

**ORDINANCE 2019 / 13**

**AN ORDINANCE OF COUNTY OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA AMENDING  
CERTAIN SECTIONS UNDER BEAUFORT COUNTY CODE: CHAPTER 22, CIVIL  
EMERGENCIES, ARTICLE IV, DISASTER RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION**

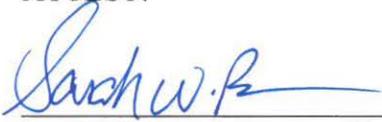
Whereas, Standards that are underscored shall be added text and Standards ~~lined through~~ shall be deleted text.

Adopted this 8<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2019.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BEAUFORT COUNTY

BY:   
Stewart H. Rodman, Chairman

ATTEST:

  
Sarah W. Brock, Interim Clerk to Council

First Reading: February 25, 2019  
Second Reading: March 25, 2019  
Public Hearing: March 25, 2019  
Third and Final Reading: April 8, 2019

## ARTICLE IV. - DISASTER RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION

### Sec. 22-101. - Authority.

- (1) This article is adopted by the Beaufort County Council acting under authority of the South Carolina General Assembly, the Home Rule Act, South Carolina Code of Regulations 58-1, Local Emergency Preparedness Standards, and all applicable federal laws and regulations.
- (2) The provisions of this article shall become and be made part of the Code of Laws and Ordinances of Beaufort County, South Carolina. Any laws or ordinances in conflict with the Ordinance that Beaufort County is authorized to repeal are hereby repealed.
- (3) Nothing herein shall supersede the powers, duties, and authorities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and/or South Carolina's Emergency Management Division (SCEMD). If any section, paragraph, sentence, clause and/or phrase or word of this article is, for any reason, held or declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, inoperative or void, such holding shall not affect the remainder of this article.

### Sec. 22-102. - Purposes and objectives.

- (1) *Purposes.* It is the intent of the Beaufort County Council under this article to:
  - (a) Authorize creation of an organization to plan and prepare in advance of a major disaster for orderly and expeditious post-disaster recovery and to direct and coordinate recovery and reconstruction activities;
  - (b) Direct the preparation of a pre-event plan for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction to be updated on a continuing basis;
  - (c) Authorize in advance of a major disaster the exercise of certain planning and regulatory powers related to disaster recovery and reconstruction to be implemented upon declaration of a local emergency; and,
  - (d) Identify means by which Beaufort County will take cooperative action with other governmental entities (local, state and federal) in expediting recovery; and implement means by which Beaufort County will consult with and assist citizens, businesses, and community organizations during the planning and implementation of recovery and reconstruction procedures.
- (2) *Objectives.* The County has established the following general objectives for county recovery policy:
  - (a) Adopt improved and more comprehensive recovery policies and procedures that will facilitate county rebuilding after a disaster;
  - (b) Adopt improved and more comprehensive recovery policies and procedures that will facilitate meeting FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency)

(and other state and federal programs) requirements for rebuilding and redevelopment funding;

- (c) Improve county policies and procedures for future hurricane seasons and all other disasters.
- (3) *Statement of concurrent obligations.* This article is enacted to set out and clarify the authority of Beaufort County and its officers and employees with regard to emergency and disaster situations. It is intended to grant as broad a power as permitted by statutory and constitutional authority. It is further intended that the powers granted and procedures established in this article shall apply concurrently to emergency, post-emergency, recovery and reconstruction operations.

### **Sec. 22-103. - Definitions.**

As used in this article, the following definitions shall apply:

*Curfew.* A curfew is a regulation requiring the withdrawal from any person not otherwise exempt from this article from appearing in certain public areas during specified hours.

*Damage assessment team.* The primary role of the damage assessment team is to assess losses to property. Assessment will be used to determine type of permit required for repair or reconstruction, dollar amount of destruction or damage, and to determine qualifications for federal or state disaster relief assistance.

*Detailed damage assessment.* Follows the initial impact assessment and includes conducting on-site visits by the damage assessment teams for each affected property. This process may take weeks to complete and will culminate in a summary damage estimate in dollars of the total loss to all property in Beaufort County, including: real, personal, agricultural, utility, infrastructure, business, etc.

*Development moratorium.* A temporary hold, for a defined period of time, on the issuance of building permits, approval of land-use applications or other permits and entitlements related to the use, development, redevelopment, repair, and occupancy of private property in the interests of protection of life and property.

*Director.* The director of the recovery task force or an authorized representative.

*Disaster recovery centers (DRCs).* A multi-agency center ~~organized by FEMA~~ facilitated by FEMA, organized by county staff for coordinating assistance to disaster victims.

*Emergency.* A local emergency which has been declared by the governor or recognized as same by the Beaufort County Council through the enactment of an emergency ordinance for a specific disaster and has not been terminated.

*Event.* Any natural weather-related or other condition causing damage or destruction of property. Types of events shall include, but not limited to hurricanes, northeasters, tornadoes, earthquakes, and/or other natural man-made disasters.

*Exempt individuals.* Unless otherwise specified herein, exempt individuals include those persons engaged in the provision of designated, essential services, such as fire, law enforcement, public works, stormwater, solid waste and recycling, traffic engineering, engineering and infrastructure, grounds, facility management, disaster recovery, emergency medical services, and hospital services, military services, utility emergency repairs. The resolution of a curfew may, in the discretion of the governing authority, also exempt regular employees of local industries traveling to and from their jobs with appropriate identification, news media employees, building and repair contractors who are properly registered with the county and who are actively engaged in performing activities related to construction, repair, renovation, or improvement of buildings and other structures damaged during the disaster or emergency.

*Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).* An official map of the community, on which the Federal Insurance Administrator has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

*Hazard mitigation grant program.* A federal program that assists states and local communities in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures following a major disaster declaration.

*Historic building or structure.* Any building or structure listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, as specified by federal regulation, the state register of historic places or points of interest, or a local register of historic places, and any buildings and structures having historic significance within a recognized historic district.

*Individual assistance program.* A federal disaster program that brings funding to disaster victims for housing and other needs in order to expedite the victims' recovery from disaster.

*Initial impact assessment.* The initial impact assessment (windshield assessment, disaster assessment) is used to determine the extent of the disaster and to determine whether or not outside assistance will be needed. This assessment is generally performed within 24 or 48 hours after passage of an event, depending on severity and scope.

*In-kind.* The same as the prior building or structure in size, height and shape, type of construction, number of units, general location, and appearance.

*Interagency hazard mitigation team.* A team of representatives from FEMA, other federal agencies, state emergency management agencies, and related state and federal agencies, formed to identify, evaluate, and report on post-disaster mitigation needs.

*Joint field office (JFO).* A center established by FEMA for coordinating disaster response and recovery operations, staffed by representatives of federal, state, and local agencies as identified in the National Response Framework (NRF) and determined by disaster circumstances.

