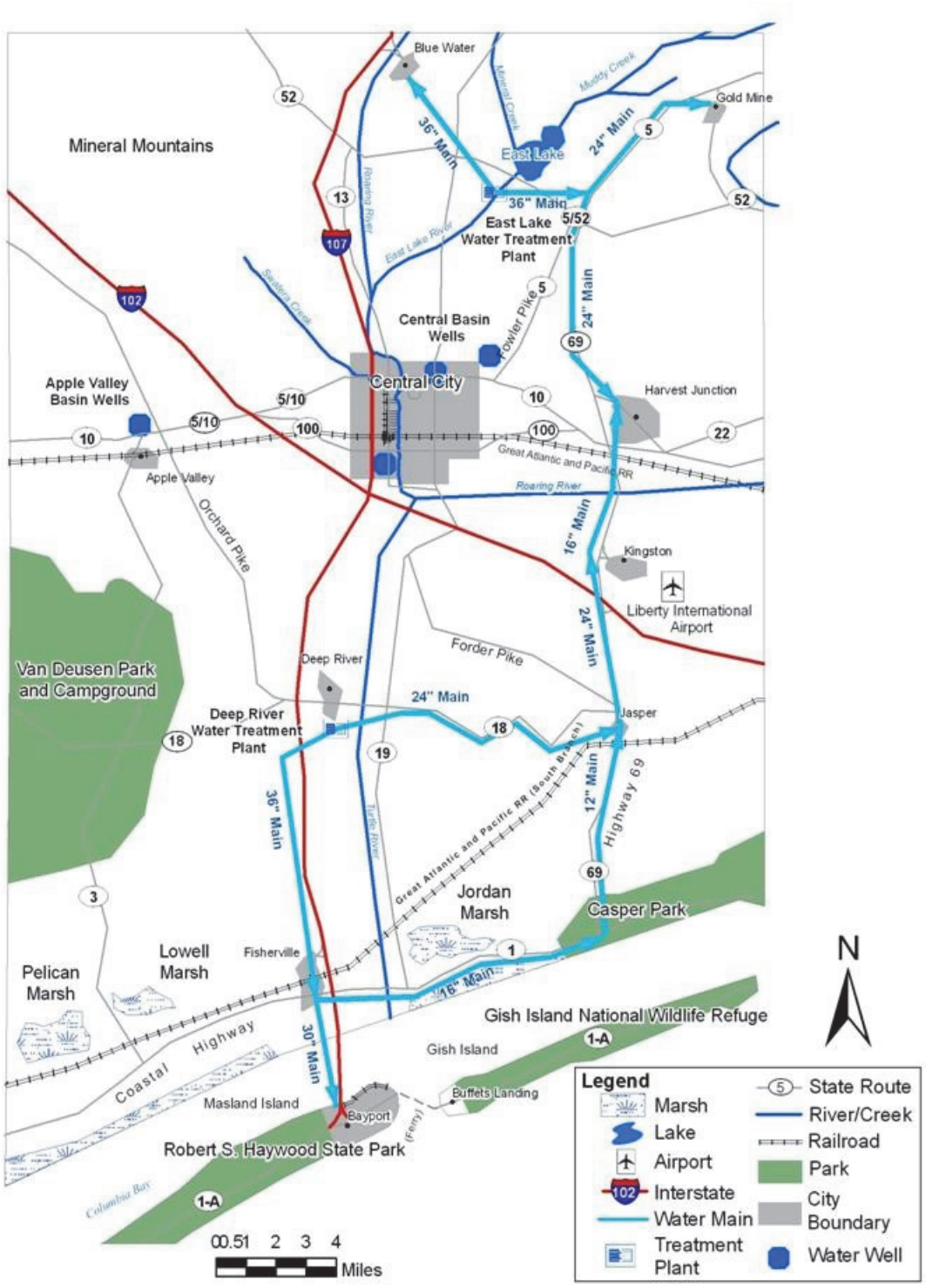


Figure 85. Liberty County Drinking Water Distribution System Map

J.10.4. Sewage

The Liberty County Water and Sewer Authority is developing a new 30 mgd sewer plant to be located near Fisherville east along SR 1 at the intersection of SR 1 and Turtle River. Currently, the sewer plant is serving Fisherville and Bayport, receiving its waste water from a 16 mgd sewage pump station located in Bayport. The existing small sewer plants at Harvest Junction and Kingston are still being operated until the new interceptor outfall lines can be installed to replace these plants.

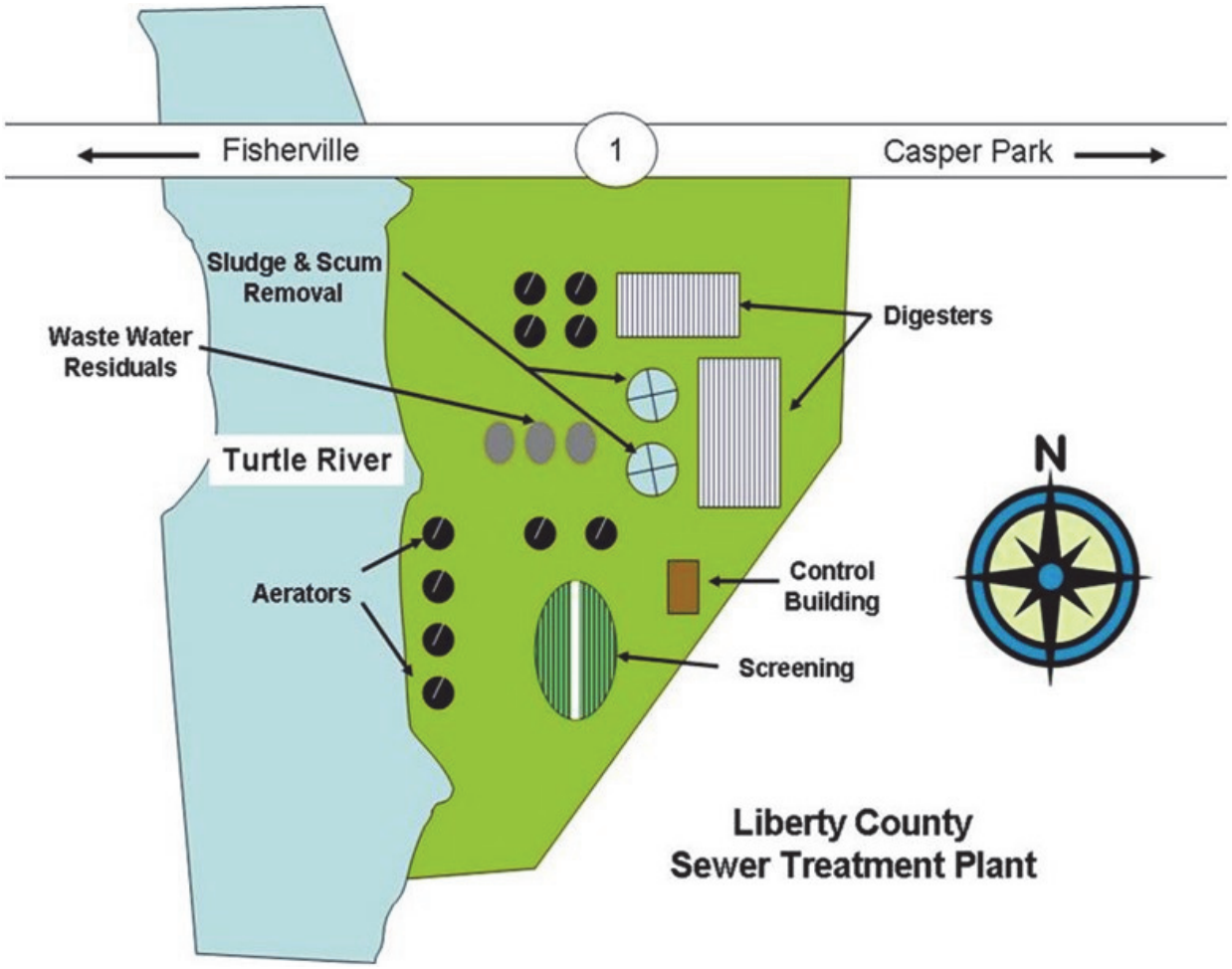


Figure 86. Liberty County Sewage Treatment Plant Diagram

J.10.5. Operations Section Equipment

Table 390. Liberty County Operations Section Equipment

Equipment Type	Equipment	Quantity
Administration	Sedan	1
Meter Readers	4 x 4 Vans	8
Meter Shop	3/4 Ton Pickup	1
Meter Shop	3/4 Ton Service Truck	6
Meter Shop	1 Ton Service Truck	1
Operations	3/4 Ton Pickup w/Utility Body (Supervisor)	4

Equipment Type	Equipment	Quantity
Operations	4 x 4 Trailer Rodder w/ Truck	1
Operations	4 x 4 Truck Rodders	1
Operations	Water Pumps, Dewatering/ Type Other	4
Operations	Water Pumps, Waste Water/ Type Other	1
Operations	Air Compressor/ Type IV	1
Operations	Water Pumps, Waste Water/ Type Other	1
Operations	Water Pumps, Waste Water/ Type Other	1
Operations	Wheel Loader Backhoe/ Type II	8
Operations	Trailer, Dump/ Type 1	1
Operations	Aerial Lift, Truck Mounted/ Type I	1
Operations	R.T. Loaders 3/4 CY	1
Operations	Service Truck (w/ compressors)	6
Operations	Shoring Trailer for Safety Equipment	6
Operations	Truck, On Road Dump/ Type II	7
Operations	Hydraulic Excavator, Medium/ Type IV	1
Operations	Tractor w/ gang mower	1
Operations	Floodlights/ Type I	1
Operations	Truck, Sewer Flusher/ Type II	1

J.10.6. Plants Section Equipment

Table 391. Liberty County Plants Section Equipment

Equipment Type	Equipment	Quantity
Harvest Junction Sewer Plant	3/4 Ton Pickup	2
Harvest Junction Sewer Plant	Mechanics Van	1
Kingston Sewer Plant	3/4 Ton Pickup Truck	2
Kingston Sewer Plant	Mechanics Van	1
Laboratory	Sedan	1
Laboratory	Station Wagon	2
Sewer Plant	Cushman Utility Vehicle	3
Sewer Plant	Sedan	1
Sewer Plant	Truck, On Road Dump/ Type II	3
Sewer Plant	Tractor w/ gang mower	1
Water Plant	3/4 Ton Pickup	1
Water Plant	Cushman Utility Vehicles	2
Water Plant	Sedan	1
Water Plant	Service Vans (Mechanics etc.)	6

J.11. Municipal Public Works Organizations within Liberty County

J.11.1. Equipment

Table 392. Liberty County Plants Section Equipment

Description	Apple Valley A & 13th Sts.	Bayport 1220 Marine Blvd.	Blue Water F & 7th Streets	Deep River G & 16th Streets	Fisherville AA & 16th Streets	Gold Mine A & 1st Streets	Harvest Junction C & 3rd Streets	Jasper M & 11th Streets	Kingston R & 12th Streets
Wheel Loader Backhoe Type III	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Wheel Loader Backhoe Type II	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Barricades	4	40	2	5	11	2	5	2	6
Cherry Picker									
Cranes, Crawler (Lattice)/ Type II		1			1				1
Cribbing		50 pcs.		50 pcs.	40 pcs.				
Truck, On Road Dump/ Type I		1							
Truck, On Road Dump/ Type IV	1	4		1	4		2	1	2
Truck, On Road Dump/ Type III	1	1	1		1	1			
Trailer, Flat Bed Truck		1	1			1	1	1	2
Fork Lift					1				
Garbage Truck		4		2	4		2		3
Generators, 10-kw		3			2				
Generators, 5-kw		1			2				
Cranes, All Terrain & Rough Terrain/Type II				1			1		
Jacks, 5-ton Plus 2	4	4	44	6	8	2	10		4
Trailer, Gooseneck Tractor/Type II		1		1	1	1	1		1
Grader/Type II	1								1
Grader/Type III			1			1			
Pickup	1	8	2	4	4	2	2	2	6
Road Sweeper/Type I		1	1	1	1		1		1
Road Sweeper/Type II		2			1				
Stake Body	1			2	1				
Track Dozer/Type III		2			2		1		1

J.12. The Edison Electric Power Company (EEPC)

The EEPC is an investor owned utility, with stock traded on the New York Stock Exchange. It has a Board of Directors elected by the stockholders on a regular basis. Currently, several of the directors are served by the company, either at their residences or businesses. The company has been in business as the EEPC for over 100 years and currently distributes over 92% of the State's power. Peak power demand for the State of Columbia is estimated at 7,500 megawatt (MW) during the summer under very humid conditions, after several extremely hot days.

The corporate headquarters are located near the intersection of 7th Street and I-107. This facility also houses the dispatch areas, customer services' call center, construction and maintenance operations, equipment and supports all aspects of corporate operations.

J.12.1. Generation

The EEPC owns and operates 12 power generating stations. Five of these plants are low-head hydro-electric generation, four are natural gas co-generation, one has geothermal as a source of fuel, one is coal fired, and the remaining and largest single source of power is an aging nuclear facility.

J.12.2. Hydro-electric Generation

The following hydro-generation facilities were all built around the same time and, to save in costs, are almost the same design. They each generate close to 300 MW and are connected into the transmission grid. As needed, power trading and supplementing, known as "wheeling" (purchasing and selling) takes place throughout the year.

- The East Lake hydro-generation facility is located in Liberty County at the East Lake Dam.
- The Alberto hydro-generation facility is located in Johnson County just north of the SR 20 Bridge over the Big Blue River.
- The Lowellan hydro-generation facility is located on the Roaring River in George County adjacent to Guilz Lake.
- The Richards hydro-generation facility is located in Lober County on the Lonely River, southwest of Cassel.
- The Raychev hydro-generation facility is located south of the confluence of the Turtle and Roaring Rivers, north of Fisherville.

J.12.3. Co-generation

The newest generation facility on the system is a 150 MW co-generation facility located in Central City which supplies steam to the nearby food processing facility. This is the Southern Company's regional processing facility for the agricultural contract it holds nearby. Basic food stuffs processed here include sugar beets and sugar cane.

The co-generator located near the City of Tower Beach provides processing steam to the Bubba Shrimp Company facility next door. The plant is located between the Lonely River and Tower Beach. This is a 200 MW unit with a 50 MW peaker which can be brought on line during emergencies or peak periods.

Capital City has the largest co-generation facility in the State. This massive facility can produce over 1,000 MW with the excess steam being used by the nearby automobile/truck assembly plants. This plant, the Pine Plant, was named for Pine County, the county in which it is located.

The Redstone-Kane plant is located near the political boundary separating Redstone and Kane Counties. Not quite as large as Pine, this plant has the total capacity to produce 750 MW. It consists of five 150 MW plants, three which are base loaded and two which are peaking plants.

J.12.4. Nuclear Power Generation

The Blue Water Nuclear Generating Station is located twelve miles north of Central City off I-107. Now in its sixteenth year of operation, it seems to be suffering the same fate as its earlier cousins —the public does not think that it is safe.

The Blue Water nuclear generating station is a pressurized water reactor (PWR) that generates over 1200 MW. Annual inspections have determined that the station is one of the safest in the United States.

Although operation of the Blue Water facility is closely monitored and regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), accidents are possible. An accident could result in dangerous levels of radiation that could affect the health and safety of the public living near the nuclear power plant.

Liberty County, federal agencies, and the electric utilities have emergency response plans in the event of a nuclear power plant incident. The plans define two "emergency planning zones." One zone covers an area within a 10-mile radius of the plant, where it is possible that people could be harmed by direct radiation exposure. The second zone covers a broader area, usually up to a 50-mile radius from the plant, where radioactive materials could contaminate water supplies, food crops, and livestock.

The potential danger from an accident at a nuclear power plant is exposure to radiation. This exposure could come from the release of radioactive material from the plant into the environment, usually characterized by a plume (cloud-like formation) of radioactive gases and particles. The major hazards to people in the vicinity of the plume are radiation exposure to the body from the cloud and particles deposited on the ground, inhalation of radioactive materials, and ingestion of radioactive materials.

The Blue Water PWR has three separate cooling systems. Only one is expected to have radioactivity — the Reactor Cooling System. This cooling system is located within the containment building. The schematic below shows the power generating process at the Blue Water PWR.

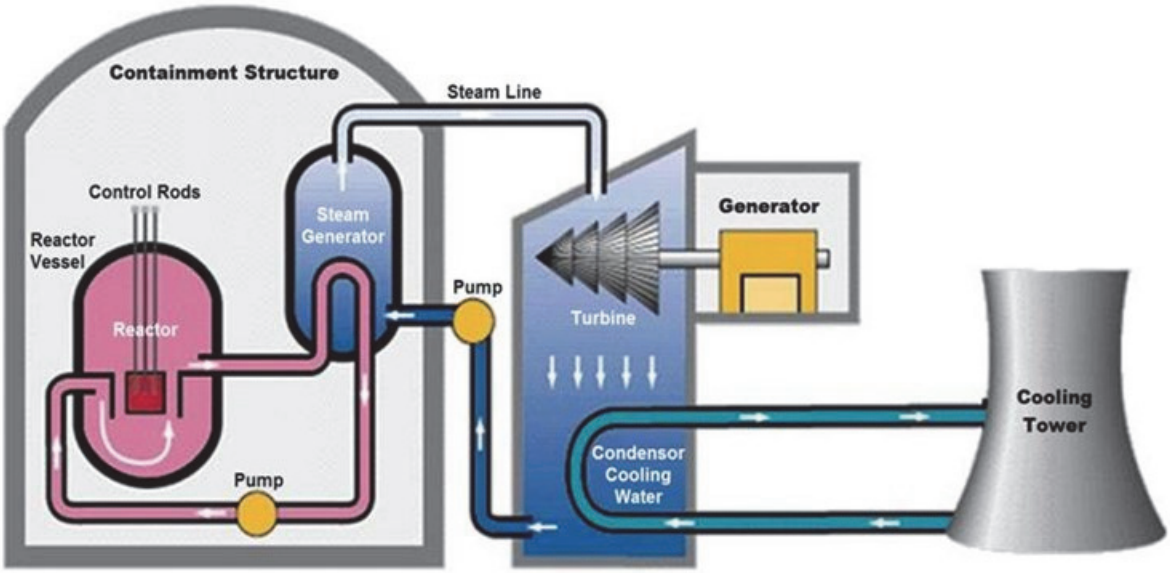


Figure 87. Power Generating Process at the Blue Water Pressurized Water Reactor

The following schematic shows the layout of the Blue Water nuclear facility on the Roaring River near the junction of SR 52 and SR 13. Shown on the schematic are the containment structure, the generator hall, the cooling towers, and the power transmission towers.

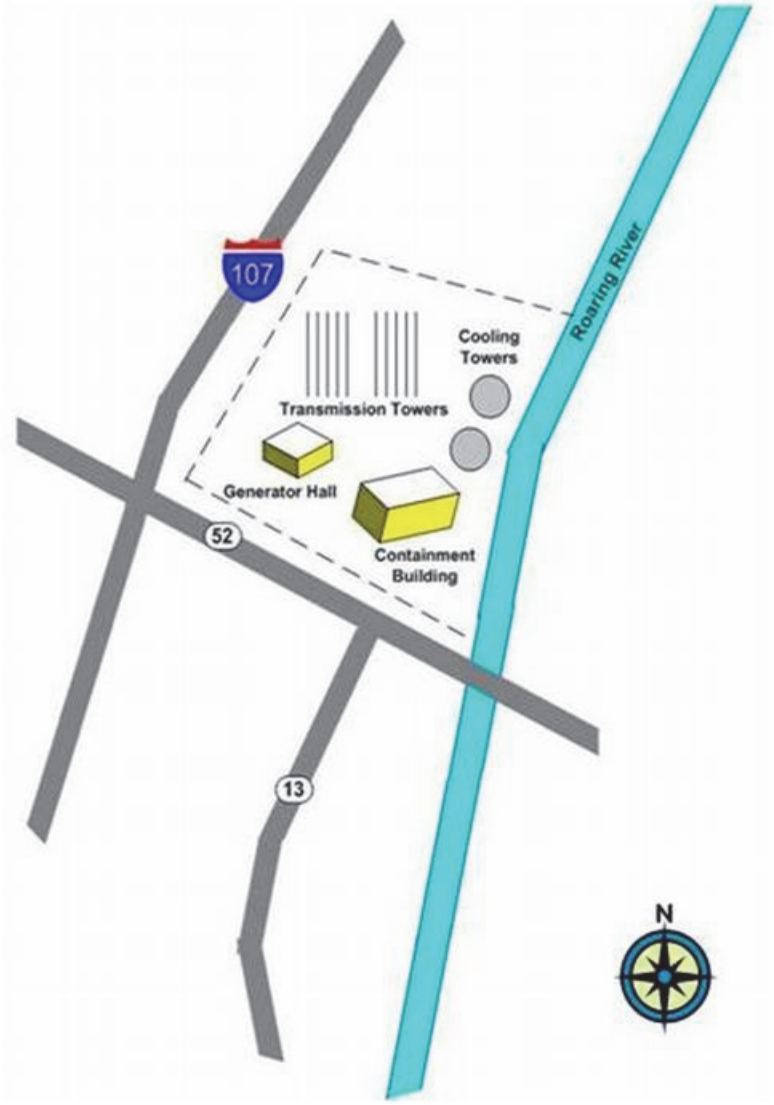


Figure 88. Blue Water Nuclear Generating Facility

J.12.5. Coal Generation

The Funk Coal Plant is located in Laye County near the town of Funk. This site was selected because of the available water from the nearby Beaver River and the proximity to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad line for shipments of coal from the North.

J.12.6. Geothermal Generation

The Bald Mountain Geothermal Generating Station was named after the nearby mountain which is the center of the local geothermal activity. This is the only geothermal plant in Granite County and is located north of the town of Schwartz. Native American folklore has addressed many of the strange observations made near the plant. Science has yet to explain some of the observations.

J.12.7. Transmission

All the power generated by the company owned facilities, as well as the independent power producers in the State, is connected to the grid. The grid is controlled by a pseudo-governmental agency known as the Independent Transmission System Operator (ITSO). All scheduling and operations of the grid is the ITSO's responsibility, but the repair and maintenance of the facilities are the EEPC's responsibility, coordinated with the ITSO. The system operates on a voltage of 230,000 volts (230 kilovolts (kV)). Voltage coming into the State on the transmission grid is also 230 kV. Fully loaded in emergency conditions, the system can exceed the expected peak demand of 7,500 MW. This allows for scheduled outages for repair and maintenance work during the peak periods without impacting the service to the customer. The ITSO also controls the activity at the five switchyards located strategically throughout the State. At these locations, the transmission level energy is controlled and routed. Backup plans exist for the operation of the system should one of these major facilities fail.

J.12.8. Transmission Substations

Operation of the system at 230 kV requires numerous transmission substations throughout the State to either step up the voltage for transmission or to step down the voltage for the distribution substations. Central City substations step the transmission voltages down to the sub-transmission and distribution substation voltages.

Two years ago, the EEPC installed fire and flood alarms in all the substations. If fire or flooding occurs, the operators can identify the substation and a trouble-man will then be dispatched to field-check the situation. In the event of a fire, the fire department is also notified and will respond.

J.12.9. Distribution

Electrical energy is delivered to the customers using a wide variety of voltages. Distribution voltages include 34 kV, 12 kV, and 4 kV. Delivery to the meter (customers) is usually at 240 volts, but some larger customers with more demand receive 480 volt/three phase service. EEPC also delivers electricity to several customers at the higher levels, but these customers own their transformers and equipment.

Delivery is generally via overhead wires in the established, older parts of the system. In the newer residential, commercial, industrial, and environmentally sensitive areas, undergrounding has become the practice. (This costs more but increases reliability.)

Of special note is the fact that the delivery of power to Masland Island and the Gish Island National Wildlife Refuge is via towers paralleling the I-107 bridge to a small switchyard on Masland Island then to the preserve via a submarine cable from Bayport East.

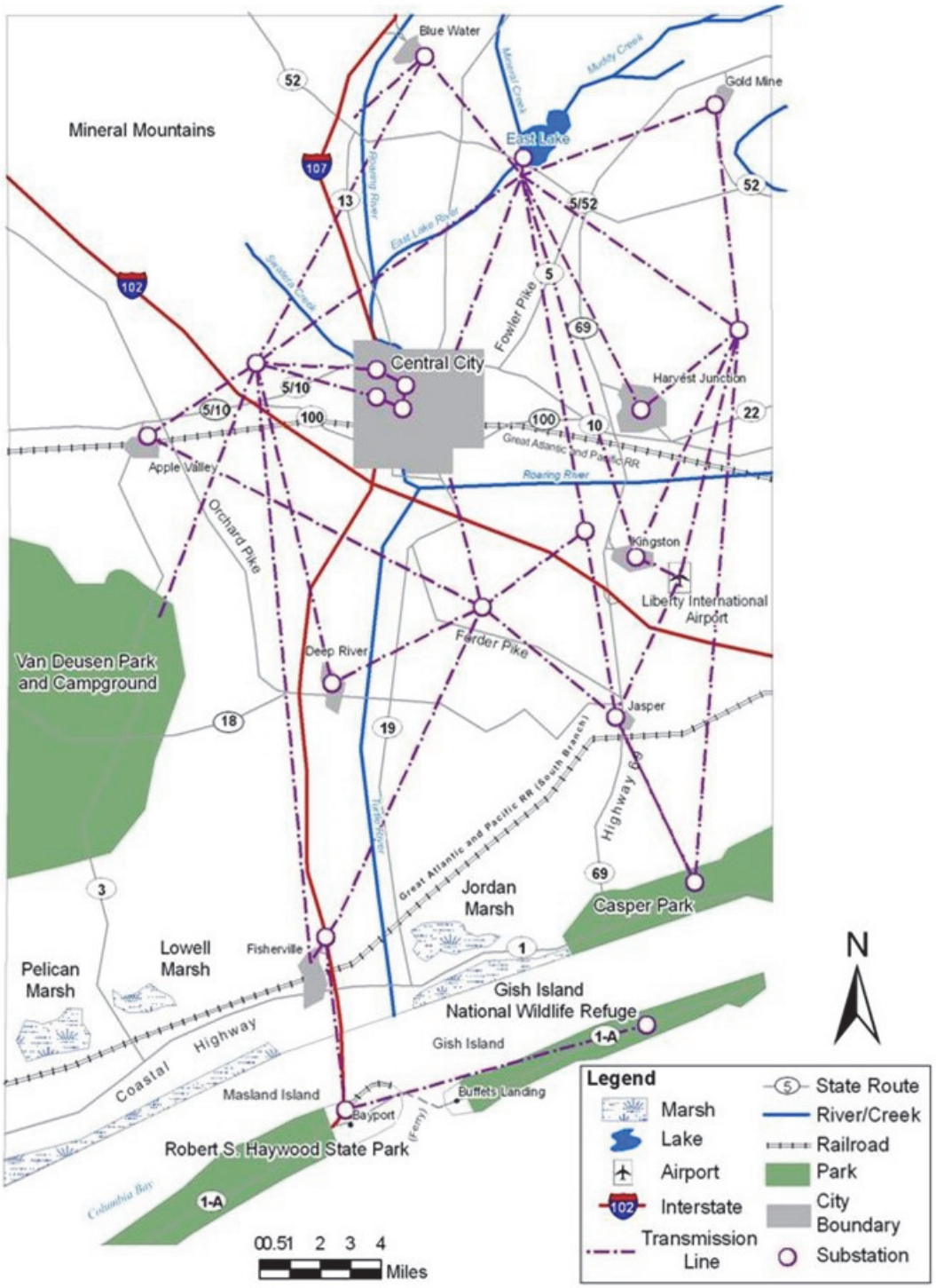


Figure 89. Liberty County Power Grid Map

J.12.10. Distribution Substations

The EEPC has chosen to build identical substations to serve load more efficiently. Within each substation are several transformers in a bank. These are generally 7.5 Megavolt Ampere (MVA) transformers, when fully loaded. Also available for use is a mobile (transportable) substation, containing several transformers and the corresponding equipment to allow the rerouting of power in the event of the loss of the substation. In the newer areas, or where the situation demands, the substations are built in a looped configuration for reliability purposes. The Liberty County feeder power grid includes both looped and radial configurations. Radial feeder power is present from Fisherville through Bayport to Gish Island. In addition, Casper Park and Van Deusen Park are both on radial distribution systems. In the more rural areas and older suburbs, the system generally is also a radial configuration, which has had reliability problems. The EEPC is currently looking at placing all feeder substations on a distribution network. A network would involve multiple paths between all points in the network. Networks provide continuity of service (reliability) far beyond radial and loop designs; if a failure occurs in one line, power instantly and automatically re-routes itself through other pathways.

Depending on the loads and the distance to the customers, the voltages leaving the substation will differ. All along the line are a number of pole-mounted fuses and transformers or pad-mounted transformers to reduce the voltages for proper delivery to the customer.

J.12.10.1. Distribution Substation Locations

Table 393. Edison Electric Power Company Distribution Substation Locations

Substation	Location
Substation 1	I-107 & 15th Street
Substation 2	Q & 19th Streets
Substation 3	R & 12th Streets
Substation 4	I-107 & 6th Street

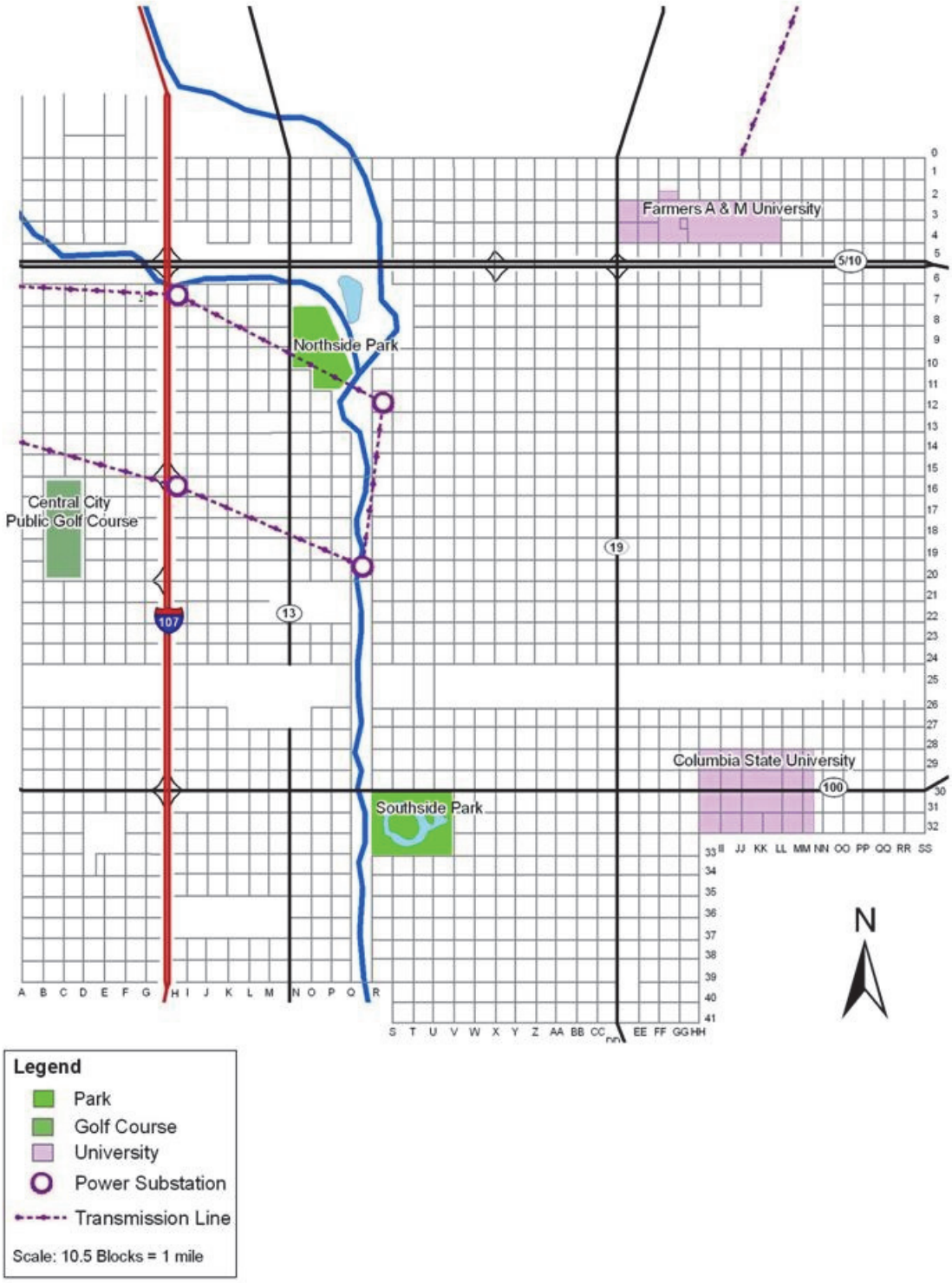


Figure 90. Central City Substations Map

J.12.11. Emergency Service Response and Restoration – Generation and Transmission

The fixed, base loaded generation, together with the peaking units and out-of-state imports of electricity, is designed to meet the expected peak demand of 7,500 MW. During normal, non-peak periods, the generation from the co-generation, hydro, nuclear, geothermal, and coal fired plants can meet the demand of the EEPC customers. Importing of electricity may take place to provide a savings in costs or to support the maintenance functions of the facilities.

The ITSO will control all transmission activities, including the operations of the system during response and restoration phases of emergencies or disasters. Using the established switchyards, electrical supplies to Central City can be transmitted from any (or all) of three directions. Also, with the new co-generation facility located in the city, internal generation exists. Load following equipment allows the generation to match the demand on the system. Should the generation fail at any specific site, the ITSO equipment will automatically shift the system to support the demand. All of the transmission substations and the switchyards have SCADA, which is monitored by the ITSO as well as the personnel in EEPC's system dispatch offices.

In serious incidents where demand outpaces supply, protection equipment is designed to shed load at a predetermined frequency. Normal operations is at 60.000 Hertz (Hz), while the under frequency load shedding scheme kicks in at 59.900 Hz. If the need to shed load is instantaneous, equipment will protect the facilities by shedding the entire load until a balance is achieved. In a worse case scenario, this could be 100% of the customers, resulting in the need for implementation of the "black start" routine to get generation back on-line. In less serious cases, lesser numbers of customers will be shed in a rolling blackout fashion, to spread the burden across all the customers. If the loss of capacity or energy is predictable, the EEPC has a voluntary program requesting non-essential equipment be turned off to try to control the demand on the system.

As the city continues to grow, so does the demand. Currently the peak demand is estimated to be 750 MW, about 10% of the total peak demand of the State of Columbia.

J.12.12. Emergency Service Response and Restoration – Distribution

In part of a continuous effort to improve customer service and reliability, the EEPC installed SCADA equipment in much of the distribution and transmission system. Forty-five out of the 60 substations in Liberty County have SCADA. In Central City, 25 out of the 30 distribution substations have SCADA. The few that do not have SCADA are located in areas that have a low load factor, are undergoing redevelopment, or for other reasons do not warrant the expenditure of funds at this time. (SCADA installation can cost up to $100,000 per substation, depending on the complexity of the system.)

Distribution level design includes both an overhead and an underground system. The distribution substations are configured two ways, in a radial system and in a looped system. Backing up the radial system is difficult and not always possible. In the newer residential subdivisions and the larger commercial and industrial areas, the distribution substation system is in a looped system. This allows a specific substation to be back-fed from a different side if the current supply side is interrupted. This increased reliability is welcomed by the commercial and industrial customers for fewer business interruptions and by the residential customers who forget how to reset all their sensitive electronic equipment equipped with clocks. Those residential customers with home businesses appreciate the fewer disruptions to their operations.

All switches controlled by the SCADA system are operated and monitored over telephone lines. Some data is received and some remote units can be monitored via radio data-links.

J.12.13. Catastrophic Event Procedure

If only limited power is available within the city, a list of customers by circuit is used to prioritize restoration efforts. This list is based on preferential customers as noted below:

Table 394. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Power Restoration Customer Priority List

Priority Rating	Customer (highest priority first)	Cumulative MVA Used	Cumulative MVA	% of Total
1	Customer On Life Support	0.5	0.5	0.2
1	Emergency Operations Center	0.3	0.8	0.4
1	Hospitals	5.0	5.8	3.2
1	Radio and Television Stations (EAS)	2.0	20.0	11.1
1	Shelters	1.0	6.8	3.8
1	Telephone Exchange	2.7	9.5	5.3
1	Utility Stations	6.0	15.5	8.6
2	Business District	23.0	45.0	25.0
2	City and County Administration Buildings	2.0	22.0	12.2
2	Fire Stations	1.0	16.5	9.2
2	Large Industries	50.0	180.0	100.0
2	Police and Sheriff Offices	1.5	18.0	10.0
2	Residential Districts	55.0	100.0	55.6
2	Small Industries	30.0	130.0	72.2

NOTE: EAS = Emergency Alert System

J.12.14. Construction and Maintenance Resources

Location: I-107 & 7th Street, Central City, SW quadrant

Table 395. Edison Electric Power Company Equipment List

Radio	Description	Mission	Crew
1	Sedan	Supervisor	1
2	1/2 ton pickup	Supervisor	1
3	1/2 ton pickup	Supervisor	1
4	3/4 ton pickup	Serviceman	1
5	3/4 ton pickup	Serviceman	1
6	3/4 ton pickup	Serviceman	1
7	3/4 ton pickup	Underground	1
8	3/4 ton pickup	Underground	1
9	Aerial Lift, Self Propelled, Scissor, Rough Terrain/ Type IV	Serviceman	1
10	Aerial Lift, Self Propelled, Scissor, Rough Terrain/ Type IV	Serviceman	1
11	Truck, Tractor Trailer/ Type III	Transportation	1
12	Aerial Lift, Truck Mounted/ Type II	Construction and repair	3
13	Aerial Lift, Truck Mounted/ Type II	Construction and repair	3

Radio	Description	Mission	Crew
14	Aerial Lift, Truck Mounted/ Type II	Construction and repair	3
15	Aerial Lift, Truck Mounted/ Type II	Construction and repair	3
16	Trailer, Flt Bed/ Type I	Utility	1
17	Truck, On Road Dump/ Type IV w/ comp	Utility	1
18	Truck, On Road Dump/ Type IV w/ comp	Utility	1
19	Wheel Loader Backhoe/ Type II	Excavation	1
20	Trailer, Gooseneck Tractor/ Type II	Pole transport	1
21	Trailer, Gooseneck Tractor/ Type II	Pole transport	1
22	Truck mounted crane	Pole installation	1

J.13. Natural Gas Resources

J.13.1. The Columbia Eastern Pipeline Company (EPC)

The Columbia EPC, with headquarters in Houston, Texas, operates two connected interstate pipelines in the State of Columbia. Pipeline 101 runs north-south, parallel to I-107, from the northern State boundary to Fisherville. Pipeline 102 runs east-west, parallel to Columbia SR 1. Pipelines 101 and 102 are connected near Fisherville. Both pipelines normally operate at up to 1,200 psi pressure.

A five person Columbia EPC crew operates from Fisherville to provide routine inspection and maintenance for the pipeline. In the event of an emergency, this crew would provide the first response to any leakage or damage to a Columbia EPC pipeline. They may be contacted by calling the company dispatcher in Houston.

J.13.2. The Central City Gas Company (CCGC)

The CCGC, with headquarters on the south side of 24th Street between JJ & KK in Central City, operates the retail natural gas distribution within Liberty County. All communities in Liberty County have natural gas service.

The CCGC obtains its natural gas from the open market. The Columbia EPC provides the final transmission leg; CCGC operates a high-pressure system for intercity transmission of gas up to 700 psi. Distribution mains and services operate up to 4 psi.

The CCGC taps the Columbia EPC pipelines at the following five locations in Liberty County:

- Near Fisherville
- In Casper Park in southeastern Liberty County
- East of Apple Valley
- Near Deep River
- Near Blue Water

The Fisherville tap is co-located with the Columbia EPC interconnect for Pipelines 101 and 102. The natural gas for Bayport and Fisherville are controlled from this site. The Bayport feeder line is operated at or below 1,100 psi. The Fisherville feeder line is operated below 60 psi. The Casper Park tap provides one of two 1,100 psi feeds for the CCGC feeder line supplying Jasper, Kingston, Harvest Junction, Central City, and Apple Valley. The Apple Valley tap also provides gas for this

line. Pressure reduction to 60 psi (or lower) is provided at the gate stations for Jasper, Kingston, Harvest Junction, and Apple Valley. The Deep River tap provides up to 60 psi gas for Deep River. The Blue Water tap provides up to 60 psi gas for Blue Water. Manual valves control gas flow from all taps.

The CCGC operates with a minimum number of employees by contracting all possible work. Pipeline installation and non-emergency pipeline repairs are accomplished under contract with one or more contractors in Columbia.

J.13.3. Natural Gas Distribution in Central City

The Central City distribution system includes a high-pressure (up to 700 psi) component. A network of high-pressure pipelines (see map) distribute gas to mains throughout the city. Pressure is reduced to less than 60 psi at regulator stations then fed to mains for distribution. All mains in Central City are fed from two points, making it necessary to close two valves to shut off gas to any area in the city. Generally these valves would be located at the two nearest regulator stations.

J.13.4. River and Stream Crossings

Both the Columbia EPC and the CCGC piggyback on existing bridges to cross rivers and streams where bridges are available. Otherwise, the pipelines are buried at a depth of up to 10 feet under the stream bed.

J.13.5. Equipment List – Columbia Eastern Pipeline Company

Table 396. Columbia Eastern Pipeline Company Equipment List

Equipment Type	Description	Quantity
Wheel Loader Backhoe/Type III	1 employee per vehicle, kept in Fisherville yard	2
Line Truck	1 employee per vehicle, with welder, cutting torch, commonly needed supplies, radio equipped	5

J.13.6. Equipment List -Central City Gas Company

Table 397. Central City Gas Company Equipment List

Equipment Type	Description	Quantity
Backhoe Loader	1 employee per vehicle, usually accompanies a crew truck	10
Crew Truck	2 employees per vehicle, with welder, cutting torch, fusion tools and clamps for plastic pipe, commonly needed supplies, radio equipped	10
Pickup (1 ton)	1 employee (inspector) per vehicle, radio with telephone interconnect equipped	8
Pickup (3/4 ton)	1-2 employees (engineer or survey) per vehicle, radio equipped	5
Service Truck	1 employee per vehicle, with meters, pipe fittings, fusion tools and clamps for small diameter plastic pipe, commonly needed supplies, radio equipped	20

J.14. Liberty County Natural Gas System

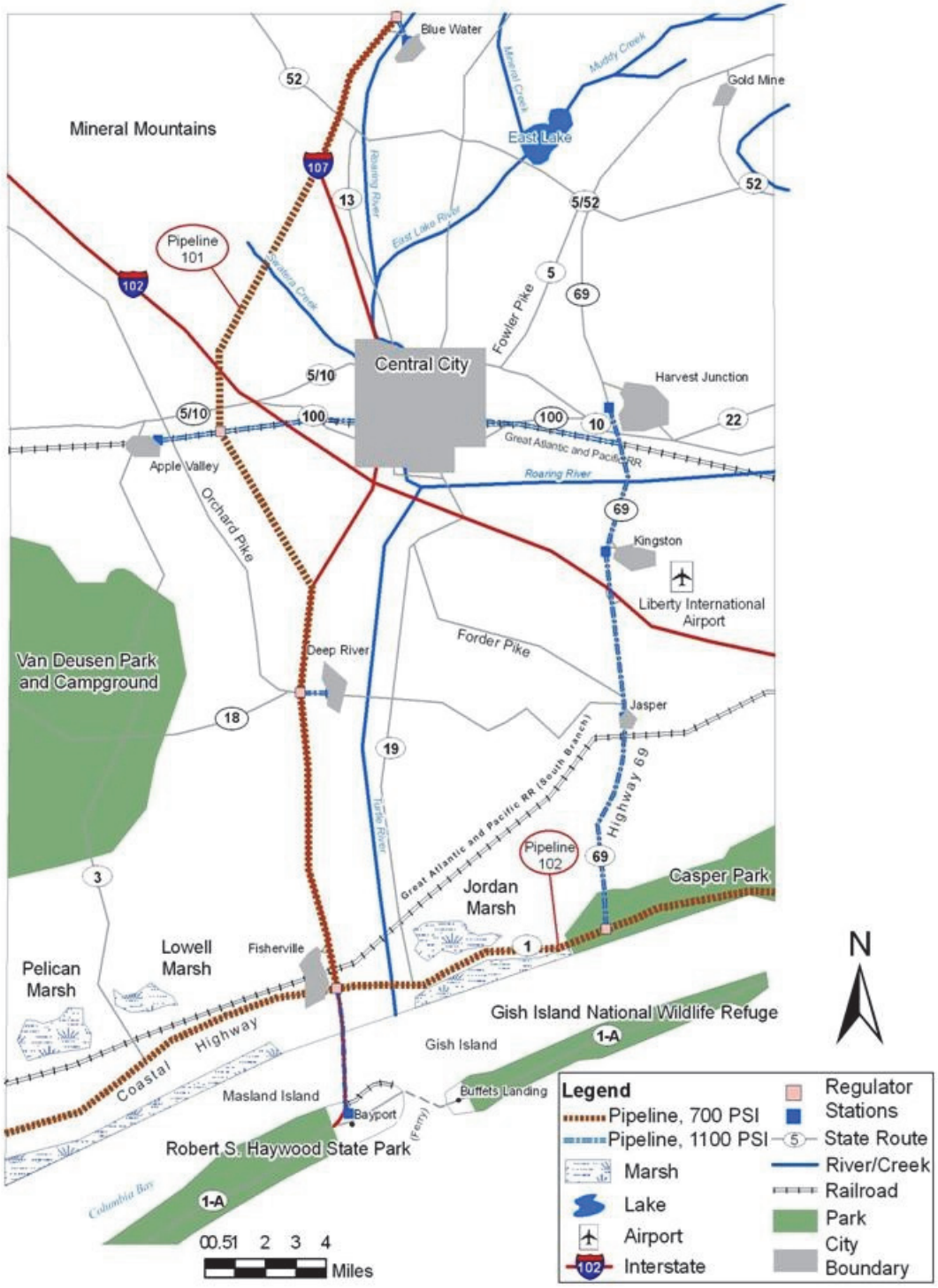


Figure 91. Liberty County Natural Gas System Map

J.15. Central City Natural Gas System

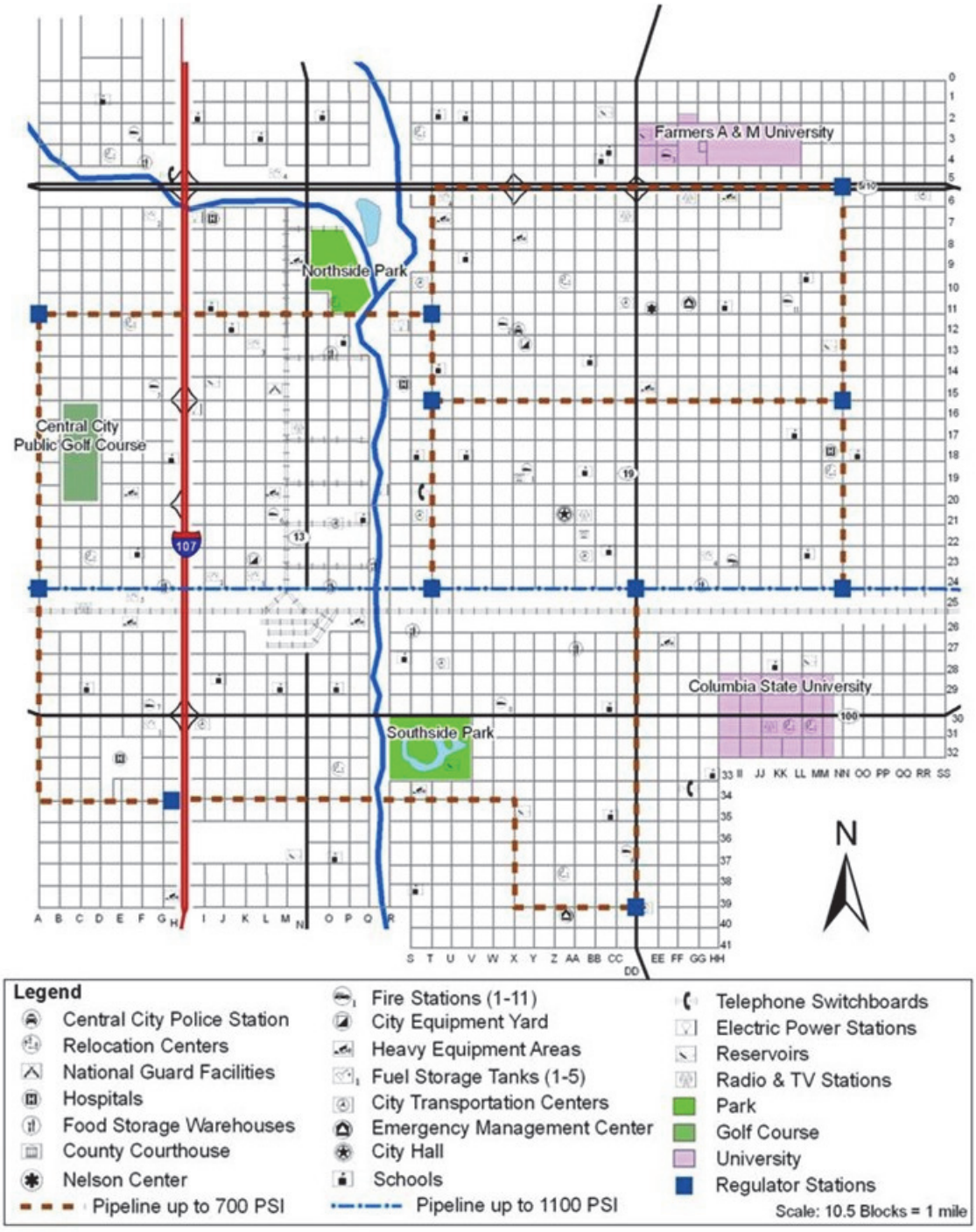


Figure 92. Central City Natural Gas System Map

J.16. Telephone Resources

J.16.1. Organization

All regular and national cellular service coverage is provided throughout the State of Columbia by the Columbia Telecommunications Company, Inc.

The Liberty County division has four locations where work crews are stationed. Three of these are central offices located in Central City proper. Central Office 1 is at H and 5th Streets, Central Office 2 is at T and 20th Streets, and Central Office 3 is at GG and 34th Streets. The Central Office 4 is about two miles east of town on SR 5. This is the main dispatch center for work crews, called Plant Services. Central Office 1 is the location for the equal access tandem switch that controls all long distance lines out of Central City.

Plant Services houses trouble dispatch, the supply and cable yard, as well as the vehicle repair and staging area.

All central offices are backed up by diesel generators in case of power failure. The generators will operate for approximately 72 hours from their fuel tanks. The offices will stay operating for at least eight hours on the main 48 volt battery banks. Plant services have an Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) to take the load until the auxiliary generator comes on line. The UPS is to protect the computers that contain the location and line information for each subscriber. All trouble calls are taken on a five digit number and entered into the computer which gives the location and line assignment.

J.16.2. Service Distribution

The four central offices are linked together by 12 fiber, single mode, and multiwavelength fiber optic cables. No subscriber distribution is done by fiber optic yet. All main cables are in conduit and manhole systems. This includes feeds to the Emergency Management Center, police and sheriff offices, and hospitals. Most other business and industrial subscribers are fed underground either through conduit or direct burial. Most of the residential users are on an aerial distribution system utilizing the electric company poles. The cables that cross the Roaring River are suspended under the bridges.

J.16.3. Emergency Service

Upon notification of an emergency, all service personnel and dispatchers are required to report to their work locations. This is an automatic recall; if additional personnel are required, they must be dispatched from Metropolis, which can take up to three hours during normal work hours.

Restoration of service during an emergency is set by a written priority policy from the Board of Directors and may be changed only by them. The list is as follows:

- Hospitals
- Emergency Management Center
- Fire Stations
- Police and Sheriff's offices
- Utilities

- Internal Communications between Central Offices
- Shelters
- Radio and TV stations
- Business District
- All others as economics dictate

J.16.4. Personnel

All craft personnel are union members with an overtime policy. Any hours worked over eight or any unplanned call out will be paid at time and a half. Any hours worked over twelve or call outs on Sunday and holidays will be double time. No craft person may be worked over eighteen hours for any reason and must have eight hours off before returning to work. All other personnel are considered management on salary and do not have the work restrictions of craft.

J.16.5. Equipment

Location: SR 5, two miles east of Central City

Table 398. Liberty County Telephone Resources Equipment List

Radio	No Radio	Description	Mission	Crew
1		3/4 ton utility	Field Installation/Repair	2
2		3/4 ton utility	Field Installation/Repair	2
3		3/4 ton utility	Field Installation/Repair	2
4		3/4 ton utility	Field Installation/Repair	2
5		3/4 ton utility	Field Installation/Repair	2
6		3/4 ton van	Field private branch exchange (PBX)/Data Repair	1
7		3/4 ton van	Field PBX/Data Repair	1
8		3/4 ton van	Field PBX/Data Repair	1
9		3/4 ton van	Field PBX/Data Installation	1
10		3/4 ton van	Field PBX/Data Installation	1
11		3/4 ton van	Field PBX/Data Installation	1
12		Mini van	Central Office Tech CO #1	3
13		Mini van	Central Office Tech CO #2	3
14		Mini van	Central Office Tech CO #3	3
15		1 ton utility	Cable Splicer/Locator	1
16		1 ton utility	Cable Splicer/Locator	1
17		1 ton utility w/ bucket	Cable Splicer	1
18		1 ton utility w/ bucket	Cable Splicer	1
19		4 WD light pickup	Cable Locator	1
20		4 WD light pickup	Cable Locator	1
21		2 1/2 ton Cherry picker/boom truck	Construction	2
22		2 1/2 ton Cherry picker/boom truck	Construction	2
23		Trailer, Gooseneck Tractor/ Type II	Construction	2
24		Trailer, Gooseneck Tractor/ Type II	Construction	2
25		3/4 ton crew cab flatbed	Construction	2

Radio	No Radio	Description	Mission	Crew
	26	Ditchwitch R100 Trencher with earthsaw [8 ft dia.]	Construction	0
	27	Wheel Loader Backhoe/ Type III	Construction	0
	28	Wheel Loader Backhoe/ Type II	Construction	0
	29	Track Dozer / Type III w/ cable plow	Construction	0
	30	Wheel Loaders Small/ Type III	Warehouse	0
31		Trailer, Equipment Tag-Trailer/ Type III	Warehouse	2
32		Trailer, Equipment Tag-Trailer/ Type III w/ cherry picker	Warehouse	2
33		Sedan	Supervisor	1
34		Sedan	Supervisor	1
35		Sedan	Supervisor	1
36		Sedan	Supervisor	1

NOTE: WD = Wheel Drive

J.17. East Lake Dam

East Lake Dam is located 10 miles northeast of Central City in Liberty County. East Lake Dam provides water to Gold Mine, Blue Water, and the Mineral County Communities of Sumpter, Danton, and Bradley. Along with water supply, East Lake Dam provides hydropower, flood control, and water quality benefits to the surrounding communities.



Figure 93. East Lake Dam

East Lake Dam was designed and constructed by the Columbia Valley Authority between 1938 and 1952 and extends 3,979 feet and has a maximum height of 94 feet. The East Lake Dam consists of an earthen embankment and a concrete section that controls outflow to the power plant and water level control. This dam was built to control flooding, provide hydroelectric power, enhance recreational opportunities, and provide quality potable water to area communities. It impounds the Roaring River and is approximately one mile across. It is capable of producing 140,400 kW. At maximum elevation, the dam impounds 162,000 acre-feet of water.

Fifteen years after completion, a study of muddy flows and two sinkholes at the toe of the dam revealed the Karst topography of the supporting bedrock was causing significant seepage problems in the dam's foundation, threatening its structural integrity. Ten years after the discovery of the seepage, a concrete diaphragm wall was constructed, which runs through the earthen embankment down to the bedrock. While this solution provided temporary relief from the dam's erosion, instrumentation embedded throughout the dam has highlighted areas where seepage was not entirely blocked and has found new paths around the diaphragm. This continued degrading of the dam's condition convinced the United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) to designate the East Lake Dam as "high risk" for failure. A sudden catastrophic failure of the East Lake Dam would cause a significant loss of life and cause serious economic losses. The loss estimates for Central City, the community most at risk below East Lake Dam, are loss of life of up to 5,000 individuals and a financial impact of five billion dollars.

The inundation map shows the extent of flooding that would occur if the East Lake Dam should experience a catastrophic failure. The Turtle River, south of Central City, would also be impacted all the way to the coast. Currently, remediation approaches are plans for a larger diaphragm using newer technologies along with a grout curtain and a lowering of the lake level by a fifth of its normal height. Warning sirens have been installed to provide early warning to the populace in the event of the dam's failure.



Figure 94. Inundation Diagram of Flooding Caused by a Catastrophic Failure of East Lake Dam

The illustration below shows the layout of the East Lake Dam.

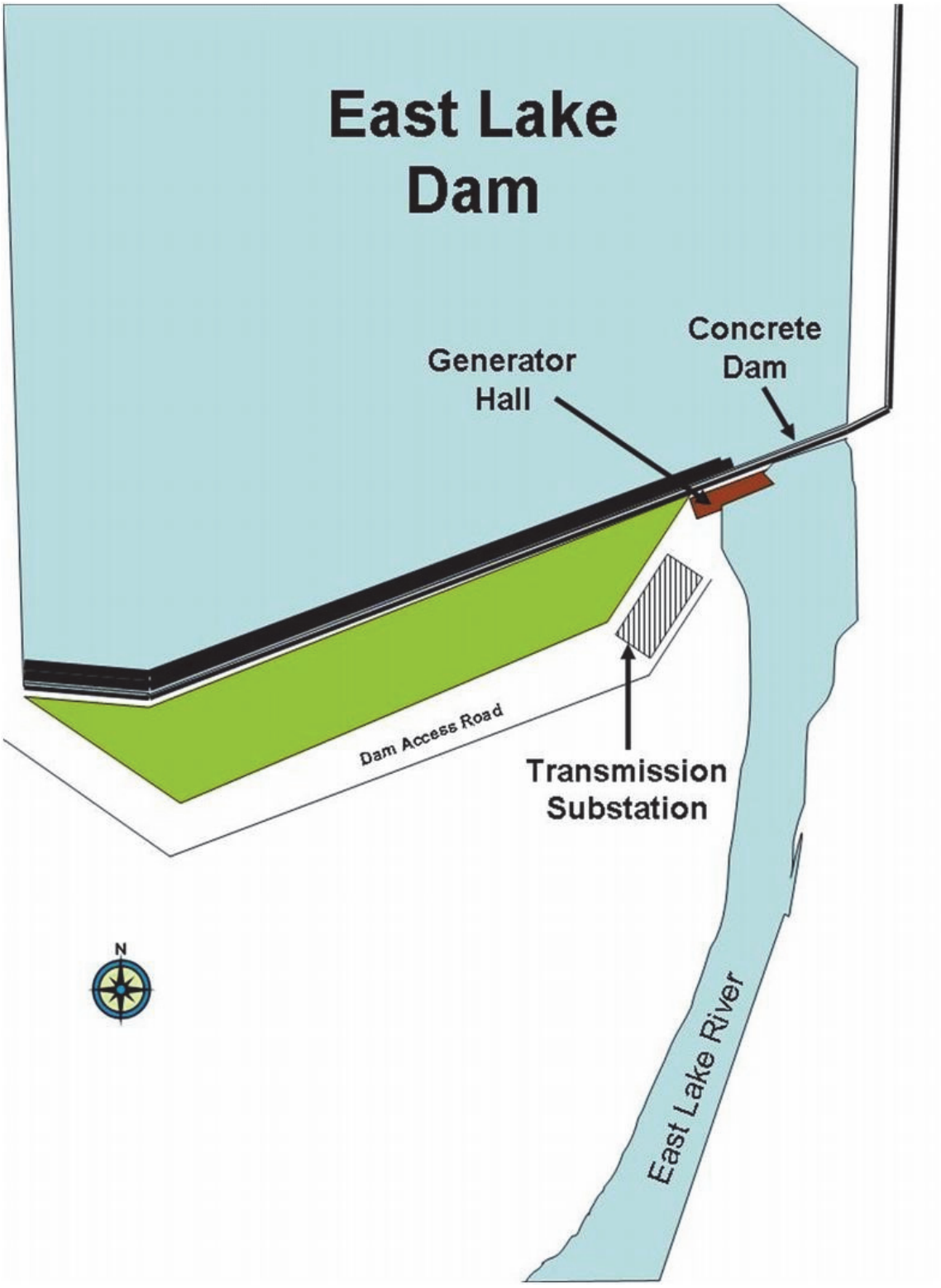


Figure 95. East Lake Dam Layout Diagram

Appendix K

Appendix K. Available Resources

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The day-to-day operations of local emergency management agencies include planning and personnel training to ensure maximum use of available resources and materials in the event of an emergency. During the emergency, the local government will coordinate and identify essential resources to be rendered to disaster victims. The purpose of this appendix is to identify resources and trained personnel to be used to carry out assignments effectively. The prompt and orderly deployment of the resources found in this appendix is necessary for effective response and recovery from an emergency/disaster.

K.1. Boats

K.1.1. Contacts

Table 399. Boat Contacts

Name	Address	Location
Gunderson Shell	O & 4th Streets	Central City
Ron's Marina	SR 5 & S Street	Central City
Bayport Boat Rental	600 Bay Blvd	Bayport
Bayport Charters	550 Beach Blvd	Bayport
Bayport Yacht Club	800 Bay Blvd	Bayport
Charters on the Bay	540 Beach Blvd	Bayport
Sport Shop	R & 10th Streets	Fisherville
Pine's Canoe Rental	SR 52 West, East Lake	Other

K.1.2. Resources

Table 400. Boat Resources

Name	Location	Boats (with motor)	Canoes	Hovercraft	Jet Skis	Rowboats	Rafts
Gunderson Shell	Central City	5	5	0	0	5	0
Ron's Marina	Central City	10	5	1	0	5	5
Bayport Boat Rental	Bayport	30	0	0	25	5	0
Bayport Charters	Bayport	32	0	0	10	0	0
Bayport Yacht Club	Bayport	25	0	1	10	5	0
Charters on the Bay	Bayport	15	15	0	15	20	15
Sport Shop	Fisherville	0	5	0	2	5	10
Pine's Canoe Rental	Other	5	20	0	0	3	20

K.2. Bottled Water

Table 401. Bottled Water Suppliers

Name	Address	Location
Big Spring Water Co.	S & 33rd Streets	Central City
Emerson's Pure Water, Inc.	O & 2nd Streets	Central City
Mountain Valley Water	C & 14th Streets	Central City
Big Spring Water Co.	SR 10 & Orchard Pike	Apple Valley
Big Ed's Spring Water	Marine Blvd & 10th Ave	Bayport
Pure Waters	SR 22 & SR 10	Harvest Junction
Kingston Bottled Water Co.	Hwy 69, South	Kingston
Mountain Valley Water	Airport Highway	Kingston

K.3. Bulk Aggregate Suppliers

Table 402. Bulk Aggregate Suppliers

Name	Address	Location
Central City Sand and Gravel	P & 13th Streets	Central City
Liberty County Aggregate, Inc.	A & 3rd Streets	Central City
Sea Shell, Inc.	L & 27th Streets	Central City
Mountainside Gravel, Inc.	River Road	Blue Water

K.4. Bulk Fuel Storage

Table 403. Liberty County Bulk Fuel Storage Companies

Name	Address	Location	Product	Gallons
ABC Gas Co.	F & 30th Streets	Central City	Propane	20,000 Aboveground
Beeline Oil	U & 6th Streets	Central City	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene Solvents	107,000 Aboveground 30,000 Aboveground 30,000 Aboveground 1,100 Aboveground
Blue River Petroleum Company	L & 13th Streets	Central City	Asphalt Gasoline Lub. Oil	20,000 Aboveground 20,000 Aboveground 20,000 Aboveground
Exxon	L & 4th Streets	Central City	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene Solvents	87,000 Aboveground 30,000 Aboveground 30,000 Aboveground 30,000 Aboveground
Great Atlantic & Pacific Railroad	I & 24th Streets	Central City	Diesel	35,000 Aboveground
Minnich Oil Co.	I & 24th Streets	Central City	#2 Fuel Naphtha Toluene	20,000 Aboveground 15,000 Aboveground 25,000 Aboveground
Rural Gas Service	F & 7th Streets	Central City	Propane Butane	22,000 Aboveground 7,600 Aboveground
Shell Oil	F & 24th Streets	Central City	Gasoline Diesel Stove Solvents Thinner	95,000 Aboveground 50,000 Aboveground 30,000 Aboveground 40,000 Aboveground 30,000 Aboveground
States Oil Co.	GG & 23rd Streets	Central City	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene Solvents	40,000 Aboveground 20,000 Aboveground 1,100 Underground 1,100 Aboveground
Shell Oil	1050 Bay Blvd	Bayport	Gasoline Gasoline Diesel Kerosene Solvents Thinner	90,000 85,000 50,000 30,000 30,000 30,000
H.D. Alexander Gas Company	Y & 3rd Streets	Deep River	Propane Butane	23,000 8,600

Name	Address	Location	Product	Gallons
Key Gas	Z & 1st Streets	Deep River	Propane Butane	20,000 7,100
Amoco Coastal Energy	A & 29th Streets	Fisherville	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene JP5 Jet Fuel (AVGAS): JP5 refueler trucks 2 - 2,750 gal	190,000 120,000 125,000 90,000 Belowground
Gulf A & M Petroleum	I-107 North	Fisherville	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene JP5 Jet Fuel AVGAS: JP5 refueler trucks 2 - 2,750 gal	186,000 125,000 125,000 15,000 Aboveground
Phillips 66	Hwy 69 South	Harvest Junction	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene Solvents	96,000 40,000 25,000 30,000
Watts Gas Co.	L & 8th Streets	Harvest Junction	Propane Butane	26,000 6,100
Liberty International Airport	1200 Aviation Drive	Kingston	Jet A Fuel 10 Tanks AVGAS: 1 tank 12 trucks 8 - 3,000 gal 4 - 400 gal	500,000 Aboveground (50,000 each) 50,000 Aboveground

K.4.1. Bulk Fuel Storage in Neighboring Counties

Access to these resources should be coordinated through their corporate Liberty County suppliers.

Table 404. Liberty County Bulk Fuel Storage Companies for Neighboring Counties

Company	Address	Location	Product	Gallons
Exxon Oil	I-102 & SR 12	Granite County – Jamestown	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene	86,000 25,000 25,000
Phillips 66 Energy	SR 12, East	Granite County – Jamestown	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene Solvents	96,000 40,000 25,000 30,000
Shell Oil	SR 12, West	Granite County – Jamestown	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene	90,000 20,000 25,000

Company	Address	Location	Product	Gallons
Amoco Coastal Energy	Kings Hwy, North	Green County – Zurich	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene	90,000 20,000 25,000
Phillips 66	SR 10, SE	Green County – Zurich	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene	90,000 40,000 20,000
Amoco Coastal Energy	SR 5, East	Kane County – Clifton	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene	90,000 20,000 25,000
Phillips 66 Energy	SR 5, Southeast	Kane County – Clifton	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene Solvents	96,000 40,000 25,000 30,000
Shell Oil	SR 12, North	Kane County – Clifton	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene	90,000 20,000 25,000
Chevron Oil	SR 1, East	Stramford County – Tower Beach	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene	96,000 40,000 25,000
Tenneco Oil	I-102 & SR 12	Stramford County – Tower Beach	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene	86,000 25,000 25,000

K.5. Churches

Table 405. Churches

Name	Address	Location	Halls for Sheltering
Beth Israel Temple*	V & 19th Streets	Central City	Yes
Blue Mountain Gurdwara	B & 1st Streets	Central City	
Buddhist Temple	O & 27th Streets	Central City	
Calvary Christian	CC & 35th Streets	Central City	
Central Assembly of God	V & 18th Streets	Central City	Yes
Central City First Baptist Church	R & 22nd Streets	Central City	Yes
Central City First Methodist Church*	I & 12th Streets	Central City	Yes
Central City United Methodist Church	FF & 38th Streets	Central City	Yes
Columbia State University Chapel	3000 JJ Street	Central City	
Convent of Mercy	Y & 11th Streets	Central City	
Faith Methodist	X & 16th Streets	Central City	
First Christian	T & 18th Streets	Central City	
Fullness Church of God	GG & 20th Streets	Central City	
Grace Brethren	D & 10th Streets	Central City	
Grace Methodist	Z & 25th Streets	Central City	
Handsboro Baptist	T & 20th Streets	Central City	
Hillel House	3080 MM Street	Central City	
Holy Cross RC	OO & 18th Streets	Central City	
Holy Name Lutheran*	X & 22nd Streets	Central City	Yes
Hope Eternal Faith	I-107 & 30th Street	Central City	
Lutheran Memorial	F & 9th Streets	Central City	
Marymount Church	KK & 28th Streets	Central City	
Our Savior Lutheran Church	BB & 13th Streets	Central City	

Name	Address	Location	Halls for Sheltering
P Street Congregational Church	P & 35th Streets	Central City	
Pike Episcopal Church	T & 24th Streets	Central City	Yes
Saint Agnes	M & 6th Streets	Central City	
Saint Coletta	BB & 4th Streets	Central City	
St. Anthony RC	DD & 29th Streets	Central City	
St. Henry's Church	D & 1st Streets	Central City	
St. Peter's Church*	CC & 22nd Streets	Central City	Yes
St. Xavier Catholic Church	CC & 3rd Streets	Central City	
Sunshine Baptist	SR 5 & DD Street	Central City	
United Church of God	S & 20th Streets	Central City	
Upper Side Presbyterian	G & 18th Streets	Central City	
First Church of God	H & 5th Streets	Apple Valley	Yes
Grace United Church	J & 2nd Streets	Apple Valley	
Bayport Bible	643 Marine Blvd	Bayport	
Bayport Church of Christ	Beach Blvd & 15th Ave	Bayport	Yes
Bayport First Baptist Church	432 Ferry Blvd	Bayport	Yes
Bayport First Methodist	1430 Ocean Blvd	Bayport	
Bayport Grace Church	322 Ocean Blvd	Bayport	
Bayport Holy Church of God	932 Ocean Blvd	Bayport	
Bayport Presbyterian	800 Bay Blvd	Bayport	
Bayport United Methodist Church	Ocean Blvd & 8th Ave	Bayport	Yes
Bayside Presbyterian Church	Bay Blvd & 1st Ave	Bayport	Yes
Bethel Mennonite	320 Marine Blvd	Bayport	
Calvary Christian Church	Ocean Blvd & 9th Ave	Bayport	
Christ Lutheran	701 Ferry Blvd	Bayport	
Foursquare Gospel	1067 Marine Blvd	Bayport	
Holy Family Church	Ocean Blvd & 10th Ave	Bayport	
Lutheran Family Church*	Ferry Blvd & 5th Ave	Bayport	Yes
Masjid Seifullah	Marine Blvd & 13th Street	Bayport	
New Life Family	1589 Ferry Blvd	Bayport	
Seventh Day Adventist	233 16th Avenue	Bayport	
Deep River Grace Church	H & 8th Streets	Deep River	
Deep River Holy Church of God	C & 4th Streets	Deep River	
St. Ann Catholic Church*	E & 17th Streets	Deep River	Yes
Fisherville Bible	SR 3 & Coastal Hwy	Fisherville	
Fisherville Church of Christ	Coastal Hwy East	Fisherville	
Fisherville First Baptist Church	T & 11th Streets	Fisherville	Yes
Fisherville First Methodist	P & 10th Streets	Fisherville	
Jesus is Lord	R & 4th Streets	Fisherville	
Masjid Muhammed	B & 5th Streets	Fisherville	
Ocean Presbyterian	Coastal Hwy West	Fisherville	
St. John's Catholic Church*	AA & 20th Streets	Fisherville	Yes
Unitarian Church	A & 6th Streets	Fisherville	
Forksville First Baptist Church	J & 23rd Streets	Forksville	
St. Joseph's Catholic Church	9th Street SE	Gable	
Harbor Place First Methodist Church	SR 7	Harbor Place	
Christ Methodist	O & 3rd Streets	Harvest Junction	
Christ the Savior	Hwy 69 North	Harvest Junction	
Church of God	B & 16th Streets	Harvest Junction	
Harvest Junction Grace Church	S & 11th Streets	Harvest Junction	
Holy Name Church	G & 4th Streets	Harvest Junction	Yes

Name	Address	Location	Halls for Sheltering
Jamestown First Baptist Church	Market Street	Jamestown	
Savior Ours Church	C & 7th Streets	Jasper	
Valley View Church*	B & 8th Streets	Jasper	Yes
First Church of Jesus	CC & 15th Streets	Kingston	
Kingston Bible	I-102 & Hwy 69	Kingston	
Saint Westmore	G & 6th Streets	Kingston	
United Church of Christ	E & 19th Streets	Kingston	Yes
Rusten 1st Methodist Church	SR 5	Rusten	

* Churches that have emergency generator power

K.6. Concrete Companies

Table 406. Concrete Companies

Name	Address	Location
Central City Sand and Gravel	P & 13th Streets	Central City
Liberty County Concrete, Inc.	B & 3rd Streets	Central City
Phil's Concrete	K & 27th Streets	Central City
Mountainside Gravel Inc.	River Road	Blue Water

K.7. Contractors (General) – Roadway, Earth Moving, Etc.

Table 407. General Contractors

Name	Address	Location
Central City Contracting	R & 37th Streets	Central City
Reliable Contractors	PP & 29th Streets	Central City
Simpson & Son Contracting	N & 4th Streets	Central City
Bayport Contracting	659 Bay Blvd	Bayport
Fisherville Contractors Inc.	Coastal Hwy & I-107	Fisherville
Liberty County Contractors	SR 5 & SR 9	Harvest Junction
Kingston Heavy Construction	Airport Hwy	Kingston

K.8. Contractors (Specialty) – Water, Sewage, Power, Restoration, Etc.

Table 408. Specialty Contractors

Name	Specialty	Address	Location
ACE Electric	Plumbing	F & 4th Streets	Central City
Liberty County Electric	Power	S & 36th Streets	Central City
Richard Plumbing Contactor	Plumbing	K & 30th Streets	Central City
Roaring River Plumbing Inc.	Power	DD & 16th Streets	Central City
Bayport Plumbing	Plumbing	430 Bay Blvd.	Bayport
Advanced Plumbing	Plumbing	500 Coastal Hwy	Fisherville
State Route 5 Electric	Power	SR 22 & SR 5, North	Harvest Junction

K.9. Drug Stores

Table 409. Drug Stores

Name	Address	Location
Calvert-Carraway	AA & 16th Streets	Central City
Covich's Pharmacy	F & 9th Streets	Central City
Eckerd's	GG & 19th Streets	Central City
Economy Drug	U & 17th Streets	Central City
Eddie's Drug Store	N & 6th Streets	Central City
Giant Pharmacy	G & 15th Streets	Central City
Giant Pharmacy	I & 31st Streets	Central City
Giant Pharmacy	SR 5 & DD Streets	Central City
Grands Drug	KK & 12th Streets	Central City
K & B Drugs	NN & 7th Streets	Central City
Kimbrough & Quint	Y & 16th Streets	Central City
Medical Arts Pharmacy	Z & 4th Streets	Central City
Prescription Center	W & 10 Streets	Central City
Revco	C & 28th Streets	Central City
Rhoads' Pharmacy	M & 11th Streets	Central City
Rhoads' Pharmacy #2	I-107 & 5th Street	Central City
Super D Discount Drugs	T & 14th Streets	Central City
T & D Discount Drugs	L & 8th Streets	Central City
Walgreen Drugs	C & 7th Streets	Central City
West End Pharmacy	A & 36th Streets	Central City
Jones Brothers	B & 4th Streets	Apple Valley
T.D. Discount Drugs	C & 5th Streets	Apple Valley
Giant Pharmacy	601 Marine Blvd	Bayport
Holman's Pharmacy	540 Ocean Blvd	Bayport
Revco Drugs	1201 Ferry Blvd	Bayport
Yin's Pharmacy	1550 Ocean Blvd	Bayport
Roaring River Pharmacy	Tribal Route 1 & SR 22	Big Rock
Blue Water Pharmacy	G & 14th Streets	Blue Water
Eckerd's	D & 7th Streets	Blue Water
Rhoads' Pharmacy	F & 2nd Streets	Blue Water
Eckerd's	D & 5th Streets	Deep River
Jones Brothers	D & 4th Streets	Deep River
Revco	Orchard Pike, West	Deep River
Beach Pharmacy	C & 21st Streets	Fisherville
Broad Avenue Pharmacy	Z & 14th Streets	Fisherville
Eckerd's Drug	U & 2nd Streets	Fisherville
Fay Drug Store	SR 19 & SR 1	Fisherville
French's Drugs	T & 11th Streets	Fisherville
Johnson's Pharmacy	D & 12th Streets	Fisherville
Pay Less Pharmacy	Coastal Hwy, West	Fisherville
Revco	I-107, North	Fisherville
Griffon's Pharmacy	E & 9th Streets	Gold Mine
Jones Brothers	C & 7th Streets	Gold Mine
Fay Drug Store	Hwy 69, South	Harvest Junction
K & B	SR 10 & SR 100	Harvest Junction
Oak Place Pharmacy	G & 11th Streets	Harvest Junction
Price Pharmacy	F & 14th Streets	Harvest Junction
Price Pharmacy #2	Hwy 69 North	Harvest Junction

Name	Address	Location
Revco	C & 11th Streets	Harvest Junction
Taylor-Harris Drug	B & 7th Streets	Harvest Junction
T-D Discount Drugs	G & 11th Streets	Harvest Junction
T-D Discount Drugs	G & 4th Streets	Harvest Junction
Zenia Drugs	B & 6th Streets	Harvest Junction
Smith's Pharmacy	E & 2nd Streets	Jasper
Fay Drug Store	C & 10th Streets	Kingston
Iillman's Drugs	D & 7th Streets	Kingston
Kingston Pharmacy	T & 2nd Streets	Kingston
Rhoads Pharmacy	112 Main Street	Kingston
Sterling Drug, Inc.	I-102 & Hwy 69	Kingston
Triplett-Day Drugs	F & 2nd Streets	Kingston
Yelverton Drugs	A & 21st Streets	Kingston

A typical pharmacy in the State of Columbia will carry a selection of trademark and generic drugs in the following general categories. Occasionally, drugs must be ordered to fill the physician order for items not used frequently.

Large quantities of Atropine and Epinephrine are not available in pharmacies but may be available in veterinary clinics.

- Antibiotics:
  - Broad spectrum (Keflex, Penicillin, Mycins, etc.)
  - Selective action (Tetracycline, Sulfa preparations, etc.)
- Antivirals:
  - Seasonal influenza preparations (Tamiflu, etc.)
  - Zovirax
- Anti-inflammatory drugs:
  - Steroids
  - Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory (Motrin, Advil, etc.)
- Analgesics:
  - Non-narcotic
  - Narcotic
- Gastrointestinal drugs:
  - H2 blockers
  - Anti-acid preparations
- Anti-depressants, sleep preparations, other anti-psychotic drugs
- Anti-allergic:
  - EpiPens
  - Benadryl
- Topical ointments:
  - Antibiotic
  - Dermatology
  - First Aid
  - Anti-fungals
- Insulin

K.10. Engineering Firms

Table 410. Engineering Firms

Name	Address	Location	Type	# of Engineers
CSE Engineering	GG & 40th Streets	Central City	Structural	5
Dames & Moore	T & 20th Streets	Central City	Civil	7
Earth Mechanics	V & 15th Streets	Central City	Geotechnical	2
Earthquake Inc.	S & 16th Streets	Central City	Structural	3
EQE Inc.	M & 8th Streets	Central City	Structural	5
Geo-Con Inc.	GG & 21st Streets	Central City	Geotechnical	3
Lux Engineering	Z & 34th Streets	Central City	Structural	8
Oak Engineering	OO & 11th Streets	Central City	Structural	3
Sullivan Vernon	K & 7th Streets	Central City	Civil	3
Terratech	DD & 14th Streets	Central City	Geotechnical	4
Tillman Engineers	E & 34th Streets	Central City	Civil	4
Wong Jack	EE & 36th Streets	Central City	Structural	1
Wong Ken F.	R & 19th Streets	Central City	Civil	1
York Engineers	Z & 10th Streets	Central City	Civil	6
Allison Engineering	1020 Orchard Pike	Apple Valley	Civil	1
Apple Valley Engineers	SR 3 & SR 10	Apple Valley	Structural	1
Baker Engineers	200 Main Street	Blue Water	Civil	2
Barry Brown	440 Bridge Street	Blue Water	Structural	3
Dale Drury	1220 W. 18th Street	Deep River	Civil	2
Dixie Engineering	1700 E. 18th Street	Deep River	Civil	2
Fisherville Engineers	1030 I-107 Service Road West	Fisherville	Civil	2
Floyd Francis	298 W. 1st Street	Fisherville	Geotechnical	2
Fox Engineering	1125 E. 1st Street	Fisherville	Structural	3
Gary Running Horse	567 SR 5	Gold Mine	Civil	2
Gloria Eagle Engineers	233 Main Street	Gold Mine	Structural	3
Harrison Engineering	876 SR 22 East	Harvest Junction	Structural	3
Howard Engineering	996 SR 10	Harvest Junction	Civil	3
Hunter Brothers	487 Hwy 69	Harvest Junction	Civil	3
Jasper Engineering	245 SR 18	Jasper	Structural	3
Jerry Jones Engineering	2500 Jasper Pike	Jasper	Civil	2
Karl Epstein Inc.	GG & 21st Streets	Kingston	Geotechnical	2
Kerby Engineering Inc.	778 Hwy 69	Kingston	Structural	3
Kinston Engineering	877 Airport Hwy	Kingston	Structural	5

K.11. Fence Suppliers

Table 411. Fence Suppliers

Name	Address	Location
Gateway Fence & Barrier	J & 12th Streets	Central City
Long Fence Company	I & 28th Streets	Central City
United Fence Company	GG & 23rd Streets	Central City

K.12. Food Storage Warehouses

Table 412. Food Storage Warehouses

Name	Address	Location	Type	Comments
Cargill Packing Company*	O & 13th Streets	Central City	Meat	Refrigeration unit
Citrus Associates	S & 26th Streets	Central City	Fruit	
Consolidated Foods*	GG & 24th Streets	Central City	Grocery	
Food City Warehouse	G & 24th Streets	Central City	Grocery	Additional Warehouse space available in Granite, Kane, Stramford, and Green Counties
Fruit Unlimited*	T & 24th Streets	Central City	Fruit	
Lucky Warehouse	AA & 27th Streets	Central City	Grocery	
Purity Warehouse	O & 24th Streets	Central City	Grocery	
Safeway Warehouse	F & 4th Streets	Central City	Grocery	Additional Warehouse space available in Granite, Kane, Stramford, and Green Counties
Wyman's Meat Packing*	23rd Streets	Central City	Meat	Refrigeration unit and one-day emergency power
Coastal Market	Ocean Blvd & 15th Street	Bayport	Grocery	
American Food Company*	Coastal Hwy, West	Fisherville	Grocery	Refrigeration unit
Coast Food Distribution	M & 19th Streets	Fisherville	Grocery	
Lewis Cash & Carry*	O & 11th Streets	Fisherville	Grocery	
Sammy's Fruit Unlimited	N & 19th Streets	Fisherville	Fruit	
Barkers Fruit & Carry*	B & 9th Streets	Harvest Junction	Fruit	
Merchants' Company	SR 10 & SR 100	Harvest Junction	Grocery	
Unlimited Meats, Inc.*	E & 15th Streets	Harvest Junction	Meat	
Kingston Foods	Hwy 69, South	Kingston	Grocery	

* Warehouses that have access to emergency generator power.

Notes: (1) 50% of warehouses have access to emergency power. (2) An average of 25,000 pounds of food is stored at each location. Virtually 100% of this food is protected and would be suitable for consumption after the storage areas were exposed to fallout or other hazardous material. If additional food storage warehouse space is required, Columbia Office of Emergency Management will be the coordinating authority.

K.13. Funeral Homes

Several funeral homes in Liberty County participate in the National Funeral Directors Associations (NFDA) Disaster Response Team (DRT) program and have responded to incidents including air crashes and floods. In addition, funeral homes throughout the State of Columbia who participate in the NFDA DRT program will be able to provide support during any disaster in Liberty County as needed. Response team members, as part of National Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORTs), respond to emergencies and disasters where fatalities are expected. Response team members work under the local jurisdictional authorities such as coroners/medical examiners,

law enforcement, and emergency managers providing embalming and body preservation skills to the emergency. Funeral home directors have also become part of the statewide and countywide network of funeral home directors that have become part of the Columbia and Liberty County Emergency Response Team (ERT). They will provide the same services to the State and the county as they do as part of the DMORT. They have all agreed to utilize their existing resources and manpower to deal with a high fatality emergency and then be reimbursed. The following Liberty County funeral homes are part of the National, State, and County Emergency Response Association.

Table 413. Liberty County Funeral Homes

Name	Address	Location	Vehicles
Bradford-O'Keefe Funeral Home	O & 17th Streets	Central City	3 hearses 1 van 1 limo 1 flower car
Dickey Brothers - Chambers Brothers	AA & 18th Streets	Central City	2 hearses 1 van 1 flower car
Galloway Funeral Home	Y & 28th Streets	Central City	2 hearses 1 limo 1 flower car
Lockett Mortuary	X & 7th Streets	Central City	1 hearse 1 van 1 flower car
McDaniel-Richmond Funeral Home	N & 29th Streets	Central City	2 hearses 1 van 2 limos 1 flower car
Holz Funeral Home	Ocean Blvd & 4th Ave	Bayport	3 hearses 1 van 2 limos 2 flower cars
Pigaga Funeral Homes	SR 16, West	Deep River	2 hearses 2 vans 1 limos 1 flower car
Riemann Funeral Home	B & 11th Streets	Fisherville	2 hearses 1 limo 1 flower car
Lang Funeral Home	D & 2nd Streets	Harvest Junction	3 hearses 1 van 2 limos 2 flower cars
J.T. Hall Undertaker	E & 11th Streets	Kingston	2 hearses 1 van 1 limo 1 flower car

K.14. Generators

Table 414. Generators

Name	Address	Location	Type
ABC Rental Center	SR 5 & DD Street	Central City	Gasoline only up to 7,000 watts
Coastal Rentals & Sales	A & 2nd Streets	Central City	Gasoline only Up to 7,500 watts
Hammett's Auto Electric	C & 5th Streets	Central City	Gasoline and Diesel
Orleans Coastal Equipment	I-102 & I-107	Central City	Diesel only 35 kW to 50 kW
Shelton Honda	A & 2nd Streets	Central City	Gasoline only 400 to 4,500 watts
Southern Engine & Equipment	E & 1st Streets	Central City	Diesel and Gasoline
Taylor Rental Center	SR 100 West	Central City	Gasoline only 2,200 to 4,800 watts
Service America	K & 13th Streets	Apple Valley	Gasoline 400 to 4,500 watts
Hertzer's Progress Store	Bay Blvd & 11th Ave	Bayport	Diesel and Gasoline 10 kW to 50 kW
Marine Interests Inc.	Bay Blvd 2nd Ave	Bayport	Diesel and Gasoline 10 kW to 100 kW
Service America	Ferry Blvd & 7th Ave	Bayport	Diesel and Gasoline 5 kW to 35 kW
Waterside, Inc.	Bay Blvd & 6th Ave	Bayport	Diesel and Gasoline Up to 150 kW
Franklin Motors	12 Elm Center	Deep River	Diesel and Gasoline 5 kW to 35 kW
Service America	D & 11th Streets	Deep River	Diesel and Gasoline 25 kW to 100 kW
Hammett's Auto Electric	Coastal Hwy East	Fisherville	Diesel and Gasoline
Kennedy Kirk Power Systems	A & 10th Streets	Fisherville	Diesel and Gasoline
Kennedy Marine Engine Co.	Coastal Hwy West	Fisherville	Gasoline up to 5,000 watts Diesel up to 150 kW
Gen Tec, Inc.	L & 13th Streets	Harvest Junction	Diesel and Gasoline 5 kW to 25 kW
Ron's Service Center	T & 15th Streets	Harvest Junction	Gasoline Up to 7,000 watts
Engine Service Shop	E & 1st Streets	Kingston	Diesel and Gasoline 35 kW to 100 kW
General Store Supply	Hwy 69 North	Kingston	Gasoline 10 kW to 50 kW

K.15. Grocery Stores

Note: 20% of all the grocery stores have access to emergency power.

Table 415. Grocery Stores In Central City

Name	Address
Alfa Stores*	S & 39th Streets
Campbell's Big Star	EE & 18th Streets
Cargill Foods	KK & 24th Streets
Cliff Davis Grocer	T & 2nd Streets
Coalville Grocery	AA & 30th Streets
Country Corner*	S & 15th Streets

Name	Address
Davis Slaughter House	A & 5th Streets
Dublier's Grocery	C & 12th Streets
Ed's Grocery	BB & 19th Streets
Esse's Cash Grocery	S & 18th Streets
Farmer's Market*	T & 26th Streets
Festival Foods #1	Hwy 69 & SR 10
Festival Foods #2	SR 100 & I-102
Festival Foods #3	I-102 & I-107
Food City #1	U & 30th Streets
Food City #2*	K & 6th Streets
Food City #3	KK & 9th Streets
Food City #4	K & 15th Streets
Food City #5	G & 15th Streets
Food Fair	S & 10th Streets
Food King*	P & 28th Streets
Giant Foods #1	G & 15th Streets
Giant Foods #2	I & 31st Streets
Giant Foods #3	SR 5 & DD Street
J & L Quick Shop	F & 7th Streets
King's Supermarket*	M & 35th Streets
Kroger Foods	AA & 10th Streets
Levy Foods #1	M & 12th Streets
Levy Foods #2	K & 33rd Streets
Lucky's Market #1	S & 30th Streets
Lucky's Market #2	E & 7th Streets
Packer's Supermarket*	S & 13th Streets
Piggly Wiggly Markets	U & 18th Streets
Profit Discount House	P & 18th Streets
Purity #1	T & 20th Streets
Purity #2	A & 11th Streets
Purity #3*	SR 19, North
Safeway #1	E & 26th Streets
Safeway #2	EE & 19th Streets
Safeway #3	X & 23rd Streets
Sawyer's Fine Food	S & 4th Streets
Super City Foods	S & 20th Streets
Whitehall Market*	EE & 15th Streets

* Grocery Stores that have access to emergency generator power

Table 416. Grocery Stores In Apple Valley

Name	Address
Gammel's Shop-Rite	C & 7th Streets
Handsboro Kwik Stop	B & 7th Streets
Harper's Grocery	D & 4th Streets

Table 417. Grocery Stores In Bayport

Name	Address
BaySide Market	1002 Bay Blvd
Coastal City	1350 Beach Blvd
Corner Market	1090 Bay Blvd
Food City*	450 Ocean Blvd
Giant Foods*	601 Marine Blvd
Hayward's Store	SR 1A West
Kenny's Market	1450 Marine Blvd
Payhandle	1600 Ferry Blvd
Sally's Sity	125 Bay Blvd
Weis Grocery*	200 Ferry Blvd

* Grocery Stores that have access to emergency generator power

Table 418. Grocery Stores In Blue Water

Name	Address
7-11 Food Store	A & 7th Streets
H. C. Shaw Grocery	D & 3rd Streets
Ron's Grocery	C & 6th Streets

Table 419. Grocery Stores In Deep River

Name	Address
Bessie's Milk Jug	C & 11th Streets
Bosarge Grocery	D & 7th Streets
Breaux's #1	A & 1st Streets
Breaux's #2	F & 8th Streets
Breaux's Grocery	D & 6th Streets
Broadmoor Grocery	G & 6th Streets

Table 420. Grocery Stores In Fisherville

Name	Address
Community Supermarket	M & 27th Streets
Corner Grocery	A & 15th Streets
Cross Grocery	M & 20th Streets
Culpepper's Grocery	M & 3rd Streets
Fazio's Corner Market	F & 3rd Streets
Hilltop Store	B & 1st Streets
Jr. Food Store	M & 6th Streets
Kirkland's Fine Foods*	O & 13th Streets
Ladner's Grocery	C & 21st Streets
Li'l Genera	C & 5th Streets
Lynn's Market	L & 22nd Streets
Pak-a-Sak	K & 4th Streets
Pay Less Food Store*	Coastal Hwy, West
Pete's Place	B & 20th Streets
Pik-Quik	B & 19th Streets
Pineville Trade Store	F & 17th Streets
Rail's Grocery	C & 9th Streets
Staub's Grocery Store	P & 6th Streets

Name	Address
Sunflower	J & 17th Streets
Swanier's Grocery	S & 4th Streets
Toca's Food Store	B & 9th Streets
V & M Food Market	J & 6th Streets
Winn Dixie*	Z & 7th Streets

* Grocery Stores that have access to emergency generator power

Table 421. Grocery Stores In Gold Mine

Name	Address
Gold Mine Store	B & 4th Streets
Jack's Variety	A & 7th Streets
McMinn's Grocery	S & 4th Streets

Table 422. Grocery Stores In Harvest Junction

Name	Address
A & P Food Store*	Q & 4th Streets
Bob's Grocery	Q & 7th Streets
Food City	M & 10th Streets
Harry's Grocery	B & 5th Streets
Jean's Mini Market	F & 17th Streets
Joe's Grocery	C & 8th Streets
Jr. Food Mart	F & 15th Streets
Majik Market	T & 9th Streets
Majik Market	T & 6th Streets
Majik Market	F & 5th Streets
National Supermarket	T & 21st Streets
Piggly Wiggly*	T & 1st Streets
Sunshine Store	N & 10th Streets
Winn Dixie*	A & 17th Streets

* Grocery Stores that have access to emergency generator power

Table 423. Grocery Stores In Jasper

Name	Address
Chiney's Cash Grocery	C & 3rd Streets
Ecol	A & 1st Streets
Jr. Food Store	C & 4th Streets
Majik Market	B & 3rd Streets

Table 424. Grocery Stores In Kingston

Name	Address
7-11 Food Store	B & 4th Streets
A & P Supermarket*	E & 12th Streets
Arnold's Deli	C & 8th Streets
Delchamp's	G & 1st Streets
Delchamp's #33	F & 11th Streets
Delchamp's #61	C & 15th Streets
Jitney Jungle	F & 7th Streets
Jitney Jungle	A & 5th Streets
Majik Market	B & 11th Streets
National Food Store*	D & 8th Streets

* Grocery Stores that have access to emergency generator power

K.16. Hardware Stores

Table 425. Hardware Stores

Hardware Store Name	Address	Location
Ace Hardware	I-107 & 20th Street	Central City
Apex Tools	B & 24th Streets	Central City
Barrio's Hardware	FF & 8th Streets	Central City
Bay Feed	J & 21st Streets	Central City
Biloxi Hardware	AA & 21st Streets	Central City
Central Supply	Z & 9th Streets	Central City
Dillward Tools	X & 20th Streets	Central City
Eddie's Hardware	Q & 14th Streets	Central City
Madden Hardware	SR 5 & DD Street	Central City
Pitalo's Hardware	AA & 41st Streets	Central City
Quave's Hardware & Supply	BB & 39th Streets	Central City
Simmon's Hardware	Y & 38th Streets	Central City
T & T Hardware	S & 28th Streets	Central City
Woolmarket Hardware	X & 30th Streets	Central City
Frank's Wood	C & 6th Streets	Apple Valley
Utah's Hardware	Orchard Pike & SR 5	Apple Valley
Valley Axe	SR 5, West	Apple Valley
Bayside Tools	1002 Bay Blvd	Bayport
Coastal Tools	220 Ferry Blvd	Bayport
Marine Hardware	501 Marine Blvd	Bayport
Ocean Hardware	1350 Ocean Blvd	Bayport
Seaside Items	1602 Ocean Blvd	Bayport
Blue Water Hardware	D & 12th Streets	Blue Water
County Tools	S & 2nd Streets	Blue Water
General Store	C & 5th Streets	Deep River
Gillman's Things	Orchard Pike, East	Deep River
Martin's Ace Hardware	A & 17th Streets	Deep River
W. S. Keel Lumber Company	D & 7th Streets	Deep River
Walker's Tools	I-107 & Orchard Pike	Deep River
Anderson's Hardware	G & 16th Streets	Fisherville
Barber Hardware	K & 20th Streets	Fisherville
Hilman's Tools	Coastal Hwy, West	Fisherville
Morgan-Norwood Hardware	Q & 5th Streets	Fisherville
Morgan's Ace Hardware	R & 7th Streets	Fisherville
Wolman's Ace	SR 3 & Coastal Hwy	Fisherville
Gold Mine Tools	A & 19th Streets	Gold Mine
Golden Shovels	B & 12th Streets	Gold Mine
Martin's Ace Hardware	SR 5 South	Gold Mine
High Point Hardware	SR 10, East	Harvest Junction
Morgan's Rentals	F & 4th Streets	Harvest Junction
Northside Hardware	Hwy 69, North	Harvest Junction
Rauh Hardware	A & 15th Streets	Harvest Junction
Richburg's Hardware	B & 6th Streets	Harvest Junction
Rich's Hardware	D & 9th Streets	Harvest Junction
Jasper Tools	C & 2nd Streets	Jasper
Adam's Hardware	G & 14th Streets	Kingston
Boice's Hardware	D & 16th Streets	Kingston
Halley's Hardware	B & 12th Streets	Kingston

Hardware Store Name	Address	Location
Kingston Hardware	I-102 & Hwy 69	Kingston
Tommy's Tools	Hwy 69, North	Kingston
True Value Hardware	F & 18th Streets	Kingston

K.17. Hazardous Materials Clean-up And Disposal

K.17.1. Liberty County

Table 426. Liberty County Hazardous Materials Clean-up and Disposal

Name	Address	Location	Operations
Clints Service	I & 24th Streets	Central City	Unknown chemical spill clean-up; Vacuum truck service; Disposal of known, containerized hazardous wastes
Environmental Emergency Services, Inc.	SR 5 & Orchard Pike	Apple Valley	Vacuum truck service; Disposal of known containerized hazardous wastes, including radioactive materials
Bayport Disposal	1100 Bay Blvd.	Bayport	Vacuum truck service; Disposal of known containerized hazardous wastes; Waterway cleanup
Bayside Industries	1505 Marine Blvd.	Bayport	Unknown chemical spill cleanup; Explosives disposal; Waterway cleanup
Gold Mine Clean-up	SR 5, North	Gold Mine	Unknown chemical spill cleanup; Disposal of known containerized hazardous wastes; Radioactive materials cleanup

K.17.2. Neighboring Counties

Table 427. Liberty County Hazardous Materials Clean-up and Disposal for Neighboring Counties

Name	Address	Location	Operations
Schwartz Hazardous Materials Disposal	SR 5 West of Schwartz	Granite	Vacuum truck service; Disposal of known containerized hazardous wastes
Green County Environmental	SR 21 East of Pony	Green	Unknown chemical spill clean-up; Vacuum truck service; Disposal of known, containerized hazardous wastes
Possums Emergency Services, Inc.	SR 12 South of Gable	Kane	Vacuum truck service; Disposal of known containerized hazardous wastes; including radioactive materials
Coastal Emergency Services	SR 18 North of Lewisburg	Stramford	Unknown chemical spill cleanup; Explosives disposal; Waterway cleanup
Lonely River Emergency Clean-up	SR 18 West of Hughsville	Stramford	Unknown chemical spill cleanup; Disposal of known containerized hazardous wastes; Radioactive materials cleanup

K.18. Home Disaster Recovery Companies

Table 428. Home Disaster Recovery Companies

Name	Address	Location
Disaster Masters: Restoration Services	V & 20th Streets	Central City
On Call, All Clean	DD & 9th Streets	Central City
Service Master: Flood Clean-Up	BB & 30th Streets	Central City

K.19. Hotels and Motels

Table 429. Hotels and Motels

Hotel/Motel Name	Number of Rooms	Address	Location
Belmor Motel	43	Z & 3rd Streets	Central City
Broadwater Motel	37	Y & 17th Streets	Central City
Bueno Vista Motel	20	P & 17th Streets	Central City
Central City Motor Inn	28	Z & 2nd Streets	Central City
Continental Motel	36	T & 30th Streets	Central City
County Roadside Rest	52	B & 8th Streets	Central City
Emerald Motel	24	S & 19th Streets	Central City
Holiday Inn	68	P & 15th Streets	Central City
Holiday Inn	59	Z & 35th Streets	Central City
Holiday Inn	82	S & 6th Streets	Central City
Hotel Riverside	110	L & 12th Streets	Central City
Howard Johnson's	94	F & 12th Streets	Central City
LaLinda Motor Inn	25	I & 11th Streets	Central City
Oak Manor Motel	176	J & 6th Streets	Central City
Rodeway Inn	30	T & 7th Streets	Central City
Royal D'lberville	214	N & 14th Streets	Central City
Sahara Motel	60	R & 40th Streets	Central City
Southwind Motel	48	P & 4th Streets	Central City
Sun Tan Motel	16	AA & 15th Streets	Central City
Sunkist Motel	27	G & 33rd Streets	Central City
Swan Motel	14	CC & 38th Streets	Central City
Tivoli Motel	36	GG & 17th Streets	Central City
Trade Winds Motor Hotels	64	T & 11th Streets	Central City
TwinStar Motel	30	LL & 18th Streets	Central City
White House Inn	190	G & 40th Streets	Central City
Apple Motel	22	C & 3rd Streets	Apple Valley
Orchard Motel	54	Orchard Pike & SR 5	Apple Valley
Valley Motel	70	D & 3rd Streets	Apple Valley
Atlantic Terrace	803	Beach Blvd & 4th Ave	Bayport
Atlantic View	696	Ocean Blvd & 2nd Ave	Bayport
Atlantis	420	Beach Blvd & 2nd Ave	Bayport
Bay Side Inn	132	Bay Blvd & 7th Ave	Bayport
Bay View Motel	45	Bay Blvd & 5th Ave	Bayport
Bayport Manor	190	Beach Blvd & 6th Ave	Bayport
Beach Side Inn	68	Beach Blvd & 8th Ave	Bayport
Beachcomer	56	Beach Blvd & 16th Ave	Bayport
Best Western Gardens	88	Beach Blvd & 11th Ave	Bayport
Captain Mac's	34	Marine Blvd & 1st Ave	Bayport

Hotel/Motel Name	Number of Rooms	Address	Location
Captains Quarters	63	Beach Blvd & 3rd Ave	Bayport
Days Inn	98	Ocean Blvd & 14th Ave	Bayport
Don's Motel	50	Ocean Blvd & 10th Ave	Bayport
Econo Lodge	82	Ferry Blvd & 4th Ave	Bayport
Fin and Feather	30	Bay Blvd & 3rd Ave	Bayport
Fishermans Rest	46	Marine Blvd & 15th Ave	Bayport
Harbormaster	52	Bay Blvd & 9th Ave	Bayport
Holiday Inn Oceanfront	212	Beach Blvd & 12th Ave	Bayport
Holiday Inn Yacht Club	187	Bay Blvd & 8th Ave	Bayport
Islander	73	Ocean Blvd & 14th Ave	Bayport
Lanai Motel	44	13th Ave & Beach Blvd	Bayport
Love's Plaza	78	Beach Blvd & 15th Ave	Bayport
Neptune Hotel	97	1st Ave & Ferry Blvd	Bayport
Ocean Spray	120	5th Ave & Beach Blvd	Bayport
Quality Inn	78	8th Ave & Ocean Blvd	Bayport
Scots Inn	90	Ferry Blvd & 7th Ave	Bayport
Sea Gull Motel	22	14th Ave & Beach Blvd	Bayport
Sea View Motel	30	4th Ave & Ocean Blvd	Bayport
Sportsman Motel	44	1st Ave & Ferry Blvd	Bayport
Travel Lodge	62	Ferry Blvd & 10th Ave	Bayport
Van Deusen Manor	188	Bay Blvd & 7th Ave	Bayport
Waterman Motel	46	Bay Blvd & 4th Ave	Bayport
Interstate Motel	34	I-107 & SR 52	Blue Water
Quick Stop Motel	28	E & 2nd Streets	Blue Water
Rest Motel	40	I-107 & SR 52	Blue Water
Camp Motel	31	SR 18 & SR 3	Deep River
Finn's Motel	18	C & 19th Streets	Deep River
Fisherman's Motel	24	A & 10th Streets	Deep River
Holiday Inn	88	I-107, North	Deep River
Parkside Motel	52	A & 9th Streets	Deep River
Sunnyrise Motel	27	SR 18, West	Deep River
Admiral Benbow Inn	150	R & 13th Streets	Fisherville
Alamo Plaza	980	J & 12th Streets	Fisherville
Balmoral Apartment Motel	204	G & 7th Streets	Fisherville
Flamingo Motel	28	H & 10th Streets	Fisherville
Holiday Inn	96	B & 14th Streets	Fisherville
Sea Lion Hotel	42	Coastal Hwy, East	Fisherville
Seaside Hotel	50	Coastal Hwy, West	Fisherville
Sheraton	320	T & 3rd Streets	Fisherville
Tim's Motel	15	A & 8th Streets	Fisherville
Will's Motel	22	C & 11th Streets	Fisherville
Worth Motor Lodge	30	BB & 12th Streets	Fisherville
Flipper's Motel	28	B & 3rd Streets	Gold Mine
Gold Mine Motel	36	SR 5 & SR 52	Gold Mine
Rammer's Motel	22	F & 7th Streets	Gold Mine
Chateau DeLaMer	89	A & 17th Streets	Harvest Junction
Coast Motel	40	C & 4th Streets	Harvest Junction
Confederate Inn	62	B & 11th Streets	Harvest Junction
Deep South Motel	38	M & 18th Streets	Harvest Junction
Fairchild's Motel	22	B & 18th Streets	Harvest Junction
Fountainhead	40	P & 12th Streets	Harvest Junction
Harbor Inn	74	A & 1st Streets	Harvest Junction

Hotel/Motel Name	Number of Rooms	Address	Location
Harbor Square	80	S & 38th Streets	Harvest Junction
Holiday Inn	94	T & 15th Streets	Harvest Junction
Coastal Shores	102	Coastal Hwy & Hwy 69	Jasper
Hillman Manor	198	Hwy 69, South	Jasper
Honey's Home	24	A & 2nd Streets	Jasper
Holiday Inn	56	A & 1st Streets	Kingston
Holiday Inn	78	Aviation Drive	Kingston
Liberty Inn	104	S & 14th Streets	Kingston
Quality Inn	88	Aviation Drive	Kingston
Ramada Inn	92	R & 11th Streets	Kingston
Sheraton	312	Aviation Drive	Kingston

K.20. Ice Suppliers

K.20.1. Liberty County

Table 430. Liberty County Ice Suppliers

Name	Address	Location	Daily Tonnage/ Capacity
Central City Ice Wholesalers	Q & 20th Streets	Central City	20 T/250 T
Hypo's Ice Company	B & 26th Streets	Central City	15 T/175 T
Watson Ice & Beverage	AA & 6th Streets	Central City	22 T/280 T
Bayport Ice Distribution	Marine Blvd & 12th Ave	Bayport	50 T/400 T

K.20.2. Neighboring Counties

Table 431. Liberty County Ice Suppliers in Neighboring Counties

Name	Address	Location	Daily Tonnage/ Capacity
Jamestown Ice Distribution	Lewis Street, NW	Granite County — Jamestown	15 T/250 T
Monroe Ice Company	SR 1, West	Green County — Monroe	30 T/300 T
Miller Ice and Beverage	5th Street, NE	Green County — Zurich	18 T/200 T
Kane County Ice Wholesalers	SR 5, SW	Kane County — Clifton	20 T/150 T
Richardson Ice & Beverage	A Street, SW	Kane County — Clifton	18 T/180 T
Columbia Bay Ice Distribution	Beach Drive	Stramford County — Tower Beach	40 T/400 T

K.21. Liberty County Library System

Liberty County has created an extensive library system that has established a library in each incorporated Liberty County community. The Liberty County Library System has ten branch locations all supported through the main branch in Central City. The table below shows where those libraries are located. The main library has 50 employees that provide administrative, logistical, and maintenance support for all of the branches. The main library also runs a bookmobile to outlying areas of the county. Liberty County began training library employees to

work as Public Information Officers (PIOs) during emergencies in the late 1990's. This program has become very successful and has been copied by several jurisdictions in the State of Columbia.

