

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

BASIC PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The policy of the State of South Carolina is to be prepared for any emergency or disaster.
- B. Emergency response personnel, equipment, and facilities will maintain a state of readiness to save lives, prevent or minimize damage to property, and provide assistance to all who are threatened by an emergency or become victims of a disaster.
- C. The State will coordinate emergency response and recovery operations with local and tribal governments, other states, the federal government, and private agencies.
- D. The Governor will determine the level and duration of commitment of State resources.

II. PURPOSE

- A. Reduce the vulnerability of people and communities of this State due to loss of life, injury, damage, and loss of property resulting from natural, technological, criminal or hostile acts.
- B. Support local and tribal government disaster operations with timely, effective deployment of State resources.
- C. Keep the State's populations informed about the situation and provide them information on how they can protect themselves.
- D. Coordinate response and recovery operations when requirements exceed the capability or availability of the local government's resources.
- E. Assess local needs and coordinate support from other states and the federal government as necessary and appropriate.

III. SCOPE

- A. Establishes the policies and procedures by which the State will coordinate State and Federal response to disasters impacting South Carolina and its citizens.
- B. Describes how the State will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support local Emergency Management efforts through preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.
- C. Addresses the various types of emergencies likely to occur, from local emergencies with minor impact to major or catastrophic disasters.

- D. Utilizes the Emergency Support Function (ESF) concept and describes the responsibilities of State agencies in executing effective response and recovery operations.
- E. Assigns specific functions and responsibilities to the appropriate State agencies and organizations, and outlines the methods private sector and voluntary organizations assist in response to events.
- F. Identifies the actions the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) will initiate in coordination with County and Federal counterparts as appropriate.
- G. Supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS).

IV. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Local and tribal governments will manage most disasters/emergencies utilizing resources within their jurisdictions.
- B. A disaster may occur with little or no warning, and may escalate far more rapidly than the ability of any single local or tribal response organization or jurisdiction to handle.
- C. When an emergency exceeds local or tribal resource and response capabilities, local and tribal government will request assistance from the next higher level of government.
- D. When State property is affected, the responsible State Agency will utilize its own resources and establish communications with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- E. Prior to seeking the next higher level assistance, local, tribal and State government and agencies will utilize resources obtained by pre-arranged agreements with neighboring jurisdictions, State and Federal entities, and the private sector.
- F. The Federal government will be available with financial and additional resources when Response and Recovery operations exceed the capabilities of State government in a Presidentially declared disaster or emergency. In some instances, Federal agencies may provide direct assistance without a Presidential Declaration.

V. SITUATION

- A. Vulnerability Analysis (Demographics)
 - 1. The 2010 U.S. Census estimated South Carolina's population to be 4,625,363.

2. Over 30 million tourists visit the State annually.
3. The following statistics from 2010 illustrate the high level of vulnerability of the State's population to potential hazards:
 - 41% of the State's total population resided in the 23 coastal and low country counties
 - 18% of the State's estimated over 2 million housing units were mobile homes
 - 14% of the State's total population was 65 or older
 - Tens of thousands of persons had special medical or dietary needs which require special assistance or special sheltering
4. The residential population combined with a huge tourist population creates the potential for a catastrophic loss of life and property due to an array of hazards.

B. Hazard Analysis

1. South Carolina is threatened by natural and technological hazards. The South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) researched and reviewed the risks of many hazards against the potential impact upon the State, Counties, tribal and supporting critical infrastructure.
2. The Hazard Analysis research and review included but was not limited to: geological, meteorological, health, human-caused (accidental and intentional), and energy failures.
3. The State conducted planning based on a hazard's relative frequency, potential severity, and historic information available.
4. The Analysis identified hazards as posing a threat both immediate (e.g. - hazardous chemical spill, hurricane, tornado, etc.) and long-term (e.g. - drought, chemical release, etc.). These hazards have the potential to disrupt day-to-day activities, cause extensive property damage, and create mass casualties.
5. Given the ever-growing population and infrastructure expansion, the risk assessment and planning process for South Carolina is a continuous program.
6. Historically, the greatest risk is from natural hazards (fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes). However the continuing expansion of chemical usage and HAZMAT transportation, to include transport of radiological spent fuel and lo-level waste, is raising the technological hazards risk in South Carolina.