*Major disaster.* Any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, high water, wind-driven water, earthquake, winter storm, drought, etc.), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, or manmade disaster which in the determination of the President of the United States causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Stafford Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, jurisdictions, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

*National response framework (NRF).* A plan to coordinate efforts of the government in providing response to natural disasters, technological emergencies, and other incidents requiring federal assistance under the Stafford Act in an expeditious manner.

*Project worksheet (PW).* A claim by a local jurisdiction for financial reimbursement for work completed, repairs or replacement of a public facility damaged in a major disaster, as authorized under the Stafford Act and related federal regulations, plans, and policies.

*Public assistance program.* FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program is designed to provide assistance to states, local governments, and certain nonprofit organizations to alleviate suffering and hardship resulting from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. Through the PA Program, FEMA provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private nonprofit (PNP) organizations. The federal share of assistance is not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The grantee (usually the state) determines how the non-federal share (up to 25 percent) is split with the subgrantees (eligible applicants).

*Reconstruction.* The rebuilding of permanent replacement housing, construction of large-scale public or private facilities badly damaged or destroyed in a major disaster, addition of major community improvements, and full restoration of a healthy economy.

*Recovery functions.* The categories of activities and programs that the County and its citizens are likely to need following a disaster.

*Recovery task force.* An interdepartmental organization that coordinates Beaufort County staff actions in planning and implementing disaster recovery and reconstruction functions.

*Recovery plan.* A pre-event plan for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, composed of policies, plans, implementation actions, and designated responsibilities related to expeditious and orderly post-disaster recovery and rebuilding, with an emphasis on mitigation.

*Recovery strategy.* A post-disaster strategic program identifying and prioritizing major actions contemplated or under way regarding such essential recovery functions as business resumption, economic reinvestment, industrial recovery, housing replacement, infrastructure restoration, and potential sources of financing to support these functions.

*Stafford Act.* The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended).

**Sec. 22-104. - Recovery management structure.**

The primary recovery task that shall be completed in times of a disaster is assuring that all continuity of government procedures are in place and being carried out according to previously established plans. This includes having lines of succession ~~for in place for county council members~~ and all essential Beaufort County staff (especially department heads).

The second task should be implementing a management structure that defines how recovery procedures will be managed by the county. The following structure is hereby created for the purpose of coordinating Beaufort County actions in planning and implementing disaster recovery and reconstruction activities.

- (1) *Recovery task force.* A recovery task force is hereby established that is comprised of the following officers and members, should any of the directors be unable to perform the tasks the subsequent individual shall fall within that position and the line of succession shall adjust accordingly.
  - (a) The county administrator who shall be chair; and as chair of the recovery task force shall appoint the recovery director and three deputy directors to oversee all recovery functions and to form a line of succession. Each deputy director shall provide management of recovery functions as assigned by the director;
  - (b) The director of environmental engineering and land management shall be the recovery director and first vice-chair of the disaster recovery taskforce.
  - (c) The director of public works shall be the second vice-chair.
  - (d) The Building Codes Director shall be the third vice chair.
  - (e) The Director of Civil Engagement & Outreach Area shall be the fourth vice-chair
  - (f) The Beaufort County Attorney and staff shall be legal advisor and staff of the recovery task force.
  - (g) Other members, shall include county council, facilities and construction, engineering, traffic engineering, planning, fire chief, emergency management, sheriff, together with representatives from such other departments and offices as the alliance for human services, assessor, economic development, EMS, GIS,

parks and leisure services, zoning, department of social services/emergency welfare services, municipal representatives, private sector and nonprofit organizations etc., and others that may be deemed necessary by the chair or recovery director for effective recovery operations.

- (2) *Powers and duties.* The recovery task force shall have such powers as enable it to carry out the purposes, provisions, and procedures of this chapter, as identified in this chapter.
- (3) *Operations and meetings.* The director or his/her designee shall have responsibility for recovery task force operations. When an emergency declaration is in force (whether declared by the governor or through the enactment of an emergency ordinance adopted by Beaufort County Council), the county administrator shall authorize activation of the recovery task force and disaster recovery plan. After a declaration and/or determination that a local emergency exists, and while such declaration or determination is in force, the recovery task force shall meet daily or as frequently as determined by the director. When an emergency declaration or determination is not in force, the recovery task force shall meet monthly or more frequently, upon call of the chair or director.
- (4) *Succession.* In the absence of the director, the deputy director shall serve as acting director and shall be empowered to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the director. The director shall name a succession of department managers to carry on the duties of the director and deputy director, and to serve as acting director in the event of the unavailability of the director and deputy director.
- (5) *Organization.* The recovery task force may create such standing or ad hoc committees as determined necessary by the director.
- (6) *Relation to County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division.* The recovery task force shall work in concert with the Emergency Management Division that has interrelated functions and similar membership.
- (7) *Short-term recovery objectives.* The emergency management director is in charge of overseeing all short-term recovery activities. Beaufort County's objectives to be accomplished during short-term recovery can be found in the Beaufort County Recovery Plan, Appendix-€ B. This checklist is to be used to determine that short-term recovery activities have been completed properly.
- (8) *Long-term recovery objectives.* The director of Environmental Engineering and Land Management is responsible for overseeing all long-term recovery activities. Beaufort County's objectives to be accomplished during long-term recovery can be found in the Beaufort County Recovery Plan, Appendix € B. This checklist is to be used to determine that long-term recovery activities have been completed properly.
- (9) *Ending recovery operations.* Recovery operations shall continue until the county administrator has notified staff to return to normal operations. Normal operations will not resume until either the emergency management director (for short-term emergency activities) or the director of Environmental Engineering and Land Management for long-

term recovery activities) has notified the county administrator that recovery activities have been completed.

**Sec. 22-105. - Recovery plan.**

Beaufort County has developed a pre-event plan for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, referred to as the Beaufort County Recovery Plan, which is comprised of pre-event and post-disaster policies, plans, implementation actions, and designated responsibilities related to expeditious and orderly post-disaster recovery and rebuilding, and incorporates hazard mitigation in all elements of the plan.