Table 432. Liberty County Library System

Name	Address	Location	Number of Employees	Number of Trained PIOs
Central City Branch	D & 10th Streets	Central City	12	3
Central City Branch	U & 22nd Streets	Central City	50	7
Apple Valley Branch	123 Van Deusen Park Hwy	Apple Valley	5	0
Bayport Branch	816 Marine Blvd	Bayport	8	2
Blue Water Branch	46 Comanche Drive	Blue Water	3	0
Deep River Branch	722 Main Street	Deep River	8	2
Fisherville Branch	1433 Coastal Highway	Fisherville	9	2
Gold Mine Branch	89 Cherokee Drive	Gold Mine	3	0
Harvest Junction Branch	455 King Street	Harvest Junction	10	3
Jasper Branch	14 Center Street	Jasper	8	0
Kingston Branch	224 Market Street	Kingston	8	2

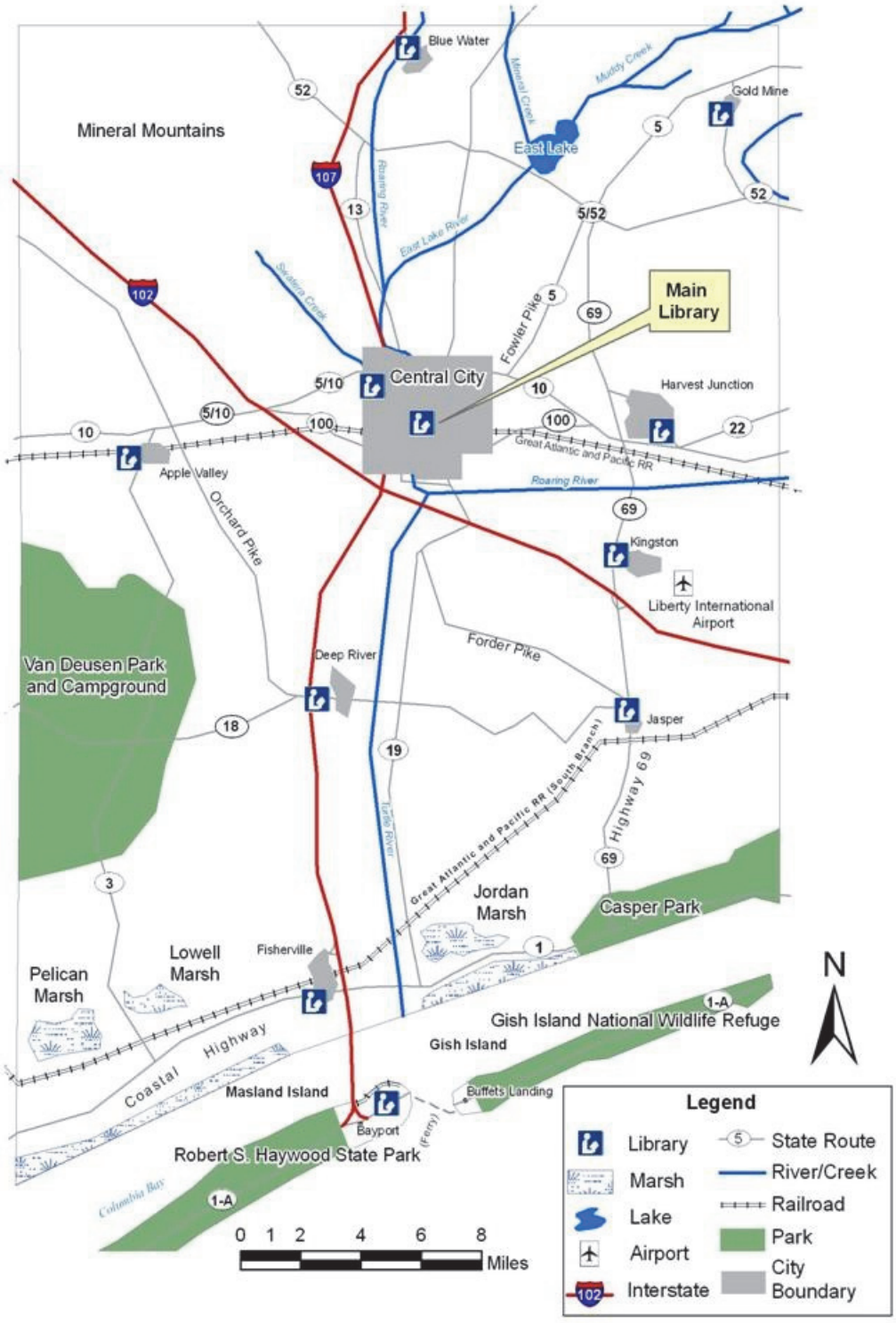


Figure 96. Liberty County Libraries Map

K.22. Paving Materials

Table 433. Paving Materials

Name	Address	Location
Craig Blacktop & Paving	V & 18th Streets	Central City
Kline's Advanced Paving	T & 5th Streets	Central City
Liberty County Asphalt & Paving	U & 6th Streets	Central City
Perfect Paving Company	U & 28th Streets	Central City
Sealmaster Asphalt & Paving	M & 15th Streets	Central City

K.23. Private Transportation and Construction Equipment

K.23.1. Contacts

Table 434. Private Transportation and Construction Equipment Contacts

Name	Address	Location
Bear Transfer	II & 6th Streets	Central City
Central Tractor's	U & 7th Streets	Central City
Farmer's Friend	M & 8th Streets	Central City
Harvey's Drivers	M & 20th Streets	Central City
Hauling Inc.	E & 19th Streets	Central City
International	EE & 27th Streets	Central City
Jack Hope Co.	Y & 8th Streets	Central City
John Deere	E & 25th Streets	Central City
Mayflower Movers	G & 39th Streets	Central City
R & R Company	Q & 26th Streets	Central City
Ronald's Rental	EE & 15th Streets	Central City
Vic's Vehicles	T & 35th Streets	Central City
Bay Construction	302 Bay Blvd	Bayport
Bayside Inc.	305 Bay Blvd	Bayport
Ferry Inc.	150 Ferry Blvd	Bayport
Portside Inc.	123 Marine Blvd	Bayport
Ding's Construction	A & 3rd Streets	Deep River
H.H. Millward	Orchard Pike East	Deep River
AAA Lines	T & 2nd Streets	Fisherville
Hanf's Truck	Coastal Hwy, West	Fisherville
International	B & 17th Streets	Fisherville
S&S Transfer	A & 10th Streets	Fisherville
John Deere	SR 10, East	Harvest Junction
Van Unlimited	L & 6th Street	Harvest Junction
Jasper Construction	Hwy 69, South	Jasper
Art Rental	E & 6th Streets	Kingston
Moody's Vehicles	A & 6th Streets	Kingston
Son's Equipment	C & 6th Streets	Kingston

Privately owned heavy equipment may be obtained within a two-hour period by contacting the office of any of the firms listed. In time of crisis, however, communications with these firms may be impossible. Authorized civil authorities may commandeer equipment under a previously arranged agreement in such an emergency. The essential conditions are that a national disaster must have been declared and all equipment must be returned to the proper owner with compensation for damaged equipment as well as usage.

K.23.2. Resources

Table 435. Private Transportation and Construction Equipment Resources

Name	Location	Back Hoes	Bobtails	Bulldozers	Cranes	Dump Trucks	Farm Tractors	Flatbeds	Front End Loaders	Lowboys	Pickups	Stake Bodies	Vans
Bear Transfer	Central City	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Central Tractor's	Central City	1	0	1	2	0	5	0	2	0	2	2	0
Farmer's Friend	Central City	1	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	2	1
Harvey's Drivers	Central City	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hauling, Inc.	Central City	2	3	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	2
International	Central City	1	0	0	0	2	0	10	2	0	9	2	26
Jack Hope Co.	Central City	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0
John Deere	Central City	2	0	1	0	2	13	0	2	0	2	1	2
Mayflower Movers	Central City	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	10
R&R Company	Central City	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ronald's Rental	Central City	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	2	2	0
Vic's Vehicles	Central City	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
Bay Construction	Bayport	1	2	1	2	2	0	3	2	2	2	2	0
Bayside, Inc.	Bayport	2	1	0	2	4	0	3	3	2	5	1	0
Ferry, Inc.	Bayport	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	9	2	4
Portside, Inc.	Bayport	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	2	2	2	0
Ding's Construction	Deep River	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	0
H.H. Millward	Deep River	1	1	0	0	2	0	3	1	2	2	0	2
AAA Lines	Fisherville	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Hanf's Truck	Fisherville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	2
International	Fisherville	0	0	1	0	5	0	2	0	1	2	0	2
S&S Transfer	Fisherville	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	10	0	2
John Deere	Harvest Junction	2	0	0	0	1	12	0	2	0	3	0	1
Van Unlimited	Harvest Junction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	12
Jasper Construction	Jasper	2	3	0	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	1	1
Art Rental	Kingston	0	0	1	0	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	4
Moody's Vehicles	Kingston	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	0
Son's Equipment	Kingston	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	6

K.24. Private Transportation and Construction Equipment – Neighboring Counties

This table represents private transportation and construction equipment that could be made available during emergencies, under agreement with the jurisdiction emergency manager. The counties listed are those counties with whom Liberty County has mutual aid agreements in place.

Table 436. Private Transportation and Construction Equipment for Neighboring Counties

Location	Back Hoes	Bobtails	Bulldozers	Cranes	Dump Trucks	Farm Tractors	Flatbeds	Front End Loaders	Lowboys	Pickups	Stake Bodies	Vans
Apple	10	8	2	5	5	22	3	8	4	12	6	10
Granite	18	11	6	15	20	15	6	15	8	28	14	19
Green	12	6	3	10	12	13	13	10	7	20	10	28
Kane	15	7	8	12	14	20	10	15	12	22	20	31
Mineral	11	10	2	11	10	34	10	16	10	21	12	21
Stramford	10	8	3	8	15	23	12	12	11	22	12	50
Total	76	50	24	61	76	127	54	76	52	125	74	159

K.25. Retail Building Material Retailers

Table 437. Retail Building Material Retailers

Name	Address	Location
84 Lumber	Z & 1st Streets	Central City
Bailey Lumber & Supply Co.	SR 5 & DD Street	Central City
Brewer Fence Co.	Q & 1st Streets	Central City
Builders Specialty Supply	BB & 2nd Streets	Central City
Central City Cash & Carry	P & 5th Streets	Central City
Central City Lumber Co.	C & 4th Streets	Central City
Components Inc.	AA & 5th Streets	Central City
Confederate Building Supply	Z & 3rd Streets	Central City
Fulton Concrete Products	SR 13, North	Central City
Gulfport Cash & Carry	Y & 1st Streets	Central City
Hill-Behan Lumber Co.	D & 6th Streets	Central City
Northside Builders Supply	SR 100, West	Central City
Strangi Lumber Yard	U & 4th Streets	Central City
T G & Y	U & 5th Streets	Central City
Wade Masonry & Supply Co.	SR 19, South	Central City
Fulton Products	SR 5, West	Apple Valley
Gary's Cash & Carry	A & 7th Streets	Apple Valley
Valley Lumber	B & 6th Streets	Apple Valley
Art's Supply	1312 Ocean Blvd	Bayport
Downtown Lumber	801 Ferry Blvd	Bayport
Lon's Concrete	1059 Bay Blvd	Bayport
Oceanside Materials	1603 Beach Blvd	Bayport
Seashore Siding	212 Ocean Blvd	Bayport
Eden's Supply House	D & 6th Streets	Blue Water
TJ's Lumber	F & 9th Streets	Blue Water
Whitman's Wholesale	I-107, North	Blue Water
Point Lumber Co.	Orchard Pike, East	Deep River
Wittman Building Materials	A & 9th Streets	Deep River
Phillips Building Supply	A & 1st Streets	Fisherville
Phillips Building Supply	Coastal Hwy, East	Fisherville

Name	Address	Location
Specialty Contractors	D & 29th Streets	Fisherville
Sticks and Stones	U & 14th Streets	Fisherville
Treated Material Co.	T & 16th Streets	Fisherville
Fillmore's Supplies	SR 5, South	Gold Mine
Golden Lumber	E & 8th Streets	Gold Mine
Vic's Supplies	T & 2nd Streets	Gold Mine
Coast Wholesale Supply Co.	SR 10 & Hwy 69	Harvest Junction
Jones Wholesale Supply Co.	P & 4th Streets	Harvest Junction
M & H Wholesale Co.	Q & 15th Streets	Harvest Junction
Jasper Lumber	A & 3rd Streets	Jasper
Quick Nails	Jasper Pike, West	Jasper
General Store	A & 10th Streets	Kingston
W. S. Keel Lumber Co.	I-102 & Hwy 69	Kingston

K.26. Roofing Materials

Table 438. Roofing Materials

Name	Address	Location
Heart Remodeling & Roofing	M & 30th Streets	Central City
Morris Roof Specialists	G & 10th Streets	Central City
Roofix	U & 22nd Streets	Central City
Shelter Specialist Roofing	C & 23rd Streets	Central City
Varner & Son Roofing	O & 19th Streets	Central City
Marine Roofing, Inc.	SR 1-A West	Bayport
Coldsmith's Roofing	P & 10th Streets	Fisherville
Fix it Roof	F & 12th Streets	Fisherville
Roofing, Inc.	R & 6th Streets	Fisherville
Maxwell's Remodeling	D & 6th Streets	Harvest Junction
Paynes Roofing & Siding	C & 12th Streets	Harvest Junction

K.27. Service Stations

Table 439. Service Stations

Service Station Name	Address	Location	Wreckers	Average Daily Fuel Amount (Gallons)
Amoco (*) (**) ($)	GG & 10th Streets	Central City	Heavy	4,000
Bay Vista Exxon (**)	AA & 12th Streets	Central City	Light	4,000
Bayside Shell	T & 17th Streets	Central City	Light	3,800
Bill's Discount Gas (*) ($)	C & 8th Streets	Central City		2,700
Broadwater Shell (**)	E & 21st Streets	Central City	Light	4,030
Caillavet Shell	AA & 13th Streets	Central City	Light	3,100
Central Beach Shell (*) ($)	M & 11th Streets	Central City		4,020
Craft Gulf	N & 13th Streets	Central City	Heavy	2,800
Dale's Spur	BB & 12th Streets	Central City		2,600
Delta (*) ($)	E & 1st Streets	Central City		2,650
D'Iberville Chevron (**)	M & 2nd Streets	Central City	Light	3,050
Don's ABC	OO & 36th Streets	Central City		2,800
Edgewater Texaco (*) (**)	CC & 41st Streets	Central City	Heavy	2,950
Everett's Conoco ($)	BB & 13th Streets	Central City		3,100

Service Station Name	Address	Location	Wreckers	Average Daily Fuel Amount (Gallons)
Gulf of Central City	PP & 22nd Streets	Central City		2,600
Gulf Oil Self-Service (*)	CC & 30th Streets	Central City		2,800
Gunderson Shell	O & 4th Streets	Central City	Light	2,950
Hearon's Amoco (**)	J & 35th Streets	Central City		3,070
Hire's E. Beach Texaco (*)	U & 15th Streets	Central City	Light	4,010
Interstate Shell (**)	KK & 24th Streets	Central City	Light	3,060
John's Amoco	NN & 26th Streets	Central City		2,450
LaRue's Chevron (*) (**)	LL & 33rd Streets	Central City	Light	2,450
Lighthouse Chevron ($)	C & 27th Streets	Central City	Heavy	3,050
Lyon's Chevron	D & 19th Streets	Central City		4,100
Marco Station (*) ($)	EE & 38th Streets	Central City		2,400
Nation's Chevron	QQ & 10th Streets	Central City	Light	2,600
Pine's ABC	O & 3rd Streets	Central City		2,800
Ratcliff Chevron (*) ($)	T & 26th Streets	Central City	Light	3,300
Rodenburg Shell	Z & 6th Streets	Central City	Light	3,500
Ron's Shell (**) ($)	OO & 16th Streets	Central City	Heavy	2,650
Seymour's W. Standard (*)	K & 2nd Streets	Central City		2,500
Simon Union 76	G & 10th Streets	Central City		3,300
Smith's ABC	U & 14th Streets	Central City		3,800
Sumrall Service (*) ($)	AA & 30th Streets	Central City	Light	3,100
Sunoco (**) ($)	MM & 26th Streets	Central City	Heavy	3,200
Tennecco	V & 2nd Streets	Central City		2,900
W. Beach Shell (*)	T & 27th Streets	Central City	Light	3,000
W. W. Mill's Exxon (**)	Q & 36th Streets	Central City	Light	2,800
Washington's Mobil	PP & 6th Streets	Central City	Light	2,700
Worrell's Exxon	J & 17th Streets	Central City	Light	3,100
Barksdale Standard	B & 9th Streets	Apple Valley	Light	2,600
Billups ($)	D & 4th Streets	Apple Valley	Light	3,000
Will's Shell (*) (**) ($)	Orchard Pike, North	Apple Valley	Heavy	4,200
Yin's Gulf($)	SR 3 South	Apple Valley	Light	3,100
Bayfront Shell (**) ($)	I-107 & Bay Blvd	Bayport	Light	4,400
Ferry Texaco (*) ($)	Ferry Blvd & 2nd Ave	Bayport	Heavy	3,070
Jasper Sunoco (**) ($)	Ocean Blvd & 16th Ave	Bayport	Light	3,200
Jim's Gulf ($)	Beach Blvd & 15th Ave	Bayport	Light	3,100
Landers Gulf (*) ($)	Ocean Blvd & 8th Ave	Bayport	Heavy	3,070
Oceanside Shell (**) ($)	Beach Blvd & 1st Ave	Bayport	Light	3,200
Quick Stop ($)	Ferry Blvd & 10th Ave	Bayport		3,000
Short Stop ($)	Marine Blvd & 11th Ave	Bayport		2,900
Sibs Sunoco (**)	Bay Blvd & 3rd Ave	Bayport	Heavy	3,100
Walter's Dive(*) ($)	SR 1A, West	Bayport	Light	3,100
Al's Texaco (*) (**)	C & 14th Streets	Blue Water	Light	3,070
Jack's Gulf ($)	SR 52 & SR 19	Blue Water		2,800
Tom's Sunoco	I-107 & SR 52	Blue Water	Heavy	3,900
Willow's Corner	A & 12th Streets	Blue Water		2,700
Beach Chevron (**)	O & 12th Streets	Deep River	Light	3,000
Betty and Bob's ($)	G & 6th Streets	Deep River	Heavy	2,600
Dave's Shell (*) ($)	SR 18 & I-107	Deep River		4,000
Gunny's Shell	Orchard Pike West	Deep River	Light	3,100
Parkside Shell (**) ($)	SR 3 & SR 18	Deep River	Light	3,050
Railroad Shell (*) (**)	G & 7th Streets	Deep River	Light	2,800
Sample's Gas ($)	A & 1st Streets	Deep River		2,600

Service Station Name	Address	Location	Wreckers	Average Daily Fuel Amount (Gallons)
Tom's Spur	C & 8th Streets	Deep River		2,800
Bayou View Chevron (*)	A & 2nd Streets	Fisherville	Heavy	3,000
Beachview Exxon (**) ($)	C & 3rd Streets	Fisherville	Light	3,100
Bel-Aire Exxon	AA & 11th Streets	Fisherville	Light	3,050
Bessie's Milk Jug (*) ($)	D & 13th Streets	Fisherville		2,800
Bingo's (Saucier)	FF & 1st Streets	Fisherville		2,600
Buddy Cook Gulf (**) ($)	CC & 12th Streets	Fisherville	Light	2,600
Butler's Chevron (*) ($)	F & 6th Streets	Fisherville	Heavy	3,000
Cowan Road Exxon (**)	E & 13th Streets	Fisherville	Light	3,800
Dawson's Standard	M & 17th Streets	Fisherville		2,700
Dedeaux Road Chevron (*)	N & 21st Streets	Fisherville		3,200
Ernest Cook Chevron	E & 15th Streets	Fisherville	Heavy	3,100
Gulf of Fisherville #1 ($)	G & 10th Streets	Fisherville	Light	3,050
Gulf of Fisherville #2 (*)	U & 29th Streets	Fisherville		3,200
Gulf of Fisherville #3 ($)	T & 3rd Streets	Fisherville	Light	3,050
Stop and Go(**) ($)	T & 7th Streets	Fisherville	Heavy	2,900
Andersen's (*) ($)	F & 7th Streets	Gold Mine		2,700
Bypass Shell (**)	SR 5 & SR 52	Gold Mine	Heavy	4,000
Gulf Streets	C & 1st Streets	Gold Mine		3,000
Homer's Gulf (*) ($)	SR 5, South	Gold Mine	Light	3,200
Spur's	B & 7th Streets	Gold Mine		2,800
Stuckey's Texaco(**) ($)	G & 3rd Streets	Gold Mine	Light	3,100
Hynums Conoco (*)	A & 11th Streets	Harvest Junction		2,600
Jones One Stop ($)	B & 16th Streets	Harvest Junction		2,700
Ken's Chevron (**) ($)	B & 3rd Streets	Harvest Junction	Light	3,200
Kitchen's Texaco (*) ($)	D & 4th Streets	Harvest Junction	Light	3,200
Long's Gulf (**) ($)	D & 7th Streets	Harvest Junction	Heavy	3,000
Marco #5	F & 15th Streets	Harvest Junction		2,700
Marco/Fosti ($)	D & 11th Streets	Harvest Junction		2,600
Miss. City Texaco (*) (**)	G & 12th Streets	Harvest Junction	Light	3,800
Northwood Plaza	A & 16th Streets	Harvest Junction		2,850
Parker's Sunoco (*) ($)	C & 12th Streets	Harvest Junction	Light	3,200
Pass Road Shell (**)	B & 16th Streets	Harvest Junction	Heavy	3,100
Phillips 66(*) ($)	B & 2nd Streets	Harvest Junction		2,800
Beach Shell (*) (**) ($)	SR 1 & Hwy 69	Jasper	Light	4,000
Grant's Gulf	B & 8th Streets	Jasper	Heavy	3,000
Highway 69 Gulf ($)	Hwy 69, South	Jasper	Heavy	3,000
Jasper Pike Shell (**)	Jasper Pike West	Jasper	Light	3,800
Zimmerman's ABC	A & 4th Streets	Jasper		3,050
Henry Wright Amoco (**)	G & 17th Streets	Kingston	Light	3,800
Pop's	Z & 7th Streets	Kingston	Heavy	2,900
Quin's Gulf ($)	U & 9th Streets	Kingston		3,000
Russell's Gulf (**) ($)	P & 14th Streets	Kingston	Light	3,000
Sample Five Point	M & 1st Streets	Kingston		2,800
Snowball's Shell (*) (**)	N & 2nd Streets	Kingston	Heavy	4,000
Tenneco ($)	T & 6th Streets	Kingston		3,100
Trackside Stations #49 (*)	O & 4th Streets	Kingston	Light	3,000
William Service(*)	A & 7th Streets	Kingston		2,600

(*) Service Stations with diesel
(**) Service Stations that have emergency generator power
($) Service Stations that have an automated teller machine (ATM)

K.28. Liberty County Banks

There are five national banks in Liberty County along with branches of these banks. These banks are Chase Bank, Nations Bank, Peoples Bank, Regions Bank, and Wachovia. Central City has a total of 22 banks and branches. These banks also have ATMs in all of the shopping malls, large stores (listed in Appendix K.29 below), and selected gas stations as shown in Table 442 above. The table below shows the location of these banks and their branches.

Table 440. Liberty County Banks

Bank	Address	Location
Chase Bank	T & 16th Streets	Central City
Chase Branch 1	I & 15th Streets	Central City
Chase Branch 2	I & 31th Streets	Central City
Chase Branch 3	X & 4th Streets	Central City
Nations Bank	DD & 17th Streets	Central City
Nations Bank E Branch	LL & 15th Streets	Central City
Nations Bank N Branch	T & 4th Streets	Central City
Nations Bank S Branch	G & 31st Streets	Central City
Nations Bank W Branch	F & 15th Streets	Central City
Peoples Bank	S & 17th Streets	Central City
Peoples Bank A&M	DD & 3rd Streets	Central City
Peoples Bank Columbia	NN & 29th Streets	Central City
Regions Bank	V & 15th Streets	Central City
Regions Bank NE Branch	MM 7 4th Streets	Central City
Regions Bank NW Branch	D & 2nd Streets	Central City
Regions Bank SE Branch	GG & 32nd Streets	Central City
Regions Bank SW Branch	C & 33rd Streets	Central City
Wachovia 20 St. Branch	Z & 20th Streets	Central City
Wachovia 30 St. Branch	J & 30th Streets	Central City
Wachovia Bank	T & 29th Streets	Central City
Wachovia C St. Branch	C & 9th Streets	Central City
Wachovia N St. Branch	N & 15th Streets	Central City
Peoples Bank	Van Deusen Highway	Apple Valley
Nations Bank	Ferry Blvd & 10th Ave	Bayport
Regions Bank	Bay Blvd & 4th Ave.	Bayport
Wachovia Bank	Beach Blvd & 7th Ave	Bayport
Regions Bank	Roaring River Rd	Blue Water
Regions Bank	SR 18, West	Deep River
Wachovia Bank	SR 18, East	Deep River
Chase Bank Noble General	Noble General Hospital	Fisherville
Peoples Bank	SR 1, East	Fisherville
Peoples Bank	SR 52, South	Gold Mine
Chase Bank	SR 22, South	Harvest Junction
Nations Bank	SR 22, North	Harvest Junction
Peoples Bank	SR 10 & Hwy 69	Harvest Junction
Wachovia Bank – Community Hospital	Harvest Junction Community Hospital	Harvest Junction
Peoples Bank	Hwy 69 North	Jasper
Chase Bank	Hwy 69	Kingston
Nations Bank	Airport Road	Kingston
Peoples Bank	Kingston Regional Medical Facility	Kingston

K.29. Shopping Malls and Large Stores – Liberty County

Table 441. Large Stores

Name	Address	Location	Description
Big K-Mart	I & 15th Streets	Central City	This is a large discount department store that also sells groceries.
Home Depot	I & 20th Streets	Central City	This is a large home improvement store that sells building supplies and other home improvement items.
Kroger's	I & 30th Streets	Central City	This is a large grocery store.
Lowes	G & 20th Streets	Central City	This is a large home improvement store that sells building supplies and other home improvement items.
Super Target	V & 20th Streets	Central City	This is a large discount department store that also sells groceries. It is located in a center that includes ten other stores of various sizes.
Super Wal-Mart	FF & 30th Streets	Central City	This is a large discount department store that also sells groceries.
Tractor Supply	X & 36th Streets	Central City	This is a large home and farm supply store that sells a variety of items from clothes to corrals.
K-Mart	Orchard Pike & SR 10	Apple Valley	This is a large discount department store that does not sell groceries.
Kroger's	SR 1A & I-107	Bayport	This is a large grocery store.
Tractor Supply	I-107	Blue Water	This store is noted for carrying farm equipment and supplies as well as some building materials.
Super Target	Orchard Pike, West	Deep River	This is the newest and largest Target Store in the Southeastern U.S. The megastore is located on Orchard Pike west of the I-107 Deep River exit.
Tractor Supply	Orchard Pike, West	Deep River	This is the largest Tractor Supply store in the State of Columbia, serving the entire coastal region of the State.
Lowes	SR 1, East	Fisherville	This is a large home improvement store that sells building supplies and other home improvement items.
Home Depot	SR 10, East	Harvest Junction	This is a large home improvement store that sells building supplies.
Super Wal-Mart	I-102 & Hwy 69	Kingston	This is a large discount department store that also sells groceries.

Table 442. Shopping Malls

Name	Address	Location	Description
Central City Shopping Mall	MM & 14th Streets	Central City	The Mall, completed in 2000, has 110 fully occupied stores and restaurants. Anchor stores in this mall include Sears, Dillard's, and Macy's.
North Side Shopping Mall	U & 5th Streets	Central City	The mall was completed in 1980 and has 56 fully occupied stores and restaurants. The anchor stores in this mall include JCPenney, Pep Boys, and Sports Authority.
Roaring River Mall	N & 30th Streets	Central City	The mall can be reached vial the SR 100 exit on I-107. The mall was completed in 1996 and has 75 fully occupied stores and restaurants. The anchor stores in this mall include Lands End, Mervyn's, and Barnes & Noble.

Name	Address	Location	Description
Blue Water Mall	SR 13 & SR 52	Blue Water	The mall can be reached from the SR 52 exit on I-107. This mall was completed in 1993 and has 62 stores and restaurants; however, only 48 are occupied and operating.
Coastal Shopping Mall	SR 1 & SR 19	Fisherville	The mall can be reached by traveling south on I-107 or SR 19 to the Coastal Highway. This mall was completed in 1989 and has 54 fully occupied stores and restaurants.
Kingston Shopping Mall	I-102 & Hwy 69	Kingston	The mall can be reached by traveling north on Hwy 69 from Jasper or south on Hwy 69 from Harvest Junction. Completed in 1995, this complex has 83 fully occupied stores and restaurants.

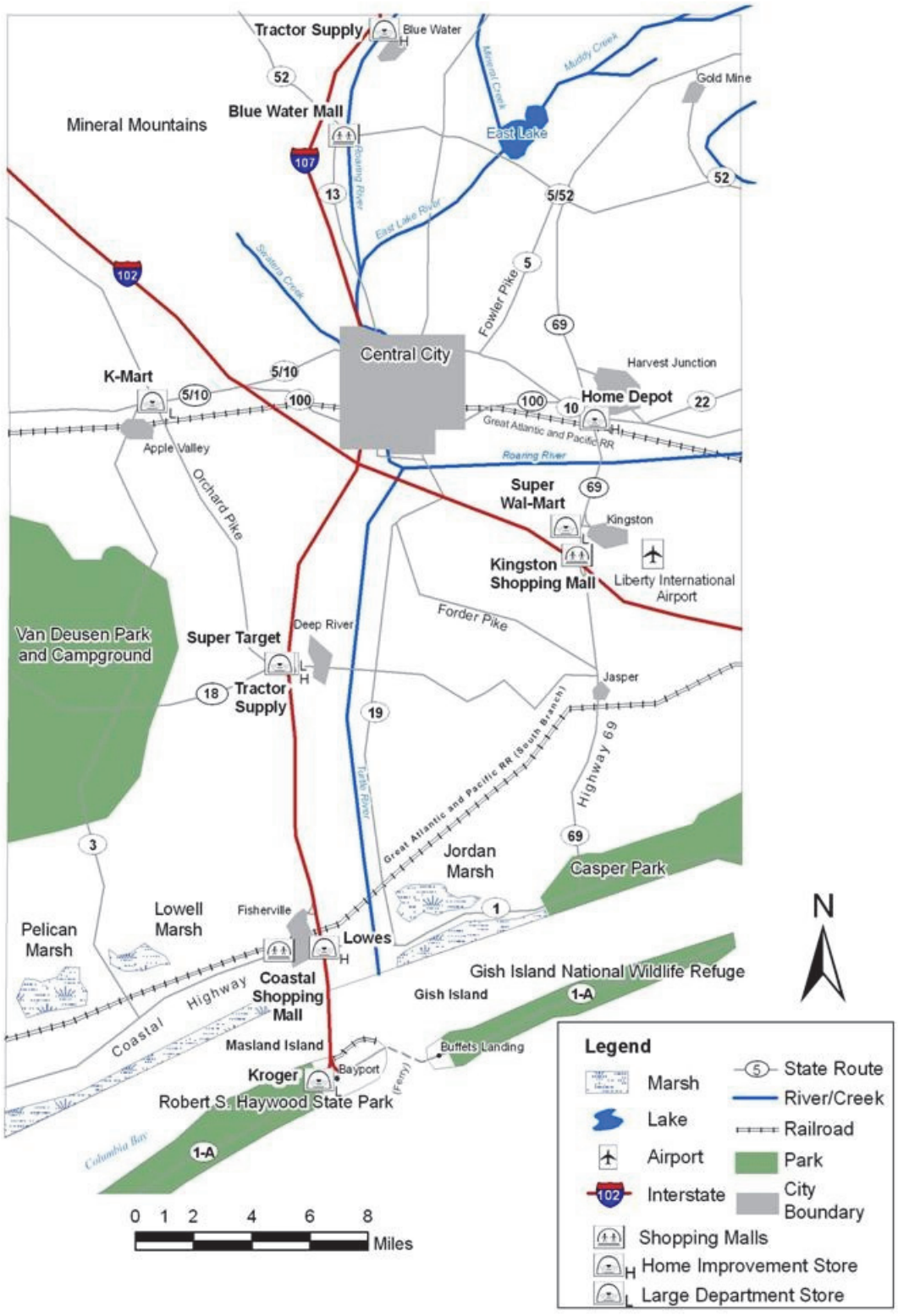


Figure 97. Large Stores and Shopping Malls in Liberty County Map

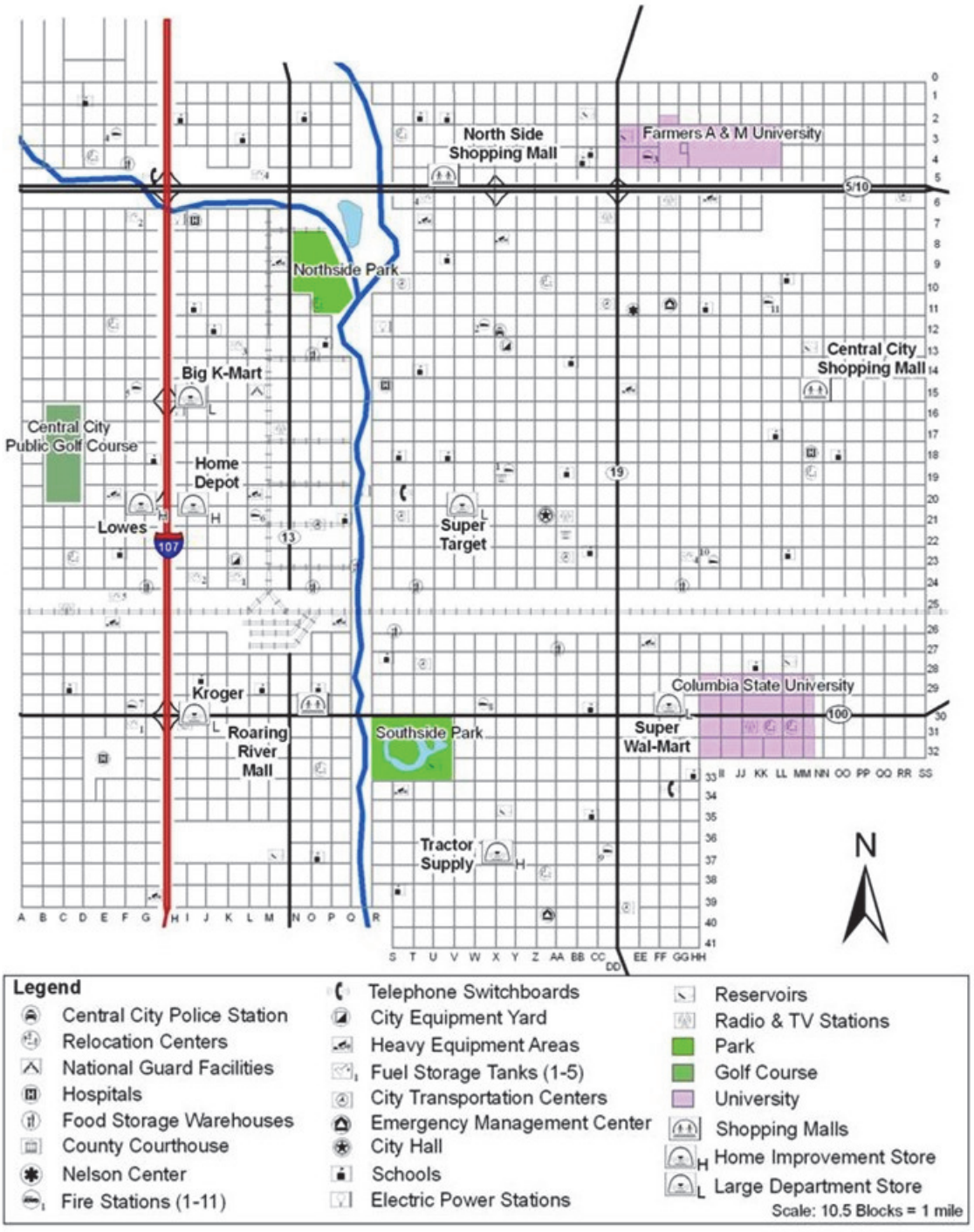


Figure 98. Large Stores and Shopping Malls in Central City Map

K.30. Veterinary Clinics

Table 443. Veterinary Clinics

Veterinary Clinic Name	Address	Location	Animal Type
Blackwood's Large Animal Care	A & 3rd Streets	Central City	Large
Carr's Animal Clinic	X & 10th Streets	Central City	Small
Central City Pet Hospital	CC & 23rd Streets	Central City	Small
Humane Animal Shelter	V & 35th Streets	Central City	Small
Palmer Animal Hospital	K & 28th Streets	Central City	Large and Small
Rebert's Dog Center	T & 12th Streets	Central City	Small
Bayport Animal Hotel	Marine Blvd & 13th Street	Bayport	Small
Pete's Dog & Cat Kennel	A & 1st Streets	Fisherville	Small
Vogel's Large Animal House	F & 10th Streets	Fisherville	Large
Dr. Ronbert Care	133 Elm Street	Harvest Junction	Small
H.J. Veterinary And Kennel	160 Main Street	Harvest Junction	Large and Small

Note: Veterinary clinics and their assets are available in Stramford, Green, Kane, Mineral, Granite, and Apple Counties. Use of these clinics or their assets during an emergency should be coordinated with the emergency managers (in cooperation with public health officials) from those counties (e.g., access to large amounts of atropine and epinephrine).

The following animal based pharmaceuticals may have applications for humans in emergencies:

Table 444. Potential Pharmaceuticals

Pharmaceutical
Aminophylline Injectable
Amitriptyline
Ampicillin Injectable
Albon
Amoxicillin
Atopica
Atropine Sulfate Injectable
Benadryl Injectable
Buprenex/Buprenorphine Ampute
Calcium Gluconate Injectable
Cefaxolin Sodium Injectable
Cefpodoxime
Cephalexin
Cetacaine Spray
Cephalosporin
Chloramphenicol
Ciprofloxacin
Clavamox
Clindamycin
Cyproheptadine
Depo Medrol Injectable
Dexamethasone Injectable
Diazepam (Valium) Injectable
Dihydrostreptomycin
Diphenhydramine

Pharmaceutical
Digoxin – Lanoxin Ampules
Dopram Injectable
Doxycycline
Enrofloxacin
Epinephrine Injectable
Famotidine Injectable
Furosemide – Salix
Gentamycin
Gentocin Injectable
Glyco Flex 600
Heparin Injectable
Hetacilllin
Hydroxyzine Pamoate
Isoflurane
Kanamycin
Kenalog aka Triamcinolone
Lidocaine Injectable
Lincomycin
Mannitol Injectable
Marcaine Injectable
Metoclopramide Injectable
Metronidiazole
Morphine Sulfate
Naloxone
Neomycin
Ondansetron Injectable
Oxytocin Injectable
Penicillin
Phenobarbital
Potassium Chloride Injectable
Prednisolone
Robaxin Injectable
Solumedrol Methylpredinsolone
Sulfonamides
Tetracycline
Theophylline
Torbugesic Injectable
Torbutrol/Butorphanol
Tramodol
Tussigon Hycodan Hydrocodone
Tylosin
Virginiamycin
Zofran Injectable

Table 445. Potential Pharmaceuticals for an Organophosphate Event

Pharmaceutical
Atropine
2-PAM

K.31. Liberty County Truck Terminals

Liberty County has 5 major cross country truck terminals. Four are within Central City and one is located south of Kingston.

- Liberty County Truck Terminal is located on Great Atlantic and Pacific (GA&P) railroad spur in the area east of SR 13 between 20th street and 22nd street.
- Central City I-107 Truck Terminal is located adjacent to the I-107/30th street interchange south of 30th and east of I-107 between I and K streets.
- State Route 5 Truck Terminal is located south of SR 5 between QQ and SS Streets.
- Southside Truck Terminal is located east of SR 19 and north of 40th.
- Hwy 69 Truck Terminal is located south of Kingston, south of I-107

K.31.1. Liberty County Truck Terminal

The Liberty County Truck Terminal includes a United States (U.S.) Customs bonded warehouse. Terminal warehouses have more than 200,000 square feet of storage space and dock capacity of up to 50 trailers. The terminal has specialized handling equipment for all types of commodities (e.g. packaged food products, paper, automotive, metals plastics, clothing, alcohol beverages, cotton, chemicals, aluminum, retail furniture etc). The facility has rack storage areas, a secure trailer holding yard, electric narrow isle equipment, floor scales, cross docking and transloading areas and climate/humidity control areas are available. Diesel fuel is available and stored in four above ground storage tanks with a total capacity of 48,000 gal. The primary trucking companies that use the facility are:

- JB Hunt Transport Services
- Roadway Express
- Swift Transportation
- Werner Enterprises
- Schneider
- Consolidated Freightways
- ACME Truck Line
- Road Runner Trucking



Figure 99. Liberty County Truck Terminal

K.31.2. Central City I-107 Truck Terminal

Central City I-107 Truck Terminal warehouses have more than 100,000 square feet of storage space and dock capacity of up to 24 trailers. The terminal has specialized handling equipment for all types of commodities (e.g. packaged food products, paper, automotive parts, plastics, clothing, cotton, retail furniture etc). The facility has rack storage areas, a secure trailer holding yard, electric narrow isle equipment, floor scales, cross docking and transloading areas and climate/humidity control areas are available. Diesel fuel is available and stored in two above ground storage tanks with a total capacity of 24,000 gal. The primary trucking companies that use the facility are:

- JB Hunt Transport Services
- Roadway Express
- Swift Transportation
- Werner Enterprises

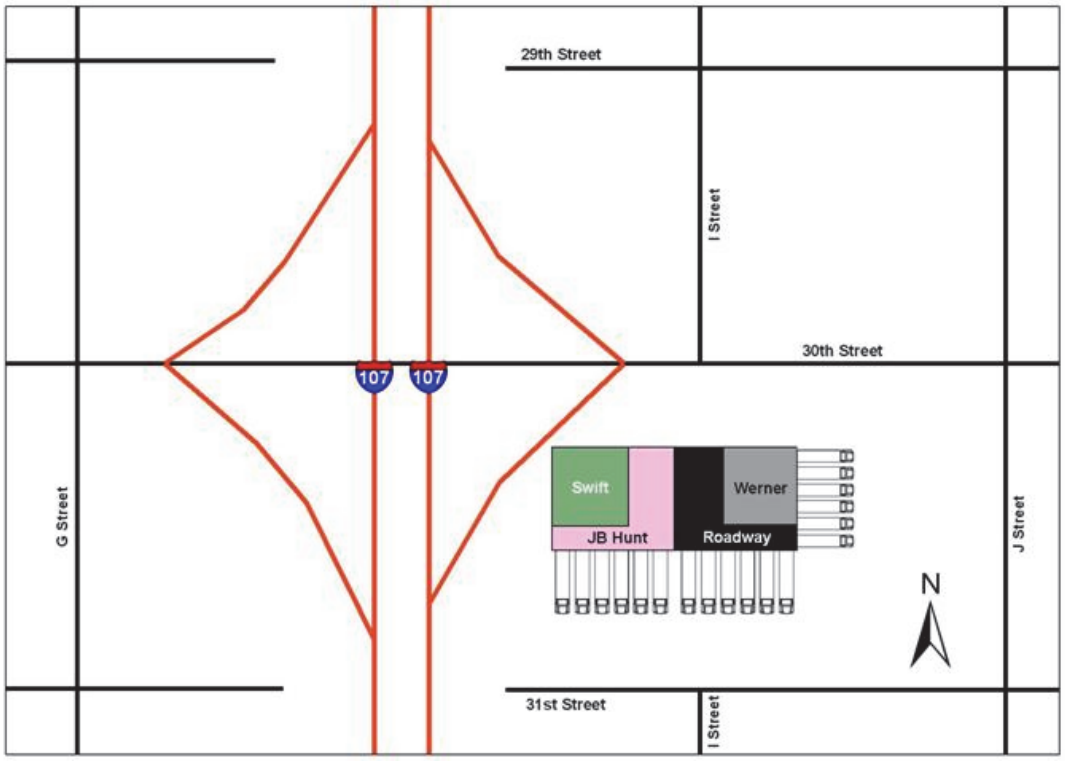


Figure 100. Central City I-107 Truck Terminal

K.31.3. State Route 5 Truck Terminal

The Central City State Route 5 Truck Terminal warehouse has more than 100,000 square feet of storage space and dock capacity of up to 24 trailers. The terminal has specialized handling equipment for many types of commodities (e.g. automotive parts, plastics, clothing, retail furniture etc). The facility has rack storage areas; a secure trailer holding yard, electric narrow isle equipment, floor scales and climate/humidity control areas are available. Diesel fuel is available and stored in two above ground storage tanks with a total capacity of 24,000 gal. The primary trucking companies that use the facility are:

- Schneider
- Consolidated Freightways
- ACME Truck Line
- Road Runner Trucking

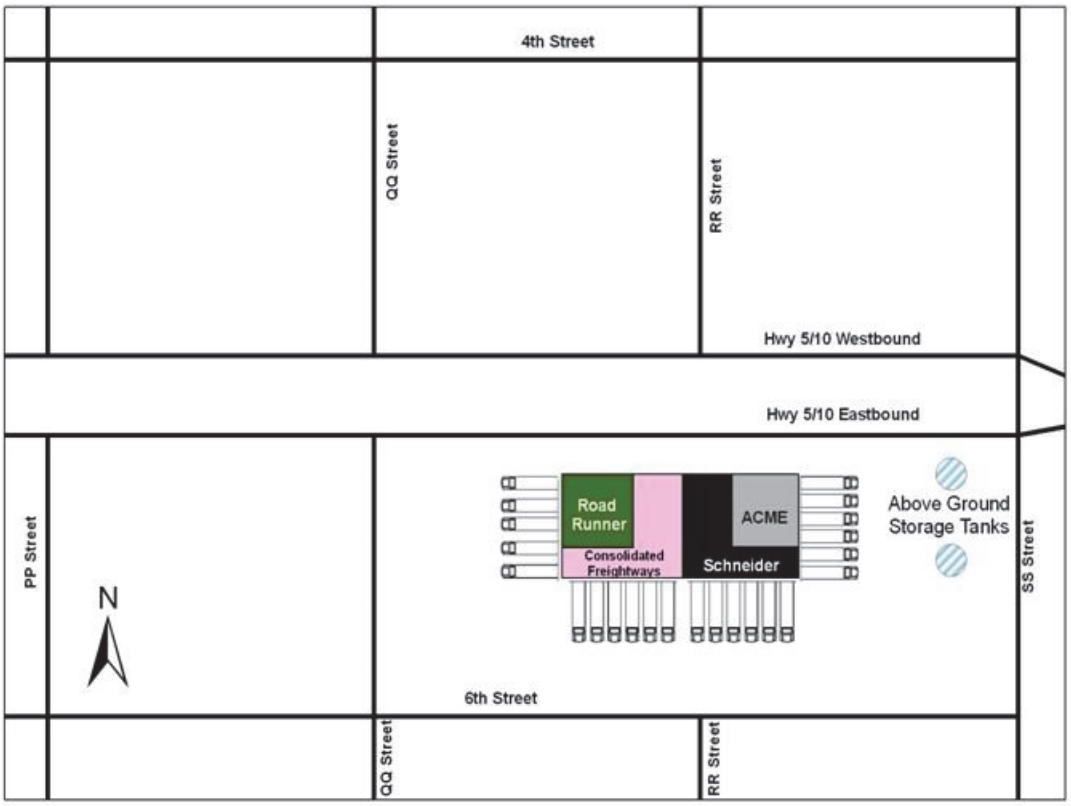


Figure 101. State Route 5 Truck Terminal

K.31.4. Southside Truck Terminal

The Central City Southside Truck Terminal warehouse has more than 100,000 square feet of storage space and dock capacity of up to 24 trailers. The terminal has specialized handling equipment for many types of commodities (e.g. automotive parts, plastics, clothing, retail furniture etc). The facility has rack storage areas, electric narrow isle equipment, floor scales and climate/ humidity control areas are available. Diesel fuel is available and stored in two above ground storage tanks with a total capacity of 24,000 gal. The primary trucking companies that use the facility are:

- Sea Land
- Heartland Express
- Shaffer Trucking
- Sharkey Transportation

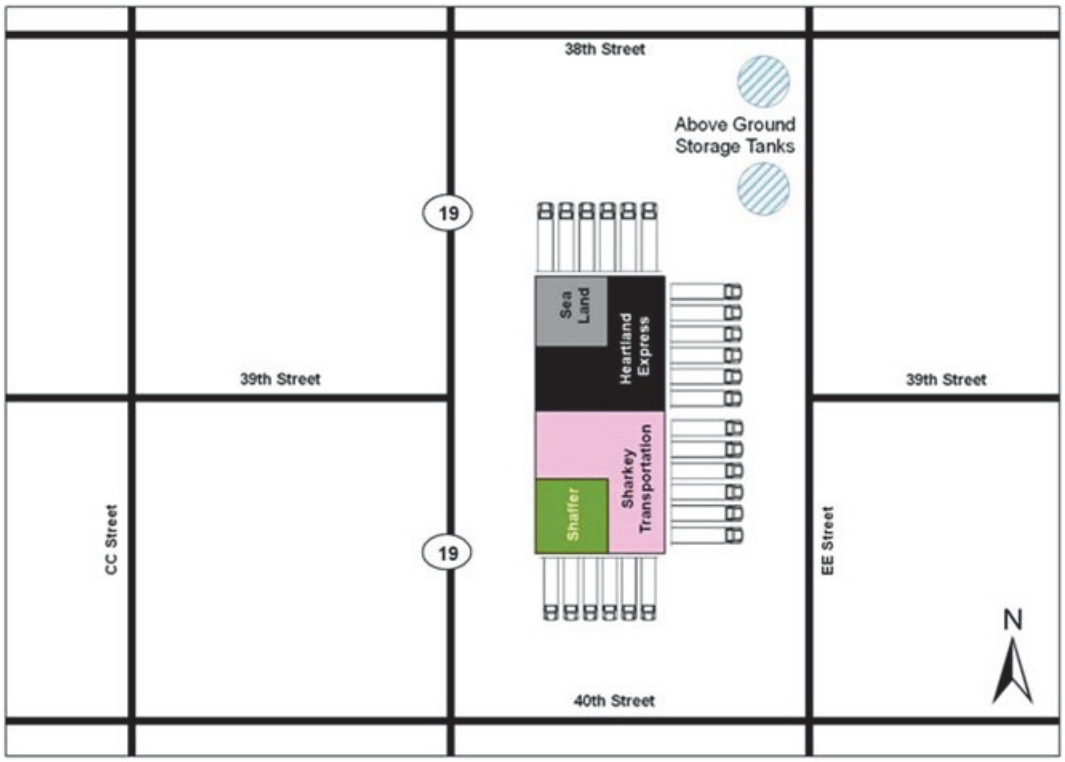


Figure 102. Southside Truck Terminal

K.31.5. Hwy 69 Truck Terminal

The Hwy 69 Truck Terminal warehouses have more than 225,000 square feet of storage space and dock capacity of up to 60 trailers. The facility has a secure trailer holding area and space for an additional 30 to 40 trailers. The terminal has specialized handling equipment for all types of commodities (e.g. packaged food products, paper, automotive parts, plastics, clothing, alcohol beverages, retail furniture etc). The facility has rack storage areas, electric narrow isle equipment, floor scales, and climate/humidity control areas are available. Diesel fuel is available and stored in two above ground storage tanks with a total capacity of 48,000 gal. The primary trucking companies that use the facility are:

- JB Hunt
- ACME
- Roadrunner
- Schneider
- Consolidated Freight
- Roadway
- Swift
- Werner

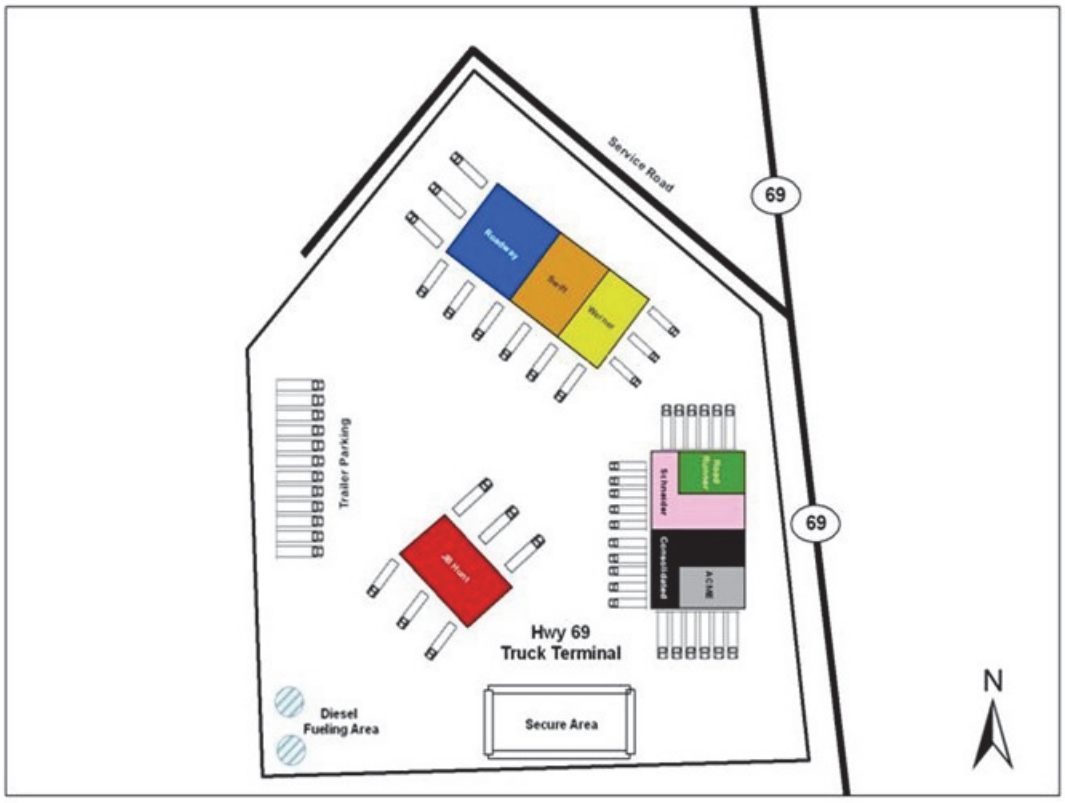


Figure 103. Highway 69 Truck Terminal

K.31.6. State Route 5/10 Truck Terminal

The State Route 5/10 Truck Terminal warehouses have more than 175,000 square feet of storage space and dock capacity of up to 45 trailers. The terminal has specialized handling equipment for all types of commodities (e.g., packaged food products, paper, automotive parts, plastics, clothing, alcoholic beverages, retail furniture, etc.). The facility has rack storage areas, electric narrow isle equipment, floor scales, and climate/humidity control areas available. Diesel fuel is available and stored in two aboveground storage tanks with a total capacity of 48,000 gallons. The primary trucking companies that use the facility are as follows:

- ACME
- Roadrunner
- Schneider
- Consolidated Freight
- Roadway
- Swift
- Werner

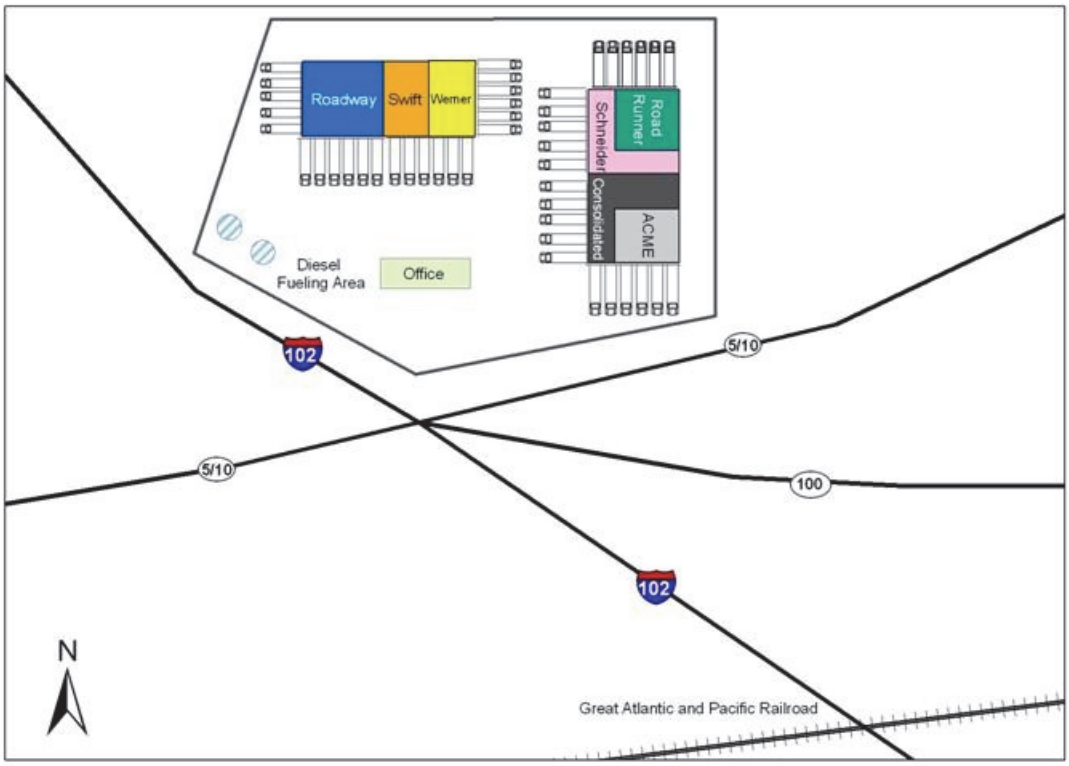


Figure 104. State Route 5/10 Truck Terminal

Appendix L

Appendix L. Transportation

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L.14.2. Neighboring Counties 454

The State of Columbia and Liberty County lie on major transportation arteries. Goods and passengers travel through Columbia and Liberty County. All of these transportation arteries are critical to the State and the county. They are attractive targets for terrorists and are vulnerable to natural and man-made hazards. This appendix discusses these transportation arteries and certain transportation assets that could be used during and after an emergency or disaster.

L.1. Railroad

The Great Atlantic and Pacific (GA&P) station is located at Q and 24th Streets in Central City. The railroad yard covers several blocks, bound by K and 24th Streets, K and 27th Streets, O and 24th Streets, and O and 27th Streets. There are usually over one hundred cars of various kinds in the yard and at least two yard engines.

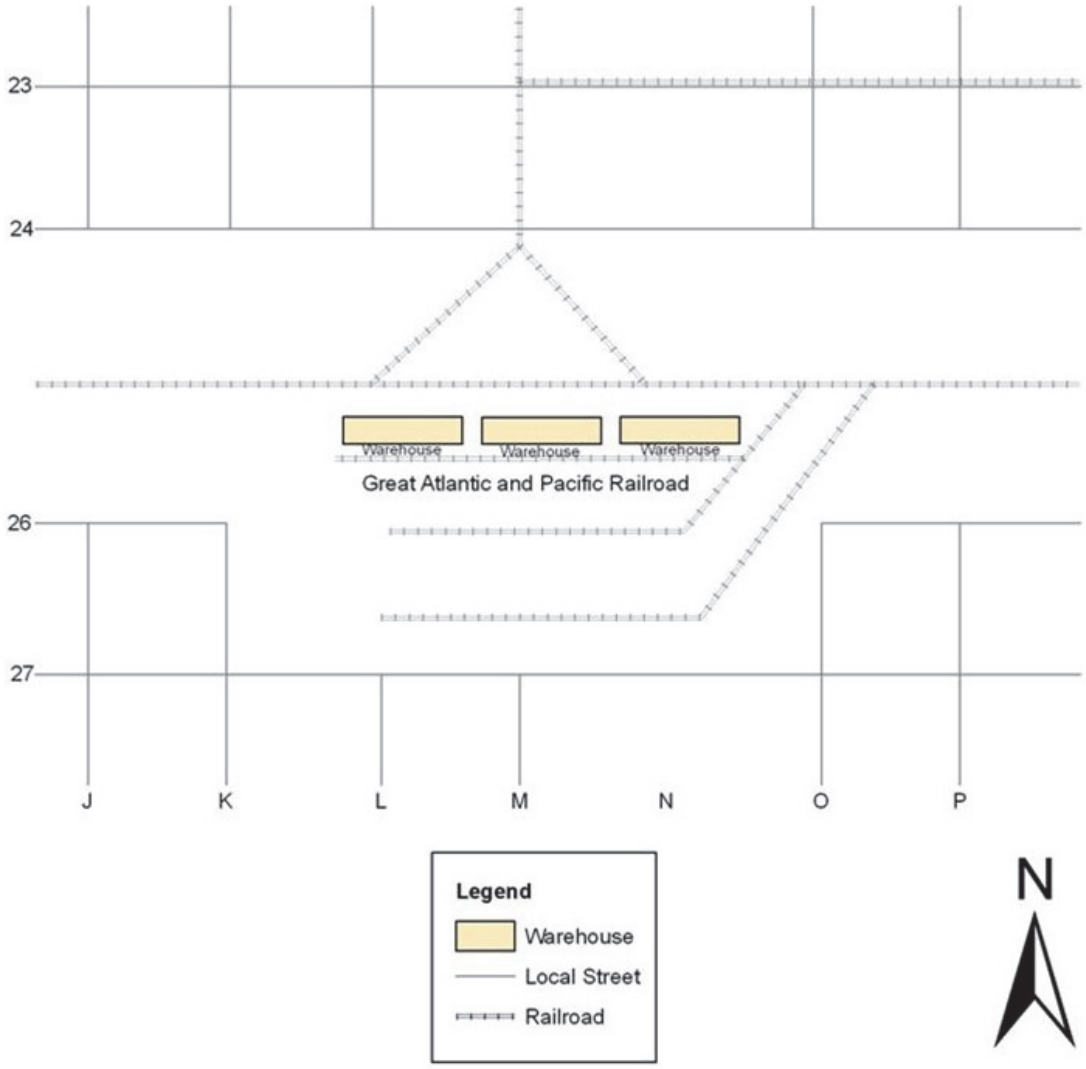


Figure 105. Central City Railroad Yard Diagram

A second GA&P railroad yard is located south of Jasper near Hwy 69. This railroad yard is on the southern branch of GA&P, connecting Tower Beach with Pony.

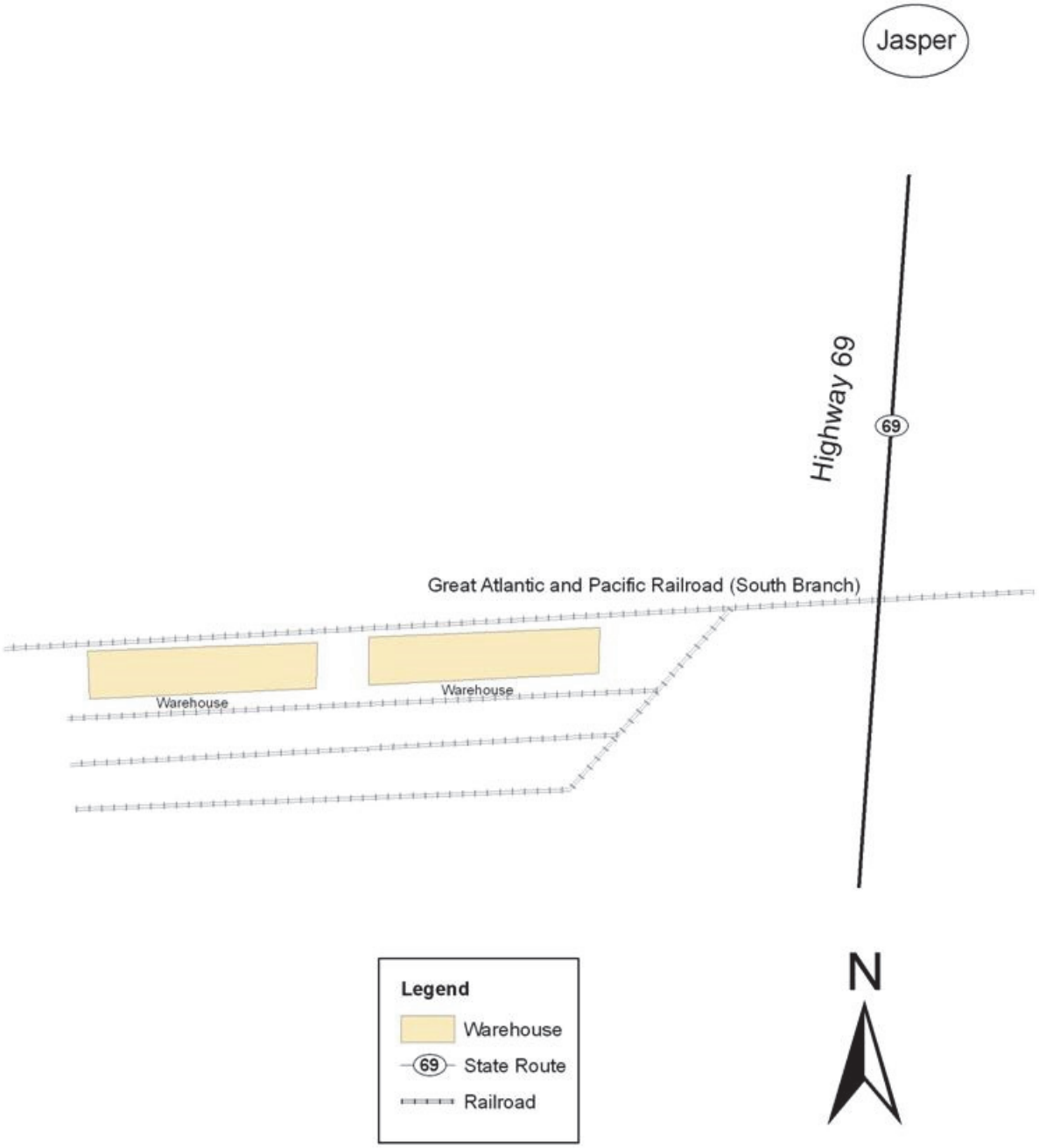


Figure 106. Jasper Railroad Yard Diagram

The railroad services the agricultural area to the west, as well as the industry of Metropolis and States to the north. A minimum of four freight trains and three Amtrak passenger trains pass through the city daily. The passenger trains are scheduled at 7:30 a.m., noon, and 5:00 p.m.; the freight trains generally run in the late evening and morning. Two-thirds of the freight loadings are from the West, carrying agricultural products to the population centers in the East and North. The railroad also handles significant traffic in petrochemicals and mixed merchandise. Central City is also a local freight consolidation and forwarding center.

The southern spur of the GA&P railroad runs between Tower Beach (Stramford County) and Pony (Green County) through southern Liberty County. The southern spur of GA&P services the ports in Tower Beach and Bayport in the southern part of Columbia. The line has a primary spur that serves the community of Tower Beach, Bayport, and its port. A minimum of four freight trains pass from Tower Beach through southern Liberty County. Freight trains generally run in the early morning and late evening. The railroad handles petroleum, containers, general cargo, and automobiles. The spur is connected to the main line north of Pony.

L.1.1. Light Rail System

Central City Rapid Transit operates the Central City Bus Line and Central City Light Rail System. The Light Rail System is a ten mile long street level/subway system that carries some 18,000 passengers daily. The system, opened in 1999, operates 21 rail cars that transit at street level in the outlying areas of the city/suburbs and underground in the city center. There are 16 below ground stations in Central City and nine above ground stations in the suburbs and in other parts of Liberty County. Outlying communities are also served by this system. Communities of Apple Valley, Harvest Junction, Kingston, Jasper, Deep River, Fisherville, and Bayport are also on the light rail system. The light rail system operates daily from 5:00 a.m. through midnight.

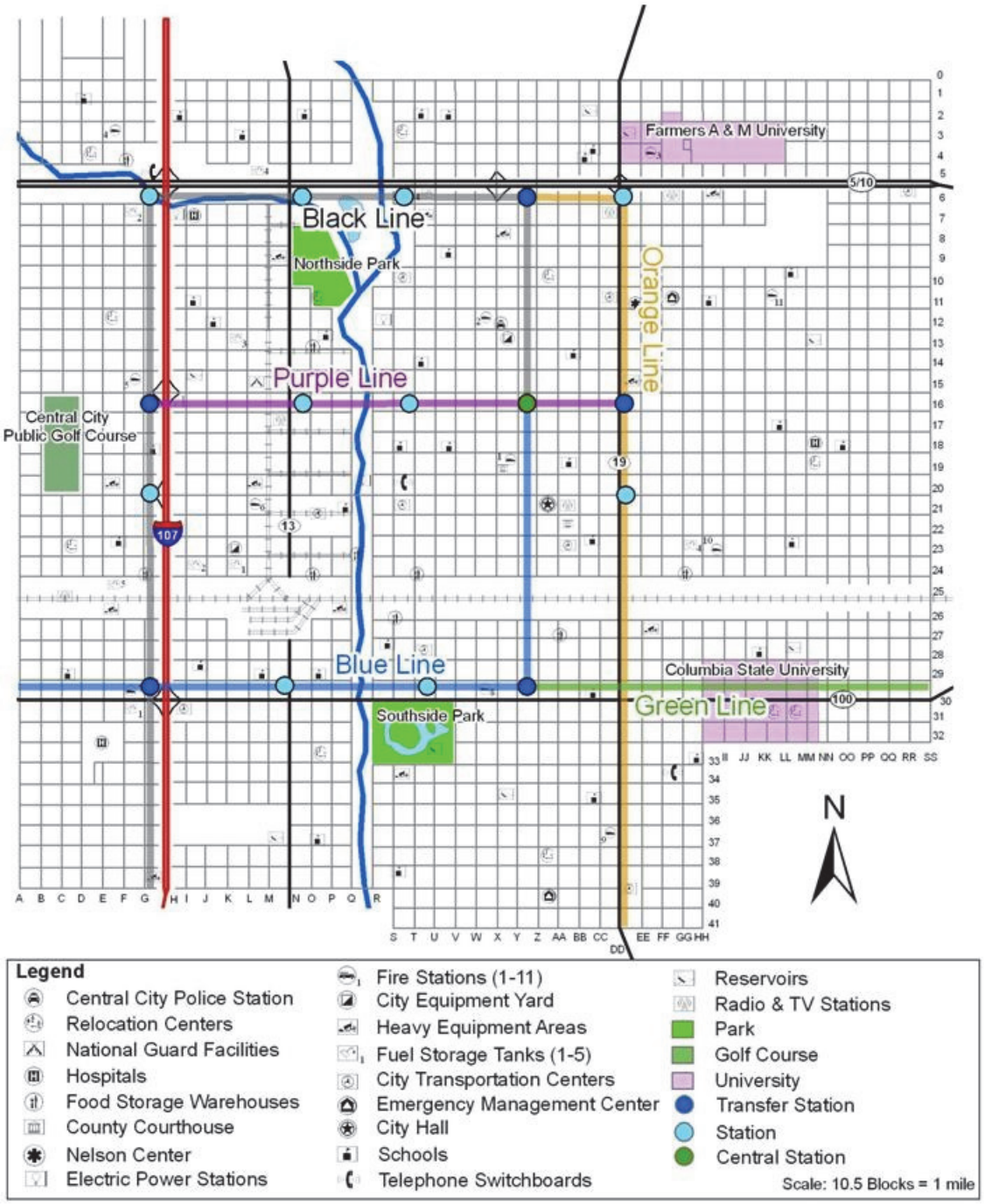


Figure 107. Central City Light Rail Routes Map

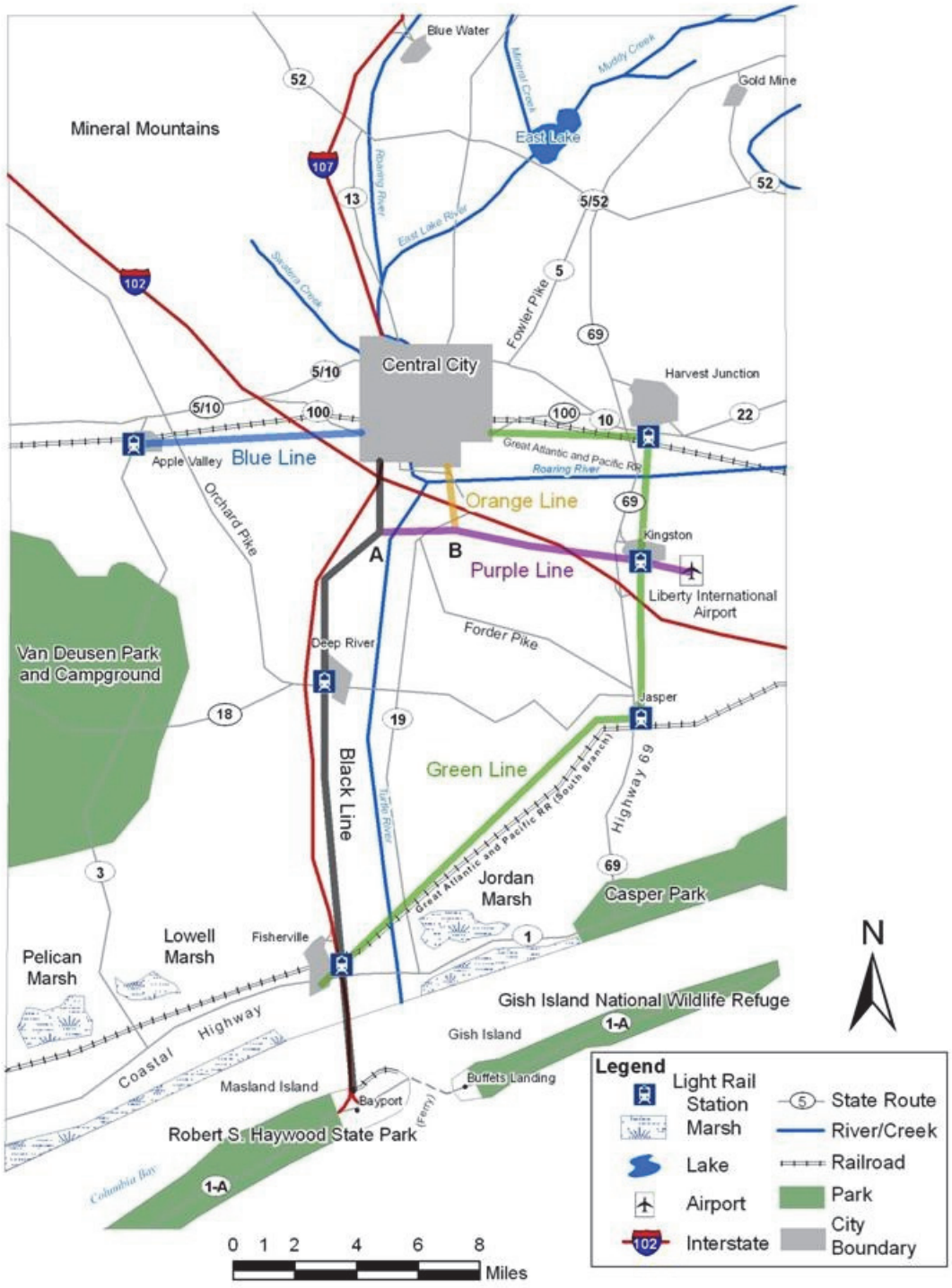


Figure 108. Liberty County Light Rail Routes Map

L.1.2. Liberty Railway Adventures (LRA)

LRA is a railroad that features vintage steam locomotives and period correct Victorian passenger coaches. The LRA operates from March through September. The railroad has two different routes: the park route and the beach route.

The park route makes a round trip from the LRA station in Central City through Apple Valley to the Van Deusen Park on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. The train leaves Central City at 9:00 a.m. and returns at 4:00 p.m. A four hour stay in Van Deusen Park allows visitors to enjoy this major tourist attraction. Passengers board in Central City, Apple Valley, and Van Deusen Park.

The beach route runs along the Turtle River through Deep River and Fisherville to Bayport. This train runs Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. The train leaves Central City at 9:00 a.m. and returns at 5:00 p.m. This eight hour round trip allows visitors to experience scenic Bayport and the beaches for four hours. Passengers board in Central City, Deep River, Fisherville, and Bayport.



Figure 109. Liberty Railway Adventures

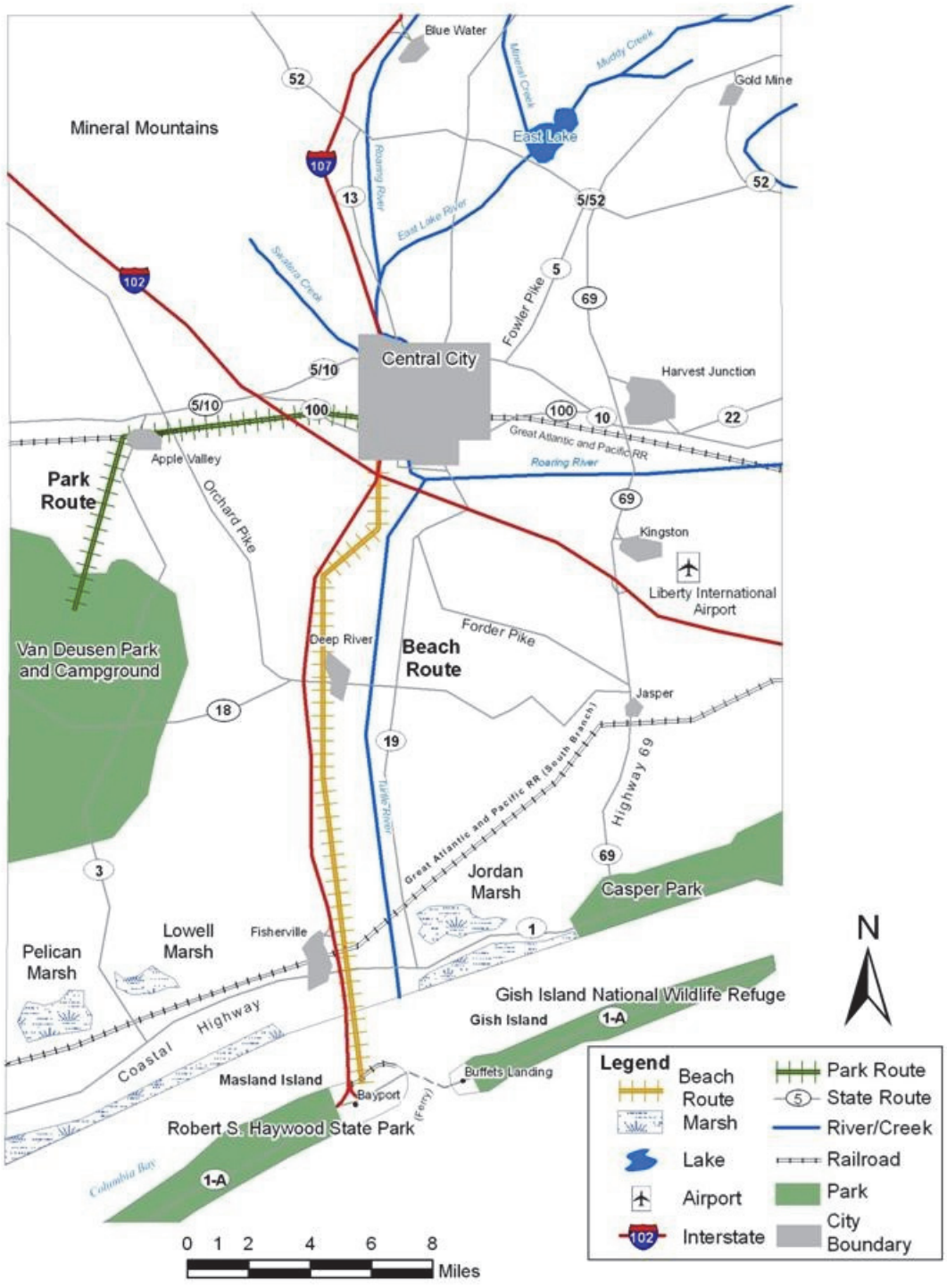


Figure 110. Liberty Railway Adventures Route Map

L.2. Liberty International Airport

Formerly known as Liberty County Airport, Liberty International Airport is located just southeast of Kingston on the Liberty/Green County border. This is a full service international airport with commercial airline service provided by United, United States (U.S.) Air, Continental, and Delta. Currently, non-stop flights are available to such destinations as Washington, DC (National); New York (Newark); Atlanta; Memphis; Cleveland; Mexico City; and Montreal. United Parcel Service (UPS) and Federal Express (FedEx) provide air express freight service. Last year, there were approximately 33,000 departures from Liberty International Airport, with 310,796 passengers boarding flights. Additionally, 300,000 pounds of U.S. Mail and 4,750,000 pounds of freight were handled at Liberty. All runways were lengthened and improved in 2000 with funds allocated by the legislature and local bonds. The terminal was last remodeled in 1998.

Liberty International Airport is managed by the Liberty County Airport Authority (LCAA), a joint powers authority. Supervisors on LCAA represent the city and county governments surrounding, or served by, Liberty International Airport. LCAA contracts with Central City Fire Department for fire protection at the airport. LCAA contracts with Central City EMS for paramedical ambulance service at the airport. General aviation traffic is also popular, with two fixed base operators providing a variety of services for the private or charter pilot.

The Columbia National Guard has a facility on the airport property. The Air National Guard's 987th Fighter Squadron operates a fleet of seven F-16 Air Defense fighters, and the National Guard (NG) operates a fleet of Utility Helicopter (UH)-60 multi-purpose helicopters from the facility.

L.2.1. Airport Operations

Table 446. Airport Operations

Airport Use	Open to the public
Sectional Chart	Kingston, Columbia
Control Tower	Yes
Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC)	Columbia Center
Attendance	Continuous
Wind Indicator	Lighted
Segmented Circle	Yes
Lights	Dusk - Dawn
Beacon	White-green (lighted land airport)
International Operations	Customs at International Terminal

- NG Operations call is Liberty Operations.
- Approach/departure handled by Liberty International (call Liberty International).
- Traffic control handles all airports in region.

L.2.2. Airport Services

Table 447. Airport Services

Fuel Available	100, Jet-A
Parking	Jetways and Hardstand
Airframe Service	Major
Power Plant Service	Major
Bottled Oxygen	Available
Bulk Oxygen	Available

L.2.3. Runway Information

Table 448. Basic Runway Data

Runway	18R-36L	18C-36C	18L-36R
Status	Existing	Existing	Existing
Safety Area	500 ft.	500 ft.	500 ft.
Type Pavement	Concrete	Concrete	Concrete
Length	9,320 ft.	11,120 ft.	9,000 ft.
Width	150 ft.	150 ft.	150 ft.
Effective Gradient	0.35%	0.78%	0.64%
Wind Coverage	97.2%	97.2%	97.2%
Runway Marking	Precision	Precision	Precision
Approach Surfaces	50:1	50:1	50:1
Instrument Runway	18R: CAT I 36L:CAT III	18C: CAT I 36C: CAT III	18L: CAT I 36R: CAT III
Runway Lighting	HIRL, CL TDZ	HIRL, CL TDZ	HIRL, CL, TW CL,TDZ
Pavement Strength	125,000 lb - SW 210,000 lb - DW 458,500 lb - DT	125,000 lb - SW 210,000 lb - DW 458,500 lb - DT	125,000 lb - SW 178,000 lb - DW 426,500 lb - DT
Navigational Aids	18R:MALSR, RVR, ILS, TDZ 36L:ALSF-2, RVR, ILS,TDZ	18C: MALSR, RVR, ILS, TDZ 36C: ALSF-2, RVR, ILS, TDZ	18L: MALSR, RVR, ILS, TDZ 36R: ALSF-2, RVR, ILS, TDZ

Note: ALSF = Approach Lighting with Sequenced Flashing Lights, C = Center, CAT = Category, CL = Clearance, DT = Dual Tandem, DW = Dual Wheel, HIRL = High Intensity Runway Light, ILS = Instrument Landing System, L = Left, MALSR = Medium-Intensity Approach Lighting System with Runway Alignment Indicator, R = Right, RVR = Runway Visual Range, SW = Single Wheel, TDZ = Touch Down Zone, TW = Taxiway

The airport authority is considering expanding the safety zone to suggested Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) minimum regulations.

Table 449. Helipad H1 Data

Dimensions	70 x 70 ft./21 x 21 m
Surface	Asphalt, in good condition
SW Weight Limitations	60,000 lbs
DW Weight Limitations	110,000 lbs
Traffic Pattern	Left
Markings	Basic

Note: Helipad H1 is for National Guard Use Only with Prior Permission

L.2.4. Additional Remarks

- Numerous birds in vicinity of airport.
- Noise sensitive; noise abatement procedures in effect.
- Jet testing conducted at NG ramp located at southeast corner of airport.



Figure 111. Liberty International Airport Diagram – Kingston, Columbia

L.3. Columbia Regional Airports

Columbia regional airports located in Monroe, Clifton, Capital City, and Metropolis have commercial airline services provided by United, U.S. Air, Continental, and Delta. The airports have daily flights to Liberty International, Atlanta, and Cincinnati.

Table 450. Monroe -Airport Services

Number of Runways	1
Terminal Parking	4 positions
Aircraft Parking	8 positions
Fuels Available	100 Low Lead (LL); Jet A
Control Tower	Yes

Table 451. Monroe -Basic Runway Data

Runway Designator	12/30
Type of pavement	Concrete
Length	6,750 ft.
Width	150 ft.
Runway Lighting	MALSR
Pavement Strength	70K lb - SW 90K lb - DW 145K lb - DT
Navigational Aids	ILS/Distance Measuring Equipment (DME)

Table 452. Clifton -Airport Services

Number of Runways	1
Terminal Parking	5 positions
Aircraft Parking	8 positions
Fuels Available	100LL; Jet A
Control Tower	Yes

Table 453. Clifton -Basic Runway Data

Runway Designator	4R/22L
Type of pavement	Concrete
Length	7,651 ft.
Width	150 ft.
Runway Lighting	MALSR
Pavement Strength	140K lb - SW 170K lb - DW 290K lb - DT
Navigational Aids	ILS/DME

Table 454. Capital City -Airport Services

Number of Runways	2 perpendicular
Terminal Parking	13 positions
Aircraft Parking	20 positions
Fuels Available	100LL; Jet A
Control Tower	Yes

Table 455. Capital City - Basic Runway Data

Runway Designator	4L/22R	13/31
Type of pavement	Concrete	Concrete
Length	7,600 ft.	7,004 ft.
Width	150 ft.	150 ft.
Runway Lighting	HIRL, CL TDZ	HIRL, CL TDZ
Pavement Strength	125K lb - SW 210K lb - DW 458K lb - DT	125K lb - SW 210K lb - DW 458K lb - DT
Navigational Aids	MALSR, RVR, ILS, TDZ, ALSF-2, RVR	MALSR, RVR, ILS, TDZ< ALSF-2, RVR

Table 456. Metropolis -Airport Services

Number of Runways	2
Terminal Parking	6 positions
Aircraft Parking	10 positions
Fuels Available	100LL; Jet A
Control Tower	Yes

Table 457. Metropolis -Basic Runway Data

Runway Designator	4L/22R	13/31
Type of Pavement	Concrete	Concrete
Length	8,351 ft.	6,201 ft.
Width	200 ft.	150 ft.
Runway Lighting	HIRL, TDZ	MIRL
Pavement Strength	140K lb - SW 200K lb - DW 400K lb - DT	75K lb - SW 190K lb - DW 400K lb - DT
Navigational Aids	ILS CAT II, NDB, REIL ILS CAT I	DME, REIL, VASI

Note: MIRL = Medium Intensity Runway Light, NDB = Non-Directional Beacon, REIL = Runway End Identifier Light, VASI = Visual Approach Slope Indicator

L.4. Columbia General Aviation Airports

Columbia General Aviation Airports support business and private aircraft and are located in Annville, Wexler, Phillipboro, and Holdrese.

Table 458. Columbia General Aviation Airport Information

Runway Data	Annville	Wexler	Phillipboro	Holdrese
Number of Runways	1	1	1	1
Runway Designator	17/35	16/34	17/35	18/36
Type Pavement	Asphalt	Concrete	Concrete	Asphalt
Length	2,915 ft.	8,002 ft.	5,999 ft.	4,994 ft.
Width	80 ft.	200 ft.	100 ft.	75 ft.
Terminal Parking	1	1	1	1
Aircraft Parking	28	38	20	18

Runway Data	Annville	Wexler	Phillipboro	Holdrese
Runway Lighting	Edge	MALSR	MIRL	MIRL
Navigational Aids	VASI	ILS/DME	ILS/DME	VASI
Fuels Available	100LL; Jet A	100LL; Jet A	100LL; Jet A	100LL; Jet A
Control Tower	No	Yes	No	No

L.5. Seaports

The Port of Bayport is a publicly owned maritime facility that features two cruise ship terminals and nine cargo berths. The cruise ship terminals located on the northeast corner of Bayport are home to SunShine Cruise Lines with three vessels homeported there. The terminals accommodated more than 300,000 passengers last year. The cargo berths on the north side of Bayport handle a variety of cargoes, including containerized, general cargo, bulk, petroleum, and automobiles. At least once each week, hazardous cargoes are handled at the berths. Last year, more than 15 million tons of cargo passed through the port. The cargo berths and cruise ship terminals are leased by the Port of Bayport to the companies that operate them. The following tables show normal port operations. Surges in port activity occur infrequently.

Table 459. Port Operations for Companies Using the Cargo Berths

Company	Arrival	Departure	Cargo	Number of Vessels
BBC Australia	Wed – a.m.	Tue – p.m.	Petroleum	1 per week
Carolina Shipping	Mon – p.m.	Mon – p.m.	Vehicles	1 per week
China Shipping	Tue, Fri – a.m.	Wed, Mon – p.m.	General Cargo	2 per week
Evergreen	Tue – Thurs – a.m.	Wed – Fri – p.m.	Bulk	2 per week
Hamburg	Sat – a.m.	Thurs – p.m.	General Cargo	1 per week
Hanjin	Mon, Thurs – p.m.	Tue, Fri – a.m.	General Cargo	2 per week
Maersk Sealand	Mon, Wed, Fri – a.m.	Tue, Thurs, Sat – a.m.	Containers	3 per week
Mediterranean	Thurs – p.m.	Tue – a.m.	Bulk	1 per week
Norton Lilly	Wed, Thurs – p.m.	Wed, Fri – p.m.	Containers	2 per week
Wallenius	Wed – a.m.	Wed – a.m.	Vehicles	1 per week
Yang Ming	Tue – p.m.	Fri – a.m.	General Cargo	1 per week
Yang Ming	Mon, Thurs – p.m.	Wed, Sat – a.m.	Petroleum	2 per week

Note: BBC = British Broadcasting Corporation

Table 460. Port Operations for SunShine Cruise Lines

Company	Arrival	Departure	Cargo	Number of Vessels
Belize Sun	Fri – p.m.	Mon – a.m.	Passengers	1 per week
Caribbean Sun	Thurs, Sun – p.m.	Tue, Fri – a.m.	Passengers	2 per week
Sun Princess	Fri – p.m.	Fri – a.m.	Passengers	1 per week

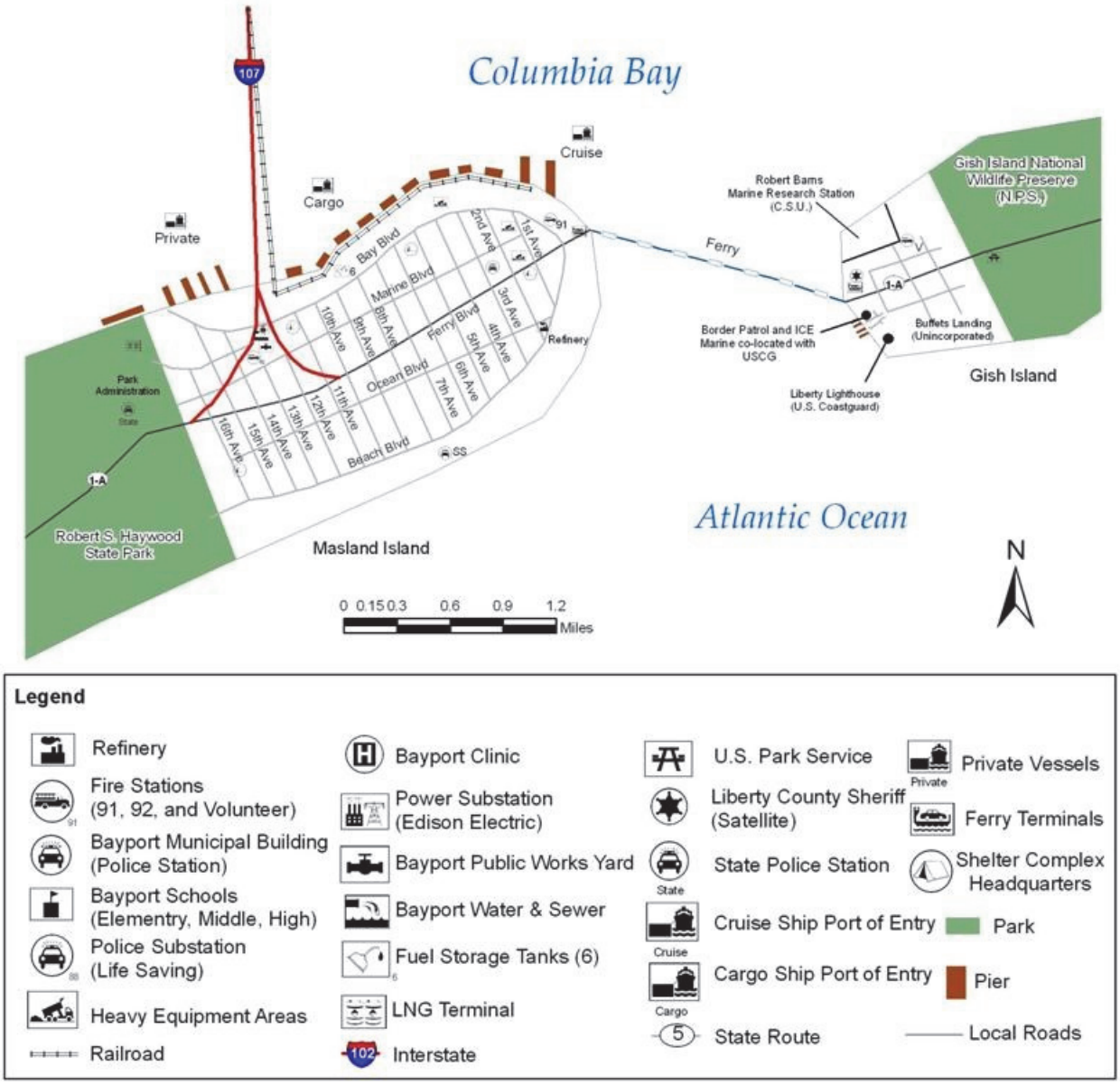


Figure 112. Buffets Landing (Unincorporated), City of Bayport Map

Note: CSU = Columbia State University, LNG = Liquefied Natural Gas, NPS = National Park Service, SS = Substation, USCG = United States Coast Guard

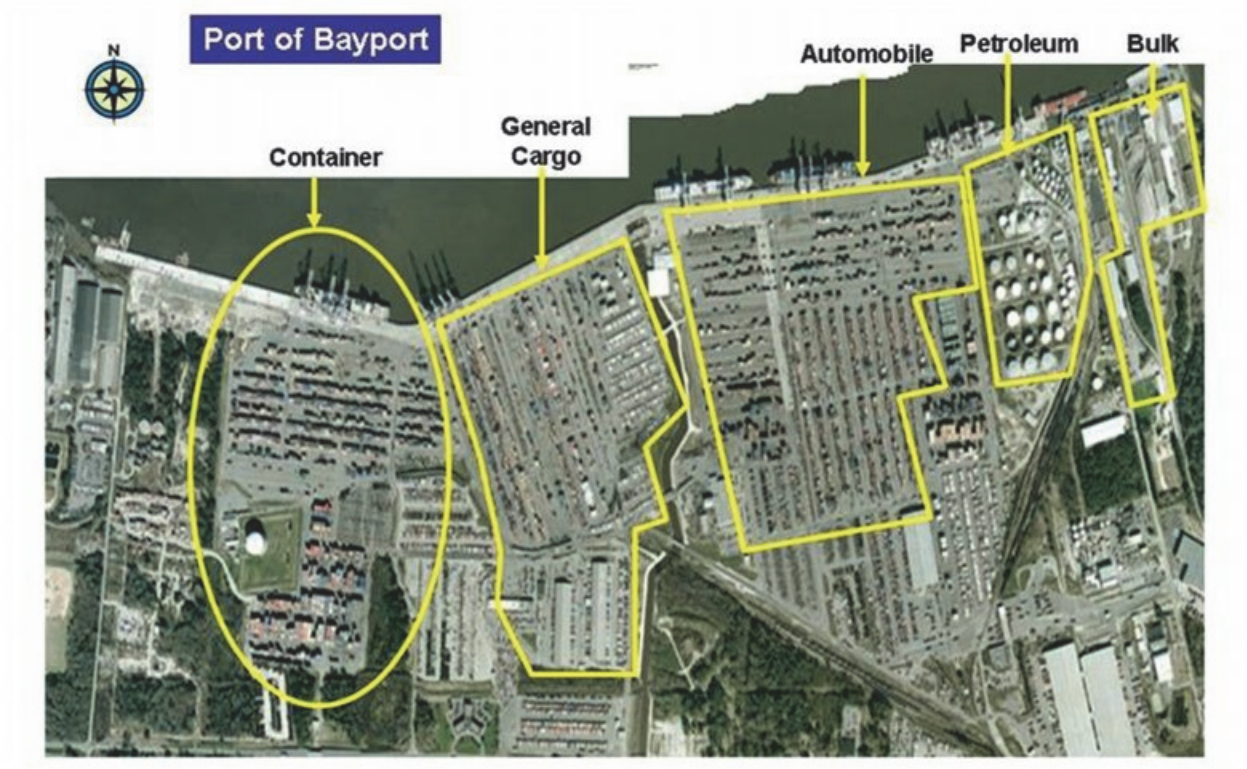


Figure 113. Port of Bayport Diagram

L.5.1. Masland Island Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminal -Bayport Columbia

Masland Island LNG Terminal is one of the most important LNG importation terminals on the East Coast. It is located on a 55-acre site on the north side of Masland Island just west of the I-107 bridge. A typical vessel unloading is accomplished in 12 hours.

Three LNG storage tanks, each 196 feet (60 meters) in diameter and 163 feet (50 meters) tall, and a fourth storage tank at 232 feet (71 meters) in diameter and 205 feet (62 meters) tall are the most prominent physical features of the facility. They were specially designed and constructed to store LNG at cryogenic temperatures for sustained periods.

The tanks have a combined capacity of approximately 2.7 million barrels (425,000 cubic meters) of LNG or approximately 9.0 billion cubic feet (bcf) of gas.

When operating at peak capacity, the terminal can re-gasify LNG and send out natural gas at a maximum rate of 2.1 bcf per day and has a firm, sustained capability of 1.8 bcf per day or 13.7 million metric tons per annum (mmtpa).

The Masland Island terminal is designed to stringent standards:

- Tanks can withstand wind speeds up to 150 miles per hour (mph) (67 meters per second).
- In addition, tanks are rated for earthquake zone 1.
- Terminal elevation is above the 100-year flood plain and hurricane tidal surge.

Table 461. Facility Summary

Description	Capacity
Number of Storage Tanks	4
Capacity Per Tank	3 @ 600,000 barrel (bbl) (95,000 cubic meters) 1 @ 880,000 bbl (140,000 cubic meters)
Number of Vaporizers	14

The storage tanks are double-walled and double-bottomed with a suspended internal aluminum roof plate covered by a carbon steel dome.

The inner tanks are nine percent nickel steel and of welded construction.

The outer tanks are constructed of welded carbon steel.

