

ANNEX 2
Catawba Nuclear Station (CNS)
RECEPTION CENTERS AND SHELTERS

I. INTRODUCTION

Reception centers and shelters are key elements in the evacuation process during a radiological incident. They serve as the focal point during evacuation and provide a place for coordination of registration, radiological monitoring, decontamination, and congregate care operations. All shelters listed herein have been selected based on Red Cross criteria and evacuee accessibility.

II. PURPOSE

To outline procedures for the operation of reception centers and/or shelters if an incident at CNS requires the evacuation of personnel from the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ).

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. In the event that evacuation is required, the affected counties will open and operate reception centers and/or shelters. The Red Cross, in coordination with the county mass care agencies, is responsible for managing shelter operations. The Department of Social Services (DSS), in coordination with local government and the Red Cross, is responsible for shelter staffing and managing the registration process. Reception centers will be supported by the Red Cross. State Emergency Support Function - 6 (ESF-6) (Mass Care) will coordinate with county mass care agencies to ensure provision of sufficient human and/or material resources for augmenting reception center and shelter operations.
2. Under ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations) technical guidance and advice, the county radiological officer will assure that evacuees and their vehicles are monitored for radiation and decontaminated at reception centers or shelters. Radiological exposure control is outlined in the SCORERP Base Plan, Annex 6 Procedures are detailed in each county's SOPs and the SC Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) South Carolina Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCTRERP).
3. In the event residents begin to evacuate spontaneously, or if county officials deem it necessary, primary shelters/reception centers may be opened prior to making a decision for evacuation.
4. Reception centers and shelters may have indoor, sanitary facilities for processing and decontaminating evacuees. A facility may be a reception center and a co-located shelter. They have sufficient areas to provide parking for evacuee vehicles while they are being processed. ESF-6, ESF-10, ESF-8, and county medical and radiological monitoring personnel will provide the following activities by location:
 - a. Reception Center

- (1) Radiological Monitoring Teams: See responsibilities under SCORERP Base Plan, Annex 6 (Radiological Exposure Control).
 - (2) ESF-6:
 - (a) DSS: Assignment of evacuees to shelters
 - (b) Red Cross: Assist DSS with assignment of evacuees to shelters.
 - (3) Local EMS: Provide immediate first aid and coordination of medical care for evacuees with ESF-8.
 - (4) ESF-8:
 - (a) Provide guidance to local EMS on the medical care of contaminated individuals.
 - (b) Distribute potassium iodide (KI) as needed.
 - (5) ESF-10: Provide technical guidance as needed.
- b. Shelter
- (1) Radiological monitoring teams: See above.
 - (2) ESF-6
 - (a) DSS:
 - i. Registration of evacuees if they have not been previously registered.
 - ii. Support registration of evacuees
 - iii. Staffing and support of shelter operations
 - (b) Red Cross:
 - i. Shelter management
 - ii. Registration of evacuees
 - iii. Ensure feeding of evacuees
 - iv. Basic personal needs of evacuees
 - (3) Local EMS: Provide immediate first aid and coordination of medical care for evacuees with ESF-8.

B. Reception Centers

1. Registration of evacuees.
 - a. Records may be utilized for purposes of:
 - (1) Notification for evacuee re-entry to the evacuated area,
 - (2) Notification of emergencies concerning evacuees,
 - (3) Accounting for fiscal aspects of the evacuation, and
 - (4) Support for establishing legal claims.
 - b. Registration forms will be maintained for each reception center in Palmetto EOC or the County designated system.

If Palmetto EOC is unavailable, registration forms will be completed on paper and maintained by the County.
 - c. County workers will register all evacuees that come into the reception center, including those who do not elect to stay in a shelter.
 - d. Affected counties, through their local government and DSS have the responsibility for maintaining contact with evacuees for control and re-entry purposes.
2. Monitoring and decontamination of evacuees
 - a. All evacuees, both ordered and spontaneous, will be processed through their respective shelters or reception centers, depending on which zones were evacuated.
 - b. All evacuees will be registered and processed including those who do not wish to stay in a shelter and choose to make other arrangements.
3. The affected counties will coordinate re-entry permits for persons having to return temporarily to evacuated areas.

C. Sheltering

1. The organization and operation of shelters for radiological evacuation is similar to shelter operation during a natural disaster. Some of the differences include:
 - a. Shower facilities used for decontamination will not be considered part of the shelter until decontamination activities are complete and the shower facilities are determined to be free of harmful radioactivity.
 - (1) In some cases, decontamination will occur outside the facility, and evacuees will move inside once decontamination is complete for registration and assignment to the shelter if needed.

- b. Evacuees assigned to shelters will have been monitored and decontaminated. Each evacuee entering a shelter must display or provide the identification used by the county to demonstrate that they have been monitored or decontaminated.