- (1) *Recovery plan content.* The recovery plan addresses policies, implementation actions and designated responsibilities for such subjects as impact assessment (disaster assessment), continuation of government, public information/community relations, human services (short-term), individual assistance, volunteers and donations, debris management, re-entry security, health and human safety, repair and restoration of public infrastructure and buildings, building inspections and permits, ~~rebuilding, construction, repairs, restoration~~ regulatory licensing, temporary emergency housing, redevelopment (planning and zoning ordinance enforcement)(recovery plan/policies, building codes, community development ordinance enforcement), economic preservation and ~~restoration~~ development, environmental preservation and restoration mitigation, recovery administration and finance, county employees, mortuary operations, mutual aid protocols, pre-disaster heavy equipment and facilities deployment and such other subjects as may be appropriate to expeditious and wise recovery.
- (2) *Coordination of recovery plan with county and regional plans, FEMA, and other agencies.* The recovery plan identifies relationships of planned recovery actions with those of adjacent communities and state, federal, or mutual aid agencies involved in disaster recovery and reconstruction, including but not limited to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the American Red Cross, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Small Business Administration (SBA), the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA), the Department of Transportation (DOT), the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) and other entities that provide assistance in the event of a major disaster. A draft copy of the plan shall be sent to the South Carolina Emergency Management Division on an annual basis for review in sufficient time for comment prior to action on the recovery plan by the Beaufort County Council.
- (3) *Recovery plan implementation.* The director and recovery task force shall be responsible for implementation of the plan both before and after a major disaster, as applicable. Before a declaration of emergency, the director, or his/her authorized representative, shall prepare and submit reports annually, or more frequently as necessary, to fully advise the Beaufort County Council on the progress of preparation or implementation of the recovery policy. After a declaration of emergency in a major disaster, the director

shall participate in Policy Group meetings, interact with the Emergency Management Director, report to the Beaufort County Council as often as necessary on implementation actions taken in the post-disaster setting, identify policy and procedural issues, and receive direction and authorization to proceed with plan modifications necessitated by specific circumstances.

- (4) *Recovery plan training and exercises.* The recovery task force shall organize and conduct periodic training and exercises annually, or more often as necessary, in order to develop, convey, and update the contents of the recovery plan. Such training and exercises will be conducted in coordination with similar training and exercises related to the emergency operations plan.
- (5) *Recovery plan consultation with citizens.* The recovery planning committee is comprised of representatives of business, volunteer and community organizations that represent Beaufort County citizens. Other efforts to inform the public about the recovery plan will be coordinated by the public information officer.
- (6) *Recovery plan amendments.* During implementation of the recovery plan, the director and the recovery task force shall address key issues, strategies and information bearing on the orderly maintenance and periodic revision of the plan. In preparing modifications to the plan, the recovery task force shall consult with county departments, business, and community organizations and other government entities to obtain information pertinent to possible recovery plan amendments.
- (7) *Recovery plan coordination with related plans.* The recovery plan has been prepared and shall be updated to be in coordination with related elements of the comprehensive general plan and emergency operations plan, or such other plans as may be pertinent. Such related plan elements shall be periodically amended to be consistent with key provisions of the recovery plan, and vice versa.
- (8) *Recovery plan validation.* The recovery plan shall be validated annually and/or following a disaster event. In order to facilitate an organized and comprehensive review of the plan, ~~review checklists have been created for each of the recovery functions~~ a master checklist of action items have been created to encompass all recovery functions. The master checklists include action items that should be reviewed and completed each year by the agency/department responsible for implementing the recovery function, in conjunction with the support agencies assigned to that recovery function. Once the review ~~checklists~~ of action items have been completed, they should be turned in to the director of environmental engineering and land management who will then make a report to county council regarding the status of recovery operations for the year.  
(Appendix A)

**Any changes to be made to the recovery plan, identified either by the annual review, or in an after action report, will be made at the discretion of the recovery task force and shall not require county council review and/or action.**

**Sec. 22-106. - General provisions.**

The following general provisions shall be applicable to implementation of this article:

- (1) *Powers and procedures.* Following the disaster declaration and/or determination that a local emergency exists, and while such declaration or determination is in force, the director of the recovery task force (the director of environmental engineering and land management) and the deputy director of the recovery task force (the director of public works) shall have authority to exercise powers and procedures authorized by this article, subject to extension to the other appointed deputy directors, and/or, modification, or replacement of all or portions of these provisions by separate ordinances adopted by the Beaufort County Council. The emergency management director shall have oversight and control of issuing any curfews (section 22-107), coordinating re-entry procedures (section 22-108), and all other short-term emergency matters.

In the absence of any declaration of emergency by the governor of the State of South Carolina, nothing shall prohibit Beaufort County Council, in its discretion, from exercising any powers necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of its citizens. If such an emergency exists within Beaufort County, and immediate action is needed, council shall convene to declare an emergency and shall implement the provisions of this article in part or in full force. If the situation is such that council cannot convene, the declaration of local emergency shall be made by the Beaufort County Administrator or his designee. Such a declaration shall be subject to ratification, alteration, modification or repeal, by council, as soon as council can convene. Subsequent actions of council shall not affect the validity of prior actions taken by the county administrator, or his designee.

- (2) *Post-disaster recovery operations.* The director of the recovery task force (director of environmental engineering and land management) shall have duties in directing and controlling post-disaster recovery and reconstruction operations, including but not limited to the following:
  - (a) Activate, mobilize and deploy local law enforcement to respond to any situations necessary to promote recovery and redevelopment within Beaufort County;
  - (b) Activate and deploy damage assessment teams to identify damaged structures and to determine further actions that should be taken regarding such structures;
  - (c) Activate and deploy hazard evaluation teams to locate and determine the severity of natural or technological hazards that may influence the location, timing, and procedures for repair and rebuilding processes;
  - (d) Maintain liaison with the Beaufort County Emergency Operations Center and other public and private entities, such as FEMA, the American Red Cross, and the South Carolina Emergency Management Division in providing necessary information on damaged and destroyed buildings or infrastructure, natural and technological hazards, street and utility restoration priorities, temporary housing needs and similar recovery concerns;
  - (e) Establish "one-stop" field offices located in or near impacted areas where appropriate, staffed by trained personnel from appropriate departments, to

provide information about repair and rebuilding procedures, issue repair and reconstruction permits, and provide information and support services on such matters as business resumption, industrial recovery, and ~~temporary and permanent~~ emergency housing;

- (f) Activate streamlined procedures to expedite repair and rebuilding of properties damaged or destroyed in the disaster;
- (g) Make recommendations regarding moratoriums on buildings, land use regulations and permits, subject to Beaufort County Council ratification, as provided under subsection 22-109(22);
- (h) Recommend to the Beaufort County Council and other appropriate entities necessary actions for reconstruction of damaged infrastructure;
- (i) Prepare plans and proposals for action by the Beaufort County Council for redevelopment projects, redesign of previously established projects or other appropriate special measures addressing reconstruction of heavily damaged areas;
- (j) Formulate proposals for action by the Beaufort County Council to amend the comprehensive general plan, emergency operations plan, and other relevant plans, programs, and regulations in response to new needs generated by the disaster;
- (k) Such other recovery and reconstruction activities identified in the Recovery plan or by this article, or as deemed by the director as necessary to promote recovery, public health, safety, and well-being of the citizens of Beaufort County.

All County employees should be aware that in times of disasters, normal county operations are suspended and personnel may be reassigned during portions of task force operations.