The three original tanks are each supported by 974 prestressed, 14-inch by 14-inch by 75-foot piles which were driven 72 feet below grade to support the 21-inch thick concrete pile cap on which each tank rests. The new fourth tank is supported by 1,100 prestressed, 14-inch by 14-inch by 72foot piles which were driven 70 feet below grade to support the 21-inch thick concrete pile cap on which is rests.

Highly efficient insulation fills the void between the inner and outer tanks and covers the inner roof plate.

The tanks maintain LNG in a liquid state by auto-refrigeration of the boil-off. Boil-off gas can be used for plant fuel, recombined with LNG before it is vaporized, or sent directly to send-out.

Each tank has three submerged pumps of which two are required to meet maximum LNG send-out capacity.



Figure 114. LNG Terminal Map



Figure 115. Masland Island LNG Facility

L.6. Ferry Service

The Bayport Ferry Company operates the Governor Smith, a 100 foot double-ended ferry capable of carrying up to 21 cars and up to 220 walk-on passengers between the Bayport ferry landing and Gish Island. The ferry makes the one-way 3 ¾ mile run every hour daily beginning at 6:00 a.m. and ending at 10:00 p.m. The ferry boat Chad, which carries a similar number of cars and passengers, provides ferry service from LaPort in Green County to the east end of Gish Island.

L.7. Roads

I-107 is a four-lane, limited-access Interstate highway running north and south. I-102 is a four-lane, limited-access Interstate highway running east and west. State Route 5, east from I-102 to SR 100 just west of Harvest Junction, is also a four-lane, divided highway that becomes 5th Street inside the Central City limits. Coastal Highway (SR 1) is a four-lane, unlimited access highway running east and west.

L.8. Bridges

L.8.1. The High Rise Bridge

Masland Island is connected to the Liberty County mainland by the three mile long I-107 Causeway. The mid-point of the causeway features the High Rise Bridge, a concrete and steel drawbridge which allows larger vessels to transit through Columbia Bay. The 35-year-old High Rise Bridge is 65 feet above mean sea level and is five lanes wide, accommodating four lanes of traffic, with two lanes going in each direction. The bridge opens on demand from vessel traffic but will remain closed from 6:00-9:00 a.m. and 3:00-6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. The High Rise Bridge is the only hurricane/coastal storm evacuation route available to the residents of Masland Island and is considered a critical asset for that reason.

L.8.2. Liberty County Bridges

Liberty County Emergency Planners have identified 19 bridges that are critical to the county transportation network. Four of the bridges were built to earthquake standards.

- Interstate Bridges: Eight Interstate bridges were identified. One of the bridges crosses the Turtle River while another crosses over the East West rail line. The other six interstate bridges cross over State routes.

- State Route Bridges: Eight State route bridges have been identified as critical. These bridges are on SRs 52, 19, 18, 3; Hwy 69; and the Orchard Pike.
- Railroad Bridges: Three railroad bridges have been identified as critical. Railroad bridges cross the Turtle River/SR 19, SR 5 and Hwy 69.

The following table identifies the bridge, the type of bridge, the number of lanes/tracks above and below and whether the bridge was constructed to meet earthquake standards.

Table 462. Liberty County Bridges

Number	Type	Above	Number of Lanes/ Tracks	Below	Number of Lanes/ Tracks	Earthquake
L1	Interstate Bridge	I-107	4	SR 52	2	No
L2	Highway Bridge	SR 52	2	Roaring River	None	Yes
L3	Highway Bridge	SR 52	2	East Lake River	None	No
L4	Highway Bridge	SR 19	2	East Lake River	None	No
L5	Highway Bridge	Orchard Pike	2	Railroad	1	No
L6	Interstate Bridge	I-102	4	Railroad	1	No
L7	Interstate Bridge	I-107	4	I-102	4	Yes
L8	Interstate Bridge	I-102	4	Turtle River	None	No
L9	Railroad Bridge	Railroad	2	SR 5	2	No
L10	Interstate Bridge	I-107	4	SR 18	2	No
L11	Highway Bridge	Jasper Pike	2	Turtle River	None	Yes
L12	Interstate Bridge	I-102	4	Hwy 69	2	No
L13	Railroad Bridge	Railroad	1	Hwy 69	2	No
L14	Highway Bridge	SR 3	2	Railroad	1	No
L15	Interstate Bridge	I-107	4	Railroad	1	No
L16	Railroad Bridge	Railroad	1	Turtle River & SR 19	2	No
L17	Bayport Causeway	I-107	4	Columbia Bay	None	No
L18	Highway Bridge	Hwy 69	2	Roaring River	None	No
L19	Highway Bridge	SR 19	2	Roaring River	None	Yes

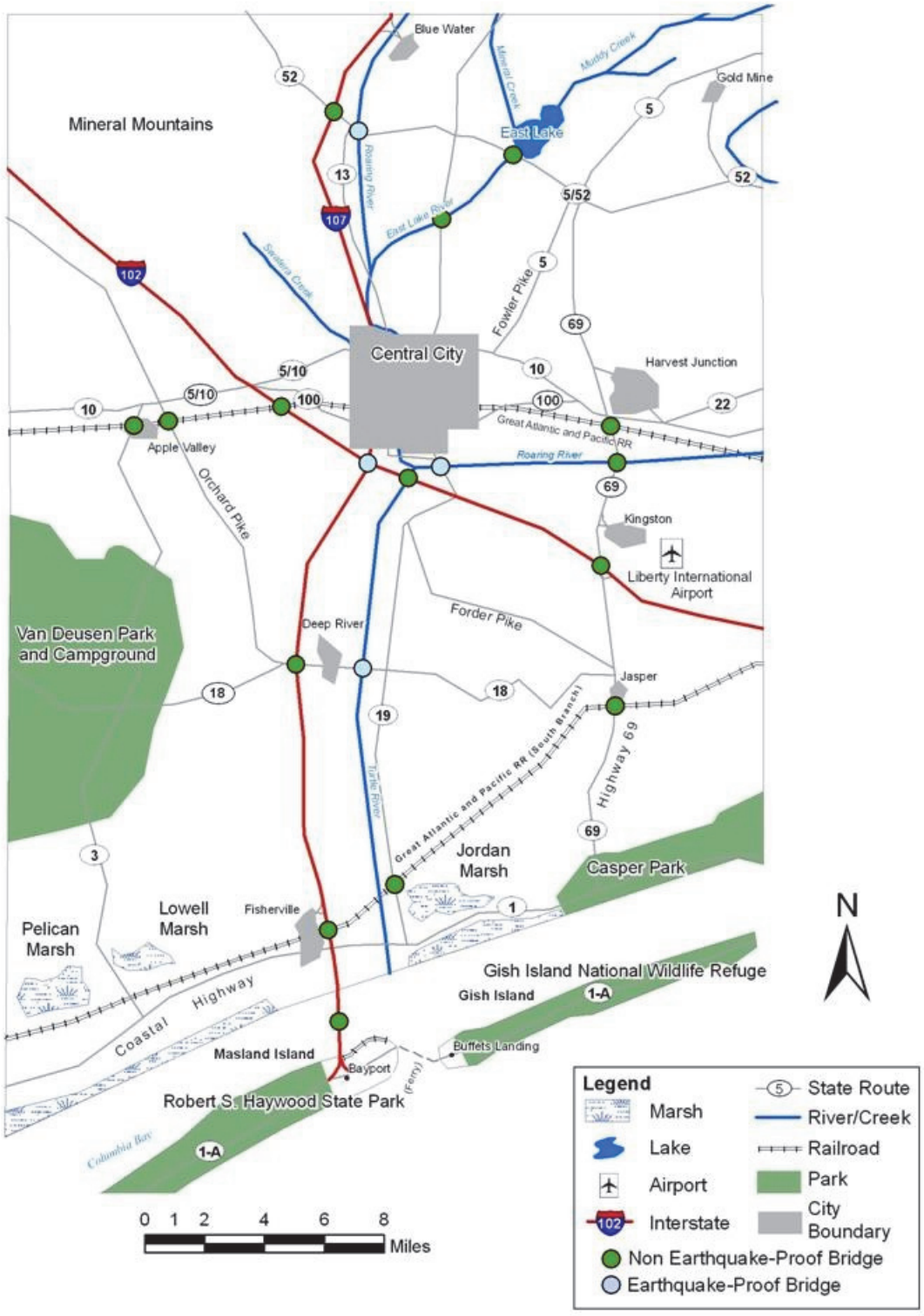


Figure 116. Liberty County Bridges Map

L.8.3. Central City Bridges

Emergency planners have identified 32 bridges within the city limits of Central City that are critical to transportation throughout the city. Seven of the bridges have been built to meet or exceed earthquake standards.

- Interstate Bridges: Five interstate bridges have been identified.
- State Route Bridges: Eight State route bridges have been identified.
- Road Bridges: Fifteen road bridges have been identified.
- Railroad Bridges: Four railroad overpasses have been identified.

The following table identifies the bridge, the type of bridge, the number of lanes/tracks above and below and whether the bridge was constructed to meet earthquake standards.

Table 463. Central City Bridges

Number	Type	Above	Number of Lanes/ Tracks	Below	Number of Lanes/ Tracks	Earthquake
1	Road Bridge	A St.	2	5th St.	4	No
2	Highway Bridge	5th St.	4	River	None	No
3	Interstate Bridge	I-107	4	5th St.	4	Yes
4	Highway Bridge	5th St.	4	N St.	2	No
5	Road Bridge	N St.	2	River	None	No
6	Road Bridge	Zero St.	2	River	None	No
7	Highway Bridge	5th St.	4	River	None	Yes
8	Highway Bridge	5th St.	4	X St.	2	No
9	Highway Bridge	DD St.	2	5th St.	4	No
10	Highway Bridge	5th St.	4	RR & SS St.	2 each	No
11	Interstate Bridge	I-107	4	15th St.	2	Yes
12	Road Bridge	15th St.	2	River	None	Yes
13	Interstate Bridge	I-107	4	20th St.	2	No
14	Road Bridge	20th St.	2	River	None	No
15	Railroad Bridge	Railroad	4	A St.	2	No
16	Interstate Bridge	I-107	4	Railroad	4	No
17	Railroad Bridge	Railroad	4	I St.	2	No
18	Railroad Bridge	Railroad	4	River	None	Yes
19	Railroad Bridge	Railroad	4	T & U St.	2 each	No
20	Road Bridge	DD St.	2	Railroad	4	No
21	Road Bridge	SS St.	2	Railroad	2	No
22	Highway Bridge	30th St.	2	A St.	2	No
23	Interstate Bridge	I-107	4	30th St.	2	Yes
24	Road Bridge	N St.	2	28th St.	2	No
25	Road Bridge	30th St.	2	N St.	2	No
26	Road Bridge	30th St.	2	River	None	Yes
27	Road Bridge	DD St.	2	30th St.	2	No
28	Road Bridge	N St.	2	32nd St.	2	No
29	Road Bridge	N St.	2	39th St.	2	No
30	Road Bridge	39th St.	2	River	None	No
31	Highway Bridge	SR 13	2	River	None	No
32	Road Bridge	DD St.	2	40th & 41st St.	None	No

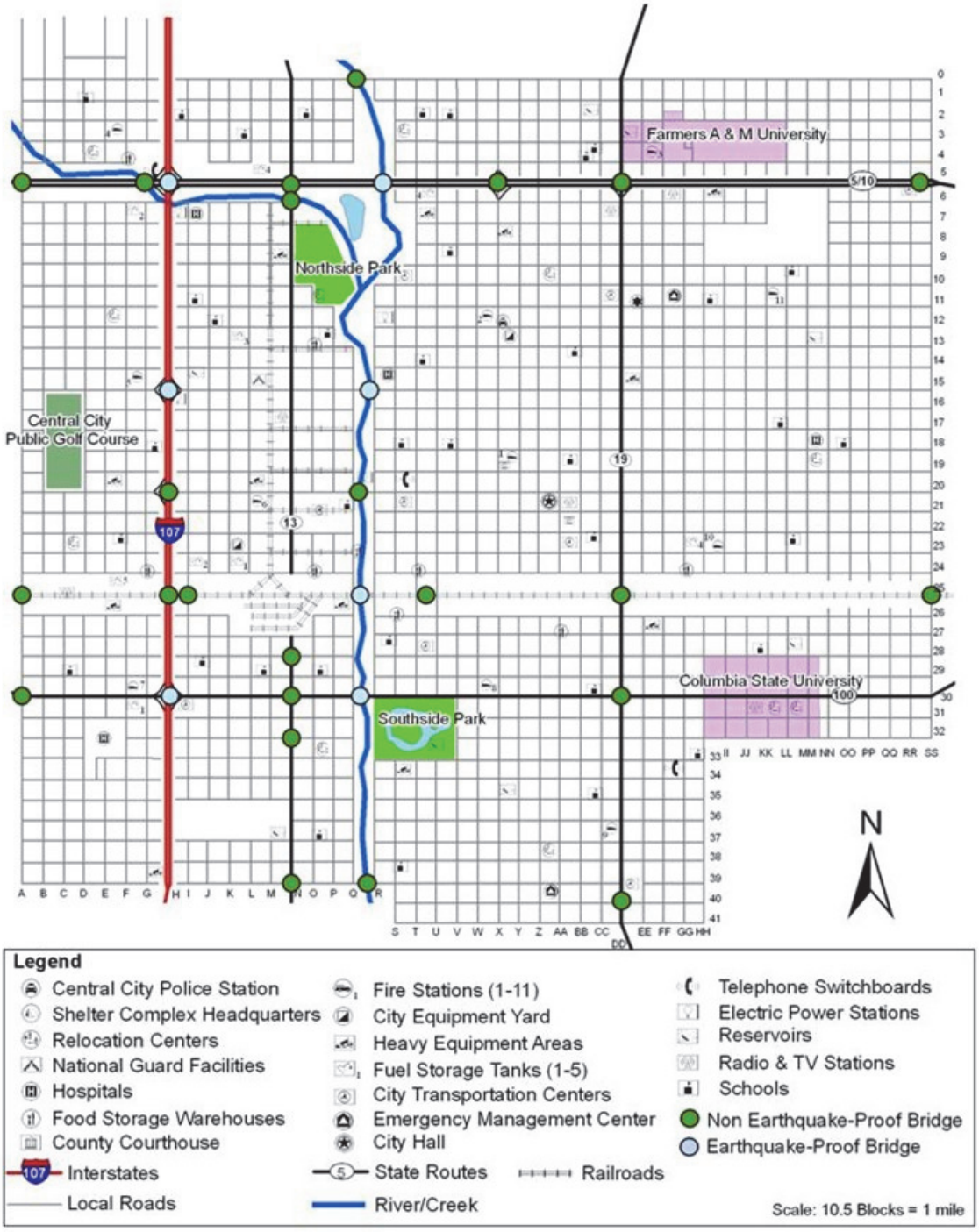


Figure 117. Central City Bridges Map

L.9. Transit Buses

Table 464. Bus Transportation Companies

Company Name	Address	Number of Buses	Capacity Per Bus
Central City Bus Line	S & 20th Streets	26	30
Continental Trailways	BB & 23rd Streets	Unknown	40
Greyhound	U & 27th Streets	Unknown	54
Liberty County Transit	I-107 & I-102	25	40

The Continental Trailways Bus Line, with offices in Central City, usually has five buses available with a capacity of 40 each. There may be as many as ten at any time.

The Greyhound Bus Line, with offices in Central City, usually has two buses available with a capacity of 54 each. There may be as many as six at any time.

The Central City Bus Line Western District runs ten buses in Central City on three routes during weekdays. The Central City Bus Line Eastern District operates 14 commuter buses weekdays on four routes in eastern Central City. In addition, the western and eastern stations provide direct bus service to the Liberty County bus system station at I-107/I-102 and the International Airport. The Central City Bus system operates from 5:00 a.m. until midnight.

The Central City Bus Line Western District, served by the western station, has the following routes:

Table 465. Central City Bus Line Western District Bus Routes

Route	Street	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To
Blue	K Street	9th Street	N Street	1st Street	A Street	36th Street	C Street	30th Street	N Street	14th Street	West District Station
Red	15th Street	G Street	9th Street	D Street	22nd Street	K Street	West District Station				
Teal	15th Street	I Street	22nd Street	J Street	West District Station						
I-107	West District Station	Liberty County Station	West District Station								

- The Blue Route has four buses running the route, two in each direction.
- The Red Route has two buses running the route, one in each direction.
- The Teal Route has four buses running the route, two in each direction.
- On weekends, each route has half as many buses running.
- The Black Route connects the western station with the eastern station. Two buses move between the two stations at 15 minute intervals throughout daily operations.
- The I-107 route connects the West District Station with the Liberty County Station at the junction of I-107 and I-102 with one bus leaving the West District Station on the hour.

The Central City Bus Line Eastern District, served by the eastern station has the following routes:

Table 466. Central City Bus Line Eastern District Bus Routes

Route	Street	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To
Orange	T Street	10th Street	NN Street	2nd Street	U Street	19th Street	East District Station					
Purple	20th Street	DD Street	38th Street	Z Street	30th Street	DD Street	28th Street	SS Street	20th Street	East District Station		
Green	20th Street	T Street	30th Street	X Street	41st Street	T Street	36th Street	V Street	26th Street	U Street	20th Street	East District Station
Yellow	20th Street	X Street	23rd Street	QQ Street	19th Street	HH Street	13th Street	RR Street	4th Street	Z Street	20th Street	East District Station
SR 13	East District Station	Liberty County Station	East District Station									

- The Orange Route has four buses running the route, two in each direction.
- The Purple Route has four buses running the route, two in each direction.
- The Green Route has two buses running the route, one in each direction.
- The Yellow Route has four buses running the route, two in each direction.
- The SR 13 route connects the East District Station to the Liberty County Station at the Junction of I-107 and I-102 with one bus leaving the East District Station on the hour.

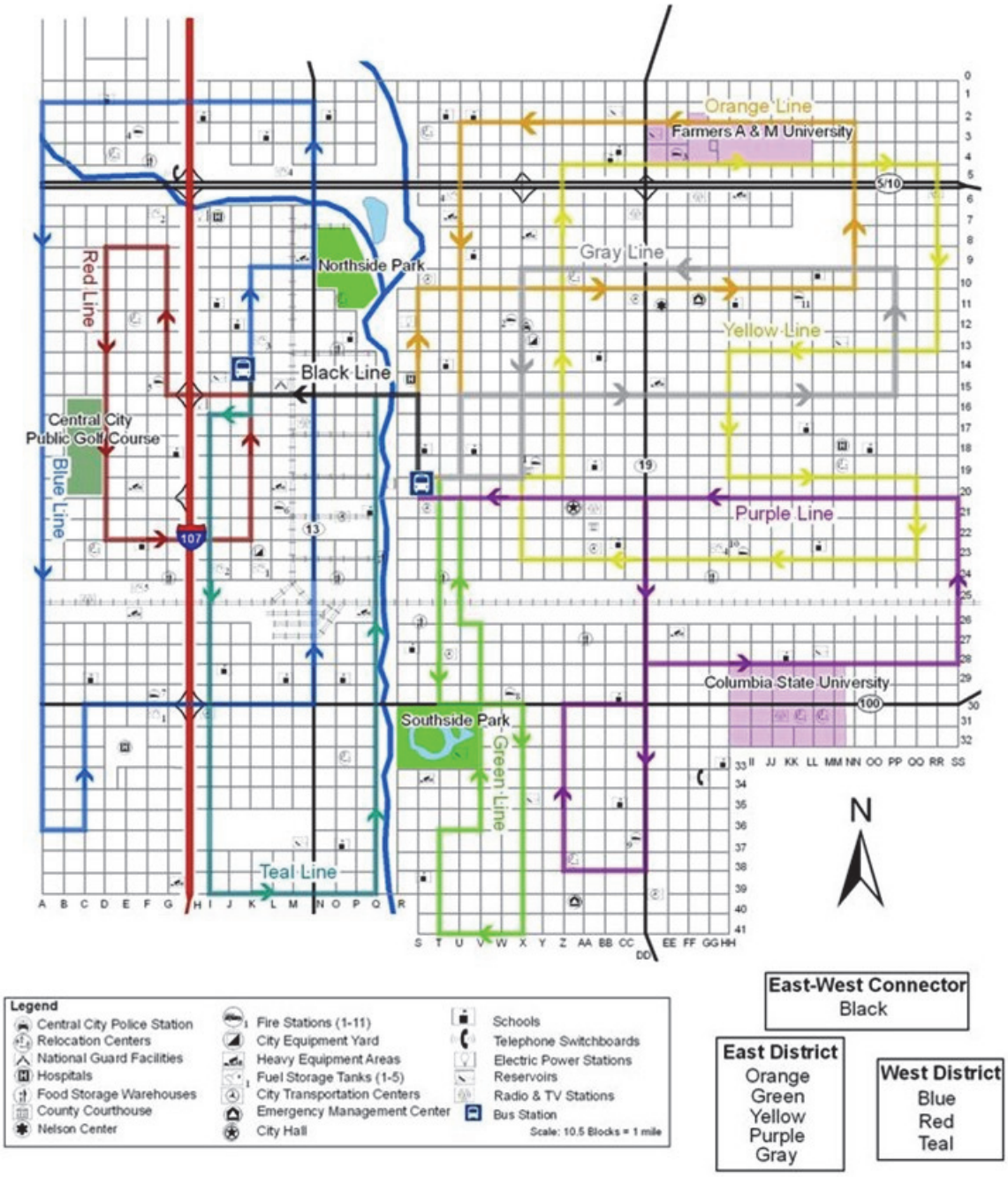


Figure 118. Central City Bus Routes Map

Liberty County Transit operates thirty buses throughout the county, with daily runs to the coast. Each route has two buses running, with one in each direction. Buses run from 5:00 a.m. until midnight. Transfer stations are located at the main terminal at I-102/I-107 and at Apple Valley, Deep River, Jasper, and Kingston. During summer months, additional buses are in service on the Brown and Pink Routes.

Table 467. Liberty County Transit Bus Routes

Route	Start	To	To	To	To	To
Pink	Main Terminal	Deep River	Fisherville	Bayport		
Brown	Main Terminal	Apple Valley	Van Deusen Park	Fisherville	Jasper	Kingston
Green	Main Terminal	Kingston	Harvest Junction	GoldMine	Blue Water	
Gray	Main Terminal	Blue Water				
Purple	Apple Valley	Deep River	Jasper			
I-107	Main Terminal	Central City West District Station	Main Terminal			
SR 19	Main Terminal	Central East District Station	Main Terminal			

Liberty County Transit is connected to the Central City Bus System through the Eastern and Western District Stations. Two buses leave the Liberty County Transit Terminal on the half hour for the eastern and western terminals. In addition, one bus per hour leaves each of the Central City Bus System terminals on the hour for the Liberty County Transit Terminal

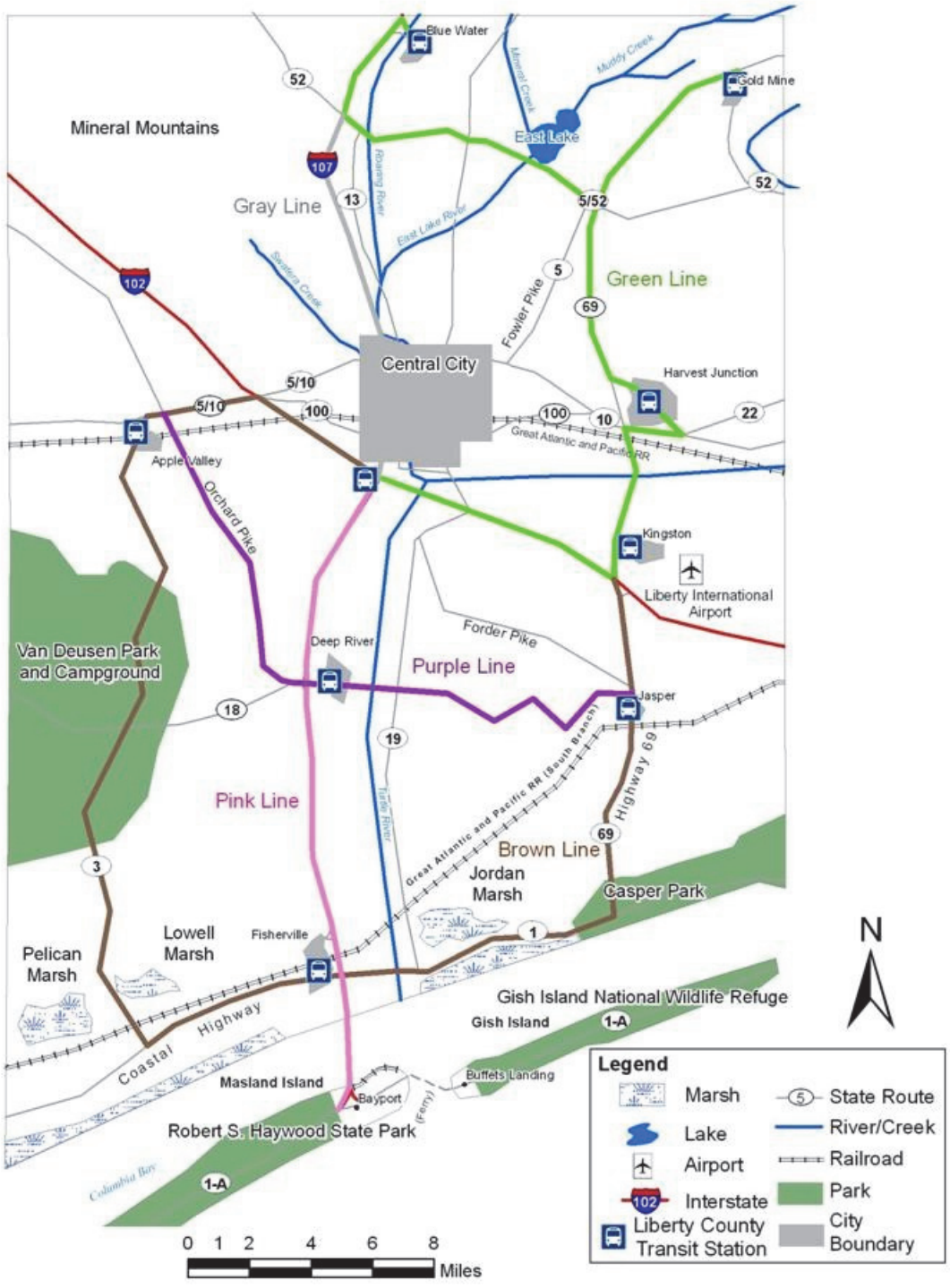


Figure 119. Liberty County Bus Routes Map

L.10. Taxicabs

Table 468. Taxi Cabs Transportation Companies

Name	Address	Number of Cabs	Drivers
Checker Cab Company	CC & 10th Streets	12	24
Liberty County Cabs	I-102 & SR 19	20	35
Yellow Cab Company	T & 10th Streets	16	19

Yellow and Checker Cab companies operate out of Central City. The Liberty County Cab company operates throughout the county. All units have single-channel, two-way communications in the 150-170 Megahertz (MHz) band. All cabs are dispatched from cab headquarters.

L.11. Limousine Services

Table 469. Limousine Transportation Companies

Name	Address	Number of Limos	Drivers
Celebrity Limo Service Bayport	I-107 & Beach	8	10
Central City Limo	OO & 12th Streets	8	10

L.12. Vehicle Rental Services

Table 470. Vehicle Rental Service Companies

Name	Address	Location	Number of Vehicles
Avis	F & 20th Streets	Central City	25
Budget	E & 15th Streets	Central City	10
Central City Auto	P & 24th Streets	Central City	10
Hertz	X & 20th Streets	Central City	20
Rent-A-Wreck	K & 19th Streets	Central City	15
Ryder	P & 31st Streets	Central City	15 (trucks)
U-Haul	CC & 7th Streets	Central City	10 (trucks)
Avis	1050 Airport Way	Liberty International Airport	50
Budget	1100 Airport Way	Liberty International Airport	25
Hertz	1000 Airport Way	Liberty International Airport	40

L.13. Moving Companies

L.13.1. Central City

Table 471. Moving Companies in Central City

Name	Address	Number of Vehicles
Allied Moving Van Lines	M & 14th Streets	15
Hamilton's Moving, Inc.	E & 20th Streets	20
Mayflower Van Lines	W & 6th Streets	10
North American Van Lines	N & 27th Streets	10
Wolf Moving Systems	Q & 23rd Streets	10

L.14. School Buses

L.14.1. Liberty County

Table 472. Liberty County School Bus Barn Locations

Bus Barn Location	School Districts	Number of Buses	Capacity	Fuel Used	Comments
T & 14th Streets	Central City	100	60	60% use Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) fueled, balance gasoline	The Central City School System maintains a 6,000-gallon propane tank at its bus barn and plans to complete conversion to propane as its fuel source during the next school year.
I-102 & SR 5	Liberty County (Apple Valley)*	40	60	60% use LPG fueled, balance gasoline	The Liberty County School plans to complete conversion to propane as its fuel source during the next school year.
Marine Blvd. & 5th Ave	Bayport	10	50	Diesel	
I-107 & 32nd Street	Fisherville	20	65	Diesel	
I-107 & 32nd Street	Fisherville	3	15	Gasoline	
T & 10th Streets	Harvest Junction	25	60	Diesel	
T & 10th Streets	Harvest Junction	3	20	Gasoline	
T & 10th Streets	Harvest Junction	3	16	Gasoline	
SR 26 & Hwy 69	Kingston	25	65	Diesel	

*Liberty County Apple Valley buses are contracted to transport Roaring River Tribal Community (RRTC) students.

L.14.2. Neighboring Counties

Table 473. School Board Mutual Aid Available for Liberty County

County School District	School Bus Coordinator	Number of Buses	Capacity	Fuel Type Used	Comments
Apple	Crows Point	70	60	Gasoline	Buses are individually owned and drivers are contracted by the School Board.
Apple	Crows Point	10	20	Gasoline	Buses are individually owned and drivers are contracted by the School Board.
Granite	Jamestown	120	60	60% use LPG fueled, balance gasoline	The Granite County School System maintains an 8,000-gallon propane tank at its bus barn and plans to complete conversion to propane as its fuel source during the next school year.

County School District	School Bus Coordinator	Number of Buses	Capacity	Fuel Type Used	Comments
Granite	Jamestown	20	20	Gasoline	The Granite County School System maintains an 8,000-gallon propane tank at its bus barn and plans to complete conversion to propane as its fuel source during the next school year.
Green - North	Zurich	100	60	60% use LPG fueled, balance gasoline	The Green County North School System maintains a 6,000-gallon propane tank at its bus barn and plans to complete conversion to propane as its fuel source during the next school year.
Green - North	Zurich	10	15	Gasoline	The Green County North School System maintains a 6,000-gallon propane tank at its bus barn and plans to complete conversion to propane as its fuel source during the next school year.
Green - South	Monroe	100	60	60% use LPG fueled, balance gasoline	The Green County South School System maintains a 6,000-gallon propane tank at its bus barn and plans to complete conversion to propane as its fuel source during the next school year.
Green - South	Monroe	10	15	Gasoline	The Green County South School System maintains a 6,000-gallon propane tank at its bus barn and plans to complete conversion to propane as its fuel source during the next school year.
Kane	Clifton	150	60	Diesel	Buses located at the School District bus barn at the junction of SRs 12 and 21.
Mineral	Bradley	150	60	Diesel	Buses are individually owned and drivers are contracted by the School Board.
Mineral	Bradley	10	15	Gasoline	Buses are individually owned and drivers are contracted by the School Board.
Mineral	Bradley	10	20	Gasoline	Buses are individually owned and drivers are contracted by the School Board.
Stramford		100	60	Diesel	Buses are individually owned and drivers are contracted to the School Board.
Tower Beach		40	60	Diesel	Buses are individually owned and the drivers are contracted to the School Board.
Tower Beach		30	15	Gasoline	Buses are individually owned and the drivers are contracted to the School Board.

Appendix M

Appendix M. Park and Recreation Resources

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The cities within Liberty County operate 18 park and recreation facilities. Central City operates five facilities; Fisherville operates four facilities; Deep River operates three facilities; Kingston operates two facilities; and Harvest Junction operates four facilities. The facilities, their employees, and their equipment can be made available during emergencies/disasters.

M.1. Central City

The Central City Park and Recreation Department operates five facilities city-wide and offers numerous summer recreation programs. The Department has 43 full-time employees and has hired up to 20 part-time employees during the summer months.

M.1.1. Facilities

Table 474. Central City Park and Recreation Facilities and their Amenities

Facility #	Name	Address	Amenities	Employees
1	North Side Park Facility	P & 10th Streets	• 8 youth soccer fields • 4 Little League baseball fields • 4 softball fields • General picnic areas • Recreation building • Swimming pool - pool opens Memorial Day weekend and closes on Labor day	15 – Full Time
2	South Side Park Facility	S & 31st Streets	• 4 youth soccer fields • 2 regulation soccer fields • 2 Little League baseball fields • 2 adult softball fields • 2 regulation baseball fields • General picnic areas • Recreation building • Swimming pool - pool opens Memorial Day weekend and closes on Labor Day	15 – Full Time
3	Central City Public Golf Course	C & 18th Streets	• City owned 18-hole golf course with: – Driving Range – Putting Green – Club house – Pro shop – Maintenance building	8 – Full Time; 6 – Part Time
4	Hoover Recreation Center Facility	GG & 18th Streets	• Child day care center staffed by area Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) during the day • Evening and weekend used primarily for basketball and other recreational activities.	2 – Full Time
5	McKay Recreation Center Facility	CC and 36th Streets	Senior Activity Center during the day	3 – Full Time; Staff is volunteer

M.1.2. Resources

Table 475. Central City Park and Recreation Resources

Facility	Radio	Crew	Description	Mission
1	1	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
1	2	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
1	3	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
1	4	2	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
1	5	2	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
2	6	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
2	7	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
2	8	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
2	9	2	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
2	10	2	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
1	11	1	Sedan	Supervisor
2	12	1	Sedan	Supervisor
3	13	1	Sedan	Supervisor
4	14	1	Sedan	Supervisor
5	15	1	Sedan	Supervisor
1	16	1	Lift Truck	Park Maintenance
2	17	1	Lift Truck	Park Maintenance
1	18-22	1	Tractors	Park Maintenance
2	23-27	1	Tractors	Park Maintenance
3	28-32	1	Tractors	Golf Course Maintenance

Note: Each facility has ten chainsaws. Additionally, the golf course (facility 3) has the typical equipment associated with the maintenance of an 18-hole course.

M.2. Fisherville

The Fisherville Park and Recreation Department operates four facilities city-wide and offers numerous summer recreation programs. The department has 33 full-time employees and has hired up to 20 part-time employees during the summer months.

M.2.1. Facilities

Table 476. Fisherville Park and Recreation Facilities and their Amenities

Facility #	Name	Address	Amenities	Employees
6	West Side Park Facility	SR 1, West	• 6 youth soccer fields • 4 Little League baseball fields • 4 softball fields • General picnic areas • Recreation building • Swimming pool - pool opens Memorial Day weekend and closes on Labor day	10 – Full Time

Facility #	Name	Address	Amenities	Employees
7	Sea Side Park Facility	Coast Rd.	• 4 youth soccer fields • 2 regulation soccer fields • 2 Little League baseball fields • 2 adult softball fields • 2 regulation baseball fields • General picnic areas • Recreation building • Swimming pool - pool opens Memorial Day weekend and closes on Labor Day	12 – Full Time
8	Fisherville Public Golf Course	SR 1, East	• City owned 18-hole golf course with: – Driving Range – Putting Green – Club house – Pro shop • Maintenance building	8 – Full Time 6 – Part Time
9	Gareri Memorial Recreation Center Facility	Market Street Downtown	• Senior Activity Center during the day • Evening and weekend used primarily for basketball and other recreational activities	3 – Full Time; Staff is volunteer

M.2.2. Resources

Table 477. Fisherville Park and Recreation Resources

Facility	Radio	Crew	Description	Mission
6	1	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
6	2	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
6	3	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
6	4	2	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
6	5	2	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
7	6	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
7	7	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
7	8	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
7	9	2	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
7	10	2	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
6	11	1	Sedan	Supervisor
7	12	1	Sedan	Supervisor
8	13	1	Sedan	Supervisor
9	15	1	Sedan	Supervisor
6	16	1	Lift Truck	Park Maintenance
7	17	1	Lift Truck	Park Maintenance
6	18-22	1	Tractors	Park Maintenance
7	23-27	1	Tractors	Park Maintenance
8	28-32	1	Tractors	Golf Course Maintenance

Note: Each facility has ten chainsaws. Additionally, the golf course (facility 8) has the typical equipment associated with the maintenance of an 18-hole course.

M.3. Deep River

The Deep River Park and Recreation Department operates three facilities city-wide and offers numerous summer recreation programs. The department has 25 full-time employees and has hired up to 10 part-time employees during the summer months.

M.3.1. Facilities

Table 478. Deep River Park and Recreation Facilities and their Amenities

Facility #	Name	Address	Amenities	Employees
10	East Side Park Facility	SR 18, East	• 4 youth soccer fields • 4 Little League baseball fields • 4 softball fields • General picnic areas • Recreation building • Swimming pool - pool opens Memorial Day weekend and closes on Labor day • Outdoor basketball courts	10 – Full Time
11	South West Park Facility	I-107 Access Rd.	• 4 youth soccer fields • 2 regulation soccer fields • 2 Little League baseball fields • 2 adult softball fields • 2 regulation baseball fields • General picnic areas • Recreation building • Swimming pool – pool opens Memorial Day weekend and closes on Labor Day	12 – Full Time
12	World War II (WWII) Veterans Memorial Recreation Center Facility	Market Street	• Senior Activity Center during the day • Used primarily for basketball and other recreational activities during evenings and weekends	3 – Full Time; Staff is volunteer

M.3.2. Resources

Table 479. Fisherville Park and Recreation Resources

Facility	Crew	Radio	Description	Mission
10	2	1	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
10	2	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
10	2	3	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
10	2	4	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
10	2	5	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
11	2	6	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
11	2	7	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
11	2	8	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
11	2	9	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
11	2	10	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
10	1	11	Sedan	Supervisor
11	1	12	Sedan	Supervisor
12	1	13	Sedan	Supervisor
10	1	16	Lift Truck	Park Maintenance
11	1	17	Lift Truck	Park Maintenance
10	1	18-22	Tractors	Park Maintenance
11	1	23-26	Tractors	Park Maintenance

Note: Each facility has 10 chainsaws.

M.4. Kingston

The Kingston Park and Recreation Department operates two facilities city-wide and offers numerous summer recreation programs. The department has 10 full-time employees and has hired up to 10 part-time employees during the summer months.

M.4.1. Facilities

Table 480. Kingston Park and Recreation Facilities and their Amenities

Facility #	Name	Address	Amenities	Employees
13	North Side Park Facility	Hwy 69, North	• 4 youth soccer fields • 4 Little League baseball fields • 4 softball fields • General picnic areas • Recreation building • Swimming pool – pool opens Memorial Day weekend and closes on Labor Day • Outdoor Basketball courts	5 – Full Time

Facility #	Name	Address	Amenities	Employees
14	East Side Park Facility	Aviation Dr.	• 4 youth soccer fields • 2 regulation soccer fields • 2 Little League baseball fields • 2 adult softball fields • 1 regulation baseball field • General picnic areas • Recreation building • Swimming pool – pool opens Memorial Day weekend and closes on Labor Day	5 – Full Time

M.4.2. Resources

Table 481. Kingston Park and Recreation Resources

Facility	Radio	Crew	Description	Mission
13	1	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
13	2	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
13	3	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
13	4	2	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
13	5	2	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
14	6	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
14	7	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
14	8	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
14	9	2	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
14	10	2	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
13	11	1	Sedan	Supervisor
14	12	1	Sedan	Supervisor
13	16	1	Lift Truck	Park Maintenance
14	17	1	Lift Truck	Park Maintenance
13	18-21	1	Tractors	Park Maintenance
14	22-25	1	Tractors	Park Maintenance

Note: Each facility has 10 chainsaws.

M.5. Harvest Junction

The Harvest Junction Park and Recreation Department operates four facilities city-wide and offers numerous summer recreation programs. The department has 30 full-time employees and has hired up to 20 part-time employees during the summer months.

M.5.1. Facilities

Table 482. Harvest Junction Park and Recreation Facilities and their Amenities

Facility #	Name	Address	Amenities	Employees
15	Downtown Park Facility	SR 22, Downtown	• 6 youth soccer fields • 4 Little League baseball fields • 4 softball fields • General picnic areas • Recreation building • Swimming pool – pool opens Memorial Day weekend and closes on Labor Day	10–Full Time
16	North West Park Facility	SR 22, Northwest	• 4 youth soccer fields • 2 regulation soccer fields • 2 Little League baseball fields • 2 adult softball fields • 2 regulation baseball fields • General picnic areas • Recreation building • Swimming pool – pool opens Memorial Day weekend and closes on Labor Day	10–Full Time
17	Harvest Junction Public Golf Course	Junction SR 22 & SR 10	• City owned 18-hole golf course with: – Driving range – Putting green – Club house – Pro shop • Maintenance building	7 – Full Time; 6 – Part Time
18	Vietnam Memorial Recreation Center Facility	SR 22 Downtown	• Senior Activity Center during the day • Evening and weekend used primarily for basketball and other recreational activities	3 – Full Time; Staff is volunteer

M.5.2. Resources

Table 483. Harvest Junction Park and Recreation Resources

Facility	Radio	Crew	Description	Mission
15	1	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
15	2	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
15	3	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
15	4	2	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
15	5	2	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
16	6	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
16	7	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
16	8	2	Pickup (1/2 ton)	Park Maintenance
16	9	2	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
16	10	2	Pickup (1 ton)	Park Maintenance
15	11	1	Sedan	Supervisor
16	12	1	Sedan	Supervisor
17	13	1	Sedan	Supervisor
18	15	1	Sedan	Supervisor
15	16	1	Lift truck	Park Maintenance
16	17	1	Lift Truck	Park Maintenance
15	18-22	1	Tractors	Park Maintenance
16	23-27	1	Tractors	Park Maintenance
17	28-32	1	Tractors	Gold Course Maintenance

Note: Each facility has 10 chainsaws. Additionally, the golf course (facility 17) has the typical equipment associated with the maintenance of an 18-hole course.

Appendix N

Appendix N. Family Support Services

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The State of Columbia and Liberty County have developed a number of governmental, private, and volunteer organizations whose mission is to establish and administer post emergency/disaster family support services. These services are critical to Liberty County's response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters. These services are provided by a mixture of governmental and volunteer organizations.

N.1. Government Response/Recovery Agencies

N.1.1. Liberty County Department of Human Services

The Liberty County Department of Human Services is funded by the State of Columbia and is responsible for the implementation of the full range of public services at the county level. The agency has a staff of 50 and works out of the Department of Human Services in the Palmer Building at X and 19th Streets in Central City. All 50 employees receive Shelter Management training from the American Red Cross annually. An agreement between the agency and the American Red Cross provides that these trained personnel be available in a disaster situation at the request of the American Red Cross. Predetermined teams of workers are assigned to American Red Cross shelters. Each team consists of four workers and one supervisor. They work 12-hour shifts for 24hour coverage. Additional State human services workers can be brought in from other parts of the State if the need arises. These workers have received the same shelter management training as the Liberty County Human Services staff. Essential Liberty County Human Services staff will be released as soon as possible, in order to return to regular duties at the Department of Human Services. The Liberty County American Red Cross chapter has provided ten shelter manager kits for use in the shelters. These kits are stored at the Palmer Building. The County Department of Human Services also monitors the licensing of the day centers and maintains an updated list of centers for the State. All functions are backed up with additional personnel and equipment from Disaster Services Human Resources (DSHR). Based on the magnitude of the disaster situation, unlimited support can be obtained within 48 to 72 hours.

N.1.2. Central City Public Assistance Board

The Central City Public Assistance Board is a quasi-governmental agency receiving some funding from the Central City government and some from the local United Way fund. It provides supplementary special assistance services to the aged and disabled residents of Central City. The staff consists of 20 full-and part-time employees. There are also 55 volunteers associated with the Meals on Wheels program. They provide meals to the elderly and homebound residents of Central City and Liberty County on a daily bases. All of the paid staff and most of the volunteers have been trained by the American Red Cross in Emergency Assistance to Families and Shelter Management. The agency has agreed to release ten employees to work in special needs shelters and American Red Cross service centers. The agency will staff the Liberty County Unmet Needs committee.

N.1.3. Veterans Administration

The Veterans Administration operates an office in conjunction with the Veterans Hospital in Central City. Five administrative personnel have completed American Red Cross training in First Aid, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), and Shelter Management. An agreement between the American Red Cross and the Veterans Administration provides for their release for disaster assistance in an emergency. The Veterans Administration also keeps an up to date list of the homebound disabled veterans in Central City and Liberty County.

N.1.4. State of Columbia "Community Emergency Response Teams" (CERTs)

Following a major disaster, first responders who provide fire and medical services will not be able to meet family support services demands. Factors such as number of victims, communication failures, and road blockages will prevent people from accessing the emergency services they have come to expect at a moment's notice through 911. People will have to rely on each other for help in order to meet their immediate life-saving and life-sustaining needs.

The CERT program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Using the training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT members also are encouraged to support emergency response agencies by taking a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community.

The State of Columbia has established teams made up of volunteers from within their respective communities (counties) called CERTs. The CERTs are headed by the individual county Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) and trained by local emergency responders and public health officials. The optimum team composition is twenty members; however, this varies from county to county and does not limit the number of participants. Each participant is required to attend seven weeks of training (2.5 hours per week) in various emergency related areas of concentration (i.e., disaster preparedness, fire suspension, light search and rescue, first aid, etc.). The State of Columbia EMA coordinates the CERT Train-the-Trainer (TTT) course for the State of Columbia. Four to six CERT TTT classes are held each year. Currently, Columbia has in excess of 400 TTTs.

CERT volunteers in Columbia perform a variety of community service activities such as assisting in the local Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs), staging areas, damage assessment, evacuation, public education classes, and other response activities. Columbia had 17 counties participating in the CERT program in the FY 2004 Supplemental Grant period. The State of Columbia EMA hopes to add five to ten more teams. Columbia CERT members work very closely with local fire departments, law enforcement agencies, county EMAs, and numerous other civic and business groups for the advancement of the tenets of community involvement and the furtherance of homeland security.

The State of Columbia has at least one dedicated CERT in each of its seventeen counties listed in the following table.

See **Section N.1.5, Liberty County CERT** for an in-depth look at one of the major CERTs within the State of Columbia, with detailed information regarding training, equipment, roles, resources, and funding.

Table 484. State of Columbia CERTs

Name of Program	Geographic Area	Point of Contact	Brief Description
Apple County CERT	Crows Point	Mike Hart	The Apple County CERT is an 18-member team from a rural area of the State and is composed of farmers, volunteer fire and Emergency Medical Service (EMS) workers, etc., dedicated to supporting the needs of their neighbors during times of crisis when the normal responders are unavailable.
Cass County CERT	Triangle	Deb Blauer	The Cass County CERT is a 15-member team that responds to the emergency needs of its county when normal emergency response is unavailable.
George County CERT	Porter	Fred A. Franklin	The George County 16-member CERT works with the county EMA and other local and municipal government agencies to provide disaster response on an as-ordered or requested basis.
Grand County CERT	Metropolis	Sam Jackson	The 20-person Metropolis team was developed from personnel working in our Department of Transportation (DOT). These employees range from laborers to engineers, equipment operators to public works coordinators. Having trained personnel available in post events can be vital to the recovery of your community. Damage assessment will be our main objective as well as sharing these assessments with our local EMA.
Granite County CERT	Jamestown	Karen D. Neihaus	The Granite County CERT currently has 12 members who have completed the course, 9 citizens who are awaiting the next class (which is planned for August), 6 instructors who have taken the TTT course, and 7 who are awaiting the TTT course.
Green County CERT	Zurich	Bev Davenport	The CERT of Green County is an initiative group of Citizens Corps Council of Green County. Training began in 2004. Currently, Zurich has 40 trained CERT members and trainers. We conduct CERT training, participate in disaster drills with the Green County EMA and conduct various citizens awareness events.
Hamilton County CERT	Elliot	Willow Wright	The Hamilton County CERT program has over 50 members and is designed to be coordinated at the neighborhood level by a designated CERT leader to respond and cope with disasters. The program trains members to care first for their families, then assess and provide for the needs of their neighborhood, as they are trained, until first responders can arrive on the scene. Once first responders arrive on the scene, CERT members support them in the recovery efforts.
Johnson County CERT	Franklin	Gary Crosby	The Johnson County CERT program is a small program with ten trained CERT members. It has the goal of training 40 CERT volunteers in the next 12 months. Our program seeks to integrate CERT volunteers with volunteer and professional emergency responders in a relationship beneficial to our counties.
Kane County CERT	Clifton	Allen P. Subaru	The Kane County EMA is pro-active in training the general public about natural hazards that we are faced with each year and in training the citizens in Kane County about what surrounds them each day, providing them with the "know-how" to react. Ten trainers provide training classes to the general public
Laye County CERT	Holdrese	Johnnie Rivers	Five instructors are currently holding classes on a weekly basis. We are meeting with some industries to discuss CERTs in their workplaces.

Name of Program	Geographic Area	Point of Contact	Brief Description
Liberty County CERT	Central City	Mary Smith	The liberty County CERT program utilizes instructors from EMA, Public Health, the Central City Fire Department, and Central City area law enforcement agencies to train groups and individuals to respond to natural and man-made disasters, assisting law enforcement, EMS, and fire departments as an additional resource for search and rescue, evacuation, and triage and treatment. Our program is sponsored by the Liberty County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) with primary instructor support being provided by member agencies. Our 20-person team was developed from personnel working in our DOT. These employees range from laborers to engineers, equipment operators to public works coordinators. Our mission is to serve the residents of Liberty County in times of disaster.
Lober County CERT	Hyerstown	Jody Howard	This 15-person CERT program was established for natural disasters as well as terrorist events. This has been endorsed by the local EMA and also has strong support from both the local police and fire departments.
Mineral County CERT	Bradley	Minnie Rogers	The objective of the Mineral County CERT is to provide training and knowledge to our citizens so that they may be able to help themselves in their neighborhoods before, during, and after a disaster. Five certified instructors provide the training.
Pine County CERT	Capital City	Ralph Emerson	The four 15-person Capital City CERTs are coordinated through the local EMA and concentrate on assisting in local emergency operations, staging areas, damage assessment, evacuation, sheltering, and other emergency response activities.
Redstone County CERT	Brooksville	Scott Gilganast	Redstone County began CERT training this year with six certified instructors. It is our goal to offer CERT training classes each quarter and have 20 CERT members by the end of the year. Each class meets one night per week for a period of seven weeks.
Stramford County CERT	Tower Beach	Marc Bracken	It is the Stramford County EMA's goal to train the public in our area to care for their needs and the needs of those around them before, during, and after disasters. Five instructors are conducting the training.
Witcher County CERT	Phillipboro	Anne Burnett	Initiating CERT program county-wide. Forming the committee/ council (sub-committee under the LEPC). Currently recruiting council members from industries, schools, businesses, volunteer fire personnel, elected officials, law enforcement, and other civic groups.

N.1.5. Liberty County CERT

Liberty County's EMA, in conjunction with the State of Columbia's Emergency Management Office, has established a CERT. The rationale for establishing Liberty County's CERT is as follows:

1. Present citizen the facts about what to expect following a major disaster in terms of immediate services.
2. Give the message about their responsibility for mitigation and preparedness.
3. Train them in needed life-saving skills emphasizing decision making skills, rescuer safety, and doing the greatest good for the greatest number.

4. Organize teams so that they are an extension of first responder services offering immediate help to victims until professional services arrive.

N.1.5.1. Training

The CERT training was delivered in Liberty County by a team of first responders who had the requisite knowledge and skills to instruct the sessions. Instructors completed a CERT TTT course conducted by the State of Columbia Emergency Management.

The CERT training for Central City and other surrounding towns within Liberty County was delivered in 2.5 hour sessions, one evening a week over a seven-week period. The training consisted of the following sessions:

Session I, DISASTER PREPAREDNESS: Addresses hazards to which people are vulnerable in their community. Materials cover actions that participants and their families take before, during, and after a disaster. As the session progresses, the instructor begins to explore an expanded response role for civilians in that they should begin to consider themselves disaster workers. Since they will want to help their family members and neighbors, this training can help them operate in a safe and appropriate manner. The CERT concept and organization are discussed as well as applicable laws governing volunteers in that jurisdiction.

Session II, DISASTER FIRE SUPPRESSION: Briefly covers fire chemistry, hazardous materials, fire hazards, and fire suppression strategies. However, the thrust of this session is the safe use of fire extinguishers, sizing up the situation, controlling utilities, and extinguishing a small fire.

Session III, DISASTER MEDICAL OPERATIONS PART I: Participants practice diagnosing and treating airway obstruction, bleeding, and shock by using simple triage and rapid treatment techniques.

Session IV, DISASTER MEDICAL OPERATIONS, PART II: Covers evaluating patients by doing a head-to-toe assessment, establishing a medical treatment area, performing basic first aid, and practicing in a safe and sanitary manner.

Session V, LIGHT SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS: Participants learn about search and rescue planning, size-up, search techniques, rescue techniques, and, most importantly, rescuer safety.

Session VI, DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY AND TEAM ORGANIZATION: Covers signs and symptoms that might be experienced by the disaster victim and responder. Addresses CERT organization and management principles and the need for documentation.

Session VII, COURSE REVIEW AND DISASTER SIMULATION: Participants review their answers from a take home examination. Finally, they practice the skills that they have learned during the previous six sessions in disaster activity.

During each session, participants are required to bring safety equipment (gloves, goggles, mask, etc.) and disaster supplies (bandages, flashlight, dressings, etc.) which will be used during the session. By doing this for each session, participants build a disaster response kit of items which they will need during a disaster. The following equipment is in the kit.

N.1.5.1.1. Equipment

N.1.5.1.1.1. CERT Action Response Pack for Members

- CERT hard hat
- Backpack – green with logo
- Heavy duty work gloves
- Chemical goggles – vented
- 14-in-1 pocket tool
- 12-hour light stick – green
- Green cotton CERT vest with reflective stripe
- Knee pads – XL
- Gas shut-off
- N95 dust mask – one
- Large Mayday solar blanket
- Role of duct tape – 100 yds
- D size flashlight
- Pair of Alkaline Batteries
- Metal whistle
- 300 ft. of "Caution Tape" – 2 mm
- 15-inch pry bar
- Lumber crayon
- Rope – 1/4" x 50 ft.
- Mayday pouch water – 4.225 oz
- First Aid
  - Bloodstopper
  - 4 x 4 inch sterile gauze pads
  - Hydrogen peroxide – 4 oz
  - 1/2 x 2 1/2 yds adhesive tape
  - Scissors
  - Sun Protection Factor (SPF) 30 towelettes – foil pack
  - Latex gloves – 1 pair

N.1.5.1.1.2. CERT Deluxe Action Response Pack for Instructors/Leaders

- CERT hard hat
- Gear bag – green with logo
- Heavy duty work gloves
- Chemical goggles – vented
- 14-in-1 pocket tool
- 12-hour light stick – green
- Green cotton CERT vest with reflective stripe
- Knee pads – XL
- 4-in-1 gas and water shut-off
- N95 dust mask – one
- Large Mayday solar blanket

- Role of duct tape – 100 yds
- D size flashlight
- Pair of alkaline batteries
- 5-in-1 whistle
- 300 ft. of "Caution Tape" – 2 mm
- 24-inch pry bar
- Lumber crayon
- Rope – 1/4" x 100 ft.
- Mighty Mega Mite megaphone with siren
- C batteries – pair
- 2 Mayday pouch water – 4.225 oz
- 1200-calorie food bar
- Blue tarp – 8 x 10 ft.
- Deluxe poncho with CERT logo
- First Aid
  - Bloodstopper
  - 1 x 10 yds adhesive tape
  - 4 x 4 inch sterile gauze pads
  - Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) paramedic scissors
  - Hydrogen peroxide – 4 oz
  - SPF 30 towelettes – foil pack
  - Latex gloves – 1 pair

N.1.5.2. CERT Information Guides

All CERT trainees are provided information guides that answer many of the questions that CERT team members may have.

1. **96-page all-weather book for all disaster needs:** This 96-page all-weather book contains Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and CERT based information and will hold up in all weather situations. Each book includes the following forms:

   - Quick Reference Charts
   - Disaster Preparedness Overview
   - Disaster Medical Operations
   - Fire Fighting
   - Search and Rescue
   - Flood Training
   - Disaster Review Sheets
   - CERT Organization
   - Personal Information

2. **48-page all-weather CERT standard forms book:** Each page is perforated so pages can be easily removed. Each book includes the following forms:

   - Damage Assessment
   - Personal Resources

- Equipment Resources
- Incident Briefing Forms
- Post-Incident Status Forms
- Victim Treatment Area Records
- Assignment Status Forms
- Message Forms
- Universal Grid Page

N.1.5.3. CERT Roles During Emergencies

When a disaster or overwhelming event occurs within Liberty County and responders are not immediately available, CERTs can assist by performing the following actions:

- Conducting an initial size-up in their homes or workplaces.
- Reducing immediate dangers by turning off utilities, suppressing small fires, evacuating the area, and helping others.
- Treating people in the immediate area.
- Working with CERT members and volunteers to establish a command post, a staging area, and medical triage and treatment areas.
- Collecting damage information and developing a plan of operation based on life-saving priorities and available resources.
- Applying their training to situations where CERT members can make a difference.
- Establishing and maintaining communication with responders.

N.1.5.4. Maintaining Involvement

- Trainers offer periodic refresher sessions to reinforce the basic training.
- In addition, existing teams will sponsor events such as drills, picnics, neighborhood cleanup, and disaster education fairs which will keep them involved and trained.
- The Liberty County Emergency Management Office provides CERT members with recognition for completing their training as well as issuing identification (ID) cards, vests, and helmets to their graduates.
- With ongoing training, education, and recognition of the CERT members, their value to the community is reinforced.
- CERT members can also use their skills to help the program flourish by volunteering to schedule events, produce a newsletter, perform administrative work, and take leadership positions.

N.1.5.5. Resources

FEMA supports the State of Columbia CERT effort by conducting or sponsoring TTT courses for members of the fire, medical, and emergency management community. The objective of the TTT courses is to prepare attendees to promote this training in their community, conduct TTT courses at their location, conduct training sessions for neighborhood, business and industry, and government groups, and organize teams with which first responders can interface following a major disaster.

N.1.5.6. Funding

Congress has provided funds through the Citizen Corps program to the State of Columbia. Grants from these funds have been made available to Liberty County.

In addition, Liberty County has taken the proactive approach to forming a 501(c)3 for non-profit status to allow them to do fundraising and seek corporate donations.

N.1.5.7. Conclusion

The Liberty County CERT is about readiness, people helping people, rescuer safety, and doing the greatest good for the greatest number. CERT is a positive and realistic approach to emergency and disaster situations where citizens will be initially on their own and their actions can make a difference. Through training, citizens can manage utilities and put out small fires; treat the three killers by opening airways, controlling bleeding, and treating for shock; provide basic medical aid; search for and rescue victims safely; and organize themselves and spontaneous volunteers to be effective.

N.2. Volunteer Organizations

N.2.1. The American Red Cross

The Liberty County Chapter of the American Red Cross is located at I and 14th Streets in Central City. The chapter has four full-time and four part-time employees. All of the paid staff have been trained to respond to disasters by the chapter's Emergency Services Director. The Disaster Committee is headed by a chairperson who is assisted by vice-chairpersons for damage assessment, mass care, family services, disaster health services, logistics, public information, and government liaison. The chapter has approximately 100 volunteers who are trained to provide a variety of disaster relief services. The chapter has six vehicles (two sedans and four cargo vans). The chapter has agreements with local vendors for rental vehicles, pagers, cellular phones, etc. to be used during emergencies. The chapter stores its disaster supplies at the Liberty International Airport where they have 24-hour-a-day access to them. In case of a disaster, the disaster chairperson will act as the job director until relieved by the DSHR job director, if the size of the disaster warrants it. The Liberty County Chapter of the American Red Cross will coordinate requests for additional American Red Cross assets, warehouse those assets, and manage the use of additional American Red Cross volunteers from outside Liberty County. The American Red Cross Regional Blood Center is located at the Liberty County Chapter. The Liberty County Chapter of the American Red Cross will not open hurricane shelters in the hurricane threat area south of State Route 18.

Table 485. Information for the Liberty County Chapter of the American Red Cross

Support Function	Personnel	Equipment	Response Time
Disaster Action Teams	6 Teams 36 Persons	2 Disaster Vans 2 Sedans	1-4 Hours
Survey/Damage Assessment	10 Persons	Rental Vehicles Privately Owned Vehicles	1-4 Hours
Shelter Management	20 Persons	10 Shelter Manager Kits at the Chapter	1-4 Hours
Mass Feeding	20 Persons	2 Chapter Disaster Vans	1-4 hours
		Emergency Response Vehicle (Capital City)	2-8 hours
Cots and Blankets	0 Persons	500 Chapter Owned	1-4 Hours
		2,000 (Capital City)	2-8 Hours
Disaster Caseworkers	10 Persons	N/A	Upon Notice
First Aid Team and Nurses	10 Persons	15 Medical Kits at the Chapter	1-8 Hours
Transportation	15 Persons	12 Transit Vehicles	2-3 Hours

Funds and equipment for the above functions are available on short notice, enabling the American Red Cross to provide direct support in a timely manner.

Statements of understanding with local merchants are in force to expedite service delivery on a needed basis.

N.2.2. The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army maintains a building at W and 22nd Streets in Central City that houses its offices and an emergency shelter for up to 40 people when needed. The shelter can also provide emergency feeding for up to 100 people. An emergency food service vehicle can provide mobile feeding and a staff of ten fully trained volunteers is available to operate the unit. They also operate a thrift store for donated items such as clothing, shoes, appliances, furniture, etc. that they will make available to disaster victims on a case-by-case basis. The Salvation Army unit will provide emergency assistance and counseling after the disaster. They can also call on Salvation Army units from all over the nation for additional support with staff and equipment. An agreement between the Salvation Army and the American Red Cross pledges mutual planning and cooperation during a disaster.

N.2.3. Liberty County Interfaith Church Council

The Liberty County Interfaith Church Council is an affiliation of all churches in Liberty County and Central City to assist the community in case of a disaster. The council president is Pastor Robert Stokes of Faith Methodist Church located at X and 16th Streets. The council assists with food, emergency shelter, and volunteers before, during, and after an emergency. After an emergency, they also provide outreach and counseling to the community. They can call on other churches in the area to provide financial assistance and volunteers to help with emergency repairs and to rebuild homes in the affected area. The Interfaith Council works closely with other emergency management and non-profit organizations in the area. They have an agreement with the American Red Cross to provide their support and cooperation during a disaster.

N.2.4. Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)

VOAD is an association of organizations seeking to promote communications, cooperation, coordination, and collaboration among all voluntary agencies interested in responding to disasters

in their communities. During a disaster, members independently provide a variety of relief and recovery services (i.e., national, Statewide, tribal, and local).

N.2.4.1. Mission Statement and Purpose

The Liberty County VOAD is located in the Liberty County Chapter of the American Red Cross located at I and 14th Streets in Central City. Liberty County VOAD is a humanitarian association of independent voluntary organizations who may be active in all phases of disaster. Its mission is to foster efficient, streamlined service delivery to people affected by disaster, while eliminating unnecessary duplication of effort, through cooperation in the four phases of disaster: preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation.

VOAD is a group of Community Organizations planning the efficient use of combined resources to provide short term solutions to fill gaps during localized emergencies.

N.2.4.2. Principles

Liberty County VOAD accomplishes its mission by adhering to the following principles:

Cooperation: Foster cooperation among Liberty County VOAD member organizations at all levels and in all phases of disaster.

Coordination: Coordinate the development of Liberty County VOAD policies and procedures and the implementation of services among Liberty County VOAD member organizations. Liberty County VOAD may also provide links to national and international disaster relief organizations. Liberty County VOAD serves as advocate and liaison between member agencies and the county government.

Communication: Exchange and disseminate information among Liberty County VOAD member organizations and the public, as well as local, State, and federal agencies, in conjunction with the individual Liberty County VOAD member.

Collaboration: Dedication to work together to achieve specified goals and to undertake specific projects at disaster sites. We form partnerships during disaster response.

N.2.4.3. VOAD Subgroups

The following VOAD subgroups are similar to Emergency Support Functions and deal with specific focuses of the VOAD.

- Communications
- Volunteer Management
- Food, Clothing, Shelter
- TBD: Health
- Transportation
- In-Kind Donations
- Public Works

N.2.4.4. Liberty County VOAD Members

- American Federation of Labor – Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) Community Services Program
- American Red Cross – Liberty County
- American Red Cross – Central City
- Coastal Community Services
- Central City Bureau of Health
- Community Progress Council
- Family First Health
- Habitat for Humanity
- Housing Alliance of Central City
- Liberty County Human Services Department
- Liberty County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)
- Liberty's Helping Hands for the Homeless
- Lutheran Social Services
- Mennonite Disaster Services
- New Hope Ministries
- Southern Baptist Convention Disaster Relief
- St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
- The Salvation Army
- United Methodist Disaster Services
- United Way of Liberty County
- Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) of Liberty County
- Volunteer Reception Center

N.2.5. Faith-Based Support to Disaster Response

Faith-based support to Disaster Response takes place in many forms. Most of the churches in Central City and Liberty County support the efforts of Liberty County VOAD and the Interfaith Council. In addition, faith based organizations and churches have agreed to provide short term shelters for citizens affected by disasters. The churches and their congregations listed in the table below have agreed to shelter and feed disaster victims and evacuees.

Table 486. Faith Based Disaster Shelters

Facility & Address	Location	Capacity	Hurricane Capacity	Feeding	Toilets	Showers	Contact Person
Beth Israel Temple* V &19th Streets	Central City	300	125	125	12	0	Diane Chambers, Secretary
Central Assembly of God V & 18th Streets	Central City	190	90	90	11	0	David Henry, Pastor
Central City First Baptist Church* R & 2nd Streets	Central City	250	100	100	15	0	John Gilmore, Pastor
Central City First Methodist Church I & 12th Streets	Central City	300	150	100	28	0	Sally Short, Ladies Auxiliary
Central City United Methodist Church FF & 38th Streets	Central City	150	0	50	8	0	Fred Shaw, Pastor
Hillel House 3080 MM Street (Special needs hurricane shelter)	Central City	400	225	200	20	0	Lula Gathers
Holy Name Lutheran* X & 22nd Streets	Central City	200	0	90	11	0	Nancy Rathers, Secretary
Pike Episcopal Church T & 24th Streets	Central City	200	0	75	10	0	David Sparrow, Pastor
St. Peter's Church* CC & 22nd Streets	Central City	400	0	375	21	1-Male 1-Female	Sue Alley, Secretary
First Church of God H & 5th Streets	Apple Valley	200	0	50	10	0	Wayne Tucker, Office Assistant
Bayport First Baptist Church 432 Ferry Blvd	Bayport	200	0	100	10	0	Eugene Parker, Pastor
Bayport United Methodist Church Ocean Blvd & 8th Ave	Bayport	200	0	75	10	0	Grace Lacey, Receptionist
Bayside Presbyterian Church Bay Blvd & 1st Ave	Bayport	120	0	60	8	0	Majorie Love, Office Assistant
Lutheran Family Church* Ferry Blvd & 5th Ave	Bayport	300	0	200	20	2-Male 2-Female	Floyd Johnson, Pastor
St. Ann Catholic Church* E & 17th Streets	Deep River	400	0	375	20	2-Male 2-Female	Paul Smith, Secretary
Fisherville First Baptist Church T & 11th Streets	Fisherville	300	0	175	20	1-Male 1-Female	Wiles Blake, Pastor
St. John's Catholic Church AA & 20th Streets	Fisherville	400	0	375	21	2-Male 2-Female	Tom Timpson, Volunteer

Facility & Address	Location	Capacity	Hurricane Capacity	Feeding	Toilets	Showers	Contact Person
Holy Name Church G & 4th Streets	Harvest Junction	120	50	75	14	0	Mike Jones, Volunteer
Valley View Church* B & 8th Streets	Jasper	200	100	50	8	8-Male 8-Female	Frank Conners, Pastor
United Church of Christ E & 19th Streets	Kingston	200	0	100	10	0	Ginger Alley, Secretary

* Disaster Shelters with emergency generator power

Appendix O

Appendix O. Special Facilities

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The special facilities identified in this appendix are prisons and detention facilities; mental health facilities and clinics; senior citizen facilities; and industrial and commercial facilities.

O.1. Liberty County Prisons and Detention Facilities

O.1.1. Columbia State Prison

Table 487. Columbia State Prison General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
John Elroy, Warden; Richard Black, Assistant Warden	R.D.#1, Box 500	Blue Water	2,000	Reinforced concrete

Note: R.D. = Rural Delivery

The Columbia Department of Corrections operates the Columbia State Prison for Men (CSPM). This 60 acre facility is four miles south of the community of Blue Water, on SR 52 adjacent to the Roaring River. A companion facility for women is located in Metropolis.

O.1.1.1. Current Institution Population

Inmates at CSPM are all sentenced prisoners, with various levels of security classification. The average age of inmates is 35, and the ethnic breakdown of inmates is as follows: Black, 28%; White, 30%; Hispanic, 40%; and other, 2%. Their incarceration is based on the following predominant charges: crimes against persons, 38%; narcotics, 30%; property or other crimes, 32%.

Table 488. Columbia State Prison Current Institution Population

Facility	Population
Medical Facility	40
Unit 1	450
Unit 2	576
Unit 3	750
Unit 4	150
Total	1966

There is some level of prison gang activity inside the institution, with members of the prison-based Aryan Brotherhood, Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13), Mexican Mafia, and Black Guerilla Family occasionally identified in narcotics or fight activity. Other problems resulted when street gang members from the Latin Kings and El Rukn began to filter into the population.

O.1.1.2. Staff

The facility is staffed by a total of 200 correctional officers per shift for four shifts. These professionals have peace officer authority anywhere in the State while on duty but have no powers of arrest or to carry weapons while off duty. They complete a six-week training program at a facility in Capital City prior to their assignment. They are supported by a staff of 500 other employees in classifications ranging from teacher to health care worker.

O.1.1.3. Facility

CSPM consists of four building complexes, an administration building, and one medical facility. The prison property is secured by two 35-foot tall fences made from a special chain link material. There is a concertina-wire border atop these fences, and the inner fence is wired with electronic sensors. Any movement will set off an alarm in the prison's central control area. There is a 10 foot "no man's land" between the two fences. Guard towers at each of the facility's four corners supplement video monitoring of the perimeter. The main vehicle gate is a covered "sally port" to facilitate positive searches of each vehicle entering the facility.

CSPM is supported by electricity from local commercial utilities but has an independent water supply from a local well. There is a backup generator system capable of sustaining emergency lighting and communications for up to eight hours. Heating and air conditioning of the buildings is through natural gas. In past years, part of the facility was nearly evacuated due to flood waters from the Roaring River.

O.1.1.3.1. Correctional Medical Facility

In 1980, a former dormitory of wood frame construction was converted into a medical facility for inmates. This is a 40 bed facility equipped to care for inmates with chronic illness, including those with Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) related disorders. This facility is in the southeast corner of the prison property between the Administration building and Unit 1, with a separate security fence within the prison's outer perimeter fencing.

O.1.1.3.2. Unit 1

This is a high security, traditional design, three-story cellblock, with 52 cells per floor. The unit is constructed of un-reinforced masonry. It was constructed in 1920 and is the oldest building at CSPM. It is designed with a long row of two person cells and has a day room at one end of the building and a feeding area at the other. Cell doors are controlled by an antiquated mechanical system. Prison rights groups have long complained about temperatures in this building, which ranges from very hot to freezing cold. CSPM officials have tried a number of solutions; none has completely solved the problem. The building is accompanied by a secure exercise yard. A guard tower atop the building permits monitoring of activity in this area.

O.1.1.3.3. Unit 2

This unit houses medium and high security prisoners. Buildings are two-story, steel frame, reinforced concrete block, constructed in 1970. There are six wings with 48 cells per floor, 2 per cell. Common rooms for feeding and recreation connect these buildings. An adjacent exercise yard is monitored by closed circuit television cameras.

O.1.1.3.4. Unit 3

Medium to low risk prisoners are housed in this complex of five three-story un-reinforced masonry dormitories, each constructed between 1955 and 1968. Fifty inmates are housed on each floor.

O.1.1.3.5. Unit 4

This is the forestry and work camp, where inmates assigned to these crews train and work. Seven crews of 20 inmates each are trained to work on projects such as wildland firefighting, public works and construction, maintenance, and landscaping. One hundred fifty inmates are housed in

several wood frame structures. Also in this complex is the prison's fire department, consisting of a single Type I engine used only within the institution. Forestry/work inmate crews are supported by a fleet of eight 30-passenger buses.



Figure 120. Columbia State Prison for Men (CSPM) Diagram

O.1.2. Liberty County Jail

Table 489. Liberty County Jail General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Ralph Sands, Acting Warden; Carol Geezer, Administrator Assistant	A & 23rd Streets	Central City	500	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 500 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 100 females and 400 males. Additionally there are two holding cells, each with a capacity of up to 15 in-transit or temporary prisoners.

O.1.3. Central City Jail

Table 490. Central City Jail General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Ronald J. Jones, Administrator	Y & 19th Streets	Central City	30	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 30 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 23 males and 7 females.

O.1.4. Bayport Detention Facility

Table 491. Bayport Detention Facility General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Robert Mathis, Chief of Police	Ferry Blvd & 2nd Ave	Bayport	10	Prefabricated concrete

Holding cells are for up to 10 prisoners or detainees in a prefabricated concrete "tilt up" building. (Board of Prisons certified for holding up to 24 hours only.)

O.1.5. Fisherville Detention Facility

Table 492. Fisherville Detention Facility General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Ken Pell, Chief of Police	T & 3rd Streets	Fisherville	4	Reinforced masonry

Within the police building (a modern reinforced concrete block structure), there are holding cells designed for up to four prisoners. (Board of Prisons certified for holding up to 24 hours only.)

O.1.6. Harvest Junction Detention Facility

Table 493. Harvest Junction Detention Facility General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Earl Alley, Chief of Police	C & 14th Streets	Fisherville	3	Reinforced masonry

There are three holding cells within the police department, which is in the rear half of the City Hall building (a two story un-reinforced masonry structure). (Board of Prisons certified for holding up to 24 hours only.)

O.2. Prisons and Detention Facilities in Neighboring Communities

O.2.1. Apple County Prison

Table 494. Apple County Prison General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
David Macintosh, Acting Warden; Dorothy Trailor, Admin. Assistant	SR 10 & 15	Crows Point	150	Un-reinforced masonry

Note: Admin = Administrative

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 150 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 20 females and 130 males. Additionally, there is one holding cell with a capacity of up to 15 in-transit or temporary prisoners.

O.2.2. Granite County Prison

Table 495. Granite County Prison General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Jason Bernard, Acting Warden; Abigail Tower, Admin. Assistant	SR 3	West of Salmon	400	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 400 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 50 females and 350 males. Additionally, there are two holding cells, each with a capacity of up to 15 in-transit or temporary prisoners.

O.2.3. Green County Prison

Table 496. Green County Prison General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Albert Mudd, Acting Warden; Jodie Miller, Admin. Assistant	SR 10	5 miles west of Zurich	350	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 350 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 50 females and 300 males. Additionally, there are two holding cells, each with a capacity of up to 15 in-transit or temporary prisoners

O.2.4. Jamestown City Detention Facility

Table 497. Jamestown City Detention Facility General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Mary Temple, Administrator	SR 12 & Market Street	Jamestown	30	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 30 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 7 females and 23 males.

O.2.5. Kane County Prison

Table 498. Kane County Prison General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Gloria Lee, Acting Warden; John Mackee, Admin. Assistant	SR 12 & SR 21	Clifton	500	Reinforced Concrete

This is a reinforced concrete building with a capacity of 500 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 100 females and 400 males. Additionally, there are two holding cells, each with a capacity of up to 15 in-transit or temporary prisoners.

O.2.6. Mineral County Prison

Table 499. Mineral County Prison General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Paul Hamilton, Acting Warden; Susan Bradley, Admin. Assistant	SR 12 & Roaring River Pike	North of Bradley	200	Reinforced Concrete

This is a reinforced concrete building with a capacity of 200 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 50 females and 150 males. Additionally, there are two holding cells, each with a capacity of up to 15 in-transit or temporary prisoners.

O.2.7. Monroe City Detention Facility

Table 500. Monroe City Detention Facility General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Andy Blue, Administrator	SR 1 and Roaring River Rd	Monroe	30	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 30 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 7 females and 23 males.

O.2.8. Murray Hill Detention Facility

Table 501. Murray Hill Detention Facility General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Cleve Jackson, Administrator	SR 19	2 miles east of Murray Hill	30	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 30 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 7 females and 23 males.

O.2.9. Stramford County Prison

Table 502. Stramford County Prison General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Timothy Walls, Acting Warden; Roberta Smith, Admin. Assistant	SR 7 & SR 18	East of Hughsville	300	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 300 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 50 females and 250 males. Additionally, there are two holding cells, each with a capacity of up to 15 in-transit or temporary prisoners.

O.2.10. Tower Beach Detention Facility

Table 503. Tower Beach Detention Facility General Information

Name and Personnel Title	Address	Location	Capacity	Construction
Ralph Peavey, Administrator	SR 1 & Lonely River Dr.	Tower Beach	25	Un-reinforced masonry

This is an un-reinforced masonry building with a capacity of 25 prisoners. Space is segregated for up to 5 females and 20 males.

O.3. Mental Health Facilities and Clinics

O.3.1. Liberty County Department of Human Services (DHS)

Table 504. Liberty County Human Services Departments

Department	Building	Address	Location	Eligibility	Service
DHS Counseling Center	Blocker Building	EE & 9th Streets	Central City	No Eligibility Requirements	24-hour crisis intervention center
Domestic Violence Program	Nelson Center	FF & 11th Streets	Central City	All residents of Liberty County	24-hour crisis line, information, and referral to people involved in domestic violence
Liberty County Department of Human Services	Nelson Center	FF & 11th Streets	Central City	All residents of Liberty County 18years of age or older	Counseling for adults, protective services for adults, crisis intervention, and assistance with nursing home placement
Liberty County Drug and Alcohol Center	Blocker Building	EE & 9th Streets	Central City	No Eligibility Requirements	24-hour crisis intervention service
Pro-Child	Nelson Center	FF & 11th Streets	Central City	Residents of Liberty County	Counseling services to individuals and families referred because of admitted or suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a child of children
Rape Counseling Program	Greenwait Building	T & 13th Streets	Central City	No Eligibility Requirements	24-hour crisis line for rape victims
Pro-Child	Briggs Building	C & 3rd Streets	Fisherville	Residents of Liberty County	Counseling services to individuals and families referred because of admitted or suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a child of children
Rape Counseling Program	Briggs Building	C & 3rd Streets	Fisherville	No Eligibility Requirements	24-hour crisis line for rape victims
Rape Counseling Program	Community Center	F & 6th Streets	Harvest Junction	No Eligibility Requirements	24-hour crisis line for rape victims

O.3.2. Mental Health Centers

Table 505. Mental Health Centers Facilities

Facility
Central City Hospital
Faith Hospital at Central City
Harvest Junction Community Hospital
Noble General Hospital

O.3.3. Family Health Clinics

Table 506. Family Health Clinic Facilities

Facility	Address	Location	Hours of Operation
Apple Valley Clinic	G & 5th Streets	Apple Valley	Open Tues, Thurs 8:30 to 4:00
Bayport Clinic	5th Ave & Bay Blvd	Bayport	Open Mon-Fri 8:30-5:00 and Sat. 8:00 to noon
Blue Water Clinic	D & 6th Streets	Blue Water	Open Tues, Thurs 8:30 to 4:00
Gold Mine Clinic	SR 5, West	Gold Mine	Open Mon, Wed, Fri 8:30 to noon
Jasper Health Clinic	A & 3rd Streets	Jasper	Open Mon, Wed, Fri 8:30 to noon

O.4. Senior Citizen Facilities

Table 507. Senior Citizen Facilities

Facility	Address	Location	Eligibility	Capacity
Adams House	JJ & 11th Streets	Central City	Persons 62 years of age and older or disabled adults capable of independent living who receive an annual income of less than $20,000	300 apartment units in a 12-story building; 10% of the units have some modifications for disabled persons
Highland Park	K & 10th Streets	Central City	Persons 62 years of age and older	400 apartment units in a 10-story building
Pepper Garden	W & 38th Streets	Central City	Persons 62 years of age and older or disabled adults who are able to care for themselves	210 apartment units in an eight-story building; all units are reportedly accessible to persons in wheelchairs
Wood Hills Center	O & 30th Streets	Central City	Persons 62 years of age or older or disabled adults who are able to care for themselves	235 apartment units in a seven-story building; 12 units are accessible to persons in wheelchairs and have some modifications for disabled persons
Ocean Front Plaza	Beach Blvd & 4th Ave.	Bayport	Persons 62 years of age or older or disabled adults	200 apartment units in an eight-story building; 50% of the units have modifications for disabled adults
Willow Manor	F & 8th Streets	Deep River	Persons 62 years of age and older or disabled adults who are able to care for themselves	200 apartment units in an eight-story building; all units are reportedly accessible to persons in wheelchairs
Downs House	AA & 9th Streets	Fisherville	Persons 62 years of age and older	300 apartment units in a 12-story building
Roundup Park	C & 6th Streets	Harvest Junction	Persons 62 years of age and older or disabled adults who are able to care for themselves	200 apartment units in an eight-story building; all units are reportedly accessible to persons in wheelchairs
Billboard Plaza	E & 11th Streets	Kingston	Persons 62 years of age and older or disabled adults	250 apartment units in a ten-story building; 50% of the units have modifications for disabled persons

O.5. Nursing Homes

Table 508. Nursing Homes Facilities

Nursing Homes	Address	Location	Average Patient Load
Columbia	D & 11th Streets	Central City	150
Garden Run	T & 35th Streets	Central City	250
Green	MM & 27th Streets	Central City	100
Happy Times	N & 1st Streets	Central City	100
Hill Top	J & 3rd Streets	Central City	250
Liberty	S & 29th Streets	Central City	150
Lower Allen	G & 23rd Streets	Central City	250
Riverside	EE & 29th Streets	Central City	200
Gilmore	Bay Blvd & 10th Ave.	Bayport	100
Oceanside	Ocean Blvd & 7th Ave.	Bayport	175
Sunshine	C & 11th Streets	Deep River	150
Turkey Hill	AA & 14th Streets	Fisherville	100
Harvest Junction	F & 12th Streets	Harvest Junction	100
Kingston Center	B & 3rd Streets	Kingston	150

O.6. Day Care Centers

Table 509. Day Care Center Facilities

Nursing Homes	Address	Location	Enrollment
Alice's	F & 20th Streets	Central City	100-130
Funny Farm	FF & 30th Streets	Central City	100-130
Grassline	L & 7th Streets	Central City	150-250
Happy Valley	S & 4th Streets	Central City	100-130
Leemore	W & 27th Streets	Central City	100-130
Midland	U & 2nd Streets	Central City	50-75
Overbrook	G & 11th Streets	Central City	100-130
Penn Brook	G & 6th Streets	Central City	50-70
Scidmore	F & 7th Streets	Central City	15-25
Sunny Side	H & 4th Streets	Central City	70-90
Upper Valley	KK & 26th Streets	Central City	100-125
Sunny Brook	1950 X Street	Apple Valley	20-30
Gentlecare	Ocean Blvd & 13th Ave	Bayport	75-85
Kindercare	Ferry Blvd & 5th Ave	Bayport	100-125
Garden Hooks	1555 D Street	Blue Water	10-13
Great Care	650 C Street	Deep River	100-120
Dunmore	425 AA Street	Fisherville	75-100
Garden Top	149 K Street	Fisherville	150-250
School Day	100 A Street	Fisherville	100-130
Smithwich	1600 A Street	Fisherville	150-200
Dock	1430 B Street	Gold Mine	25-30
ABC	SR 60	Harvest Junction	100-130
Garden Grove	600 B Street	Harvest Junction	100-130
Hickory	D Street	Harvest Junction	100-130

Nursing Homes	Address	Location	Enrollment
Dickory	1200 A Street	Jasper	15-30
Children's Care Center	D & 11th Street	Kingston	100-130
Lima	Hwy 69	Kingston	100-130
Topside	1100 G Street	Kingston	50-75

O.7. Liberty County Industry and Commerce – Major Tier II Facilities

Table 510. Liberty County Industry and Commerce – Major Tier II Facilities

Name	Address	Location	Product	Quantity
ABC Gas Co.	F & 30th Streets	Central City	Propane	20.000 gal. Aboveground
Bassett Bleach/ Disinfectant Company	C & 24th Streets	Central City	Chlorine	1-ton Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) cylinders
Beeline Oil	U & 6th Streets	Central City	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene Solvents	107,000 gal. Aboveground 30,000 gal. Aboveground 30,000 gal. Aboveground 1,100 gal. Aboveground
Biotechnics Company	LL & 31st Streets	Central City	Class II Pathogenic organisms	Various quantities
Blue River Petroleum Co.	L & 13th Streets	Central City	Asphalt Gasoline Lub. Oil	20,000 gal. Aboveground 20,000 gal. Underground 20,000 gal. Aboveground
Central City Rubber Products Company	L & 17th Streets	Central City	Sodium thiocyanate	100 x 100 lb. drums
Criswell Chemical Company	N & 7th Streets	Central City	Sodium cyanide Sulfuric Acid	20 x 200 lb. drums 18,000 gal. glass line storage tank
Crosby Chemicals, Inc.	J & 26th Streets	Central City	Hydrochloric Acid	100 X 65 lb. glass carboys
Dorsey Drug Company	CC & 13th Streets	Central City	Acetaldehyde Peracetic acid	100 X 55 gal. drums 100 X 65 lb. glass carboys
Dupont Chemical Manufacturer & Distributor	I & 26th Streets	Central City	Solvents	Variety of chlorinated/aromatic solvents as well as monomers/ base chemicals for polymer and copolymer production
Eicker Electronics Company	1 mile east of State Route 1 & SR 5	Central City	Sodium cyanide Sulfuric Acid	20 x 500 lb. drums Limited amounts
Exxon	L & 4th Streets	Central City	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene Solvents	87,000 gal. Aboveground 30,000 gal. Aboveground 30,000 gal. Aboveground 30,000 gal. Aboveground
Fair Floor Finishers Company	K & 21st Streets	Central City	Xylene	100 x 55 gal. drum
Fay Fertilizer Company	MM & 24th Streets	Central City	Anhydrous Ammonia Ammonium Nitrate	20,000 gal. horizontal cylinders 100 x 100 lb. bags
Friendly Photofinishing Company	JJ & 23rd Streets	Central City	Ammonium Peroxydisulfate	50 x 100 lb. drums

Name	Address	Location	Product	Quantity
Greater Atlantic & Pacific Railroad	I & 24th Streets	Central City	Diesel	35,000 gal. Aboveground
Linden Industrial Laboratories	M & 12th Streets	Central City	Radioactive cobalt 60	20kg in sealed glass tubes in lead shields
Mack Printing Co.	P & 27th Streets	Central City	Aniline Ammonium Dichromate	50 x 55 gal. drums 100 x 55 gal. drums
Minnich Oil Co.	I & 24th Streets	Central City	#2 Fuel Naptha Toluene	20,000 gal. Aboveground 15,000 gal. Aboveground 25,000 gal. Aboveground
Mumma Light Manufacturing Company	L & 23rd Streets	Central City	Sodium, Metallic	250 x 5 lb. tins
Palumbo Plastics Company	Y & 36th Streets	Central City	Benzoyl Peroxide Dilauroyl Peroxide Ethylene	50 x 1 lb. polyethylene bags 100 x 1 lb. polyethylene bags 100 x 75 cubic inch cylinders
Pickett Paint Company	P & 15th Streets	Central City	Ethanol Toluene Methylene Chloride	100 x 50 gal. drums 50 x 55 gal. drums 40 x 55 gal. drums
Polymer Research Inc.	MM & 30th Streets	Central City	Plastic Polymers	Various research quantities
Richards Rodenticide/ Pesticide Company	P & 12th Streets	Central City	Warfarin Malathion EC White Phosphorous	50 pails 5 x 55 gal. drums 40 x 25 lb. hermetically sealed cans
Rural Gas Service	F & 7th Streets	Central City	Propane Butane	22,000 gal. Aboveground 7,600 gal. Aboveground
Shell Oil	F & 24th streets	Central City	Gasoline Diesel Stove Solvents Thinner	95,000 gal. Aboveground 50,000 gal. Aboveground 30,000 gal. Aboveground 40,000 gal. Aboveground 30,000 gal. Aboveground
States Oil Co.	GG & 23rd Streets	Central City	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene Solvents	40,000 gal. Aboveground 20,000 gal. Aboveground 1,100 gal. Underground 1,100 gal. Aboveground
Sulzman Soap Company	CC & 24th Streets	Central City	Potassium hydroxide	200 x 100 lb. drums
Masland Island Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) Terminal	1600 Bay Blvd	Bayport	LNG LNG	3 x 600,000 bbl. Tanks 1 x 880,000 bbl. Tank
Shell Oil	1050 Bay Blvd	Bayport	Gasoline Gasoline Diesel Stove Solvents Thinner	90,000 gal. Aboveground 85,000 gal. Aboveground 50,000 gal. Aboveground 30,000 gal. Aboveground 30,000 gal. Aboveground 30,000 gal. Aboveground
H.D. Alexander Gas Company	Y & 3rd Streets	Deep River	Propane Butane	23,000 gal. Aboveground 8,600 gal. Aboveground
Key Gas	Z & 1st Streets	Deep River	Propane Butane	20,000 gal. Aboveground 8,600 gal. Aboveground

Name	Address	Location	Product	Quantity
Amoco Coastal Energy	A & 29th Streets	Fisherville	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene JP5 Fuel	190,000 gal. Aboveground 120,000 gal. Aboveground 125,000 gal. Aboveground 90,000 gal. Belowground
Gulf A & M Petroleum	I-107 North	Fisherville	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene JP5 Fuel	186,000 gal. Aboveground 125,000 gal. Aboveground 125,000 gal. Aboveground 15,000 gal. Aboveground
Phillips 66	Hwy 69 South	Harvest Junction	Gasoline Diesel Kerosene Solvents	96,000 gal. Aboveground 40,000 gal. Aboveground 25,000 gal. Aboveground 30,000 gal. Aboveground
Watts Gas Company	L & 8th Streets	Harvest Junction	Propane Butane	26,000 gal. Aboveground 6,100 gal. Aboveground
Liberty International Airport	1200 Aviation Dr.	Kingston	Jet A Fuel Aviation Gas	500,000 gal. Aboveground 50,000 gal. Aboveground

EC = Emulsifiable Concentrate

O.8. Liberty County High-Rise Buildings

Table 511. Liberty County High-Rise Buildings in Central City

Name	Address	Stories	Construction
First National Bank	Y & 20th Streets	12	Reinforced masonry
Adams House	JJ & 11th Streets	12	Reinforced masonry
Candler Building	X & 22nd Streets	10	Steel-frame
Central City Plaza	X & 16th Streets	20	Center Core - noncombustible - reinforced concrete flooring
Central City Towers	GG & 6th Streets	11	Steel-frame
City Office Building	Z & 20th Streets	12	Steel-frame
Highland Park	K & 10th Streets	10	Reinforced masonry
Liberty Bank	X & 20th Streets	12	Steel-frame
Liberty Towers	II & 6th Streets	12	Steel-frame
Life of Columbia Building	X & 21st Streets	11	Steel-frame
McMinn Building	X & 19th Streets	12	Steel-frame
Reid House Apartments	X & 29th Streets	12	Steel-frame
Sunshine Office	HH & 6th Streets	14	Steel-frame
Swatera Creek Offices	W & 20th Streets	12	Steel-frame

Table 512. Liberty County High-Rise Building Information for First National Bank

Occupancy	12-Story Commercial High Rise Floors 1 thur 6 and 12th Floor - First National Bank offices Floors 7 thur 11 - Private offices
Building Systems	4 Exit stairwells in the 4 building corners
Building Standpipe	Interconnecting 6" Risers in the stairwells
Building Sprinkler System	All Floors
Building First Aid System	Two outlets per floor
Building Electric System Controls Panels	Main Floor in the Maintenance area behind the elevators
Building Heating System	Natural Gas
Building Air Handling	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
Building Heliport	None

Table 513. Liberty County High-Rise Building Information for Adams House

Occupancy	12-Story Commercial High Rise - Private offices
Building Systems	4 Exit stairwells in the 4 building corners
Building Standpipe	Interconnecting 6" Risers in the stairwells
Building Sprinkler System	All Floors
Building First Aid System	Three outlets per floor
Building Electric System Controls Panels	Main floor in the Maintenance area adjacent to the Building Supervisor office
Building Heating System	Natural Gas
Building Air Handling	HVAC
Building Heliport	None

Table 514. Liberty County High-Rise Building Information for Candler Building

Occupancy	10-Story Commercial High Rise - Private offices
Building Systems	4 Exit stairwells in the 4 building corners
Building Standpipe	Interconnecting 6" Risers in the stairwells
Building Sprinkler System	All Floors
Building First Aid System	Two outlets per floor
Building Electric System Controls Panels	Main floor in the Maintenance area adjacent to the Building Supervisor office Backup Panels in the basement in the maintenance area behind the elevators
Building Heating System	Natural Gas
Building Air Handling	HVAC
Building Heliport	None

Table 515. Liberty County High-Rise Building Information for Central City Plaza

Occupancy	20-Story Commercial High Rise - 100 occupants per floor Floors 1 thur 13 Private offices Floors 14 thur 20 - State offices - State of Columbia
Building Systems	2 Exit stairwells in the Center Core
Building Standpipe	Interconnecting 6" Risers in the stairwells
Building Sprinkler System	Basement only
Building First Aid System	Two outlets per floor
Building Electric System Controls Panels	Core Area
Building Heating System	Natural Gas
Building Air Handling	HVAC
Building Heliport	Roof top

Table 516. Liberty County High-Rise Building Information for Central City Towers

Occupancy	11-Story Commercial High Rise - Private offices
Building Systems	4 Exit stairwells in the 4 building corners
Building Standpipe	Interconnecting 6" Risers in the stairwells
Building Sprinkler System	All Floors
Building First Aid System	Three outlets per floor
Building Electric System Controls Panels	First floor Maintenance Room behind the elevators
Building Heating System	Natural Gas
Building Air Handling	HVAC
Building Heliport	None

Table 517. Liberty County High-Rise Building Information for City Office Building

Occupancy	12-Story Commercial High Rise Stories 1 thur 5 - City offices Stories 6 thur 12 - Private offices
Building Systems	4 Exit stairwells in the 4 building corners
Building Standpipe	Interconnecting 6" Risers in the stairwells
Building Sprinkler System	All Floors
Building First Aid System	Three outlets per floor
Building Electric System Controls Panels	First floor Maintenance Room behind the elevators
Building Heating System	Natural Gas
Building Air Handling	HVAC
Building Heliport	None

Table 518. Liberty County High-Rise Building Information for Highland Park

Occupancy	10-Story Commercial High Rise - Private offices
Building Systems	4 Exit stairwells in the 4 building corners
Building Standpipe	Interconnecting 6" Risers in the stairwells
Building Sprinkler System	All Floors
Building First Aid System	Three outlets per floor
Building Electric System Controls Panels	First floor Maintenance Room behind the elevators
Building Heating System	Natural Gas
Building Air Handling	HVAC
Building Heliport	None

Table 519. Liberty County High-Rise Building Information for Liberty Bank

Occupancy	12-Story Commercial High Rise Floors 1 thur 7 and 11 thur 12 - bank offices Floors 8 thur 10 - Private offices
Building Systems	4 Exit stairwells in the 4 building corners
Building Standpipe	Interconnecting 6" Risers in the stairwells
Building Sprinkler System	All Floors
Building First Aid System	Three outlets per floor
Building Electric System Controls Panels	First floor Maintenance Room behind the elevators
Building Heating System	Natural Gas
Building Air Handling	HVAC
Building Heliport	None

Table 520. Liberty County High-Rise Building Information for Liberty Towers

Occupancy	12-Story Commercial High Rise - Private offices
Building Systems	4 Exit stairwells in the 4 building corners
Building Standpipe	Interconnecting 6" Risers in the stairwells
Building Sprinkler System	All Floors
Building First Aid System	Three outlets per floor
Building Electric System Controls Panels	First floor Maintenance Room behind the Building Supervisor office
Building Heating System	Natural Gas
Building Air Handling	HVAC
Building Heliport	None

Table 521. Liberty County High-Rise Building Information for Life of Columbia Building

Occupancy	11-Story Commercial High Rise Stories 1 thur 5 - Private offices Stories 6 thur 11 - Life of Columbia Insurance offices
Building Systems	4 Exit stairwells in the 4 building corners
Building Standpipe	Interconnecting 6" Risers in the stairwells
Building Sprinkler System	All Floors
Building First Aid System	Two outlets per floor
Building Electric System Controls Panels	First floor Maintenance Room behind the Building Supervisor office
Building Heating System	Natural Gas
Building Air Handling	HVAC
Building Heliport	Roof top

Table 522. Liberty County High-Rise Building Information for McMann Building

Occupancy	12-Story Commercial High Rise - Private offices
Building Systems	4 Exit stairwells in the 4 building corners
Building Standpipe	Interconnecting 6" Risers in the stairwells
Building Sprinkler System	All Floors
Building First Aid System	Two outlets per floor
Building Electric System Controls Panels	First floor Maintenance Room behind the main elevator bank
Building Heating System	Natural Gas
Building Air Handling	HVAC
Building Heliport	None

Table 523. Liberty County High-Rise Building Information for Reid House Apartments

Occupancy	12-Story Apartment High Rise
Building Systems	4 Exit stairwells in the 4 building corners
Building Standpipe	Interconnecting 6" Risers in the stairwells
Building Sprinkler System	All Floors and All Apartments
Building First Aid System	Four outlets per floor
Building Electric System Controls Panels	First floor in the Maintenance area adjacent to the Building Supervisor office Backup Panels in the basement behind the washateria
Building Heating System	Coal
Building Air Handling	HVAC
Building Heliport	None

Table 524. Liberty County High-Rise Building Information for Sunshine offices

Occupancy	14-Story Commercial High Rise - Private offices
Building Systems	4 Exit stairwells in the 4 building corners
Building Standpipe	Interconnecting 6" Risers in the stairwells
Building Sprinkler System	All Floors
Building First Aid System	Two outlets per floor
Building Electric System Controls Panels	First floor Maintenance Room behind the Building Supervisor office
Building Heating System	Natural Gas
Building Air Handling	HVAC
Building Heliport	None

Table 525. Liberty County High-Rise Building Information for Swatera Creek offices

Occupancy	14-Story Commercial High Rise - Private offices
Building Systems	4 Exit stairwells in the 4 building corners
Building Standpipe	Interconnecting 6" Risers in the stairwells
Building Sprinkler System	All Floors
Building First Aid System	Two outlets per floor
Building Electric System Controls Panels	First floor Maintenance Room behind the Building Supervisor office
Building Heating System	Fuel Oil
Building Air Handling	HVAC
Building Heliport	None

Table 526. Liberty County High-Rise Buildings in Bayport

Name	Address	Stories	Construction
Atlantic Terrace	400 Beach	12	Steel-frame
Bayport Manor	601 Beach	12	Reinforced concrete
Beach Side Inn	800 Beach	12	Reinforced concrete
Ocean Spray	102 5th Ave	12	Steel-frame
Quality Inn	800 Ocean	12	Steel-frame
Waterman Motel	400 Bay	12	Reinforced concrete

Table 527. Liberty County High-Rise Buildings in Fisherville

Name	Address	Stories	Construction
Downs House	AA & 9th Streets	10	Steel-frame
Fisherville Center	AA & 11th Streets	10	Steel-frame

Table 528. Liberty County High-Rise Buildings in Harvest Junction

Name	Address	Stories	Construction
Junction Center	D & 16th Streets	6	Reinforced concrete
Lower Side Condos	CC & 12th Streets	8	Steel-frame

Table 529. Liberty County High-Rise Buildings in Kingston

Name	Address	Stories	Construction
Holiday Inn Tower	B & 6th Streets	6	Reinforced concrete

O.9. Mobile Home Parks (MHPs)

Table 530. Mobile Home Parks in Central City

MHPs	Address	Number of Homes
Cedar Rapids MHP	R & 29th Streets	100
Columbia Central MHP	U & 15th Streets	125
Columbia East MHP	MM & 4th Streets	100
Columbia North MHP	X & 2nd Streets	75
Columbia West MHP	E & 21st Streets	150
Happy Acres MHP	E & 24th Streets	25
Hospital Pines MHP	F & 35th Streets	50
Kings MHP	K & 18th Streets	75
Liberty Court #2	V & 10th Streets	125
Liberty Court #3	U & 10th Streets	150
Liberty Court MHP	W & 10th Streets	100
Queens MHP	J & 18th Streets	75
Whispering Oaks MHP	JJ & 27th Streets	120

Table 531. Mobile Home Parks in Liberty County

MHPs	Address	Number of Homes
Roaring River MHP	I-107 just north of I-102	75
Route 5 East MHP	Route 5, 2 miles east of Central City	100

Table 532. Mobile Home Parks in Apple Valley

MHPs	Address	Number of Homes
Rockside Manor MHP	Orchard Pike at SR 5	75
Wellborn Village MHP	SR 3, South	50

Table 533. Mobile Home Parks in Bayport

MHPs	Address	Number of Homes
Bayview Estates	Ferry Blvd & 15th Ave	50
Oceanside Estates	Ocean Blvd & 9th Ave	125
Swanson's MHP	Marine Blvd & 15th Ave	100
Waterview Estates	Ocean Blvd & 16th Ave	200

Table 534. Mobile Home Parks in Blue Water

MHPs	Address	Number of Homes
Swimmers MHP	I-107, West	75

Table 535. Mobile Home Parks in Deep River

MHPs	Address	Number of Homes
High Point MHP	B & 7th Streets	75
Hobbs Village MHP	134 Elm Street	50
Jack's Mountain MHP	Orchard Pike at Turtle River	75
Palmer's South MHP	Orchard Pike at SR 18	100

Table 536. Mobile Home Parks in Fisherville

MHPs	Address	Number of Homes
Harrison's MHP	SR 1, West	100
Slamon's MHP	I-107, North	75
Smiling Fish's MHP	A & 8th Streets	75
Willmore's MHP	SR 1, East	125
Winner's Circle MHP	F & 6th Streets	110

Table 537. Mobile Home Parks in Gold Mine

MHPs	Address	Number of Homes
Mr. Stever's MHP	SR 5, West	120

Table 538. Mobile Home Parks in Harvest Junction

MHPs	Address	Number of Homes
Eden Sparrows MHP	345 Homer Dr.	125
McCain Creek MHP	1112 Sullivan Ct.	25
Willows Center MHP	SR 10 at SR 100	100

Table 539. Mobile Home Parks in Jasper

MHPs	Address	Number of Homes
Quicksand MHP	Jasper Pike at SR 10	120

Table 540. Mobile Home Parks in Kingston

MHPs	Address	Number of Homes
Hillside MHP	SR 10 at A Street	75
Mellborn Creek MHP	A & 10th Streets	150

Appendix P

Appendix P. Shelter Information

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P.1. Disaster Shelter Procedures

P.1.1. Introduction

The shelter information provided in this section relates to natural and man-made disasters or emergencies. Liberty County emergency management personnel have attempted over the years to maintain an effective shelter management system. American Red Cross, school, and local government personnel have been trained to assist in shelter operations throughout the county. Agreements are in place for the operation of shelters in the facilities listed in this section.

P.1.2. Opening of a Shelter

Emergency management personnel and American Red Cross personnel jointly decide when and where a shelter should be opened. Once the decision has been made to open a shelter and the location of the shelter has been determined, American Red Cross personnel are charged with the staffing and operation of the shelter. Oftentimes, it is necessary to utilize local government employees from the Liberty County Department of Human Services to staff the shelters. The local government employees have all received training by the American Red Cross in shelter operations. The American Red Cross has determined that hurricane shelters will not be opened south of State Route (SR) 18 in Liberty County due to the dangers of storm surge and hurricane winds. Hurricane shelters will not be opened south of SR 18 in Stramford County and south of I-102 in Green County. Several other shelters in the following table will not accept evacuees during hurricanes.