If an evacuee does not provide identification, they will be instructed to the reception center for monitoring and/or decontamination.

- c. ESF-6 will register people if they have not been previously registered in a reception center or another shelter.
- d. Shelter registration is maintained by the ESF-6.
- e. DPH will provide triage staff onsite at the reception centers and shelters to assess for unmet medical equipment power needs.
 - (1) Needs identified will be coordinated on a case-by-case basis
 - (2) Triage line activation will be coordinated if the need for onsite triage exceeds capacity.
- f. ESF-6 will assist by assigning evacuees to an open shelter if needed.
- g. ESF-6 will register evacuees into shelters in accordance with existing Red Cross procedures.
- h. ESF-6 will report shelter status information according to the procedures outlined in the SCEOP.
- i. A shelter may be opened as a precaution before a radioactive release occurs.

If a radioactive release occurs, shelters will not accept new evacuees that have not been properly monitored and decontaminated as necessary to assure that anyone entering the facility is not contaminated.

- 2. Evacuees will be assigned to a shelter outside the emergency planning zone from CNS.
- 3. If a shelter is at capacity, evacuees will be assigned to additional pre-designated shelters.
- 4. Primary and backup shelters are listed in Attachment A.

ATTACHMENT A, ANNEX 2 - SHELTERS AND CAPACITIES**I. GENERAL**

The shelters listed in this appendix have been surveyed to assure compliance with Red Cross Disaster Services Guidelines and Procedures.

II. PURPOSE

Shelters are identified as either primary or backup shelters. According to FEMA REP program guidance, counties must plan for a sufficient number of primary shelters based on their all-hazard sheltering experience and what is historically relevant for that particular area. Backup shelters will be based on need, according to overflow from the primary shelters.

III. SHELTER LISTING AND CAPACITIES

A. Capacity for all shelters should be calculated using any space that could feasibly be used as sleeping space for an event. In an evacuation shelter, capacity can be calculated using 15 to 20 square feet per person. In a general shelter that is expected to be open for more than 24 hours, 40 to 60 square feet per person is used to determine capacity.

B. When county shelters reach a pre-identified capacity threshold or greater, Chester, Cherokee, Lancaster, and Union Counties will utilize Palmetto EOC to request the opening of additional shelters in the state.

1. See County plans for more information regarding shelter capacity thresholds.
2. ESF-6, with SERT and county support, will open additional shelters throughout the state as needed.
3. Monitoring and decontamination activities will continue at the reception centers in Chester, Cherokee, Lancaster, and Union Counties.

C. Primary Shelters

South Carolina Location	Addresses	Shelter Capacity	
		Evacuation	Long-Term (>24-hours)
CHESTER CO			
Chester High School	1330 J A Cochran Bypass Chester, SC 29706	1,926	963
Great Falls High School	411 Sunset Ave Great Falls, SC 29055	2,785	1,393
Lewisville High School	3971 Lewisville High School Rd Richburg, SC 29729	1,320	660
Lewisville Middle School	3595 Lancaster Hwy Richburg, SC 29729	760	380

CHEROKEE CO			
Blacksburg High School (Back-up)	201 W Ramseur Dr. Blacksburg, SC 29702	958	479
Gaffney High School	149 Twin Lake Rd Gaffney, SC 29341	2,490	1,245
LANCASTER CO			
Lancaster High School	325 Woodland Dr Lancaster, SC 29720	2,326 *expands to (3,684)	1163 *expands to (1842)
UNION CO			
Union County High School	1163 Lakeside Dr Union, SC 29379	3,100	1550

		Shelter Capacity	
North Carolina Location	Addresses	Evacuation	Long-Term (>24-hours)
CLEVELAND CO			
Kings Mountain High School	500 Phifer Rd Kings Mountain, NC 28086	2,106	1,053
Kings Mountain Middle School	1000 Phifer Rd Kings Mountain, NC 28086	1,676	838
GASTON CO			
Stewart W Cramer High School	101 Lakewood Rd Belmont, NC 28012	700	350
MECKLENBURG CO			
Butler High School	1810 Matthews-Mint Hill Rd Matthews, NC 28105		
Rocky River High School	10505 Clear Creek Commerce Dr Mint Hill, NC 28227		
Mallard Creek High School	3825 Johnson Oehler Rd Charlotte, NC 28269		
UNION CO			
Marvin Ridge High School	2825 Crane Rd Waxhaw, NC 28173	450	225

D. Backup Shelters

1. SOUTH CAROLINA

Local agencies will maintain a list of facilities capable of functioning as backup shelters for situations that create additional needs for public support.

2. NORTH CAROLINA

Local agencies will maintain a list of facilities capable of functioning as backup shelters for situations that create additional needs for public support.