(3) *Coordination with FEMA and other agencies.* The director and the recovery task force shall coordinate recovery and reconstruction actions with those of state, federal, or mutual aid agencies involved in disaster response and recovery, including but not limited to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the American Red Cross, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Small Business Administration (SBA), the South Carolina Emergency Management Division and other entities that provide assistance in the event of a major disaster. Intergovernmental coordination tasks including but not limited to the following:

- (a) Assign trained personnel to provide information and logistical support to the FEMA Joint Field Office, if needed;
- (b) Supply personnel to provide information support for FEMA Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), if needed;
- (c) Participate in damage assessment surveys conducted in cooperation with FEMA and other entities;
- (d) Participate in the development of hazard mitigation strategies with the Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team (when activated) with FEMA and other entities;

- (e) Cooperate in the joint establishment with other agencies of one-stop service centers for issuance of repair and reconstruction options and permits, business resumption support, counseling regarding temporary and permanent housing, and other information regarding support services available from various governmental and private entities;
- (f) Coordinate within county government the preparation and submission of supporting documentation for Project Worksheets (PWs) to FEMA;
- (g) Determine whether damaged structures and units are within floodplains identified on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and whether substantial damage has occurred;
- (h) Implement such other coordination tasks as may be required under the specific circumstances of the disaster.

(4) *Additional staffing needs.* In times of disaster, it may be necessary to hire additional staff members to perform various recovery-related duties (for example, additional administrative support for various departments). All additional hiring will be coordinated through the ~~human resources~~ employee services department at the direction of the county administrator. Whenever possible, funding for filling such positions will be provided by sources other than Beaufort County funding from state and federal programs (grant funds, federal programs). If no additional funding sources are available, emergency funds may need to be spent to fill additional staffing needs. Authorization of the expenditure of emergency funds may only be approved by the county administrator.

(5) *Consultation with citizens.* Activities undertaken by the recovery task force that require notification of, or are of interest to the Beaufort County citizenry will be presented to the public through the public information officer.

**Sec. 22-107. - Imposition of curfews during times of emergency and recovery.**

(1) *Purpose.* Beaufort County Council may impose a curfew during periods of emergency or disaster to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens and property of Beaufort County during an emergency, disaster, or imminent threat thereof. The curfew will be used to protect citizens and property from the potential presence of looters, vandals, thieves and others who would take advantage of the confusion and devastation associated with such an event.

(2) *Institution of curfew.* Upon the declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor, or upon the determination by Beaufort County Council, or its emergency manager or successor, of the existence of an emergency or disaster, county council, may adopt a resolution instituting a curfew when it is determined necessary to protect and safeguard the people and property of Beaufort County. All of the territory of the unincorporated county shall be subject to the terms of the curfew, unless otherwise

specified in the resolution. The resolution instituting the curfew shall include the dates and hours that the curfew shall be in effect.

- (3) *Enforcement.* The provisions under this section shall be enforced by the Beaufort County Sheriff's Office.
- (4) *Prohibition.* It shall be prohibited for any person, other than exempt individuals, to appear in public in the territory subject to the curfew, including, but not limited to, streets, highways, alleys, sidewalks, vacant lots, parks, public buildings or any other public places in all or a delineated part of unincorporated Beaufort County during the stated hours of the curfew. Violators, if convicted, will be subject to any and all penalties allowed for in this article.

**Sec. 22-108. - Re-entry into areas affected by disasters.**

- (1) *Purpose.* It may be necessary, following an evacuation, natural or manmade disaster, or otherwise, to restrict entry into portions or all of Beaufort County by the Beaufort County Sheriff's Office. Restricted access shall occur only when absolutely necessary to protect the lives and property of its citizens. In the absence of state and/or federal oversight, Beaufort County recognizes the need to locally restrict access to areas by the general public during times of disaster and post recovery and reconstruction.
- (2) *Re-entry procedures.* It is anticipated that re-entry will occur in a tiered manner based on key roles in restoring normal operations after a disaster. It is understood that events may occur within specific areas of the county that will dictate, based on local needs and factors, what personnel will need access into the affected areas. Safety, with regard to public health, travel accessibility and rescue operations will be paramount and of crucial importance in determining access.

Immediate and unrestricted access will be granted to search and rescue agents, including agents from county and municipal fire-rescue departments, state, local, and federal law enforcement, fire/EMS, National Guard (Military) and emergency response agencies in support of the affected area.

- (3) *Re-entry passes.* Beaufort County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division is responsible for the assignment of re-entry passes. Federal, state and local government agencies and law enforcement officials agree to recognize specific identification from critical infrastructure owners and operators, their contractor(s), subcontractors and others as they seek access into a restricted disaster area. Relying parties (e.g. law enforcement) will require constant communications with local emergency operations centers so that proper admittance is granted. Once identity and attributes are authenticated, access is granted at the discretion of the relying parties. Falsification or the forgery of any re-entry or access passes issued in due

course by the emergency management division or like state or federal agency shall be considered a violation of this article and shall be punishable in accordance with the applicable provisions of this article.

- (4) *Re-entry for citizens and public.* Upon the determination that an affected area is deemed to be safe, the emergency management division, at its discretion, may allow for re-entry for citizens of Beaufort County, or the general public at large.

#### **Sec. 22-109. -Emergency permitting, zoning policy and zoning procedures**

(1) *Goals and purposes.* The goal of the building codes ~~and codes enforcement~~ department in a disaster is to allow rebuilding, repair and reconstruction of damaged structures in an orderly, safe and timely manner. Although speed of reconstruction is critical, the overall quality of the reconstruction process as it relates to federal, state and local building codes is a paramount issue. The purpose of these administrative procedures is to establish an emergency permitting system to be used following a declared disaster to expedite repair, restoration, or rebuilding of safe habitable structures.

(2) *Scope.* The scope of this section includes:

- (a) An overview of the emergency permitting process comprised of damage assessment, determination, notification, permitting and inspection.
- (b) Description of damage categories and corresponding types of emergency permits, based upon the degree of damage.
- (c) Procedures to determine compliance with the county's development standard ordinance.
- (d) Procedures describing emergency permitting and inspection requirements.
- (e) The purpose and authority of the construction board of adjustments and appeals.
- (f) Fee structure and requirements.

(3) *Post-disaster procedures.* The building codes ~~and codes enforcement~~ department will implement the following series of procedures to expedite the building permit review and permit issuance process immediately following declaration of an emergency. The building codes ~~and codes enforcement~~ department ~~are~~ is managed by the Beaufort County Building Official. In a recovery operation the county building official is hereby authorized to make minor adjustments to these policies and procedures to meet the objectives of county recovery actions as unforeseen situations arise.

The provisions of section 22-109 shall be in effect for a period of six months from the date of a local emergency declaration following a major disaster or until termination of a state of local emergency, whichever occurs later, or until these provisions are extended, modified, replaced by new provisions, or terminated, in whole or in part, by action of the Beaufort County Council through separate ordinances.