P.1.3. Shelter Inspection

If there is a need for shelters to be inspected before they are opened or during shelter operations, building and safety personnel from the Central City Public Works Department and the Liberty County Public Works Department have been tasked with this responsibility.

P.1.4. Shelter Feeding

Feeding operations at shelters is the responsibility of the American Red Cross. Agreements are currently in-place with all county school districts, the Salvation Army, and area food operators to provide feeding assistance as needed during shelter operations.

P.1.5. Shelter Security

Security at shelters is the responsibility of the law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction the shelter is located. The American Red Cross has an agreement with all county law enforcement agencies to provide security at operating shelters.

P.1.6. Special Needs Shelters

Liberty County, with the cooperation of the American Red Cross, will open a shelter for special needs residents during hurricane threats and emergencies that will potentially impact residents with special needs. Special needs residents are defined as people with disabilities or daily health requirements that would preclude their assimilation into a shelter with other residents. The special needs shelters identified in this document meet minimal accessibility levels so that all special needs members of the community can find shelter during emergencies. Those residents of Liberty County that will utilize the special needs shelters have been pre-identified and have been provided instructions on what to bring to the shelter and when to arrive. Registered nurses (RNs), who will be available at the special needs shelter, have been identified. However, they are there to supervise

medical decisions, not to provide routine care of the special needs residents. Family members must accompany special needs residents to assist with their care. Special needs residents with no family in the area must notify the Red Cross prior to an emergency so that arrangements can be made to assist them. Special needs residents with service animals may bring their service animals to the special needs shelter. The following items should be brought to the shelter with the special needs individual:

- Change of clothing, blanket, and pillow for each family member.
- Disaster supply kit including food, medications, comfort items, and special needs items.
- Food for accompanying service animals.

P.1.7. Pets in Shelters During Disasters

Family disaster plans must include pets. Liberty County acknowledges that pets are part of the family and encourages residents to prepare for the evacuation of their pets out of harm's way.

The following information is provided to pet owners for consideration when formulating plans:

- Pets should be brought indoors at the first sign of danger. "Do not leave Fido tied to his dog house during a hurricane evacuation." If evacuation is required, the best thing you can do to protect your pets is to evacuate them also.
- Identify boarding facilities, veterinarians, or hotels outside of the affected areas that can accept your pets. If you receive notice of an impending disaster, call ahead for reservations.
- Pet-friendly shelters within Liberty County have not been predesignated. If pet-friendly shelters are opened during an emergency, announcements will be broadcast on local radio and television stations.
- The Liberty County and John Chapman Fairgrounds are potential shelter areas for pets. If opened for that purpose, owners will be required to provide crates to house their pets in the fairgrounds display buildings. Owners wishing to stay near their pets will be able to find shelter in the Fairgrounds Administrative Building.
- Create a disaster readiness kit for your pet to include food, water, first aid supplies, feeding dishes, leashes, carrier, blanket, toys, etc.
- Ensure all family members are aware of these preparations.

P.1.8. Shelters for Farm Animals

Liberty County has made arrangements to shelter farm animals and some pets at the Liberty County Fairgrounds north of Central City and at the John Chapman County Fairgrounds south of Apple Valley.

P.1.8.1. Liberty County Fairgrounds

Cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, goats, etc. will be sheltered at the two arenas and on the infield of the race track. Portable pens will be available. Since the space in the fairgrounds is limited, farmers from low-lying areas should contact Liberty County Emergency Management to register their animals in advance of an emergency. Animal transport to the fairgrounds is the responsibility of the owners. Farmers are encouraged to bring feed for their animals. Limited hay is available at the fairgrounds. Small animals with their own crates or cages will be sheltered in the fairgrounds produce display areas and the small animal display areas. Limited cages are available. Owners should provide food for their animals. The fairgrounds and the sheltered animals will be monitored at all times. Owners are encouraged to sign up to assist in this monitoring task.

P.1.8.2. John Chapman County Fairgrounds

Domestic farm animals and exotic animals (e.g., ostriches, emus, llamas, camels, etc.) are able to be sheltered in exhibit rinks and the animal preparatory areas. Space is extremely limited at these fairgrounds. Farmers and ranchers should make arrangements in advance of an emergency. Animal transport to the fairgrounds is the responsibility of the owners. Farmers and ranchers are encouraged to bring their own feed for their animals. Limited hay is available at the fairgrounds. Small animals with their own crates or cages may be sheltered at the fairgrounds indoor display areas. There are no crates or cages available at the fairgrounds. Owners should provide food for their animals. The fairgrounds and the sheltered animals will be monitored at all times. Owners are encouraged to sign up to assist in this monitoring task.

P.2. Disaster Shelters

Table 541. Disaster Shelters Information

Facility & Address	Location	Capacity	Hurricane Capacity	Feeding	Toilets	Showers	Contact Person
Beth Israel Temple* V & 19th Streets	Central City	300	125	125	12	0	Diane Chambers, Secretary
Central Assembly of God V & 18th Streets	Central City	190	90	90	11	0	David Henry, Pastor
Central City First Baptist Church* R & 22nd Streets	Central City	250	100	100	15	0	John Gilmore, Pastor
Central City First Methodist Church I & 12th Street	Central City	300	150	100	28	0	Sally Short, Ladies Auxillary
Central City Junior High School* AA & 19th Streets	Central City	1000	500	500	30	15-Male 15-Female	Anne Wolfert, Secretary
Central City United Methodist Church FF & 38th Streets	Central City	150	0	50	8	0	Fred Shaw, Pastor
George Jones Community Hall I & 9th Streets	Central City	200	100	200	7-Male 7-Female	0	Ronald Halbert, Manager
Grover Hall* E & 38th Streets	Central City	350	200	150	6-Male 6-Female	6-Male 6-Female	Fran Samuels, Manager
Guthrie Hall 280 Gourd Court (Special needs hurricane shelter)	Central City	400	225	225	20	0	Charles Baker, Manager
Harris High School O & 29th Streets	Central City	1400	575	400	36	15-Male 15-Female	Rock Davis, Asst Principal
Hillel House MM & 31st Streets (Special needs hurricane shelter)	Central City	400	225	200	20	0	Lula Gathers,

Facility & Address	Location	Capacity	Hurricane Capacity	Feeding	Toilets	Showers	Contact Person
Holy Cross Elementary School OO & 18th Streets	Central City	500	400	350	18	5- Male 5- Female	Lucy Friends, Secretary
Holy Name Lutheran* X & 22nd Streets	Central City	200	0	90	11	0	Nancy Rathers, Secretary
Hoover High School LL & 22nd Streets	Central City	1100	600	400	30	12- Male 12- Female	Bill Simpson, Asst. Principal
J.D. Lerew Jr. High School* I & 11th Streets	Central City	1000	480	400	36	16- Male 16- Female	Lane Ferrell, Asst. Principal
Jefferson Community Center HH & 30th Streets	Central City	80	50	50	3-Male 4-Female	0	Leroy Brown, Manager
McNamara High School I-107 & 18th Street	Central City	1200	600	600	38	14- Male 14- Female	Molly James, Secretary
Paradise Elementary School* V & 18th Streets	Central City	800	600	400	10-Male 10-Female	8- Male 8- Female	Henry Hones, Principal
Pike Episcopal Church T & 24th Streets	Central City	200	0	75	10	0	David Sparrow, Pastor
St. Michael Recreation Center C & 25th Streets	Central City	140	60	60	3-Male 3-Female	0	Frank Douglas, Manager
St. Peter's Church* CC & 22nd Streets	Central City	400	0	375	21	1-Male 1-Female	Sue Alley, Secretary
St. Xavier Jr. High School CC & 3rd Streets	Central City	700	300	300	32	12- Male 12- Female	Diane Coombs, Secretary
Student Union 3580 30th Street	Central City	250	100	100	12	0	James Jenkins, Dean
U.S. Grant High School* T & 14th Streets	Central City	1300	650	500	40	15- Male 15- Female	Norm Horn, Asst Principal
Valley View Center V & 18th Streets	Central City	200	75	75	17	0	David Johnson, Manager
Wilson Elementary School L & 3rd Streets	Central City	500	300	250	16	4- Male 4- Female	Tonya Gates, Secretary
YMCA Community Building* Y & 8th Streets	Central City	300	175	175	30	15- Male 15- Female	Richard Walfort, Manager
First Church of God H & 5th Streets	Apple Valley	200	0	50	10	0	Wayne Tucker, Office Assistant
King Jr. High School* G & 10th Streets	Apple Valley	950	600	400	32	8- Male 8- Female	Mike Utley, Teacher
Bayport First Baptists Church 432 Ferry Blvd	Bayport	200	0	100	10	0	Eugene Parker, Pastor
Bayport High School* Marine Boulevard & 5th Street	Bayport	450	0	150	24	10- Male 10- Female	Art Weber, Asst. Principal

Facility & Address	Location	Capacity	Hurricane Capacity	Feeding	Toilets	Showers	Contact Person
Bayport United Methodist Church Ocean Blvd & 8th Ave	Bayport	200	0	75	10	0	Grace Lacey, Receptionist
Bayside Presbyterian Church Bay Blvd & 1st Ave	Bayport	120	0	60	8	0	Marjorie Love, Office Assistant
Lutheran Family Church* Ferry Blvd & 5th Ave	Bayport	300	0	200	20	2- Male 2- Female	Floyd Johnson, Pastor
Liberty Middle School C & 16th Streets	Blue Water	500	350	250	22	6- Male 6- Female	Diane Pigg, Secretary
Deep River Recreation F & 9th Streets	Deep River	450	0	75	10	0	Quinn Roland, Manager
St. Ann Catholic Church* E & 17th Streets	Deep River	400	0	375	20	2- Male 2- Female	Paul Smith, Secretary
Fisherville First Baptist Church T & 11th Streets	Fisherville	300	0	175	20	1- Male 1- Female	Wiles Blake, Pastor
Jefferson Building O & 11th Streets	Fisherville	200	0	200	15	0	Bunnie Dupler, Office Manager
Jefferson Davis High School* I-107 & 32nd Street	Fisherville	1250	0	450	40	15- Male 15- Female	Mark Harper, Teaher
St. John's Catholic Church AA & 20th Streets	Fisherville	400	0	375	21	2- Male 2- Female	Tom Timpson, Volunteer
Nye Jr. High School* SR 5 East	Gold Mine	1000	130	130	30	6- Male 6- Female	Earl Willis, Teacher
Hanover High School* SR 10 & SR 100	Harvest Junction	900	450	250	40	15- Male 15- Female	Mark Hills, Teacher
Holy Name Church G & 4th Streets	Harvest Junction	120	50	75	14	0	Mike Jones, Volunteer
Upperside YMCA I & 13th Streets	Harvest Junction	100	50	50	10	15- Male 15- Female	Amy Christian, Secretary
Jasper Recreation Center A & 2nd Streets	Jasper	200	200	50	10	0	Tom Silby, Manager
Valley View Church* B & 8th Streets	Jasper	200	100	50	8	8- Male 8- Female	Frank Conners, Pastor
Kingston Area High School* Hwy 69	Kingston	900	450	350	30	10- Male 10- Female	Bart Dipple, Asst. Principal
Simmons Jr. High School HH & 14th Streets	Kingston	900	450	275	28	6- Male 6- Female	Tom Curtis, Janitor
United Church of Christ E & 19th Streets	Kingston	200	0	100	10	0	Ginger Alley, Secretary

* Disaster Shelters with emergency generator power

Note: Hurricane capacity is based on population sheltered in hallways only.

P.3. Shelters Available in Neighboring Counties

Utilization of the following shelters during an emergency will be coordinated through the Columbia Office of Emergency Management and the Emergency Management Directors of the counties where the shelters are located. This list is not inclusive of all shelters available in the counties, rather it includes only those that could be available by agreement to Liberty County residents during an emergency.

Table 542. Neighboring Counties Disaster Shelters Information

Facility & Address	Location	Capacity	Hurricane Capacity	Feeding	Toilets	Showers	Contact Person
Crows Point High School 3rd Street, Crowes Point	Apple County	1000	500	400	15-Male 15-Female	15-Male 15-Female	Dorothy Williams, Principal
Levering Community Center Apple Rd, Levering	Apple County	100	75	45	8	4-Male 4-Female	Sally Juliet, Secretary
Shelby Elementary School Valley Dr, Shelby	Apple County	750	400	300	10-Male 10-Female	4-Male 4-Female	Jeanne Lewis, Principal
Eastgate High School E. 13th Street, Jamestown	Granite County	1000	450	450	20-Male 20-Female	10-Male 10-Female	Nelson Hills, Principal
Hibbing Community Center Paradise Rd, Hibbing	Granite County	120	50	50	14	0	John Appleby, Volunteer
Jamestown First Baptist Church Market Street, Jamestown	Granite County	100	50	50	8	0	Harry Hughs, Pastor
Jamestown High School 21st Street, Jamestown	Granite County	1200	800	400	25-Male 25-Female	10-Male 10-Female	Heather Alison, Principal
Salmon Recreation Center Sunrise Rd, Salmon	Granite County	100	100	100	10	5-Male 5-Female	Alex Brewster, Manager
Coale Recreation Center 1st Street, Coale	Green County	200	75	75	6	5-Male 5-Female	David Rourk, Manager
North Monore Elementary School Roaring River Road, Monroe	Green County	500	0[*]	350	10-Male 10-Female	8-Male 8-Female	Daniel Richards, Asst. Principal
Ponel High School Roaring River Road, Pony	Green County	1000	500	500	20-Male 20-Female	15-Male 15-Female	Naomi Hester, Asst. Principal
St. Vincent Parish Hall Main Street, Zurich	Green County	140	100	125	3-Male 3-Female	3-Male 3-Female	Fr. Al Goodrich, Pastor
Largot Recreation Center W 33rd Street, Largot	Kane County	200	200	50	10	0	Linda Peters, Manager
Milstead Jr. High School Market Street, Clifton	Kane County	550	250	250	15-Male 15-Female	6-Male 6-Female	Earl Meyers, Asst. Principal

Facility & Address	Location	Capacity	Hurricane Capacity	Feeding	Toilets	Showers	Contact Person
Murray Hill High School SR 5, Murray Hill	Kane County	1050	625	425	12-Male 12-Female	10-Male 10-Female	Art Jones, Asst. Principal
Northgate Middle School SR 12, Clifton	Kane County	525	275	225	11-Male 11-Female	6-Male 6-Female	Iris Robertson, Principal
Rusten 1st Methodist Church SR 5 , Rusten	Kane County	200	100	50	8	4-Male 4-Female	Rev. Tom Davis, Pastor
St. Joseph's Catholic Church 9th Street SE, Gable	Kane County	300	125	125	12	0	Rev. Harvey Smythe, Pastor
Bradley High School Roaring River Drive, Bradley	Mineral County	1025	450	250	20-Male 20-Female	15-Male 15-Female	Haley Richards, Teacher
Danton High School 2nd Street, Danton	Mineral County	1075	450	200	15-Male 15-Female	10-Male 10-Female	LaToya Ames, Asst. Principal
Sumpter Jr. High School SR 19, Sumpter	Mineral County	1100	475	275	32	8-Male 8-Female	Melanie Prince, Principal
Wicks Junior High School SR 12, Wicks	Mineral County	600	250	175	14-Male 14-Female	6-Male 6-Female	Curtis Tompson, Asst. Principal
Forksville Community Hall Main Street, Forksville	Stramford County	150	150	150	6-Male 6-Female	6-Male 6-Female	Frank Johnston, Manager
Forksville First Baptist Church J & 23rd Streets, Forksville	Stramford County	250	100	65	15	0	William Myers, Pastor
Harbor Place First Methodist Church SR 7, Harbor Place	Stramford County	300	0[**]	225	28	0	Jennifer Brown, Ladies Auxiliary
Hurley High School SR 1, Tower Beach	Stramford County	1200	0[**]	600	20-Male 20-Female	12-Male 12-Female	Jeremy Olson, Principal
Lewisburg Community Center 1st Street, Lewisburg	Stramford County	100	0[**]	100	17	0	John Davison, Manager
Middleton Junior High School SR 18, Hughsville	Stramford County	500	250	100	10-Male 10-Female	9-Male 9-Female	Rosemary Ronaldo, Principal

[*]No hurricane shelters opened south of I-102 in Green County
[**]No hurricane shelters opened south of SR 18 in Stramford County

Key:

- Small Shelters: Churches and Community Centers
- Medium Shelters: Elementary and Junior High Schools
- Large Shelters: High Schools

Assumption: Those locations with feeding capacities have kitchen accommodations.

P.4. Temporary Shelters

Temporary shelters are facilities used to shelter victims of natural and man-made disasters on a short-term bases. The hotels and motels listed in Section K, "Available Resources," are used as temporary shelters.

P.5. Relocation Centers

Relocation centers are used to assimilate the overflow of temporary shelters during an emergency situation on a short term basis. Relocation centers are open areas (e.g., parking lots and parks).

The relocation centers in Central City are located at the following intersections:

Table 543. Central City Relocation Centers

Central City Relocation Centers
S & 3rd Streets
D & 3rd Streets
Z & 9th Streets
O & 11th Streets
E & 12th Streets
MM & 18th Streets
D & 23rd Streets
O & 33rd Streets
Z & 37th Streets
LL & 30th Streets
MM & 30th Streets

Relocation centers in other communities have not been pre-established.

Appendix Q

Appendix Q. Educational Facilities

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Q.1. Liberty County Public Schools

The county encompasses six school districts including Liberty County School District, Central City School District, Bayport School District, Fisherville School District, Harvest Junction School District, and Kingston School District.

Table 544. Liberty County School Districts

School Districts
Liberty County School District
Central City School District
Bayport School District
Fisherville School District
Harvest Junction School District
Kingston School District

The county has a total enrollment of 29,029 students. The public school enrollment for the present year is as follows:

Table 545. Liberty County Public Schools Location and Enrollment

School Name	Address	Location	Number of Students
Central City Jr. High School*	AA & 19th Streets	Central City	850
Collins Elementary School	CC & 30th Streets	Central City	500
Eisenhower Elementary School	O & 37th Streets	Central City	800
Harris High School	O & 29th Streets	Central City	1,200
Harvest Valley Day School	HH & 33rd Streets	Central City	800
Holy Cross Elementary School	OO & 18th Streets	Central City	300
Hoover High School	LL & 22nd Streets	Central City	800
J.D. Lerew Jr. High School*	I & 11th Streets	Central City	1,000
Kennedy Elementary School	S & 38th Street	Central City	456
McGraw Elementary School	HH & 11th Streets	Central City	450
McNamara High School	I-107 & 18th Streets	Central City	1,000
Paradise Elementary School*	V & 18th Streets	Central City	400
St. Xavier Jr. High School	CC & 3rd Streets	Central City	1,300
Thomas Elementary School	T & 2nd Streets	Central City	500
Truman Elementary School	Q & 21st Streets	Central City	400
U.S. Grant High School*	T & 14th Streets	Central City	1,300
Wilson Elementary School	L & 3rd Streets	Central City	200
Apple Valley Elementary School	B & 12th Streets	Apple Valley	550
King Jr. High School*	G & 10th Streets	Apple Valley	950
Liberty High School	I-102 & SR 5	Apple Valley	1,200
Simon Elementary School	C & 17th Streets	Apple Valley	400
Bayport Elementary School	Marine Boulevard & 5th Street	Bayport	900
Bayport High School*	Marine Boulevard & 5th Street	Bayport	450
Bayport Middle School	Marine Boulevard & 5th Street	Bayport	450

School Name	Address	Location	Number of Students
Blue Water Elementary School	C & 3rd Streets	Blue Water	500
Liberty Middle School	C & 16th Streets	Blue Water	450
Brooks Jr. High School	O & 11th Streets	Fisherville	1,200
Coolidge Union Elementary	S & 23rd Streets	Fisherville	500
Jefferson Davis High School*	I-107 & 32nd Street	Fisherville	1,000
Learned Elementary School	O & 28th Streets	Fisherville	400
Roosevelt Elementary School	L & 12th Streets	Fisherville	400
Nye Jr. High School*	SR 5 East	Gold Mine**	450
Price Elementary School	SR 5 East	Gold Mine**	283
Hanover High School*	SR 10 & SR 100	Harvest Junction	900
Kidd Elementary School	C & 8th Streets	Harvest Junction	600
Watts Jr. High School	T & 10th Streets	Harvest Junction	450
Franklin Middle School	Hwy 69 & Market Street	Jasper	615
Jasper Elementary School	Hwy 69 & Rail Road Avenue	Jasper	400
Madison High School	Hwy 69 & Jasper Pike	Jasper	825
Goldfinger Elementary School	O & 33rd Streets	Kingston	500
Graham Elementary School	II & 35th Streets	Kingston	400
Kingston Area High School*	Hwy 69	Kingston	900
McMinn Elementary School	D & 16th Streets	Kingston	200
Simmons Jr. High School	HH & 14th Streets	Kingston	900

* Schools with emergency generator power
** Roaring River Tribal Community

Table 546. Liberty County Public Schools Student Enrollment Totals

Location	Total Student Enrollment
Central City	12,256
Apple Valley	3,100
Bayport	1,800
Blue Water	950
Fisherville	3,500
Gold Mine	733
Harvest Junction	1,950
Jasper	1,840
Kingston	2,900

All schools in Central City are more than 20 years old, built before the introduction of seismic or wind-resistance codes. Schools are typically two-story brick buildings.

Q.2. Liberty County Private Schools

Table 547. Liberty County Private Schools

School	Address	Location
Blue Bird Day School	J & 12th Streets	Central City
Blue Bird School	I & 2nd Streets	Central City
Calvary Christian Academy	CC & 35th Streets	Central City
Cherrydale Christian School	LL & 17th Streets	Central City
Chesterbrook School	S & 18th Street	Central City
Children's Way School	O & 2nd Streets	Central City
Marymount Catholic School	KK & 28th Streets	Central City

School	Address	Location
Mt. Oliver United Methodist School	C & 29th Streets	Central City
Our Savior Lutheran School	BB & 13th Streets	Central City
Overlee Cooperative Preschool	F & 22nd Streets	Central City
Piedmont School	LL & 9th Streets	Central City
Saint Ann School	S & 27th Streets	Central City
Saint Charles School	M & 29th Street	Central City
Saint Coletta School	BB & 4th Streets	Central City
Saint Henry's School	D & 1st Streets	Central City
St. Peter's Nursery School	CC & 22nd Streets	Central City
Sugarplum Day Nursery School	V & 2nd Streets	Central City
Sunnyland School	V & 8th Streets	Central City
Teresa Hone School	P & 12th Streets	Central City
Water Chapel School	J & 28th Streets	Central City
Apple Valley Christian	E & 4th Streets	Apple Valley
Holy Name Christian	SR 5 & Orchard Pike	Apple Valley
Peach Tree Collection	SR 5 East	Apple Valley
Bayport Christian School	803 Ferry Boulevard	Bayport
Palmer School	1521 Marine Boulevard	Bayport
Quinn School	601 Bay Boulevard	Bayport
Van Deusen School	703 Ferry Boulevard	Bayport
Blue Water Christian School	I & 8th Streets	Blue Water
Blue Water Private School	I & 7th Streets	Blue Water
Gilmore School	I-107 & SR 52	Blue Water
Ruddleover School	J & 4th Streets	Deep River
S.T. Kirman Academy	N & 7th Streets	Deep River
Saint Ann Catholic	E & 17th Streets	Deep River
Seaside Christian School	SR 18 West	Deep River
Washington Activities School	A & 12th Streets	Deep River
Fisherville Baptist School	Coastal Highway, West	Fisherville
Fisherville Memorial School	T & 5th Streets	Fisherville
Jefferson School	B & 16th Streets	Fisherville
Trinity Weekday School	A & 11th Streets	Fisherville
Unitarian Cooperative Preschool	Coastal Highway & SR 3	Fisherville
Gold Mine Private School	SR 5 East	Gold Mine*
Howard School	E & 9th Streets	Gold Mine*
Chesterdale Christian School	M & 10th Streets	Harvest Junction
Christ Methodist Church School	O & 3rd Streets	Harvest Junction
George Caller Nursery School	Hwy 69 South	Harvest Junction
Harvest Junction Center	C & 7th Streets	Harvest Junction
Lee Center	D & 8th Streets	Harvest Junction
Busy Bee Child Care Center	A & 11th Streets	Kingston
Rock Springs Nursery School	I-107 & Hwy 69	Kingston
Saint Westmore United School	G & 6th Streets	Kingston
Syphax Nursery School	F & 1st Streets	Kingston

* Roaring River Tribal Community

Q.3. Columbia State University (CSU)

CSU is a campus of 15,000 undergraduate and graduate students seeking degrees from the university's 19 different departments. CSU's main campus is located on 130 acres in Central City. The university has a marine biology research station on Columbia Bay (Gish Island). The university has six branch campuses—Tower Beach in Stramford County, Zurich in Green County, Clifton in Kane County, Jamestown in Granite County, Stockville in Pine County, and Kent in Grand County.

CSU has 525 full-time and 160 part-time faculty members. Students come from 48 States and from 15 foreign countries. There are 651 international students. Typically, 58% of the students are female and 42% are male. CSU is a selective admissions university that has 29 master's degree programs and five post master's degree programs. CSU employs 1,550 local citizens and, through spending, sustains more than 12,000 individuals in the Columbia area.

Campus safety and security is provided by the university's police department. Its mission is to provide a safe environment through sensitive, measured approaches to all situations requiring police assistance in support of the mission of the university and Student Affairs. University police officers are sworn peace officers of the State of Columbia. These officers have full police authority to include the carrying of concealed weapons, effecting arrests on and off campus, and investigating campus related crimes to include the entire State of Columbia. The department employs approximately 40 officers and operates 24 hours a day throughout the year.

Roughly one-half of the students live on campus in 14 dormitories, 8 fraternity houses, and 6 sorority houses. The remaining students are commuters who live in the Liberty County/Central City area.

CSU is a member of National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division 1-A. The CSU Warhawks field teams in nine men's and women's sports, including women's basketball under coach McLaughlin. The Warhawks are the NCAA Division 1-A champions.

A map of the CSU campus can be found in **Figure 121**.

Table 548. Columbia State University Campus Buildings

Location on Map	Name	Stories	Department or Use	Address
1	JC Miller Hall	4	Physics	3565 30th Street
2	Student Union	4	Student Activities	3580 30th Street
3	Alden	4	Library	3620 30th Street
4	Memorial Auditorium	1	Cultural Events	3580 31st Street
6	Bunsen Hall	4	Chemistry	3765 29th Street
8	Brown Hall	4	Math	2945 MM Street
10	Young Hall	4	Psychology/Biology	3760 30th Street
12	Meyer Hall	4	Computer Center	2940 LL Street
14	Martin Hall	4	Engineering	3745 30th Street
16	Laye Hall	2	Infirmary	3045 MM Street
18	Meehan Hall	4	Political Science	3740 31st Street

Location on Map	Name	Stories	Department or Use	Address
20	Cassidy Hall	4	Business	3040 LL Street
21	Smith Hall	4	English	3085 LL Street
22	Mager Hall	4	Education	3600 31st Street
23	Barbee Hall	4	Geology	3005 LL Street
24	Vogel Hall	4	Art	3645 30th Street
25	Fowler Communications	6	Journalism/ Communications (WCSU TV and Radio)	3080 JJ Street
26	CSU Chapel	4	Religious Services	3000 JJ Street
27	Barrymore Hall	4	Theater/Dance	2980 JJ Street
28	Walters Hall	4	Philosophy/Sociology	2900 JJ Street
29	Harris Hall	4	Administration	3605 29th Street
30	Cleese Hall	4	Foreign Language	2905 LL Street
31	Willie Nelson Auditorium	4	Music	2985 LL Street
38	Hogan Hall	3	Health and Recreation Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC)	2860 JJ Street
52	Hillel House	2	Visitors	3080 MM Street
58	Gravin Medical Tower	6	Medical University	3400 31st Street
59	Ground Maintenance	1	Ground Maintenance	JJ Street Between 31st Street & 32 Street

Table 549. Columbia State University Dormitory Housing

Location on Map	Name	Stories	Number of Students	Address
5	Casper Hall	6	400	2900 LL Street
7	Robert Hall	6	450	2905 MM Street
9	Monty Hall	6	400	2985 MM Street
11	Bryan Hall	6	450	2980 LL Street
13	Chamberlain Hall	6	400	3000 LL Street
15	Yount Hall	6	450	3005 MM Street
17	Van Deusen Hall	6	400	3085 MM Street
19	Petrak Hall	6	450	3080 LL Street
35	Baker Hall	4	300	2880 II Street
36	Tudor Hall	4	300	3480 29th Street
53	Howard Hall	8	600	3500 32nd Street
54	Williams Hall	8	600	3580 32nd Street
55	Fluman Hall	8	600	3600 32nd Street
56	Schwartz Hall	8	600	3680 32nd Street

Table 550. Columbia State University Fraternity Housing

Location on Map	Name	Stories	Number of Students	Address
37	Alpha Chi Ro	3	75	2880 JJ Street
39	Phi Delta Theta	4	100	2820 JJ Street
42	Theta Chi	3	75	2825 KK Street
43	Sigma Chi	4	100	2865 KK Street
45	Sigma Nu	3	75	2880 KK Street
46	Phi Kappa Psi	3	75	2860 KK Street
47	Lambda Chi Alpha	4	100	2820 KK Street
50	Delta Tau Delta	4	100	2865 LL Street

Table 551. Columbia State University Sorority Housing

Location on Map	Name	Stories	Number of Students	Address
40	Delta Delta Delta	4	100	2800 JJ Street
41	Alpha Delta Pi	3	75	2805 KK Street
44	Sigma Sigma Sigma	4	100	2885 KK Street
48	Chi Omega	4	100	2800 KK Street
49	Phi Mu	3	75	2825 LL Street
51	Delta Gamma	4	100	2885 LL Street

Table 552. Columbia State University Athletic Facilities

Location on Map	Name	Address
32	McDonald Stadium	3405 29th Street
33	Phillips Field House	3400 30th Street
34	Wake House Maintenance	3405 30th Street
57	War Memorial	3600 30th Street

Q.3.1. Columbia State University Map

1 - JC Miller Hall
2 - Student Union
3 - Alden
4 - Memorial Auditorium
5 - Casper Hall
6 - Bunsen Hall
7 - Robert hall
8 - Brown Hall
9 - Monty Hall
10 - Young Hall
11 - Bryan Hall
12 - Meyer Hall
13 - Chamberlin Hall
14 - Martin Hall
15 - Yount Hall
16 - Laye Hall
17 - Van Deusen Hall
18 - Meehan Hall
19 - Petrak Hall
20 - Cassidy Hall
21 - Smith Hall
22 - Mager Hall
23 - Barbee Hall
24 - Vogel Hall
25 - Fowler Communications
26 - Chapel
27 - Barrymore Hall
28 - Walters Hall
29 - Harris Hall
30 - Cleese Hall
31 - Wille Nelson Auditorium
32 - McDonald Stadium
33 - Phillips Field House
34 - Wake House Maintenance
35 - Baker Hall
36 - Tudor Hall
37 - Alpha Chi Ro
38 - Hogan Hall
39 - Phi Delta Theta
40 - Delta Delta Delta
41 - Alpha Delta Pi
42 - Theta Chi
43 - Sigma Chi
44 - Sigma Sigma Sigma
45 - Sigma Nu
46 - Phi Kappa Psi
47 - Lambda Chi Alpha
48 - Chi Omega
49 - Phi Mu
50 - Delta Tau Delta
51 - Delta Gamma
52 - Hillel House
53 - Howard Hall
54 - Williams Hall
55 - Fluman Hall
56 - Schwartz Hall
57 - War Memorial
58 - Gravin Medical Tower
59 - Ground Maintenace



Figure 121. Columbia State University Map

Q.3.2. Columbia State University Police Department

The CSU Police Department provides 24-hour service to the campus. The police department employs the following staff:

Table 553. Columbia State University Police Department's Full Time Staff

Position	Number of Staff
Director	1
Administration	4
Investigator	3
Police Officers	19
Security Officers	6
Telecommunicators	7

All police officers are sworn law enforcement officials, and the department works closely with the Central City Police Department (CCPD) and other local law enforcement agencies when appropriate and necessary.

Officers' expertise include law enforcement, criminal and accident investigation, security patrol and crime prevention, fire safety, environmental health and hazardous materials, homeland security and emergency management practices, defensive driving, parking and traffic control, first aid, and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). All Public Safety officers are college graduates.

Q.3.2.1. Report an Emergency

To report an emergency, call the CSU Police Department.

What to Report:

- Your name.
- Your location and telephone number.
- The nature and location of the emergency.

Emergency Dos:

- Avoid panic, remain calm, use common sense, and render assistance.
- Evacuate buildings immediately upon request of authorities, upon an audible alarm, or when remaining in the building becomes threatening.
- Know the location of at least two emergency exits from your area.
- Keep a flashlight handy if you are an instructor.
- Listen to and follow instructions received through the CSU Alert system. (See **Section Q.3.3** for more information on the CSU Alert System.)

Emergency Don'ts:

- Do not use the telephone for reasons other than emergency purposes.
- Do not use the elevator in emergencies and do not attempt to exit stalled elevators.
- Do not jeopardize your life or the lives of others in attempting to save personal or university property.
- Do not cross police barriers without authorization.
- Do not exceed your training knowledge when attempting to render first aid.
- Do not delay in reporting an emergency to the CSU Police Department.

The following information provides same basic guidelines for an event, incident or accident on CSU's main campus located in Central City, the marine biology research station on the Columbia Bay (Gish Island), or any of the six branch campuses.

Q.3.2.1.1. Terrorism

Predictability and detection of terrorist incidents is dependent on the following two factors:

- The degree of tension on major local, State, national, and international subjects.
- The degree of activity within the county of persons with links to individuals and groups associated with terrorist activity.

The Columbia State/Liberty County Hazard/Vulnerability Analysis has identified targets to include CSU.

Citizens should report all suspicious activities to the CSU Police Department. Individuals know what is normal activity for their residence or workplace; only they can explain why certain activity is abnormal to the police. They know their office or residence better than anyone. If someone has good habits of locking and securing items within their vehicle, and upon returning, they find it the opposite—this is suspicious activity. Someone hanging out or lurking in an isolated area would be considered suspicious activity. When a call is made to the police dispatcher, such activity should be articulated.

How does one describe a suspicious person? First, individuals should plan how to articulate this to the police dispatcher so the responding police officers can know what to look for. Citizens reporting suspicious activity should speak with authority and not be shy. The CSU Police Department is here to serve the residents of the State.

One should try to answer the following questions:

- Male? Female?
- Weight and Height?
- What is their build?
- Hair color?
- Any glasses?
- Facial hair?
- Race?
- How are they dressed?

One should be as specific as possible as to the location of the suspicious person and their direction of travel if they should move from their location before the police arrive.

Q.3.2.1.2. Bomb Threats

Although actual bombing incidents are rare in colleges and universities, there is always a possibility that such an incident could occur. Generally, a threat is called in when the caller desires to disrupt normal activity; on the other hand, if the caller has planted a device, the usual intention is the destruction of property rather than the taking of life. For these reasons, decisions relating to bomb threat incidents are made on a case by case basis.

The following procedures should serve as a guide:

- If you are assigned a position that requires frequent answering of a telephone, you may be the recipient of a bomb threat. Since many decisions may be based upon this single conversation with the caller, it is important you obtain as much information as possible from him or her. Try to ask the following questions **IN THIS ORDER** (place these questions near the telephone for ready reference):
  - What is the exact location of the bomb?
  - When is the bomb supposed to explode?
  - What does the bomb look like?
  - What kind of bomb is it?
  - What type of device will make it explode?
  - Why was it placed?
  - Who is speaking?

- Try to keep the caller on the line. Obtain as much information as possible. Listen to background sounds (noises, people talking, etc.), the caller's vocal inflections or accents Note the seriousness of the caller or the "TONE" of the conversation. Write the information down as soon as practical.

- Write down the **EXACT WORDS** of the caller.

- Note the telephone line number on which the call was received and the exact time of the call. Record the caller's phone number listed on the caller identification (ID) if available.

- Call the CSU Police Department immediately. Provide as much about the call as possible.

- Notify your supervisor or building manager.

- Wait for police personnel to arrive. If you know of something suspicious, let a police officer or firefighter know about it.

- Because you are most familiar with what is supposed to be in your work environment, conduct a simple search of the area. **DO NOT** touch strange objects that you don't recognize or that seem out of place. Report your suspicions to response personnel immediately.

- If ordered to evacuate, do so immediately and in an orderly fashion. If time permits, take valuables (purses, briefcases, etc.) with you. Do not turn the room lights off. Do not use elevators when exiting the building; use the stairs. Leave the room door open if possible.

- Do not use a cellular phone; it may activate a device if one is present.

Q.3.2.1.3. Chemical Spills

For emergency chemical spills (i.e., large volume or acutely toxic chemicals):

- Leave the room, shut the door, and call the Columbia Department of Environmental Quality.
- Notify your supervisors and others in the vicinity that a spill has occurred. Stand by in a safe area for the arrival of response personnel. Be prepared to meet the response personnel and provide them with information about the spill.
- For assistance with other matters related to chemical incidents/training, or for disposal of small scale spill clean-up materials, call the CSU Department of Environmental Health and Safety.
- Upon request, the Environmental Management and Risk Assessment Program (EMRAP) unit will respond to the scene of an emergency involving environment/health emergencies to lend support and assistance.

NOTE: A non-emergency spill (i.e. small volume or low toxicity) can be safely cleaned up by employees with sufficient knowledge and training of the hazard associated with that chemical.

Q.3.2.1.4. Earthquake Safety

- **KEEP CALM.** Don't run or panic. Stay where you are. If outdoors, stay outdoors. If indoors, stay indoors. Most injuries occur as people are entering or leaving buildings.
- If the earthquake strikes when you are indoors, take cover under a desk, table, or bench or against inside walls or doorways. Stay away from glass, windows, and outside doors.
- If in a high rise building, don't use elevators because power my fail. Don't be surprised if fire alarms or sprinkler systems go on. If you must leave the building, choose your exit carefully.
- If you are in a moving car, stop as quickly as safety permits, but stay in the vehicle. A car may shake violently on its springs during an earthquake, but it is a good place to stay until the shaking stops. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, overpasses, and utility wires.
- If an earthquake catches you outside, move away from buildings and utility wires. Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops.
- After an earthquake, check for injuries. Do not attempt to move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of further injury.
- Don't re-enter buildings until utility officials or emergency personnel advise it is safe.
- Be prepared for additional earthquake shocks called "aftershocks." Stay out of severely damaged buildings. Aftershocks can shake them down.
- Stay off the telephone except to report an emergency. Turn on your radio or television to get the latest emergency information.

Q.3.2.1.5. Tornado Safety

- When a tornado watch is announced, this means that tornadoes may occur. Keep your radio, television, or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radio tuned to a local station for information and advice from the National Weather Service (NWS).
- When a tornado warning is issued, take shelter immediately. A tornado has actually been sighted.
- In office buildings: Stand in an interior hallway on a lower floor, preferably in the basement or designated shelter area. If a building has no basement, seek out interior spaces that form a protective core. Small rooms, such as closets or bathrooms, in the center offer the greatest protection.
- Always stay away from the windows, exterior walls, and exterior doors.
- Avoid auditoriums and gymnasiums or other structures with wide, free-span roofs.
- The most dangerous locations of a building are usually along the south and west sides and at all corners. (The direction of most tornadoes is from the southwest to the northeast.) If you are outside and there is no time to find a suitable shelter, lie flat in the nearest depression, such as a ditch, culvert, excavation, or ravine. Cover the back of your neck with your hands.
- If you are in your car: Do not try to out run a tornado with your vehicle. Leave your vehicle immediately! If it is not possible to find suitable shelter inside a building, lie flat in a ditch, culvert, or low area. Cover the back of your neck with your hands.
- After the tornado: Stay alert! Take extreme care when moving about in an area damaged by a tornado. Watch for broken power lines, shattered glass, splintered wood, or other sharp, protruding objects.

Q.3.2.1.6. Disaster Shelters

The following campus buildings have been identified as disaster shelters:

Table 554. Columbia State University Disaster Shelters

Building Name	Capacity	Hurricane Capacity
Hillel House	400	225
Student Union	250	100

Q.3.3. Columbia State University – Emergency Notification System – Columbia State University Alert

CSU has an emergency notification system, CSU Alert, to communicate official information during an emergency or crisis situation that disrupts normal operation of the campus or threatens the health or safety of members of the campus community.

CSU Alert is available to CSU students, staff, faculty, visitors, and other interested parties on a voluntary self-subscription basis. Users may enter as many devices (i.e., e-mail, phone, cellular phone, and fax) as they would like and may specify the device order in which they would like to be notified. To receive real-time text and email messages during an emergency, users must opt-in to the CSU Alert emergency notification system via the CSU web site.

CSU Alert delivers messages to subscribers on a "best effort" basis to the devices registered by each user.

CSU Alert is a personalized service designed to complement other tools already used by CSU to advise the campus community during crises or emergencies.

Examples of notification media include:

- Broadcast e-mails to all official university e-mail addresses.
- CSU website.
- CSU FM Radio Station WCSS 88.9.
- Local news outlets.

CSU Alert emergency notifications provide information regarding the following:

- Natural disasters (usually caused by severe weather phenomena).
  - Weather Warnings.
  - Tornadoes.
  - Tropical Storm.
  - Hurricane.
  - Abnormal Tides.
  - Storm Surge.
  - Winter Storms, Ice Storms.
  - Earthquake.
- Human-caused hazards.
  - Intentional.
    - Terrorism.
    - School Shooting.
  - Accidental.
    - Airborne releases.
    - Fires.
    - Explosions.
    - Hazardous materials or waste.
    - Building or bridge collapse.
    - Transportation crashes.
    - Dam or levee failures.
    - Nuclear reactor accidents.
    - Water, gas, or sewer line breaks.

Please note that this is not exhaustive.

Effective emergency response requires personal preparedness and planning. CSU encourages individuals to sign up for CSU Alert as just one part of their personal emergency preparedness plans.

Q.4. Farmers A&M University

Farmers A&M University is located in Central City and has an annual enrollment of 5,500 students. Most students are from the State of Columbia. The university has 125 full-time and 74 part-time faculty. The university has 28 baccalaureate degree programs and nine graduate degree programs and specializes in agriculture and engineering.

Campus safety and security is provided by the university's police department. Its mission is to provide a safe environment through sensitive, measured approaches to all situations requiring police assistance in support of the mission of the university and Student Affairs. The university's police officers are sworn peace officers of the State of Columbia. These officers have full police authority to include the carrying of concealed weapons, effecting arrests on and off campus, and investigating campus related crimes to include the entire State of Columbia. The department employs approximately 13 officers and operates 24 hours a day throughout the year. Ten student associates also augment the university police at sporting events, concerts, and large gatherings. These student associates are in uniform and are used to direct traffic and to provide a radio equipped uniformed presence to identify trouble areas and call in medical assistance when necessary.

Table 555. Farmers A&M University Campus Buildings

Location Map	Name	Stories	Department or Use	Address
1	Dole Library	4	Library	200 DD Street
2	Marx Auditorium	2	Auditorium	305 Gourd Court
3	Levitt Hall	2	Physics	3185 2nd Street
4	Guthrie Hall	2	Humanities	280 Ground Court
5	Brooks Hall	3	Chemistry	300 Gourd Court
6	Allen Hall	2	Agriculture	380 Gourd Court
7	Thorsten Hall	3	Biology	3100 4th Street
8	Bundy Hall	1	Zoology	3285 2nd Street
9	Kantner Hall	3	Classrooms	3000 3rd Street
10	Hoffman Hall	2	Student Union	205 EE Street
11	Carr Hall	3	Veterinary Medicine	3140 2nd Street
12	Reber Hall	1	Athletics	2920 3rd Street
13	West Barn	1	Animal Research	3385 2nd Street
14	North Barn	1	Animal Research	3465 2nd Street
15	East Barn	1	Storage	285 LL Street
22	Trout Building	2	Maintenance	385 FF Street
23	Phillip's Hall	4	Administration	2980 3rd Street
26	Tompkins Hall of Engineering	5	Engineering	3205 2nd Street

Table 556. Farmers A&M University Dormitory Housing

Location on Map	Name	Stories	Number of Students	Address
16	Stever Hall	4	650	260 FF Street
17	Fisher Hall	4	350	205 FF Street
18	McConnell Hall	4	350	200 EE Street
19	Taylor Hall	4	250	300 EE Street
20	Sheeley Hall	4	250	305 FF Street
21	Doyle Hall	4	250	380 EE Street

Table 557. Farmers A&M University Athletic Facilities

Location on Map	Name	Address
24	Lincoln's Sport Complex	3540 4th Street
25	Hawks Stadium	3640 4th Street

Q.4.1. Farmers A&M University Map

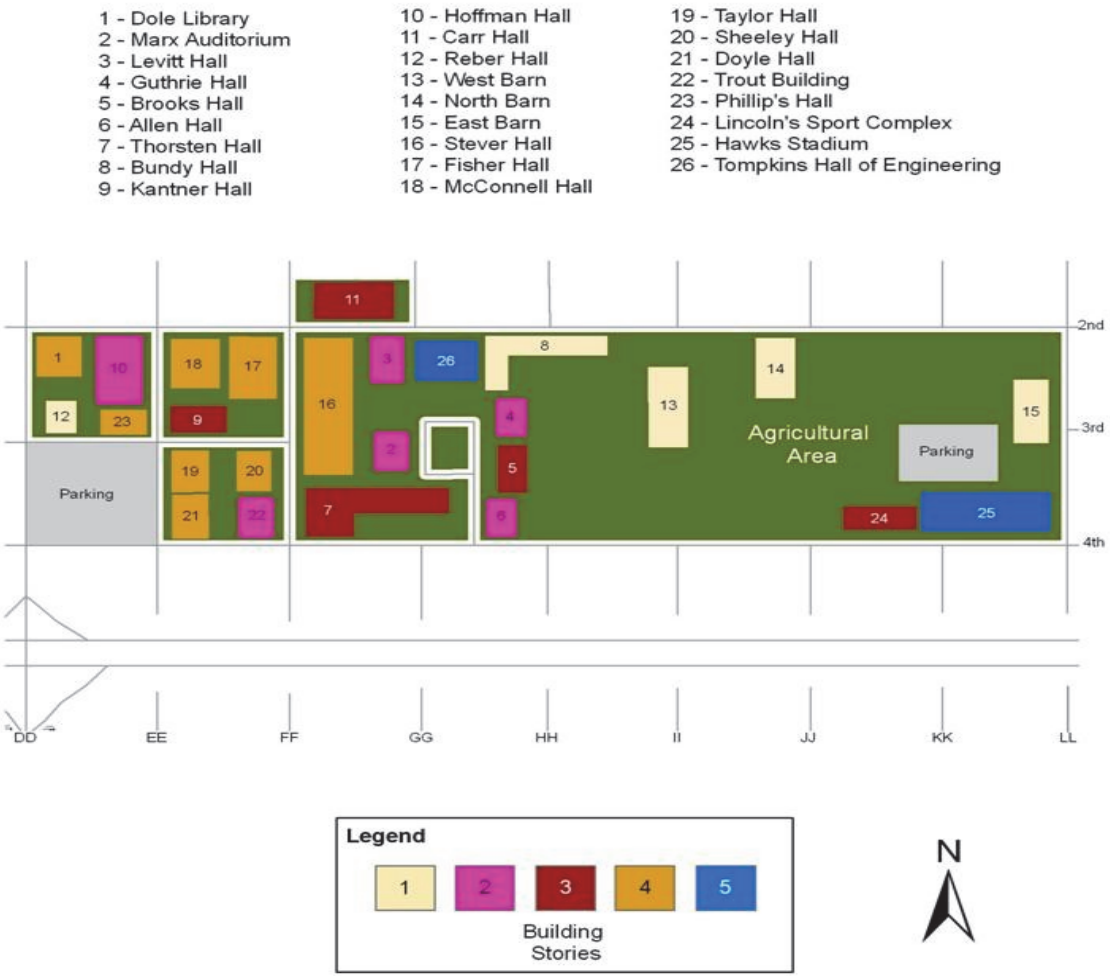


Figure 122. Farmers A&M University Map

Q.4.2. Department of Public Safety (DPS) – Farmers A&M University

The DPS provides 24-hour service to the campus. The DPS employs the following staff:

Table 558. Farmers A&M University Department of Public Safety Staff

Position	Number of Staff	Full Time	Part Time*
Director	1	X	
Officer Manager	1	X	
Investigator	1	X	
Police Officers	6	X	
Telecommunicators	4	X	
Student Associates	10		X

*Part time means a staff member works ten hours per week or less.

All six police officers are sworn law enforcement officials, and the department works closely with the CCPD and other local law enforcement agencies when appropriate and necessary.

Officers' expertise include law enforcement, criminal and accident investigation, security patrol and crime prevention, fire safety, environmental health and hazardous materials, homeland security and emergency management practices, defensive driving, parking and traffic control, first aid, and CPR. All public safety officers are college graduates.

Q.4.2.1. Report an Emergency

To report an emergency, call the Farmers A&M university police.

What to Report:

- Your name.
- Your location and telephone number.
- The nature and location of the emergency.

Emergency Do's:

- Avoid panic, remain calm, use common sense, and render assistance.
- Evacuate buildings immediately upon request of authorities, upon an audible alarm, or when remaining in the building becomes threatening.
- Know the location of at least two emergency exits from your area.
- Keep a flashlight handy if you are an instructor.

Emergency Don'ts:

- Do not use the telephone for reasons other than emergency purposes.
- Do not use the elevator in emergencies and do not attempt to exit stalled elevators.
- Do not jeopardize your life or the lives of others in attempting to save personal or University property.
- Do not cross police barriers without authorization.
- Do not exceed your training knowledge when attempting to render first aid.
- Do not delay in reporting an emergency to the university police.

Q.4.2.1.1. Bomb Threats

Although actual bombing incidents are rare in colleges and universities, there is always a possibility that such an incident could occur. Generally, a threat is called in when the caller desires to disrupt normal activity; on the other hand, if the caller has planted a device, the usual intention is the destruction of property rather than the taking of life. For these reasons, decisions relating to bomb threat incidents are made on a case by case basis.

The following procedures should serve as a guide:

- If you are assigned a position that requires frequent answering of a telephone, you may be the recipient of a bomb threat. Since many decisions may be based upon this single conversation with the caller, it is important you obtain as much information as possible from him or her. Try to ask the following questions **IN THIS ORDER** (place these questions near the telephone for ready reference):
  - What is the exact location of the bomb?
  - When is the bomb supposed to explode?
  - What does the bomb look like?
  - What kind of bomb is it?
  - What type of device will make it explode?
  - Why was it placed?
  - Who is speaking?

- Try to keep the caller on the line. Obtain as much information as possible. Listen to background sounds (noises, people talking, etc.), the caller's vocal inflections or accents. Note the seriousness of the caller or the "TONE" of the conversation. Write the information down as soon as practical.

- Write down the **EXACT WORDS** of the caller.

- Note the telephone line number on which the call was received and the exact time of the call. Record the phone number listed on the caller ID if available.

- Call the Farmers A&M University's Department of Public Safety. Provide as much about the call as possible.

- Notify your supervisor or building manager.

- Wait for police personnel to arrive. If you know of something suspicious, let a police officer or firefighter know about it.

- Because you are most familiar with what is supposed to be in your work environment, conduct a simple search of the area. **DO NOT** touch strange objects that you don't recognize or that seem out of place. Report your suspicions to response personnel immediately.

- If ordered to evacuate, do so immediately and in an orderly fashion. If time permits, take valuables (purses, briefcases, etc.) with you. Do not turn the room lights off. Do not use elevators when exiting the building; use the stairs. Leave the room door open if possible.

- Do not use a cellular phone; it may activate a device if one is present.

Q.4.2.1.2. Chemical Spills

For emergency chemical spills (i.e. large volume or acutely toxic chemicals):

- Leave the room, shut the door, and call the Columbia Department of Environmental Quality.

- Notify your supervisors and others in the vicinity that a spill has occurred. Stand by in a safe area for the arrival of response personnel. Be prepared to meet the response personnel and provide them with information about the spill.

- For assistance with other matters related to chemical incidents/training, or for disposal of small scale spill clean-up materials, call the Farmers A&M University's Department of Environmental Health and Safety.

NOTE: A non-emergency spill (i.e. small volume or low toxicity) can be safely cleaned up by employees with sufficient knowledge and training of the hazards associated with that chemical.

Q.4.2.1.3. Earthquake Safety

- KEEP CALM. Don't run or panic. Stay where you are. If outdoors, stay outdoors. If indoors, stay indoors. Most injuries occur as people are entering or leaving buildings.

- If the earthquake strikes when you are indoors, take cover under a desk, table, or bench or against inside walls or doorways. Stay away from glass, windows, and outside doors.

- If in a high rise building, don't use elevators because power my fail. Don't be surprised if fire alarms or sprinkler systems go on. If you must leave the building, choose your exit carefully.

- If you are in a moving car, stop as quickly as safety permits, but stay in the vehicle. A car may shake violently on its springs during an earthquake, but it is a good place to stay until the shaking stops. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, overpasses, and utility wires.

- If an earthquake catches you outside, move away from buildings and utility wires. Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops.

- After an earthquake, check for injuries. Do not attempt to move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of further injury.

- Don't re-enter buildings until utility officials or emergency personnel advise it is safe.

- Be prepared for additional earthquake shocks called "aftershocks." Stay out of severely damaged buildings. Aftershocks can shake them down.

- Stay off the telephone except to report an emergency. Turn on your radio or television to get the latest emergency information.

Q.4.2.1.4. Tornado Safety

- When a tornado watch is announced, this means that tornadoes may occur. Keep you radio, television, or NOAA weather radio tuned to a local station for information and advice from the NWS.

- When a tornado warning is issued, take shelter immediately. A tornado has actually been sighted.

- In office buildings: Stand in an interior hallway on a lower floor, preferably in the basement or designated shelter area. If a building has no basement, seek out interior spaces that form a protective core. Small rooms, such as closets or bathrooms, in the center offer the greatest protection.

- Always stay away from the windows, exterior walls, and exterior doors.

- Avoid auditoriums and gymnasiums or other structures with wide, free-span roofs.

- The most dangerous locations of a building are usually along the south and west sides and at all corners. (The direction of most tornadoes is from the southwest to the northeast.) If you are outside and there is no time to find a suitable shelter, lie flat in the nearest depression, such as a ditch, culvert, excavation, or ravine. Cover the back of your neck with your hands.

- If you are in your car: Do not try to out run a tornado with your vehicle. Leave your vehicle immediately! If it is not possible to find suitable shelter inside a building, lie flat in a ditch, culvert, or low area. Cover the back of your neck with your hands.

- After the tornado: Stay alert! Take extreme care when moving about in an area damaged by a tornado. Watch for broken power lines, shattered glass, splintered wood, or other sharp protruding objects.

Q.4.2.1.5. Disaster Shelters

The following campus buildings have been identified as disaster shelters:

Table 559. Farmers A&M University Disaster Shelters

Building Name	Capacity	Hurricane Capacity
Guthrie Hall	400	225

Appendix R

Appendix R. Animal Services

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R.3.2. John Chapman County Fairgrounds 530

Liberty County, with the cooperation of city governments, local veterinarians, and volunteer organizations, has established several programs for animals during emergencies.

R.1. Adoption Programs

Each Liberty County community has an animal shelter. **Note: These shelters are day-to-day shelters and not drop-off shelters during disasters.** Aggressive adoption programs have been established to place sheltered animals in good homes. In addition to spaying and neutering programs, adopted animals have an implanted identification (ID) chip. This ID chip program is offered at a reduced fee to all pet owners by local veterinarians. This program will allow owners and pets to be reunited if they become separated during an emergency/disaster.

Table 560. Animal Shelters in Liberty County

Shelter Name	Address	Location	Pets/ Livestock	Shelter Owner
Central City Animal Shelter	DD & 41st Streets	Central City	Pets	Central City Government
Apple Valley Animal Shelter	Great Atlantic & Pacific (GA&P) Railroad (RR) & Orchard Pike	Apple Valley	Pets	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)
Blue Water Animal Shelter	River Rd & 5th Street	Blue Water	Pets	SPCA
Deep River Animal Shelter	18th Street	Deep River	Pets/Small Farm Pets	SPCA
Fisherville Animal Shelter	GA&P (South Branch) RR & G Street	Fisherville	Pets	Animal Friends International (AFI)
Gold Mine Animal Shelter	East SR 5	Gold Mine	Pets/Small Farm Pets	Tribe
Harvest Junction Animal Shelter	SR 10 & Hwy 69	Harvest Junction	Pets	Privately Owned
Jasper Animal Shelter	Green Light Rail Route & Hwy 69	Jasper	Pets	SPCA
Kingston Animal Shelter	King Street	Kingston	Pets	AFI

R.2. Pets in Shelters During Disasters

Family disaster plans must include pets. Liberty County acknowledges that pets are part of the family and encourages residents to prepare for the evacuation of their pets out of harm's way.

The following information is provided to pet owners for consideration when formulating plans:

- Pets should be brought indoors at the first sign of danger. "Do not leave Fido tied to his dog house during a hurricane evacuation." If evacuation is required, the best thing you can do to protect your pets is to evacuate them also.

- Identify boarding facilities, veterinarians, or hotels outside of the affected areas that can accept your pets. If you receive notice of an impending disaster, call ahead for reservations.

- Pet-friendly shelters within Liberty County have not been predesignated. If pet-friendly shelters are opened during an emergency, announcements will be broadcast on local radio and television stations.

- The Liberty County and John Chapman Fairgrounds are potential shelter areas for pets. If opened for that purpose, owners will be required to provide crates to house their pets in the fairgrounds display buildings. Owners wishing to stay near their pets will be able to find shelter in the Fairgrounds Administrative Building.

- Create a disaster readiness kit for your pet to include food, water, first aid supplies, feeding dishes, leashes, carrier, blanket, toys, etc.

- Ensure all family members are aware of these preparations.

R.3. Shelters for Farm Animals

Liberty County has made arrangements to shelter farm animals and some pets at the Liberty County Fairgrounds north of Central City and at the John Chapman County Fairgrounds south of Apple Valley.

R.3.1. Liberty County Fairgrounds

Cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, goats, etc. will be sheltered at the two arenas and on the infield of the race track. Portable pens will be available. Since the space in the fairgrounds is limited, farmers from low-lying areas should contact Liberty County Emergency Management to register their animals in advance of an emergency. Animal transport to the fairgrounds is the responsibility of the owners. Farmers are encouraged to bring feed for their animals. Limited hay is available at the fairgrounds. Small animals with their own crates or cages will be sheltered in the fairgrounds produce display areas and the small animal display areas. Limited cages are available. Owners should provide food for their animals. The fairgrounds and the sheltered animals will be monitored at all times. Owners are encouraged to sign up to assist in this monitoring task.

R.3.2. John Chapman County Fairgrounds

Domestic farm animals and exotic animals (e.g., ostriches, emus, llamas, camels, etc.) are able to be sheltered in exhibit rinks and the animal preparatory areas. Space is extremely limited at these fairgrounds. Farmers and ranchers should make arrangements in advance of an emergency. Animal transport to the fairgrounds is the responsibility of the owners. Farmers and ranchers are encouraged to bring their own feed for their animals. Limited hay is available at the fairgrounds. Small animals with their own crates or cages may be sheltered at the fairgrounds indoor display areas. There are no crates or cages available at the fairgrounds. Owners should provide food for their animals. The fairgrounds and the sheltered animals will be monitored at all times. Owners are encouraged to sign up to assist in this monitoring task.

Appendix S

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S.1. Columbia National Guard (COLNG)

S.1.1. Procedures for Activation of the Columbia National Guard and the Columbia Air National Guard (ANG)

The following is an extract from the Department of Military Affairs Military Support to Civil Authorities Plan. Each NG Armory has a full copy of the plan, and it is available to civilian authorities upon request. This plan is consistent with, and derives its authority from, the Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 3015.1 – Military Support to Civil Authorities. The following procedures and instructions apply to all COLNG and Columbia Air NG units. These procedures and instructions govern COLNG operations during State Active Duty Operations. Each NG commander has the authority to act expeditiously to save lives and protect property as an exception to the procedures and instructions listed below.

Concept of Employment -State Military Forces in Aid to Civil Authority in State Active Duty Status.

S.1.2. Request for Activation

- Local executive official to governor via Columbia State Emergency Management Agency.

- Governor can activate for State emergency including activation/request to adjacent State government for deployment of nearest NG Civil Support Team (CST).

- President can "call" to duty.

The governor issues a proclamation which directs the chief of staff to the governor to order all or a portion into "State Active Duty" and assigns a specific mission or type mission, (e.g., "conduct life support operations," "emergency snow removal," "assist local authority to quell civil disturbance")

The chief of staff activates forces as directed (or implied), appoints a "task force (TF) commander" and issues orders for activation of troops, and orders Liaison officers to report to local officials for preliminary coordination. Verbal orders are issued to the TF commander outlining his mission(s), including task organization (troop units), coordinating instructions, and any restrictions (ammunition, carrying weapons, uniforms, special equipment, etc.). Verbal orders are confirmed in writing via teletype and/or delivered message.

The TF commander activates troop units, issues verbal orders, and dispatches liaison officers. Staff planning and estimates are initiated. Troop unit commanders issue orders to report and ready transportation (full-time personnel). Troops report, load on transportation, and depart. Division of Military and Navy Affairs (DMNA) staff operates Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and coordinates with transportation agencies (bus companies) and headquarters that will support the operation. The TF commander and selected staff report to local officials to complete coordination issue orders for employment. Other supervision and direct operation are handled through subordinate commanders and their staff.

S.1.3. Technique for Employment

Troops are employed under a single commander/leader as an integral unit or composite unit.

Chain of Command, as well as other elements of the Incident Command System (ICS), is followed in order to maximize control, effective employment, and discipline.

Troops are not commanded or directed by civilian authority but rather are provided missions or tasks which then become the responsibility of the commander to accomplish. Technical advice assistance may be furnished to the commander by civilian police officers, prison officials, firefighters, etc.

A bus operation would follow this pattern:

- The entire area and mission for evacuation would be assigned to the TF commander.
- Sub-areas would be assigned to battalions or companies.
- The sub-areas would be further delineated for either companies or platoons.
- The platoons would operate in their specific area with individual bus routes assigned to an individual driver (reports to a non-commissioned officer in charge of several routes).
- The TF commander and his staff would work with local authority down to and including dispatch operators.

All units will be militarily supported with such things as food, fuel, housing, equipment, medical, and personnel support being provided by the military.

The Adjutant General (TAG)-EOC will issue orders for deactivation of units on supply and demand (SAD).

S.1.4. National Guard Facilities

S.1.4.1. National Guard Facilities in Liberty County

S.1.4.1.1. 1st Battalion/107th Infantry Brigade

TF Central City/Liberty County

Table 561. Central City/Liberty County 1st Battalion/107th Infantry Brigade General Information

Facility	Address	Location	Commanding Officer Rank	Commanding Officer Name	Aggregate Strength
Central City Armory	M & 15th Streets	Central City	Lieutenant Colonel	James M. Reeseburg	754

1st Battalion/107th Infantry Brigade Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE)

Table 562. Central City/Liberty County

Item	Description	Quantity
Trailer Cargo	1/4 Ton	2
Trailer Cargo	2 1/2 Ton	1
Trailer Tank	400 Gallon	1
Truck	1/4 Ton 4x4	1
Truck Ambulance	6x6	6
Truck Cargo	1 1/2 Ton 6 x 6	5
Truck Cargo	2 1/2 Ton 6 x 6	5
Truck Cargo	2 1/2 Ton 6x6 w/Winch	1
Truck Cargo	5 Ton 8x8	2
Truck Wrecker	5 Ton 8x8 w/Winch	1

S.1.4.1.2. Company C 41st Medical Battalion

Table 563. Liberty County Company C 41st Medical Battalion General Information

Facility	Address	Location	Commanding Officer Rank	Commanding Officer Name	Aggregate Strength
Kingston Armory	South Palmer	Kingston	Captain	William C. Benton	124

Table 564. Liberty County Company C 41st Medical Battalion Modified Table of Organization and Equipment

Item	Description	Quantity
Generators	5 kW	5
Generators	10 kW	5
Trailer Cargo	1/4 Ton	2
Trailer Cargo	1 1/2 Ton	1
Trailer Tank	400 Gal	1
Truck Ambulance	1/2 Ton	6
Truck Ambulance	1 1/2 Ton	6
Truck Cargo	1 1/2 Ton	5
Truck Cargo w/ Winch	1 1/2 Ton	1
Truck utility	1/4 Ton	1

S.1.4.1.3. 6th Medical Evacuation (Medevac) Squadron

Table 565. Liberty County 6th Medevac Squadron General Information

Facility	Address	Location	Commanding Officer Rank	Commanding Officer Name	Aggregate Strength
Liberty International Airport	1200 Aviation Drive	Kingston	Captain	Allen Kniphfer	83

Table 566. Liberty County 6th Medevac Squadron Modified Table of Organization and Equipment

Item	Description	Quantity
Air Compressors		2
Air Traffic Control Facility AN/TSQ/97		1
Aircraft Control Center AN/TSQ/70		1
Ambulance	1/4 Ton	2
Forward Air Refueling Equipment		2
Generators	5 kW	14
Helicopter Utility	O58	1
Helicopter Utility	Utility Helicopter (UH)-1	8
Light Set	Operational	2
Refueling Collapsible Bladder	440 Gal	2
Trailer Cargo	1/4 Ton	6
Trailer Cargo	1 1/2 Ton	3
Truck Cargo	2 1/2 Ton 6x6	8
Truck Cargo w/ Winch	2 1/2 Ton	1
Truck Shop Equipment Repair	2 1/2 Ton	1
Truck Utility	1/4 Ton	4
Truck Utility	1/4 Ton	4

S.1.4.1.4. 987th Fighter Squadron

Columbia Air NG

Table 567. Liberty County 987th Fighter Squadron

Facility	Address	Location	Commanding Officer Rank	Commanding Officer Name	Aggregate Strength
Liberty International Airport	1200 Aviation Drive	Kingston	Colonel	Wilbur Wright	64

The 987th Fighter Squadron is equipped with 7 F-16 air defense fighters usually under the operational command of the North American Aerospace Defense Command, now attached to the U.S. Northern Command. These aircraft are not normally available for State tasking.

S.1.4.1.5. 40th Civil Support Team

The 40th Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)-CST was one of the first units originally established by the U.S. DoD.

The unit falls under Columbia's DoD's Directorate of Joint Operations.

The unit is equipped with chemical, biological, and radiological protective and monitoring equipment, along with advanced satellite communications (SATCOM) and computer systems. When requested by emergency officials, the unit can rapidly respond to any chemical biological radiological nuclear (CBRN) incident occurring within a five State region. The team can be en route within 4-6 hours after the team has been alerted.

Until early 2000, this unit was previously known as the 40th Military Support Detachment (MSD), a Rapid Assessment and Detection Team; the unit began in early 1999 with a goal to becoming fully operational by January 1, 2000.

The mission of WMD-CST is to support local and State authorities at domestic CBRN incident sites by identifying agents and substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with requests for additional military support.

The WMD-CSTs are able to deploy rapidly, assist local first-responders in determining the nature of an attack, provide medical and technical advice, and pave the way for the identification and arrival of follow-on State and federal military response assets. They provide initial advice on what the agent may be, assist first responders in that detection assessment process, and are the first military responders on the ground so that if additional federal resources are called into the situation, they can serve as an advance party that can liaise with the Joint TF Civil Support.

The units provide critical protection to the force, from the pre-deployment phase of an operation at Home Station through redeployment. They ensure that strategic national interests are protected against any enemy, foreign or domestic, attempting to employ CBRN weapons—regardless of the level of CBRN threat. They are a key element of the DoD's overall program to provide support to civil authorities in the event of an incident involving WMD in the United States.

The WMD-CSTs maintain the capability to mitigate the consequences of any CBRN event, whether natural or man-made. They are experts in WMD effects and CBRN defense operations.

These NG teams provide DoD's unique expertise and capabilities to assist State governors in preparing for, and responding to CBRN incidents as part of a State's emergency response structure. Each team consists of 22 highly skilled, full-time NG members who are federally resourced, trained, and exercised and employs federally approved CBRN response doctrine.

These units derive their origins in guidance from the U.S. Congress which stated the need to "establish and equip small organizations in each of the 44 States not receiving initial RAID (Rapid Assessment and Initial Detection) element in 1999 to provide limited chemical/biological response capability".

Table 568. 40th Military Support Detachment General Information

Facility	Address	Location	Commanding Officer Rank	Commanding Officer Name	Aggregate Strength
Liberty International Airport	1200 Aviation Drive	Kingston	Major	Ben Anapeal	22

S.1.4.1.6. Weapons of Mass Destruction -Civil Support Teams – Equipment

Analytical Laboratory System (ALS):

- 6 kW power supply and bench workspace
- Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer – quick analysis of chemical makeup of substances
- Gamma Spectrometer – radioisotope identification
- Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer with Headspace Sampler – identification of over 150,000 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and most chemical warfare agents from solid, liquid, or vapor samples

- Handheld Immunoassay Tickets – presumptive detection of select biological agents
- Hazard Categorization (HAZCAT) and HEINZ 5-STEP HAZCAT kits – allow chemical reactivity-based identification of unknown chemicals by hazard class
- Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis – allows Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) identification of biological organisms

Computer Modeling and Response Database Systems:

- Consequence Assessment Tool Set with Joint Assessment of Catastrophic Events (CATS-JACE) – GIS-based hazard plume modeling
- Hazard Prediction and Assessment Capability (HPAC) – simulate effects of customized CBRN weapons

Personal Protective Equipment:

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Level "A" through "C" protective clothing with self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), closed-circuit breathing apparatus (Re-breather), or Air Purifying Respirators (APR)
- Personal Decontamination Kits

Reconnaissance, Detection, Sampling Gear:

- AN/UDR-13, AN/VDR-2, AN/UDR-77 Radiac Sets, Gamma Spectrometer – detection and measurement of Alpha, Beta, Gamma, and X-Ray radiation sources
- Colorimetric Tubes and Draeger colorimetric "Chip Set" – detection of toxic industrial chemicals
- Commercial multi-gas monitor with Photo-Ionization Detector, Oxygen, Lower Exposure Limit (LEL), and Toxic vapor sensors
- Digital Still and Video Camera
- Handheld Immunoassay tickets – presumptive identification of eight biological agents
- Improved Chemical Agent Monitor (ICAM) – point-detection of nerve and blister Agents
- M-22 Automatic Chemical Agent Alarm (ACADA) – remote detector of nerve and blister Agents
- M-256 Kit – "wet chemistry" detection of nerve, blister, and blood agents
- M-8 Paper; M-9 Paper – detection of nerve and blister agents in liquid
- Portable Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer – identification of over 150,000 VOC and most military chemical agent vapors
- Sampling equipment with a capability for collecting viable liquid, powder, and other samples in a wide variety of matrices with a secure chain of custody

Unified Command Suite (UCS) -Communications Van:

- 15 kW power supply and environmental control unit
- Cellular Telephone and Local Area Network for Laptop Computers.

- International Marine/Maritime Satellite (INMARSAT)-B – portable data and voice SATCOM
- KU-Band SATCOM – wide-bandwidth for data and voice reach back; secure capable
- Military Very High Frequency (VHF)/Ultra High Frequency (UHF)/UHF SATCOM Radios
- Motorola VHF/UHF AM/FM Transceiver – intra-team communications and Responder Communications
- Multilane Scanner
- Team Radios – Motorola XTS-3000

S.1.5. Other National Guard Facilities

S.1.5.1. National Guard Facilities located in George County

S.1.5.1.1. Company A 41st Medical Battalion

Table 569. George County Company A 41st Medical Battalion General Information

Facility	Address	Location	Commanding Officer Rank	Commanding Officer Name	Aggregate Strength
Porter Armory	Porter Drive	Porter	Captain	William C. Benton	124

Table 570. George County Company A 41st Medical Battalion Modified Table of Organization and Equipment

Item	Description	Quantity
Generators	5 kW	5
Generators	10 kW	5
Trailer Cargo	1/4 Ton	2
Trailer Cargo	1 1/2 Ton	1
Trailer Tank	400 gal.	1
Truck Ambulance	1/2 Ton	6
Truck Ambulance	1 1/2 Ton	6
Truck Cargo	1 1/2 Ton	5
Truck Cargo w/ Winch	1 1/2 Ton	1
Truck Utility	1/4 Ton	1

S.1.5.2. National Guard Facility located in Granite County

S.1.5.2.1. 157th Engineering Support Company

Table 571. 157th Engineering Support Company General Information

Facility	Address	Location	Commanding Officer Rank	Commanding Officer Name	Aggregate Strength
National Guard Armory	SR 12 West	Jamestown	Major	William Elliot	168

Table 572. 157th Engineering Support Company Modified Table of Organization and Equipment

Item	Description	Quantity
Generator	10 kW	1
Generator	5 KW	1
Generator	60 Hz 120 volt	1
Grader	Sectional	2
Scraper	Sectional	2
Track Scoop loader	Heavy (Deuce)	1
Trailer 25 Ton	Low Boy (Heavy Equipment)	3
Trailer Cargo	1 1/2 Ton	3
Trailer Utility	Large	8
Trailer Utility	Small	2
Trailer Water	400 Gal	1
Truck Wrecker	Heavy	1
Truck bucket/scoop	1 1/2 Ton	4
Truck High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV)	Personnel	5
Truck Medium Tactical Vehicle (MTV)	Tractor	3
Truck Scoop loader	Heavy	1
Truck Shop Equipment Repair	1 1/2 Ton	1
Truck Utility	1/4 Ton	4
Truck Utility	2 1/2 Ton	8
Truck Utility – Cargo HMMWV	3/4 Ton	4

S.1.5.3. National Guard Facilities located in Laye County

S.1.5.3.1. 3rd Medevac Squadron

Table 573. Laye County 3rd Medevac Squadron General Information

Facility	Address	Location	Commanding Officer Rank	Commanding Officer Name	Aggregate Strength
Laye County Airport	SR 7 & SR 20	Holdrese	Captain	Steward (Snuffy) Smith	83

Table 574. Laye County 3rd Medevac Squadron Modified Table of Organization and Equipment

Item	Description	Quantity
Air Traffic Control Facility	AN/TSQ/97	1
Aircraft Control Center	AN/TSQ/70	1
Ambulance	1/4 Ton	2
Forward Air Refueling Equipment	500 gallon	2
Generators	5 kW	14
Helicopter Observation Helicopter Utility	UH-60	8
Helicopter Utility	UH-1	1
Light Set	Operational	2
Refueling collapsible Bladder	440 Gal	2
Trailer Cargo	1/4 Ton	6
Trailer Cargo	1 1/2 Ton	3
Truck Cargo	2 1/2 Ton 6x6	8
Truck Cargo w/Winch	2 1/2 Ton	1
Truck Shop Equipment Repair	2 1/2 Ton	1
Truck Utility	1/4 Ton	4
Truck Utility	1/4 Ton	4

S.1.5.4. National Guard Facilities located in Lober County

S.1.5.4.1. 5th Medevac Squadron

Table 575. Lober County 5th Medevac Squadron General Information

Facility	Address	Location	Commanding Officer Rank	Commanding Officer Name	Aggregate Strength
Annville Regional Airport	SR 18	Annville	Captain	Lou Flynt	83

Table 576. Lober County 5th Medevac Squadron Modified Table of Organization and Equipment

Item	Description	Quantity
Air Compressors	15hp-120 gallon – 2 stage	2
Air Traffic Control Facility	AN/TSQ/97	1
Aircraft Control Center	AN/TSQ/70	1
Ambulance	1/4 Ton	2
Forward Air Refueling Equipment	500 gallon	2
Generators	5 kW	14
Helicopter Observation Helicopter Utility	UH-60	8
Helicopter Utility	UH-1	1
Light Set	Operational	2
Refueling Collapsible Bladder	440 Gal	2
Trailer Cargo	1/4 Ton	6
Trailer Cargo	1 1/2 Ton	3
Truck Cargo	2 1/2 Ton 6x6	8
Truck Cargo w/ Winch	2 1/2 Ton	1
Truck Shop Equipment Repair	2 1/2 Ton	1
Truck Utility	1/4 Ton	4
Truck Utility	1/4 Ton	4

S.1.5.5. National Guard Facilities located in Stramford County

S.1.5.5.1. Company B 41st Medical Battalion

Table 577. Stramford County Company B 41st Medical Battalion General Information

Facility	Address	Location	Commanding Officer Rank	Commanding Officer Name	Aggregate Strength
Tower Beach Armory	M & 15th Streets	Tower Beach	Captain	William C. Bostwick	124

Table 578. Stramford County Company B 41st Medical Battalion Modified Table of Organization and Equipment

Item	Description	Quantity
Generators	5 kW	5
Generators	10 kW	5
Trailer Cargo	1/4 Ton	2
Trailer Cargo	1 1/2 Ton	1
Trailer Tank	400 gal.	1
Truck Ambulance	1/2 Ton	6
Truck Ambulance	1 1/2 Ton	6
Truck Cargo	1 1/2 Ton	5
Truck Cargo w/ Winch	1 1/2 Ton	1
Truck Utility	1/4 Ton	1

S.1.5.6. National Guard Facilities Map

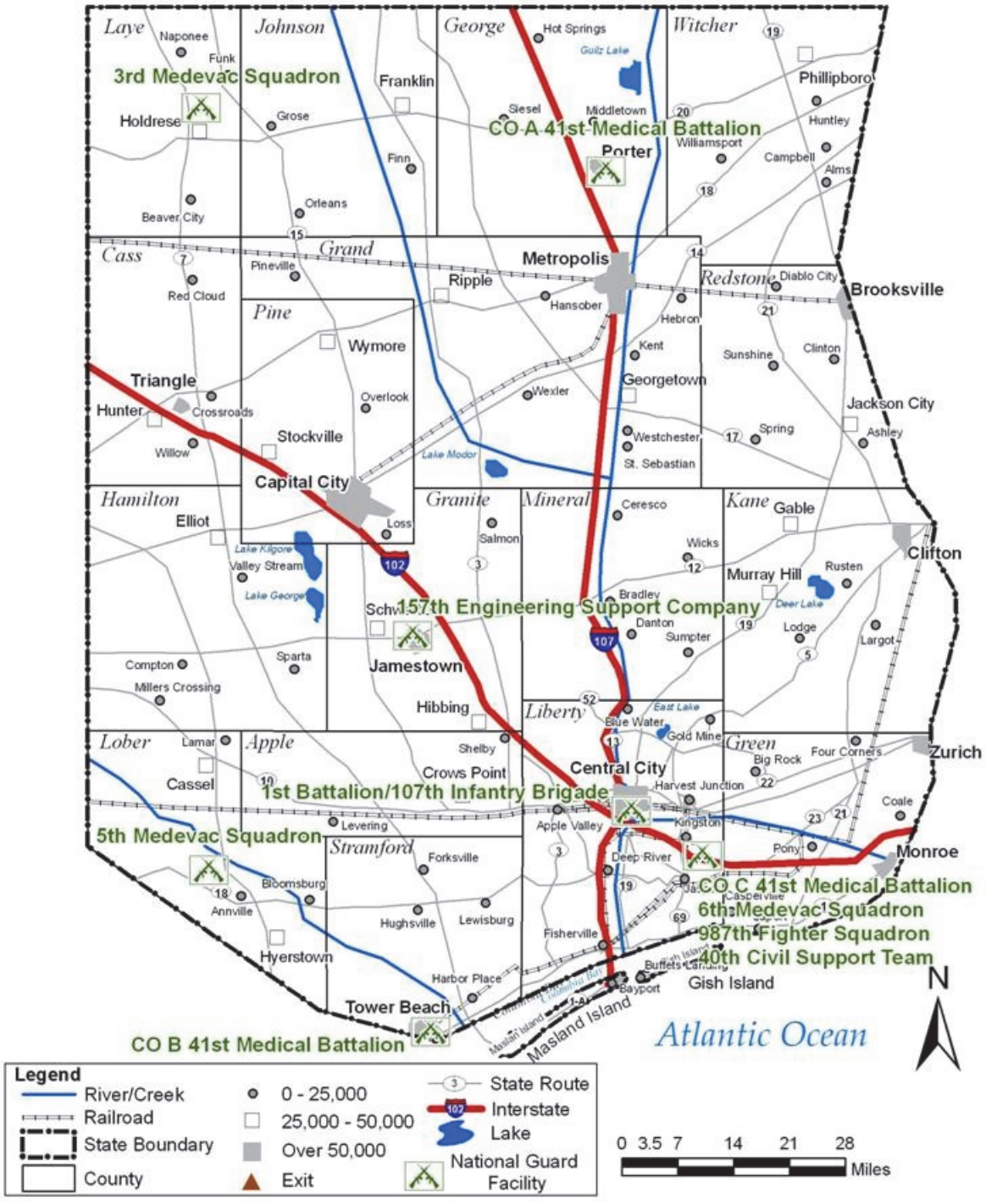


Figure 123. National Guard Facilities Map

S.2. United States Coast Guard

S.2.1. Mission

The United States Coast Guard is a military, multi-mission, maritime service within the Department of Homeland Security and is one of the Nation's five armed services. Its core roles are to protect the public, the environment, and U.S. economic and security interests in any maritime region in which those interests may be at risk, including international waters and America's coasts, ports, and inland waterways.

The Coast Guard provides unique benefits to the Nation because of its distinctive blend of military, humanitarian, and civilian law-enforcement capabilities. To serve the public, the Coast Guard has five fundamental roles:

Maritime Safety: Eliminate deaths, injuries, and property damage associated with maritime transportation, fishing, and recreational boating. The Coast Guard's motto is Semper Paratus—(Always Ready), and the service is always ready to respond to calls for help at sea.

Maritime Security: Protect America's maritime borders from all intrusions by (a) halting the flow of illegal drugs, aliens, and contraband into the United States through maritime routes; (b) preventing illegal fishing; and (c) suppressing violations of federal law in the maritime arena.

Maritime Mobility: Facilitate maritime commerce and eliminate interruptions and impediments to the efficient and economical movement of goods and people, while maximizing recreational access to and enjoyment of the water.

National Defense: Defend the nation as one of the five U.S. armed services. Enhance regional stability in support of the National Security Strategy, utilizing the Coast Guard's unique and relevant maritime capabilities.

Protection of Natural Resources: Eliminate environmental damage and the degradation of natural resources associated with maritime transportation, fishing, and recreational boating.

S.2.2. Gish Island U.S. Coast Guard Station

The Gish Island U.S. Coast Guard Station is uniquely positioned to support all of the missions listed above. Located at the mouth of Columbia Bay where Columbia Bay meets the Atlantic Ocean, the Coast Guard Station can monitor all water traffic entering the bay through the pass between Masland Island and Gish Island. The Gish Island Station also maintains a substation on the Turtle River, southeast of Deep River. The Gish Island U.S. Coast Guard Station is assigned to the United States Coast Guard District 7 which is headquartered in Miami, Florida.

S.2.2.1. Equipment Inventory

The Gish Island Station has a diversified fleet of watercraft that can quickly respond to any situation.

Table 579. Gish Island Station Equipment – Watercraft

Equipment	Length	Quantity
Hurricane Rigid Hull Inflatable Boat (RHIB)	21'	4 Assigned
Justice Class Boston Whaler	24'	2 Assigned
Motor Lifeboat (MLB)	47'	1 Assigned
Utility Boat (UTB)	41'	2 Assigned

RHIBs are deep-V glass-reinforced plastic hulls to which a multi-compartment buoyancy tube is attached. They are powered by a gasoline outboard motor. The RHIB is a versatile craft. Its ruggedness allows it to be used across many Coast Guard mission areas.

The 21' Hurricane RHIB is the station's other shallow water resource. It is powered by a 150 horsepower outboard motor. Due to its fast response and shallow water capabilities, it is an excellent vessel for conducting the station's law enforcement missions. Its design is also suited to heavy weather response for boaters in distress.



Figure 124. Hurricane Rigid Hull Inflatable Boat

The 24' Justice Class Boston Whaler is one of the station's shallow water resources. It has a fiberglass hull and aluminum T-top and is powered by 2 200-horsepower outboard engines. It also carries a minimum crew of three—a coxswain, an engineer, and a boat crew member. Its mission capabilities focus on law enforcement, search and rescue, training, and public affairs. Compared to the 41', the only appreciable difference (besides length) is that the 24' provides a quicker response that can transit shallower water.



Figure 125. Justice Class Boston Whaler

The 47' MLB is designed as a first response rescue resource in high seas, surf, and heavy weather environments. It is built to withstand the most severe conditions at sea and is capable of affecting a rescue at sea even under the most difficult circumstances. It is self-bailing, self-righting, almost unsinkable and has a long cruising radius for their size.



Figure 126. Motor Lifeboat

The 41' UTB is the general workhorse at multi-mission units. It is designed to operate under moderate weather and sea conditions where its speed and maneuverability make it an ideal platform for a variety of missions.



Figure 127. Utility Boat

S.2.2.2. The Station

The Gish Island U.S. Coast Guard Station is divided into two main areas:

- The maintenance area on the southwest corner of the base has three work areas:
  - Dry Docks where major repairs can be made to three water craft simultaneously.
  - Boat area where trailer-towed boats can be repaired.
  - Equipment repair area where all equipment is maintained and stored.
- The main station has ten buildings and supports all other non-maintenance activities of the station:
  - Headquarters building houses personnel, finance, and other administrative offices.
  - Enforcement building houses all of the enforcement activities.
  - Operations building houses all of the operational planning and intelligence sections.
  - Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) personnel are located in the small building behind the Operations building.
  - Training has its own building northwest of the Operations building.
  - Billeting: Three barracks for enlisted personnel and one Bachelor Officers' Quarters (BOQ) are located on the north side of the station.
  - All ranks club is located at the southeast corner of the station. This club with swimming pool is open to military members and their families.

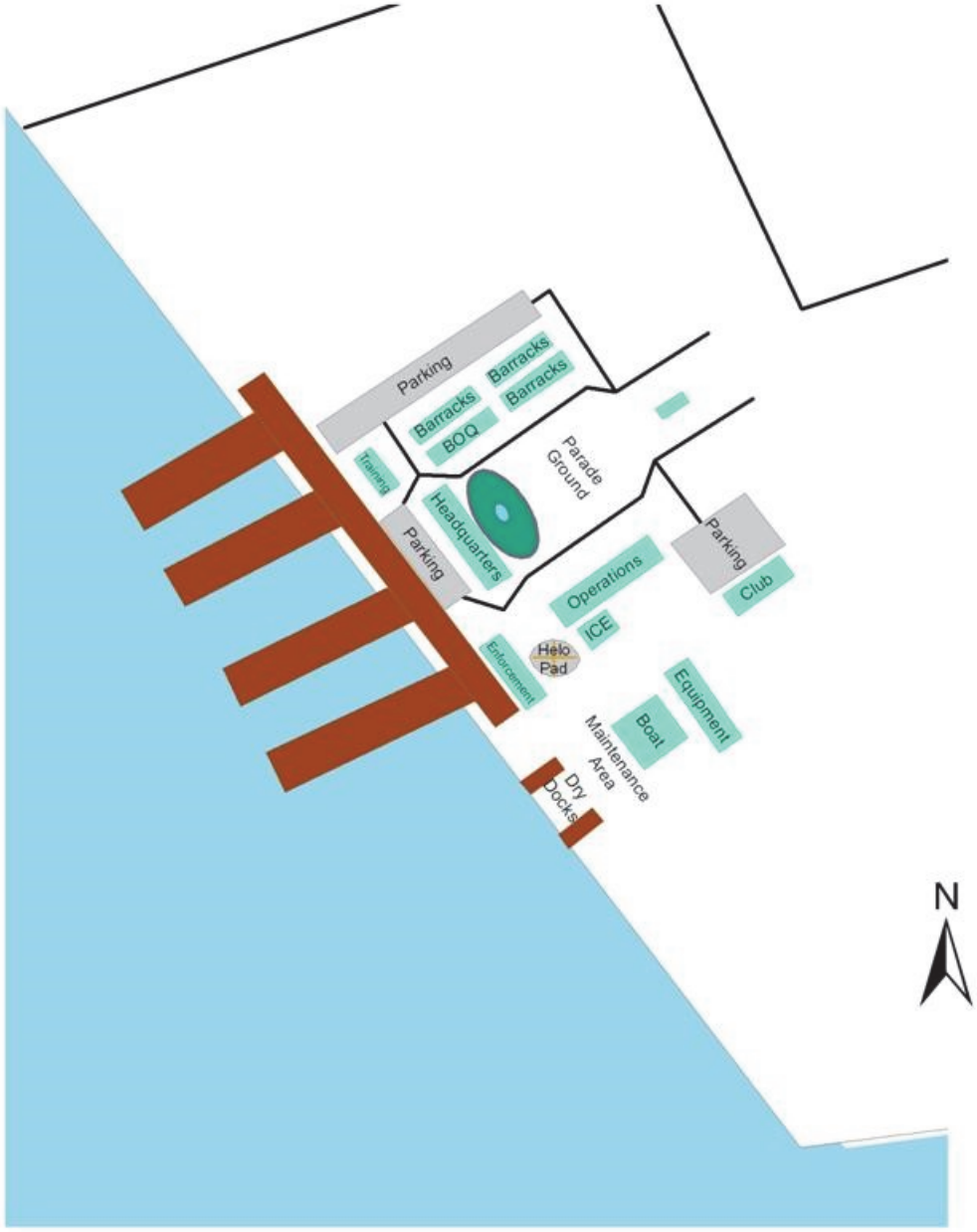


Figure 128. U.S. Coast Guard Base Diagram

Appendix T

Appendix T. Disaster Recovery Center Locations

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T.3. Administration 549

Central City and Liberty County have experienced several emergency/disaster situations over the past twenty years. In an effort to lessen the impact and the burden imposed upon disaster victims as a result of these events, elected officials, through the Joint Office of Emergency Services, have selected locations for Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) throughout Central City and surrounding jurisdictions.

DRCs serve the public in many different ways, offering services on a daily basis. These centers are the disaster victims' first contact with immediate assistance. If and when the State of Columbia or federal government agencies provide disaster relief, this relief would be supplemental to the local jurisdiction's efforts. When deemed appropriate, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will set up and monitor tele-registration operations to provide further assistance and expedite citizen requests for aid. Tele-registration telephone numbers will be announced utilizing the Emergency Activation System as the primary means for public information dissemination and using other media sources as secondary or backup.

Once operational, DRCs are staffed by professionals from government, volunteer, and private agencies. There are approximately 27 different agencies and service representatives on hand to provide assistance to disaster victims. Normal operational hours of the centers are 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., seven days a week, until disaster conclusion. This appendix lists DRC locations in Central City, Fisherville, Blue Water, and Kingston. If additional DRCs are required in the outlying communities, they will be established as needed.

T.1. Primary Location – Central City

Table 580. Primary Location for the Disaster Recovery Center in Central City

Building	Address	Contact	Restrooms	Square Footage	Agreement on File
Grover Hall Center	E & 38th Streets	Brooke D. Sloane	4	4,000	Yes

The primary location has the following:

- Handicap Accessibility
- Adequate Parking
- Air Conditioning
- Food/Vending Services

T.2. Alternate Locations

Table 581. Alternate Locations for Disaster Recovery Centers

Building	Address	Location	Contact	Restrooms	Square Footage	Agreement on File
Eisenhower Elementary	O & 37th Streets	Central City - SW Quadrant	Tabitha S. Sloane	20	18,000	Yes
Hoover High	LL & 22nd Streets	Central City – SE Quadrant	Quinton B. Wynn	28	28,400	Yes
McCraw Elementary	HH & 11th Streets	Central City - NE Quadrant	Aubri D. Hughes	20	20,000	Yes

Building	Address	Location	Contact	Restrooms	Square Footage	Agreement on File
Central City Guard Armory	M & 15th Streets	Central City - NW Quadrant	Connor S. Hughes	10	8,400	Yes
Blue Water Elementary	C & 3rd Streets	Blue Water - Northern Liberty County	Keith Bolesta	14	19,000	Yes
Coolidge Union Elementary	S & 23rd Streets	Fisherville - Southern Liberty County	Robert Russo	14	15,000	Yes
McMinn Elementary	D & 16th Streets	Kingston - Eastern Liberty County	Joseph Ingwell	14	15,000	Yes

All of the alternate locations have the following:

- Handicap Accessibility
- Adequate Parking
- Air Conditioning
- Food/Vending Services

T.3. Administration

To expedite the disaster assistance and recovery procedures, applicants are instructed to bring the following proof of identification and ownership:

- Birth certificate/driver's license/marriage license/divorce decree/social security cards
- Mortgage papers/tax records/insurance policies
- Documentation of loss (e.g., videos)
- Sales slips for big ticket items not covered by insurance
- If retired, proof of benefit package

Appendix U

Appendix U. Liberty County Waste Disposal

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U.1. Garbage and Trash Disposal Areas

Garbage and trash disposal areas have been identified throughout Liberty County. Household garbage is taken to sanitary landfills, and all other trash is taken to the trash disposal areas. Burn sites for organic storm debris will be selected by Liberty County and approved by the Columbia Department of Environmental Quality (CDEQ) and the United States (U.S.) Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Times of operation for burn sites will be determined by the State and U.S. DEQ and will be monitored at all times during burn operations.

U.2. Post Disaster Waste Disposal Plan

The Liberty County Post Disaster Waste Disposal Plan was created using the lessons learned from Liberty County and other communities' responses to disasters. Liberty County wanted to ensure that post disaster waste was dealt with promptly and efficiently. The decision was made to make the post disaster plan look as much like the routine disposal plan as possible. As a result, the residents of Liberty County and the cities within the county are accustomed to the post disaster waste disposal rules that will be enacted after an emergency or disaster. Residents abide by these rules routinely. They are asked to separate their waste into separate piles and place at the street for pickup. The following are the types of waste that are scheduled for pickup:

- Garbage in provided cans: household – pickup weekly
- Recyclables: cans, bottles, newspapers – pickup weekly
- Yard waste: organic waste (tree limbs, grass, etc.) – pickup weekly
- Building debris (demolition): upon request
- White goods – (refrigerators, stoves etc.): upon request
- Household hazardous materials: (paint, used oil, flammables, tires, batteries etc.) – every other month

Following a disaster, the same waste disposal rules will apply. Mixed Waste (example: garbage, yard waste, and hazardous materials together) will not be picked up until it is sorted by the home or business owner. Having the home or business owner sort their waste allows clean up teams to concentrate on removing and disposing waste rather than sorting it.

- Household garbage will be picked up as usual on the same schedule as always. Household garbage will be taken to the dumps as usual. Dumps 1-6 located throughout the county will be used. Additional dumps may be created if needed.

- Recyclables will be picked up on the same schedule as usual. Pickup may be temporarily suspended immediately following an emergency but will resume quickly.

- Yard waste will be picked up by yard waste clearance teams working in the areas of greatest need first then rotating though the county. Yard waste will be taken to burn sites where it will be burned within the guidance of the National and Columbia Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). When the need for debris clearance teams no longer exists, then a return to the weekly schedule will occur.

- Building debris will be picked up separately from yard waste by debris clearance teams. These teams, using heavy equipment to pickup and haul debris, will rotate through the neighborhoods beginning with the heaviest impacted first. Multiple pickups will occur until all of the debris is cleared from the neighborhoods. Building debris will be taken to Class C dumps where it will be buried. There are three trash disposal sites scattered around the county. See map below for locations.

- White goods will be picked up after the bulk of the yard waste and building debris has been cleared. Radio, television, and newspaper announcements will notify residents when pickups will occur. White goods will be taken to salvage yards where liquids will be removed and usable parts recovered. White goods will then be crushed, bundled, transported, and sold. Because of their inherent danger, white goods should be taken to the street the day before scheduled pickup.

- Household hazardous materials will be scheduled for pickup; such schedules will be announced via media. Usually, household hazardous materials will be scheduled for pickup by class of material (e.g., Paints, day 1; Tires and batteries, day 2; Toxic cleaners, day 3). Each class of hazardous material will be disposed of according to the national and State laws and regulations. A typical announcement would read as follows:

  Old tires and used batteries will be picked up according to the following schedule:
  - *Areas 1, 3 and 5 Monday.*
  - *Areas 2, 4, and 6 Tuesday.*
  - *Areas 7 and 8 Thursday.*
  - *Areas 9 and 10 Friday.*
  - *Pickup of other household hazardous materials will be scheduled at a later date.*

Local debris removal contractors will be used to the maximum extent possible when forming the yard waste and building debris removal teams.

U.3. National Large Scale Debris Removal Contractors

Table 582. National Large Scale Debris Removal Contractors

Contractor	Specialty	Area Covered	Equipment
Brown & Brown	Building debris Organic debris	Nationwide	Loaders, Trucks, hand crews
Grey & House	Building debris Organic debris	Nationwide	Loaders, Trucks, hand crews
Kellog Debris Contractors	Organic Debris	Gulf Coast	Tub grinders, Loaders, Trucks, hand crews
L & M Contractors	Building debris Organic debris	Southeast U.S.	Trucks, hand crews, motorized claws

U.4. Liberty County Sanitary Landfill and Trash Disposal

Liberty County has six sanitary landfills and three trash disposal sites located at easily accessible points in the county. Sanitary landfills are sites where waste is isolated from the environment until it is safe. It is considered safe when it has completely degraded biologically, chemically, and physically. Trash disposal sites accept junk or materials no longer wanted. Liberty County trash disposal sites are also recycling centers. The following table provides information about Liberty County sanitary landfills and trash disposal sites.

Table 583. Liberty County Sanitary Landfills and Trash Disposal Sites

Site Name	Location	City	Tipping Fees (per Ton)
Sanitary Landfill 4	6 Mi. Southeast of Central City	Central City	$40
Sanitary Landfill 6	4 Mi. Northwest of Apply Valley	Apple Valley	$30
Trash Disposal C	7.5 Mi. Southeast of Apple Valley	Apply Valley	Commercial: $15 Citizen: No Charge
Sanitary Landfill 3	3 Mi. South of Blue Water	Blue Water	$25
Sanitary Landfill 1	7.5 Mi. Northwest of Fisherville	Fisherville	$36
Trash Disposal A	3 Mi. Northwest of Fisherville	Fisherville	Commercial: $15 Citizen: No Charge
Sanitary Landfill 2	3 Mi. North of Harvest Junction	Harvest Junction	$33
Trash Disposal B	3.5 Mi. North of Harvest Junction	Harvest Junction	Commercial: $15 Citizen: No Charge
Sanitary Landfill 5	5 Mi. Northeast of Jasper	Jasper	$26

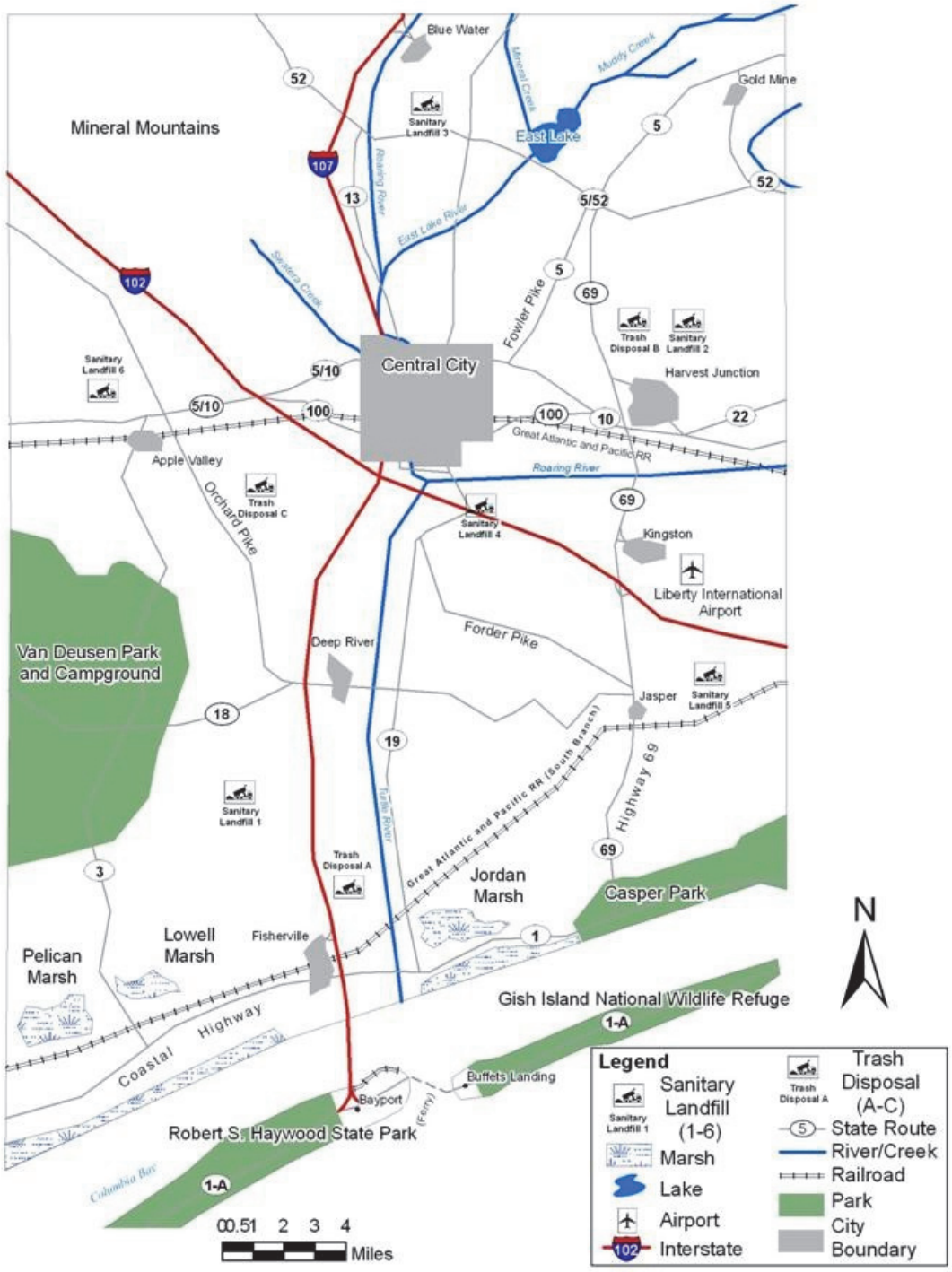


Figure 129. Liberty County Sanitary Landfill and Trash Disposal Map

Appendix V

Appendix V. Media Resources

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V.1. News Media Coverage of Emergencies and Incidents

It should be anticipated—during emergencies and incidents local, regional, national, and international—that television, radio, print, and online media will want to cover the events. Media coordination and access to the event will be through the county Public Information Officer (PIO).

V.2. Emergency Alert System (EAS) Activation and Stations

Liberty County comprises a single EAS activation area, with WEMI as the primary Local Program (LP-1) station. Alert tones transmitted by WEMI-AM/FM activate receivers in all other broadcast stations within the county. By using the LP-1 station, emergency management officials are assured that emergency messages are heard by 100 percent of the radio listeners and television viewers in the market.

Table 584. Central City Emergency Alert System Radio Broadcast Stations – WEMI-AM/FM

Station	Frequency/Watts	Address	Location	Affiliate	Format
WEMI-AM	930 KHz/50 kW	AA & 20th Streets	Central City	ABC, CNN, & AP Radio Networks	News/Talk
WEMI-FM	92.7 MHz/100 kW	AA & 20th Streets	Central City	ABC, CNN, & AP Radio Networks	News/Talk

NOTE: ABC = American Broadcasting Company, AP = Associated Press, CNN = Cable News Network

WEMI-AM/FM simulcasts all programming.

WEMI is the input station for the EAS and monitors the National Weather Service (NWS) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) radio frequency, 162.55 MHz, for weather-related emergencies. The stations maintain separate dial telephone lines for voice and fax access to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during activation. WEMI-AM/FM shares technical facilities and master control operations with WEMI-TV.

Table 585. Central City Emergency Alert System Television Broadcast Station – WEMI-TV

Station	Channel	Address	Location	Affiliate
WEMI-TV	4	AA & 20th Streets	Central City	NBC

NOTE: NBC = National Broadcasting Company

Table 586. WEMI-TV Newscast Schedule

WEMI-TV Newscast Schedule	Type
6:00 – 7:00 a.m.	M-F
12:00 – 12:30 p.m.	M-F
5:30 – 6:30 p.m.	Daily
11:00 – 11:30 p.m.	Daily

WEMI-TV inserts live clips into the "Today" show hosted by Richard "Rich" Adams and also provides live updates 24 hours a day. It operates 24 hours a day.

