



TAB G
USE OF FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR



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TAB G: USE OF FORCE ACCOUNT LABOR

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The recovery of Chatham County following a disaster or incident of critical significance is a primary objective of the County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The initial re-entry into affected areas of the County following a partial or full evacuation will require a structured organization to ensure the protection of both the emergency response community and the general population.
- B. Post event conditions in the affected area(s) of the County most likely will create hazards and other life-safety issues not normally experienced in our community. As outlined in this Tab, the initial access into the affected area(s), (which may at times include the entire County), most likely will be restricted to Emergency First Responders and other designated members of the Critical Work Force (CWF). These restrictions allow the CWF the opportunity to identify and mitigate to the extent possible, hazards and life-safety issues found in the area, prior to reoccupation by the general population.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Render Safe Teams (*For more detailed information regarding Render Safe Teams and Assignments refer to Appendix 3-3*)
 - 1. RSTs are jurisdiction teams organized and equipped to initiate immediate re-entry back into the County from a defined Critical Work Force Shelter (CWFS) location. Each RST has pre-defined re-entry routes, destination, and priorities designed to ensure debris is initially pushed from critical transportation routes and priority critical facilities are assessed.
 - a. RST Capabilities: RSTs are not Search and Rescue Teams; their primary task is to open road networks and to ensure a quick Damage Assessment (DA) of priority critical facilities is conducted to determine restoration prudence.
 - b. The team's capabilities should include but not be limited to:
 - 1) Public Works Teams with heavy equipment (wheel loaders, backhoes, bulldozers, etc.), and chain saw crews.
 - 2) Utility Crews to identify, neutralize, and/or remove downed/damaged pipes, lines, and cables.



- 3) Emergency Medical Service (EMS) to provide medical support to RST members and located victims.
- 4) Law Enforcement to provide security for teams.

B. Render Safe Operations

- 1. Initial Area Evaluation: As soon as practical following an event, an Initial area evaluation of the County will be conducted utilizing available air assets. The purpose of the evaluation is to provide the Command Policy Group (CPG) and EOC with situational information to review and prioritize the re-entry objectives for the RSTs as required and to initiate immediately search and rescue requirements as needed. Critical factors to be considered during the evaluation include but are not limited to:
 - a. Available Road Access
 - b. Status of Basic Infrastructure (roadways, bridges, utilities)
 - c. Remaining Water Levels (from tidal or fresh water flooding)
 - d. Debris Fields (size and locations)
 - e. Potential Health/Life-Safety Issues
 - f. Potential Environmental Hazards
 - g. Status of Residential Neighborhoods
 - h. Status of Designated Recovery Facilities/Locations
- 2. Transportation Restoration: Upon notification from the EOC, RSTs will depart designated staging area and/or CWFS locations and proceed along pre-designated routes with the primary responsibility of cutting and pushing debris off critical transportation routes.
 - a. This basic restoration consists of the RSTs opening a minimum gap on the roadway (12' wide) through which utility, emergency, law enforcement, public works, and relief vehicles are able to enter the affected area(s).
 - b. Bridge Inspectors may be "air lifted" to bridges ahead of the RST to conduct damage/structural assessments.
 - c. Damage to roadways and/or bridges along the designated routes will be reported to the EOC.



- d. Field expedient repairs to roadways and bridges may be made utilizing equipment and materials immediately available to the RST. However, if the roadway is impassable or a bridge damaged, the RST will be provided with and/or confirm alternate routes through the EOC.
- 3. Utilities Restoration: RSTs will have power utility crews with them who will inspect/clear down power lines when encountered. As routes are opened, utility companies will dispatch additional work crews with the task of restoring services to the affected area(s).
- 4. Debris Removal: RSTs only remove (push aside), the amount of debris required to clear the roadway/bridge for basic access. Once basic access needs are met, additional road clearing crews will be dispatched based on situational priorities to begin clearing the full width of the roadway. Additional information may be found in specific jurisdictional debris management plans.
- 5. The Follow-on Critical Workforce: When appropriate, follow-on personnel and crews from the CWF enter the affected area(s) via routes previously cleared by the RSTs. CWF partners bring additional resources from government and private agencies capable of conducting significant emergency response activities including:
 - a. Traffic control and security.
 - b. Search and Rescue Operations.
 - c. Damage assessments and intermediate repairs of roadways, bridges, buildings and critical structures.
 - d. Surveys and mitigation of actual or potential environmental hazards.
 - e. Assessments and initial repairs of available utilities and critical services such as water, sewer, and electricity.
 - f. Debris removal and management.
 - g. Establish Basic Subsistence Capacity.
- 6. Traffic and Access Control: Once the CPG authorizes re-entry, law enforcement personnel should set up checkpoints and roadblocks along the re-entry routes when access is available. Re-entry can



proceed as recommended based upon established progressive re-entry guidelines.