(4) *Operational procedures.*

- (a) The building codes ~~and codes enforcement office~~ will reopen immediately upon proper notice at the current office location, or at an alternate location if the current location is damaged.
- (b) Upon re-entry all inspectors and code enforcement staff must contact the county building official, or the deputy county administrator, to receive work assignments and return to work schedules.
- (c) Inspectors will be assigned to areas of the county to monitor construction activity.
- ~~(d) Inspectors will issue temporary permits for repair to prevent further damage in accordance with these policies: the international codes, FEMA Substantial Damage Estimation software.~~
- (e) Inspectors will notify owners of need to comply with construction permit requirements and to advise all concerned parties on reconstruction issues in a post-disaster situation.
- (f) Damage assessment teams shall be activated. Team will be comprised of one building inspector, one tax appraiser and other professionals, as deemed necessary to assist with structural analysis of severely damaged buildings.
- (g) If emergency staffing requirements are beyond current staff capability, staffing will be added through mutual aid agreements with surrounding and/or units of government and volunteer groups with proper qualifications.

(5) *Damage assessment procedures.*

- (a) The initial impact assessment (windshield assessment, disaster assessment) is used to determine the extent of the disaster and to determine whether or not outside assistance will be needed. This assessment is coordinated by the ~~emergency management division of the Sheriff's Office~~ Disaster Recovery Department and is generally performed within 24 or 48 hours after passage of an event, depending on severity and scope.
- (b) The detailed damage assessment follows the initial impact assessment and includes conducting on-site visits by the damage assessment teams for each affected property. This process may take weeks to complete and will culminate in a summary damage estimate in dollars of the total loss to all property in Beaufort County, including: real, personal, agricultural, utility, infrastructure, business, etc. The county building official and the assessor will determine when damage assessment teams will be assembled for conducting detailed damage assessments and make assignments to areas of the county.
- (c) Assessment teams are to establish dollar amount assessments of damage to all structures within their area of responsibility.
- (d) Each team will have values of structures from the most recent tax records.
- (e) Assessment team decisions will be symbolized by ~~the use~~ using color-coded assessment cards at each structure.
- (f) Cards will address information as to what percent of the structure has sustained damage, and what process the owner will be required to follow to correct the damage to property. Colored card system detail is found below.

(6) *Detailed damage assessment procedures.* The county building official or an authorized representative shall direct damage assessment teams having authority to conduct field surveys of damaged structures and post color-coded placards designating the condition of such structures as follows:

- (a) Green card—No restrictions. A green card denotes minor damage to property. Card information will include permission to make these minor repairs without having to obtain a zoning or building permit. Structures with minor damage can be made habitable in a short period of time with minimal repairs. Damage may include doors, windows, floors, furnaces, air conditioners, water heaters and other repairable damages.
- (b) Yellow card—Limited entry. A yellow card denotes major damage to the property. Card information will include instructions on how to apply for a zoning and building permit. Owner will not be allowed to occupy the structure, occupancy will be allowed only when structure is classified with a green card with no restrictions. Structures with moderate damage can be made habitable with extensive repairs. This category may include damage to the following portions of a structure: foundation, roof structure, wall sections and any other major components of the property.
- (c) Red card—Unsafe. A red card denotes that the property has been destroyed. Card information will include that the structure is unsafe and may not be occupied. Buildings posted with this placard shall not be entered under any circumstances except as authorized in writing by the department that posted the building or by authorized members of damage assessment teams. The individual posting this placard shall note in general terms the type of damage encountered. This placard is not to be considered a demolition order. Structures with major damage are considered destroyed and a total loss, meaning that damage is determined to be of such an extent that repair is not feasible.

Beaufort County Field inspectors will complete the appropriate card and post in a conspicuous location. Inspector must keep a log of all structures posted in this category. Log will include date, time, location and a damage description/justification of designation.

- (d) This article and section number, the name of the department, its address, and phone number shall be permanently affixed to each placard.
- (e) Once a placard has been attached to a building, it shall not be removed, altered or covered until done so by an authorized representative of Beaufort County or upon written notification from Beaufort County. Failure to comply with this prohibition will be considered a misdemeanor punishable by a \$300.00 fine.

(7) *Staff review team procedures.*

- (a) After an initial damage assessment is completed, the county staff review team (SRT) for development shall convene to determine what areas of the county are impacted and discuss permitting procedures under current emergency conditions.

- (b) The SRT will discuss conditions, including the following matters in determining how to proceed: plan review requirements, ~~temporary~~ emergency housing needs, ordinance enforcement, abatement of unsafe or unrepairable structures, emergency repairs and flood damage control regulation enforcement.
  - (c) The SRT shall make determinations as to what areas within the county are in need redevelopment, or in the alternative, which areas are eligible for reconstruction. When a determination has been made that an area has been damaged to such an extent that redevelopment is appropriate, the director of planning community development shall coordinate the process of organizing meetings with the municipalities to determine how the affected areas are to be redeveloped. Redevelopment plans should be based on the most recent comprehensive plan.
- (8) *Permitting procedures.*
- (a) The permitting process will be determined by the extent of damage that a property has sustained. Each property will be treated individually consistent with county ordinances and the international building codes requirements. Property sustaining minor damage may not require a permit based on the type of damage.  
Major damage will, in most cases, require a permit. The amount of information needed to satisfy the permitting process will be determined by the type and amount of damage that the structure has received. In most situations where a property has sustained major damage, the owner or contractor conducting the repair will be required to submit a full plan of reconstruction.
  - (b) During damage assessment, the inspector will leave a colored-coded placard at the site in a conspicuous location. The placard will provide instructions to the owner if a zoning or building permit is required. The color codes are discussed above in subsection 22-107(6).
- (9) *Emergency nonconforming permitting procedures.* In an emergency it may be necessary to allow existing nonconforming uses to rebuild. Building owners will only be allowed to rebuild nonconforming uses under these conditions:
- (a) Owner has official copy of building plans that include overall size and dimensions of structure.
  - (b) Owner has recent photographs of the structure that supply construction and appearance detail of the structure.
  - (c) In addition to meeting the conditions as stated above, building owners are also required to comply with the requirements set forth within subsection 22-109(27) with regard to the rebuilding of nonconforming structures.
- (10) *Joint county-municipal permitting.* In a large scale disaster, joint permitting by all governmental permitting bodies would greatly improve effectiveness and speed of post-disaster reconstruction. County staff will pursue implementation of a joint system with all permitting bodies.
- (11) *Administrative and clerical staff duties and roles in a disaster.*
- (a) Normal daily business routine procedures will be employed unless adjusted by the county building official.