WEMI-TV maintains two satellite television uplink trucks for local news use. These vehicles are also utilized to transmit live stories to NBC/Microsoft National Broadcasting Company (MSNBC). One of the trucks, donated by William "Wild Bill" Hertel, is also configured to provide the Liberty County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) with a satellite link to the Columbia State EOC.

WEMI-TV can also activate the EAS in Liberty County, with its radio counterparts, through the NWS receiver or the separate dial/fax telephone lines to access the EOC during activation. The station has also installed a fiber optic link for direct television transmission from the EOC during activation.

In addition to distribution of news and emergency information by radio and television broadcast, the station maintains a major Internet website.

WEMI-TV/AM/FM subscribe to the AP wire service.

V.3. Other Central City Radio Broadcast Stations

All the stations in the following tables operate 24 hours a day. For the EAS System, WEMI-AM operates as the Common Program Control Station and WQID-FM operates as the Primary Relay Station.

Table 587. Other Central City Radio Broadcast Stations

Station	Frequency/Watts	Address	Affiliate	Format
WBBQ-AM	1100 kHz/10kW	FF & 38th Streets	ABC Radio	Country
WBBQ-FM	92.7 MHz/50 kW	FF & 38th Streets	ABC Radio	Country
WCSU-AM	1120 kHz	Columbia State University, Fowler Hall, JJ & 31st Streets	NPR News	Classical/ Community Affairs
WCSU-FM	89.7 MHz/50 kW	Columbia State University, Fowler Hall, JJ & 31st Streets	NPR News	Classical/ Community Affairs
WCWV-FM	100.5 MHz/50 kW	BB & 22nd Streets	None	Contemporary/ Progressive Rock
WEMI-AM	970 kHz/50 kW	AA & 20th Streets	NBC Radio	News/Talk
WHMH-FM	99.7 MHz/20 kW	M & 2nd Streets	AP Radio	Light Rock
WOSM-FM	103.1 MHz	FF & 6th Streets	None	Urban Contemporary
WQID-FM	93.7 MHz/50 kW	CC & 7th Streets	NBC Radio	Classic Rock
WTEM-FM	95.9 MHz/20 kW	V & 20th Streets	CBS Radio	Oldies
WUMB-FM	103.1 MHz/20 kW	K & 11th Streets	None	Urban Contemporary
WVBN-AM	1020 kHz	AA & 20th Streets	NBC Radio	Hot Talk

NOTE: CBS = Columbia Broadcasting System, NPR = National Public Radio

- WCSU-AM/FM carry British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) World Service from London 18 hours per day via Minnesota Public Radio. Both stations are staffed during business hours; however, studio automation and transmitters are operated by WCSU-TV master control.

- WQID-FM is unattended and remotely programmed by satellite from Atlanta, Georgia.

- WVBN-AM is owned by WEMI but is not staffed. Programming is provided by satellite.

V.4. Other Central City Television Broadcast Stations

All of the stations in the following tables represent other Central City television stations with schedule information.

Table 588. Other Central City Television Broadcast Stations – WPKV-TV

Station	Channel	Address	Location	Affiliate
WPKV-TV	5	U & 37th Streets	Central City	FOX

Table 589. WPKV-TV Newscast Schedule

WPKV-TV Newscast Schedule	Type
10:00 – 10:30 p.m.	Daily

WPKV-TV does live inserts into the "Fox Morning News". The newsroom is staffed from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. on weekdays and 5:00 to 11:00 p.m. on weekends. It operates 20 hours a day.

Table 590. Other Central City Television Broadcast Stations – WTVC-TV

Station	Channel	Address	Location	Affiliate
WTVC-TV	9	CC & 7th Streets	Central City	CBS

Table 591. WTVC-TV Newscast Schedule

WTVC-TV Newscast Schedule	Type
12:00 – 12:30 p.m.	Mon-Fri
6:00 – 6:30 p.m.	Daily
11:00 – 11:30 p.m.	Daily

WTVC-TV does live inserts into "CBS This Morning." The newsroom is staffed daily from 6:00 a.m. to midnight. It operates 24 hours a day.

Table 592. Other Central City Television Broadcast Stations – WLOX-TV

Station	Channel	Address	Location	Affiliate
WLOX-TV	13	K & 33rd Street	Central City	ABC

Table 593. WLOX-TV Newscast Schedule

WLOX-TV Newscast Schedule	Type
6:30 – 7:00 a.m.	Mon-Fri
12:00 – 12:30 p.m.	Mon-Fri
5:30 – 6:30 p.m.	Mon-Fri
11:00 – 11:30 p.m.	Daily
6:00 – 6:30 p.m.	Weekends

WLOX-TV does live inserts into "Good Morning America." The newsroom is staffed daily from 5:00 a.m. to midnight. It operates 24 hours a day. WLOX-TV operates as a satellite of WCOLTV, Capital City.

Table 594. Other Central City Television Broadcast Stations – WCSU-TV

Station	Channel	Address	Location	Affiliate
WCSU-TV	27	JJ & 31st Streets	Central City	PBS

NOTE: PBS = Public Broadcasting Service

Table 595. WCSU-TV Newscast Schedule

WCSU-TV Newscast Schedule	Type
5:30 – 6:30 p.m.	Mon-Fri

WCSU-TV produces a local newscast as part of its broadcast journalism program as well as many community affairs programs on weekends. It operates 18 hours a day.

In addition to television stations, Central City has a cable system, Turner Cable International (TCI) Cablevision. TCI Cablevision also serves the coastal area and the Kingston/Harvest Junction area with information and cable service.

TCI carries all local channels in addition to Fox News, MSNBC, CNN, Cable News Network and Sports Illustrated (CNNSI), and CNN International. Also carried are major cable networks, Cable Satellite Public Affairs Network (CSPAN) 1 and 2, as well as a local cable origination station. It has provided Central City and Liberty County minimal television equipment to allow the cable casting of Supervisors' and Council meetings. There is a head-end terminal at City Hall for Channel 26, the Government Access origination channel. This channel is staffed by volunteers.

V.5. Other Liberty County Radio Broadcast Stations

All the stations in the following tables operate 24 hours a day, except for WGCM-AM and WGUDFM which operate 18 hours a day and WESR-AM which operates 12 hours a day.

Table 596. Other Liberty County Radio Broadcast Stations – Bayport

Station	Frequency/Watts	Address	Affiliate	Format
WBAY-AM	1080 kHz	1200 Ferry Blvd.	CBS Radio Network	Adult Rock
WBAY-FM	97.3 MHz/20 kW	1200 Ferry Blvd.	CBS Radio Network	Adult Rock
WSEA-FM	98.5 MHz/20 kW	302 Ocean Blvd.	NBC Radio	Country

Table 597. Other Liberty County Radio Broadcast Stations – Deep River

Station	Frequency/Watts	Address	Affiliate	Format
WGUD-FM	96.7 MHz/10 kW	267 Water Street	ABC Radio	Contemporary

Table 598. Other Liberty County Radio Broadcast Stations – Fisherville

Station	Frequency/Watts	Address	Affiliate	Format
WESR-AM	1130 KHz/5 kW	24 Center Street	None	Spanish
WGCM-AM	1240 KHz/5 kW	State Route 3	None	Religious

Table 599. Other Liberty County Radio Broadcast Stations – Harvest Junction

Station	Frequency/Watts	Address	Affiliate	Format
WROA-AM	1390 kHz/10 kW	1701 Main Street	Mutual	MOR
WROC-FM	107.1 MHz/50 kW	1701 Main Street	Mutual	Country

Note: MOR = Middle of the Road

Table 600. Other Liberty County Radio Broadcast Stations – Kingston

Station	Frequency/Watts	Address	Affiliate	Format
WTAM-FM	102.3 MHz	State Route 5	None	Easy Listening

V.6. Other Liberty County Television Broadcast Stations

Table 601. Other Liberty County Television Broadcast Stations – WFOX-TV

Station	Channel	Address	Affiliate
WFOX-TV	5	500 Ferry Blvd.	FOX CW TV

V.7. Liberty County Newspapers

Table 602. Liberty County Newspapers

Name	Address	Location	Type
Central City Times Central City Publishing, Inc.	P & 19th Streets	Central City	Daily-AM
Central City Mirror	K & 21st Streets	Central City	Weekly
Community Voice	X & 40th Streets	Central City	Weekly
The CSU Post	JJ & 31st Streets	Central City	Mon-Fri
El Sol	D & 27th Streets	Central City	Weekly
Bayport News	610 Ferry Blvd	Bayport	Daily-AM
Deep River Sun	895 Levee Street	Deep River	Weekly
Fisherville Express	171 5th Street	Fisherville	Mon-Fri
Junction Guide	55 Division Street	Harvest Junction	Mon-Fri
Kingston Weekly	110 Bennett Street	Kingston	Weekly

- The Times is Central City's largest newspaper with a daily and Sunday circulation of 75,000 in Liberty, Green, and Stramford counties. The Sunday edition includes special weekly sections for each of the three counties.

- The Post is the student paper at Columbia State University (CSU) and has won numerous student journalism awards. It is published Monday through Friday, except during the summer (mid May through late August) when it is published weekly.

- The Mirror is a free newspaper circulated throughout Central City and most of Liberty County. It includes feature articles on community affairs and extensive local entertainment news, reviews, and listings. Weekly circulation 20,000 copies.

- The Voice weekly paper is aimed at the African American community of Central City and Liberty County. Five thousand copies are printed weekly.

- El Sol is a Spanish-language paper distributed throughout Central City, Liberty County, Green, and Stramford counties. The publisher estimates that 35% of its circulation of 7,000 is to migrant farm workers throughout the three counties.

- The Bayport News paper circulates 8,000 copies on Monday through Saturday mornings. It provides local news and tourist information.

- The Deep River Sun is published each Thursday with 1,000 copies in circulation. It provides local news.

- The Fisherville Express is published Monday through Friday with 1,500 copies in circulation. It provides local news.

- The Junction Guide is published Monday through Friday with 1,000 copies in circulation. It provides local news.

- The Kingston Weekly is published each Wednesday. It provides local news.

Appendix W

Appendix W. Interoperability

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Interoperability describes one of the most challenging aspects of any emergency/disaster response or recovery operation. Responders from different disciplines and jurisdictions will need to work under governance, be compliant with certain standards, have mutual aid agreements, and be able to communicate, understand equipment limitations, and understand response and recovery processes through training and exercises.

The purpose of this appendix is to show the status of the Exercise Simulation System (ESS) Community in obtaining full interoperability. Based on exercise objectives, exercise designers will highlight interoperability issues through the scenario. A perfect, interoperable community was not created in the Exercise Simulation System Document (ESSD). This appendix was designed to provide a starting point for exercise designers. The circles in **Figures 130 and 131** depict where the ESS Community is notionally in the accomplishment of interoperability. The first section of this appendix (31.1) describes aspects of interoperability identified in the SAFECOM Continuum. The second section (31.2) identifies other areas of interoperability not addressed in the SAFECOM Continuum. The paragraphs following each figure provide the definitions for each area of interoperability.

W.1. SAFECOM Interoperability Continuum

Figure 130 provides a summary of the status of interoperability within the ESS Community.

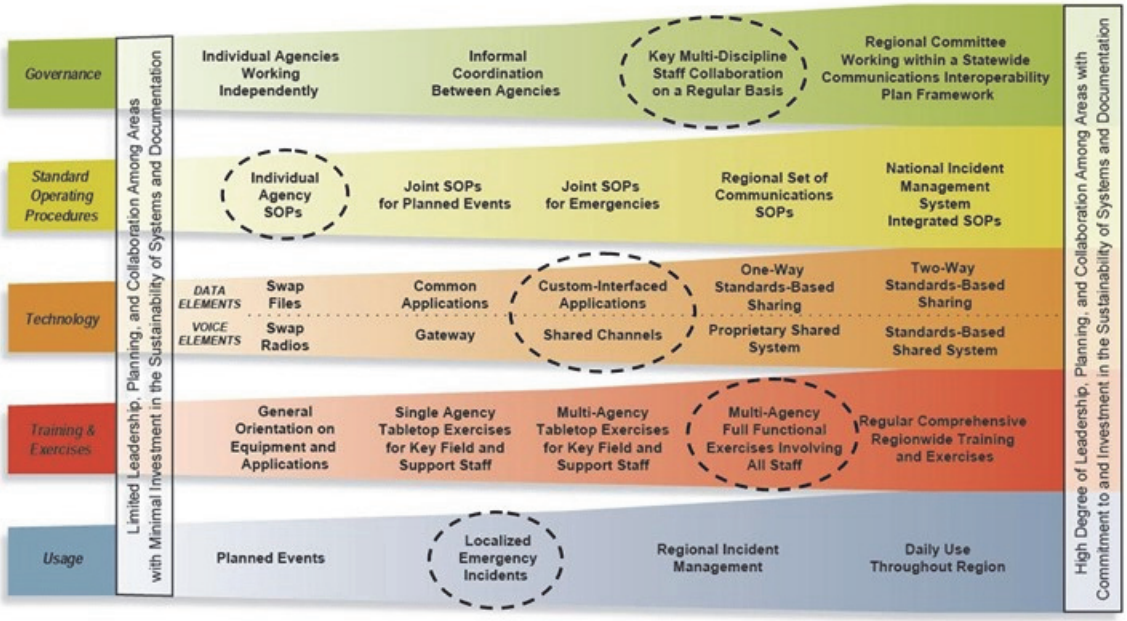


Figure 130. Communications Interoperability

NOTE: SOPs = Standard Operating Procedures

The following sections provide definitions used to determine interoperability for each of the identified areas (Governance, SOPs, Technology, Training and Exercises, and Usage).

W.1.1. Governance

A common governing structure for solving interoperability issues will improve the policies, processes, and procedures of any major project by enhancing communication, coordination, and cooperation; establishing guidelines and principles; and reducing any internal jurisdictional conflicts. This group should consist of local, tribal, State, and federal entities as well as representatives from all pertinent emergency response disciplines within the identified region. A formal governance structure is critical to the success of interoperability planning.

W.1.1.1. Individual Agencies Working Independently

This is a lack of coordination among responding organizations.

W.1.1.2. Informal Coordination between Agencies

Loose line level or agency agreements that provide minimal incident interoperability.

W.1.1.3. Key Multi-discipline Staff Collaboration on a Regular Basis

Key Multi-discipline Staff collaboration requires a number of agencies and disciplines working together in a local area to promote interoperability. Within this ESS Community, key multi-discipline staff members have collaborated and attempted to address communication interoperability issues. The information provided in Appendix D, "Communications," confirms that the issue has been addressed but is not solved.

W.1.1.4. Regional Committee Working with a Statewide Interoperability Committee

Multi-disciplinary agencies working together across a region pursuant to formal written agreements as defined within the larger scope of a State plan. Such an arrangement promotes optimal interoperability.

W.1.2. Standard Operating Procedures

SOPs are formal written guidelines or instructions for incident response. SOPs typically have both operational and technical components.

W.1.2.1. Individual Agency Standard Operating Procedures

Individual Agency SOPs are uncoordinated procedures across agencies that can hinder effective multi-discipline/multiagency response. Agencies within the ESS Community and its associated mutual aid counties continue to use their own SOPs and have not attempted to collaborate on joint SOPs.

W.1.2.2. Joint Standard Operating Procedures for Planned Events

The development of SOPs for planned events. This typically represents the first phase as agencies begin to work together to develop interoperability.

W.1.2.3. Joint SOPs for Emergencies

SOPs for emergency level response that are developed as agencies continue to promote interoperability.

W.1.2.4. Regional Set of Communications Standard Operating Procedures

Region-wide communications SOPs for multi-agency/multi-discipline/multi-hazard responses; an integral step towards optimal interoperability.

W.1.2.5. National Incident Management System (NIMS) Integrated Standard Operating Procedures

Regional SOPs molded to conform to the elements of the NIMS.

W.1.3. Technology

Although technology is a critical tool for improving interoperability, it is not the sole driver of an optimal solution. Success in each of the other elements is essential to its proper use and implementation and should drive technology procurement. Technology is highly dependent upon existing infrastructure within a region. Multiple technology solutions may be required to support large events.

W.1.3.1. Swap Radios

Swapping radios, or maintaining a cache of standby radios, is an age-old solution that is time-consuming and management-intensive and may only provide limited results due to channel availability.

W.1.3.2. Gateway

Gateways retransmit across multiple frequency bands providing an interim interoperability solution as agencies move toward shared systems. However, gateways are inefficient in that they require twice as much spectrum because each participating agency must use at least one channel in each band per common talk path and because they are tailored for communications within the geographic coverage area common to all participating systems.

W.1.3.3. Shared Channels

Interoperability is promoted when agencies share a common frequency band and air interface (analog or digital) and are able to agree on common channels. However, the general frequency congestion that exists across the United States can place severe restrictions on the number of independent interoperability talk paths available in some bands. Within Liberty County, some shared channels have been established.

W.1.3.4. Proprietary Shared Systems and Standards-based Shared Systems

Regional shared systems are the optimal solution to interoperability. While proprietary systems limit the user's choice of product with regard to manufacturer and competitive procurement, standards-based shared systems promote competitive procurement and a wide selection of products to meet specific user needs. With proper planning of the talk group architecture, interoperability is provided as a byproduct of system design, creating an optimal technology solution.

W.1.4. Training and Exercises

Proper training and regular exercises are critical to the implementation and maintenance of a successful interoperability solution.

W.1.4.1. General Orientation on Equipment

Agencies provide initial orientation to their users with regard to their particular equipment. Multi-jurisdiction/multi-agency operations are often an afterthought to this training, if it is thought of at all.

W.1.4.2. Single Agency Tabletop Exercises for Key Field and Support Staff
Structured tabletop exercises promote planning and identify response gaps. However, single agency activities do not promote interoperability across disciplines and jurisdictions. Additionally, management and supervisory training is critical to promoting routine use of interoperability mechanisms.

W.1.4.3. Multi-Agency Tabletop Exercises for Key Field and Support Staff
As agencies and disciplines begin working together to develop exercises and provide field training, workable interoperability solutions emerge.

W.1.4.4. Multi-Agency Full Functional Exercise involving all Staff
Once multi-agency/multi-discipline plans are developed and practiced at the management and supervisory level, it is then critical that all staff who would eventually be involved in actual implementation receive training and participate in exercises. Notionally, there have been multi-agency full functional exercises involving all staff. Attempts at organizing regular comprehensive regional training and exercises have not been successful to this point.

W.1.4.5. Regular Comprehensive Regional Training and Exercises
Optimal interoperability involves equipment familiarization and an introduction to regional/State interoperability at time of hire (or in an academy setting). Success will be gained through regular, comprehensive, and realistic exercises that address potential problems in the region and involve the participation of all personnel.

Despite the best planning and technology preparations, there is always the risk of the unexpected—those critical and unprecedented incidents that require an expert at the helm who can immediately adapt to the situation. Within the Incident Command System (ICS), these specialists are called Communications Unit Leaders. The role of the Communications Unit Leader is a critical function that requires adequate training and cannot be delegated to an individual simply because that person "knows about radios." Rather, the proper training of these individuals is of significant importance to a region's ability to respond to unexpected events, and it should prepare them to manage the communications component of larger interoperability incidents, applying the available technical solutions to the specific operational environment of the event.

W.1.5. Usage
Usage refers to how often interoperable communications technologies are used. Success in this element is contingent upon progress and interplay among the other four elements on the Interoperability Continuum.

W.1.5.1. Planned Events
Planned Events are events for which the date and time are known. Examples include athletic events and large conferences/conventions that involve multiple responding agencies.

W.1.5.2. Localized Emergency Incidents
Localized Emergency Incidents are events that involve multiple intra-jurisdictional responding agencies. A vehicle collision on an Interstate highway is an example of this type of incident.

Notionally, the emergency responders in Liberty County use their interoperable communications in localized emergency incidents but have not progressed to the point of creating processes and procedures for regional incidents.

W.1.5.3. Regional Incident Management

Regional Incident Management requires routine coordination of responses across regions including automatic aid fire response as well as response to natural and man-made disasters.

W.1.5.4. Daily Use throughout the Region

Interoperability systems that are used every day for managing routine activities as well as emergency incidents produce optimal solutions and allow users to become familiar with the operation of the system and routinely work in concert with one another.

W.2. Other Interoperability Considerations

The following section describes interoperability issues within the ESS Community other than those addressed previously for communications interoperability. **Figure 131** provides a summary of the status of interoperability within the ESS Community.

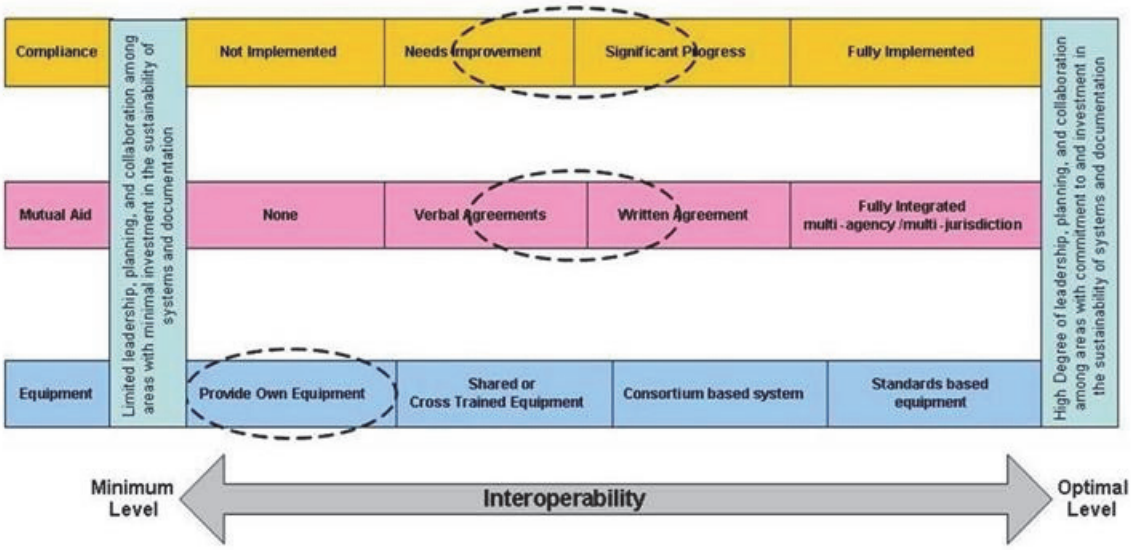


Figure 131. Communications Interoperability

The following paragraphs provide definitions used to determine interoperability for each of the identified areas (Compliance, Mutual Aid, and Non-Communications equipment).

W.2.1. Compliance

Compliance describes the current state of the ESS Community's compliance with NIMS. The Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) required that States, territories, local jurisdictions, and tribal entities adopt the NIMS.

W.2.1.1. Not Implemented
The community has not implemented NIMS concepts and guidelines.

W.2.1.2. Needs Improvement
The NIMS compliance activities of the community need improvement.

W.2.1.3. Significant Progress
The community has made significant progress implementing NIMS concepts and guidelines. Notionally, the ESS Community has made some progress in NIMS adoption but improvements still need to be made.

W.2.1.4. Fully Implemented
The community has fully implemented NIMS concepts and guidelines.

W.2.2. Mutual Aid
Mutual Aid describes formal or informal agreements between disciplines and/or jurisdictions on how agencies will be tasked, how they will respond, who will be in charge, what their expected roles will be, how their assistance will be terminated, and how they will be reimbursed.

W.2.2.1. None
Neither formal nor informal agreements exist between disciplines or jurisdictions.

W.2.2.2. Verbal Agreements
Mutual Aid verbal agreements are usually between individuals with the authority to commit personnel, equipment, or supply assets to assist another discipline and/or jurisdiction during times of emergency or disaster. Verbal agreements may be an interim step prior to having a written agreement. Within the ESS Community there are both verbal and written mutual aid agreements.

W.2.2.3. Written Agreements
Mutual Aid written agreements detail:

- how agencies will be tasked,
- how they will respond,
- who will be in charge,
- what their respective roles will be,
- how their assistance will be terminated,
- how they will be reimbursed, and
- when services will be provided to assist another discipline or jurisdiction during times of emergency or disaster.

W.2.2.4. Fully Integrated Multi-Agency Multi-Jurisdictional
This type of mutual aid indicates that multi-agencies from multi-jurisdictions respond to emergencies together on a regular basis. They have inter-jurisdictional plans and policies, have developed integrated response plans and procedures, participate in joint training, and conduct exercises together on a regular basis.

W.2.3. Equipment

Equipment in this section refers to any equipment that would be used to deal with an emergency. In fire service, this could refer to air packs or hose couplings, some of which may not be interoperable. Equipment interoperability usually becomes an issue when mutual aid or outside assistance is required.

W.2.3.1. Provide Own Equipment

This is the minimum level of interoperability of equipment response. Responders are limited to using their own equipment and cannot interchange equipment or operators at the scene of an emergency because of lack of familiarity or training on said equipment. Lost time and effectiveness is expected and is evident when responders from other locales backfill or replace existing responders who have to be rotated in/out of an emergency scene due to change of assignment, relief/rehab, etc. A lack of or minimal amount of leadership, planning, and/or collaboration among emergency responders exists. Notionally, responders in the ESS Community continue to use only their own equipment. They have not progressed to the point of sharing equipment or cross training on each other's equipment.

W.2.3.2. Shared/Cross-Trained Equipment Use

The next level of interoperability of equipment use is shared or cross-trained equipment use. Responders who have a minimal familiarity with equipment generally used in the emergency setting are able to adapt quickly or with minimal cross-training instruction can use equipment (i.e., fire engines, fire/police/Emergency Medical Service (EMS) radios, ambulances, etc.) already in place at the scene of an emergency without too much difficulty or loss of performance. Locales or regional response areas generally have to periodically have joint training exercises to ensure time and performance loss is kept to a minimum.

W.2.3.3. Consortium-Based System

A consortium-based system exists where county-wide, state-wide, or regional communities, through mutual aid agreement or understanding, have agreed upon a standardized equipment purchase/specification bid to standardize their equipment used in emergency response. This type of system allows the responders to transition smoothly during the emergency without any loss of time or performance. While joint training exercises are beneficial, they are not generally required to ensure time and performance loss is a factor.

W.2.3.4. Standards-Based System

The optimum situation exists when a comprehensive decision or mandate by all responders in local, State, or federal response areas agree upon standard-based equipment utilization. This system provides all responders with the same basic response equipment and allows any responders to use equipment in place on the emergency scene without any lost time or performance. A high degree of leadership, planning, and collaboration among responders exists with a commitment to and investment in sustainability of emergency response effectiveness.

Appendix X

Appendix X. Glossary and Terms

Accessible: Having the legally required features and/or qualities that ensure easy entrance, participation, and usability of places, programs, services, and activities by individuals with a wide variety of disabilities.

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In the Incident Command System (ICS), agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance). Governmental organizations are most often in charge of an incident, though in certain circumstances, private sector organizations may be included. Additionally, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) may be included to provide support.

All-Hazards: Any incident, natural or man-made, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, public health, or safety and to minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities.

Area Command: An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate ICS organization or to oversee the management of a very large or evolving incident that has multiple Incident Management Teams (IMTs) engaged. An agency administrator/executive or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command. An Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident and incident management span of control considerations.

Assessment: The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision making.

Assignments: Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period that are based on operational objectives defined in the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Assistant: Title for subordinates of principal Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be assigned to unit leaders.

Available Resources: Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a Staging Area.

Base: The location at which primary logistics functions for an incident are coordinated and administered. There is only one Base per incident. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term Base.) The Incident Command Post (ICP) may be co-located with the Base.

Branch: The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A Branch is organizationally situated between the Section Chief and the Division or Group in the Operations Section and between the Section and Units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of roman numerals or by functional area.

Cache: A predetermined complement of tools, equipment, and/or supplies stored in a designated location, available for incident use.

Camp: A geographical site within the general incident area (separate from the Incident Base) that is equipped and staffed to provide sleeping, food, water, and sanitary services to incident personnel.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): A part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, who is the primary Federal agency for conducting and supporting public health activities in the United States.

Chain of Command: The orderly line of authority within the ranks of the incident management organization.

ChemPack: A strictly voluntary Public Health Resource that is provided through funding from the CDC as a component of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). The ChemPack is typically housed at either a hospital or an Emergency Medical Service (EMS) base and includes antidotes that are effective against the effects of chemical weapons exposure.

Chief: The ICS title for individuals responsible for management of functional Sections — Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence/Investigations (if established as a separate Section).

Command: The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

Communications: Process of transmission of information through verbal, written, or symbolic means.

Communications/Dispatch Center: Agency or interagency dispatcher centers, 911 call centers, emergency control or command dispatch centers, or any naming convention given to the facility and staff that handle emergency calls from the public and communications with emergency management/response personnel. Center can serve as a primary coordination and support element of the Multiagency Coordination Systems (MACS) for an incident until other elements of MACS are formally established.

Complex: Two or more individual incidents located in the same general area and assigned to a single Incident Commander (IC) or to Unified Command (UC).

Continuity of Government (COG): Activities that address the continuance of constitutional governance. COG planning aims to preserve and/or reconstitute the institution of government and ensure that a department or agency's constitutional, legislative, and/or administrative responsibilities are maintained. This is accomplished through succession of leadership, the pre-delegation of emergency authority, and active command and control during response and recovery operations.

Coordinate: To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.

Credentialing: Providing documentation that can authenticate and verify the certification and identity of designated incident managers and emergency responders.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS): A federal agency whose primary mission is to help prevent, protect against, and respond to acts of terrorism on United States soil.

Deputy: A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy can act as relief for a superior and, therefore, must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies generally can be assigned to the IC, General Staffs, and Branch Directors.

Director: The ICS title for individuals responsible for supervision of a Branch.

Dispatch: The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission or an administrative move from one location to another.

Division: The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Operations Chief. A Division is located within the ICS organization between the branch and resources in the Operations Section.

Emergency: Any incident(s), whether natural or man-made, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance 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.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): A congressionally ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster affected State can request and receive assistance from other member States quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues upfront—liability and reimbursement.

Emergency Management/Response Personnel: Includes federal, State, territorial, tribal, sub-State regional, and local governments; private sector organizations; critical infrastructure owners and operators; NGOs; and all other organizations and individuals who assume an emergency management role, also known as Emergency Responder.

Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, State, regional, tribal, city, county), or some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): The ongoing plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

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

Event: See **Planned Event**.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI): The primary investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice (DOJ), serving as both a federal criminal investigative body and a domestic intelligence agency. FBI mission is to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): An agency of the United States (U.S.) government tasked with Disaster Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery planning.

Federal: Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Finance/Administration Section: The Section responsible for all administrative and financial considerations surrounding an incident.

Function: Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The term "function" is also used when describing the activity involved (e.g., the planning function). A sixth function, Intelligence/Investigations, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

General Staff: A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the IC. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief. An Intelligence/ Investigations Chief may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

Group: Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between branches and resources in the Operations Section. See **Division**.

Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Identification and Authentication: Individuals and organizations that access the National Incident Management System (NIMS) information management system and, in particular, those that contribute information to the system (e.g., situation reports), must be properly authenticated and certified for security purposes.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE): The largest and primary investigative arm of DHS, responsible for identifying, investigating, and dismantling vulnerabilities regarding the nation's border, economic, transportation, and infrastructure security.

Incident: An occurrence or event, natural or man-made, which requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include 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, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command: Responsible for overall management of the incident and consists of the IC, either single or unified command, and any assigned supporting staff.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The field location where the primary functions are performed. The ICP may be co-located with the incident base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized, on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, 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. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Management: The broad spectrum of activities and organizations providing effective and efficient operations, coordination, and support applied at all levels of government, utilizing both governmental and nongovernmental resources to plan for, respond to, and recover from an incident, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

Incident Management Team (IMT): An IC and the appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident. The level of training and experience of the IMT members, coupled with the identified formal response requirements and responsibilities of the IMT, are factors in determining "type," or level, of IMT.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction needed to select appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

Information Management: The collection, organization, and control over the structure, processing, and delivery of information from one or more sources and distribution to one or more audiences who have a stake in that information.

Initial Action: The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.

Initial Response: Resources initially committed to an incident.

Insurance Services Office (ISO): The ISO analyzes relevant data using a Fire Suppression Rating Schedule (FSRS). The FSRS measures the major elements of a community's fire-suppression system (fire dispatch/communications, fire department, and water supply) and develops a numerical grading called a Public Protection Classification (PPC). The FSRS incorporates nationally accepted standards developed by such organizations as the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the American Water Works Association (AWWA). When those organizations update their standards, the ISO evaluation changes as well. So, the PPC program always provides a useful benchmark that helps fire departments and other public officials measure the effectiveness of their efforts and plan(s) of improvement(s).

Intelligence/Investigations: Intelligence gathered within the Intelligence/Investigations function is information that either leads to the detection, prevention, apprehension, and prosecution of criminal activities (or the individual(s) involved), including terrorist incidents, or information that leads to the determination of the cause of a given incident (regardless of the source) such as public health events or fires with unknown origins. This is different from the normal operational and situational intelligence gathered and reported by the Planning Section.

Interoperability: Allows emergency management/response personnel and their affiliated organizations to communicate within and across agencies and jurisdictions via voice, data, or videoon-demand in real-time, when needed, and when authorized.

Joint Information Center (JIC): 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 JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS): Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Jurisdiction: 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., federal, State, tribal, and local boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Jurisdictional Agency: The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area or having a mandated function.

Key Resources: Any publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government.

Liaison: A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation.

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies or organizations.

Local Government: A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal entity, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. See Section 2 (10), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Logistics: Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Logistics Section: The Section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

Major Disaster: As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, 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, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Managers: Individuals within ICS organizational Units that are assigned specific managerial responsibilities (e.g., Staging Area Manager or Camp Manager).

Mitigation: Provides a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or man-made 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.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations—federal, State, tribal, and local—for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Group: Typically, administrators/executives, or their appointed representatives, who are authorized to commit agency resources and funds are brought together and form MAC Groups. MAC Groups may also be known as multiagency committees, emergency management committees, or as otherwise defined by the System. It can provide coordinated decision making and resource allocation among cooperating agencies and may establish the priorities among incidents, harmonize agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

Multiagency Coordination System(s) (MACS): MACS provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The elements of MACS include facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications. Two of the most commonly used elements are EOCs and MAC Groups. These systems assist agencies and organizations responding to an incident.

Mutual Aid Agreements and/or Assistance Agreements: Written or oral agreements between and among agencies/organizations and/or jurisdictions that provide a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. The primary objective is to facilitate rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and/or after an incident.

National: Of a nationwide character, including the federal, State, tribal, and local aspects of governance and policy.

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS): A cooperative, asset-sharing partnership between the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Defense. NDMS provides resources for meeting the continuity of care and mental health services requirements of the Emergency Support Function 8 in the National Response Framework (NRF).

National Incident Management System (NIMS): Provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, the private sector, and NGOs to work seamlessly to prepare for, prevent, 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 (NRF): A guide to how the nation conducts all-hazards incident management.

Nongovernmental Organization (NGO): An entity with an association that is based on 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, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Officers: The ICS title for the personnel responsible for the Command Staff positions of Safety, Liaison, and Public Information.

Operational Period: The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the IAP. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually they last 12–24 hours.

Operations Section: The Section responsible for all tactical incident operations and implementation of the IAP. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate Branches, Divisions, and/or Groups.

Organization: Any association or group of persons with like objectives. Examples include, but are not limited to, governmental departments and agencies, the private sector, and/or NGOs.

Planned Event: A planned, non-emergency activity (e.g., sporting events, concerts, and parades).

Planning Section: The Section responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP. This Section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

Preparedness: A continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action in an effort to ensure effective coordination during incident response. Within NIMS, preparedness focuses on the following elements: planning, procedures and protocols, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, and equipment certification.

Presidential Disaster Declaration (Presidential Declaration): See **Major Disaster** and **Emergency**.

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.

Private Sector: Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. The private sector includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industry.

Protocols: Sets of established guidelines for actions (which may be designated by individuals, teams, functions, or capabilities) under various specified conditions.

Public Information: Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, accessible information on the incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).

Public Information Officer (PIO): A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media and/or with other agencies with incident related information requirements.

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.

Reimbursement: Provides a mechanism to recoup funds expended for incident specific activities.

Resource Management: Efficient emergency management and incident response requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under NIMS includes mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements; the use of special federal, State, tribal, and local teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Resources: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Response: Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of EOPs and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring incident operations and advising the IC on all matters relating to operational safety, including the health and safety of emergency responder personnel.

Section: The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management (e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence/ Investigations [if established]). The Section is organizationally situated between the Branch and the Incident Command.

Span of Control: The number of resources for which a supervisor is responsible, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7, with optimal being 1:5.)

Special Needs Population: Pertaining to a population whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in one or more of the following functional areas: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; who live in institutionalized settings; who are elderly; who are children; who are from diverse cultures, who have limited English proficiency, or who are non-English speaking; or who are transportation disadvantaged.

Staging Area: Established for the temporary location of available resources. A Staging Area can be any location in which personnel, supplies, and equipment can be temporarily housed or parked while awaiting operational assignment.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): Complete reference document or an 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: When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. See Section 2 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Strategy: The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident objectives.

Supervisor: The ICS title for an individual responsible for a Division or Group.

System: An integrated combination of people, equipment, and processes that work in a coordinated manner to achieve a specific desired output under specific conditions.

Tactics: Deploying and directing resources on an incident to accomplish the objectives designated by strategy.

Task Force: Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.

Technical Specialists: Personnel with special skills that can be used anywhere within the ICS organization. No minimum qualifications are prescribed, as technical specialists normally perform the same duties during an incident that they perform in their everyday jobs, and they are typically certified in their fields or professions.

Terrorism: Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act 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 in which it occurs; and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Threat: An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Tools: Those instruments and capabilities that allow for the professional performance of tasks, such as information systems, agreements, doctrine, capabilities, and legislative authorities.

Tribal: Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Type: An ICS resource classification that refers to capability. Type I is generally considered to be more capable than Types II, III, or IV, respectively, because of size, power, capacity, or (in the case of IMTs) experience and qualifications.

Unified Command (UC): An ICS application used when more than one agency has incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.

Unit: The organizational element with functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

Unit Leader: The individual in charge of managing Units within an ICS functional section. The Unit can be staffed by a number of support personnel providing a wide range of services. Some of the support positions are pre-established within ICS (e.g. Base Camp Manager), but many others will be assigned as Technical Specialists.

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE): The USACE is made up of military and civilian engineers, scientists, and other specialists who work hand in hand as leaders in engineering and environmental matters.

Volunteer: For purposes of NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency (which has authority to accept volunteer services) when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.

Appendix Y

Appendix Y. Authorities and References

The following items are links to actual Federal documents. Their contents may or may not be reflected in the material found in the Exercise Simulation System Document (ESSD).

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Appendix Z

Appendix Z. Acronyms and Abbreviations

2-PAM	Pralidoxime Chloride
ABC	American Broadcasting Company
ACADA	Alarm Chemical Agent Detector and Alarm
ADMIN	Administration
ADMIN	Administrative
AED	Automatic Electronic Defibrillators
AFFF	Aqueous Film Forming Foam
AFI	Animal Friends International
AFL-CIO	American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALS	Analytical Laboratory System
ALS	Advanced Life Support
ALSF	Approach Lighting with Sequenced Flashing Lights
AM	Amplitude Modulation
AM	Ante Meridiem
ANG	Air National Guard
AP	Associated Press
APR	Air Purifying Respirators
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARRL	American Radio Relay League
ARTCC	Air Route Traffic Control Center
ASST	Assistant

ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
ATON	Aids to Navigation
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry
AVE	Avenue
AVGAS	Aviation Gasoline
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BAT	Battalion Chief
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BBL	Barrel
BCF	Billion Cubic Feet
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLS	Basic Life Support
BLVD	Boulevard
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BOQ	Bachelor Officers' Quarters
BSL	Bio-Safety Level
CAD	Computer Aided Public Safety System
CALEA	Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies
CAP	Capsule
CAT	Category
CATS-JACE	Consequence Assessment Tool Set Joint Assessment of Catastrophic Events

CBP	Customs and Border Protection
CBRN	Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear
CBRNE	Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Explosive
CBS	Columbia Broadcasting System
CC	Cubic Centimeter
CCFD	Central City Fire Department
CCGC	Central City Gas Company
CCPD	Central City Police Department
CCU	Critical Care Unit
CD	Compact Disc
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDEQ	Columbia Department of Environmental Quality
CDHH	Columbia Department of Health and Hospitals
CDOT	Columbia Department of Transportation
CEMA	City Emergency Management Agency
CEMA	Columbia Emergency Management Association
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CFM	Cubic Feet per Minute
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management
CL	Clearance
CMRTT	Columbia Medical Resource Tracking Tool

CNA	Certified Nursing Assistant
CNN	Cable News Network
CNNSI	Cable News Network and Sports Illustrated
CO	Company
COG	Continuity of Government
COLNG	Columbia National Guard
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CRHN	Columbia Regional Health Network
CSARDOGS	Columbia Search and Rescue Dogs
CSHD	Columbia State Health Department
CSO	Community Service Officer
CSP	Columbia State Police
CSPAN	Cable Satellite Public Affairs Network
CSPM	Columbia State Prison for Men
CST	Civil Support Team
CSU	Columbia State University
CT	Computerized Tomography
CT	Court
DARE	Drug Abuse Resistance Education
DC	District of Columbia
DEA	Drug Enforcement Agency
DECON	Decontamination
DEM	Division of Emergency Management

DEP	Deputy Chief
DEPT	Department
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DHS	Department of Human Services
DME	Distance Measuring Equipment
DMNA	Division of Military and Navy Affairs
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DOC	Department Operation Center
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DR	Doctor
DR	Drive
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DRT	Disaster Response Team
DSHR	Disaster Services Human Resources
DT	Dual Tandem
DW	Dual Wheel
EAS	Emergency Alert System

EC	Emulsifiable Concentrate
ED	Emergency Department
EEPC	Edison Electric Power Company
EG	Exempli Gratia (Latin: For Example)
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMC	Emergency Management Center
EMD	Emergency Medical Dispatch
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EMRAP	Environmental Management and Risk Assessment Program
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EMT-I	Emergency Medical Technician – Intermediate
EMT-P	Emergency Medical Technician Paramedic
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	Explosive Ordinance Disposal
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Emergency Power Available
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPC	Eastern Pipeline Company
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
ER	Emergency Room

ERT	Emergency Response Team
ESAR-VHP	Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals
ESS	Exercise Simulation System
ESSD	Exercise Simulation System Document
ET SEQ	Et Sequens (Latin: And the Following)
ETC	Et Cetera
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAX	Facsimile
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEDEX	Federal Express
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FF	Firefighter
FM	Fire Marshal
FM	Frequency Modulation
FOLAS	Friends of the Liberty Animal Shelter
FR	French
FRI	Friday
FSRS	Fire Suppression Rating Schedule
FT	Foot
FT	Full-Time
FY	Fiscal Year
G	Gram

GA&P	Great Atlantic & Pacific
GAL	Gallon
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPM	Gallons per Minute
HAN	Health Alert Network
HAZCAT	Hazardous Categorization
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HD	Hospital Director
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate
HHS	Human and Health Services
HIRL	High Intensity Runway Light
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMMWV	High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle
HP	Horse Power
HPAC	Hazard Prediction and Assessment Capability
HQ	Head Quarters
HR	Hour
HR	Human Resources
HSAS	Homeland Security Advisory System
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HVA	Hazard/Vulnerability Analysis
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
HWY	Highway

HZ	Hertz
I	Interstate
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Command
IC	Incident Commander
ICAM	Improved Chemical Agent Monitor
ICE	Immigration and Customs Enforcement
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
ID	Identification
IE	Id Est (Latin: That is)
IEM	Integrated Emergency Management
IHS	Indian Health Service
ILS	Instrument Landing System
IM	Intramuscular
IMSI	Incident Management Systems Integration
IMT	Incident Management Team
INC	Incorporated
INJ	Injection
INMARSAT	International Marine/Maritime Satellite
INTEL	Intelligence
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ISO	Insurance Services Office

ISOL	Isolation
IT	Information Technology
ITSO	Independent Transmission System Operator
IV	Intravenous
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JR	Junior
KHZ	Kilohertz
KV	Kilovolt
KW	Kilowatt
LB	Pound
LC/CCEMA	Liberty County/Central City Emergency Management Agency
LCAA	Liberty County Airport Authority
LCFC	Liberty County Fire Coordinator
LCSD	Liberty County Sheriff's Department
LCWAN	Liberty County Water Authority North
LCWAS	Liberty County Water Authority South
LEL	Lower Exposure Limit
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LL	Low Lead
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LP-1	Primary Local Program
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas

LRA	Liberty Railway Adventures
LRN	Laboratory Resource Network
LT	Lieutenant
LZ	Landing Zone
M	Meter
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MAC	Multiagency Coordination
MACS	Multiagency Coordination System
MALSR	Medium-Intensity Approach Lighting System with Runway Alignment Indicator
MD	Medical Doctor
ME	Medical Examiner
MED	Medical
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation
MEQ	Milliequivalent
MG	Milligram
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MGT	Management
MHIP	Multi-Year Flood Hazard Identification Plan
MHP	Mobile Home Park
MHZ	Megahertz
MICU	Medical Intensive Care Unit
MIN	Minimum
MIRL	Medium Intensity Runway Light

ML	Milliliter
MLB	Motor Lifeboat
MM	Millimeter
MMTPA	Million Metric Tons Per Annum
MOCC	Medical Operations Coordination Center
MON	Monday
MOR	Middle of the Road
MPH	Master of Public Health
MPH	Miles Per Hour
MR	Mister
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
MS	Miss
MS-13	Mara Salvatrucha
MSA	Mine Safety Appliances
MSD	Military Support Detachment
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
MSNBC	Microsoft/National Broadcasting Company
MSU	Mask Service Unit
MT	Mount
MTOE	Modified Table of Organization and Equipment
MTV	Medium Tactical Vehicle
MVA	Megavolt Ampere

MW	Megawatts
N	North
N/A	Not Applicable
NBC	National Broadcasting Company
NCAA	National Collegiate Athletic Association
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
NDB	Non-Directional Beacon
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NE	Northeast
NFDA	National Funeral Directors Association
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NG	National Guard
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIC	National Integration Center
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NO	Number
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPR	National Public Radio
NPS	National Park Service
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRF	National Response Framework
NW	Northwest

NWS	National Weather Service
OB/GYN	Obstetrician/Gynecologist
OEMS	Office of Emergency Medical Services
OOS	Out of Service
OR	Operating Room
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OZ	Ounce
PA	Public Address
PBS	Public Broadcasting Service
PBX	Private Branch Exchange
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PCS	Pieces
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PH	Public Health
PICU	Pediatric Intensive Care Unit
PIO	Public Information Officer
PM	Post Meridiem
PMI	Pharmacist Managed Inventory
POC	Point of Contact
POD	Point of Dispensing
PPC	Public Protection Classification
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSI	Pounds per square inch

PT	Part-time
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
PVN	Patient Vaccination Number
PWR	Pressurized Water Reactor
QA	Quality Assurance
QRV	Quick Response Vehicle
R&D	Research and Development
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RAD	Rape Aggression Defense
RADEF	Radiological Defense
RAID	Rapid Assessment and Initial Detection
RD	Road
RD	Rural Delivery
REIL	Runway End Identifier Light
REV	Reverend
RHIB	Rigid Hull Inflatable Boat
RIT	Rapid Intervention Team
RN	Registered Nurse
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps
RR	Railroad
RRTC	Roaring River Tribal Community
RVR	Runway Visual Range
SAD	Supply and Demand

SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SATCOM	Satellite Communications
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SE	Southeast
SICU	Surgical Intensive Care Unit
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPCA	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SPF	Sun Protection Factor
SQ	Square
SQ	Subcutaneous
SR	State Route
SS	Substation
SSKI	Saturated Solution Potassium Iodide
ST	Saint
ST	Street
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
SUV	Sport Utility Vehicle

SW	Single Wheel
SW	Southwest
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics
T	Ton
TAB	Tablet
TAG	The Adjutant General
TB	Tuberculosis
TBD	To Be Determined
TCI	Turner Cable International
TDD	Telecommunication Device for the Deaf
TDZ	Touch Down Zone
TF	Task Force
THURS	Thursday
TMI	Three Mile Island
TUES	Tuesday
TTT	Train-the-Trainer
TV	Television
TW	Taxiway
UC	Unified Command
UCS	Unified Command Suite
UH	Utility Helicopter
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply

UPS	United Parcel Service
US	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USPHS	United States Public Health Service
UTB	Utility Boat
UV	Ultraviolet
VASI	Visual Approach Slope Indicator
VCR	Videocassette Recorder
VHF	Very High Frequency
VIP	Very Important Person
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
W/	With
WD	Wheel Drive
WED	Wednesday
WI-FI	Wireless Fidelity
WIC	Women, Infants and Children
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WWII	World War II
XL	Extra Large
YD	Yard
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

Appendix AA

Appendix AA. Maps and Diagrams

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AA.1. State of Columbia

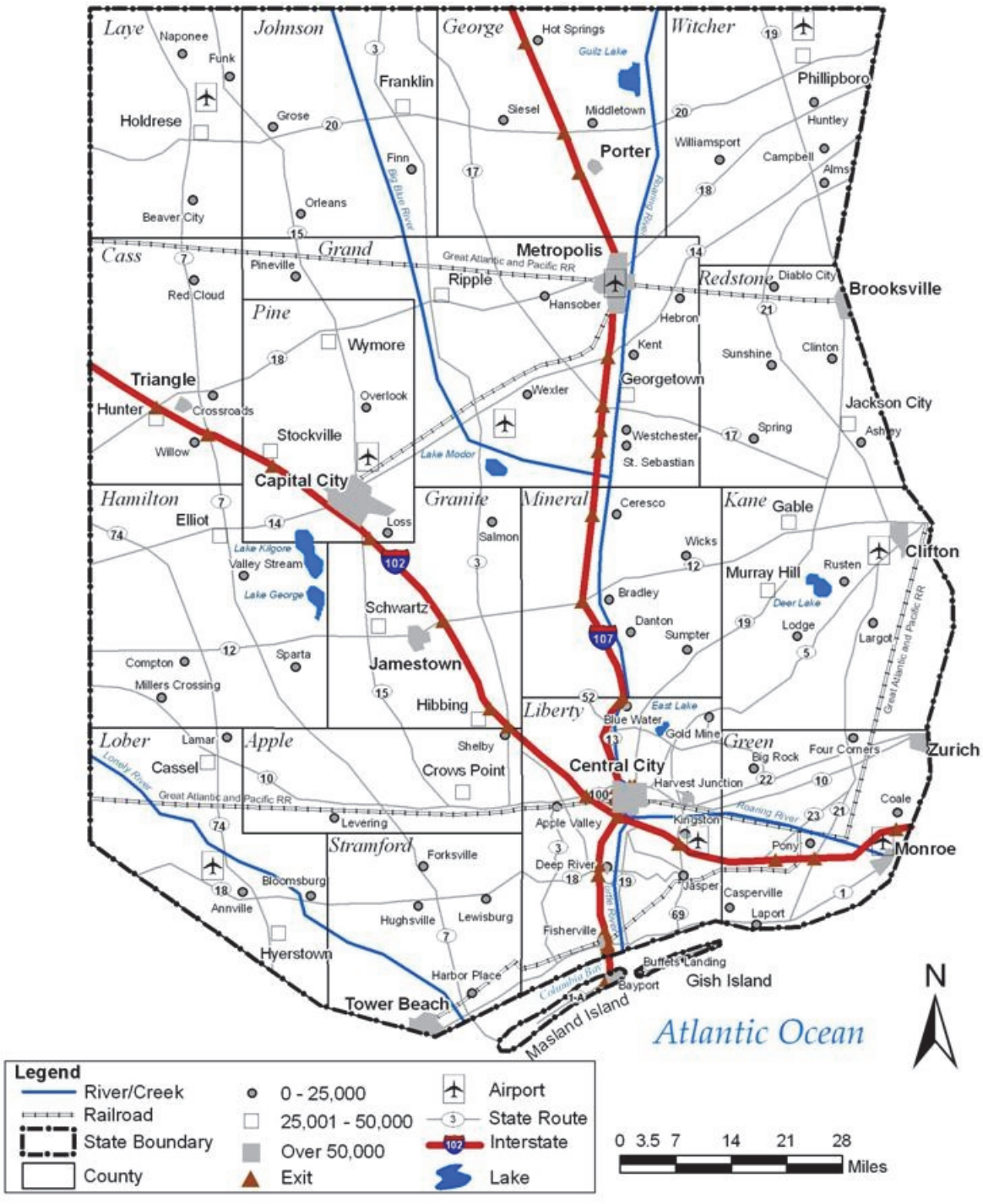


Figure 1. State of Columbia Map

AA.2. Roaring River Tribal Community (RRTC)