C. Communications

1. Communications following an event will be a challenge. Mass communications networks, along with radio and land line communications methods routinely used by both government and private agencies may or may not be operational or available. Because of this possibility, both government and private agencies must plan to maintain redundant communications capabilities with the County EOC.
2. Communications Methods. Regardless of the location of the County EOC, available communications resources will be coordinated through ESF 2 (Communications) and may include:
 - a. Commercial Land Line Telephone
 - b. Commercial Satellite Telephone
 - c. 800 MHz Radio
 - d. UHF Radio
 - e. VHF Radio
 - f. Internet Connectivity
 - g. Message Courier
 - h. Commercial Radio and Television Stations

D. Public Information: Official information related to the re-entry will be issued through the Joint Information Center (JIC) to local, State and National Media outlets to inform the public of Chatham County's re-entry policy and progress. Re-Entry procedures will also be posted on the County Website.

E. Training and Exercises: Scenarios used during re-entry training exercises should include:

1. A storm/threat has passed and there was little or no damage which affected the communities.



2. The effects (minimal or significant), of a storm/threat were isolated to a specific jurisdiction/localized area, i.e., Chatham County's eastern barrier islands.
3. The storm/threat caused total devastation with significant infrastructure damage over a wide spread area.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Jurisdictional Governments:
 1. Responsible for conducting immediate needs assessments to determine re-entry restrictions. Assessments determine if the locality is safe to permit re-entry of residents, property/business owners. Additional local and state resources may be available to assist or to conduct the assessments. State participation will be coordinated through the EOC.
 2. Each jurisdiction maintains control over its support resources, such as public works, police, and fire-rescue organizations.
- B. EOC Manager: The EOC Manager oversees RST progress and advises the CPG on recommended adjustments to pre-established tasks. The EOC Manager institutes the CPG's objectives for each Operational Period.
- C. EOC Operations Section Chief: The EOC Operations Chief is responsible for executing the overall Re-entry Plan; serves as the primary coordinator for the RST program; and is the EOC Manager's primary POC for re-entry operational issues. Re-entry operations are executed through the EOC Operations Section Chief.
- D. EOC Planning Section Chief: The EOC Planning Chief is responsible for coordinating the overall Re-entry Plan and the EOC Manager's primary point of contact for re-entry planning issues. The Tab will be based on information provided by agencies conducting the initial air and ground damage assessments of the County.
- E. EOC Evacuation/Re-entry Branch Director: The EOC Evacuation and Re-entry Branch Director is the conduit between the EOC and the RSTs. The Evacuation and Re-entry Branch maintains the situational status of assets and resources conducting re-entry operations and is the primary POC for requesting additional resources and support.
- F. ESF-1 Ground Support Unit Leader (Transportation):



1. ESF-1 is responsible for monitoring and reporting the status of and damage to the transportation system and infrastructure as reported by the RSTs and other CWF personnel. The ESF-1 Transportation Group Supervisor assists with prioritizing and coordinating needed repairs through ESF-3 which are beyond the RST's immediate capability.
 2. ESF-1 coordinates additional support for engaged transportation assets which are beyond jurisdictional capabilities. Transportation assets include vehicles, aircraft, and possibly watercraft.
 3. During general re-entry, ESF-1 is also responsible for coordinating the movement of goods, equipment, animals, and people. This function transitions to the Logistics Ground Support Unit upon its activation.
- G. ESF-2 Communications Group Supervisor: ESF2 coordinates the operational communications requirements and manages utilization of radio frequencies.
- H. ESF-3 Public Works and Engineering Group Supervisor: Coordinates re-entry tasking and priorities and maintains status of RSTs. Receives, tracks and analyses damage reports received from assessment teams. Coordinates with state and local agencies to effect repairs of damaged roadways, bridges, canals, water lines and water treatment facilities.
- I. ESF-6 Mass Care & Sheltering Group Supervisor: ESF6 coordinates the feeding and sheltering requirements for the CWF.
- J. ESF-8 Health and Medical Group Supervisor: ESF8 coordinates the health and medical services for the CWF.
- K. ESF-12 Energy/Utilities Group Supervisor: ESF12 receives, tracks and analyses damage reports from the field affecting the electrical power grid, natural gas lines, and telephone systems. This person also coordinates with field crews to mitigate immediate life-safety issues and to initiate required repairs.
- L. ESF-13 Public Safety & Security Group Supervisor: In addition to conducting routine law enforcement activities throughout the County, law enforcement agencies will be responsible to support re-entry operations. ESF13 will assist these agencies by coordinating the manpower and resources required to support the traffic and access control procedures outlined in this plan and as needed by local jurisdictions.



- M. Air Support Operations Center (ASOC), Air Boss: The Air Boss coordinates any and requests from the Operations Section for air support during re-entry operations. The types of missions requested by Operations during re-entry may include: coordinating air assets to conduct the initial area evaluation; providing airlift for inspectors to critical sites, CWF back into the affected area to prepositioned equipment locations; route reconnaissance, traffic monitoring; and providing air transport for EOC Staff traveling to inland locations to conduct pre-event coordination.



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