

ANNEX 2
Oconee Nuclear Station (ONS)
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 American Red Cross (ARC) criteria and evacuee accessibility.

II. PURPOSE

To outline procedures for the operation of reception centers and/or shelters in the event that an incident at ONS requires the evacuation of personnel from the 10-mile 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 ARC, in coordination with the county mass care agencies, is responsible for managing shelter operations. Department of Social Services (DSS) in coordination with local government is responsible for identifying and managing reception centers. Reception centers will be supported by the ARC. At the SEOC, ESF 6 will coordinate with county mass care agencies to ensure provision of state resources to augment reception center and shelter operations.
2. Under DHEC 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. Procedures are detailed in the SCORERP, Basic Plan, Annex 6, and in each county's EOP.
3. 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 parking areas to provide parking for evacuees' vehicles while they are being processed. ARC, Department of Social Services (DSS), and medical and radiological monitoring personnel staff reception centers and shelters to provide for the following activities by location:
 - a. Reception Center
 - 1) Radiological Monitoring Teams: See responsibilities under Annex 6 of this plan. In addition, each person will be provided at least one set of clothes immediately after decontamination and before entering the reception

center. Each person will also be provided with an identification that indicates the person has been monitored and decontaminated.

- 2) DSS:
 - (a) Registration of evacuees using DSS Form 1846.
 - (b) Assignment of evacuees to shelters.
- 3) ARC: Assist DSS with assignment of evacuees to shelters.
- 4) DHEC medical staff/Local EMS: Provide immediate first aid and coordination of medical care for evacuees.

b. Shelters

- 1) Radiological Monitoring Teams: See a. 1) above.
- 2) DSS:
 - (a) Registration of evacuees using DSS Form 1846 if they have not been previously registered.
 - (b) Support registration of evacuees using ARC forms.
 - (c) Support of shelter operations.
- 3) ARC:
 - (a) Shelter Management.
 - (b) Registration of evacuees using ARC forms.
 - (c) Ensure feeding of evacuees.
 - (d) Basic personal needs of evacuees.
- 4) DHEC medical staff/Local EMS: Provide immediate first aid and coordination of medical care for evacuees.

B. Reception Centers

1. One of the most important functions of reception centers and shelters is the accurate registration of evacuees. It is vital that accurate records be maintained for purposes of notification for evacuees' re-entry to the evacuated area, notification of emergencies concerning them, accounting for fiscal aspects of the evacuation, and for the basis of establishing legal claims that might arise. Registration forms and location rosters will be maintained at each reception center and shelter by DSS. DSS will register all evacuees that come into the reception center, including those who do not elect to stay in a shelter using DSS Form 1846. ARC will assist by assigning evacuees to an open shelter if needed. ARC and DSS will register evacuees into shelters in accordance with existing ARC procedures. DSS and ARC will report shelter status information according to the procedures outlined in the SCEOP. Affected counties, through their local government and DSS have the responsibility for maintaining records and contact with evacuees for control and re-entry purposes.

2. Another important function of a reception center is the monitoring and decontamination of evacuees. All evacuees, both ordered and spontaneous, will be processed through their respective reception centers, depending on which zones are evacuated. All evacuees will be registered and processed including those who do not wish to stay in the shelter and choose to make other arrangements.
3. The county EOC will coordinate re-entry permits for persons having to return temporarily to evacuated areas.
4. In the event residents begin to evacuate spontaneously, or if county officials deem it necessary, primary shelters may be opened prior to the SEOC making a decision for evacuation.

C. Sheltering

1. The organization and operation of shelters for radiological evacuation is similar to that 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 radioactivity. 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.
 - c) DSS will register people using Form 1846 if they have not been previously registered in a reception center or another shelter.
 - d) A shelter may be opened as a precaution before a radioactive release occurs. After a release, shelters will not accept new evacuees that have not been properly monitored and decontaminated to assure that anyone entering the facility is not contaminated.
2. Evacuees will be assigned shelter at least 15 miles from the ONS. In the event that a shelter is filled to capacity, evacuees will be assigned to additional pre-designated shelters.
3. Primary shelters are listed in Attachment A. Backup shelters may be utilized based on the situation and the county's need.
4. The Clemson University evacuation plan is located in Annex Q of the Pickens County EOP.

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ATTACHMENT A, ANNEX 2 - SHELTERS AND CAPACITIES

I. GENERAL

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

II. PURPOSE

Shelters are identified as either primary or backup shelters. Based upon historical data from population evacuations following other types of disasters, Department of Homeland Security guidance requires designation of primary shelter space for at least 20% of the 10-mile EPZ population. Backup shelters will be based on need.

III. SHELTER LISTING AND CAPACITIES

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.

Note: Pickens County evacuees are sheltered in Greenville County; Oconee County evacuees are sheltered in Anderson County.

A. Primary Shelters Shelter Capacity

GREENVILLE COUNTY

Berea High School	3,072
Northwest Middle School	2,713
Wade Hampton High School	5,822
Palmetto Exposition Center	11,080

ANDERSON COUNTY

Westside High School	750
McCant's Middle School	2,000
T.L. Hanna High School	650
Anderson Civic Center	3,000
*T. Ed Garrison Arena	6,000

*Note: The T. Ed Garrison Arena is the processing center for Clemson University students lacking transportation.

B. Backup Shelters

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

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