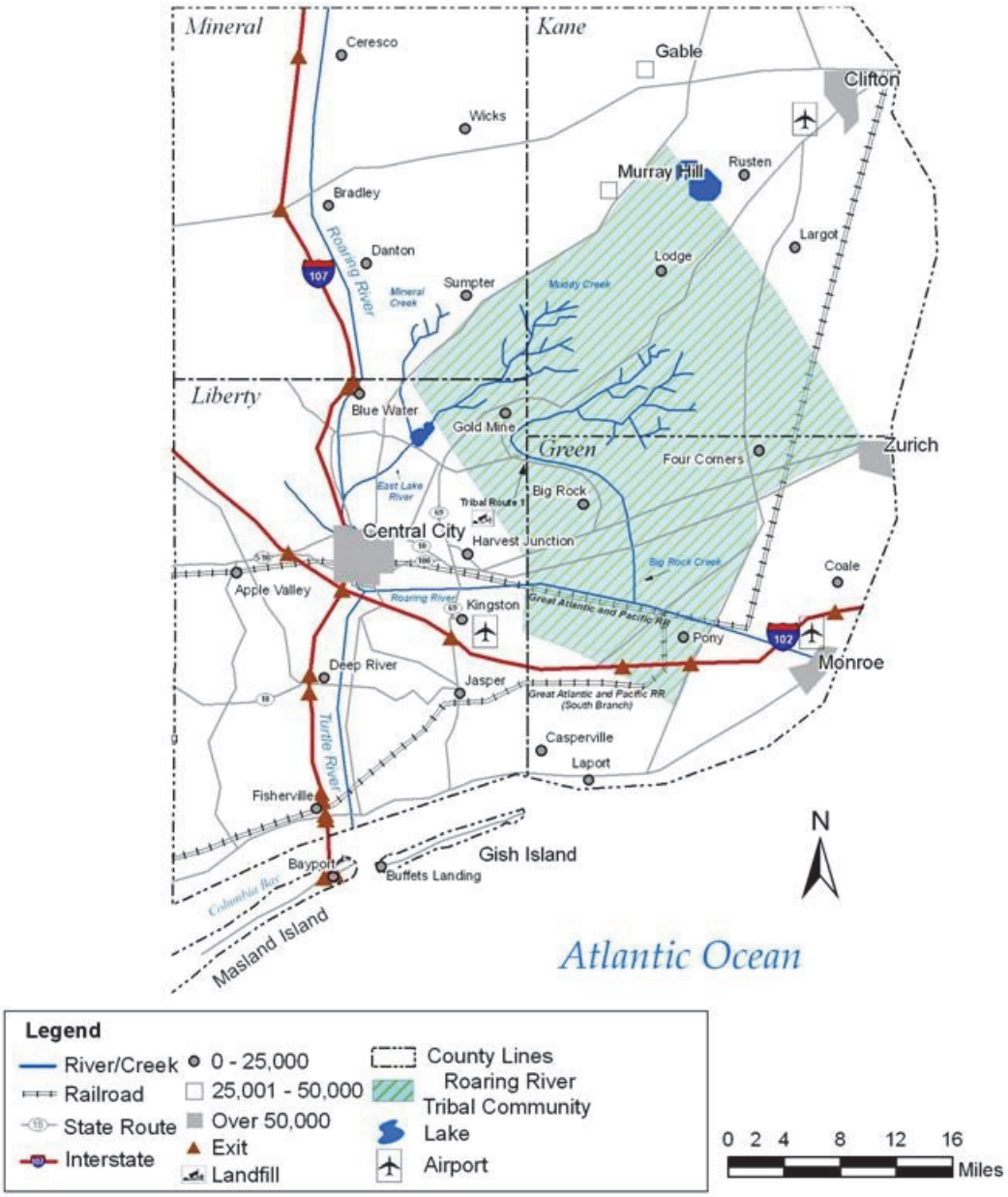


Figure 2. Roaring River Tribal Community Map

AA.3. Liberty County Beaches and Marshes

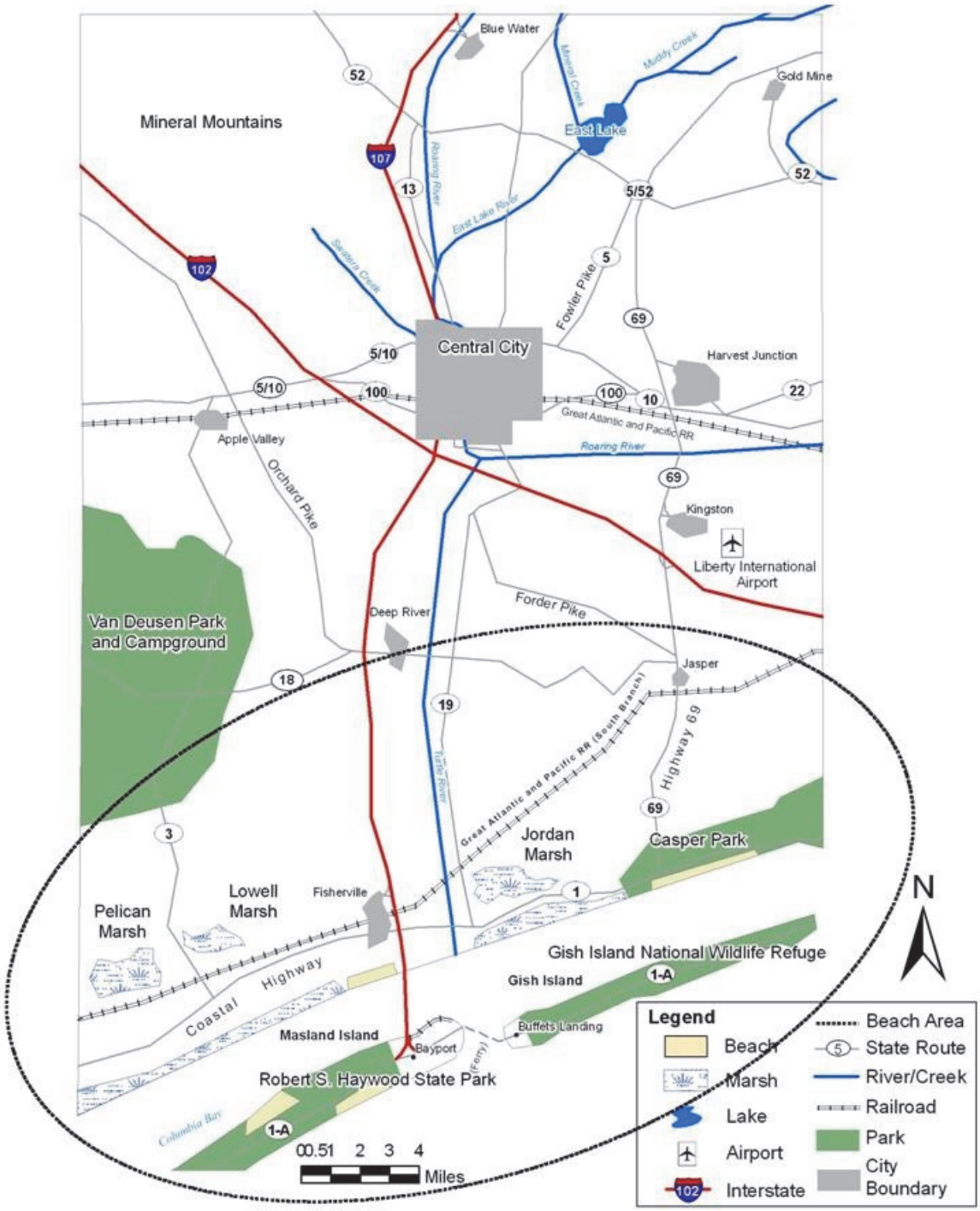


Figure 4. Liberty County Beaches and Marshes Map

AA.4. Liberty County

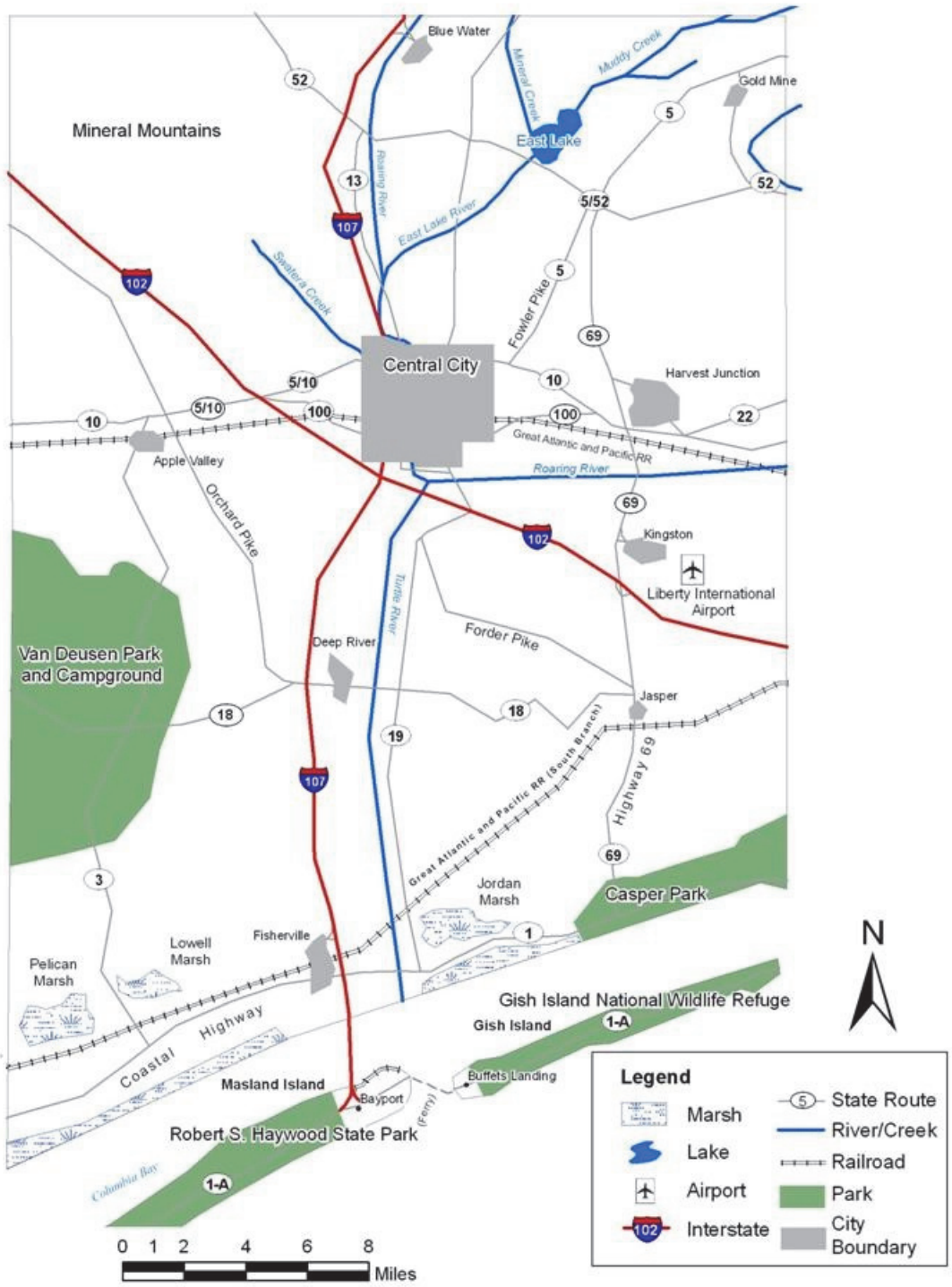


Figure 7. Liberty County Map

AA.5. Liberty County Land Use

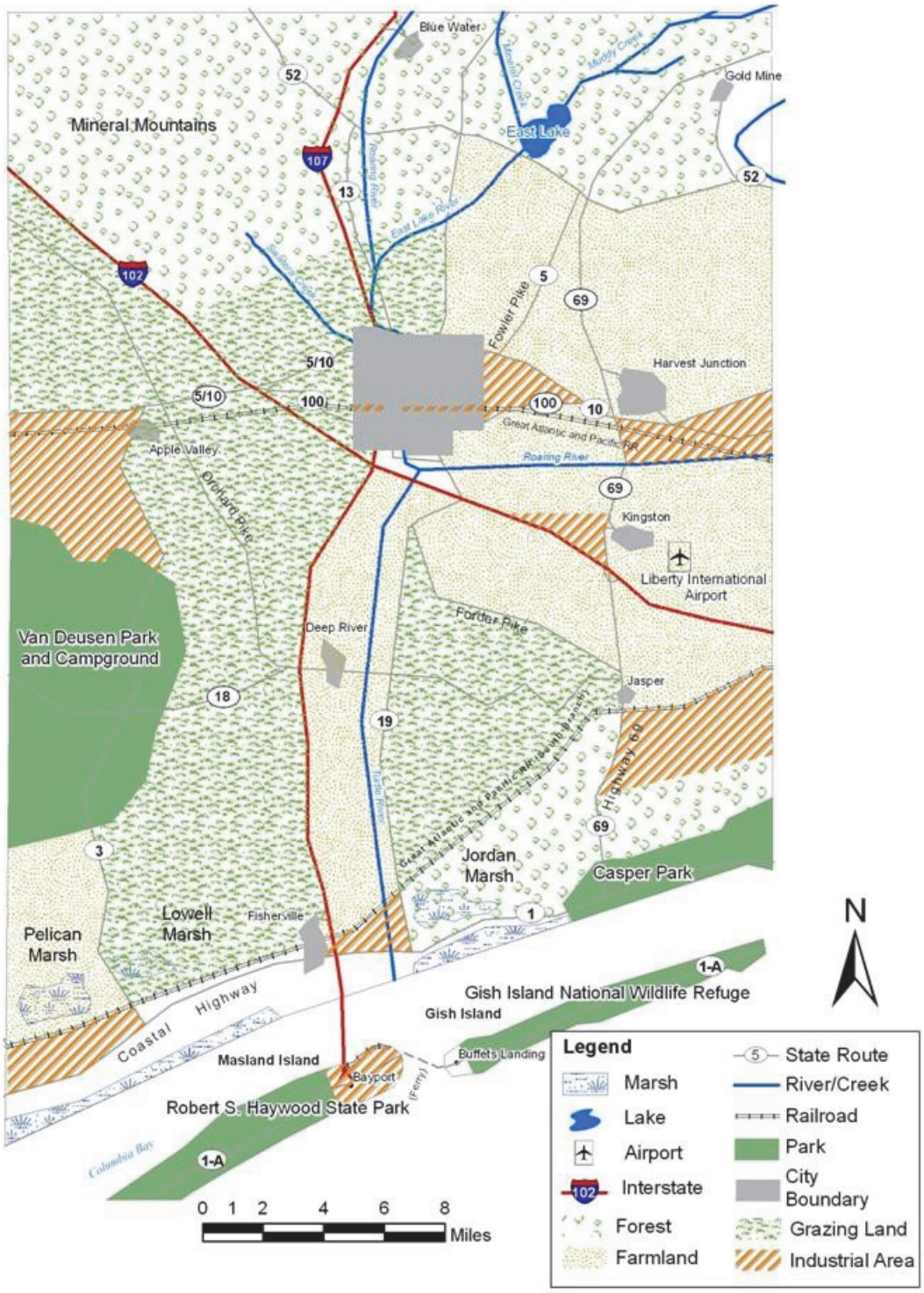


Figure 8. Liberty County Land Use Map

AA.6. Central City

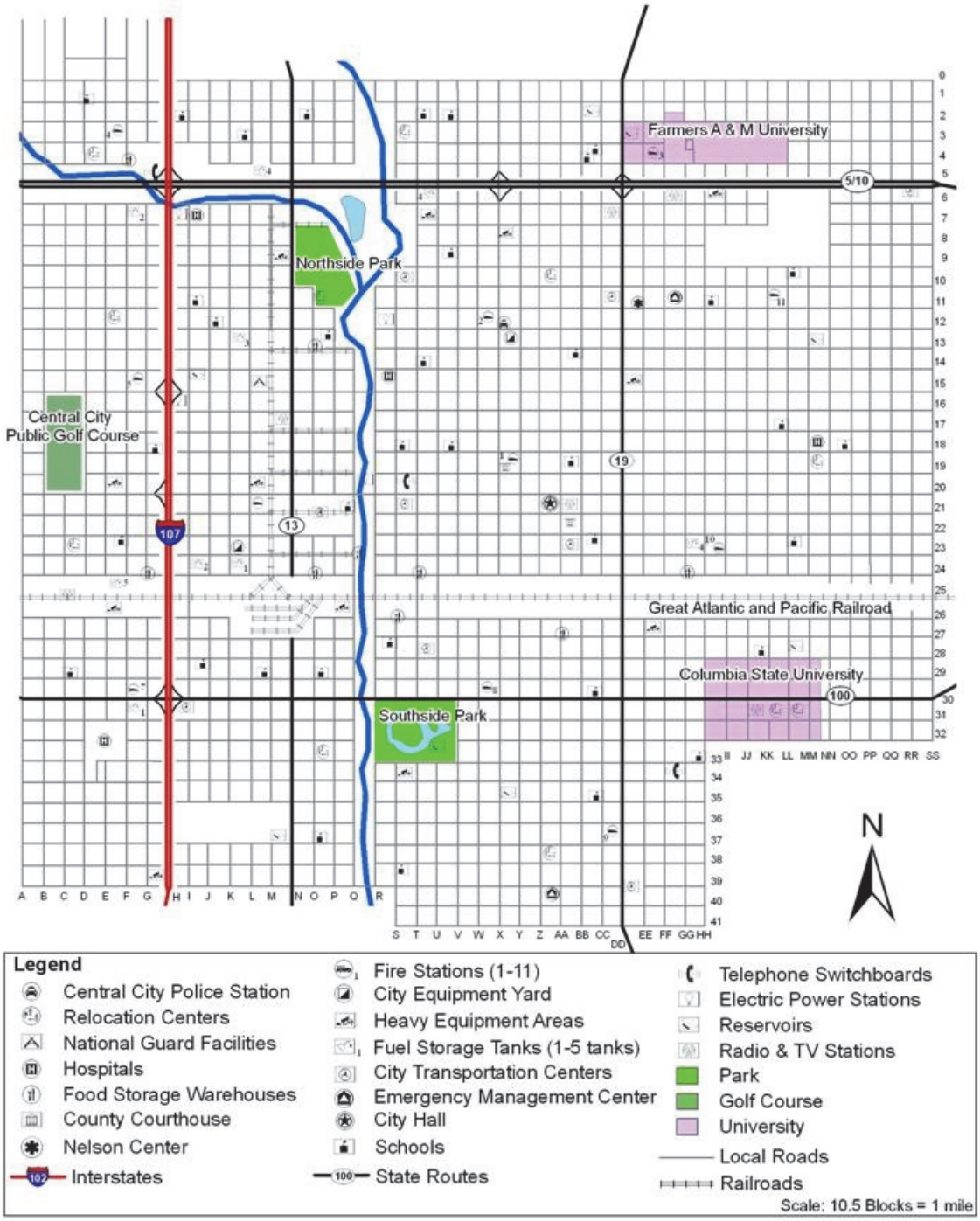


Figure 9. Central City Map

AA.7. Central City Land Use

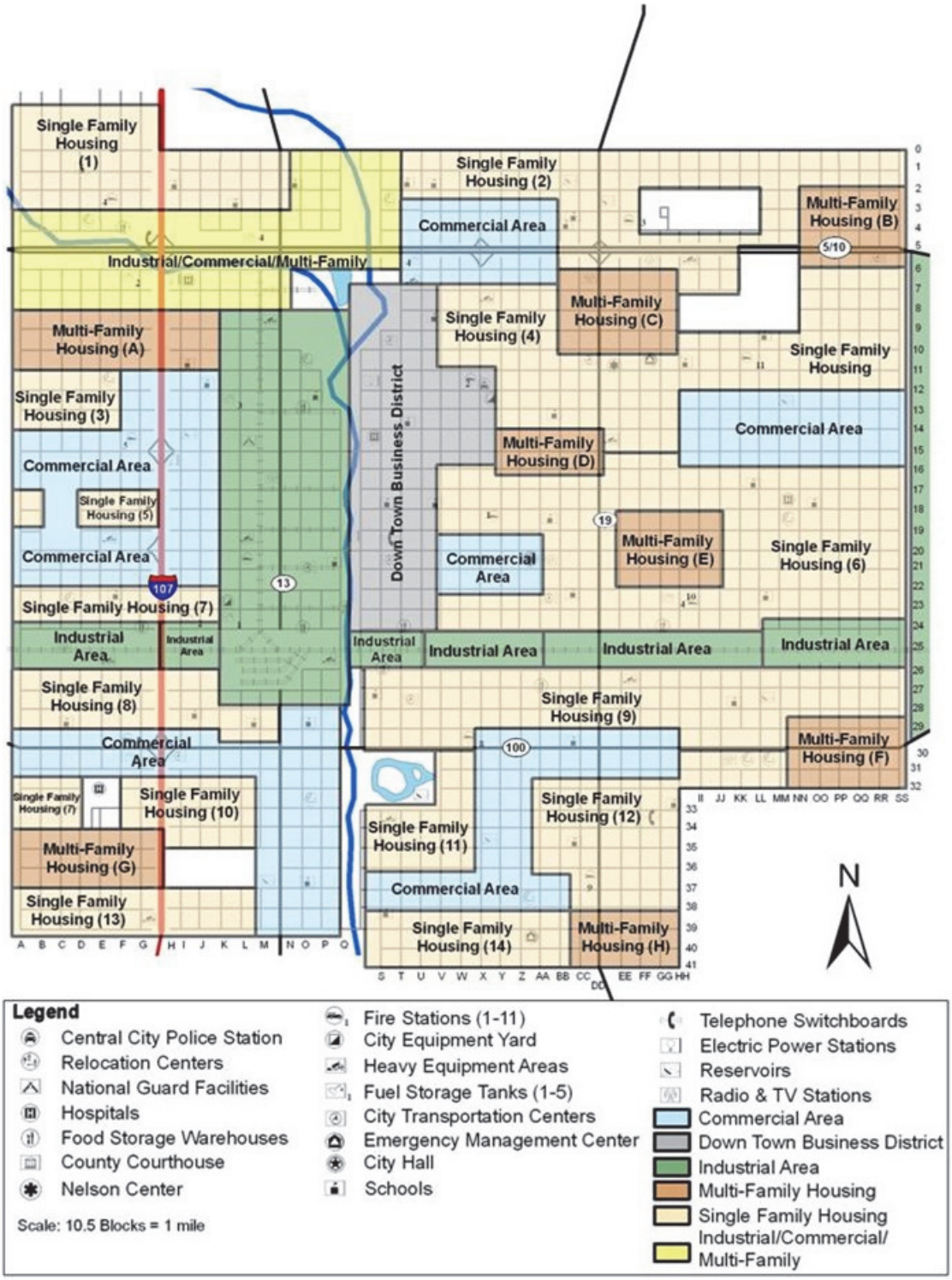


Figure 10. Central City Land Use Map

AA.8. Buffets Landing, City of Bayport

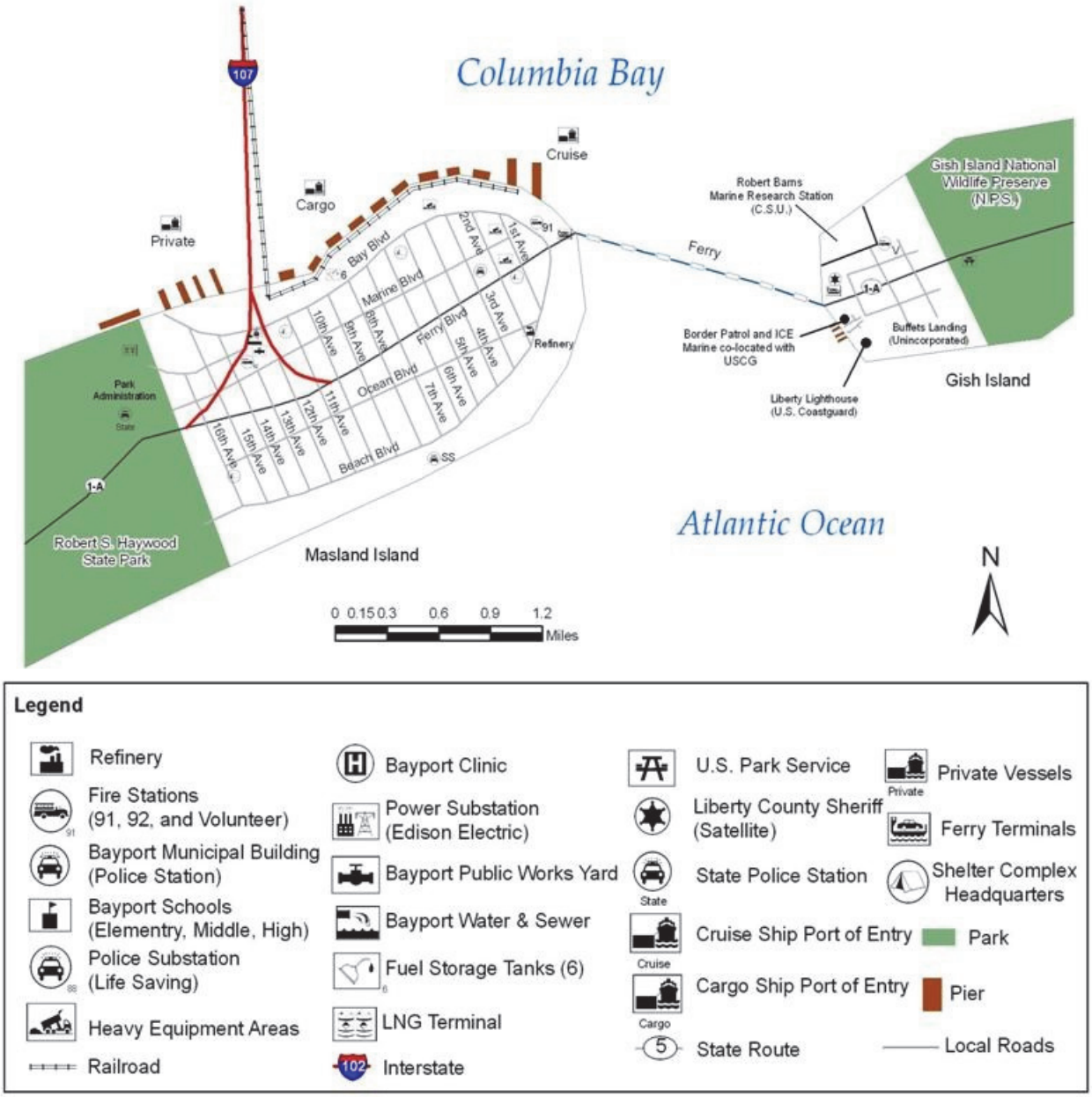


Figure 14 and Figure 112. Buffets Landing (Unincorporated), City of Bayport Map

AA.9. Liberty County Fairgrounds

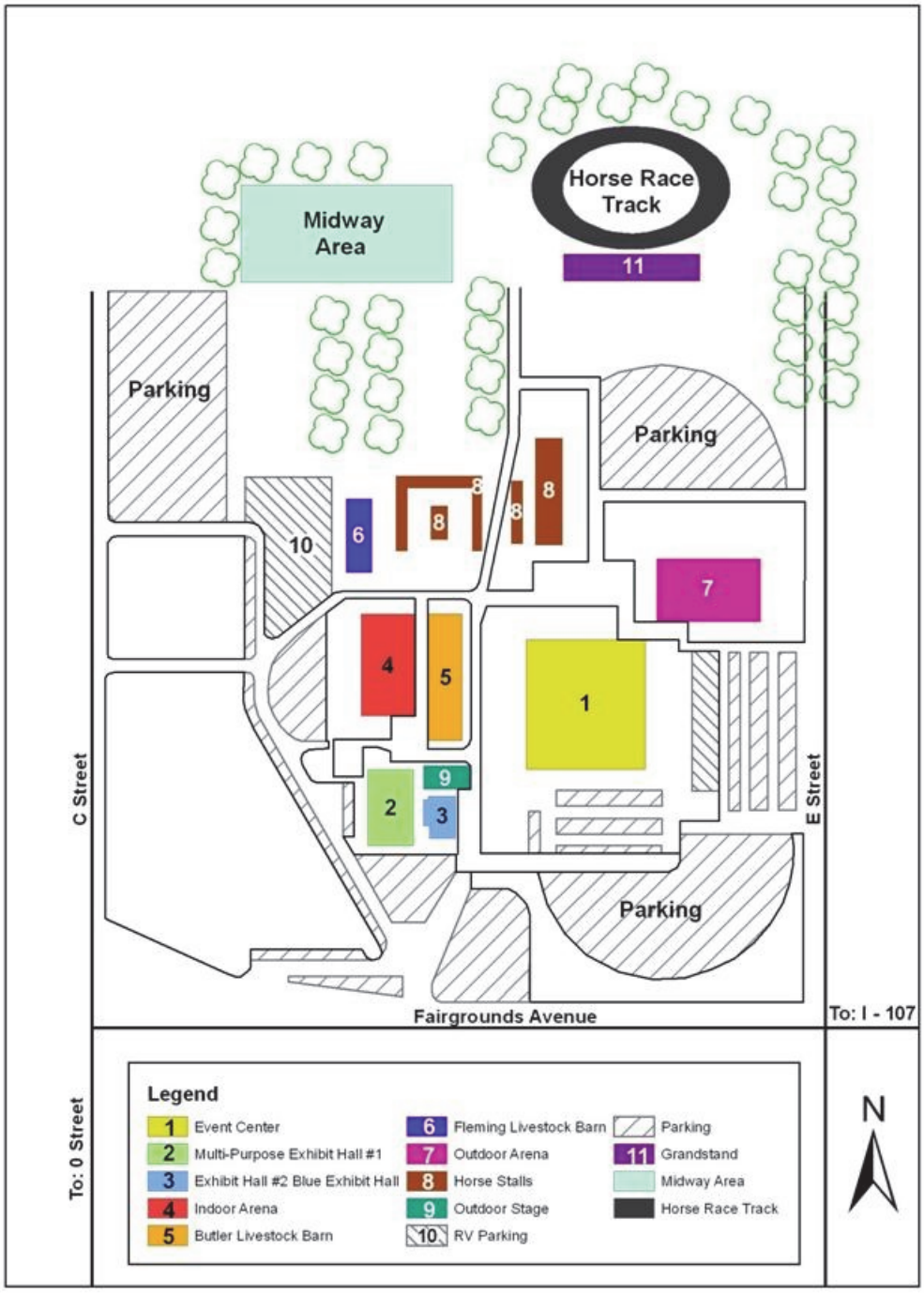


Figure 15. Liberty County Fairgrounds

AA.10. Liberty County Major Employers

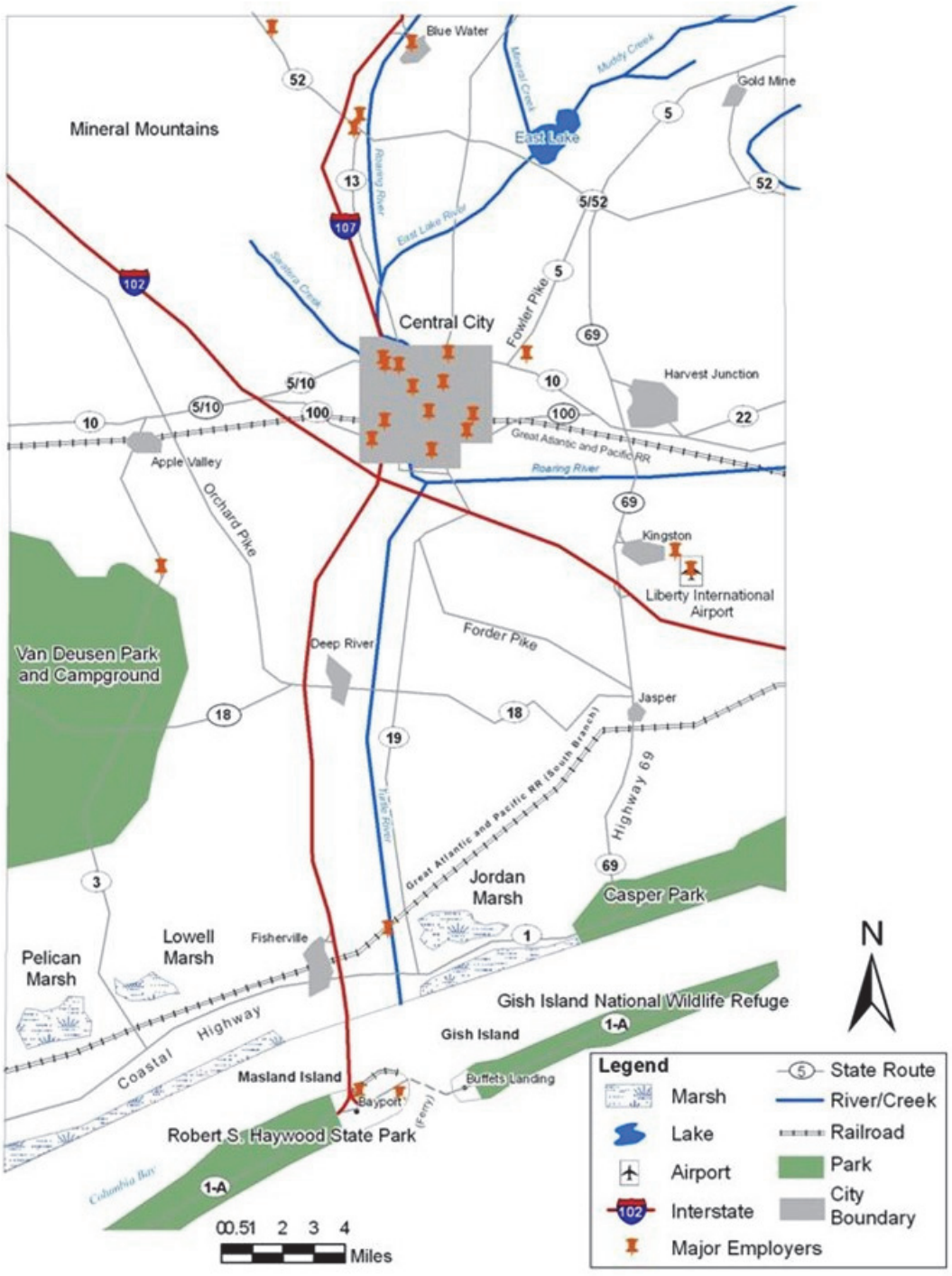


Figure 16. Liberty County Major Employers

AA.11. Liberty County Hospitals Map

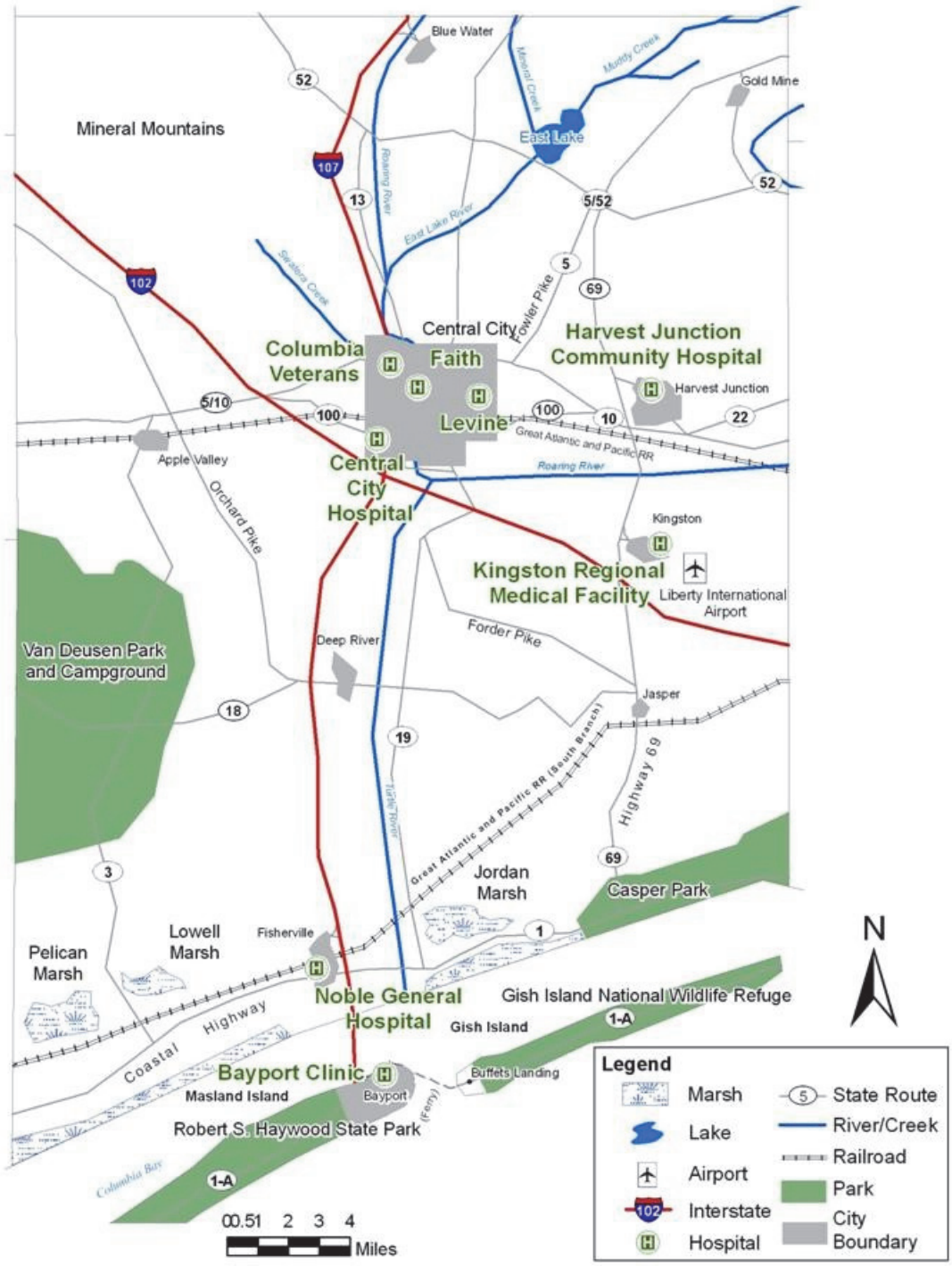


Figure 17. Liberty County Hospitals Map

AA.12. Central City Hospitals Map

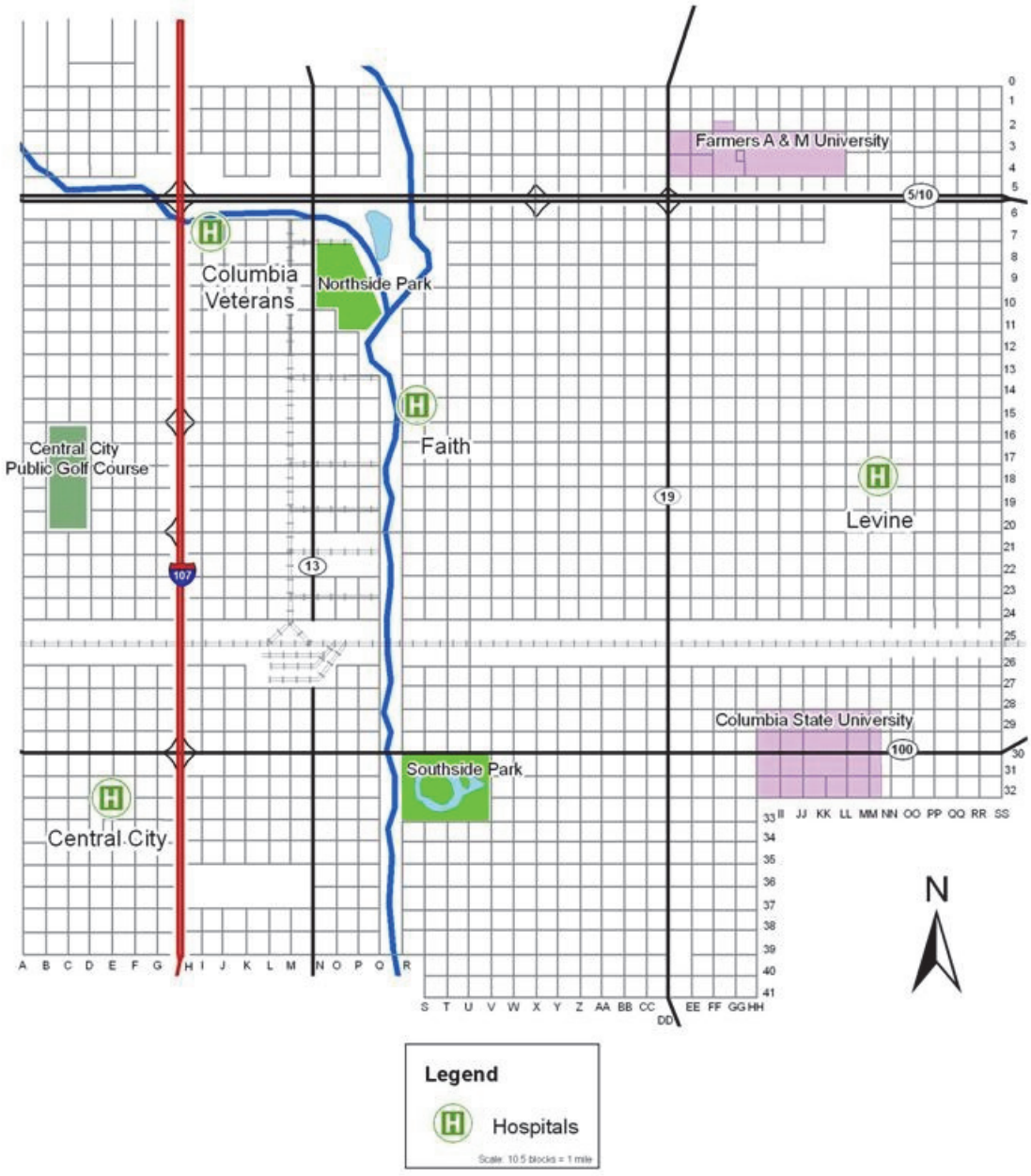


Figure 18. Central City Hospitals Map

AA.13. Federal Building in Central City – First Floor

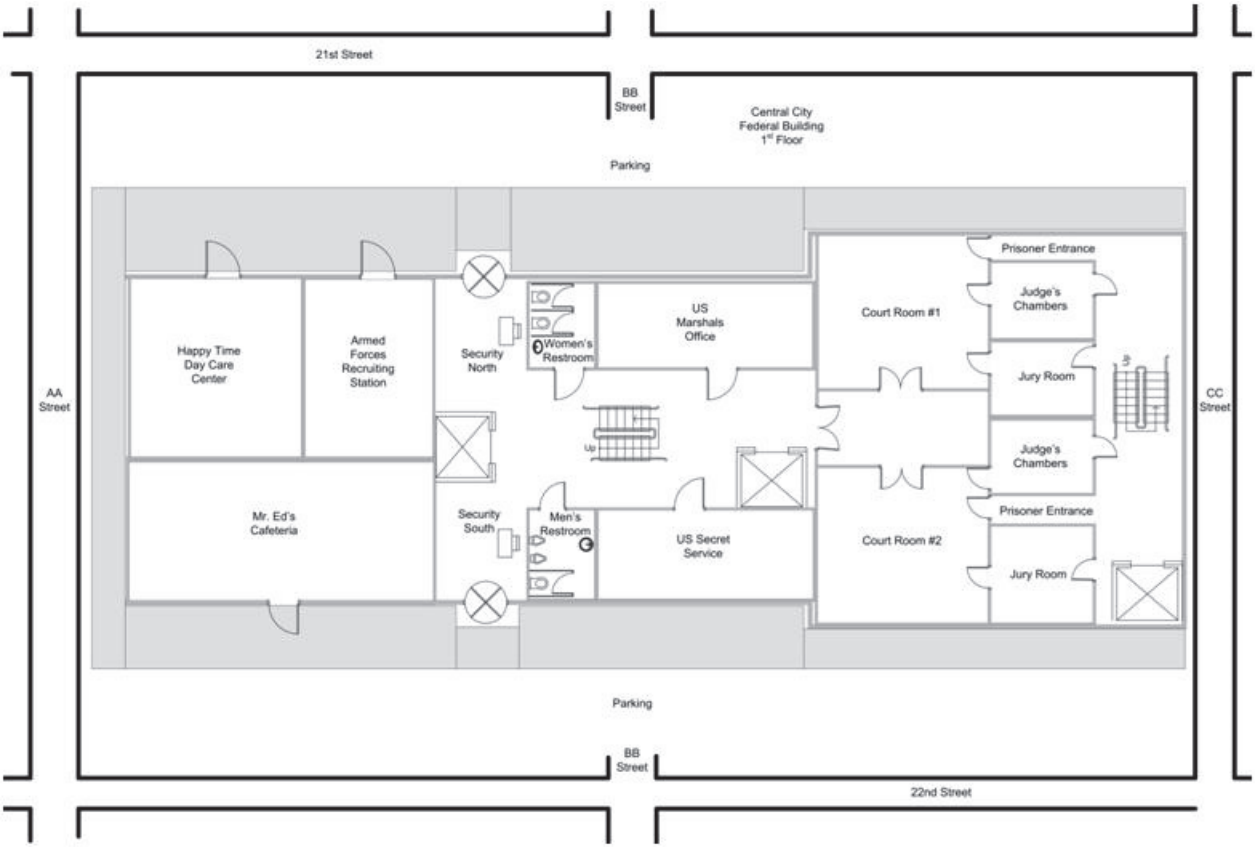


Figure 24. Federal Building in Central City – First Floor

AA.14. Federal Building in Central City – Second Floor

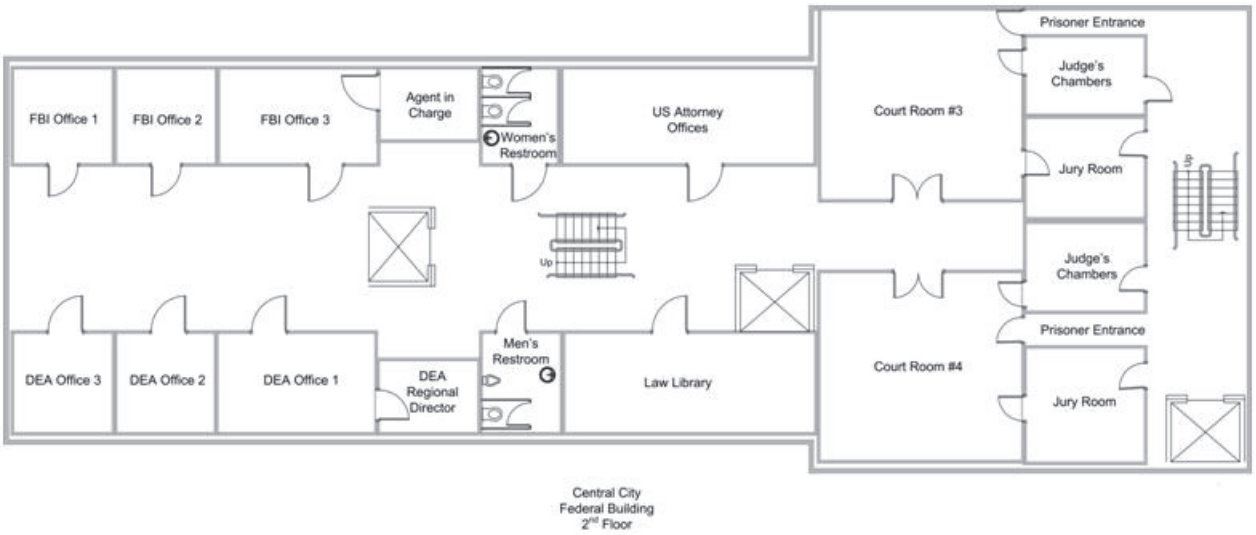


Figure 25. Federal Building in Central City – Second Floor

AA.15. Federal Building in Central City – Third Floor

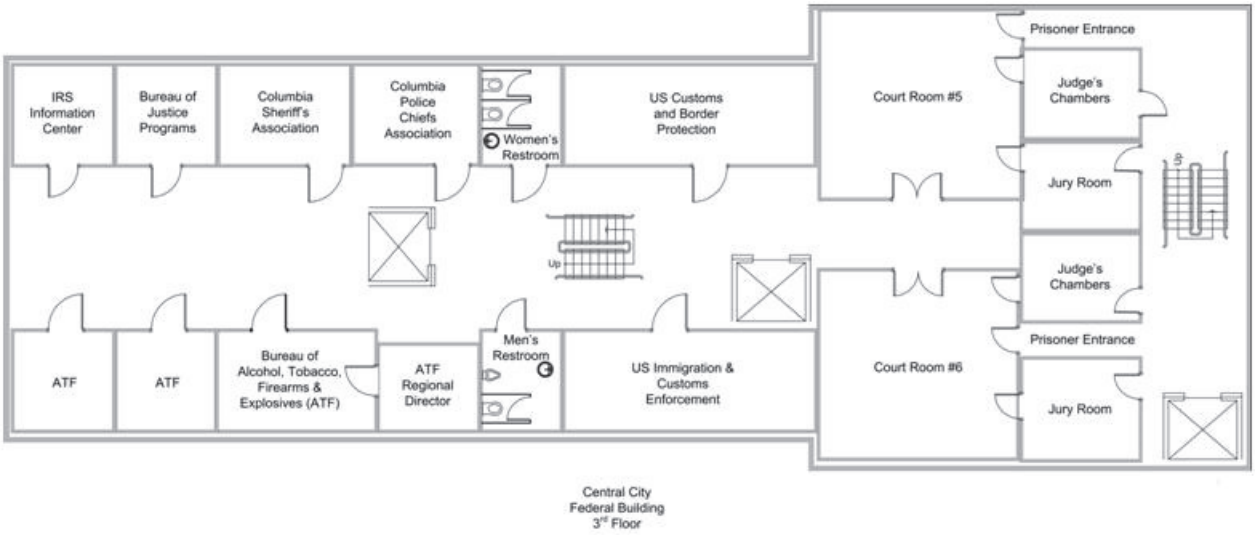


Figure 26. Federal Building in Central City – Third Floor

AA.16. Liberty County Regional Postal Facility

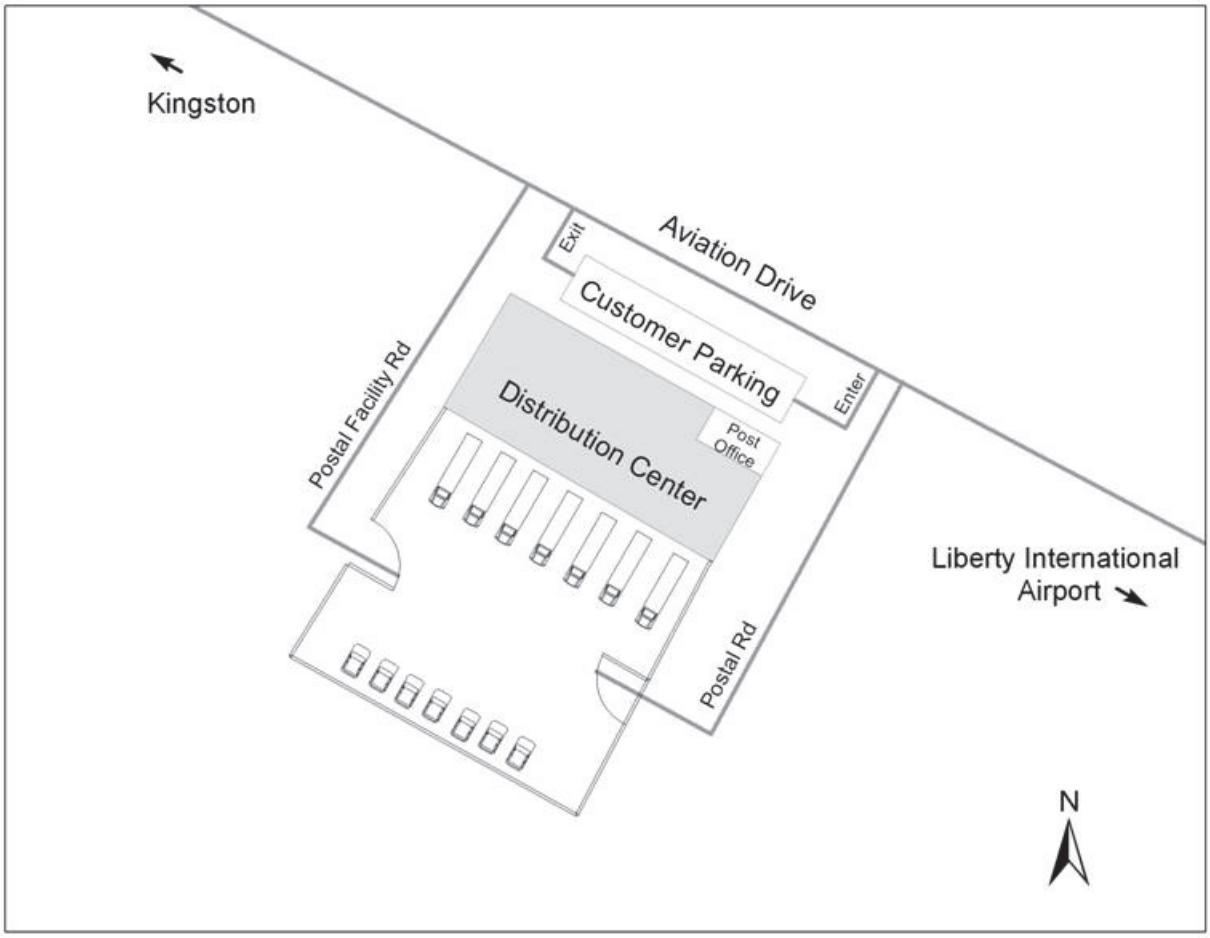


Figure 27. Liberty County Regional Postal Facility

AA.17. Columbia Ports of Entry and Highway Weigh Stations

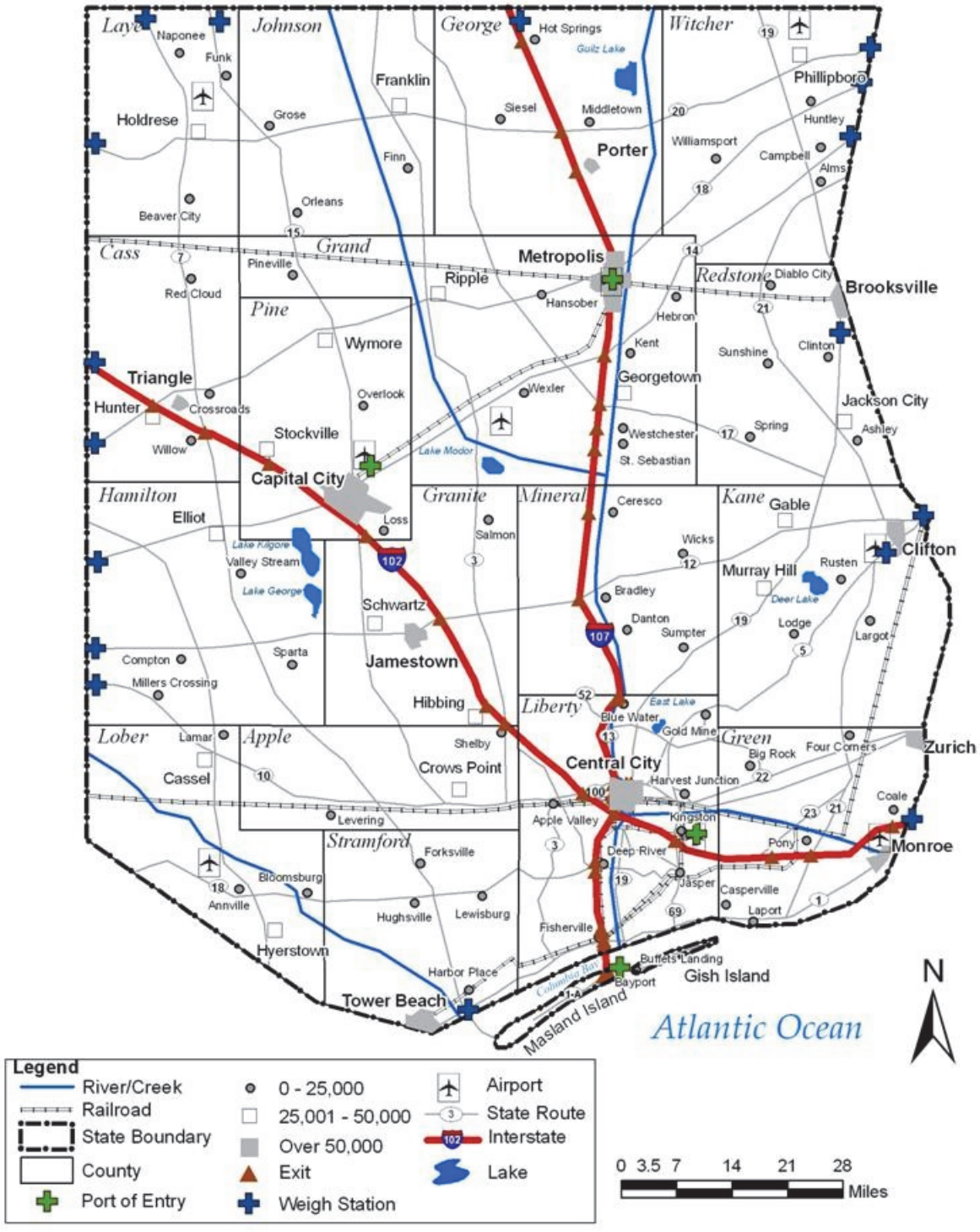


Figure 28. Columbia Ports of Entry and Highway Weigh Stations

AA.18. Columbia Storm Surge

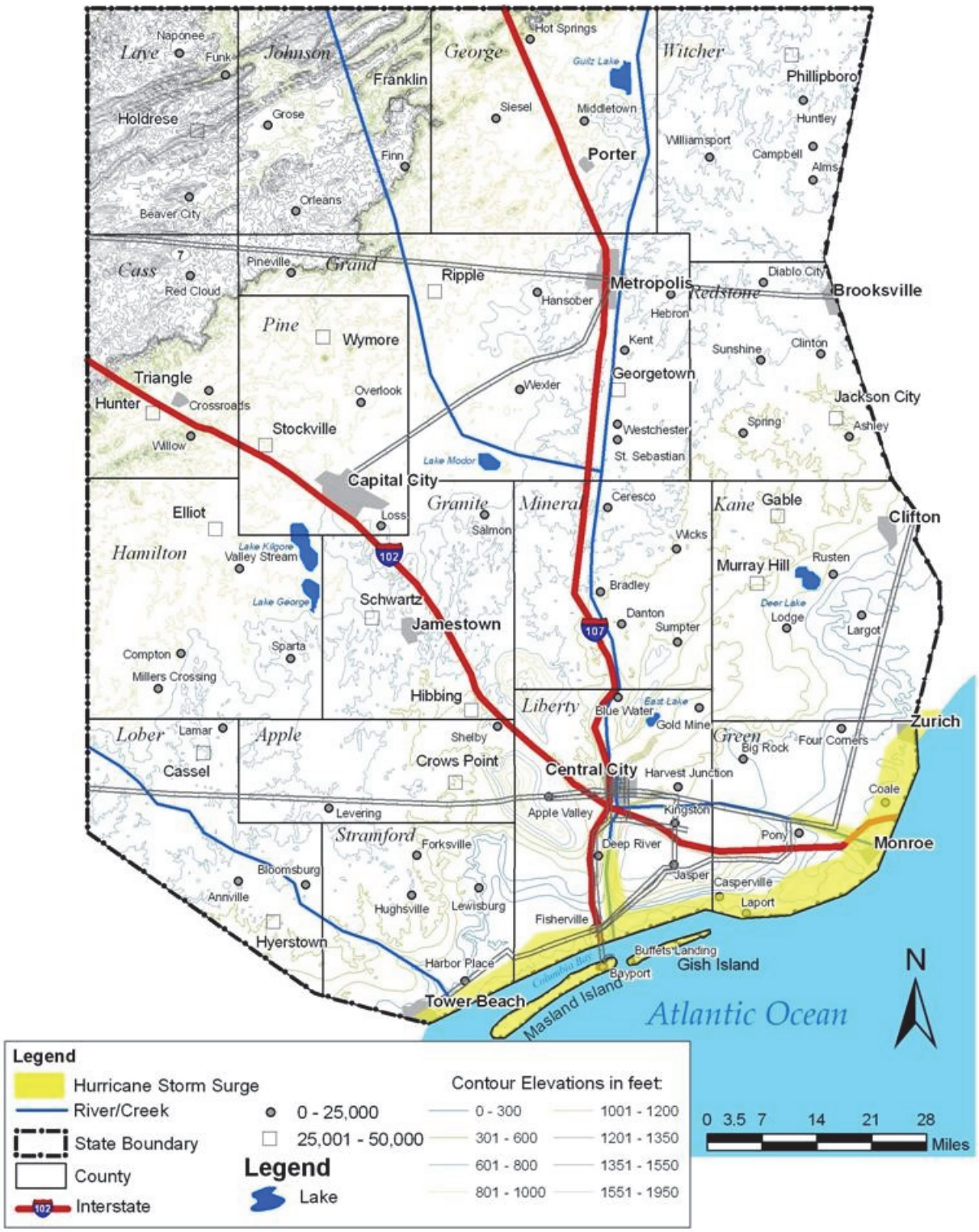


Figure 29. Columbia Storm Surge

AA.19. North Liberty County Flood Map

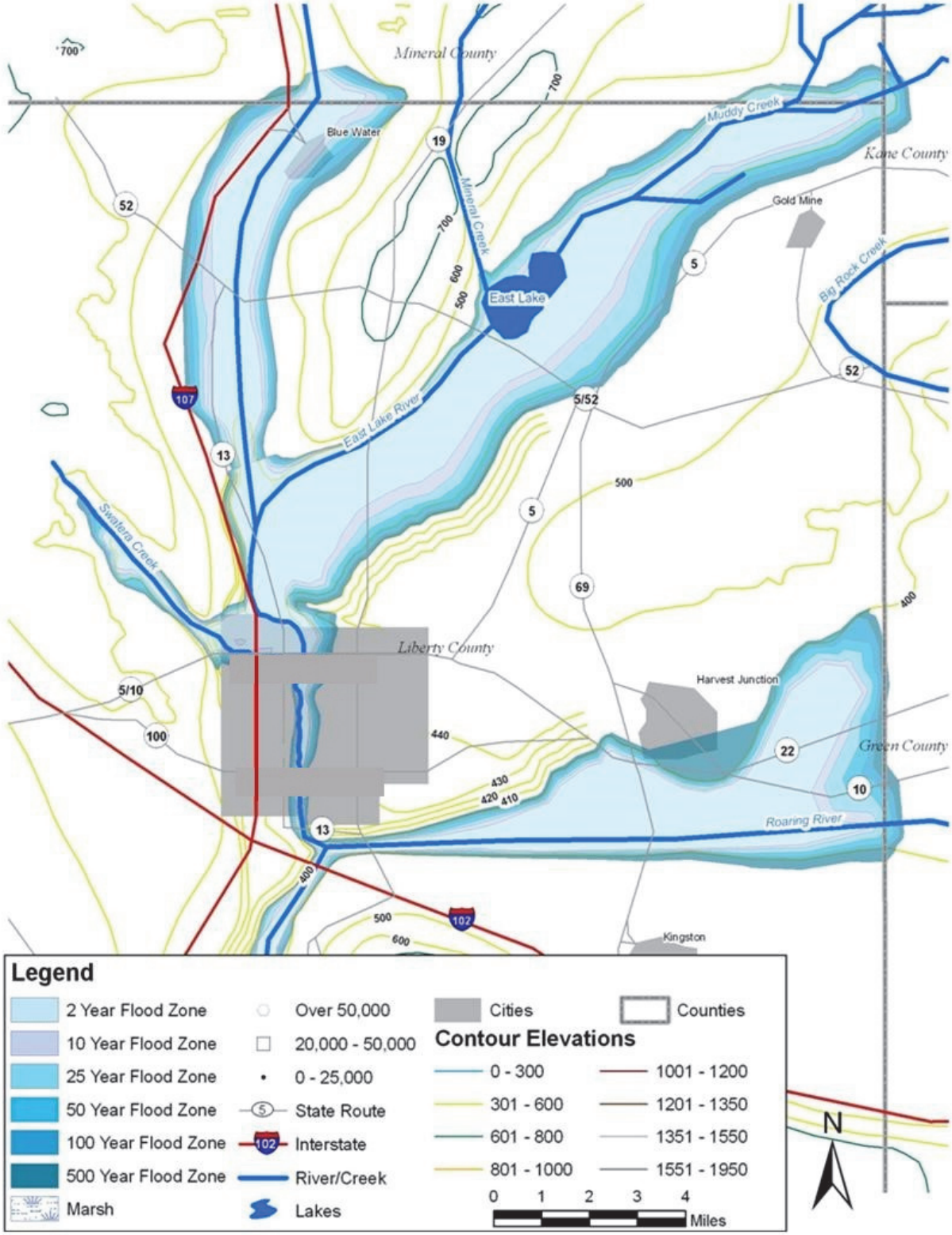


Figure 30. North Liberty County Flood Map

AA.20. South Liberty County Flood Map

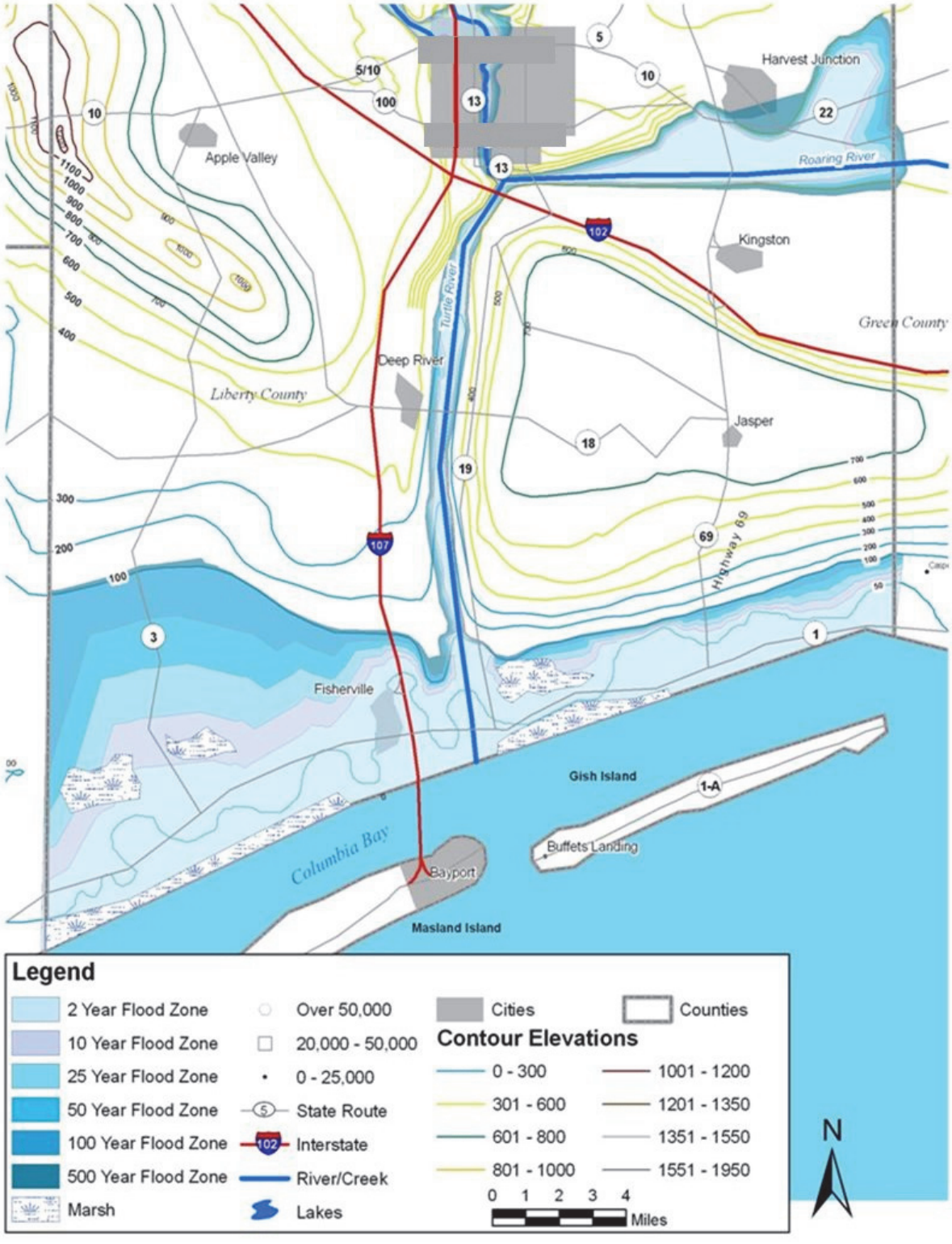


Figure 31. South Liberty County Flood Map

AA.21. Central City Flood Map

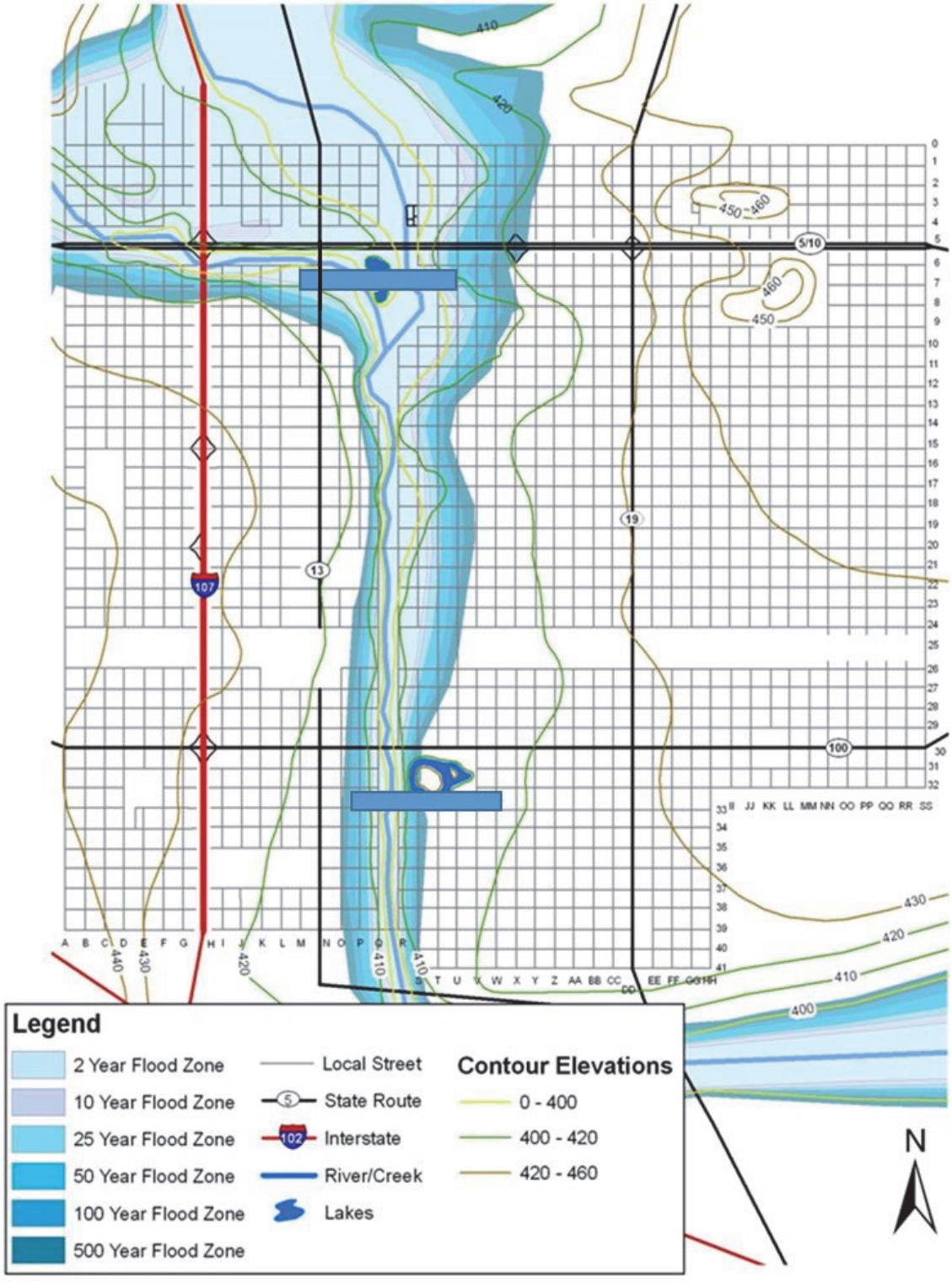


Figure 32. Central City Flood Map

AA.22. Central City Wi-Fi Coverage

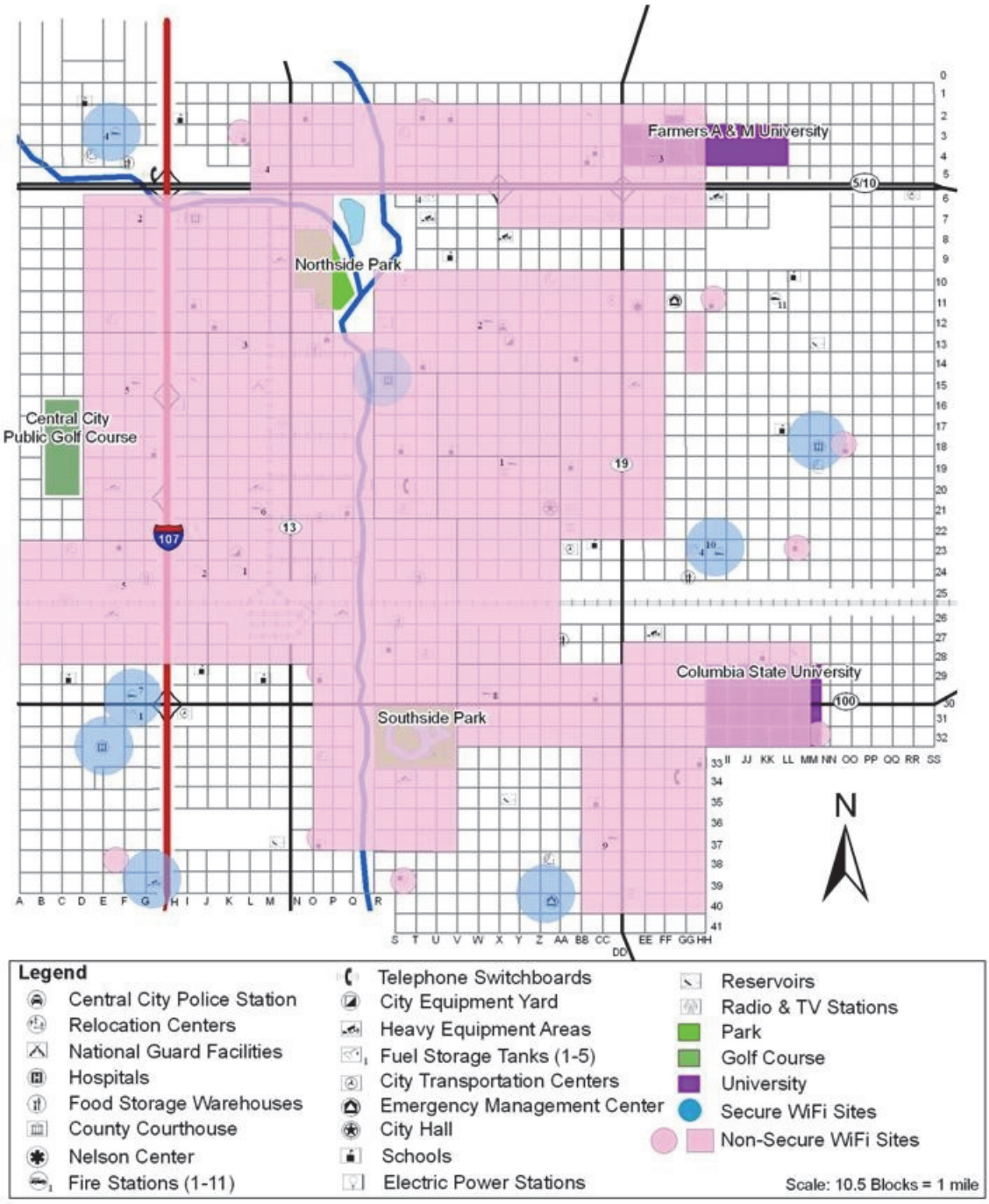


Figure 49. Central City Wi-Fi Coverage Map

AA.23. Central City Fire Marshal Quadrants

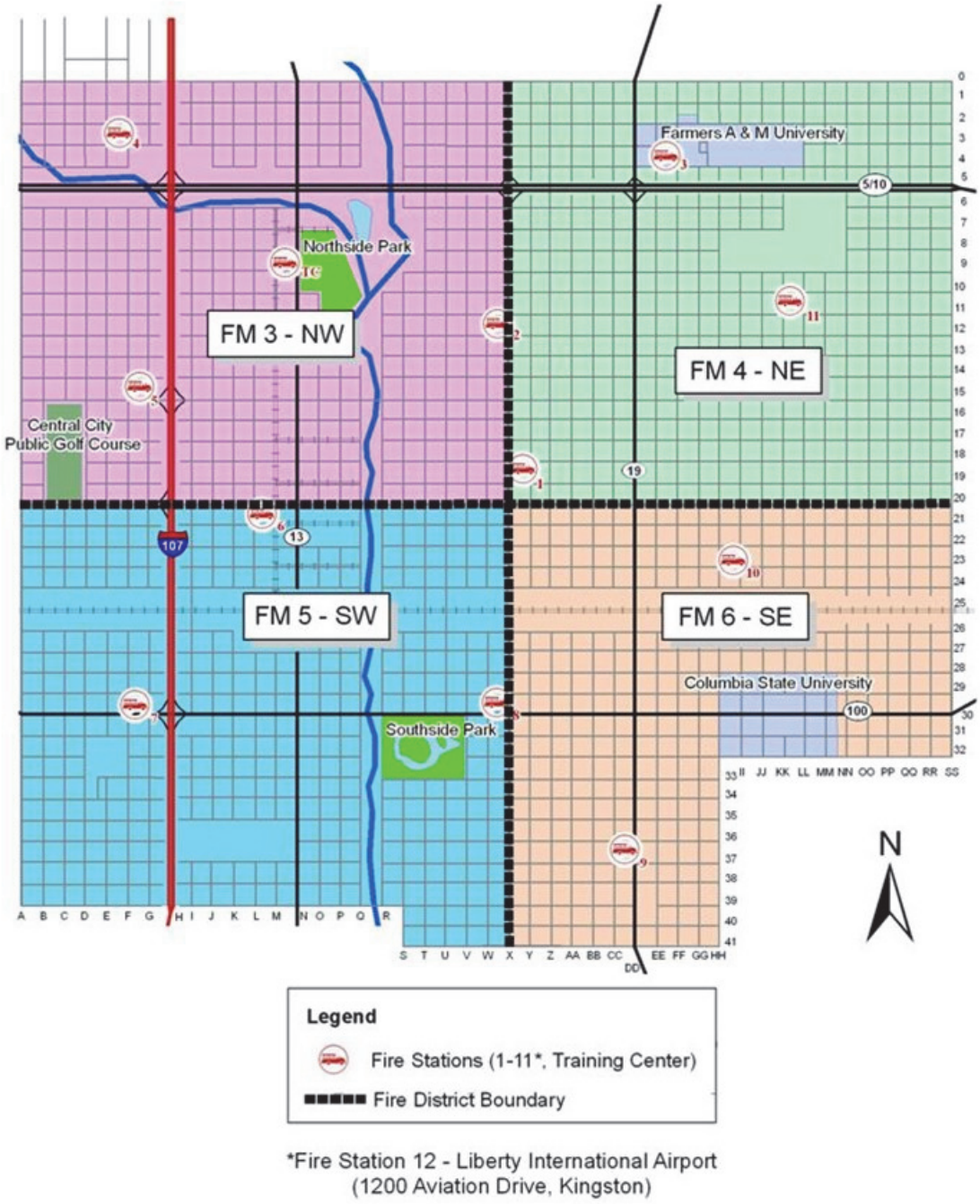


Figure 50. Central City Fire Marshal Quadrants Map

AA.24. Central City Fire Stations Map

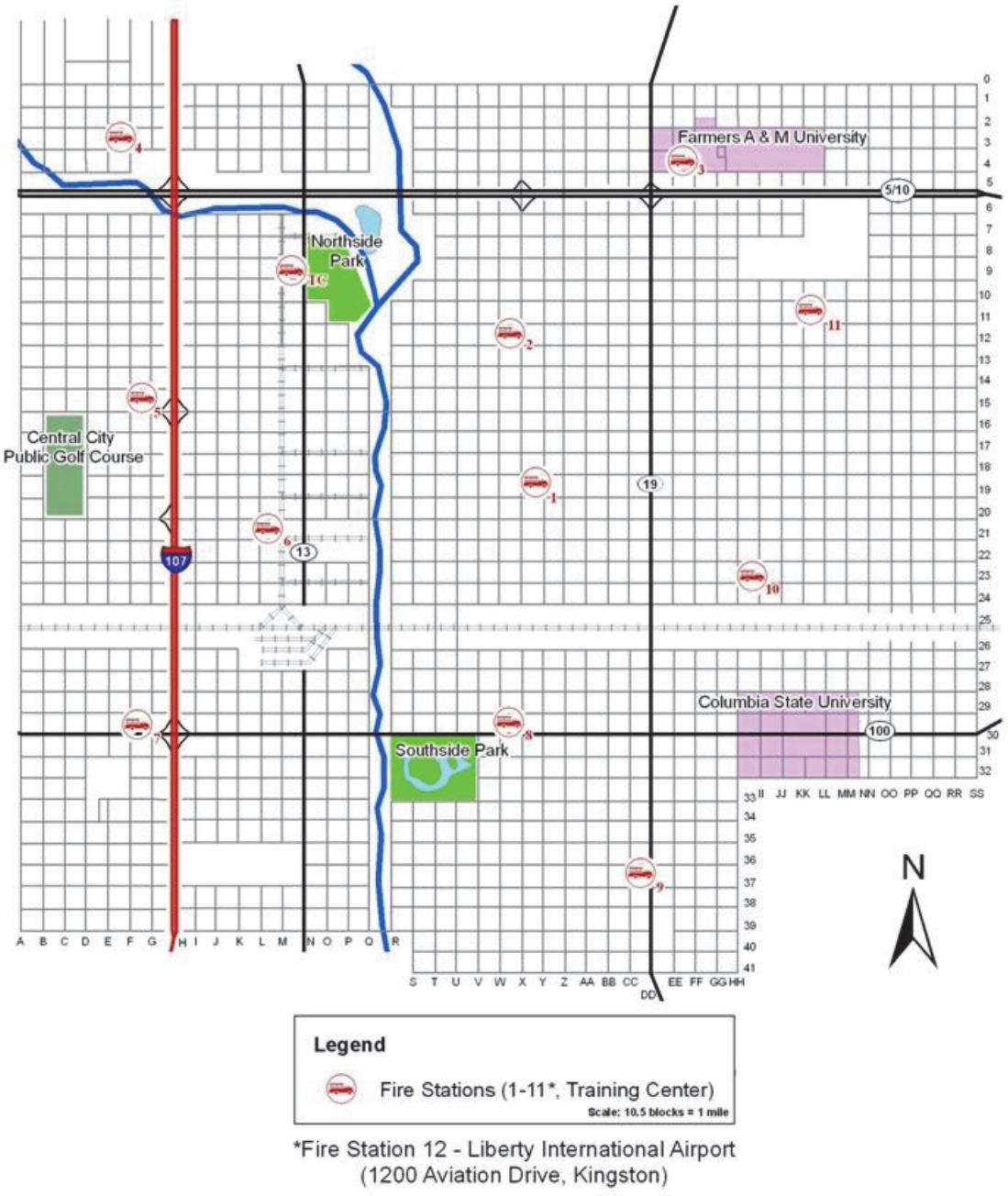


Figure 51. Central City Fire Stations Map

AA.25. State of Columbia Police Districts



Figure 54. State of Columbia Police Districts Map

AA.26. Liberty County Sheriff Department (LCSD) Patrol Sectors

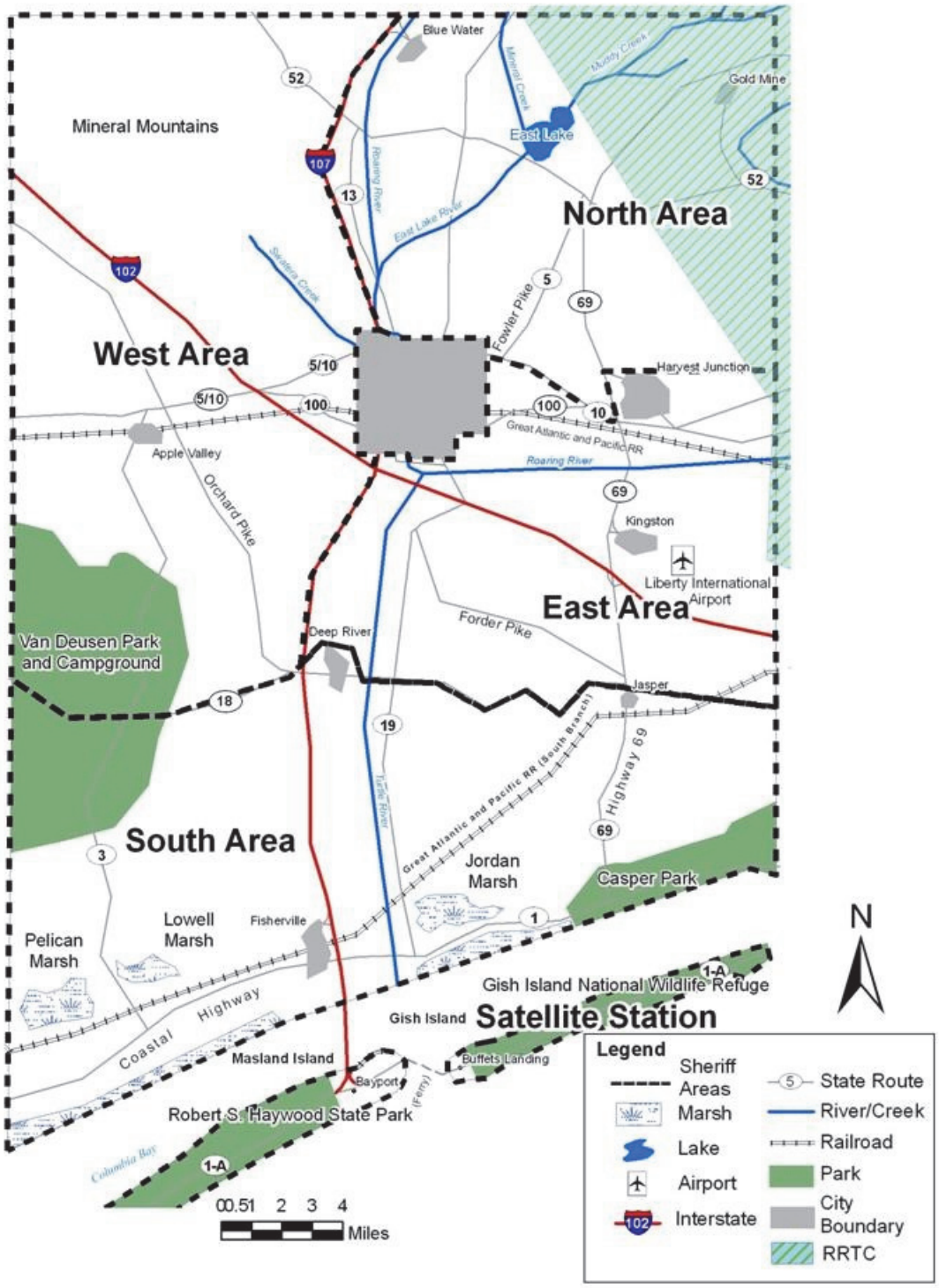


Figure 55. Liberty County Sheriff's Department Patrol Sectors Map

AA.27. Central City Police Department (CCPD) Map

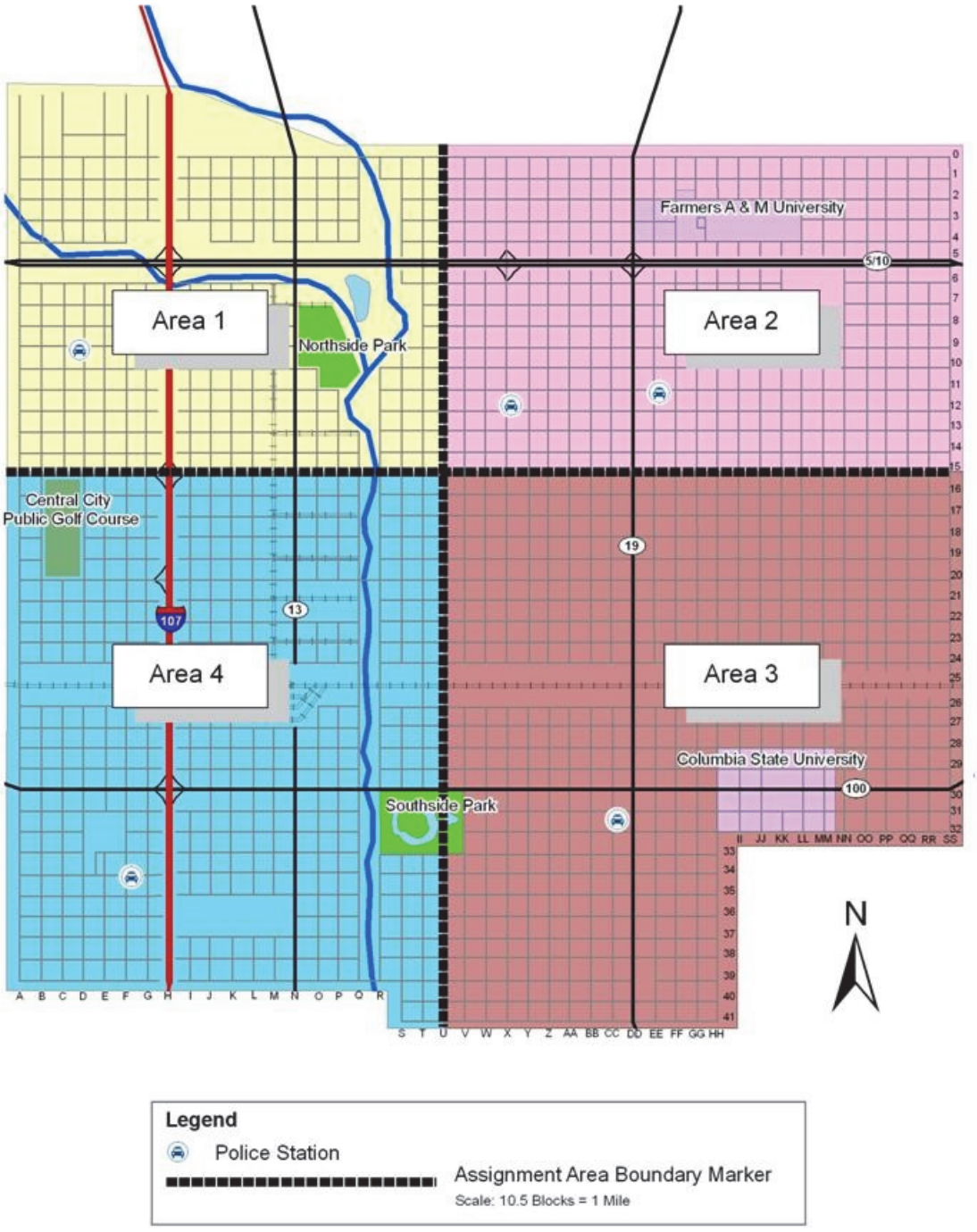


Figure 56. Central City Police Department Map

AA.28. Central City Cop Shops

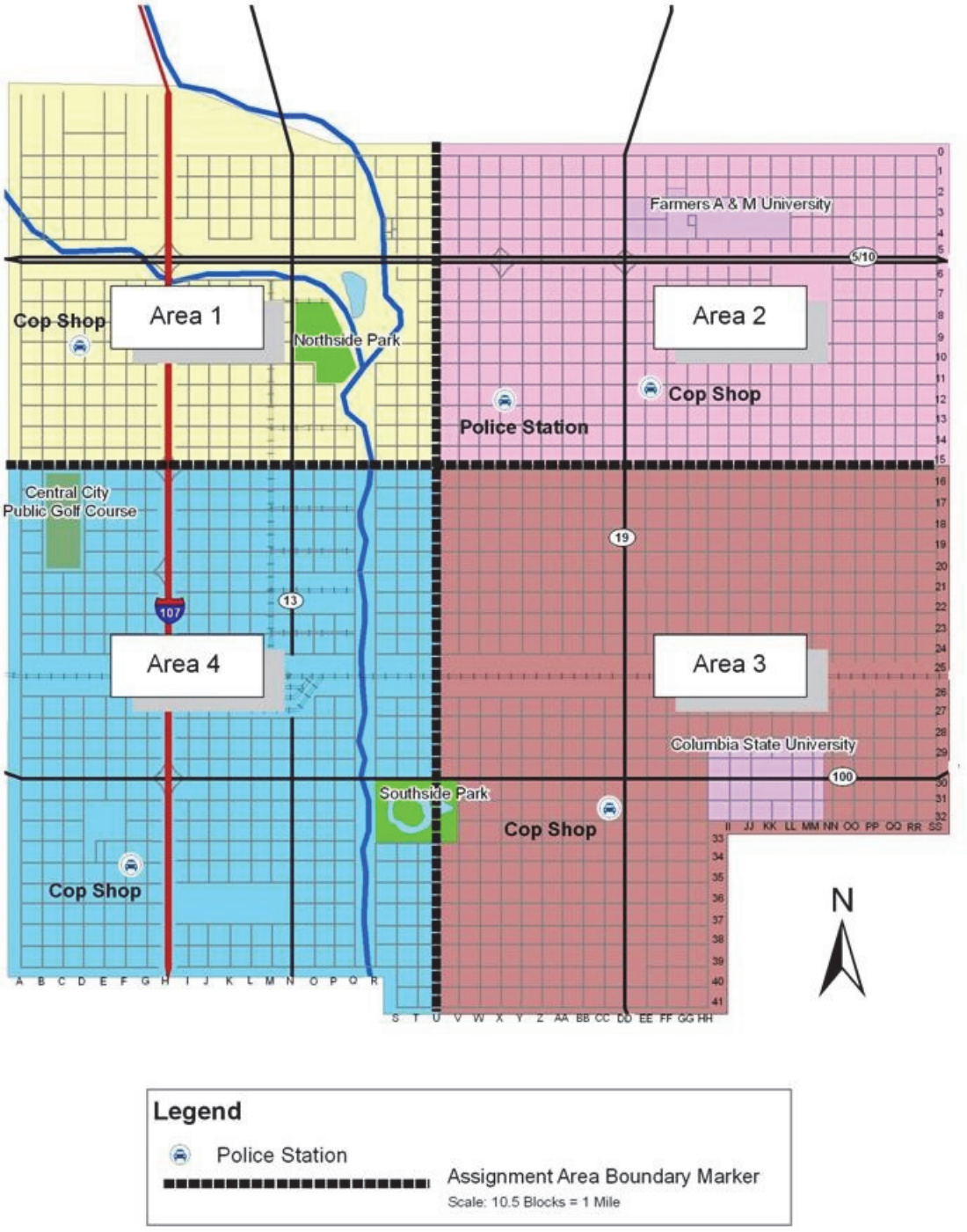


Figure 57. Central City Cop Shops

AA.29. Columbia State Prison for Men (CSPM)