- (b) Telephone duty assigned to two staff members for all incoming calls.
  - (c) Screening of walk-ins by one staff person. The assigned and designated FEMA Coordinator will notify the county building code and code enforcement divisions of substantially damaged buildings requiring building services approval prior to permit release.
  - (d) All records will be retained.
  - (e) Combined staffs from these county divisions and departments: buildings, planning and zoning departments (and others if required) will perform needed clerical and related processing as needed.
- (12) *Ready information/materials/equipment (for damage assessment teams).*
- (a) Digital cameras and additional memory.
  - (b) Temporary permit forms.
  - (c) Building damage assessment forms/building tags/noncompliance forms.
  - (d) Handheld GPS equipment.
  - (e) Safety vests
  - (f) Steele toe boots
  - (g) Flash lights
  - ~~(h) Dust face masks~~ Contamination protection
  - ~~(i) Field Duty Laptop~~
  - (j) Tablets with collector app loaded
  - (k) Jet pack for tablets
  - (l) Alternative power source to charge devices
- (13) *Issuing emergency zoning and building permits.* When an emergency is officially declared, the following procedures will be implemented when issuing permits:
- (a) No restriction on use or occupancy. No plans are required, no permit is required, and no inspection activity other than damage assessment is required.
  - (b) Use and occupancy restriction. A plan may be required for repairs or a detailed list of work to be done may be required. Development plan review is not required if there is no change in footprint of the building.
  - (c) Emergency building permit(s) is required. An affidavit stating that the owner or his/her authorized agent shall comply with all county codes will be required. Building inspections are required prior to work beginning and during construction.
  - (d) Use and occupancy restriction. Flood regulation standards shall be implemented. This standard is based upon Beaufort County Flood Map standards adopted by the County to qualify for FEMA disaster planning and reconstruction funding. Flood mapping in place at the time of the disaster will be the standard for decisions. County building official, or other designated representative, may review decisions, where information is incomplete, and/or in conflict with reality, or in error.
  - (e) General requirements: Plans may be required for repairs. If pre-existing structure is in compliance with zoning, and structure is not located in a flood zone or it is elevated to the proper base flood elevation, there is no change in the use or

occupancy and there will be no expansion, plans will not be required. The building must be brought into full compliance with all applicable codes: zoning, building and flood regulations. Development plan review is not required. Building plan review is not required. An emergency building permit is required. An affidavit stating the owner or his/her agent will comply with all county codes is required. Building inspections are required prior to and during construction.

- (f) Unsafe. If structure is not demolished, plans are required. A structural engineer report is required. Zoning and development permits are required. A building permit is required.
  - (g) General requirements: Plans and structural analysis may be required for repairs. If pre-existing structure is in compliance with zoning, and structure is not located in a flood zone or it is elevated to the proper base flood elevation and there is no change in the use or occupancy and there will be no expansion, the building may be repaired after obtaining the building permit; or the building must be brought into full compliance with all applicable codes: zoning, building and flood regulations. Development plan review may not be required. Building inspections are required prior to and during construction.
- (14) *County permit fees.* The county will continue to collect permit fees. If conditions warrant revision of this policy, recommendations will be presented to county council.
- (15) *Contractor licensing.*
- (a) The county will heighten monitoring and oversight of licensing requirements during emergencies.
  - (b) Contractors and subcontractors are likely to respond to construction needs from all parts of the United States.
  - (c) State contractor licensing requirements will be the same as during normal operations (e.g., only contractors with appropriate credentials will be issued licenses to work in Beaufort County).
  - (d) No preliminary licensing will be allowed.
  - (e) High likelihood that Beaufort County, and state contractor licensing authorities, will establish offices in Beaufort County to administer contractor exams, and to manage the paperwork related to the procedure.
- (16) *Zoning operations.*
- (a) Zoning permits will be required as described above.
  - (b) A site plan or plat will not be required unless the house was moved from its foundation or it is being expanded.
  - (c) Field inspectors will judge extent of damage both residential/commercial structures.
- (17) *Flood regulations.*
- (a) Beaufort County's flood regulations requires that all pre-FIRM buildings (FEMA definition - a building for which construction or substantial improvement occurred on or before December 31, 1974, or before the effective date of an initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)) located in the 100-year floodplain be elevated to the required base flood elevation if the building sustains  $\geq 50$  percent damage of its market value.

- (b) Replacement value is determined before improvements are made to the structure.
  - (c) In cases where there are questions regarding extent of damage or flood zone designation, the ~~inspector~~ owner and/or contractor shall complete FEMA substantial damage form to ~~make~~ facilitate the determination.
- (18) *Electrical and gas connections.*
- (a) Electrical and gas safety inspection procedures. All buildings with a damaged electric and/or gas meter, damaged electrical service weather head, and/or with water submersion inside of the structure up to the elevation of electrical receptacles, will require an electrical safety inspection prior to electrical service being restored.
  - (b) Gas lines in buildings that have experienced a fire must be inspected prior to gas service being restored.
  - (c) Stop work orders (red tags) are to be conspicuously placed near utility meters that are not to be reconnected without prior inspection and release.
  - (d) Records of structures deemed unsafe for utility reconnection are to be maintained and released to the applicable electrical or gas utility as quickly as possible after the determination is made.
- (19) *Mutual aid building inspectors.* Mutual aid building inspectors will assist with performing substantial damage determination inspections, complete applicable forms, input data into FEMA substantial damage determination software, and perform other related duties as assigned.
- (20) *Beaufort County Board of Adjustment and Appeals.*
- (a) The Beaufort County Board of Appeals will handle disputes directly associated with disaster-related reconstruction and construction.
  - (b) The board will act on all matters resulting from matters in dispute. Likely areas of deliberation are: decisions related to degree of damage, new codes, floodplain issues, and other matters that may develop.
  - (c) Additional responsibilities may be assigned to the board to meet needs as they develop.
  - (d) Decisions will be made by majority vote, minutes and all other meetings requirements will be met as the board functions during disaster, including: open meetings requirements, accessibility requirements and Freedom of Information requirements.
- (21) *Applications and forms (to be used by county staff).* Habitable Repair Approval, Unsafe Do Not Enter, Limited Entry - Permit Required for Repairs, Damage Checklist.
- (22) *Development moratorium.* The director shall have the authority to make recommendations to county council regarding moratoriums on the issuance of building permits, approval of land use applications or other permits and entitlements related to the use, development, and occupancy of private property authorized under other chapters and sections of the Code of Ordinances. The recommendations will be based on the opinion of the director, that such action is reasonably justifiable for protection of life and property. County council shall be authorized to issue moratoriums in accordance

with the provisions of this article. County council shall be authorized to issue a moratorium with regards to the requirements under this section.