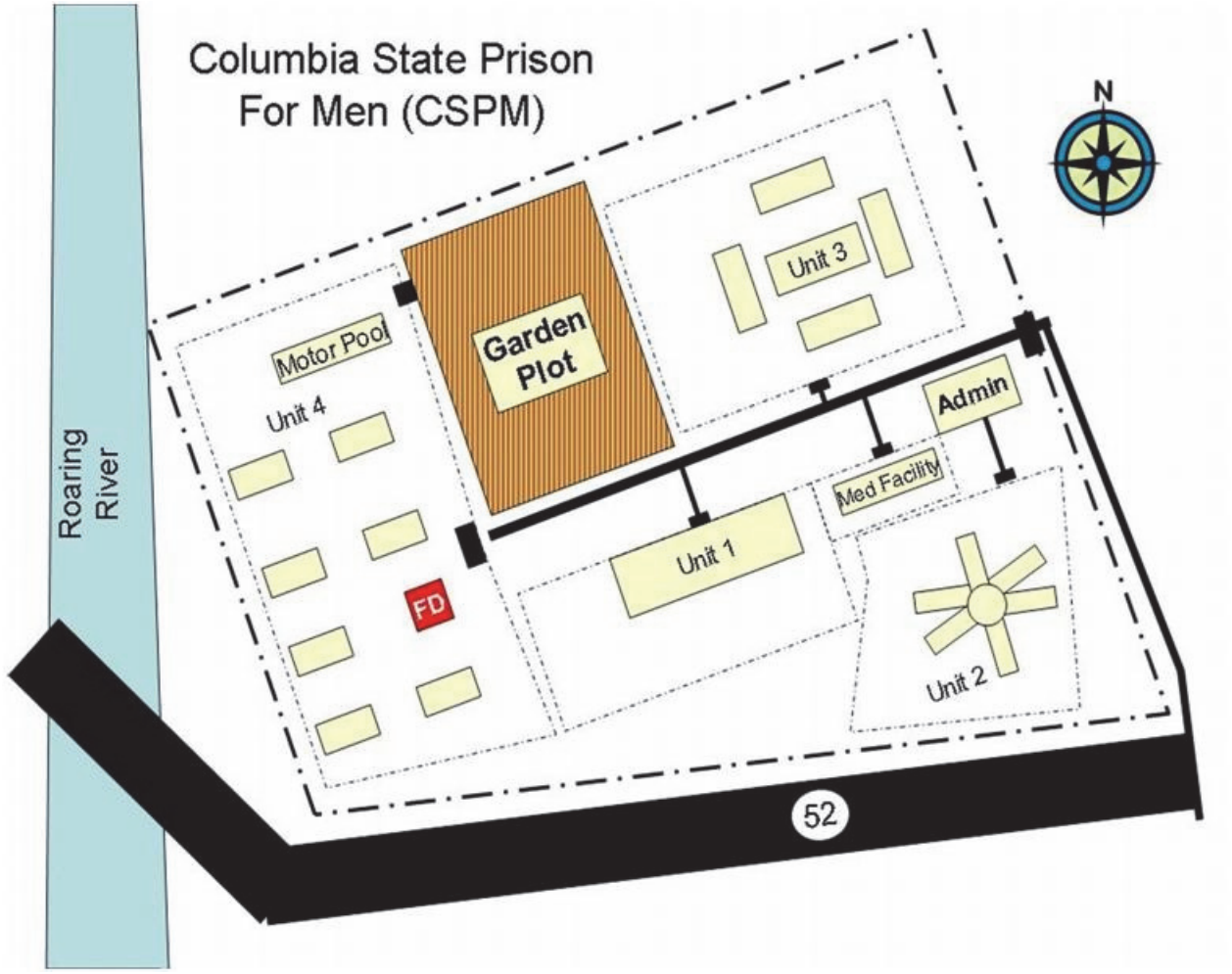


Figure 58 and Figure 120. Columbia State Prison for Men (CSPM) Diagram

AA.30. Liberty County Jail First Floor Diagram

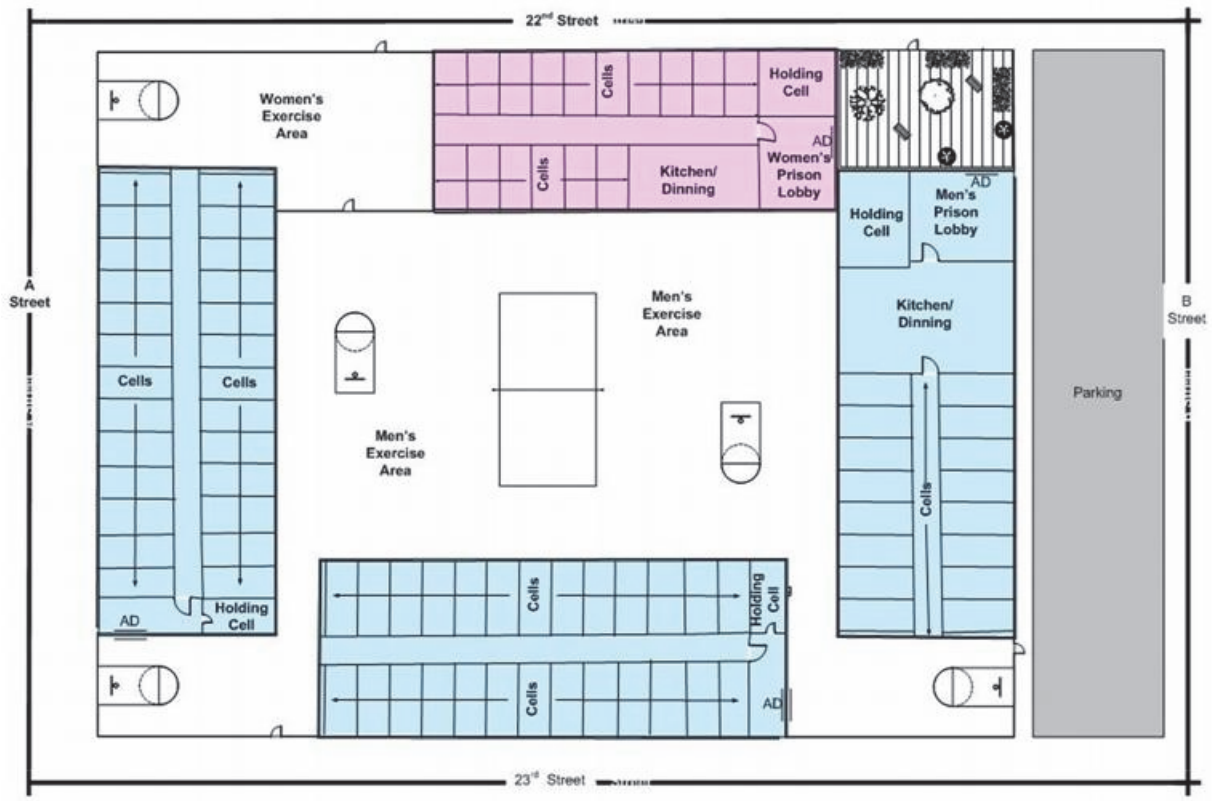


Figure 59. Liberty County Jail First Floor Diagram

AA.31. Liberty County Jail Second and Third Floors Diagram



Figure 60. Liberty County Jail Second and Third Floors Diagram

AA.32. Nelson Center, Central City

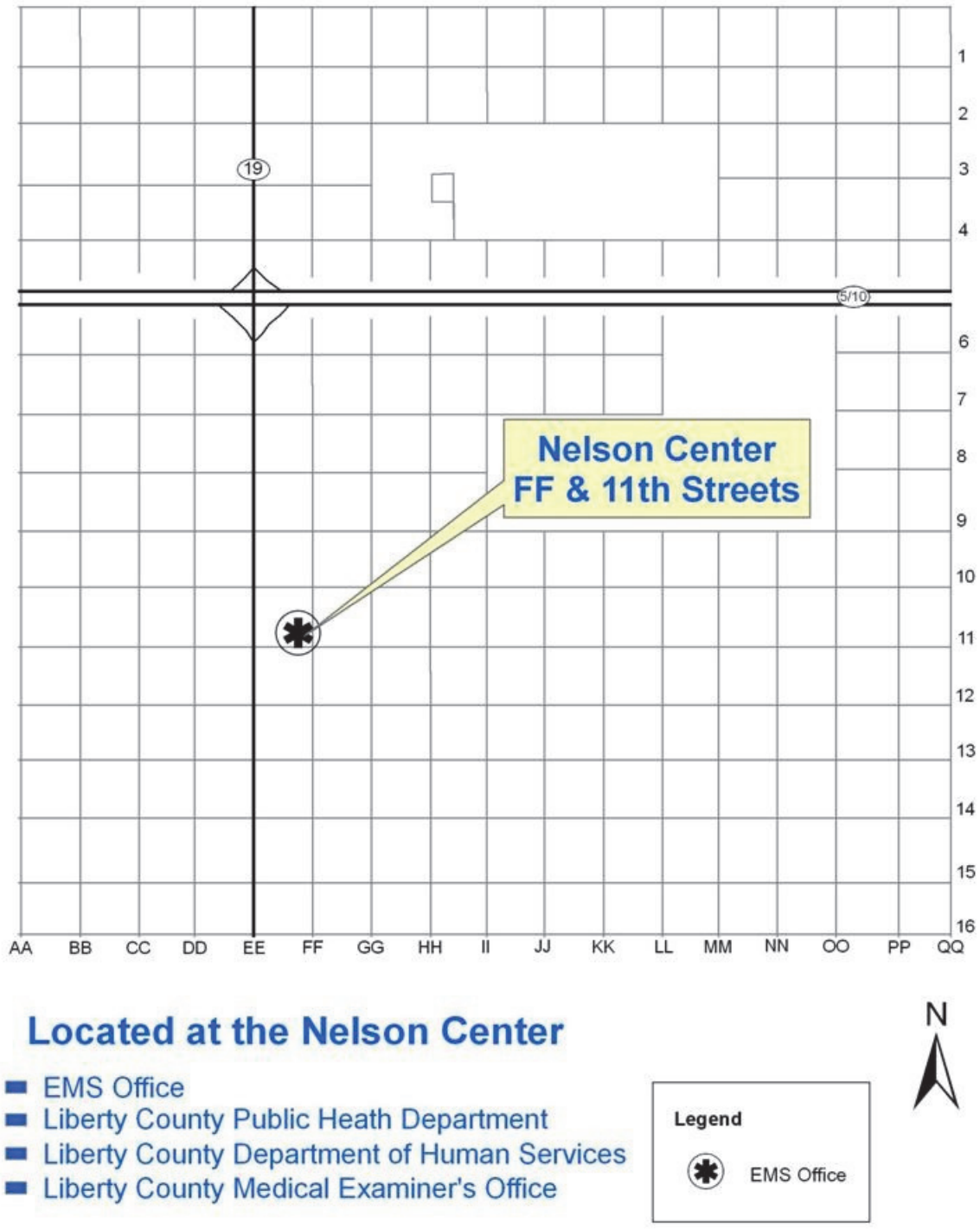


Figure 61. Nelson Center Map

AA.33. State of Columbia Hospitals Map

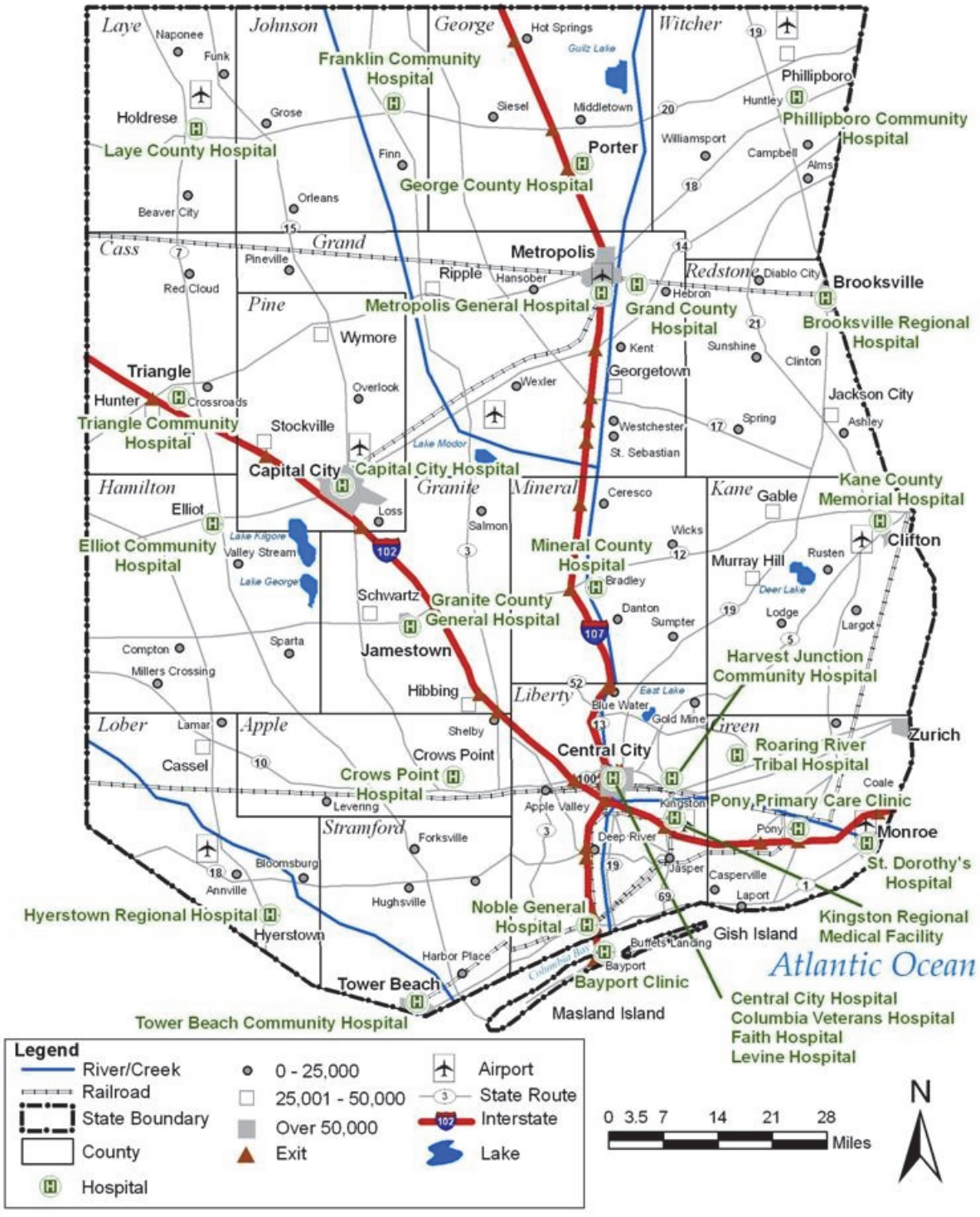


Figure 69. State of Columbia Hospitals Map

AA.34. Critical Incident Stress Management Teams Map

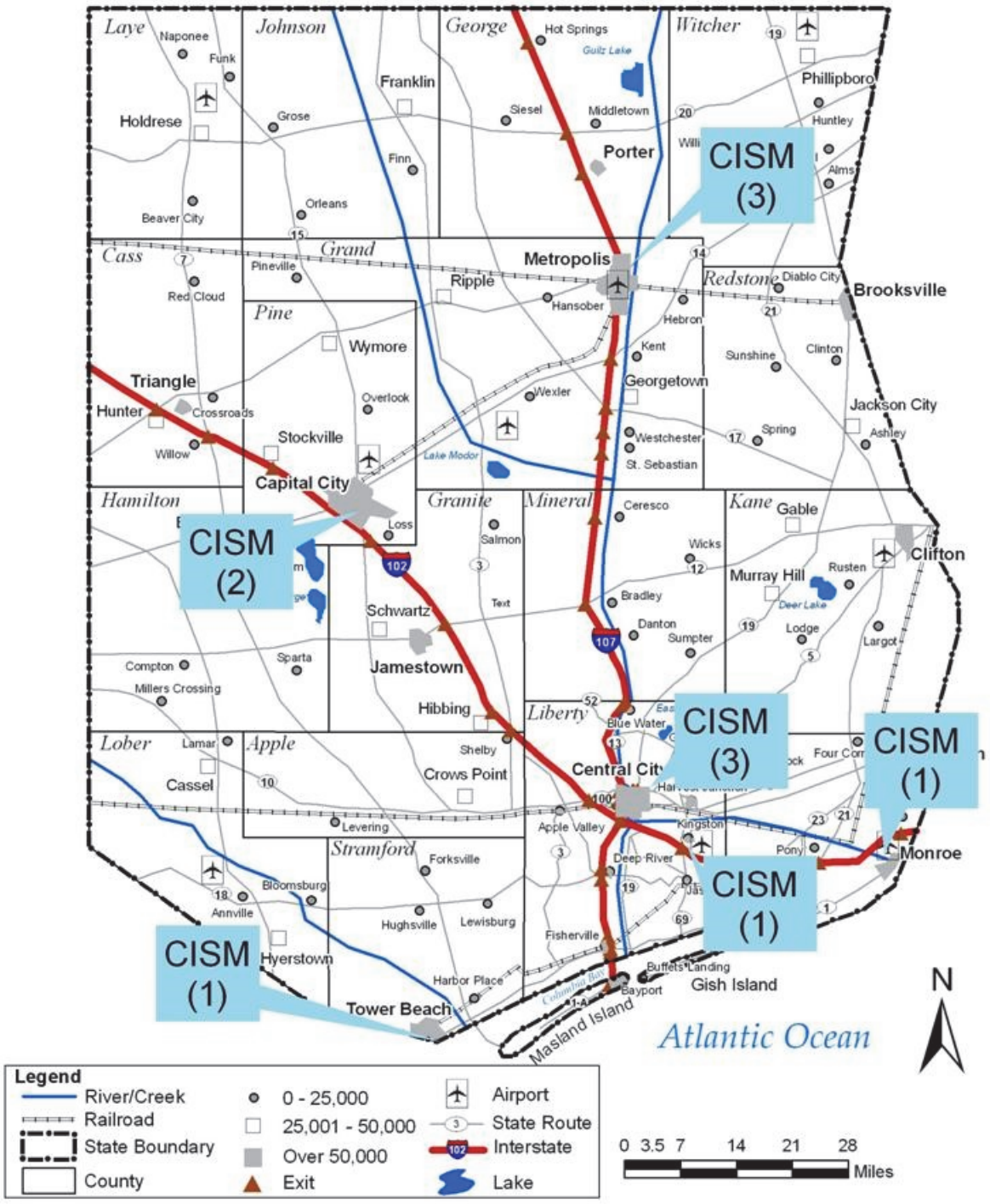


Figure 74. Critical Incident Stress Management Teams Map

AA.35. Central City Storm Drains

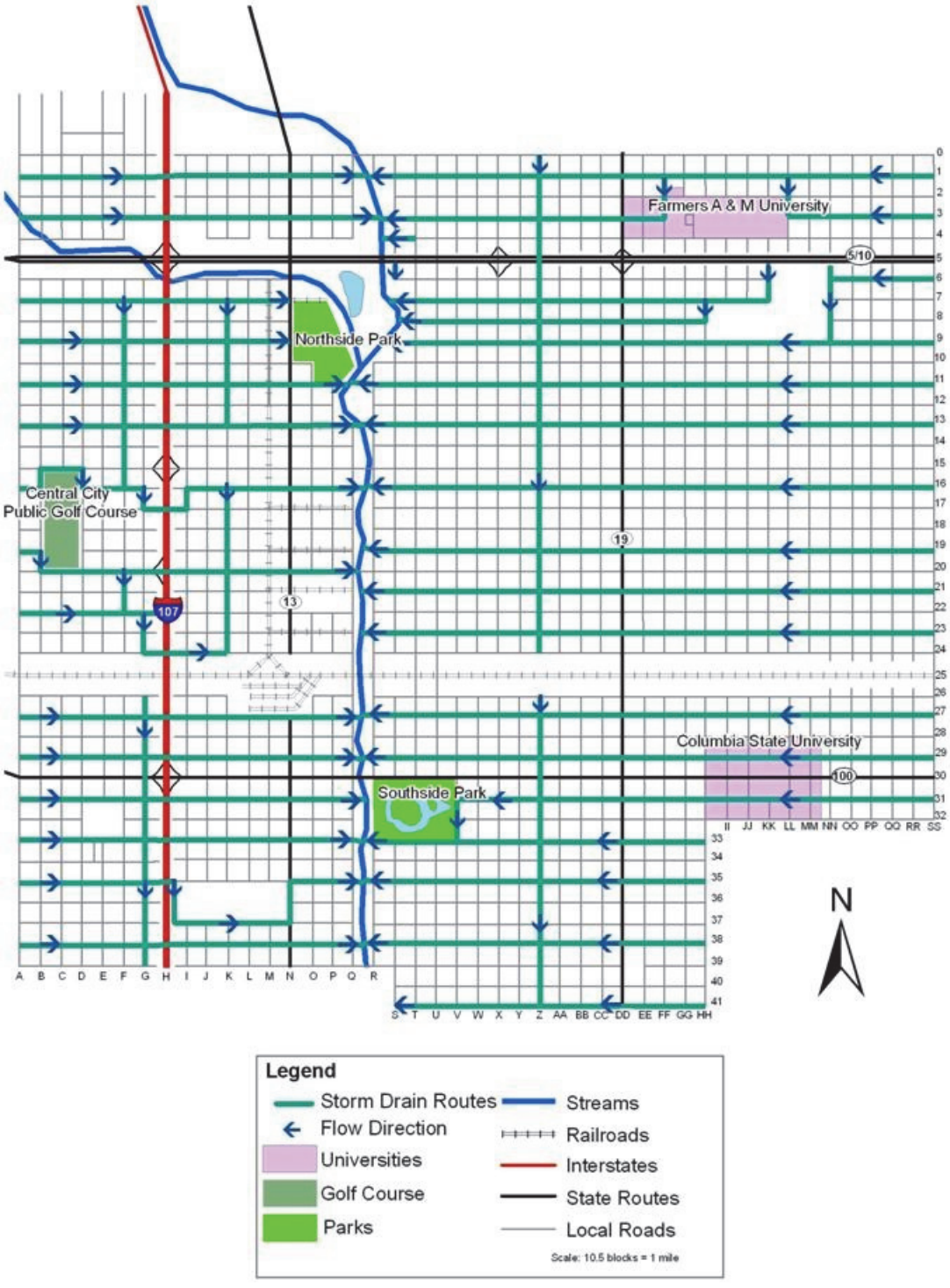


Figure 76. Central City Storm Drain Map

AA.36. Traffic Signal Preempt System

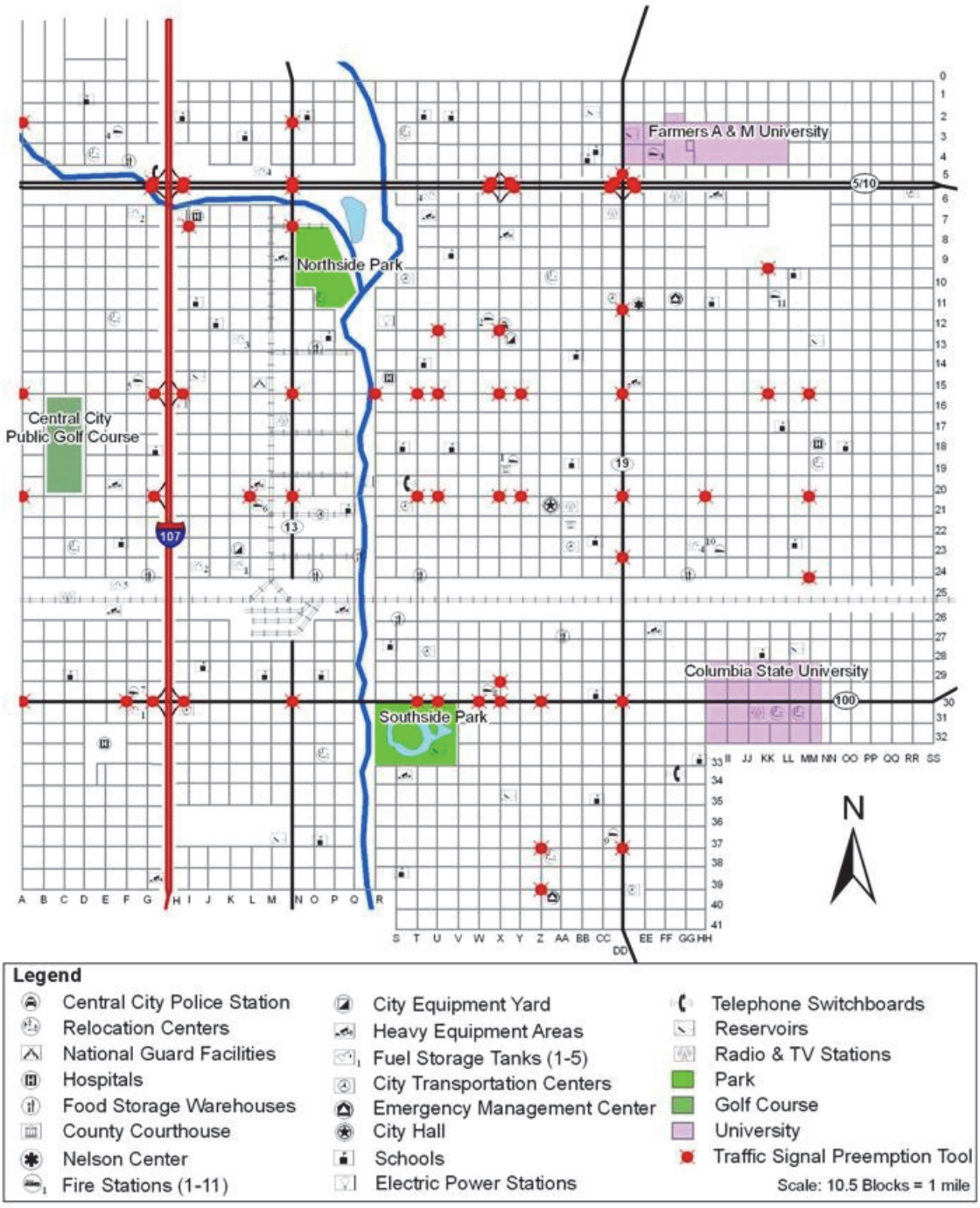


Figure 77. Traffic Signal Preempt System Map

AA.37. Traffic Monitoring Camera System

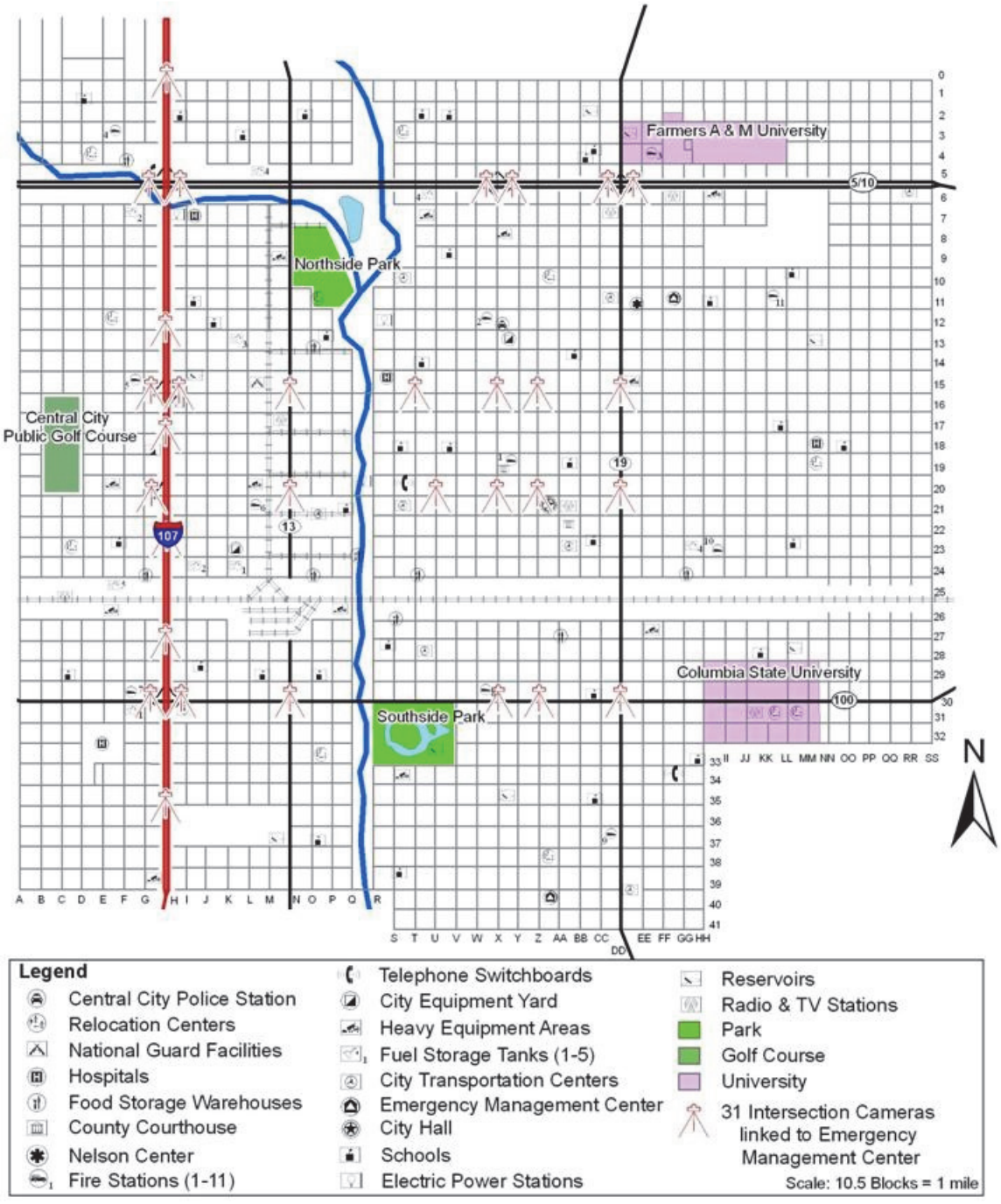


Figure 78. Traffic Monitoring Camera System Map

AA.38. Central City Potable Treatment Plant



Figure 79. Central City Potable Water Treatment Plant Diagram

AA.39. Central City Water Main

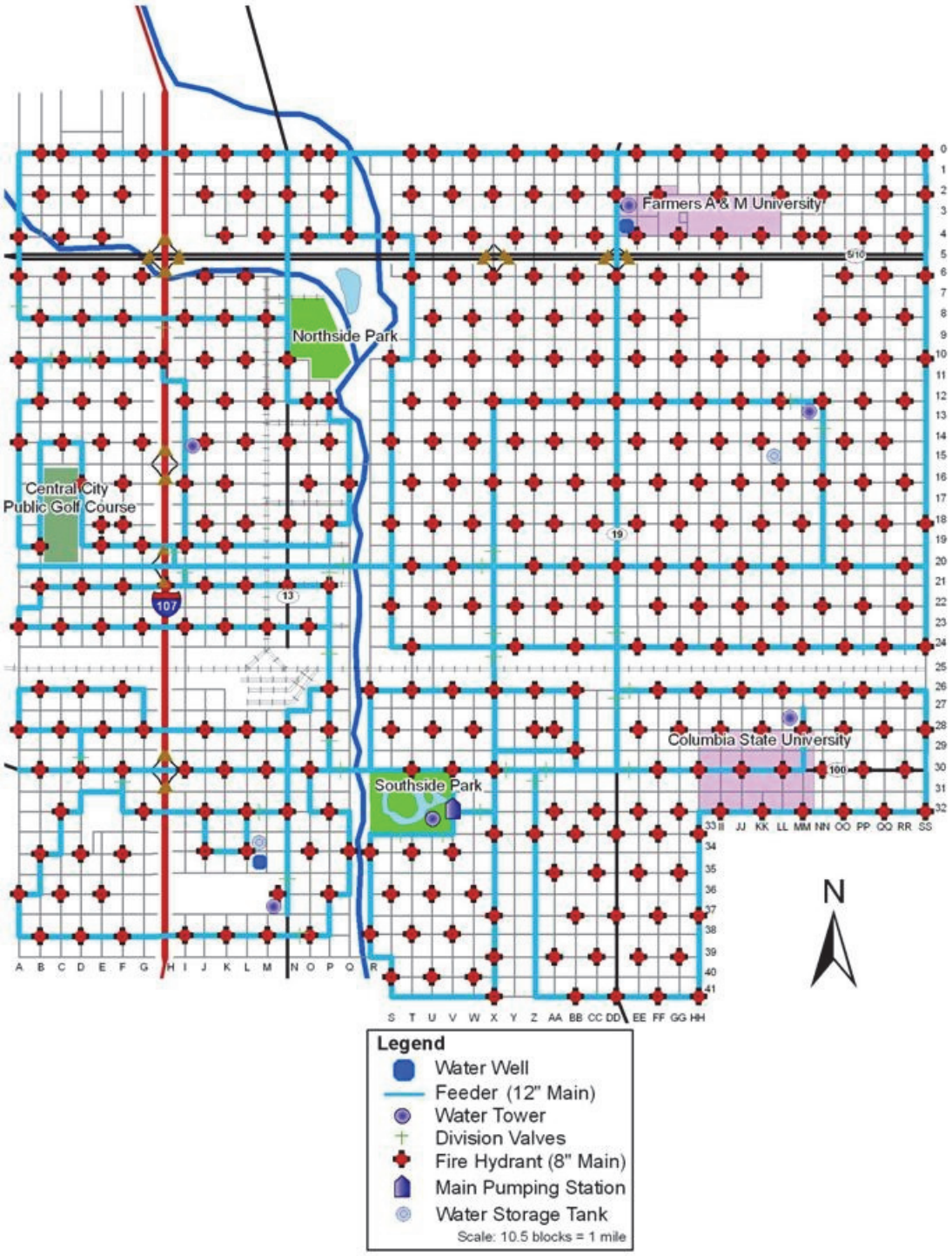


Figure 80. Central City Water Main Map

AA.40. Central City Sewage System

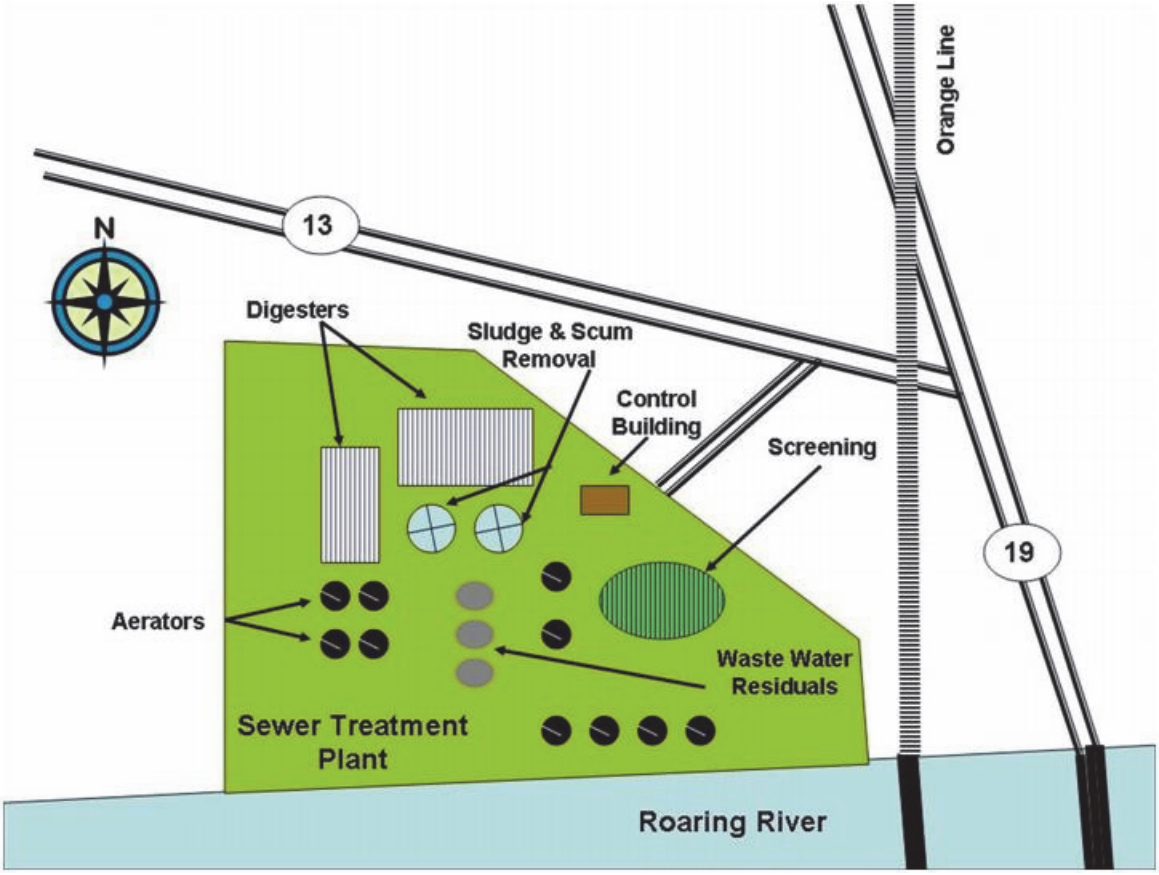


Figure 81. Central City Sewage System Diagram

A.41. Central City Waste Water Treatment Plants

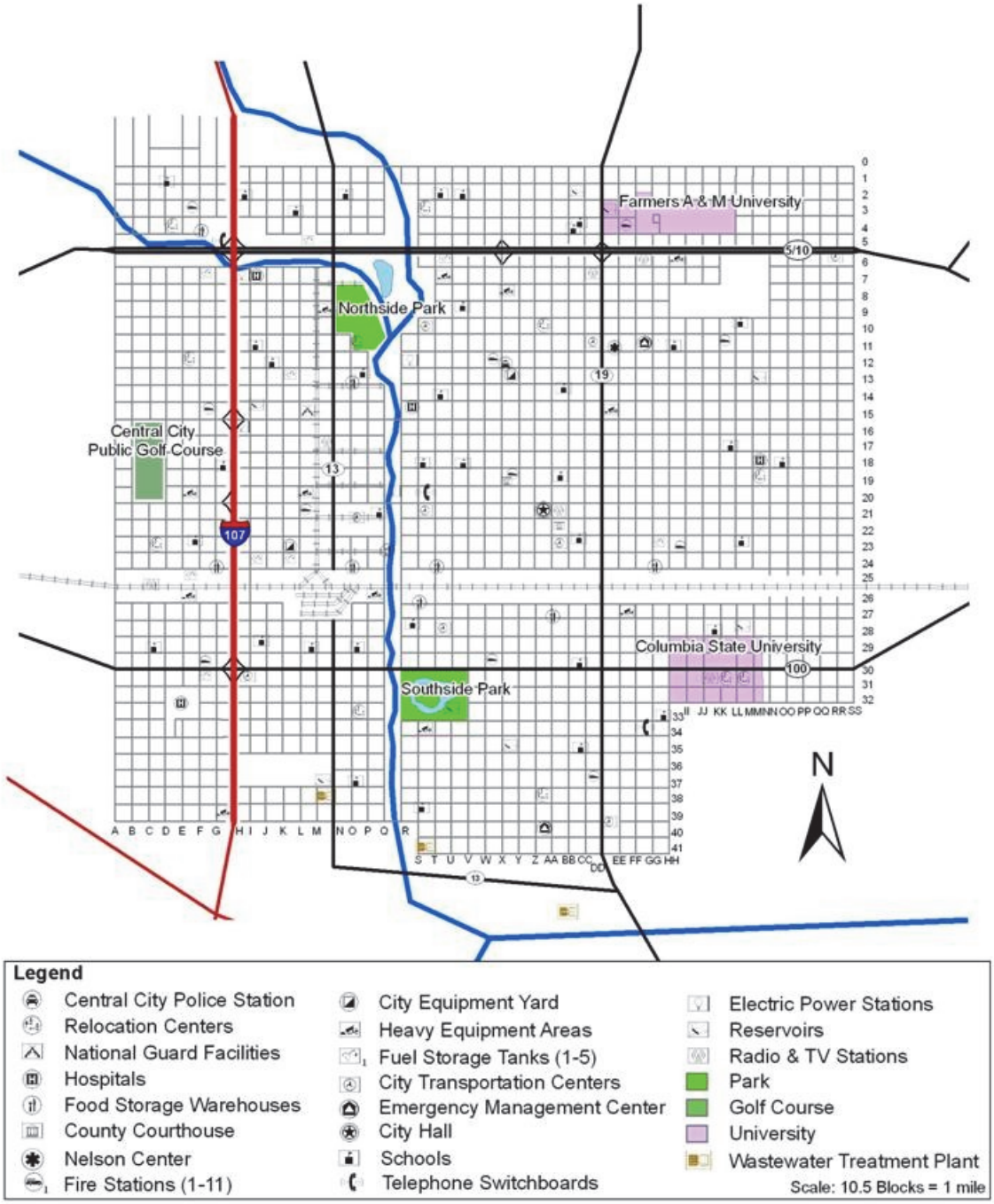


Figure 82. Central City Waste Water Treatment Plants Map

AA.42. Central City Sewage Lines

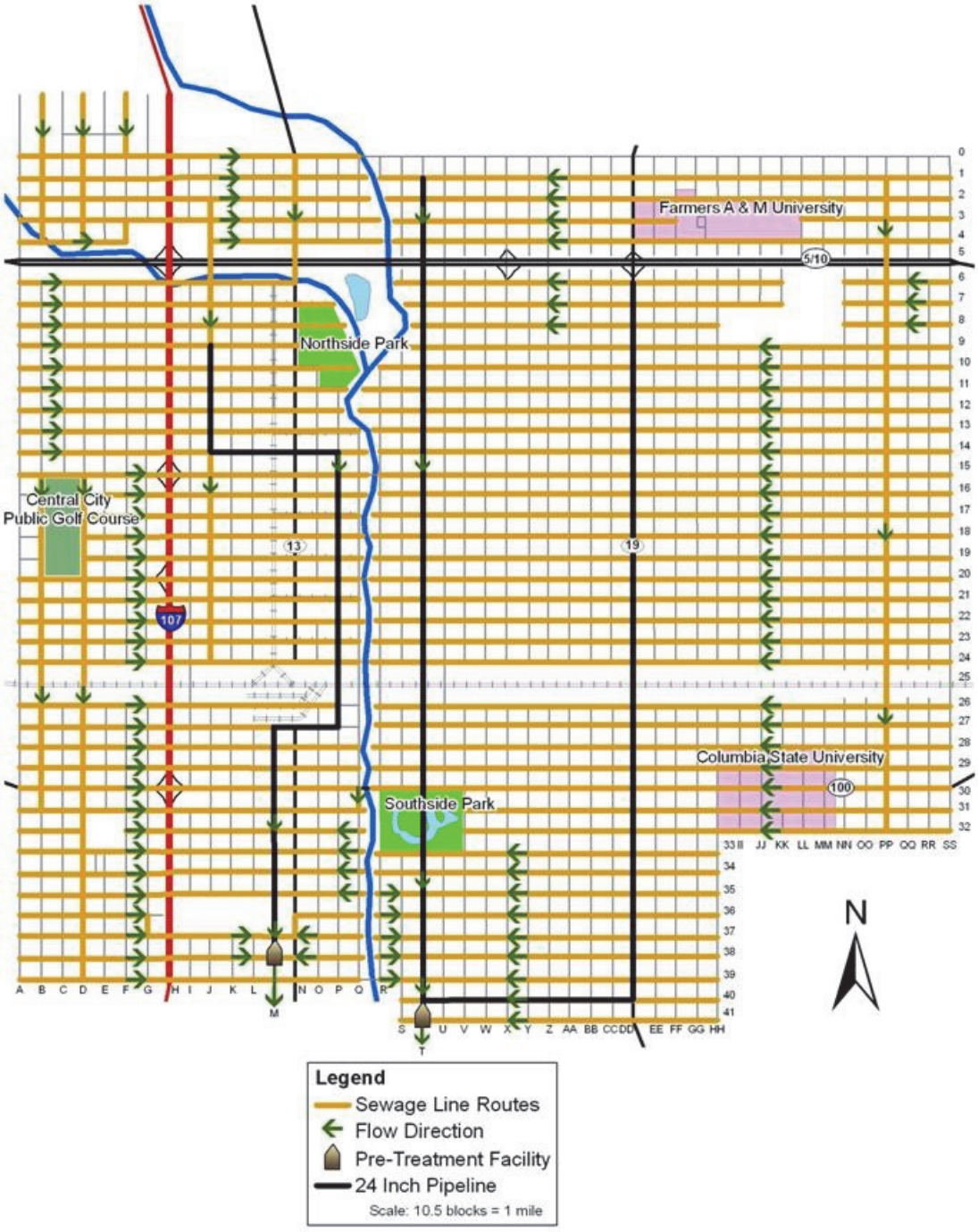


Figure 83. Central City Sewage Lines Map

AA.43. Central City Snow Removal Routes

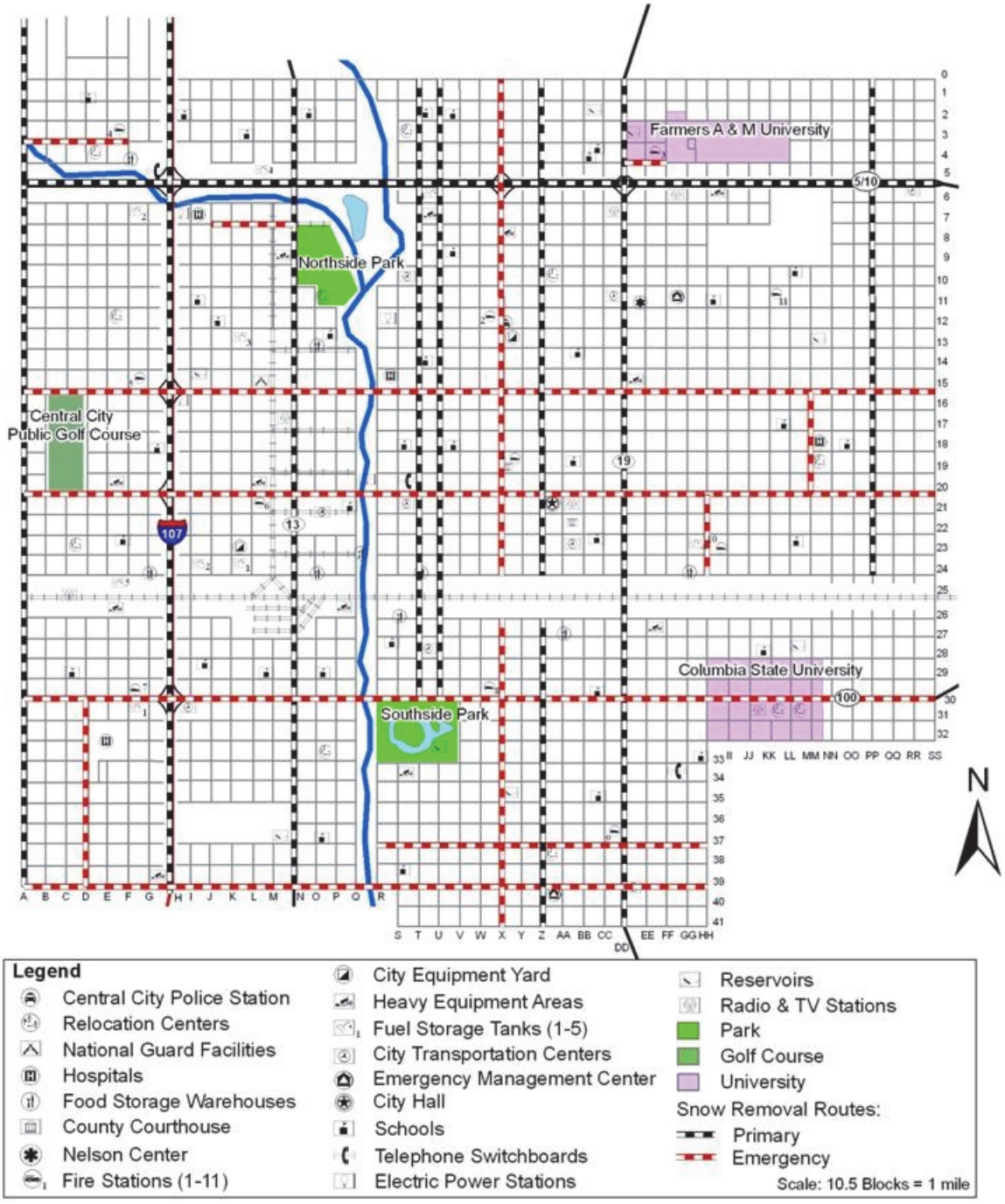


Figure 84. Central City Snow Removal Routes Map

AA.44. Liberty County Drinking Water Distribution System

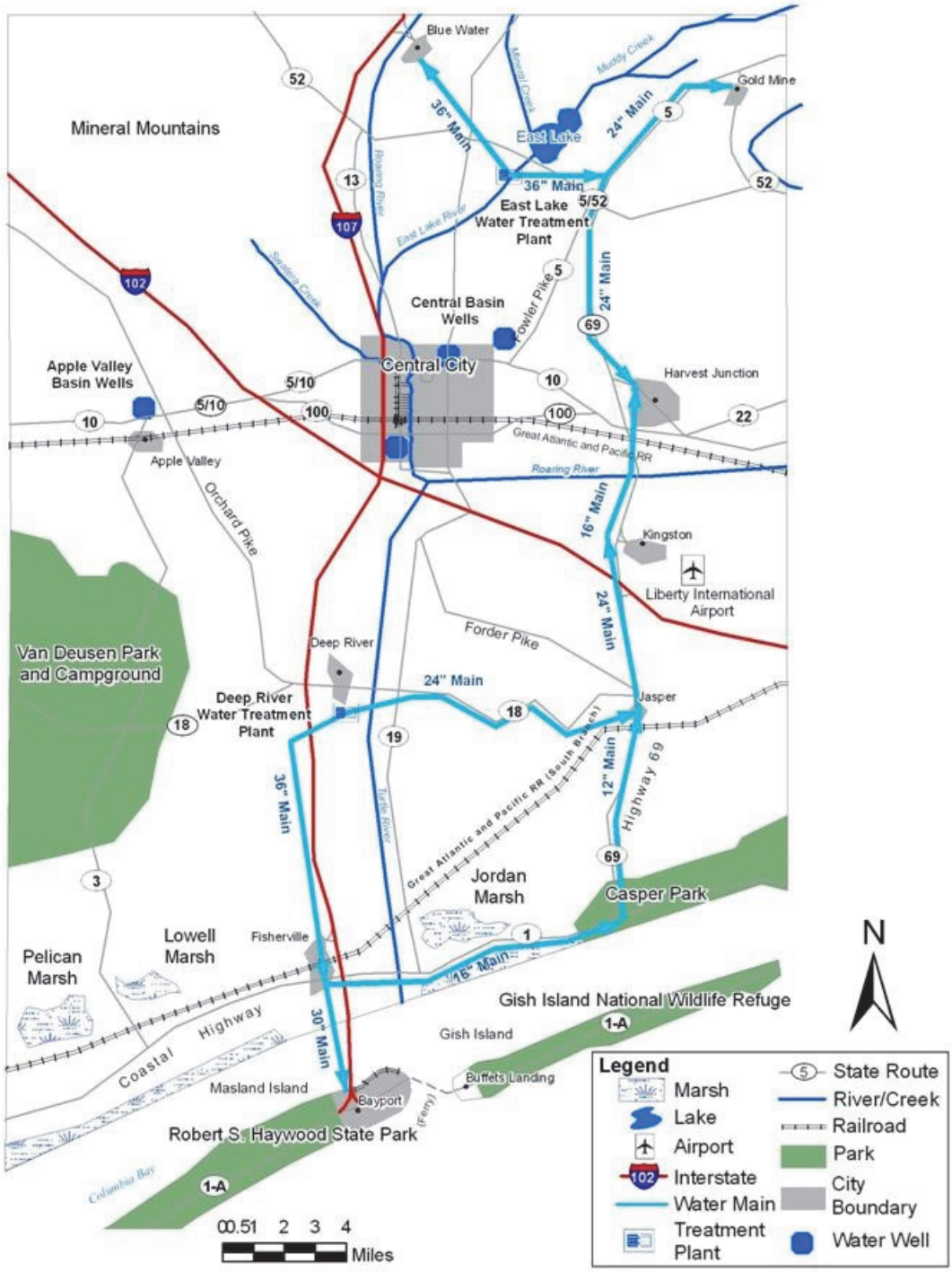


Figure 85. Liberty County Drinking Water Distribution System Map

AA.45. Liberty County Sewage Treatment Plant

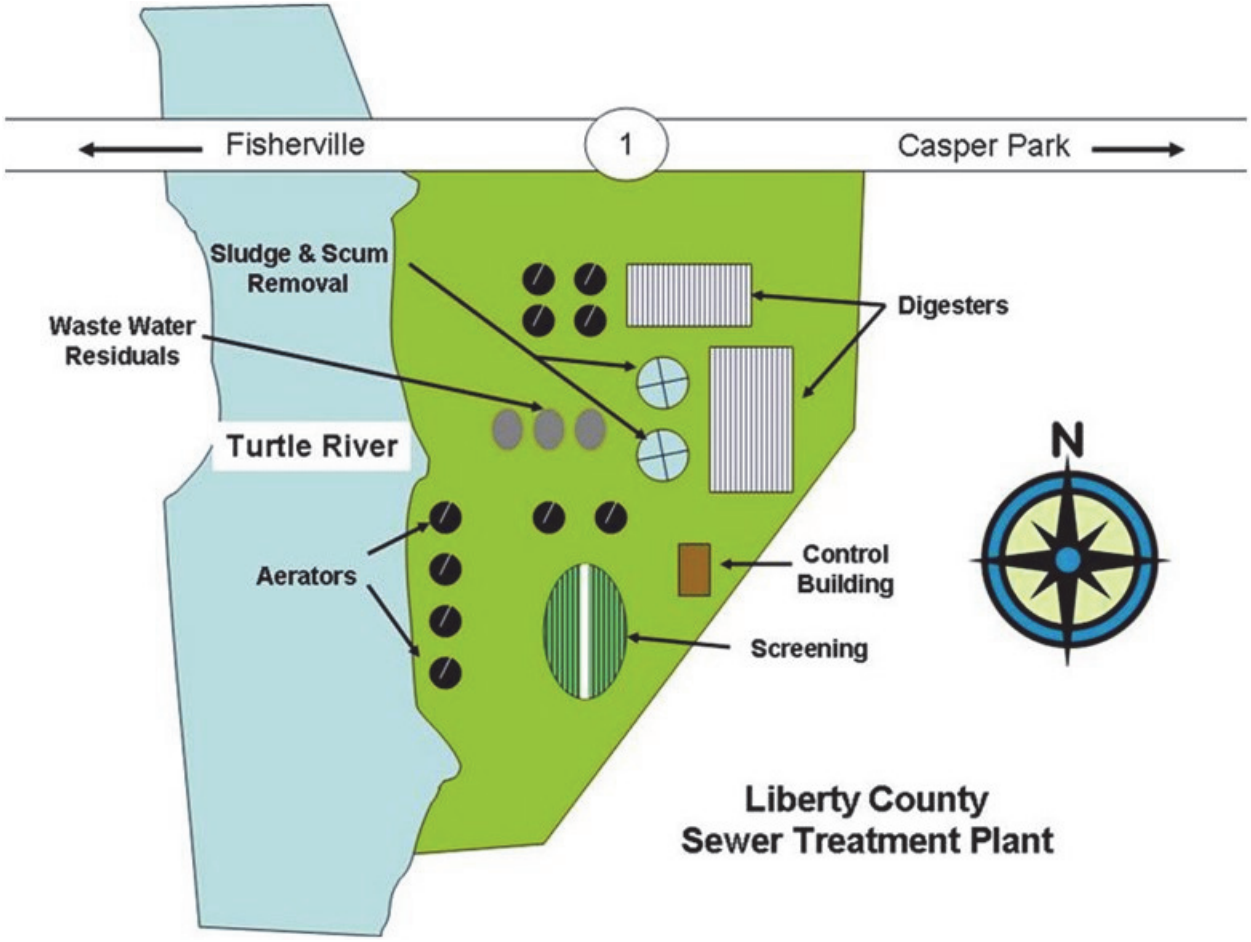


Figure 86. Liberty County Sewage Treatment Plant Diagram

AA.46. Blue Water Nuclear Generating Facility

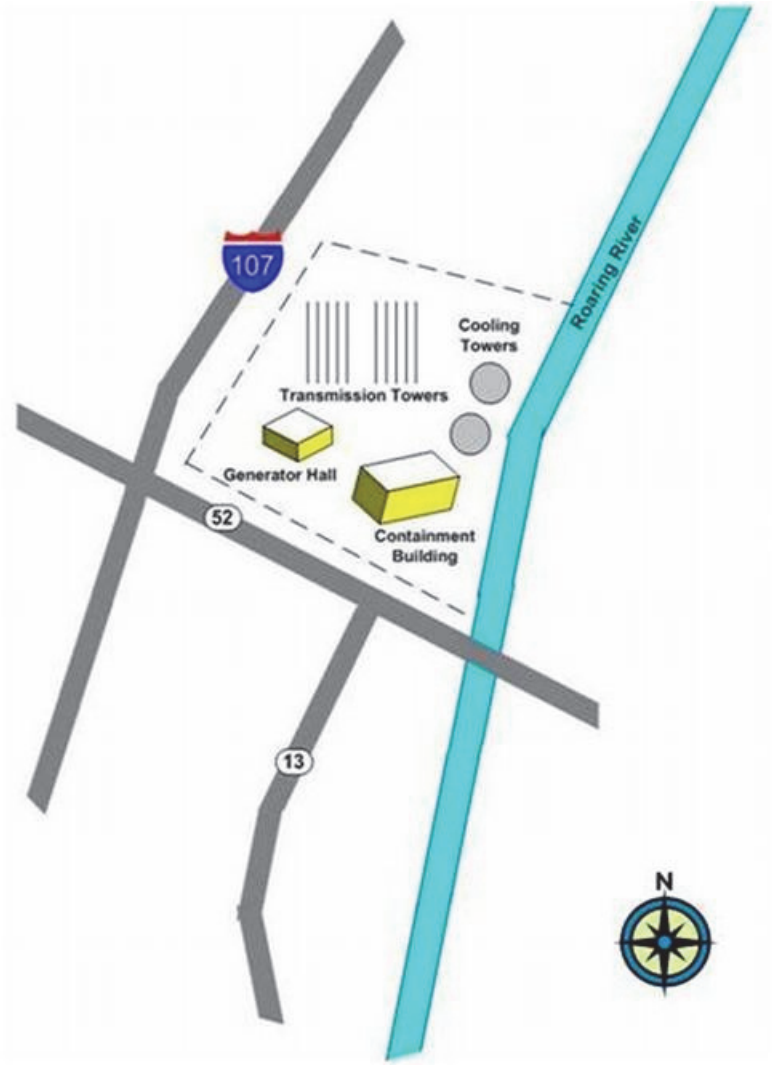


Figure 88. Blue Water Nuclear Generating Facility

AA.47. Liberty County Power Grid

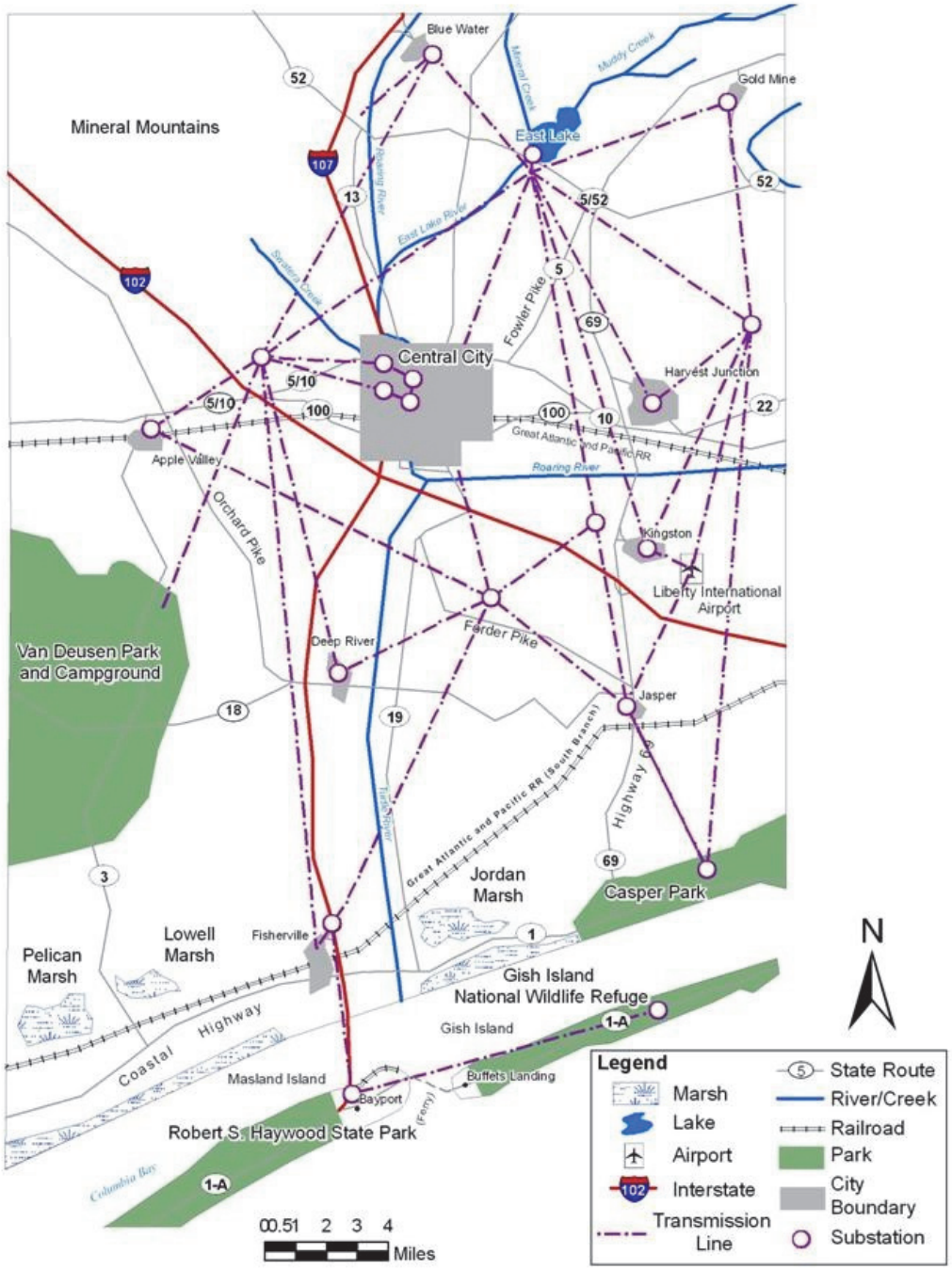


Figure 89. Liberty County Power Grid Map

AA.48. Central City Substations Map

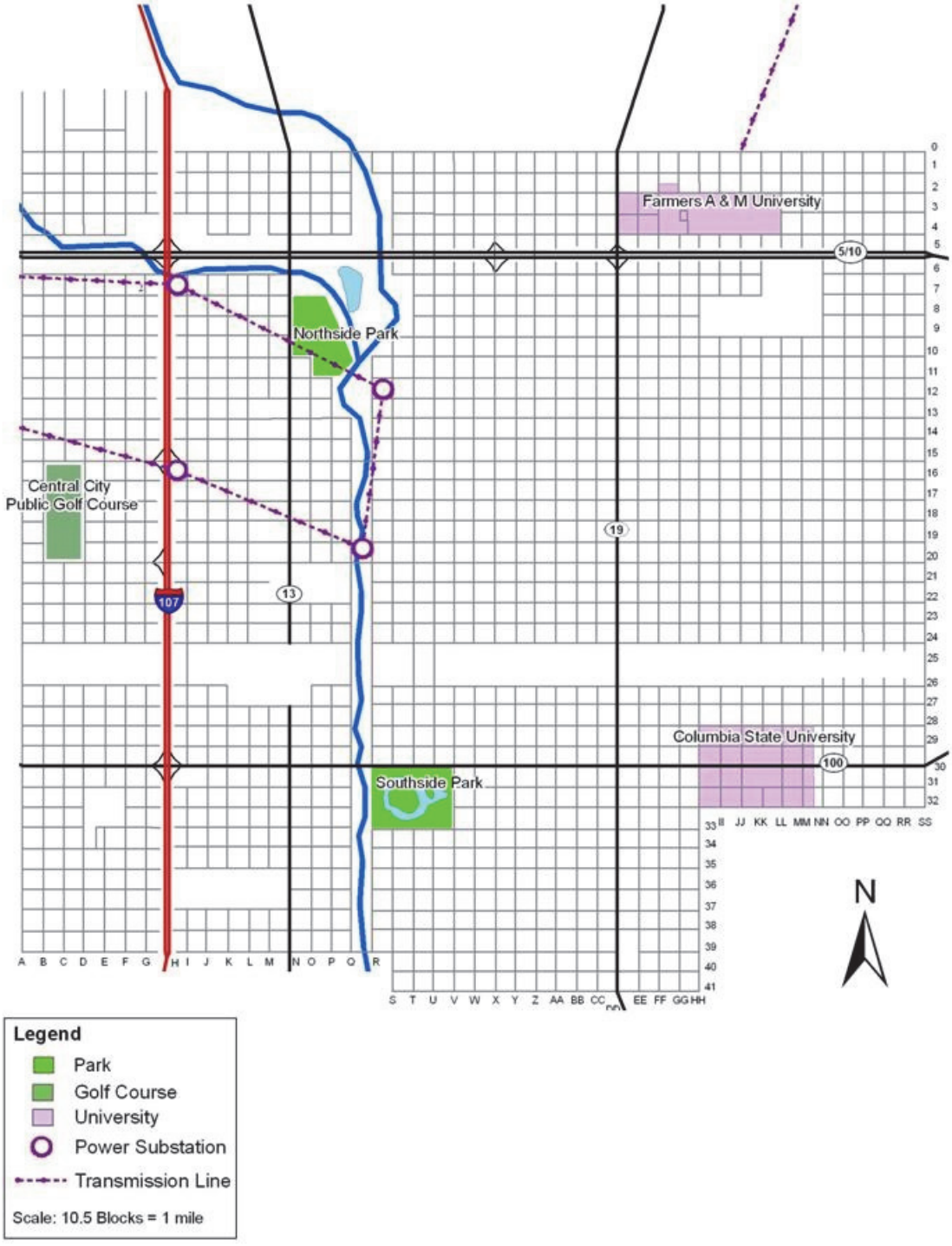


Figure 90. Central City Substations Map

AA.49. Liberty County Natural Gas System

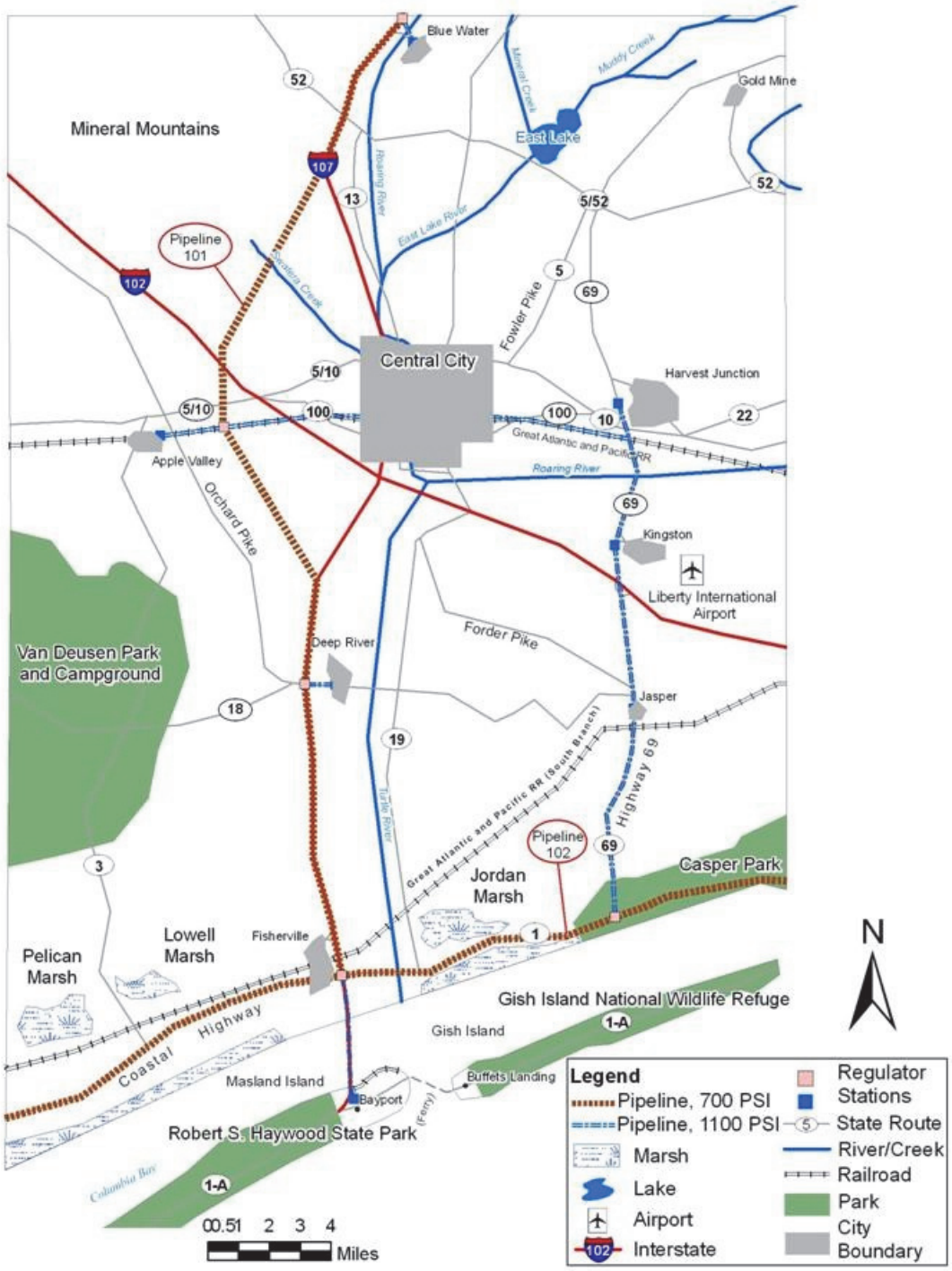


Figure 91. Liberty County Natural Gas System Map

AA.50. Central City Natural Gas System

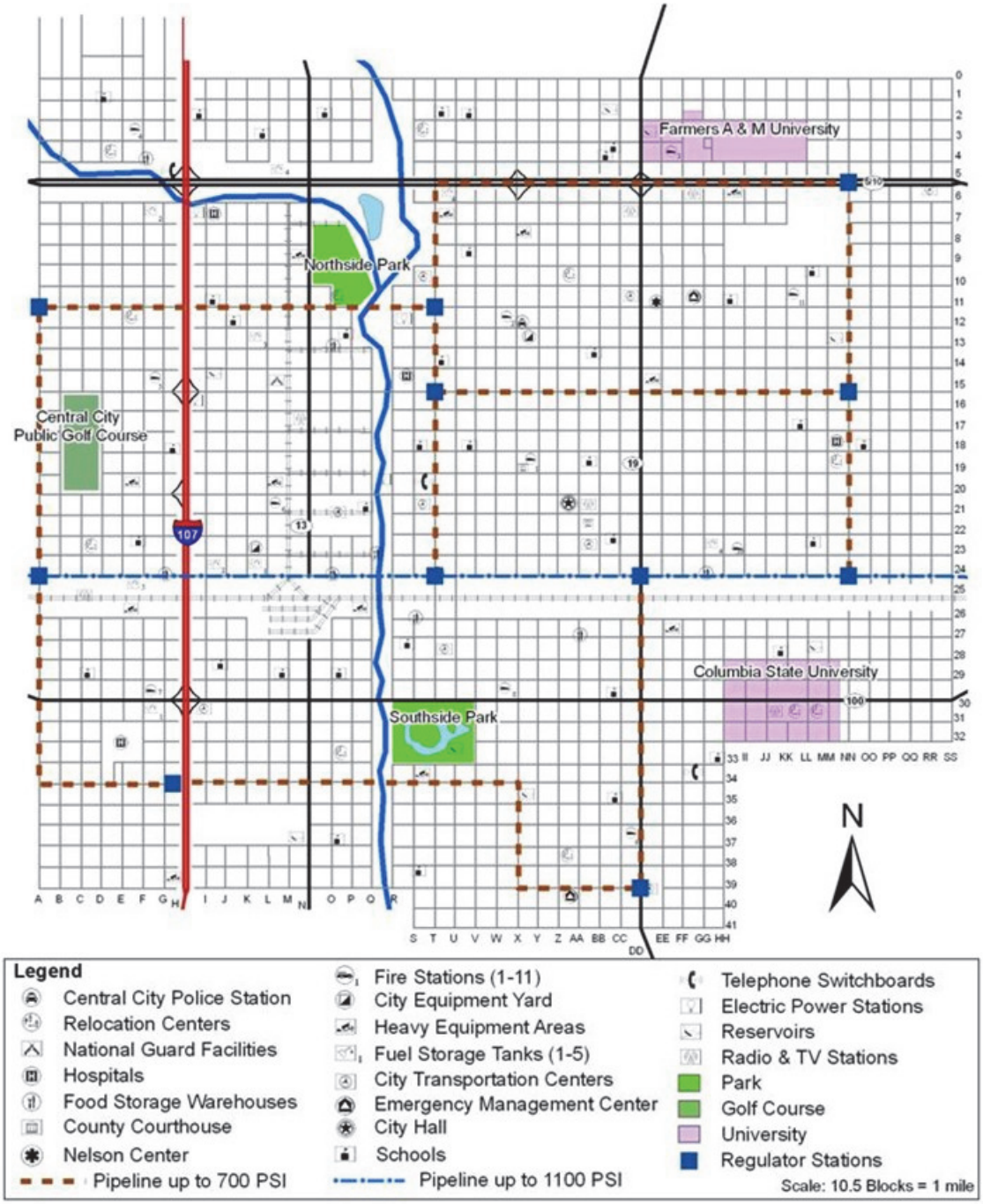


Figure 92. Central City Natural Gas System Map

AA.51. East Lake Dam

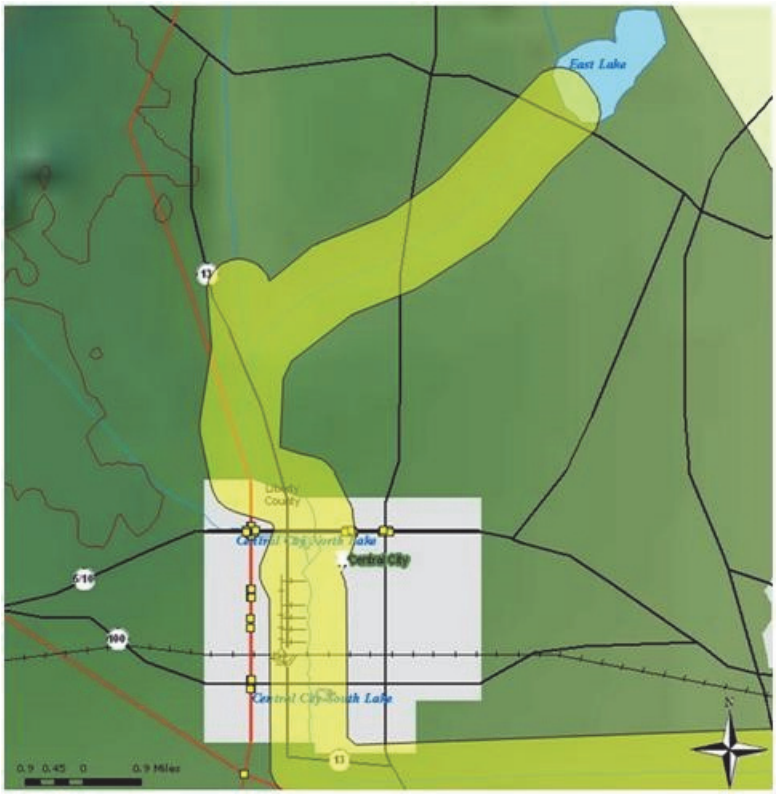


Figure 94. Inundation Diagram of Flooding Caused by a Catastrophic Failure of East Lake Dam

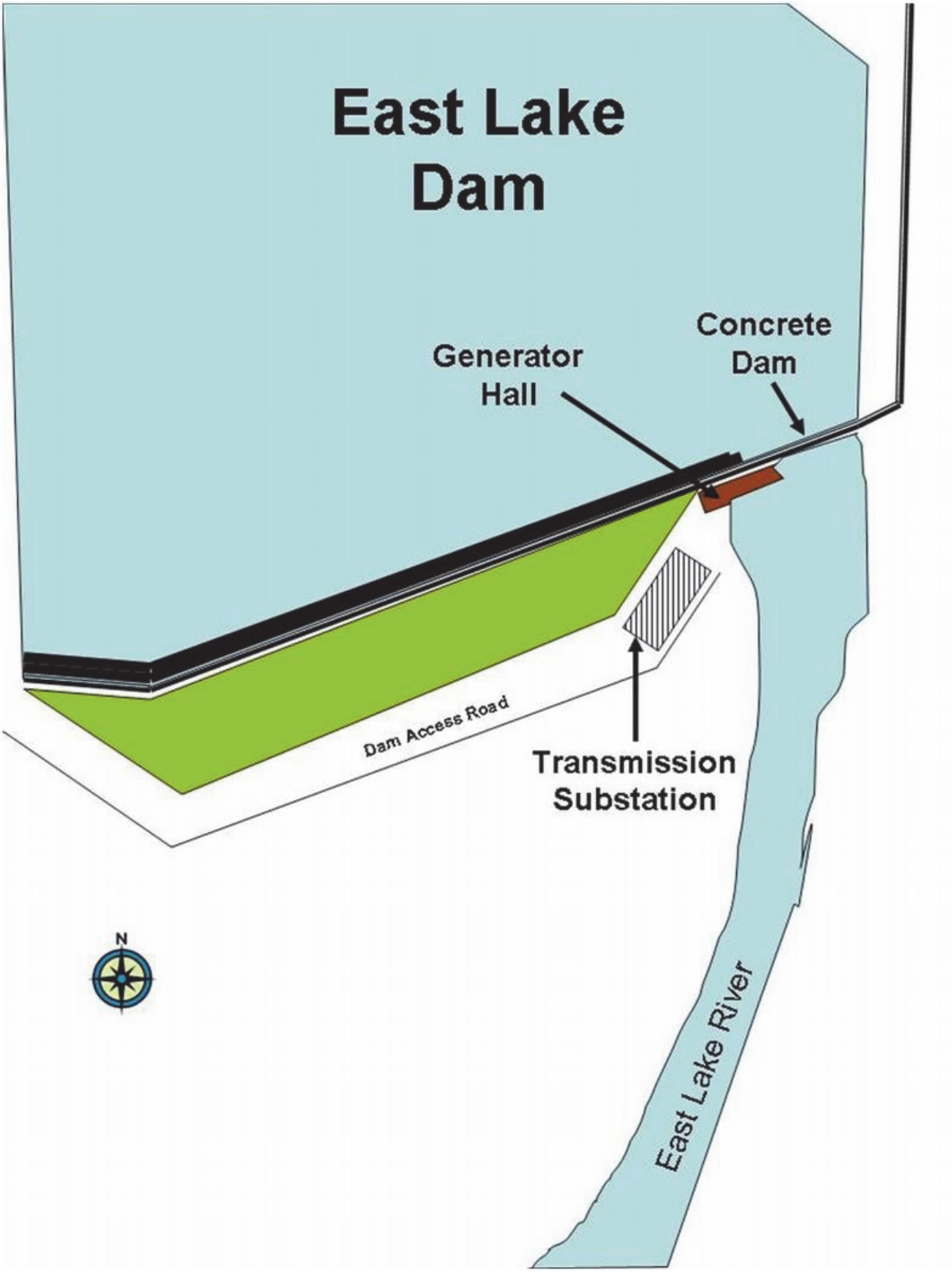


Figure 95. East Lake Dam Layout Diagram

AA.52. Liberty County Library System

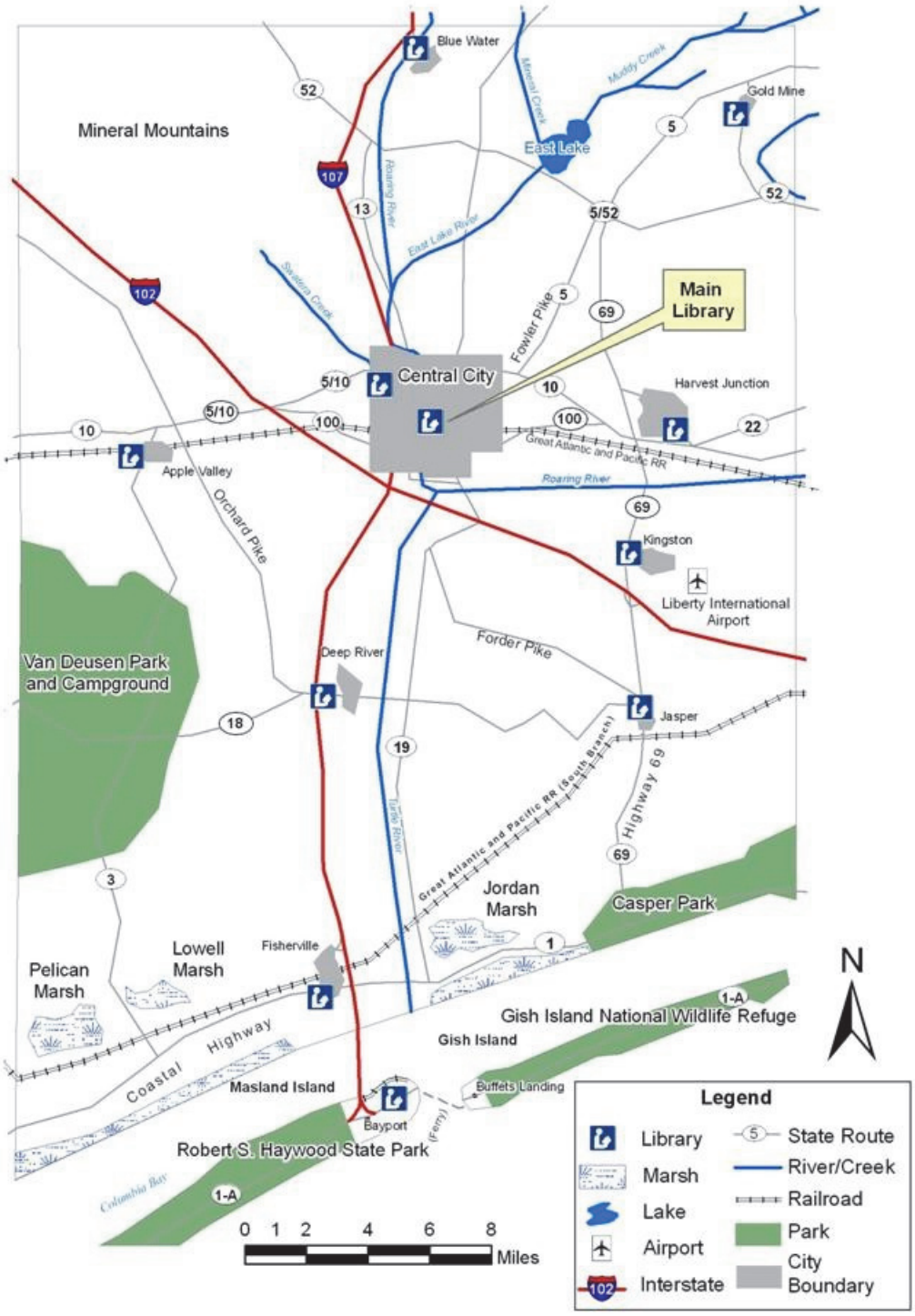


Figure 96. Liberty County Libraries Map

AA.53. Large Stores and Shopping Malls in Liberty County

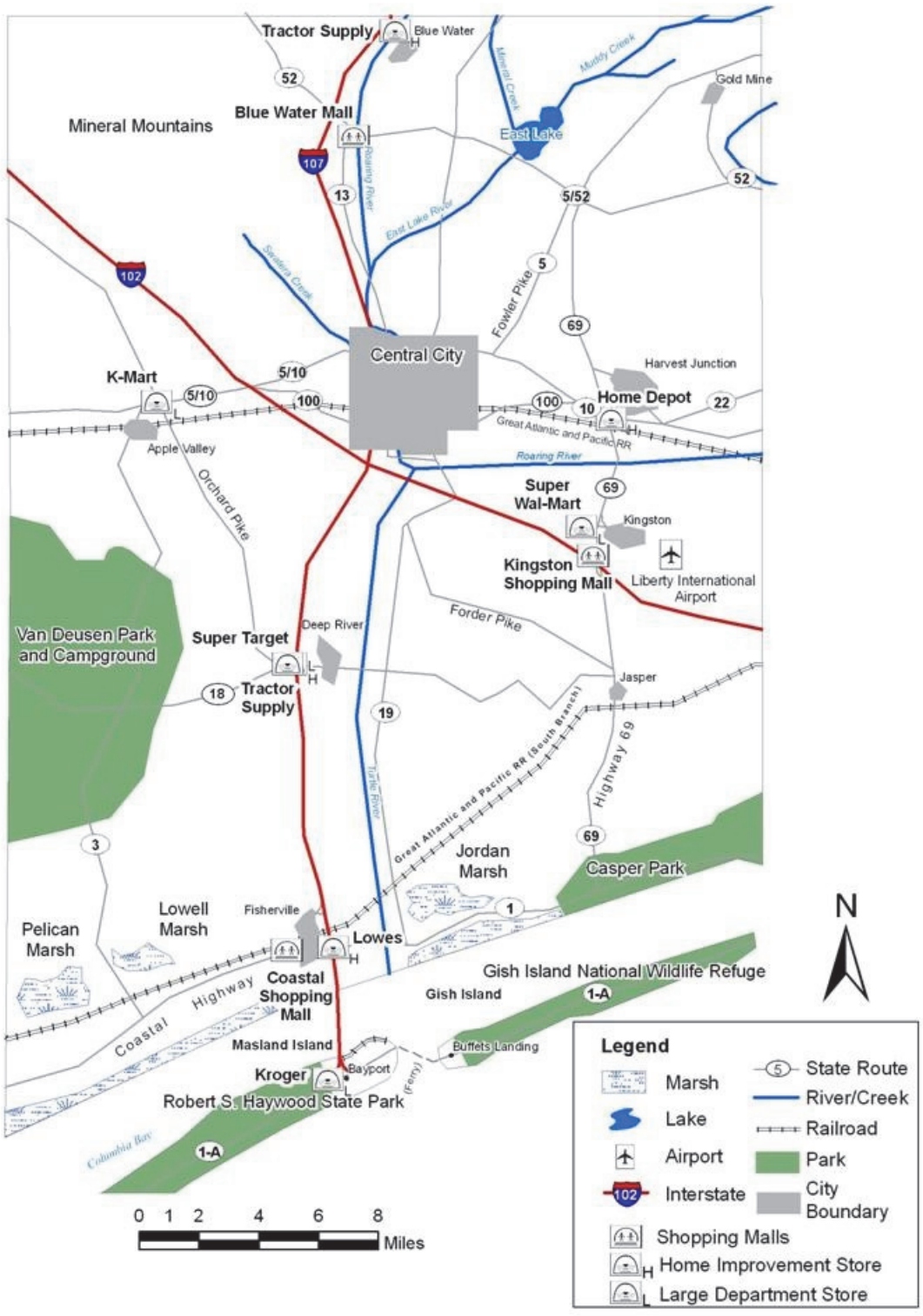


Figure 97. Large Stores and Shopping Malls in Liberty County Map

AA.54. Large Stores and Shopping Malls in Central City

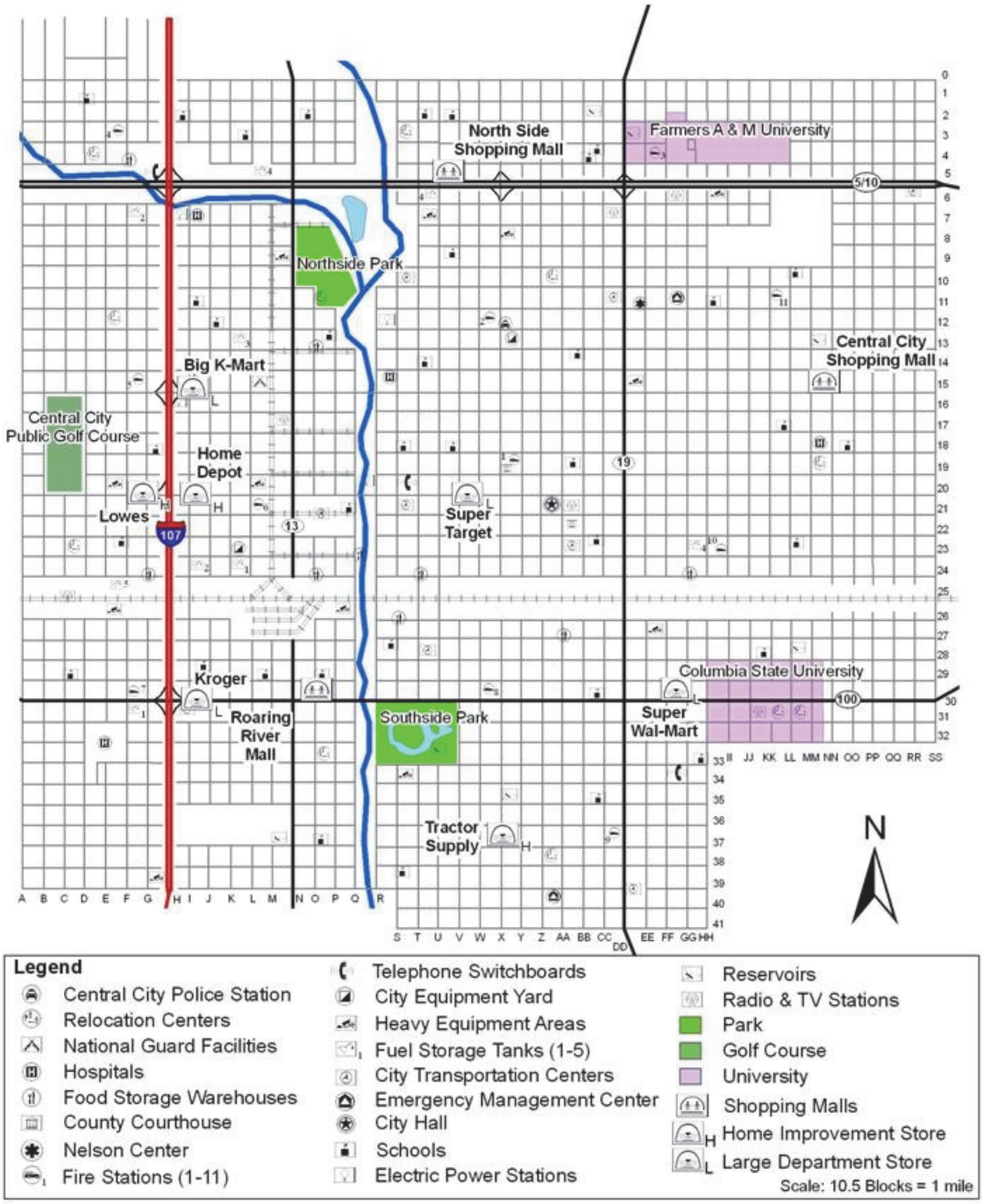


Figure 98. Large Stores and Shopping Malls in Central City Map

AA.55. Liberty County Truck Terminal

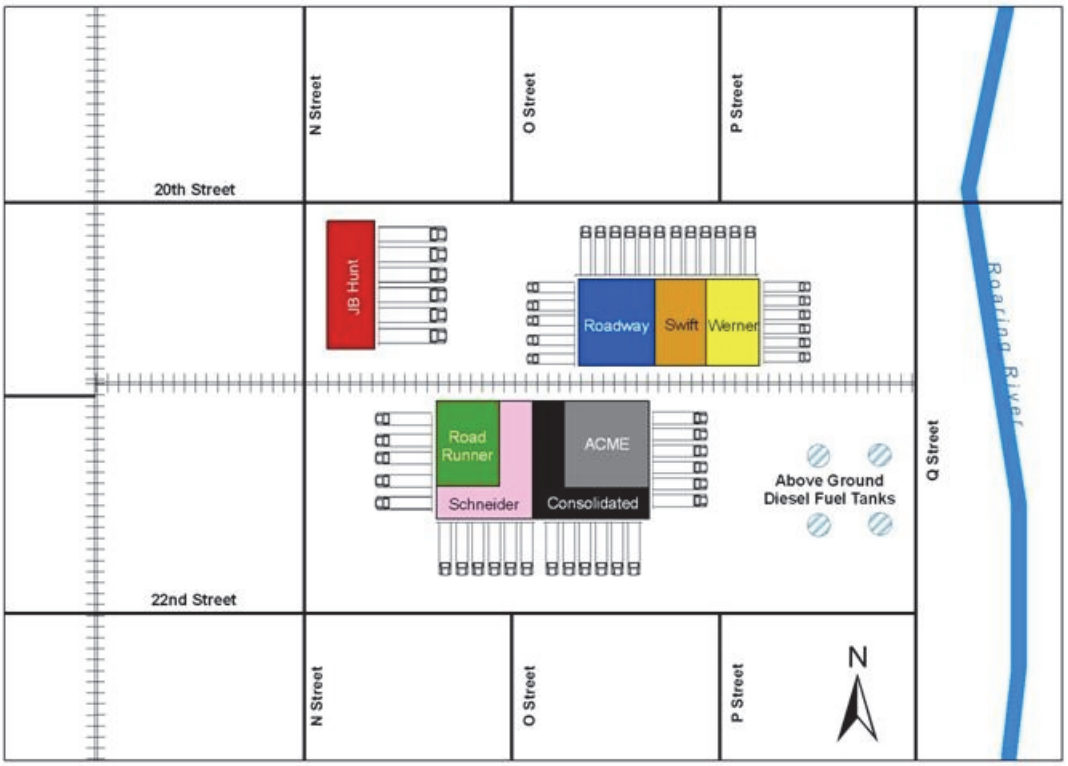


Figure 99. Liberty County Truck Terminal

AA.56. Central City I-107 Truck Terminal

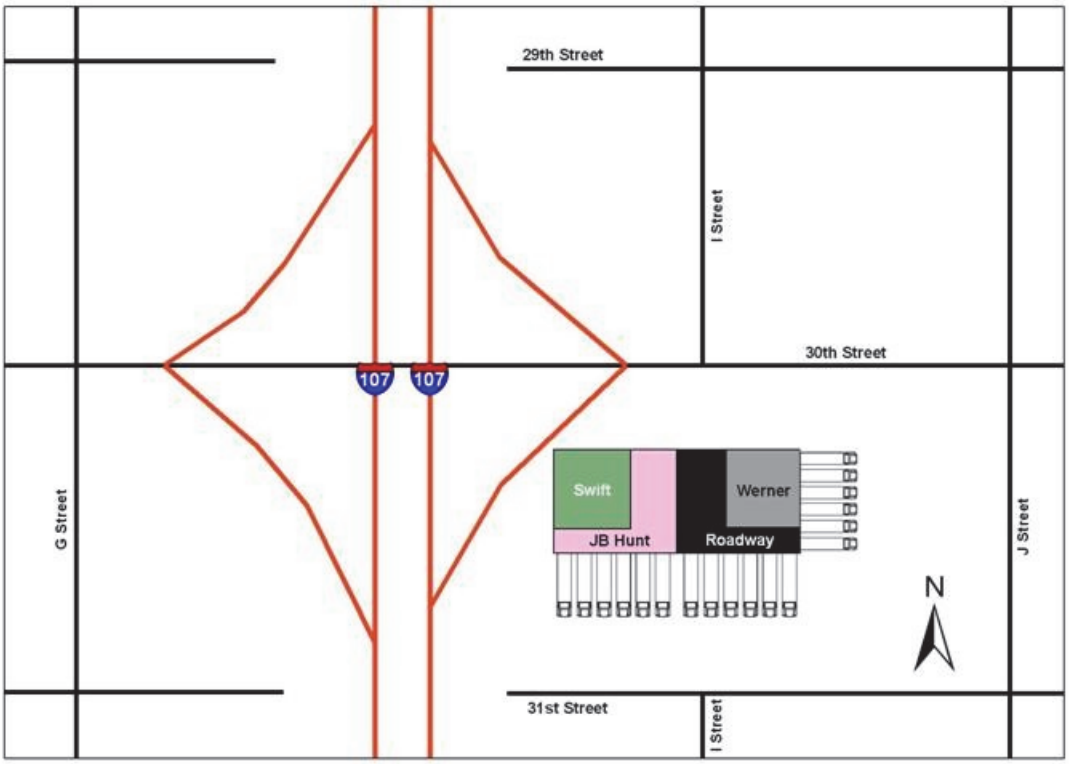


Figure 100. Central City I-107 Truck Terminal

AA.57. State Route 5 Truck Terminal

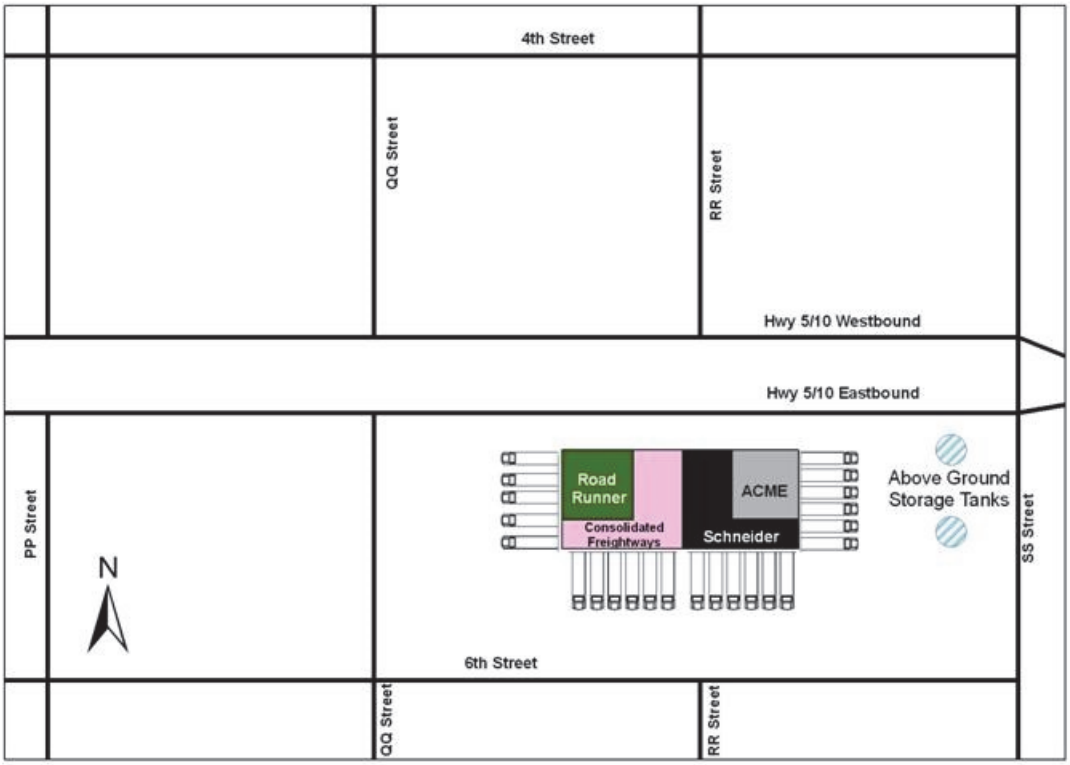


Figure 101. State Route 5 Truck Terminal

AA.58. Southside Truck Terminal

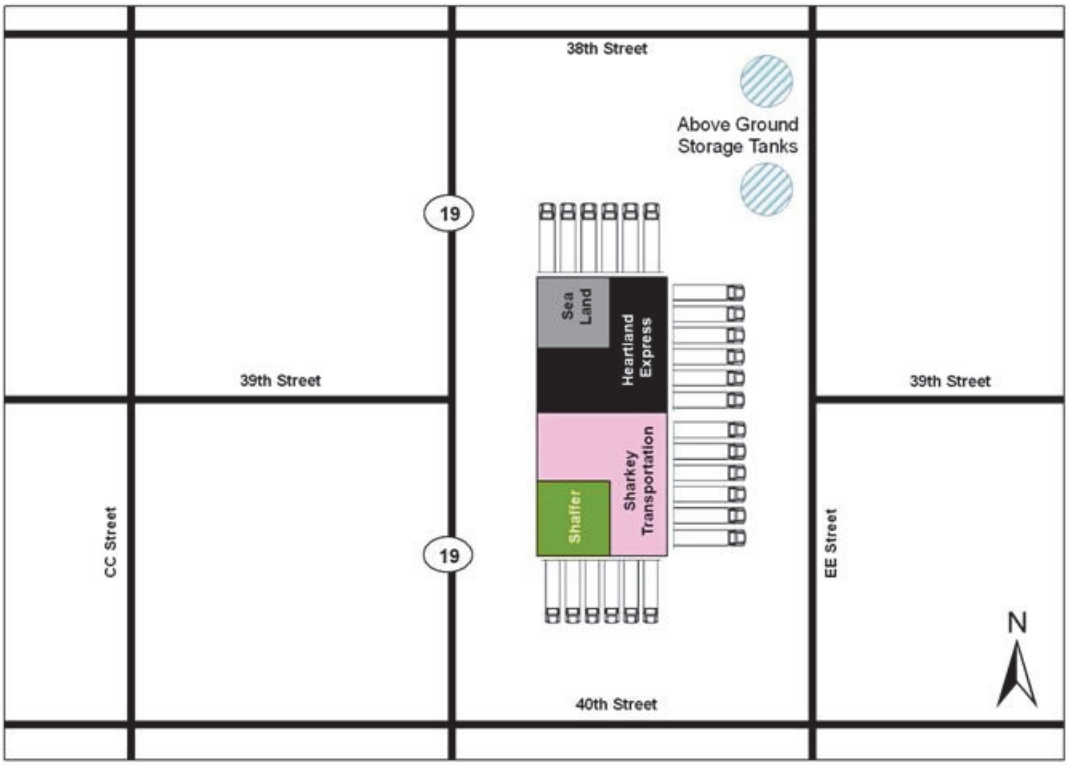


Figure 102. Southside Truck Terminal

AA.59. Highway 69 Truck Terminal

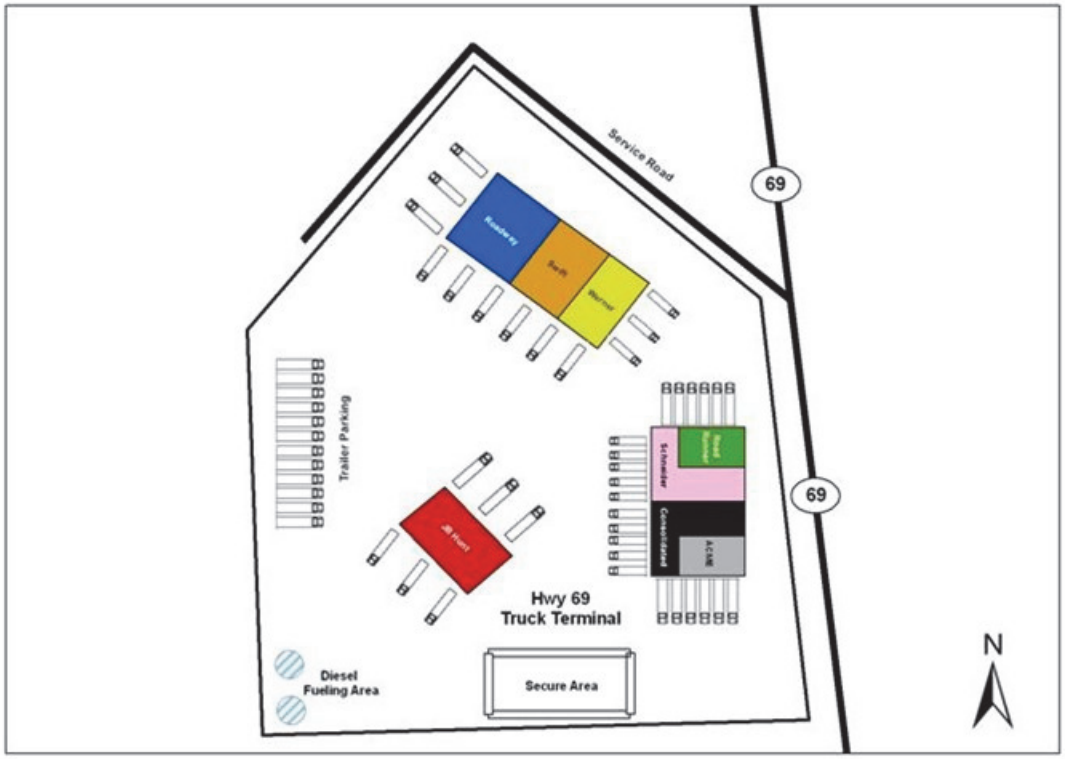


Figure 103. Highway 69 Truck Terminal

AA.60. State Route 5/10 Truck Terminal

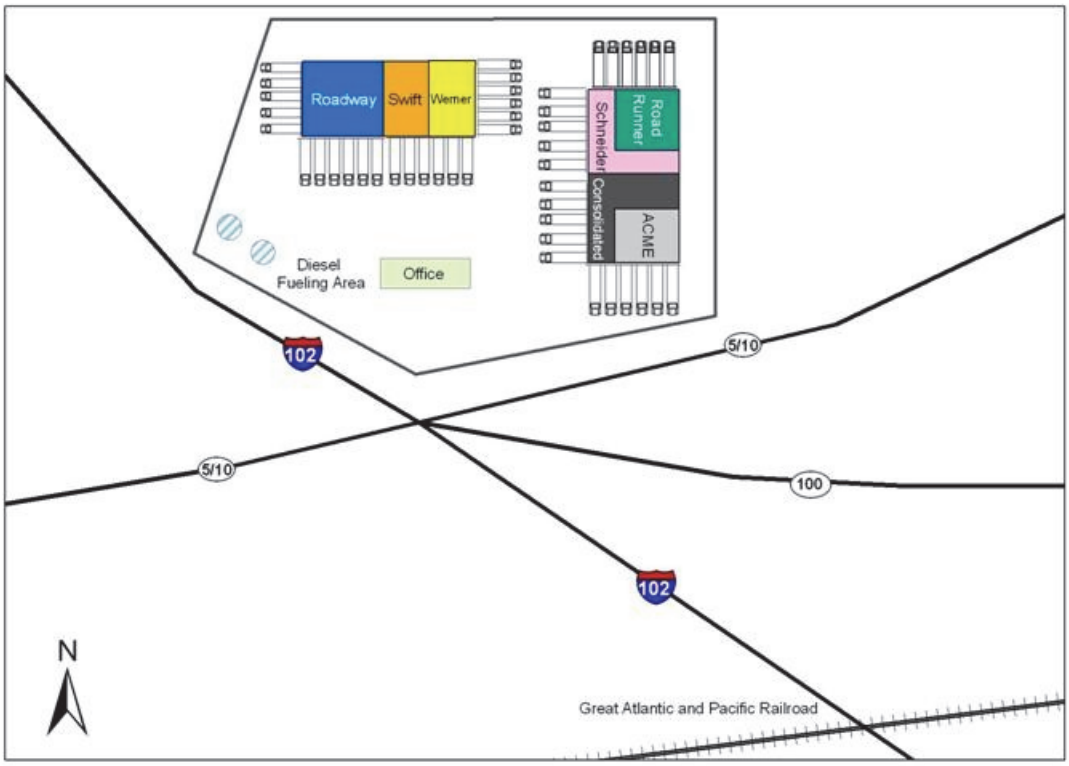


Figure 104. State Route 5/10 Truck Terminal

AA.61. Central City Railroad Yard

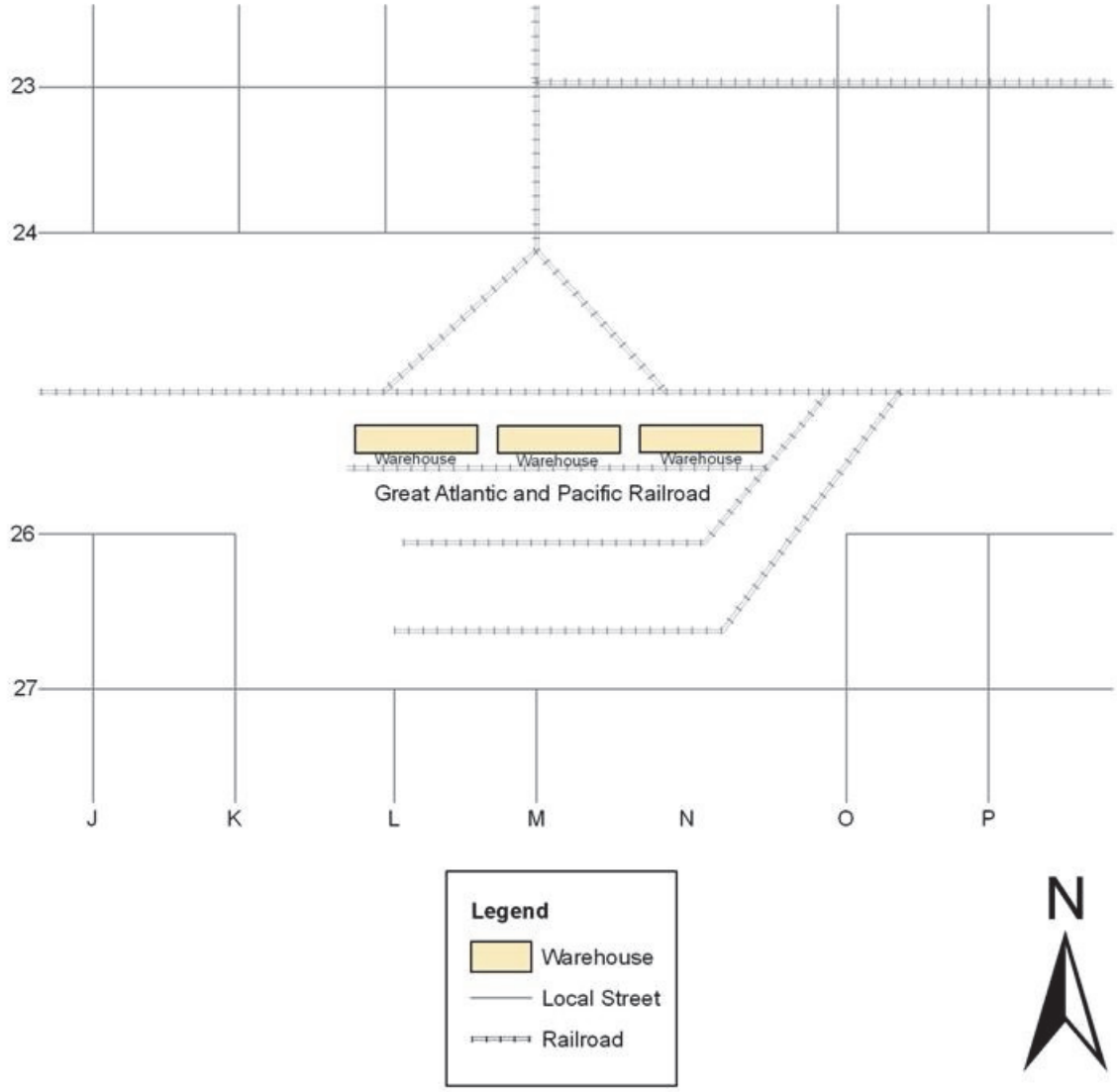


Figure 105. Central City Railroad Yard Diagram

AA.62. Jasper Railroad Yard

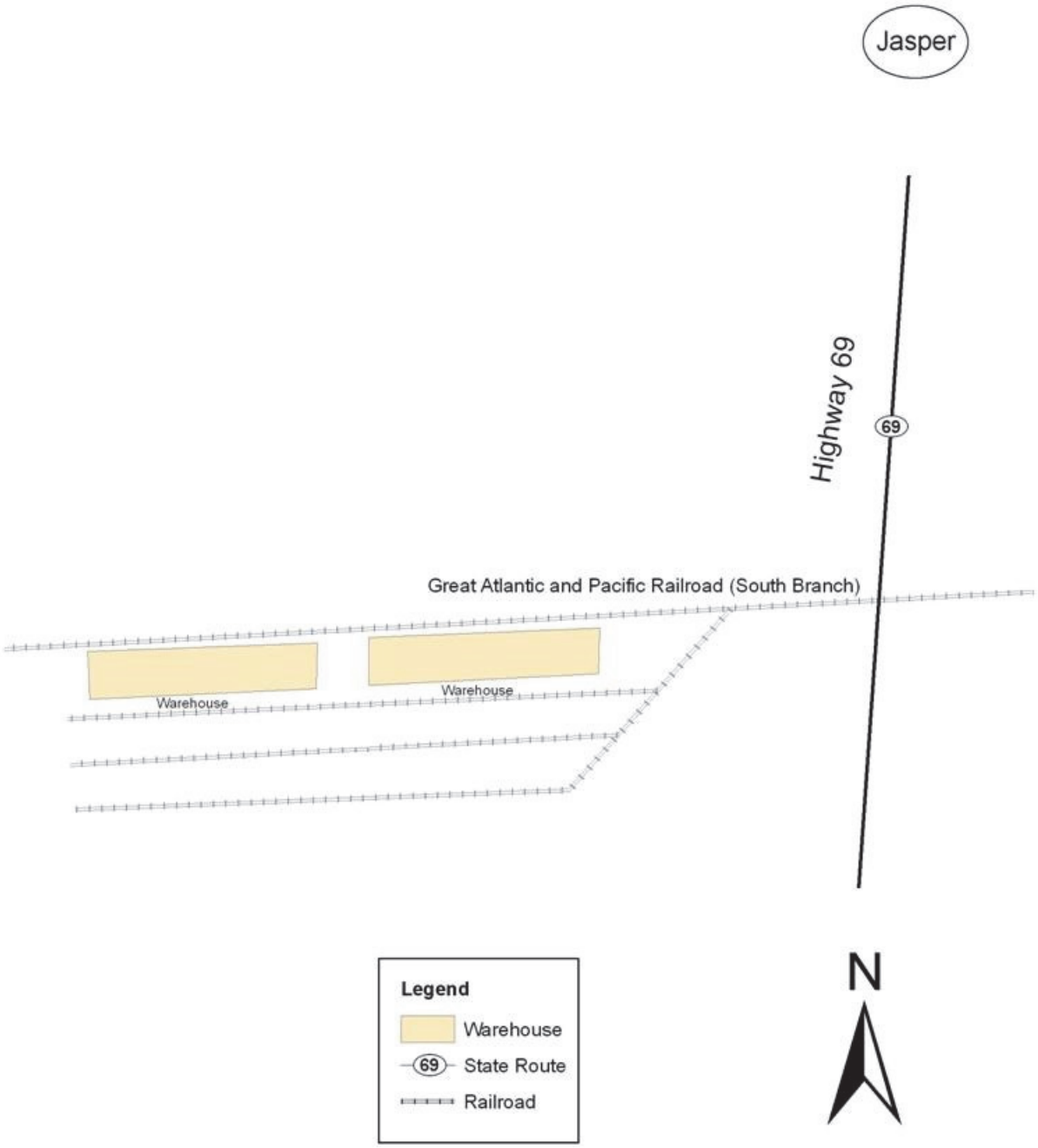


Figure 106. Jasper Railroad Yard Diagram

AA.63. Central City Light Rail Routes

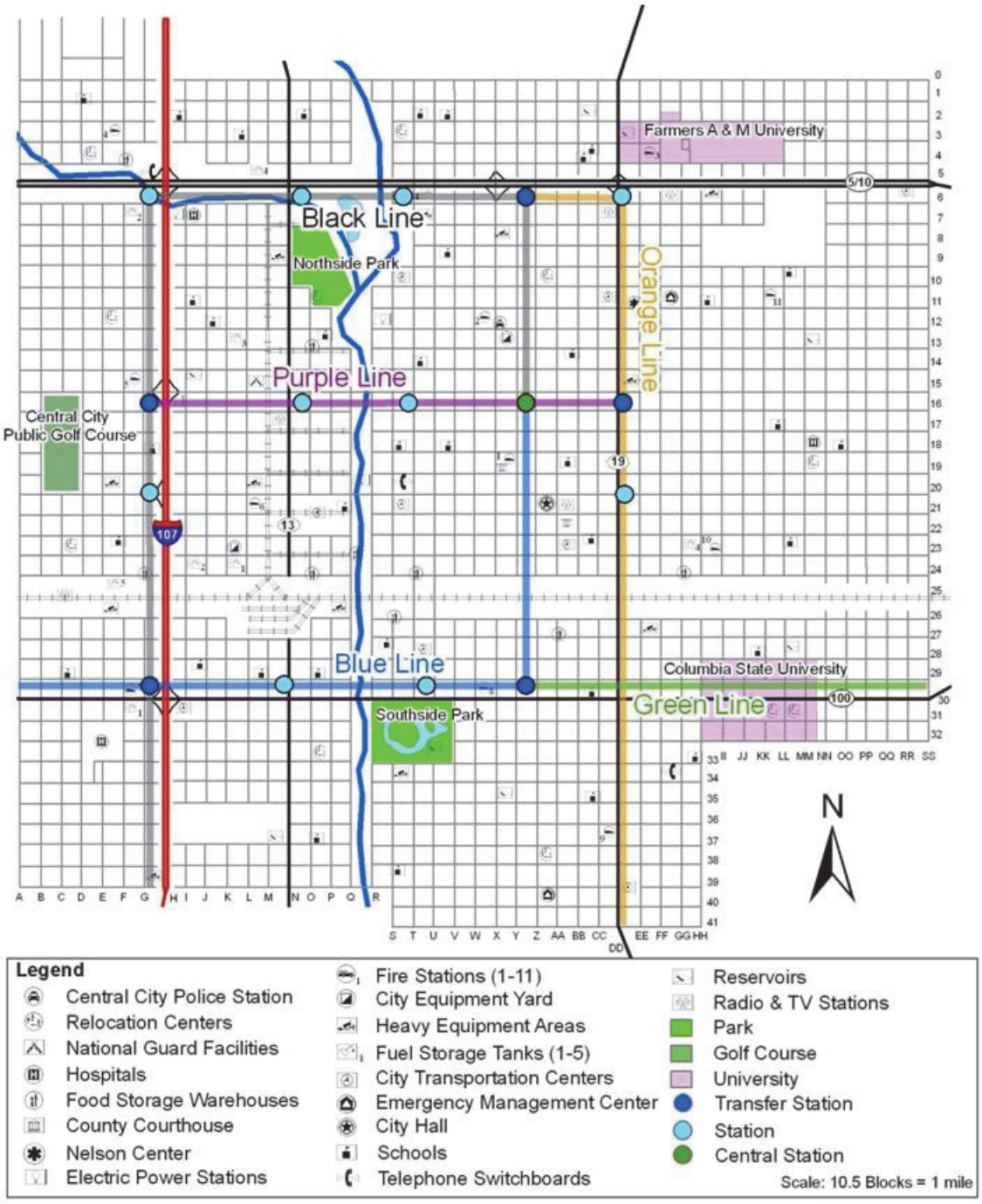


Figure 107. Central City Light Rail Routes Map

AA.64. Liberty County Light Rail Routes

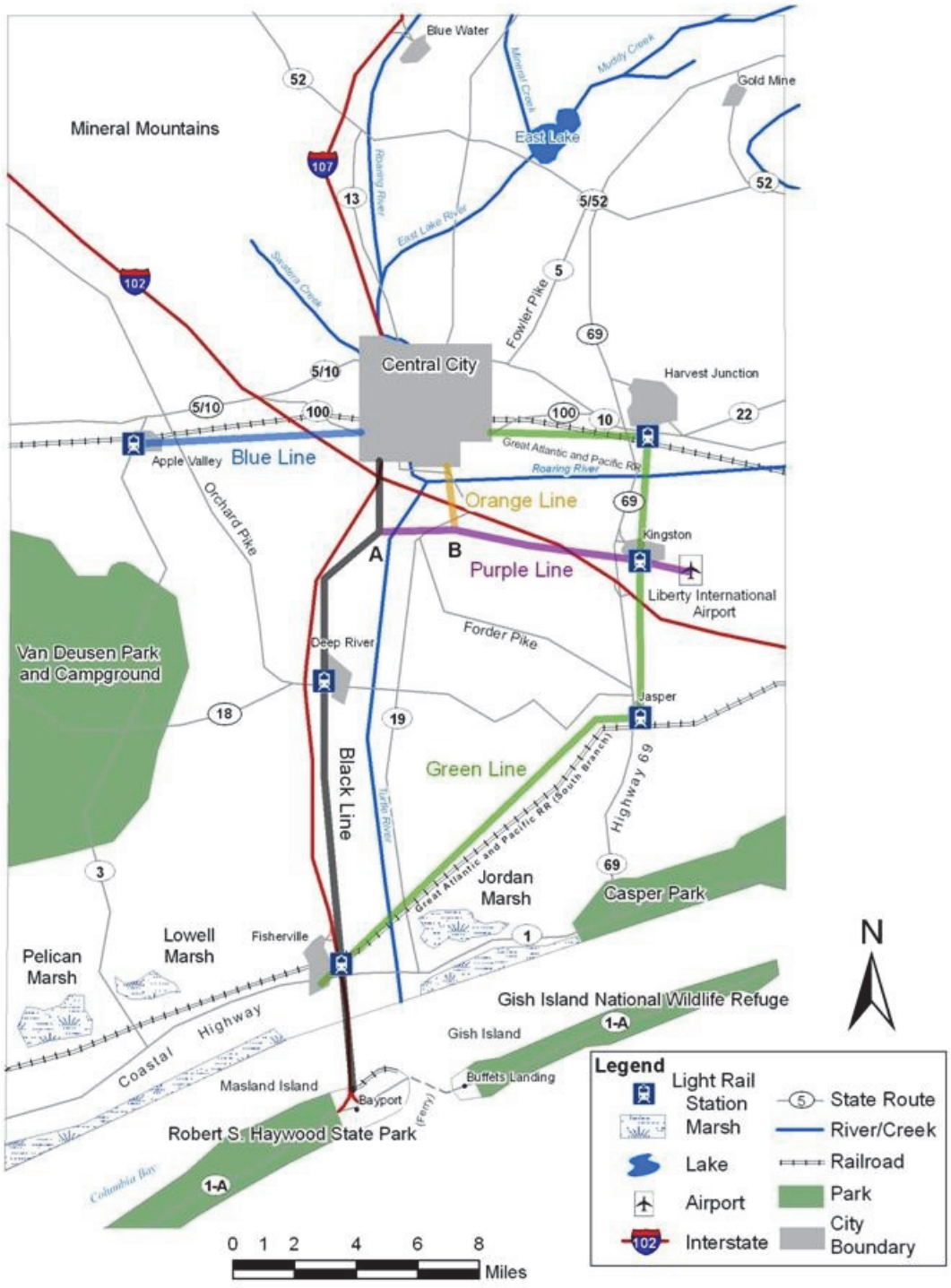


Figure 108. Liberty County Light Rail Routes Map

AA.65. Liberty Railway Adventures (LRA)

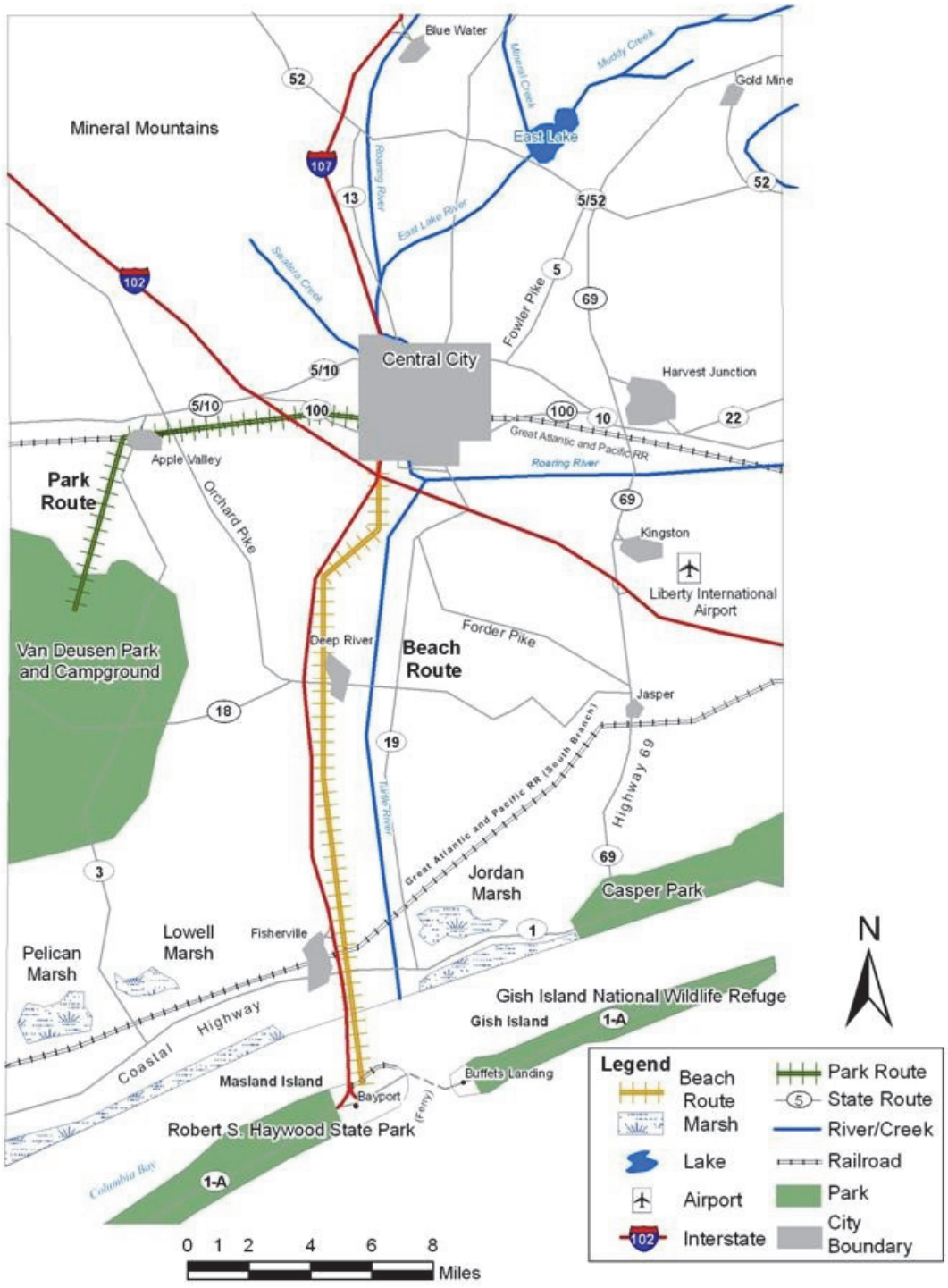


Figure 110. Liberty Railway Adventures Route Map

AA.66. Liberty International Airport



Figure 111. Liberty International Airport Diagram – Kingston, Columbia

AA.67. Port of Bayport

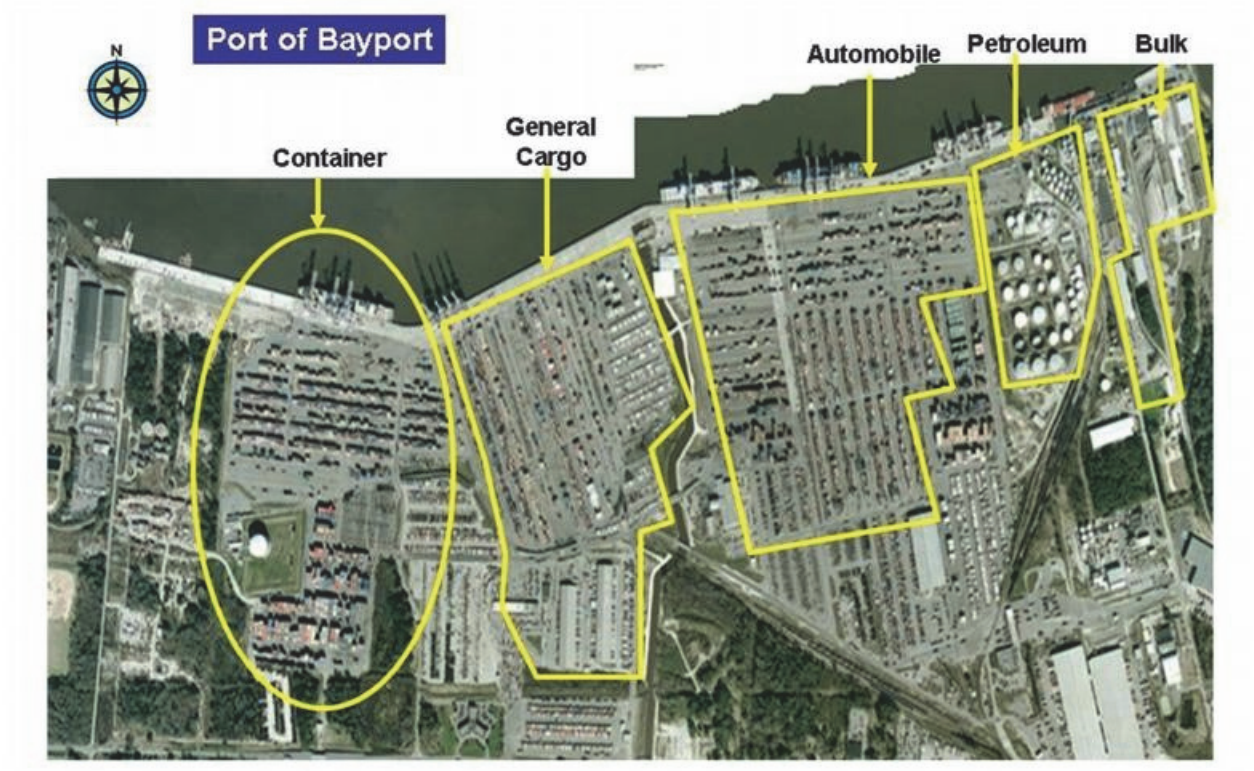


Figure 113. Port of Bayport Diagram

AA.68. LNG Terminal



Figure 114. LNG Terminal Map

AA.69. Liberty County Bridges

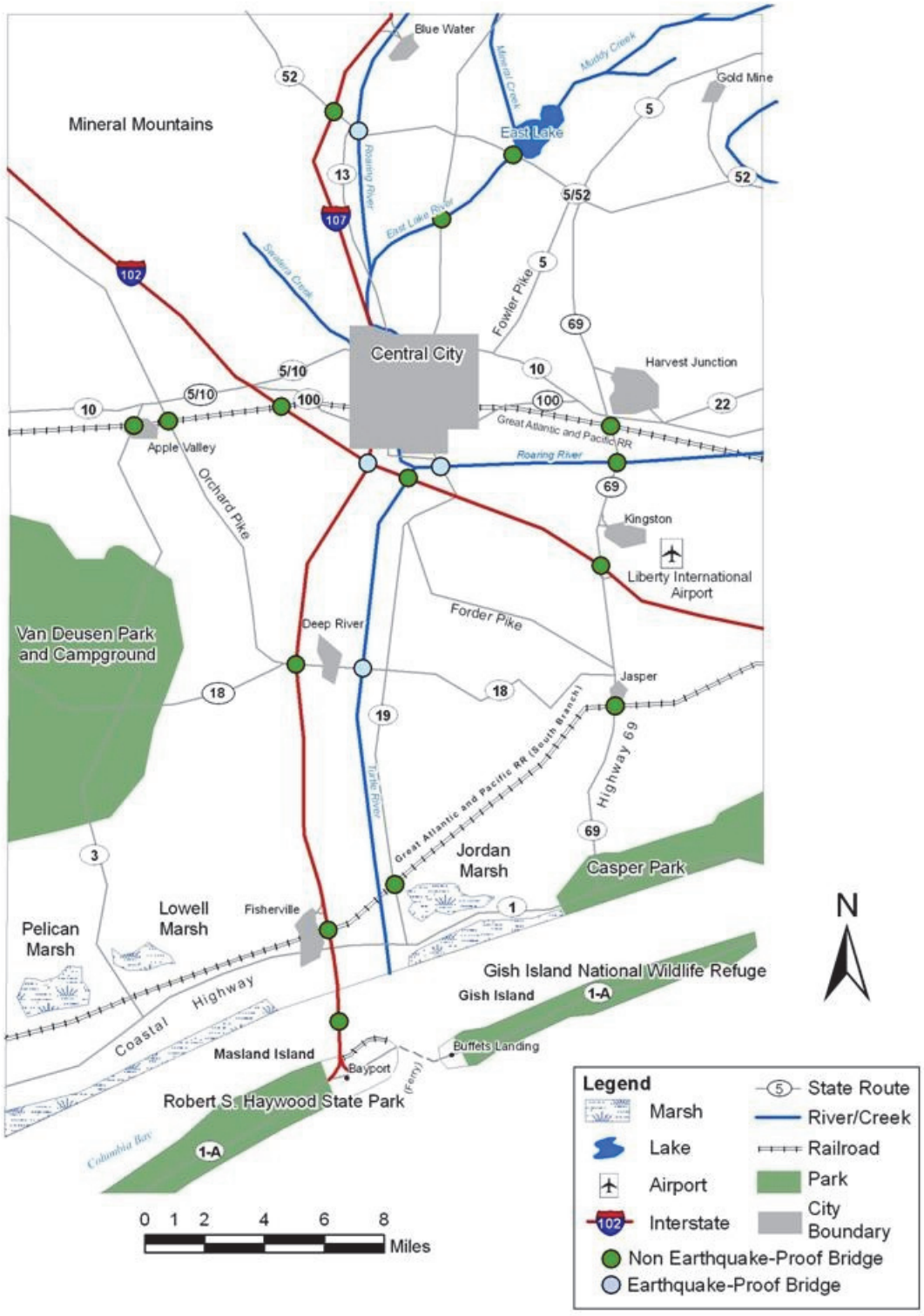


Figure 116. Liberty County Bridges Map

AA.70. Central City Bridges

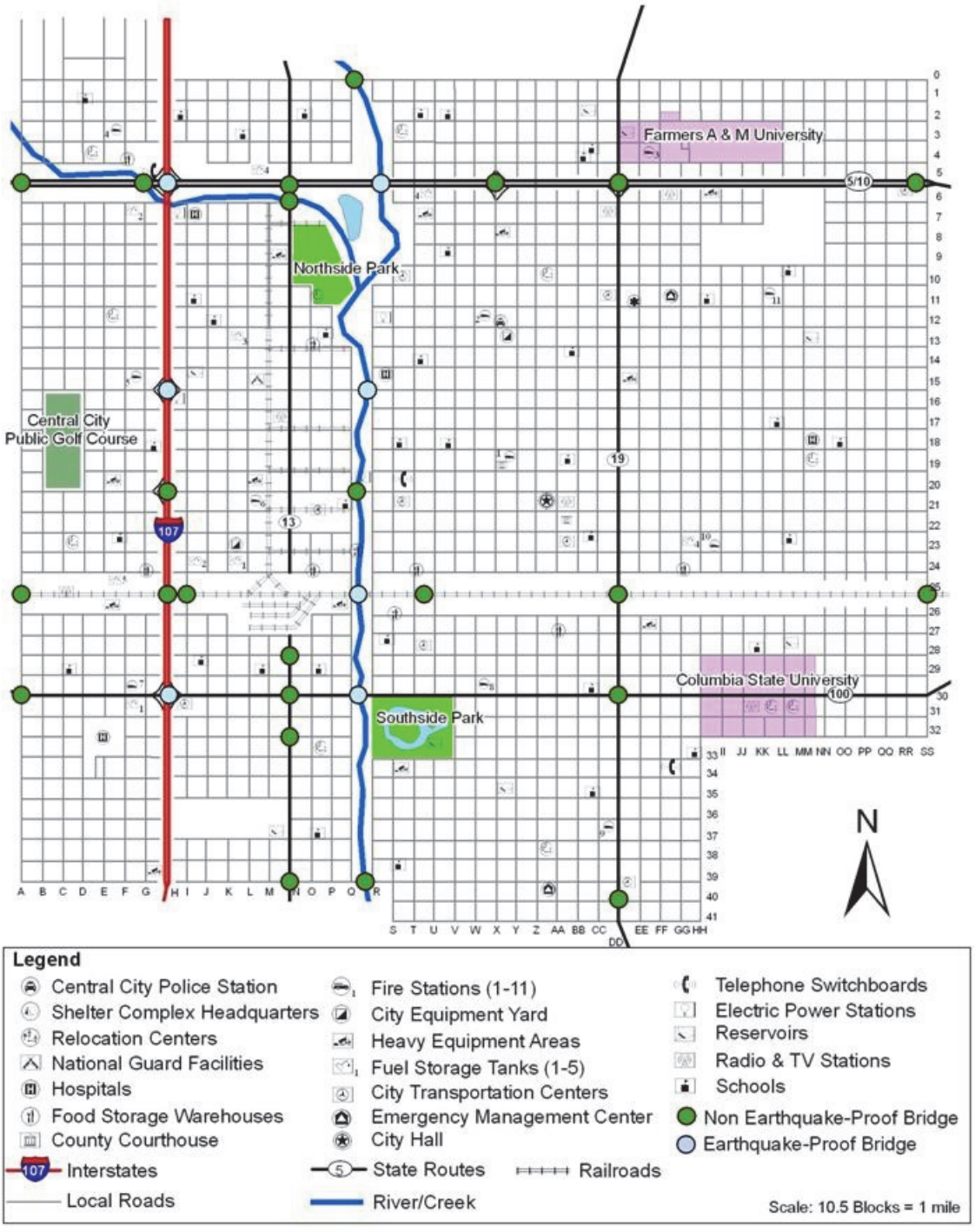


Figure 117. Central City Bridges Map

AA.71. Central City Bus Routes

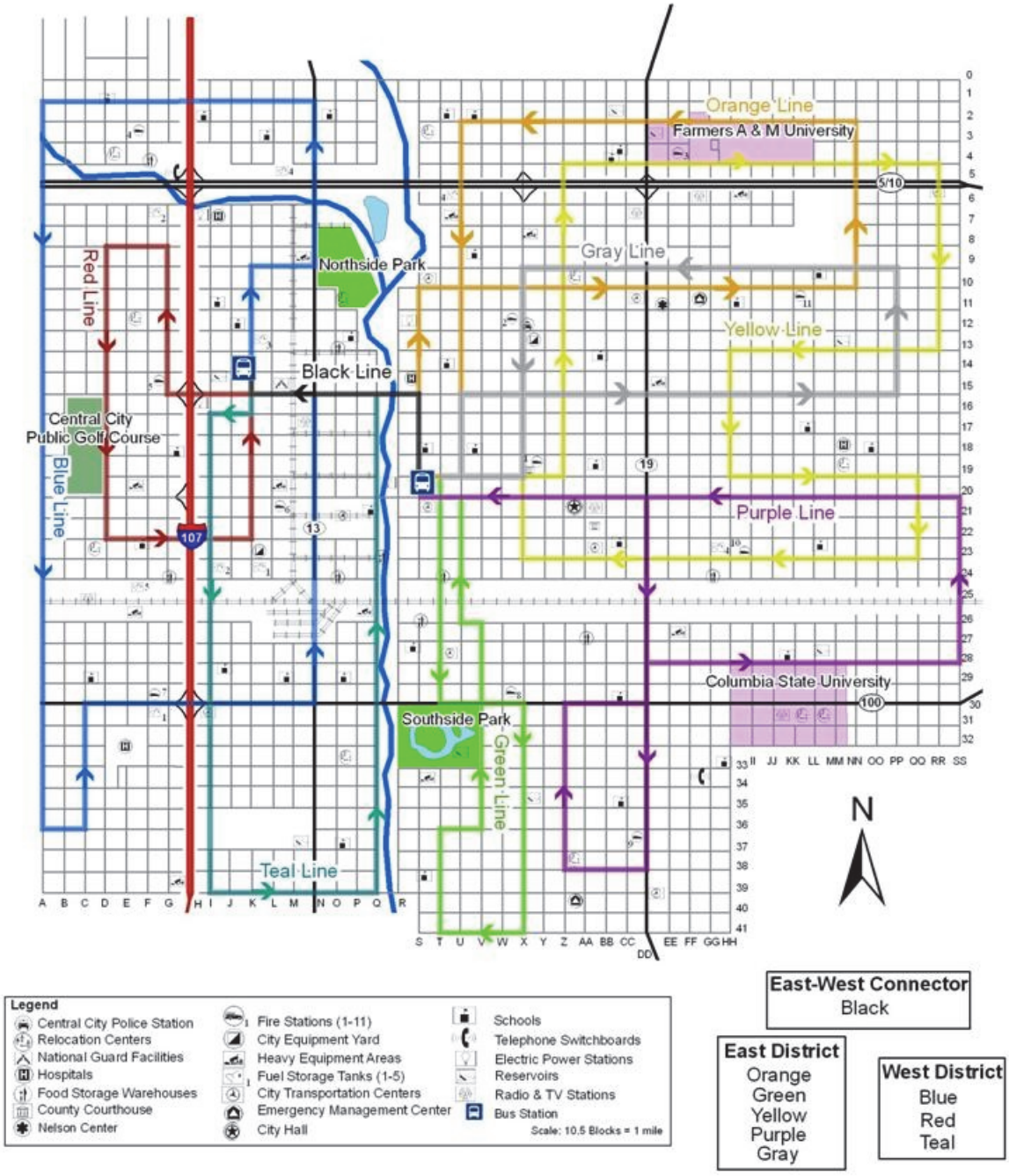


Figure 118. Central City Bus Routes Map

AA.72. Liberty County Bus Routes

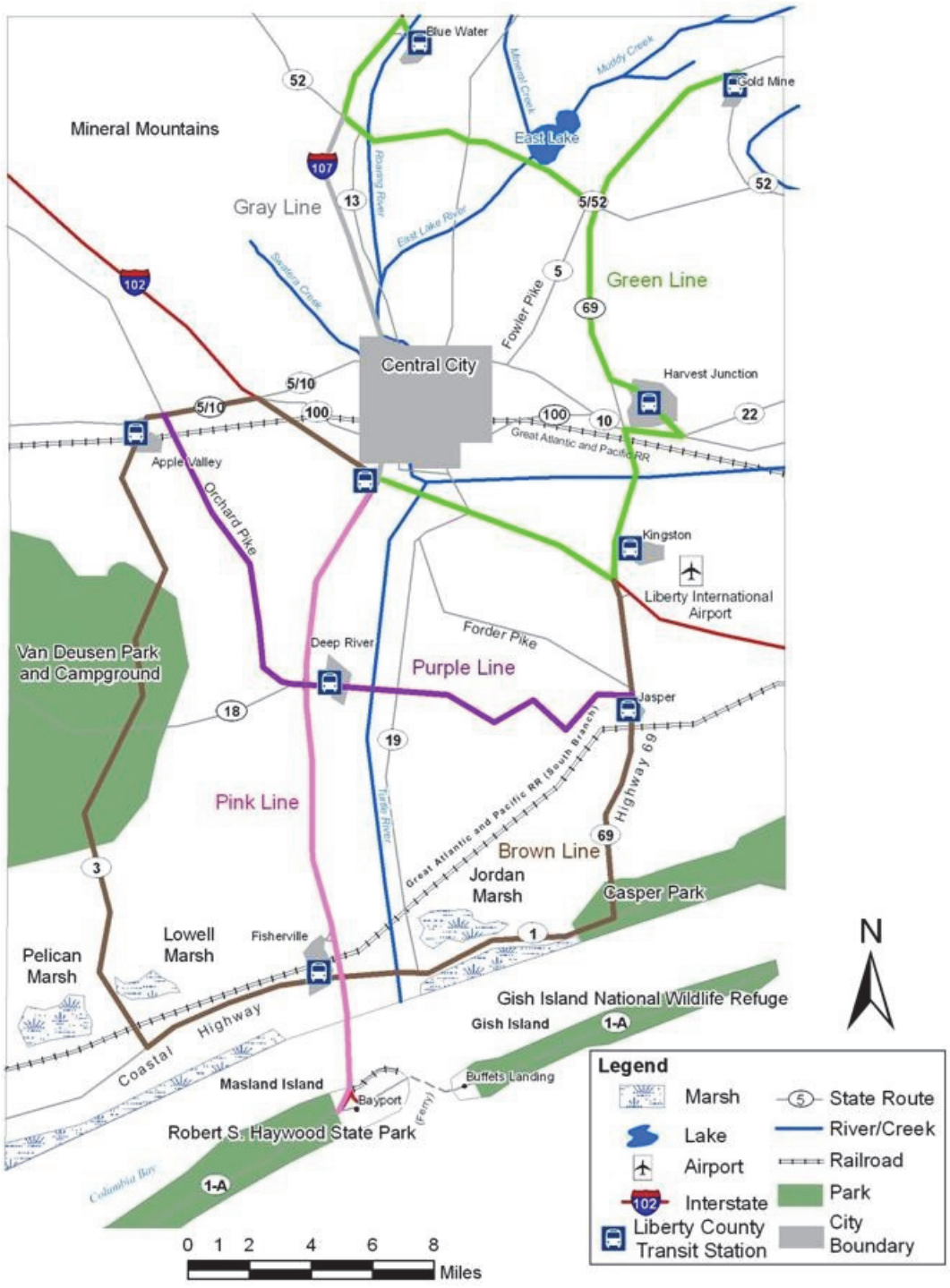


Figure 119. Liberty County Bus Routes Map

AA.73. Columbia State University (CSU)

1 - JC Miller Hall
2 - Student Union
3 - Alden
4 - Memorial Auditorium
5 - Casper Hall
6 - Bunsen Hall
7 - Robert hall
8 - Brown Hall
9 - Monty Hall
10 - Young Hall
11 - Bryan Hall
12 - Meyer Hall
13 - Chamberlin Hall
14 - Martin Hall
15 - Yount Hall
16 - Laye Hall
17 - Van Deusen Hall
18 - Meehan Hall
19 - Petrak Hall
20 - Cassidy Hall
21 - Smith Hall
22 - Mager Hall
23 - Barbee Hall
24 - Vogel Hall
25 - Fowler Communications
26 - Chapel
27 - Barrymore Hall
28 - Walters Hall
29 - Harris Hall
30 - Cleese Hall
31 - Wille Nelson Auditorium
32 - McDonald Stadium
33 - Phillips Field House
34 - Wake House Maintenance
35 - Baker Hall
36 - Tudor Hall
37 - Alpha Chi Ro
38 - Hogan Hall
39 - Phi Delta Theta
40 - Delta Delta Delta
41 - Alpha Delta Pi
42 - Theta Chi
43 - Sigma Chi
44 - Sigma Sigma Sigma
45 - Sigma Nu
46 - Phi Kappa Psi
47 - Lambda Chi Alpha
48 - Chi Omega
49 - Phi Mu
50 - Delta Tau Delta
51 - Delta Gamma
52 - Hillel House
53 - Howard Hall
54 - Williams Hall
55 - Fluman Hall
56 - Schwartz Hall
57 - War Memorial
58 - Gravin Medical Tower
59 - Ground Maintenace



Figure 121. Columbia State University Map

AA.74. Farmers A&M University

1 - Dole Library
2 - Marx Auditorium
3 - Levitt Hall
4 - Guthrie Hall
5 - Brooks Hall
6 - Allen Hall
7 - Thorsten Hall
8 - Bundy Hall
9 - Kantner Hall
10 - Hoffman Hall
11 - Carr Hall
12 - Reber Hall
13 - West Barn
14 - North Barn
15 - East Barn
16 - Stever Hall
17 - Fisher Hall
18 - McConnell Hall
19 - Taylor Hall
20 - Sheeley Hall
21 - Doyle Hall
22 - Trout Building
23 - Phillip's Hall
24 - Lincoln's Sport Complex
25 - Hawks Stadium
26 - Tompkins Hall of Engineering