- (a) *Posting.* Notice of the moratorium shall be posted in a public place and shall clearly identify the boundaries of the area in which a moratorium is in effect as well as the exact nature of the development permits or entitlements that are temporarily held in abeyance.
  - (b) *Duration.* The moratorium shall be in effect from the earliest possible time following a disaster, and shall remain in effect until such time that the Beaufort County Council can take action to extend, modify, or terminate such moratorium by separate ordinance.
- (23) *One-stop center for permit expediting.* The county building official shall oversee establishment of a one-stop center, staffed by representatives of pertinent departments, for the purpose of establishing and implementing streamlined permit processing to expedite repair and reconstruction of buildings, and to provide information support for provision of temporary housing and encouragement of business resumption and industrial recovery. The director shall establish such center and procedures in coordination with other governmental entities that may provide services and support, such as FEMA, SBA, HUD, or the South Carolina Emergency Management Division.
- (24) *Temporary use permits.* The director shall have the authority to issue permits in any residential, commercial, industrial, or other zone for the temporary use of property that will aid in the immediate restoration of an area adversely impacted by a major disaster, subject to the following provisions:
- (a) *Critical response facilities.* Any police, fire, emergency medical, or emergency communications facility that will aid in the immediate restoration of the area may be permitted in any zone for the duration of the declared emergency;
  - (b) *Other temporary uses.* Temporary use permits may be issued in any zone, with conditions, as necessary, provided written findings are made establishing a factual basis that the proposed temporary use:
    1. Will not have a long-term detrimental impact on the immediate neighborhood;
    2. Will not adversely affect the comprehensive plan; and
    3. Will contribute in a positive fashion to the reconstruction and recovery of areas adversely impacted by the disaster.

Temporary use permits may be issued for a period of one year following the declaration of local emergency and may be extended on an annual basis for a maximum of five years from the declaration of emergency, provided such findings are determined to be still applicable by the end of the first year. If, during the first or any subsequent four years, substantial evidence contradicting one or more of the required findings comes to the attention of the director, the temporary use permit shall be revoked.

- (c) *Single-family residence repair or replacement.* A temporary use permit shall also be granted subject to the provisions of subsection 22-111(4) to allow the

property owner of a single-family residence that has been deemed as having "no restrictions on use or occupancy" pursuant to subsection 22-109(13) to live on his or her property until such time as the damaged house can be repaired or rebuilt. This temporary housing permit shall be good for one year and may be renewed each year for a maximum of five years.

(d) *No grandfathered or nonconforming status acquired.* No use initiated pursuant to the provisions of this section may claim grandfathered or nonconforming use status. Any use initiated under this section must terminate after five years, if not before.

(25) *Temporary repair permits.* Following a disaster, temporary emergency repairs to secure structures and property damaged in the disaster against further damage or to protect adjoining structures or property may be made without fee or permit where such repairs are not already exempt under other chapters of the Code of Ordinances. The building official must be notified of such repairs within ten working days, and regular permits with fees may then be required.

(26) *Deferral of fees for reconstruction permits.* Except for temporary repairs issued under provisions of this chapter, all other repairs, restoration, and reconstruction of buildings damaged or destroyed in the disaster shall be approved through permit under the provisions of other chapters of this Code. Fees for such repair and reconstruction permits may be deferred until issuance of certificates of occupancy.

(27) *Nonconforming buildings and uses.* Buildings damaged or destroyed in the disaster that are legally nonconforming as to use, yards, height, number of stories, lot area, floor area, residential density, parking, or other provisions of the zoning and development standards may be repaired and reconstructed in-kind, provided that:

- (a) The building is damaged in such a manner that the structural strength or stability of the building is appreciably lessened by the disaster and is less than the minimum requirements of the International Building Code for a new building;
- (b) The cost of repair is less than 50 percent of the replacement cost of the building;
- (c) All structural, plumbing, electrical and related requirements of the International Building Code are met at current standards;
- (d) Any local, state or federal natural hazard mitigation requirements are met;
- (e) Reestablishment of the use or building is in conformance with the National Flood Insurance Program requirements and procedures;
- (f) The building is reconstructed to the same configuration, floor area, height, and occupancy as the original building or structure, except where this conflicts with National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) provisions;
- (g) No portion of the building or structure encroaches into an area planned for widening or extension of existing or future streets as determined by the comprehensive general plan or applicable specific plan; and
- (h) Repair or reconstruction shall commence within two years of the date of the declaration of local emergency in a major disaster and shall be completed within two years of the date on which permits are issued.

- (i) In addition to the provisions contained herein, building owners are also required to comply with the provisions of subsection 22-109(9) with regard to the rebuilding of nonconforming structures.

Nothing herein shall be interpreted as authorizing the continuation of a nonconforming use beyond the time limits set forth under other sections of the zoning and development standards that were applicable to the site prior to the disaster.

#### **Sec. 22-110. - Demolition of damaged buildings.**

The director shall have authority to order the condemnation and demolition of buildings and structures damaged in the disaster under the standard provisions of the Code of Ordinances, except as otherwise indicated below:

- (1) *Condemnation and demolition.* In dealing with historic buildings, the building official shall notify the state historic preservation officer within 60 days after the disaster, that one of the following actions will be taken with respect to any historic building or structure determined by the building official to represent an imminent hazard to public health and safety or to pose an imminent threat to the public right-of-way:
  - (a) Where possible, within reasonable limits as determined by the building official, the building or structure shall be braced or shored in such a manner as to mitigate the hazard to public health and safety or the hazard to the public right-of-way;
  - (b) Whenever bracing or shoring is determined not to be reasonable, the building official shall cause the building or structure to be condemned and immediately demolished. Such condemnation and demolition shall be performed in the interest of public health and safety without a condemnation hearing as otherwise required by the building code. Prior to commencing demolition, the building official shall photographically record the entire building or structure.
- (2) *Notice of condemnation.* If, after the specified time frame noted in subsection 22-108(1) of this chapter and less than 30 days after the disaster, a historic building or structure is determined by the building official to represent a hazard to the health and safety of the public or to pose a threat to the public right-of-way, the building official shall duly notify the building owner of the intent to proceed with a condemnation hearing within 30 business days of the notice in accordance with the building code; the building official shall also notify FEMA, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, of the intent to hold a condemnation hearing.
- (3) *Request to FEMA for approval to demolish.* Within 30 days after the disaster, for any historic building or structure which the building official and the owner have agreed to demolish, the building official shall submit to FEMA, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, a request for approval to demolish. Such request shall include all substantiating data.
- (4) *Historic building demolition review.* If, after 30 days from the event, the building official and the owner of a historic building or structure agree that the building or structure

should be demolished, such action will be subject to the review process established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

**Sec. 22-111. - ~~Temporary housing~~ Emergency Housing & Infrastructure**

- (1) Purpose. It is understood that FEMA will be responsible for all temporary housing activities following a disaster; however, it is in Beaufort County's best interest to have a plan in place for guiding where ~~temporary~~ emergency housing is located, the types of temporary housing brought in and how long the housing is allowed to stay on-site.
- (2) Pre-disaster site planning. Each year, as part of the recovery plan update process, the ~~Building Codes Director~~ Community Development Director will be responsible for overseeing a planning process to determine the best sites for the placement of potential ~~temporary~~ emergency housing units. The county will focus on using county-owned property and perhaps existing mobile home parks for locating temporary housing developments. This site identification will take place on an annual basis. This process will be coordinated with the affordable housing, community development, building codes, GIS and other departments as deemed necessary. The results of this annual planning process will be compiled in a selection report and presented to county council by the county administrator.
- (3) Post-disaster policies and procedures. Upon declaration of an emergency, the county administrator shall assign staff to work with FEMA, HUD, the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, and other appropriate governmental and private entities to identify special programs by which provisions can be made for emergency/temporary or permanent replacement housing that will help avoid undue displacement of people and businesses. Such programs may include deployment of manufactured housing and manufactured housing developments under the temporary use permit procedures provided in subsection 22-107 of this article and available section 22-108 and community development block grant funds to offset repair and replacement housing costs, and other initiatives appropriate to the conditions found after a major disaster.
- (4) The county will issue temporary use permits to residents which will allow for the placement of one temporary housing unit on property owned by them in the event that the property owner's house has been damaged but has been deemed as "having no restriction on use or occupancy" as set forth in subsection 22-109(13) above. This will allow the property owner and his or her family to live on-site until such time that the damaged house can be repaired or rebuilt. This temporary housing unit shall only be occupied by the property owner and his or her family.

**Sec. 22-112. - Hazard mitigation program.**

The county has established a comprehensive hazard mitigation program that includes both long-term and short-term components.

(1) *Hazard mitigation plan.* Beaufort County has adopted by resolution a hazard mitigation plan for the purpose of enhancing long-term safety against future disasters. The hazard mitigation plan identifies and maps the presence, location, extent, and severity of natural hazards, such as:

- (a) Flooding;
- (b) Dam failure;
- (c) Drought;
- (d) Wind: thunderstorms and tornadoes;
- (e) Earthquakes;
- (f) Fire;
- (g) Tsunamis;
- (h) Hazardous materials.

The hazard mitigation plan determines and assesses Beaufort County's vulnerability to such known hazards and proposes measures to be taken both before and after a major disaster to mitigate such hazards. It contains linkages between its own provisions and those of other comprehensive plan elements including, but not limited to, land use, transportation, housing, economic development, and historic preservation, and any other pertinent element so that development and infrastructure decisions will incorporate considerations of natural hazards.

- (2) *Short-term action program.* A short-term hazard mitigation program is included in the recovery plan. It is comprised of hazard mitigation program elements of highest priority for action, including preparation and adoption of separate ordinances dealing with specific hazard mitigation and abatement measures, as necessary. Such ordinances may require special site planning, land use, and development restrictions or structural measures in areas affected by flooding, urban/wildland fire, wind, seismic, or other natural hazards, or remediation of known technological hazards, such as toxic contamination.
- (3) *Post-disaster actions.* Following a major disaster, the director shall participate in developing a mitigation strategy as part of the interagency hazard mitigation team with FEMA and other entities, as called for in Section 409 of the Stafford Act and related federal regulations. As appropriate, the director may recommend to the Beaufort County Council that Beaufort County participate in the state's hazard mitigation grant program, authorized in Section 404 of the Stafford Act, in order to partially offset costs of recommended hazard mitigation measures.
- (4) *New information.* As new information is obtained regarding the presence, location, extent, and severity of natural or technological hazards, or regarding new mitigation techniques, such information shall be made available to the public, and shall be incorporated as soon as practicably possible within the comprehensive plan and the recovery plan through amendment.

- (1) *Purpose.* Effective and productive management of county business requires that critical public records be protected and stored for reuse as normalcy is reestablished within the county.
- (2) *Identification of critical records.*
  - (a) County staff will conduct meetings with appropriate county departments to access the volume and types of material.
  - (b) Recommendation report will be made and presented to the county administrator.
- (3) *Adoption of safe storage policy.*
  - (a) County staff will make recommendations as to appropriate protection and storage procedures.
  - (b) Recommendation report will be made and presented to the county administrator.

**Sec. 22-114. - Disaster emergency refuse collection and disposal policies and procedures.**

- (1) *Objectives.*
  - (a) Timely and effective refuse removal and disposal are critical factors in enabling quicker cleanup and rebuilding.
  - (b) Refuse removal and disposal are also health and safety issues.
- (2) *Procedures.* The director of public works shall be responsible for managing the removal from public rights-of-way debris and rubble, trees, damaged or destroyed cars, trailers, equipment, and other private property, without notice to owners, provided that in the opinion of the director of public works such action is reasonably justifiable for protection of life and property, provision of emergency evacuation, assurance of firefighting or ambulance access, mitigation of otherwise hazardous conditions, or restoration of public infrastructure. The director of public works shall also have the authority to secure emergency waivers of environmental regulations from state and federal authorities and to call upon outside support from such agencies for debris clearance, hazardous materials spills, and restoration of ground access. Debris clearance shall be conducted by pre-selected contractors. Other debris clearance regulations and procedures can be found in the Beaufort County Debris Management Plan.
- (3) *Identification of areas suitable for refuse, reduction and disposal.*
  - (a) The county shall designate suitable refuse reduction and disposal sites throughout the county prior to an event to facilitate emergency response. Sites will be recommended and evaluated by county staff for recommendation to the county administrator.

**Sec. 22-115. - Recovery and reconstruction strategy.**

At the earliest practicable time following the declaration of local emergency in a major disaster, the director and the recovery task force shall prepare a strategic program for recovery and reconstruction based on the pre-disaster plan and its policies.

- (1) *Functions.* To be known as the recovery strategy, the proposed strategic program shall identify and prioritize major actions contemplated or under way regarding such essential functions as business resumption, economic reinvestment, industrial recovery, housing replacement, infrastructure restoration, and potential sources of financing to support these functions.
- (2) *Review.* The recovery strategy shall be forwarded to the Beaufort County Council for review and approval following consultation with other governmental agencies and business and citizen representatives. The recovery strategy shall provide detailed information regarding proposed and ongoing implementation of initiatives necessary to the expeditious fulfillment of critical priorities and will identify amendment of any other plans, codes, or ordinances that might otherwise contradict or block strategic action. The director shall periodically report to the Beaufort County Council regarding progress toward implementation of the recovery strategy, together with any adjustments that may be called for by changing circumstances and conditions.

**Sec. 22-116. - Penalties for offenses.**

Any person, firm, company or corporation who fails to comply with this article, or the emergency measures made effective pursuant to this article, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, and upon conviction for such offense, may be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500.00 or by imprisonment not to exceed 60 days in the Beaufort County Jail, or both, in the discretion of the court hearing the case. Each day of continued noncompliance or violation will constitute a separate offense.

In addition, any construction licensee of Beaufort County or the State of South Carolina who violates any provision of this article or the emergency measures which are effective as a result of this article may be charged with a violation and the matter will be heard before the appropriate board, in a state administrative proceeding or a court of law.

Nothing contained in this section prevents Beaufort County from taking such other lawful action in any court of competent jurisdiction as is necessary to prevent or remedy any failure to comply with, or violation of, this article or the emergency measures which may be made effective according to this article. Other lawful action will include, but is not limited to, an equitable action for injunctive relief or an action at law for damages.

**Sec. 22-117. - Severability.**

If any provision of this article is found to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions that can be implemented without the invalid provision and, to this end the provisions of this article are declared to be severable.