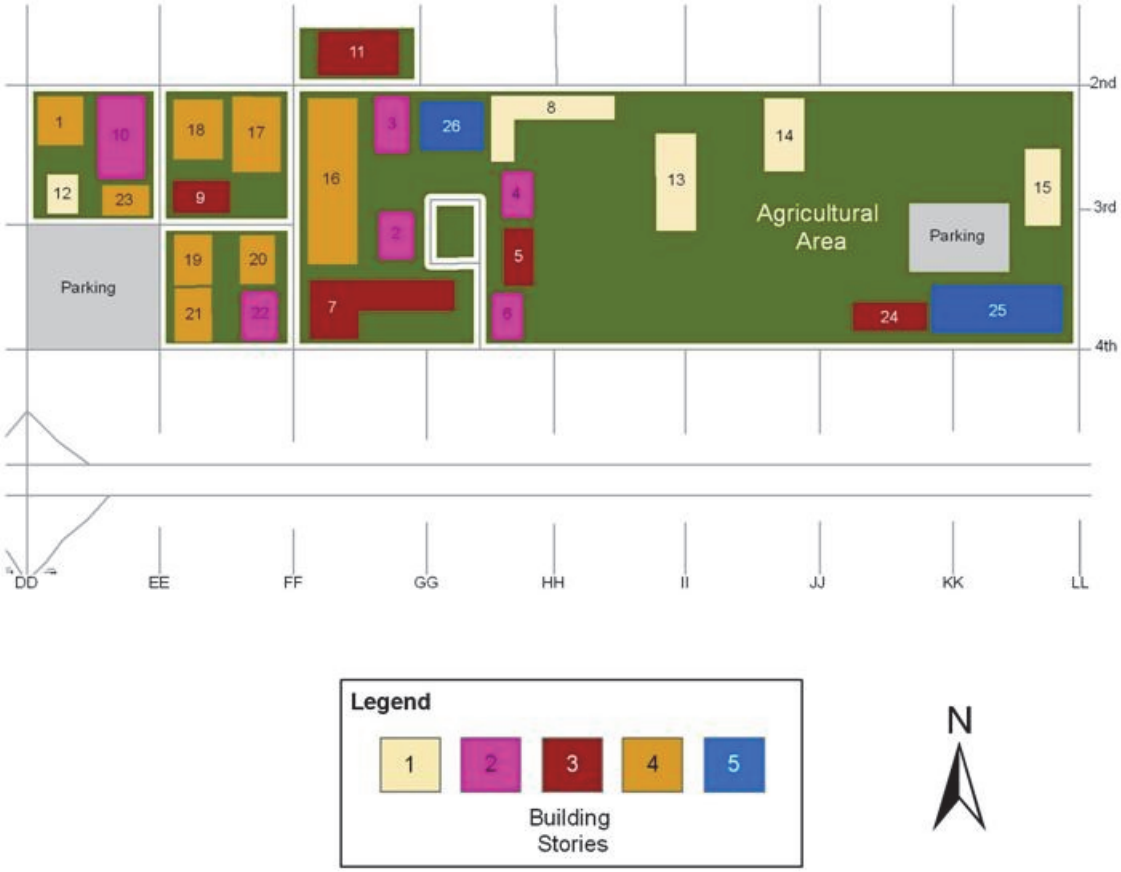


Figure 122. Farmers A&M University Map

AA.75. National Guard Facilities

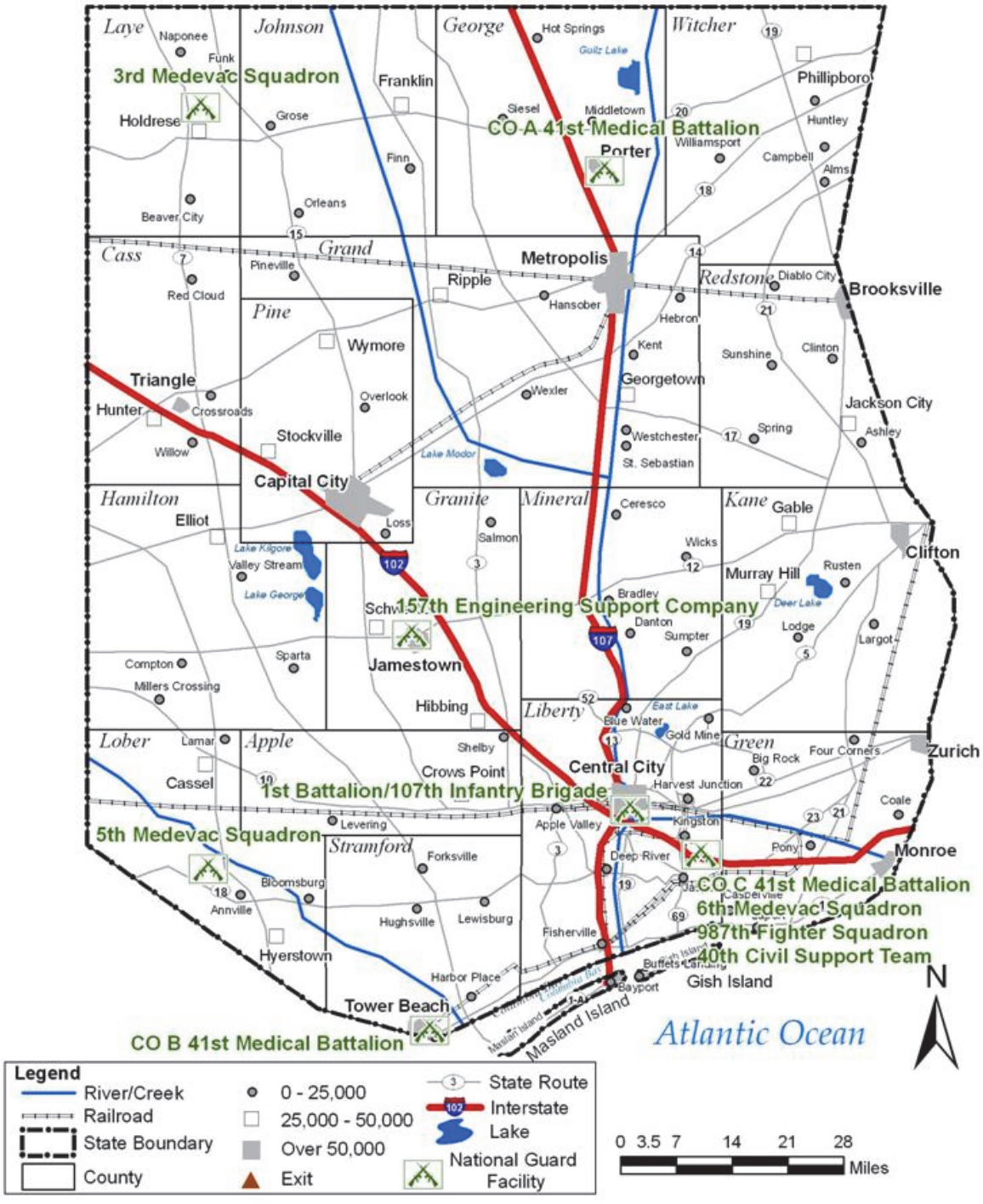


Figure 123. National Guard Facilities Map

AA.76. United States (U.S.) Coast Guard Base Diagram

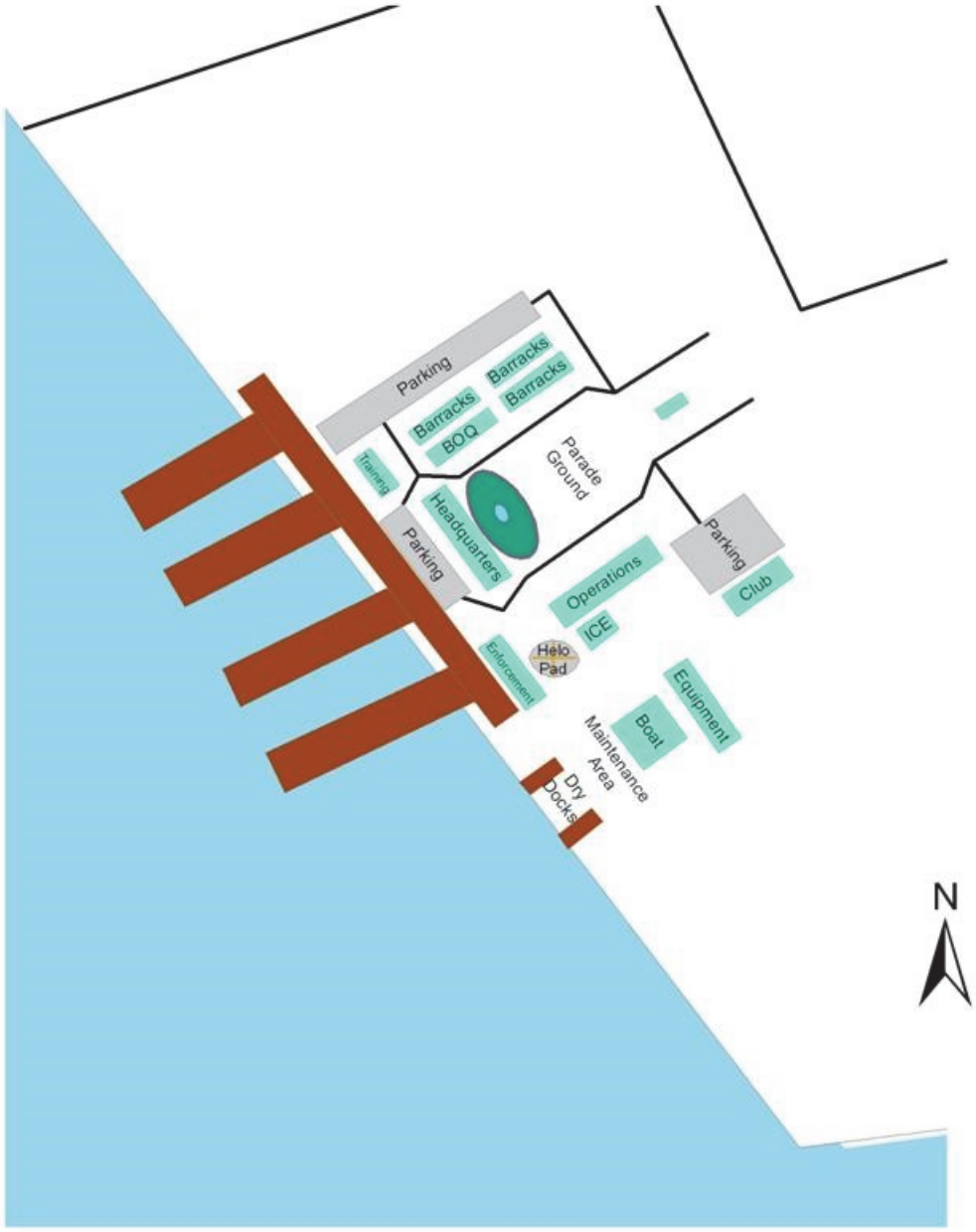


Figure 128. U.S. Coast Guard Base Diagram

AA.77. Liberty County Sanitary Landfill and Trash Disposal

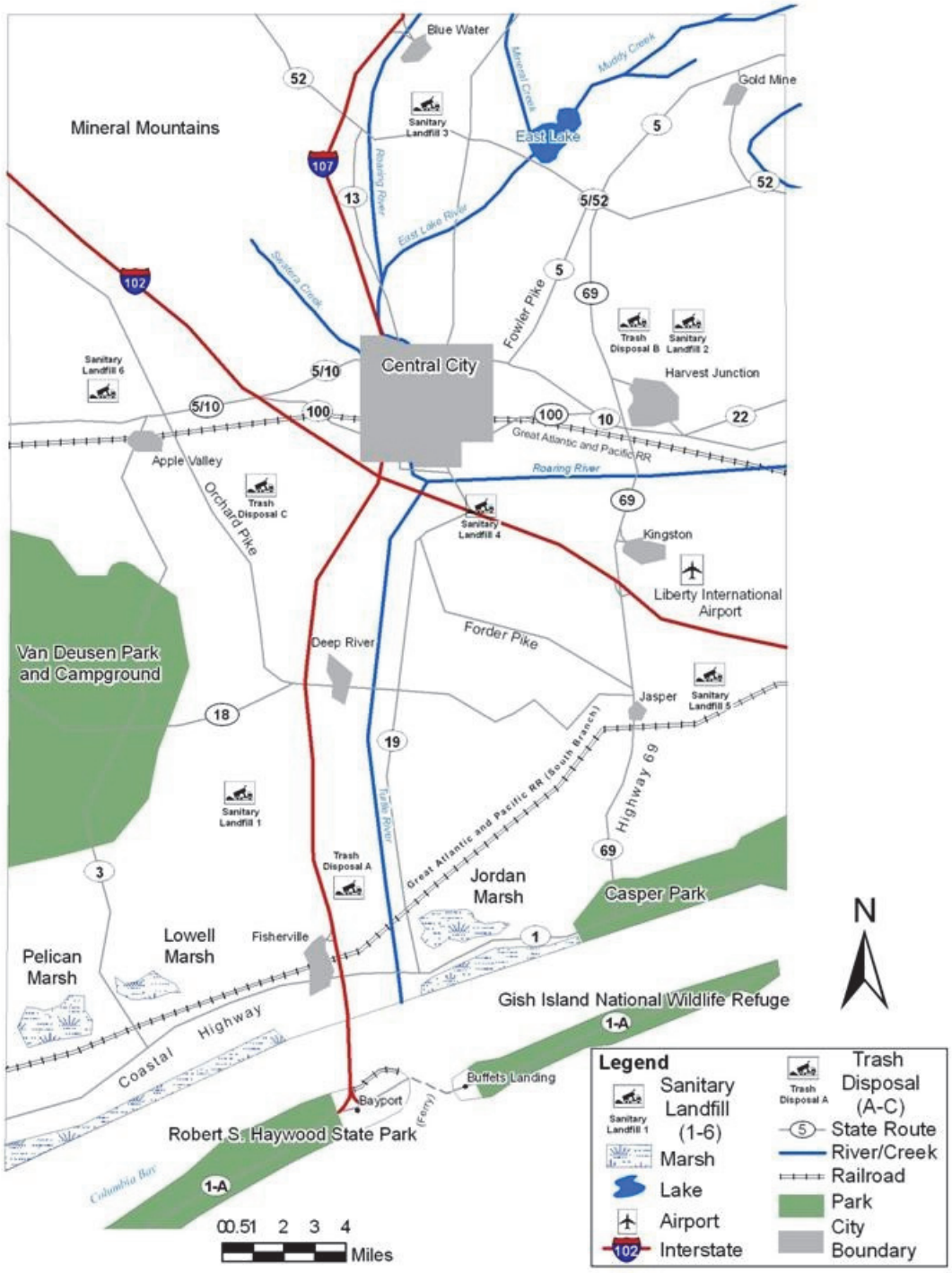


Figure 129. Liberty County Sanitary Landfill and Trash Disposal Map

AA.78. Apple County

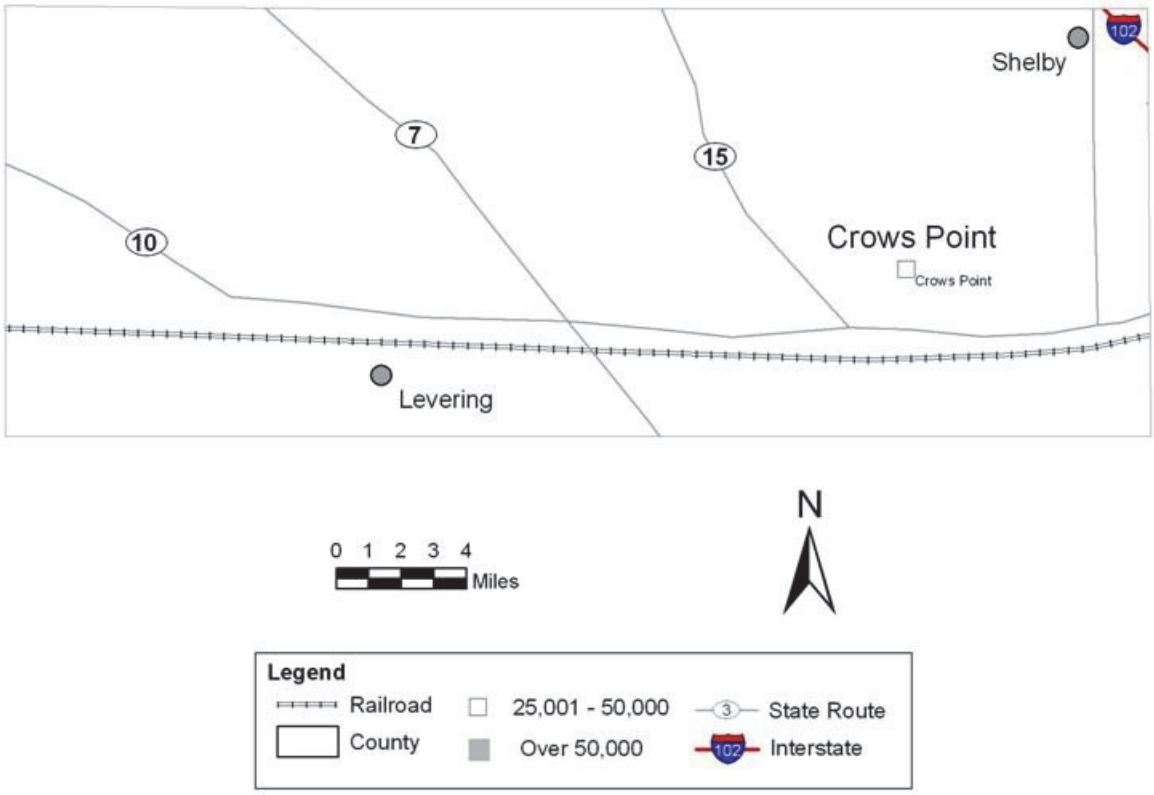


Figure 132. Apple County Map

AA.79. Granite County

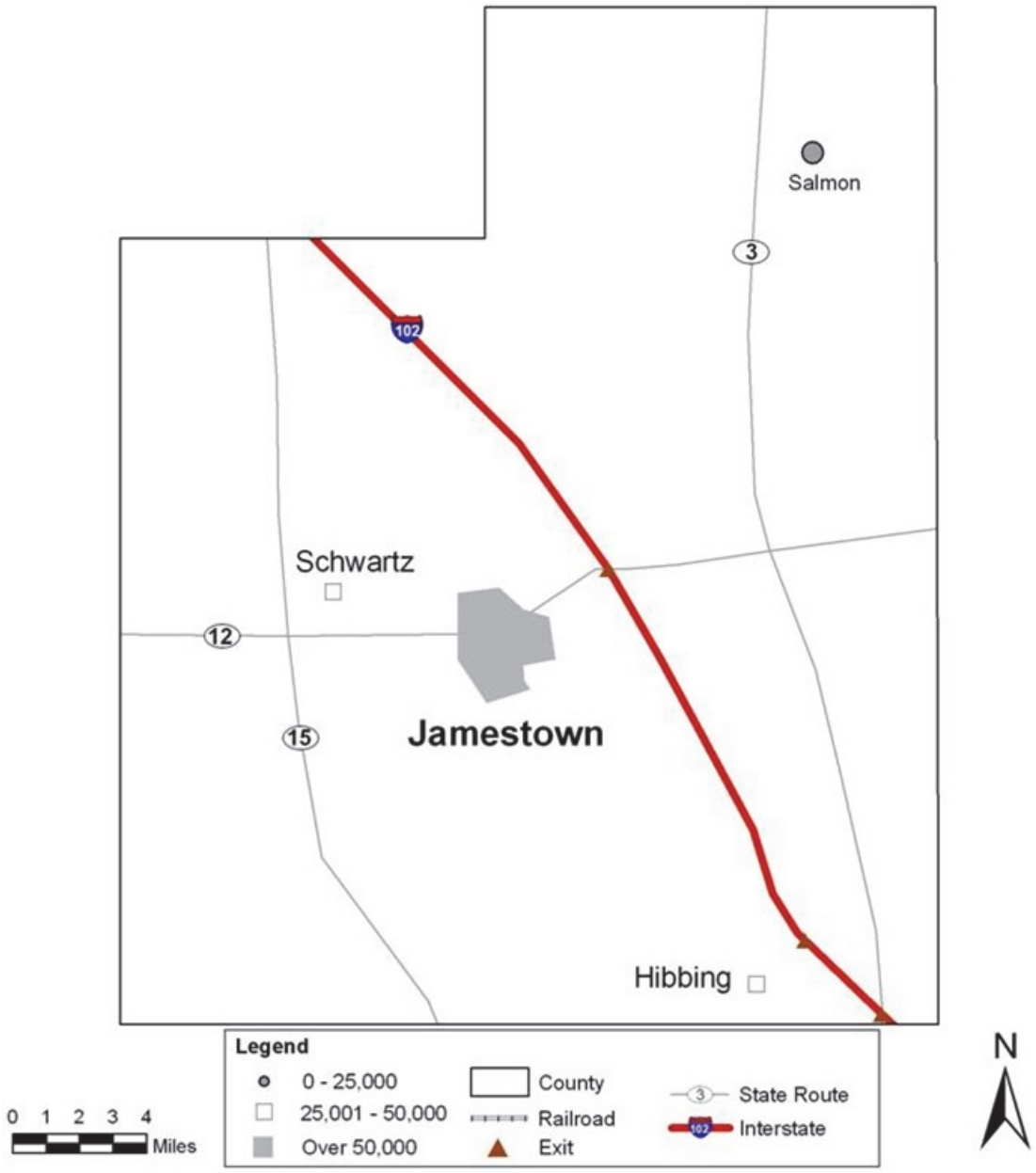


Figure 133. Granite County Map

AA.80. Green County

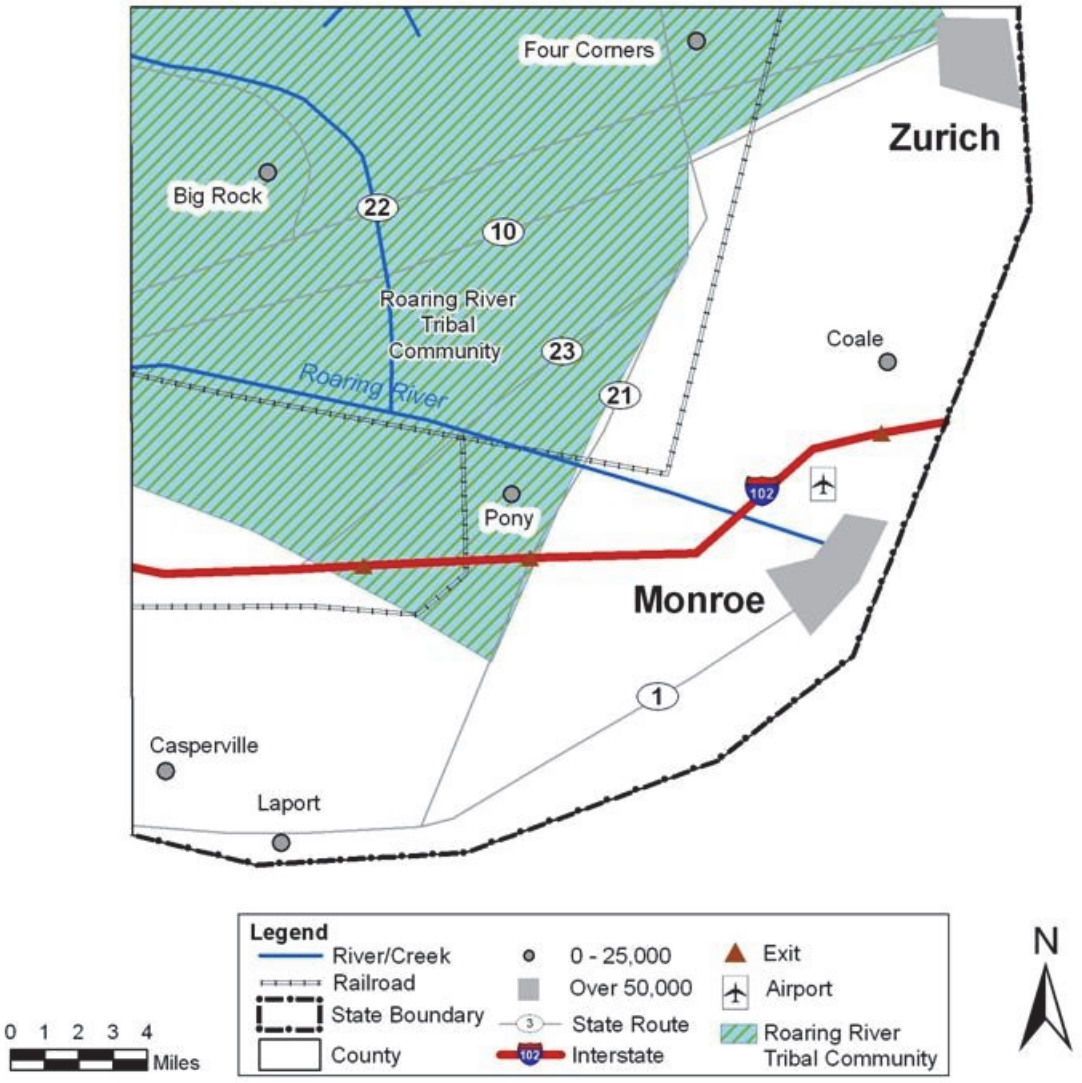


Figure 134. Green County Map

AA.81. Kane County

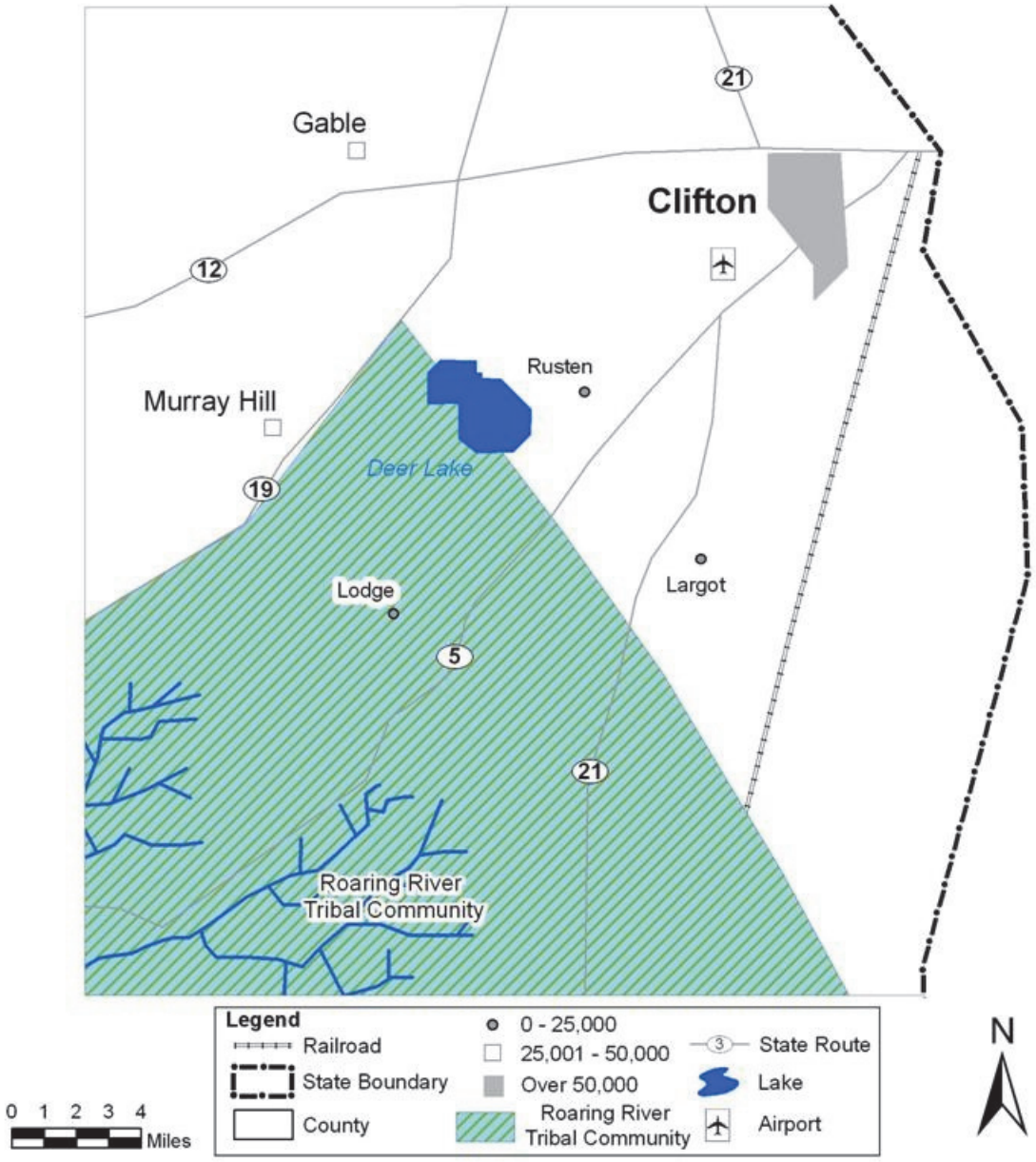


Figure 135. Kane County Map

AA.82. Mineral County

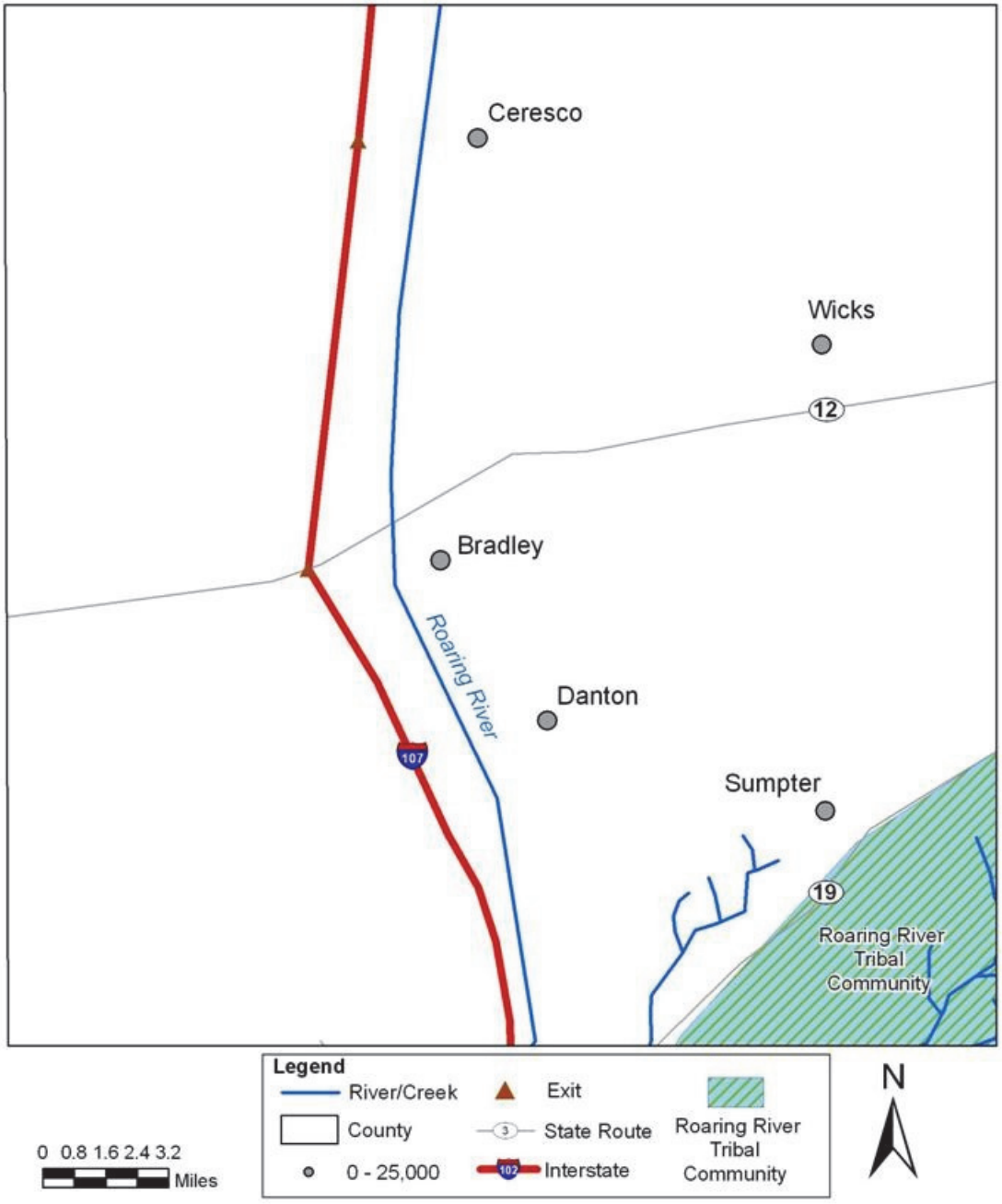


Figure 136. Mineral County Map

AA.83. Stramford County

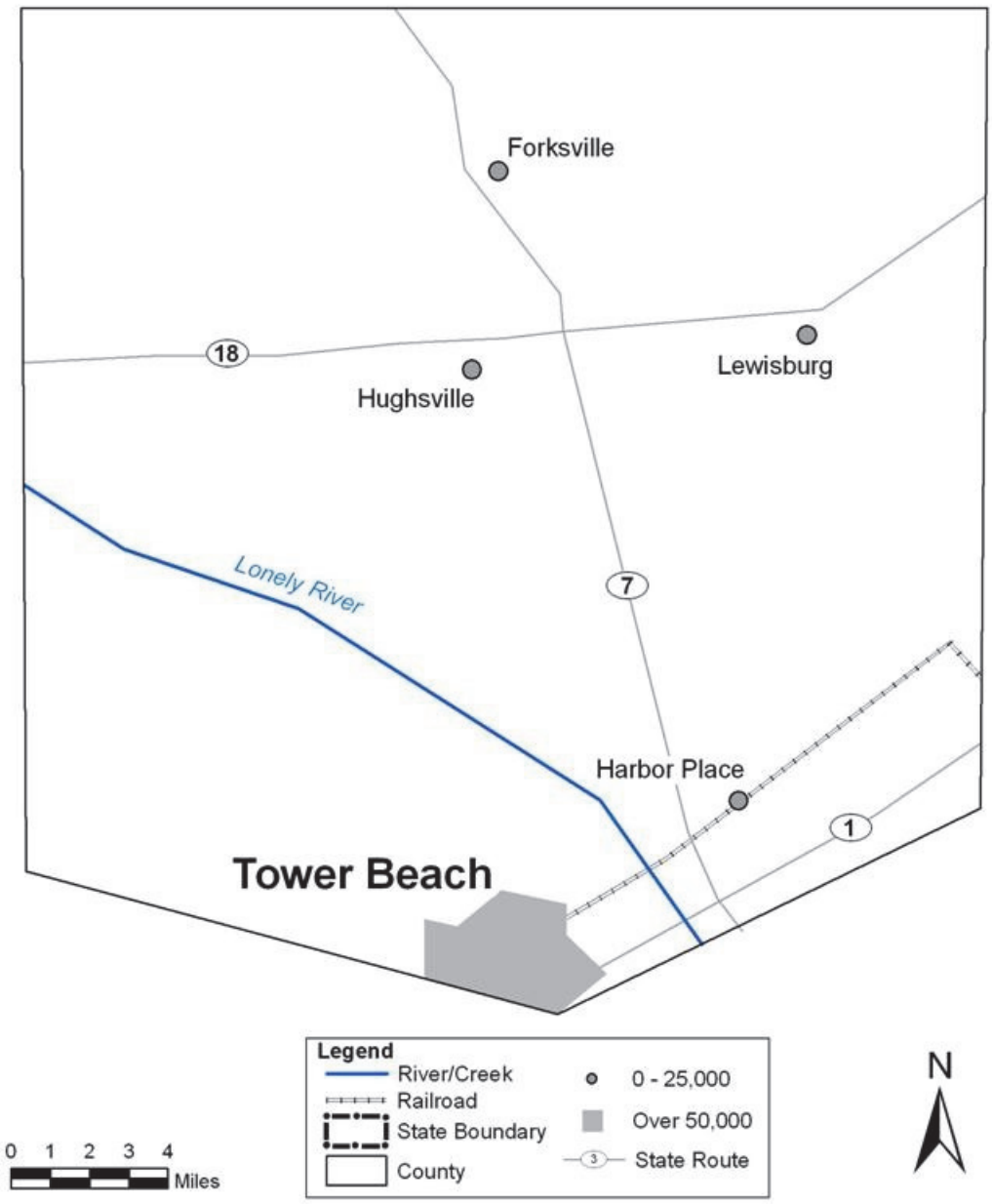


Figure 137. Stramford County Map

AA.84. State of Columbia Contour Lines

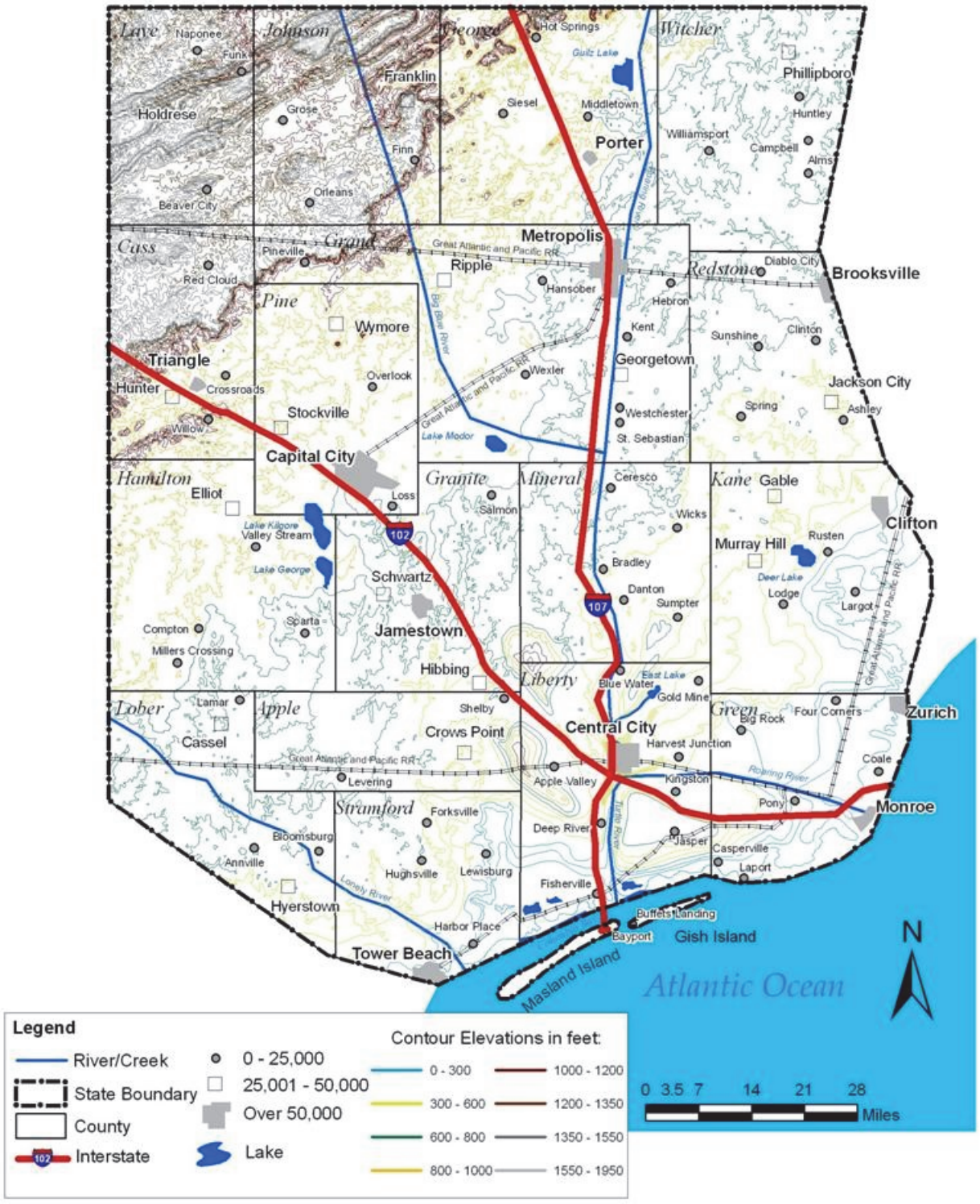


Figure 138. State of Columbia Contour Lines Map

AA.85. Liberty County Contour Lines

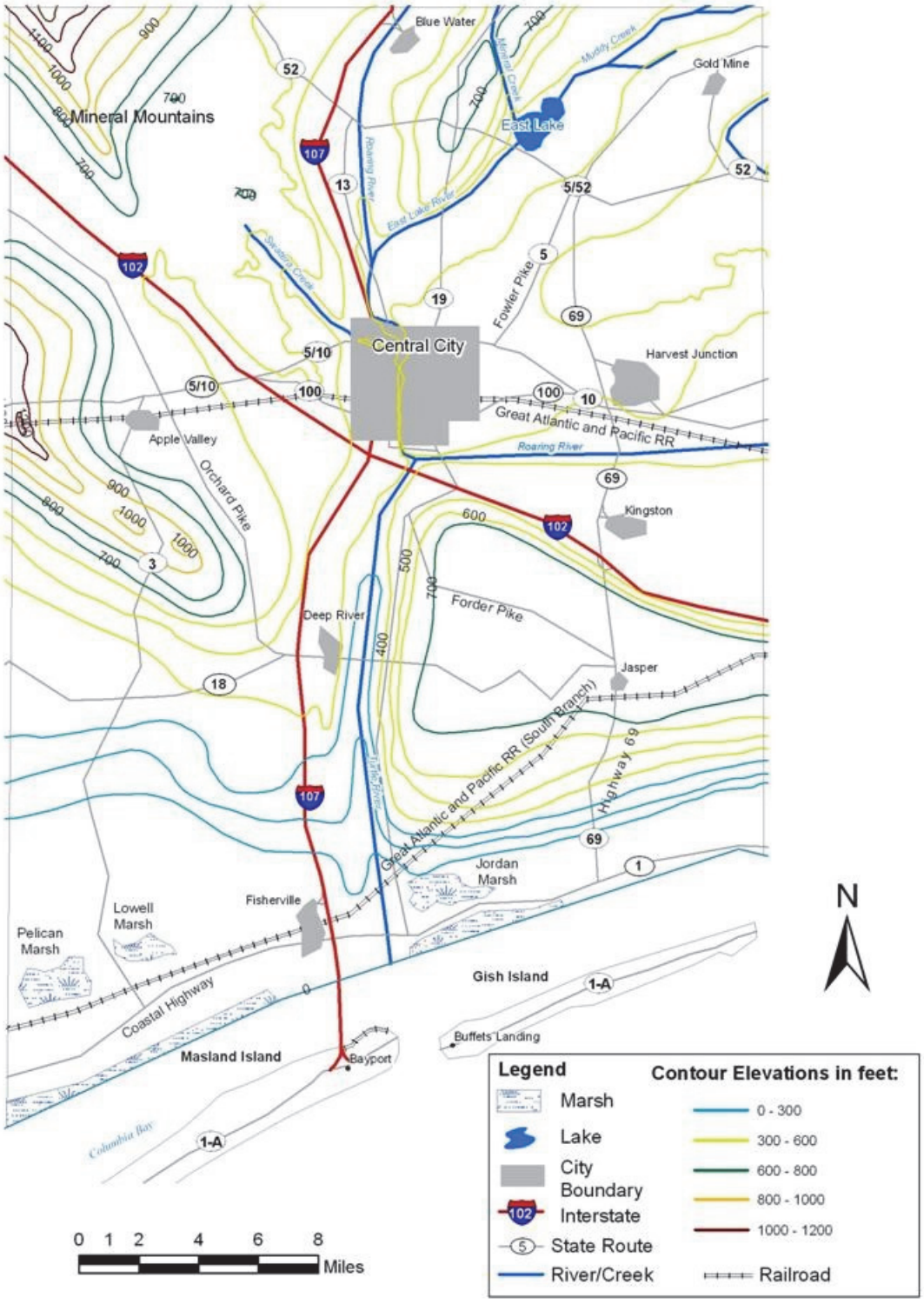


Figure 139. Liberty County Contour Lines Map

AA.86. Central City Contour Lines

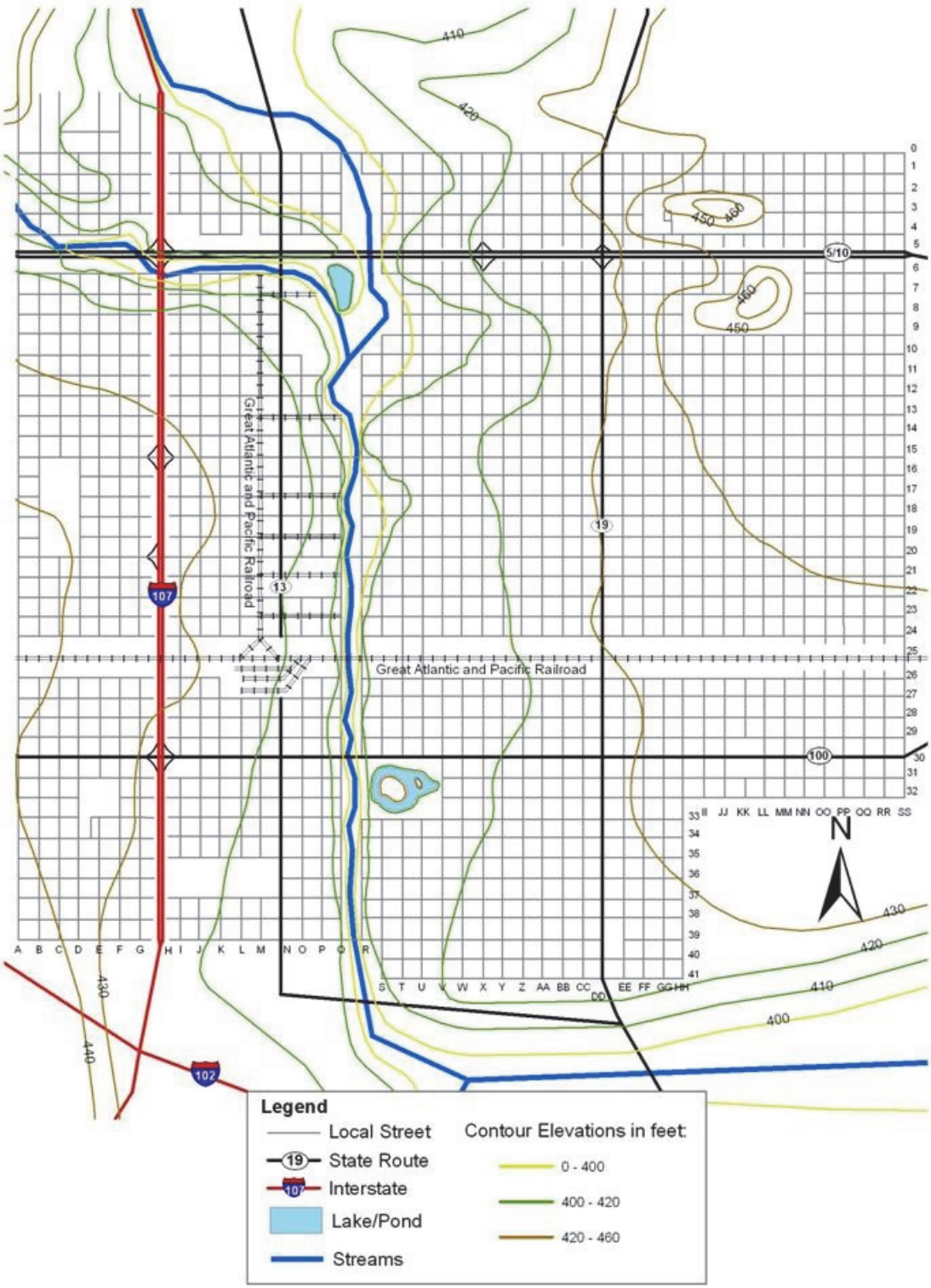


Figure 140. Central City Contour Lines Map

Appendix AB

Appendix AB. Organization Charts, Checklists, and Forms

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AB.1. Organization Charts

AB.1.1. State of Columbia Government Organization Chart

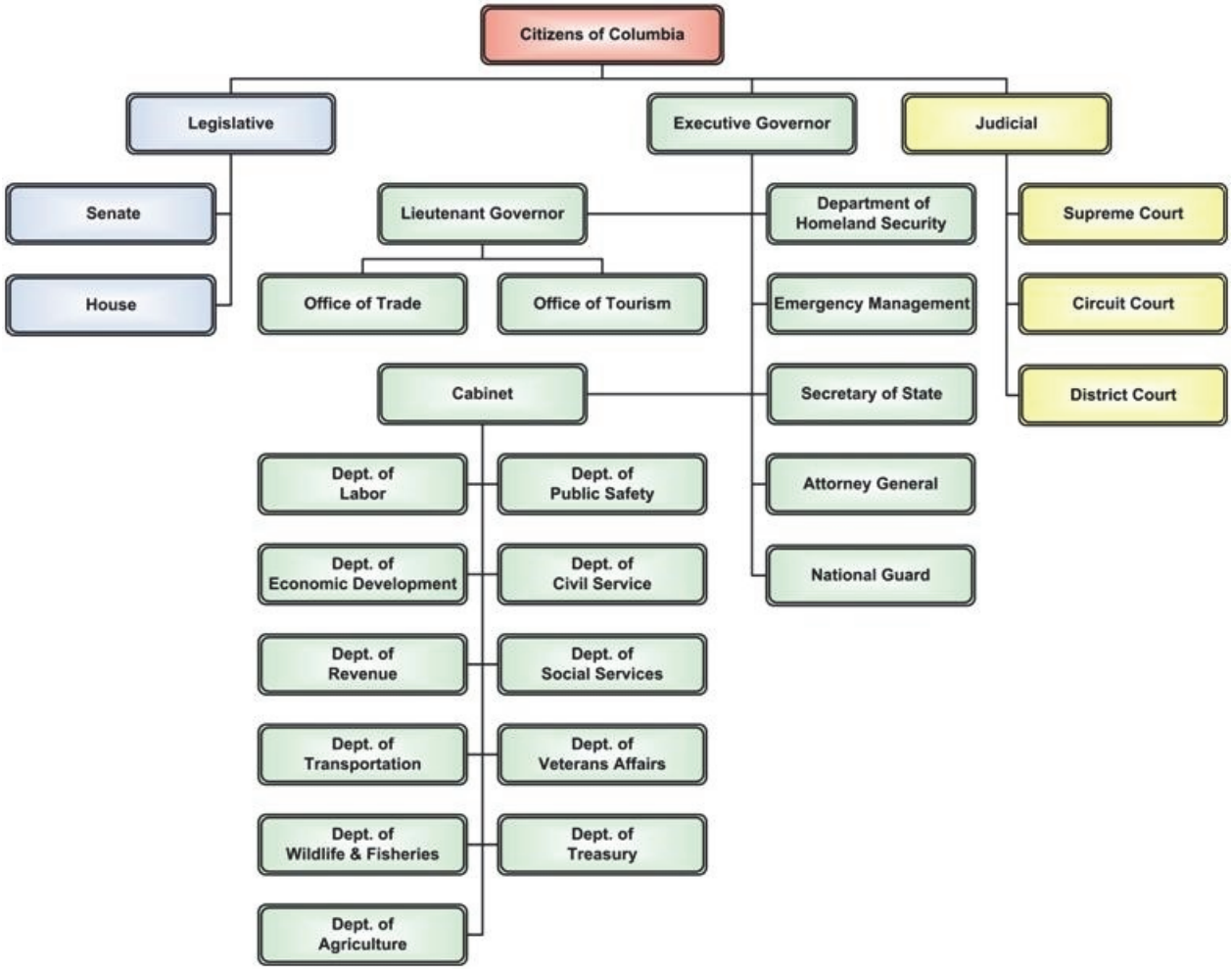


Figure 3. State of Columbia Government Organizational Chart

Note: Dept = Department

AB.1.2. Liberty County Government Organizational Chart

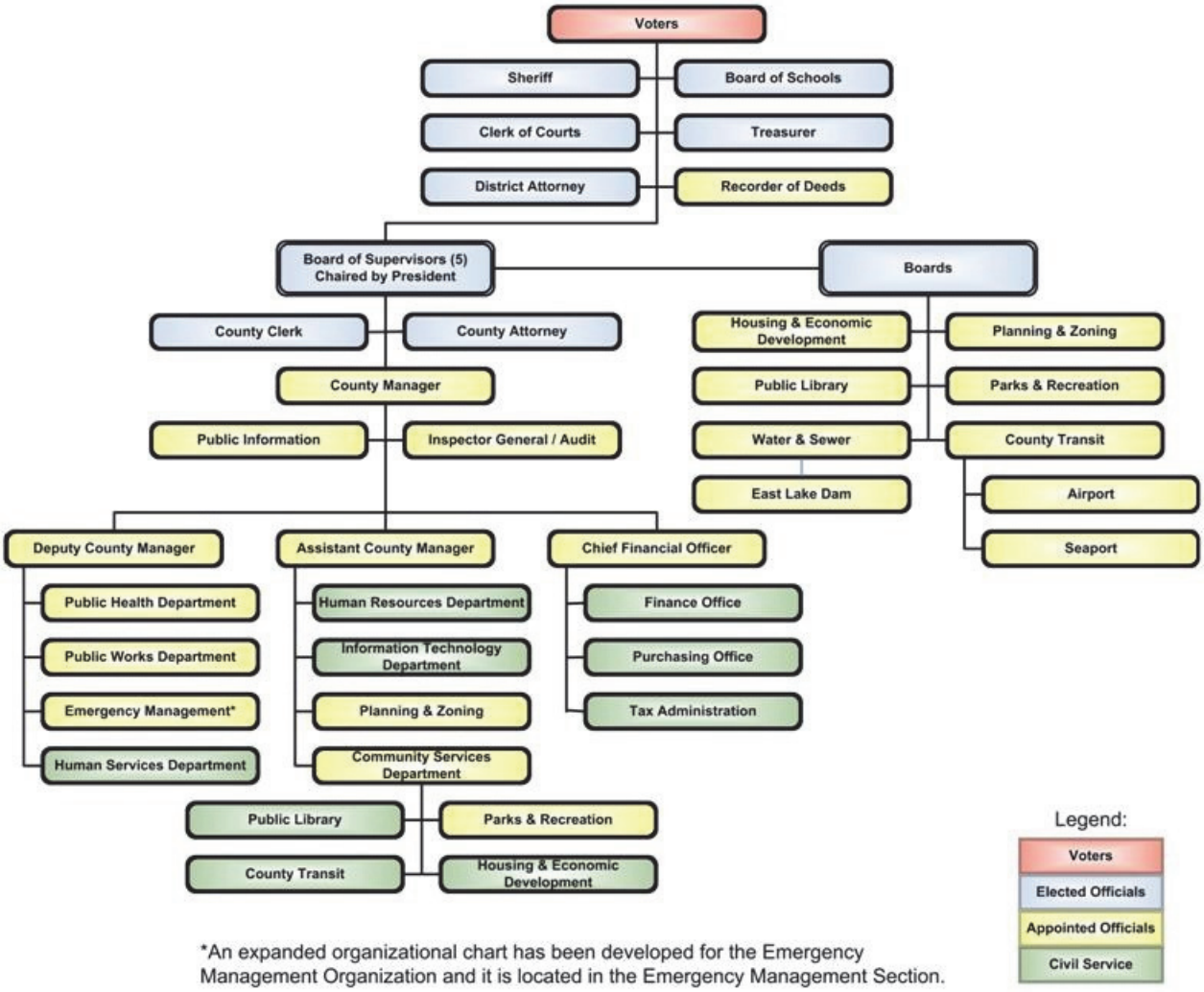


Figure 11. Liberty County Government Organizational Chart

AB.1.3. Central City Government Organizational Chart

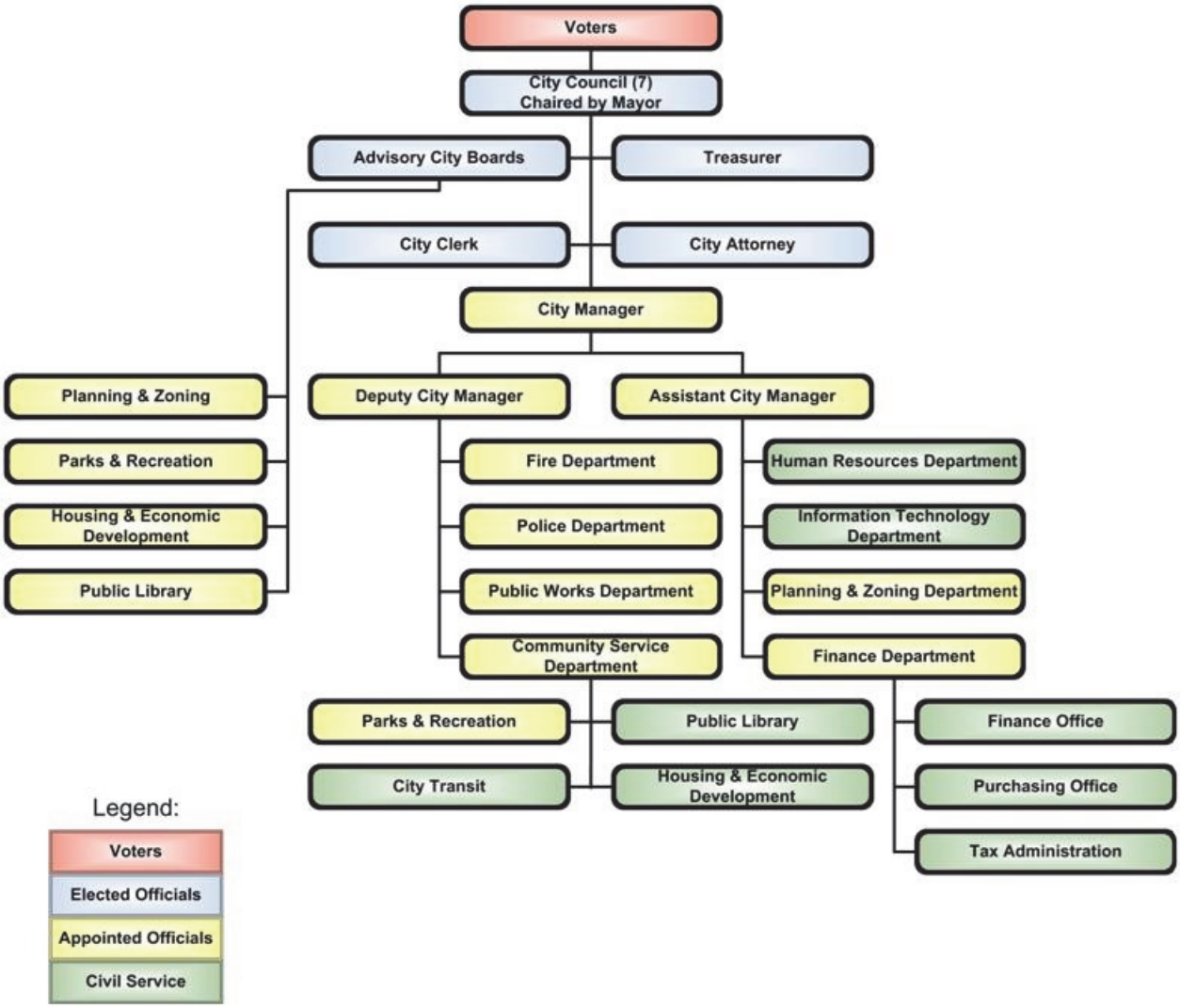


Figure 12. Central City Government Organizational Chart

AB.1.4. Governments of Other Communities in Liberty County

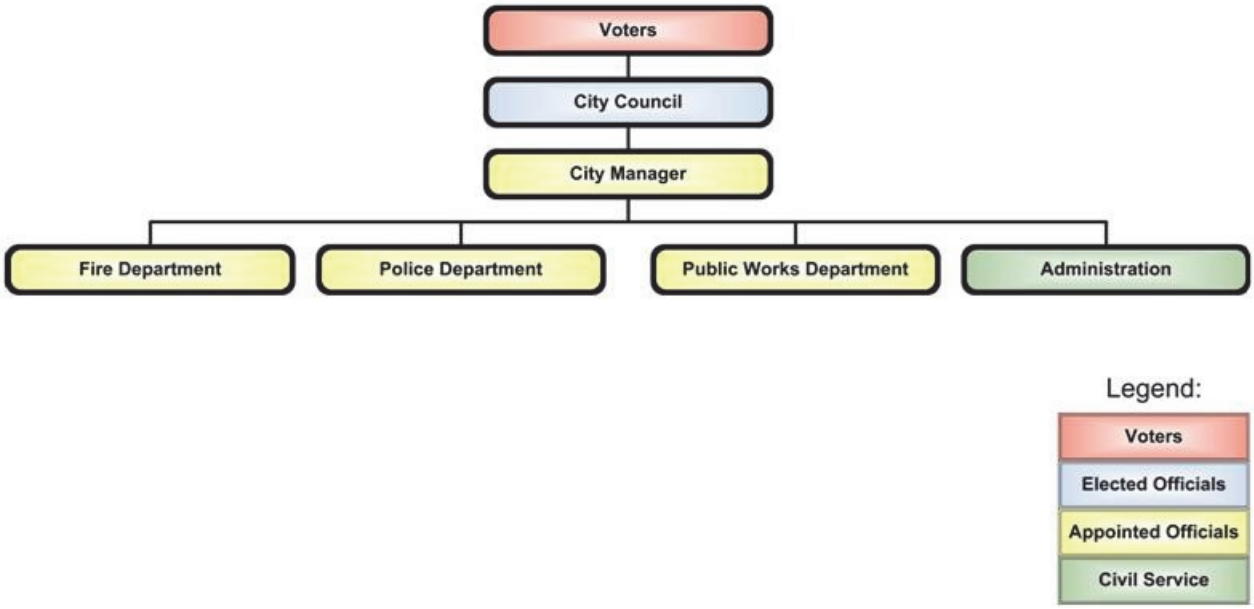


Figure 13. Other Communities in Liberty County Government Organizational Chart

AB.1.5. National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) Organization

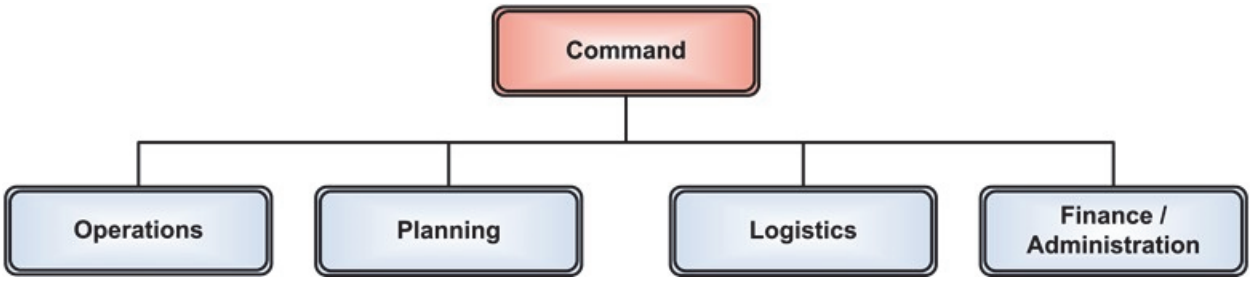


Figure 19. NIMS ICS Organization

AB.1.6. Major Organizational Elements of Incident Operations

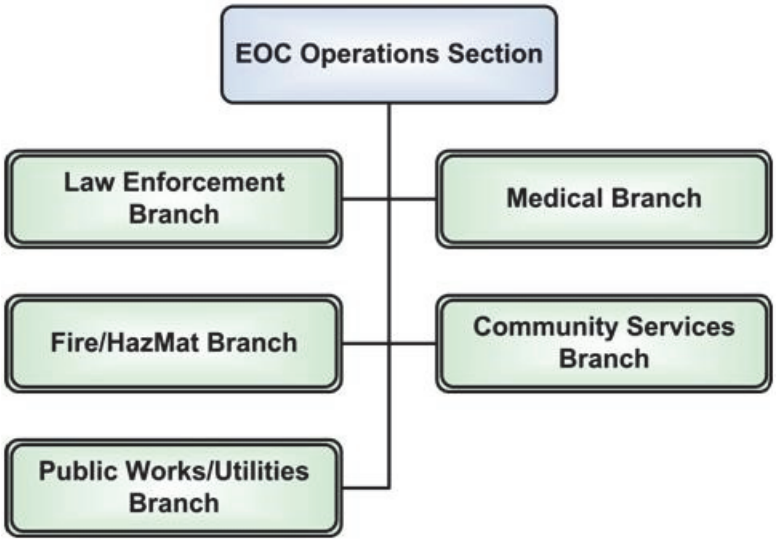


Figure 20. Major Organizational Elements of Incident Operations

Note: EOC = Emergency Operations Center, HazMat = Hazardous Materials

AB.1.7. Planning Section Organization

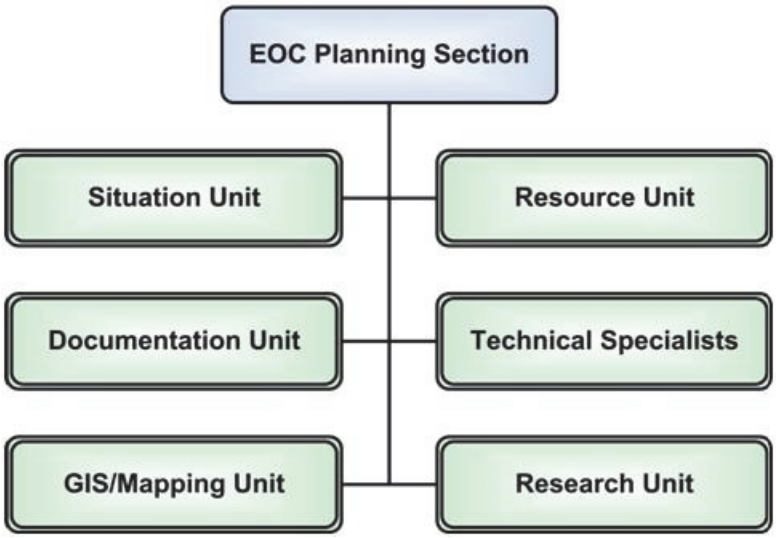


Figure 21. Planning Section Organization

Note: GIS = Geographic Information System

AB.1.8. Logistics Section Organization

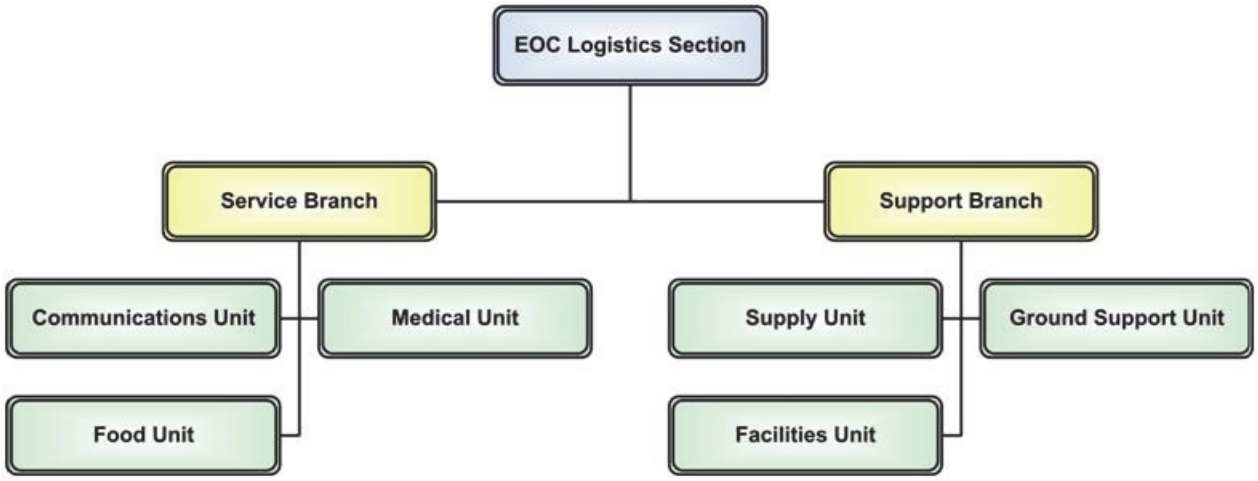


Figure 22. Logistics Section Organization

AB.1.9. Finance and Administration Section Organization

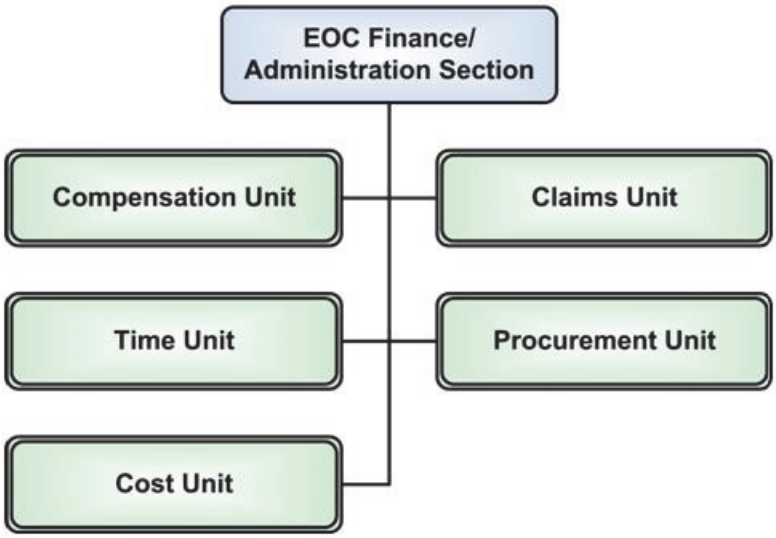


Figure 23. Finance and Administration Section Organization

AB.1.10. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization

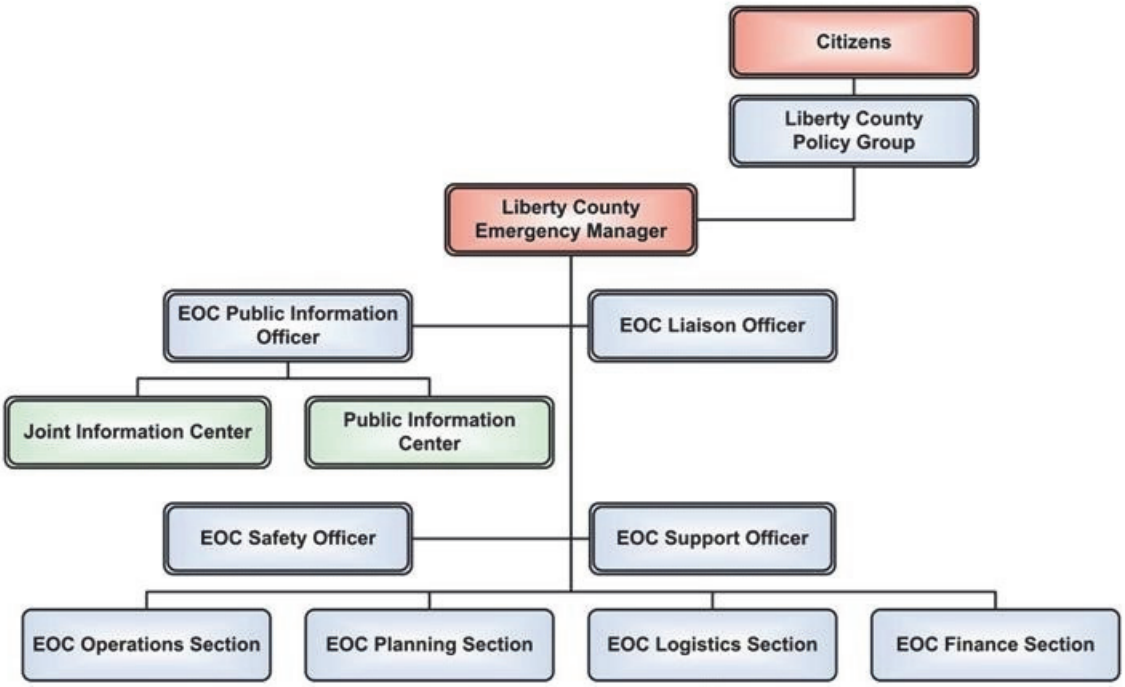


Figure 40. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization

AB.1.11. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization – Joint Information Center (JIC)

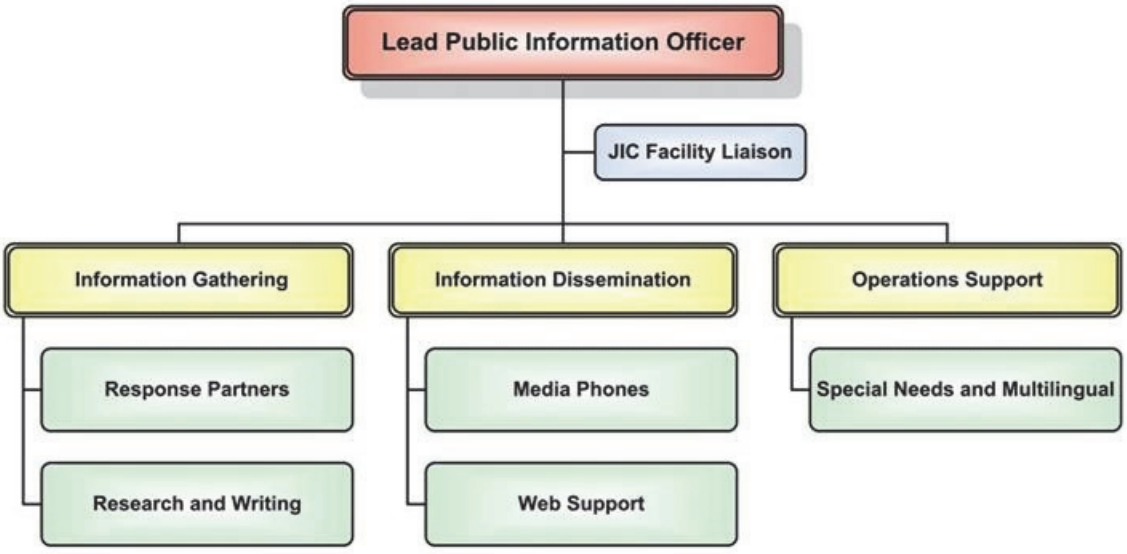


Figure 41. Initial Response or Local Incident



Figure 42. Escalating Incidents

Note: VIP = Very Important Person

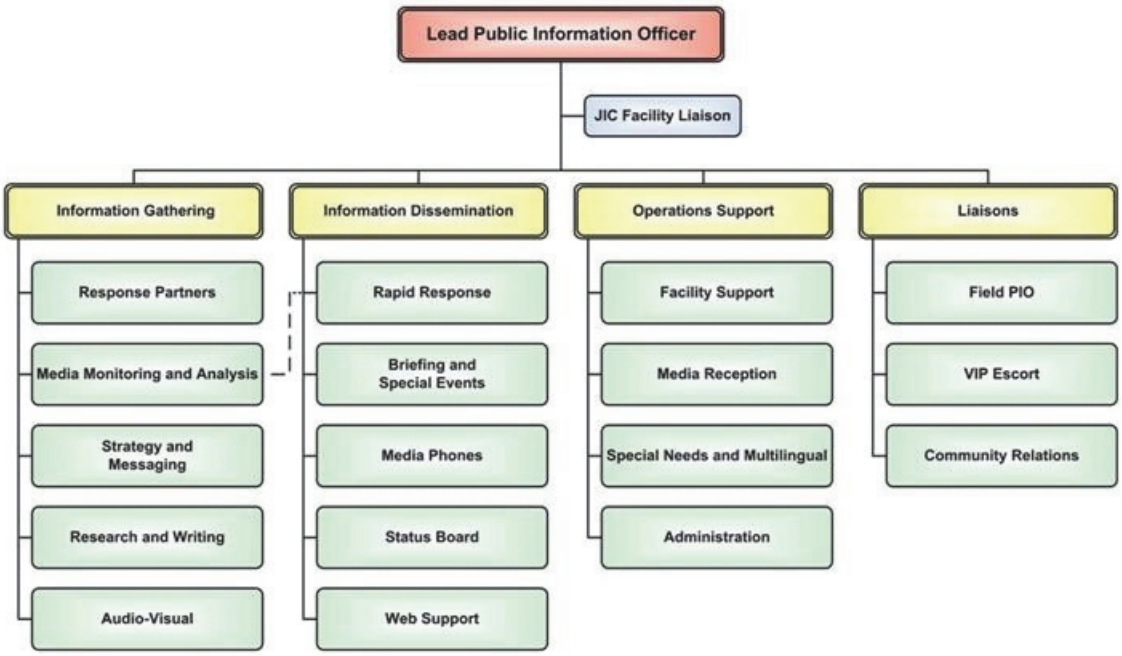


Figure 43. Large-Scale Incidents

Note: PIO = Public Information Officer

AB.1.12. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization – Emergency Operations Center Support Team

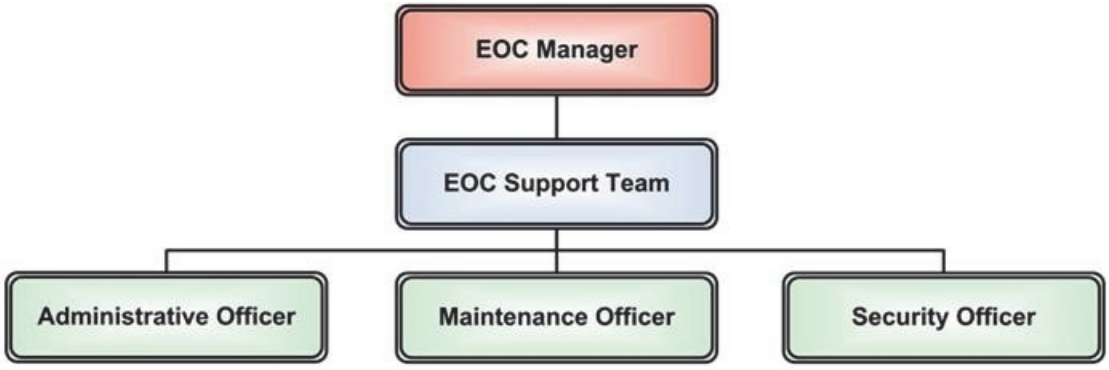


Figure 44. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization – Emergency Operations Center Support Team

AB.1.13. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization – Operations Section

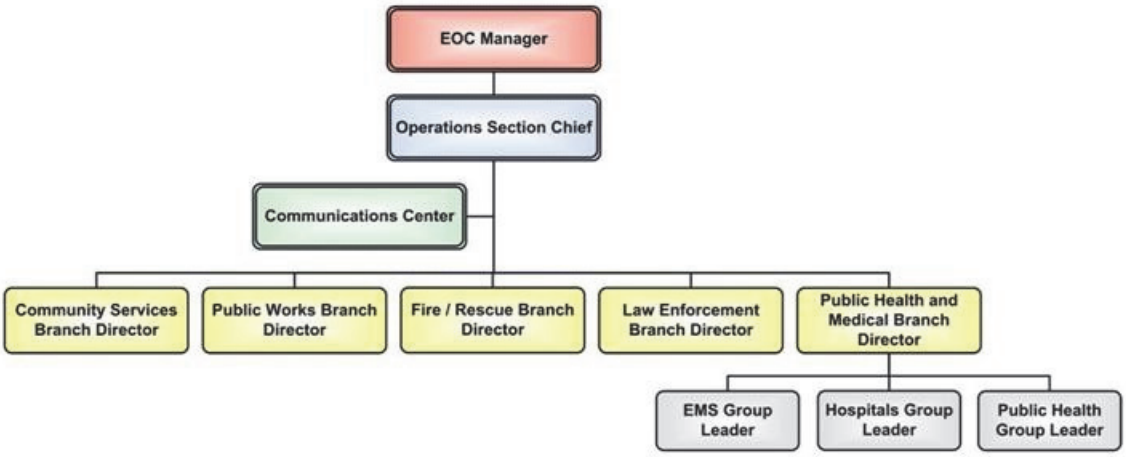


Figure 45. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization – Operations Section

Note: EMS = Emergency Medical Service

AB.1.14. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization – Communications

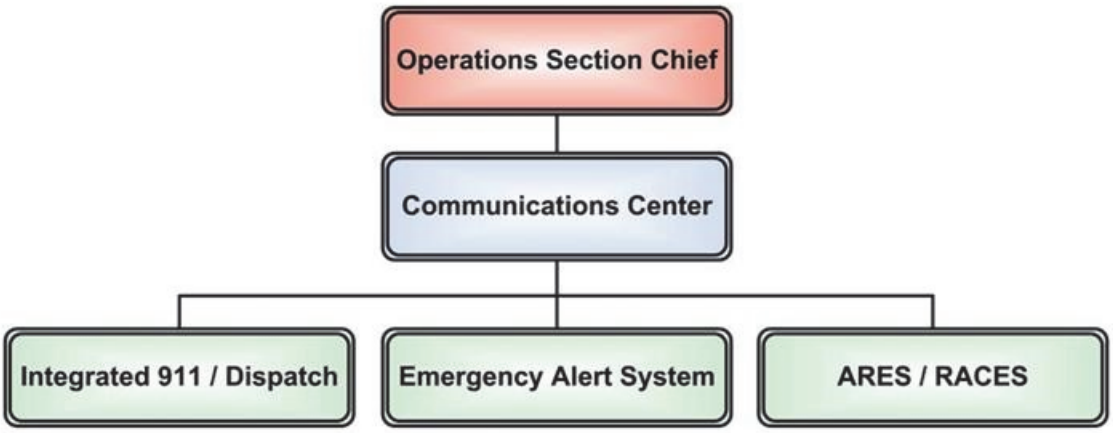


Figure 46. Liberty County/Central City Emergency Operations Center Organization – Communications

Note: ARES = Amateur Radio Emergency Services, RACES = Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service

AB.1.15. Liberty County Department of Emergency Management Organizational Chart

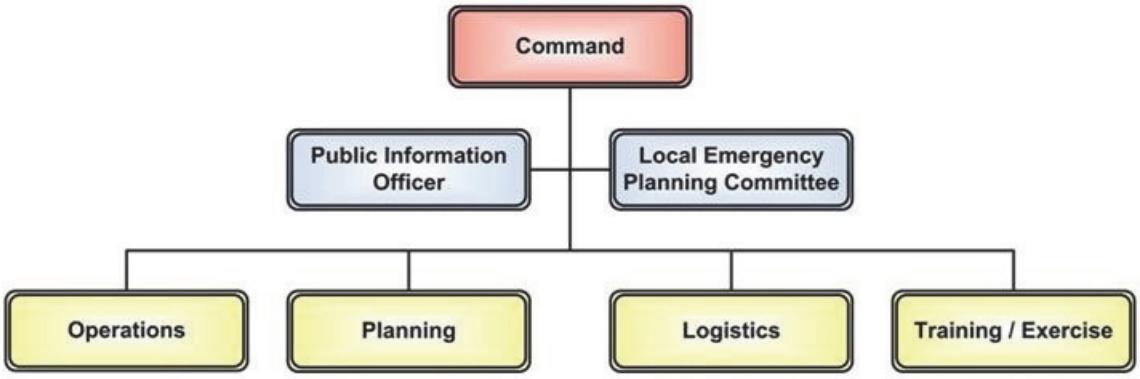


Figure 47. Liberty County Department of Emergency Management Organizational Chart

AB.1.16. Central City Fire Department (CCFD)

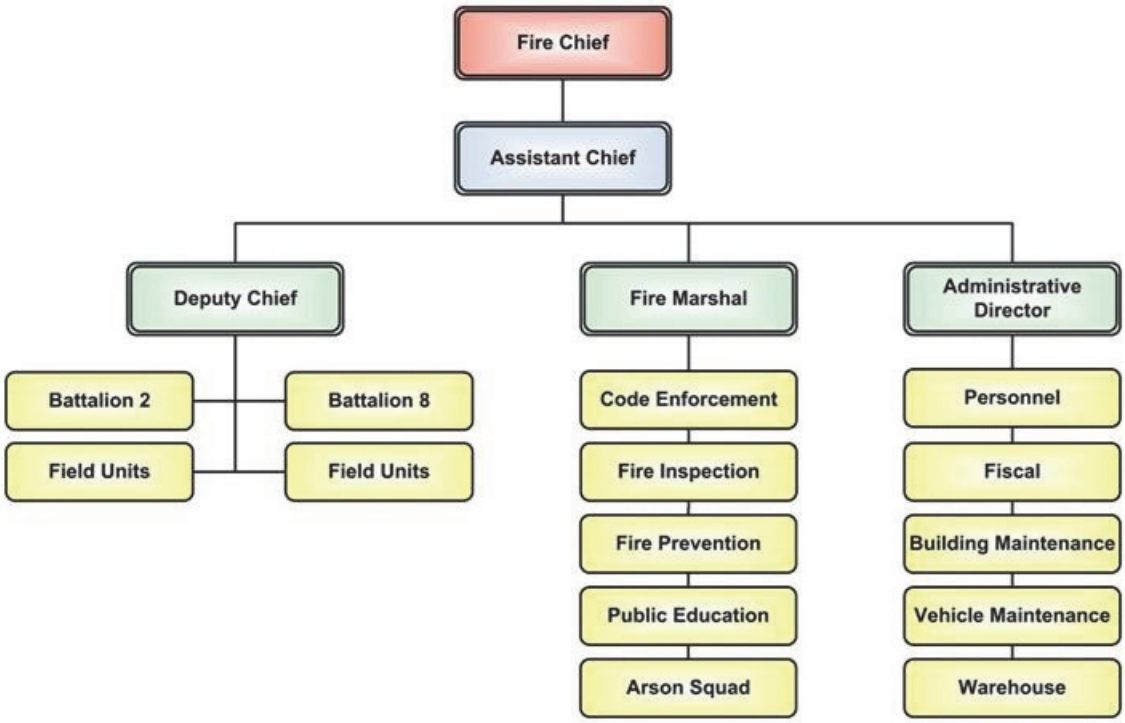


Figure 52. Central City Fire Department Organization

AB.1.17. CCFD Incident Management Team (IMT)

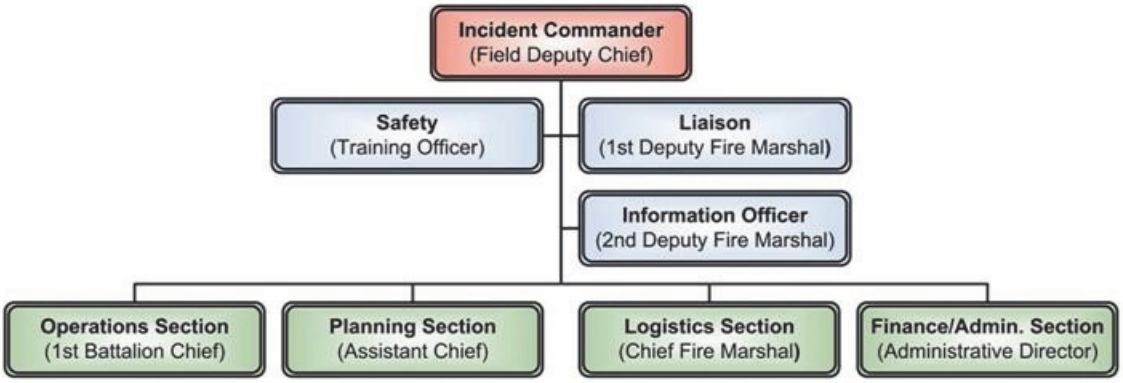


Figure 53. Central City Fire Department Incident Management Team

Note: Admin = Administration

AB.1.18. Emergency Medical Service Services Organization

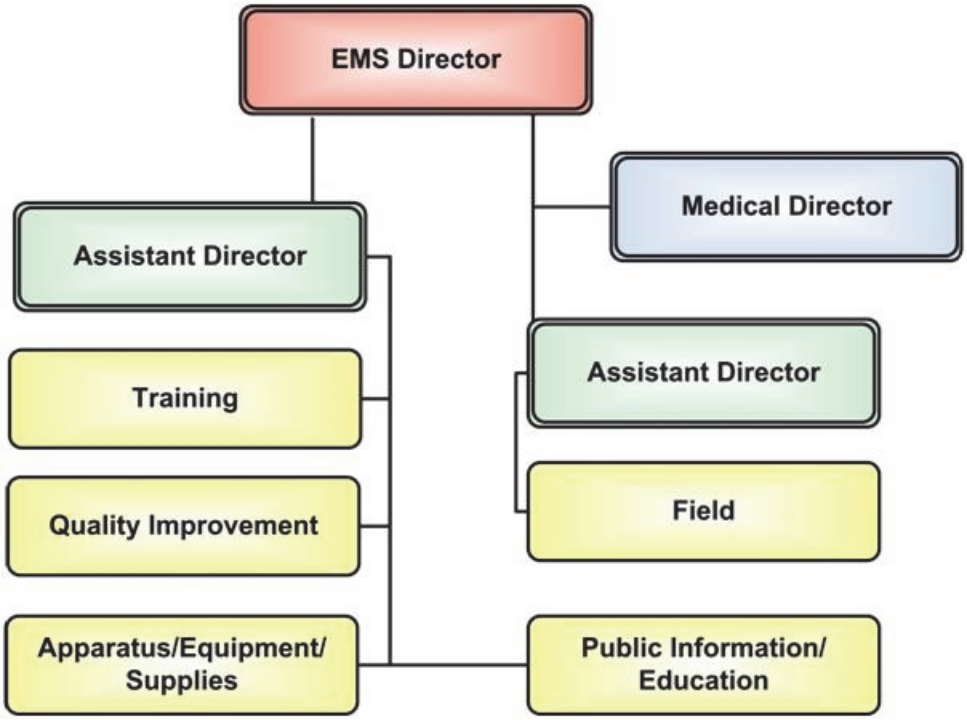


Figure 62. Emergency Medical Service Services Organization

AB.1.19. Liberty County and Central City Emergency Medical Service Organization

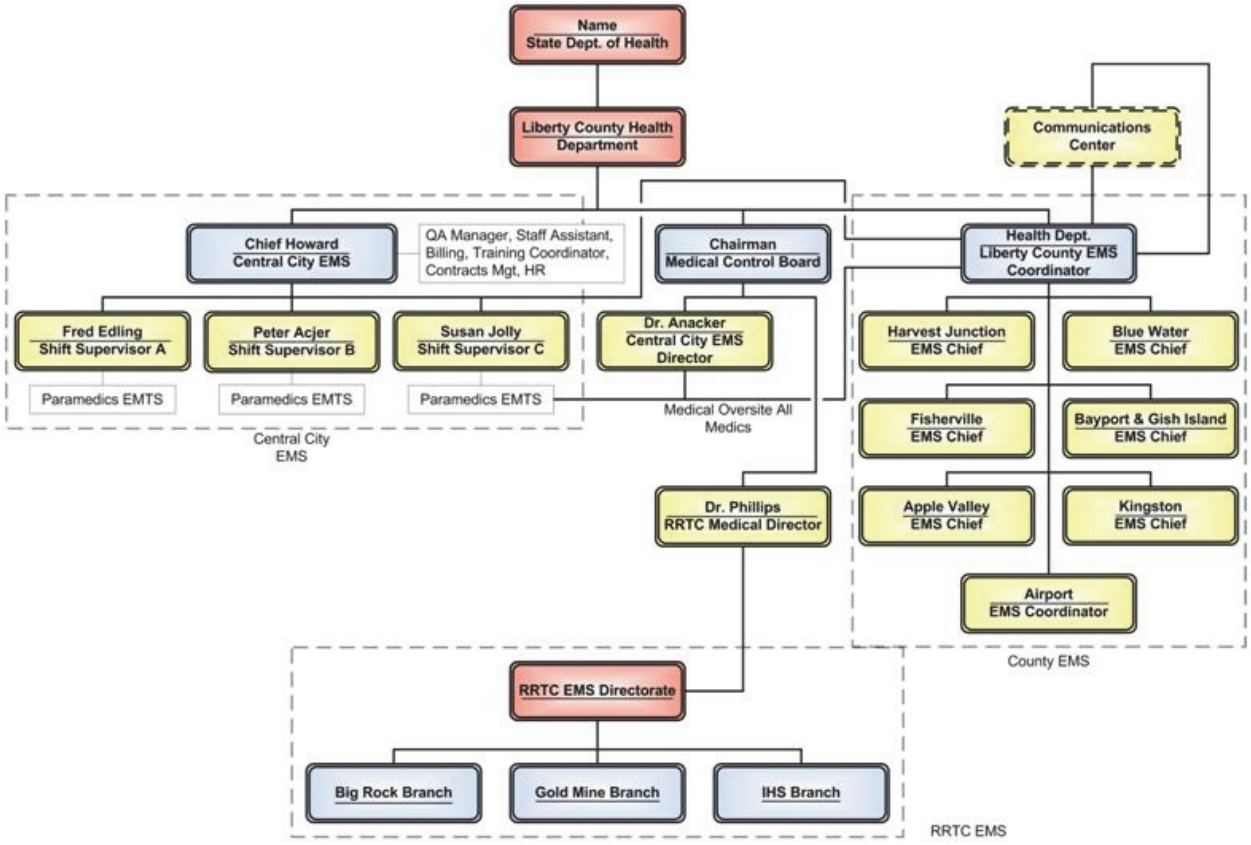


Figure 63. Liberty County and Central City Emergency Medical Service Organization

NOTE: DR = Doctor, EMT = Emergency Medical Technician, HR = Human Resources, IHS = Indian Health Service, MGT = Management, QA = Quality Assurance, RRTC = Roaring River Tribal Community

AB.1.20. Medical Operations Coordination Center (MOCC)

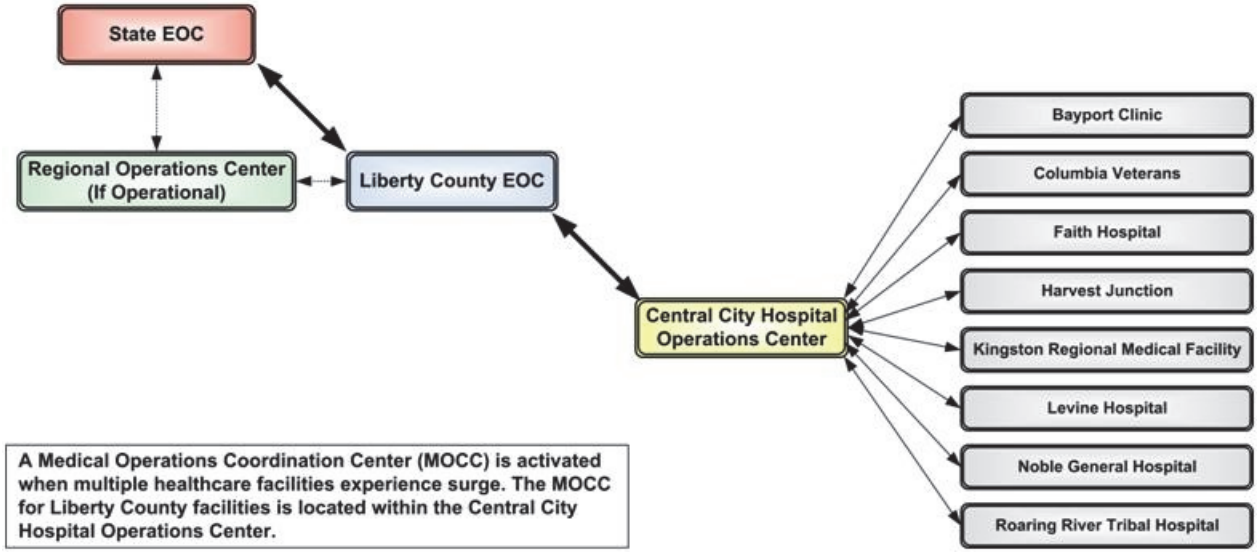


Figure 67. Medical Operations Coordination Center

AB.1.21. State of Columbia Health Department Organization Chart

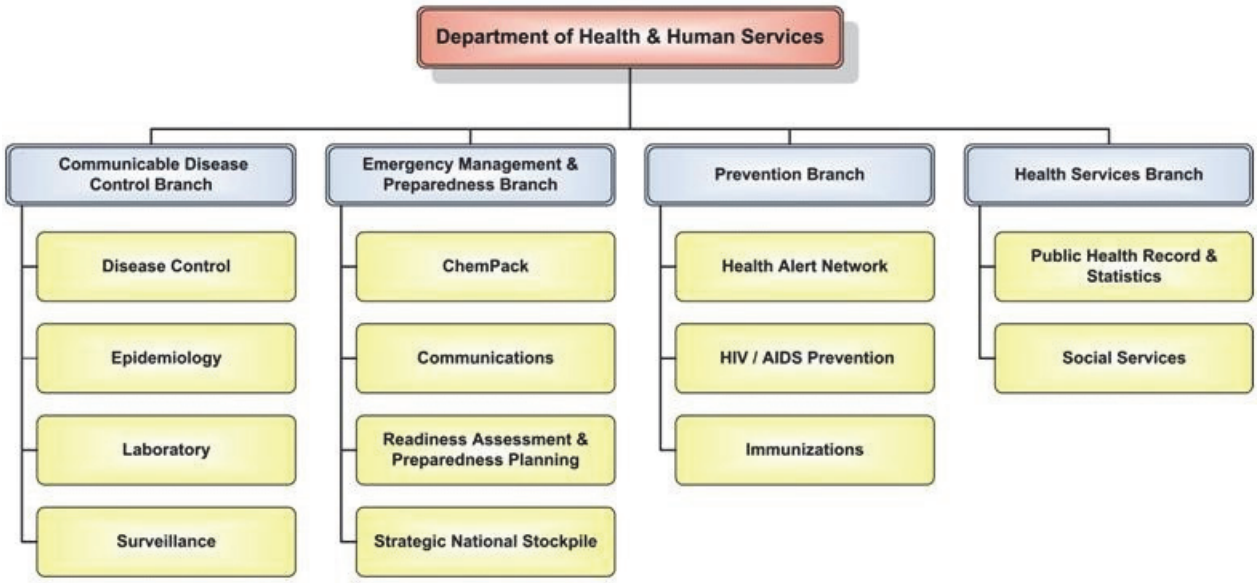


Figure 70. State of Columbia Health Department Organization Chart

NOTE: AIDS = Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, HIV = Human Immunodeficiency Virus

AB.1.22. Liberty County Health Department Organization Chart

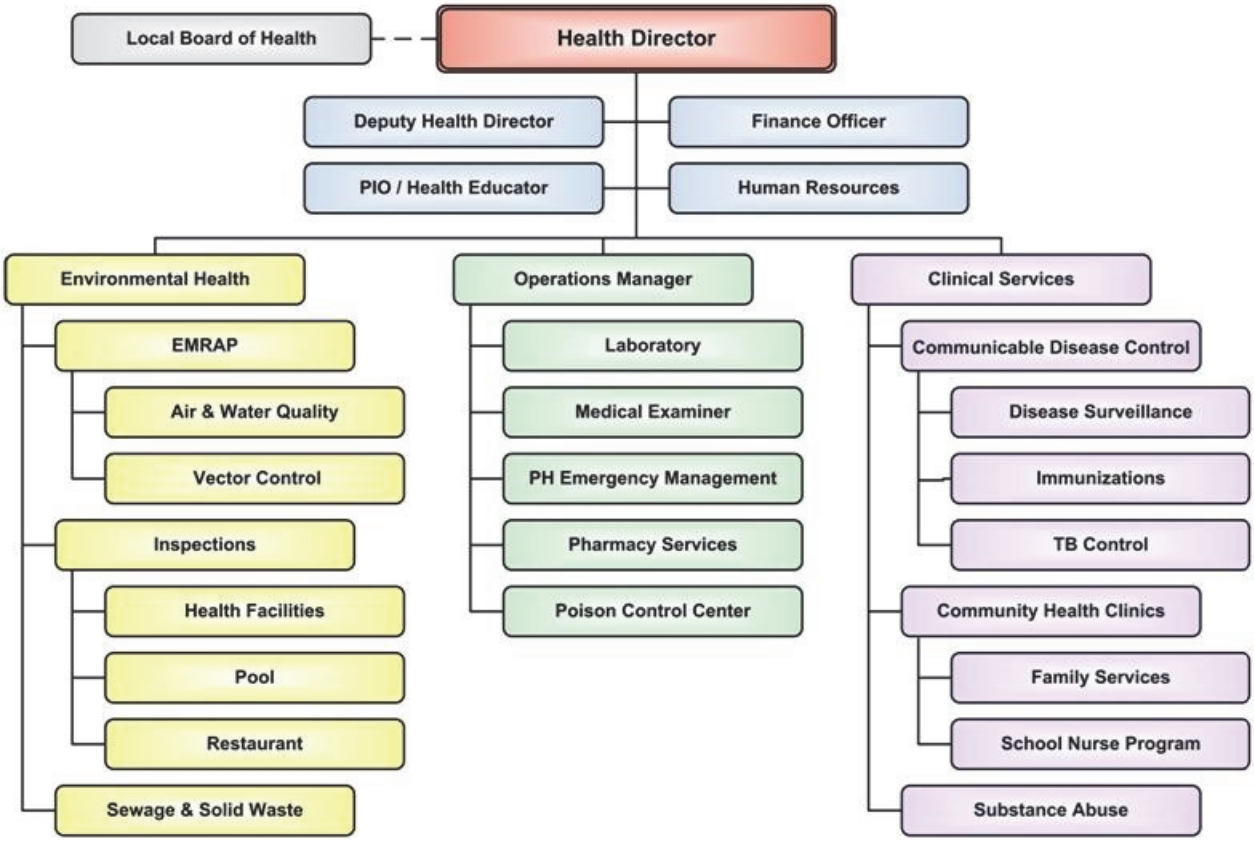


Figure 71. Liberty County Health Department Organization Chart

NOTE: EMRAP = Environmental Management and Risk Assessment Program, PH = Public Health, TB = Tuberculosis

AB.1.23. Public Health Department Operations Center Chart

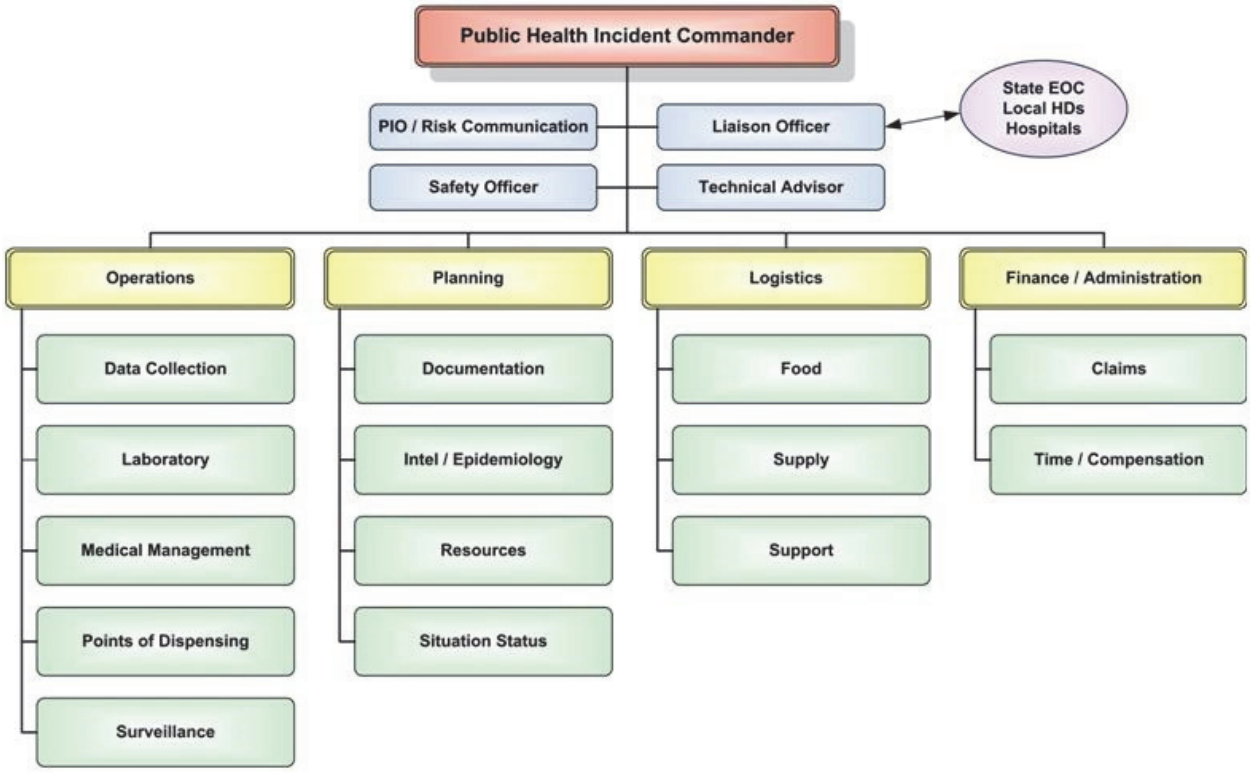


Figure 72. Public Health Department Operations Center Organization Chart

NOTE: HD = Hospital Director, INTEL = Intelligence

AB.1.24. State of Columbia Emergency Operations Center (Health Relationships)

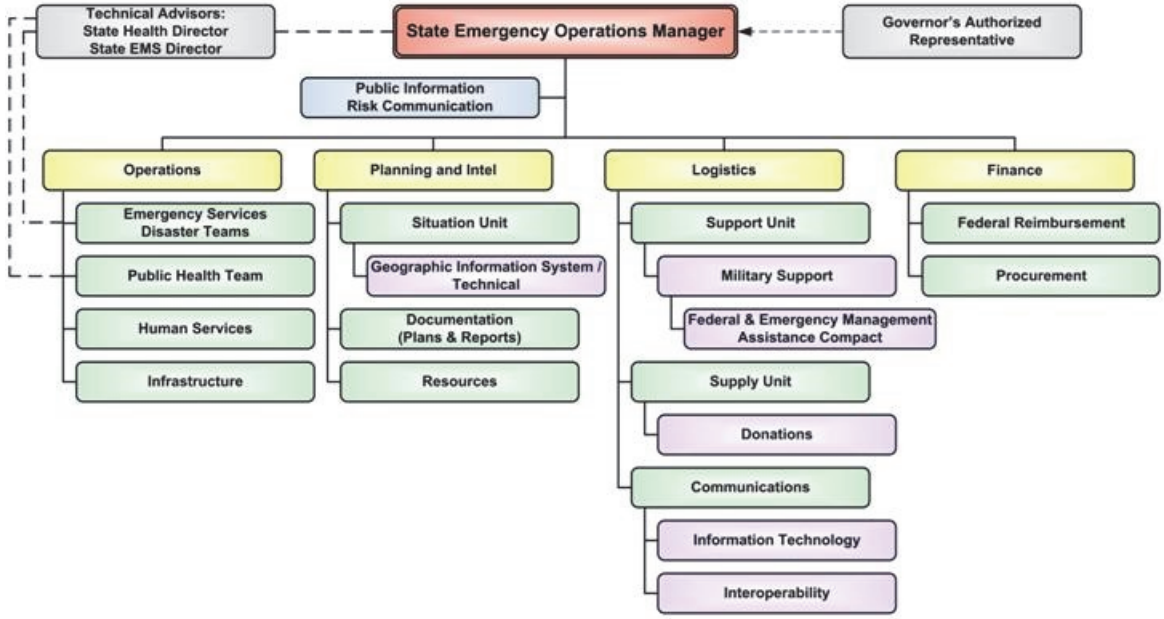


Figure 73. State of Columbia Emergency Operations Center (Health Relationships) Organization Chart

AB.1.25. Central City Department of Public Works Organization

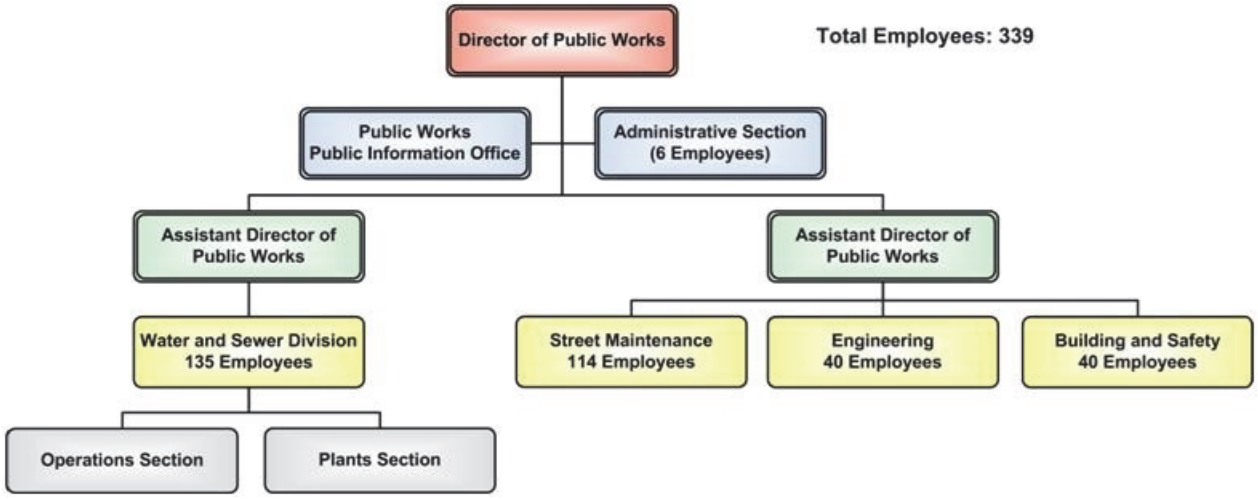


Figure 75. Central City Department of Public Works Organization

AB.2. Checklists

AB.2.1. Liberty County/Central City Declaration of Disaster/Emergency Sequence Checklist

Table 603. Liberty County/Central City Declaration of Disaster/Emergency Sequence Checklist

Action	Description	Completed
1	Occurrence of emergency/disaster event has been confirmed	☐
2	City/County Emergency Management Plan (EMP) has been implemented	☐
3	City/County EOC has been activated	☐
4	Event is significant. Mayor/Chairman declares "LOCAL EMERGENCY/ DISASTER" in accordance with CESA10.24 1. City/County Attorney review and approve as to form 2. City/County Clerk review and attest 3. Liberty County Office of Emergency Management notified	☐
5	Declaration of "LOCAL EMERGENCY/DISASTER" presented to City Council within 48 hours from time of proclamation	☐
6	City Manager conducts public/media notification	☐
7	City resources have been overwhelmed (or expectant)	☐
8	Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) has been performed and reveals: 1. Damages to uninsured public property are equal to or exceed $2.50 per capita population (i.e.: 302,412 X $2.50 = $756,030) 2. Other catastrophic event with significant damage and/or loss of life	☐
9	Mayor/Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors issues proclamation requesting Governor to declare "STATE OF EMERGENCY/DISASTER" to acquire State and/or federal assistance City/County Attorney review and approve as to form City/County Clerk review and attest Fax/forward to Governor via Columbia Division of Emergency Management (DEM) within 48 hours. Request shall include: 1. Copy of "LOCAL EMERGENCY/DISASTER" declaration 2. Copy of PDA report	☐

Note: Action items 1-9 may occur sequentially or concurrently based upon the size and complexity of the event.

AB.2.2. Suggested Hospital Mass Prophylaxis Clinic Action Item Checklist

Table 604. Suggested Hospital Mass Prophylaxis Clinic Action Item Checklist – General Information

Site Manager	
Hospital Emergency Department Phone Number	
Phone Number	
Pager Number	
How to page "Code Blue"	
Clinic Location	
Clinic Fax Number	
Environmental Service Phone Number	
Location of Illness Evaluation Area	

Table 605. Suggested Clinic Supplies and Equipment – Field Hospital Clinics – Clinic Room Setup

Clinic Room Setup (ideally, separate entrance and exit)	Checklist
Stations: Setup Number:_____ (Include station for refreshments)	
Sink w/running water/soap If unavailable, waterless alcohol gel available	
Facial Tissue	
Number of Tables:_____ Number of Chairs:_____ (Stations setup so staff have back to wall)	
Partitions for Privacy/Confidentiality	
Electrical Outlet(s)	
Red Bio-Hazard Waste Bags How many extra red bio-hazard waste bags on hand?	
Sharps Container(s) How many sharps containers on hand?	
Waste Basket/Trash Bags for each Station	
If floor carpeted, consider plastic under chairs at injection stations to protect if vaccine drips from needle	
Telephone/Phone Access	
FAX Machine Access Extra paper on hand?	
Photocopy Machine Access Copier paper and extra toner cartridge on hand?	
Signs for Clinic Stations, Enter and Exit, etc (To be brought by Core Vaccination Team)	
List of Emergency Number Posted	
Identification Badges for Staff _____ Owned _____ Issued	
Arrangements made with American Red Cross for Refreshments for client receiving vaccine	
Break Area for Vaccination Team, Hospital agrees to supply beverage, snacks, cups, and/or napkins? _____ Lunch _____	
Diagram of clinic layout and flow to be reviewed by Regional Vaccine Coordinator and Site Manager prior to first day of clinic	
Clinic Setup for Core Vaccination Team prior to arrival	

Table 606. Suggested Clinic Supplies and Equipment – Hospital Clinics – Medical Emergency Supplies

Medical Emergency Supplies	Checklist
Standing orders for Emergency	
Ampules of Epinephrine 1:100 SQ or EPI Pen	
Ampules of Diphenhydramine (Benedryl) 50 mg IM	
3 cc Syringes with 1", 25-gauge needles	
1.0" Needles	
TB Syringes with 5/8" Needles (for Epinephrine)	
Alcohol Wipes	
Ammonia wipes	
Blood Pressure Cuffs (1) Adult (2) Adult Obese	
Stethoscope	
Blanket/Pillows	

Medical Emergency Supplies	Checklist
Latex Free Gloves	
Ambu bag with adult masks	
Emesis Basins	
1-2 Cots/Stretchers, if available	

Note: Core Vaccination Team to bring drugs for allergic reaction, CC = Cubic Centimeter, IM = Intramuscular, MG = Milligram, SQ = Subcutaneous

Table 607. Suggested Clinic Supplies and Equipment – Hospital Clinics – Education Room

Education Room	Checklist
Area for video Setup	
Large Screen Video/TV Setup with VCR to show Orientation Video	
Chairs	

Table 608. Suggested Clinic Supplies and Equipment – Hospital Clinics – General Supplies

General Supplies	Checklist
Latex Free Gloves:_____ Boxes (one box for each station)	
Disinfectant for Vaccine Spill(s) Brand Name: _____ Cleaning Supplies/Spill Kit(s)	
Paper Towels	
All General Paper Supplies: Post-it notes, stapler/staples, tape, paper clips, pens, pencils, scissors, envelopes, paper, clipboards, file boxes	

Table 609. Suggested Clinic Supplies and Equipment – Hospital Clinics – Site Care Supplies

Site Care Supplies	Checklist
25 Pairs of Vinyl Gloves	
30 2x2 Gauze	
2 Rolls of 1" Paper Tape	
4 4x4 Semi Permeable Transparent Dressing (Tegaderm)	
4 Ziploc Baggies	

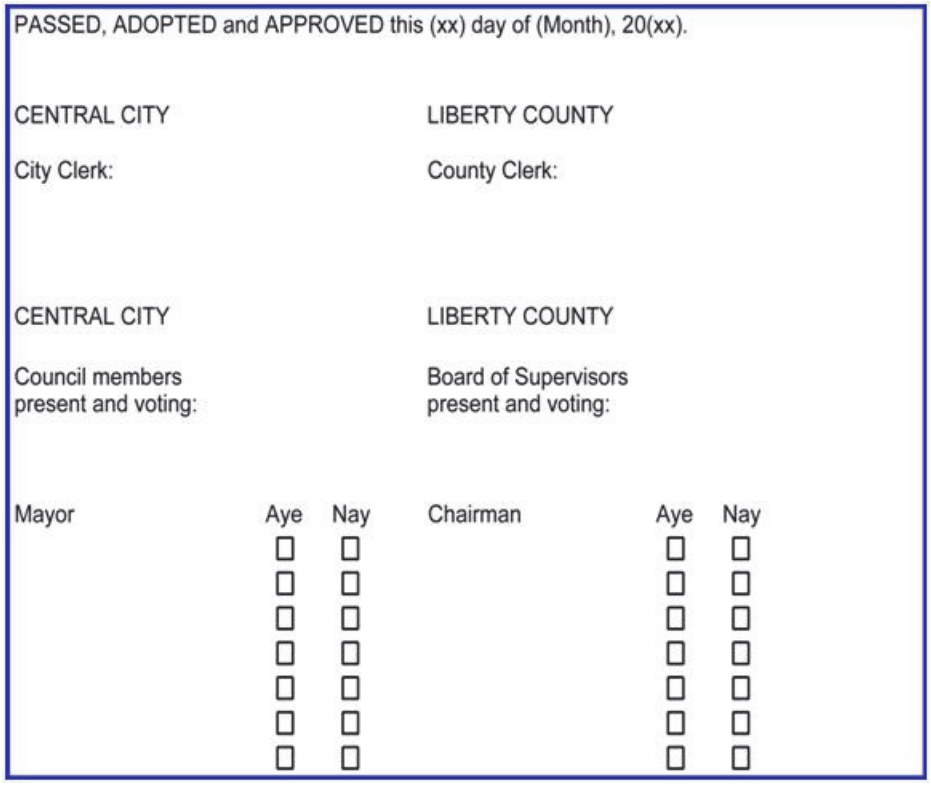
Table 610. Suggested Clinic Supplies and Equipment – Hospital Clinics – Forms and Education Materials

Forms and Educational Materials	Checklist
Information packets (including contraindication)	
Numbered Stickers _____ PVN _____ Contact	
Registration/Vaccination Logs	
Medical Record/Consent Forms	
Post-Vaccination Site Care Information Sheet/Card	
Symptom Diaries	
Vaccination Cards	

Note: PVN = Patient Vaccination Number

AB.3. Forms

AB.3.1. Resolution/Proclamation Passed, Adopted, and Approved Signature Form


PASSED, ADOPTED and APPROVED this (xx) day of (Month), 20(xx).

CENTRAL CITY

City Clerk:

LIBERTY COUNTY

County Clerk:

CENTRAL CITY

Council members present and voting:

LIBERTY COUNTY

Board of Supervisors present and voting:

Mayor	Aye	Nay	Chairman	Aye	Nay
	☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐

Figure 33 to Figure 39. Resolution/Proclamation Passed, Adopted, and Approved Signature Form

AB.3.2. Interim Occupation Health and Safety Survey Tool – Shelters Form

The following three tables were developed with reference to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention – Interim Occupational Health and Safety Survey Tool – Shelters form.

Table 611. Interim Occupational Health and Safety Survey Tool – Shelters – Surveying Agency Data

Agency/Organization Doing the Assessment	
Group #	
Surveyor Name	
Date of Assessment (dd/mm/yyyy)	

Table 612. Interim Occupational Health and Safety Survey Tool - Shelters - Facility Name and Spatial Data

Location Name	
Street Address	
City	
State	
Zip	
Location Description	
Latitude/Longitude	
Number of Employees	
Contact	
Phone (work)	
Phone (cell)	
E-mail	

Table 613. Interim Occupational Health and Safety Survey Tool - Shelters - Assessment Items

Area	Assessment Item	Acceptable (Yes)	Not Acceptable (No)	Comment
01	Are staffing levels adequate for providing shelter services?			
02	Is a program in place to provide and monitor employee Health and Safety?			
03	Is an occupational health and safety training provided to all new shelter employees and volunteers?			
04	Is there a recordkeeping system in place to collect worker illness and injury data?			Method:
05	Are Standard Precautions included in orientation?			
06	Are Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements included in the orientation?			
07	Are supplies of worker PPE adequate?			Inadequate:
08	Are procedures in place for: 1. Infection waste handling? 2. Isolation of potentially infectious patients? 3. Handling of laundry? 4. Cleaning the facility?			
09	Are there infection Control issues at this site? (If yes, describe in the comment box)			
10	Is there a safe system for providing food for workers?			
11	Is there a system for providing rest breaks for the workers?			

Area	Assessment Item	Acceptable (Yes)	Not Acceptable (No)	Comment
12	Are adequate hand-washing facilities provided?			
13	Is there a main safety and health concern among workers at this site? (If yes, describe in the comment box.)			
14	Is information needed about any specific occupational risk or exposures? (If yes, describe in the comment box.)			