C. Possible Natural and Man-Made Hazards Confronting South Carolina**1. Fires**

- a. The threats of structural and wildfire events facing the State's approximately 500 fire departments create the potential for potentially catastrophic consequences and numerous fire related injuries, deaths, and widespread damage and loss.
- b. Structural fires occur at a high level of frequency all areas of the State, both urban and rural.
- c. While posing a reduced threat of severity, wildfires can infringe on developed and/or urban areas and contribute to the structural fire problem.
- d. People cause 98% of all SC wildfires, with the leading cause being careless outdoor burning. The second leading cause of wildfire is woods arson.
- e. In a typical year, South Carolina responds to about 4,000 wildfires, which burn nearly 25,000 acres. South Carolina's wildfire season usually occurs from late winter through spring.
- f. As the population grows and residential developments continue to expand into forested areas, wildland urban interface issues increase and more wildfires threaten homes.
- g. The largest wildfire occurred in April 1976 when 30,000 acres burned in Horry County. The State's worst 12-month period occurred between July 1980 and June 1981 when 14,405 fires were reported.

2. Thunderstorms and Lightning

- a. Thunderstorms and its accompanying lightning are common in South Carolina. Each year the State experiences hundreds of thunderstorms with thousands of associated lightning strikes.
- b. Each year SC averages 5 deaths resulting from thunderstorm related events and lightning strikes.

3. Tornadoes

- a. South Carolina has averaged 10-15 tornadoes each year since 1950 resulting in fatalities and injuries.

- b. South Carolina ranks 26th in the United States in the number of tornado strikes and 18th in the number of tornadoes per square mile. The most common, the relatively weak and short-lived type, occurs between March and May.
 - c. In 2004, South Carolina experienced 89 tornadoes, and a record of 44 tornadoes in a single day on September 7th, 2004 as Tropical Storm Frances passed near the State.
 - d. Other effects include high winds, hail and flooding associated with heavy rainfalls that accompany these storms.
4. Coastal and Riverine Flooding
- a. Coastal flooding is usually the result of a severe weather system such as a tropical storm, hurricane, or intense offshore cyclone, which contains high winds.
 - b. The State's low-lying topography, combined with its humid subtropical climate, makes it highly vulnerable to inland or riverine flooding.
 - c. The South Carolina's Storm Events Database contains over 650 flood events reported since 1993. Rainfall induced by tropical systems caused 154 of these events.
 - d. One of the most destructive riverine floods in South Carolina was the 1903 flood. Heavy rains associated with a low-pressure system and an upstream dam failure caused this flood. The Pacolet River rose as much as 40 feet in an hour, resulting in the deaths of 65 people.
 - e. In 1999, three tropical systems resulted in over 24 inches of rain in Horry County. The Waccamaw River and tributaries experienced significant flooding throughout northeastern South Carolina.
5. Dam Failure
- a. South Carolina has over 50,000 dams throughout the State including federally regulated dams and state regulated dams.
 - b. At any time, one or more of these dams may be threatened by upstream flash floods, earthquakes, neglect or any combination of the above, which can cause personal injury or death, significant water damage to property or additional failures to dams located downstream.

- c. See Appendix 4 (South Carolina Dam Failure Emergency Response Plan) for more detailed information.

6. Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

- a. The State has six (6) Counties with coastlines bordering the Atlantic Ocean with over 200 miles of general coastline. The SC Coastal Counties are:

- Horry
- Georgetown
- Charleston
- Beaufort
- Jasper
- Colleton

- b. Two (2) inland counties (Dorchester and Berkeley) are also threatened due to potential up-river surge along the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.

- c. All inland counties and tribal governments may be directly and indirectly affected by hurricanes and tropical storms.

- d. Densely populated coastal areas, especially during peak tourist seasons, coupled with the generally low coastal elevations, significantly increase the State's vulnerability.

- e. In the coastal counties, the greatest threat to life and property associated with a hurricane and tropical storm is storm surge.

- f. Inland flooding poses the greatest threat to life and property for inland counties and tribal governments.

- g. Other effects include high winds, tornadoes, and inland flooding associated with heavy rainfall that accompanies these storms.

- h. See Appendix 1 (South Carolina Hurricane Plan) for more detailed information.

7. Severe Winter Weather

- a. Snow and ice storms, and associated cold temperatures, periodically threaten the State.

- b. Winter storms can damage property, create safety risks, destroy crops and valuable timber, damage infrastructure components such as power lines, and have enormous economic impacts.
 - c. The greatest statewide 24-hour snowfall total of 24 inches occurred in the Town of Rimini in February 1973.
 - d. South Carolina can anticipate at least one significant winter storm per year.
8. Extreme Heat
- a. Periods of high heat coupled with high humidity occur frequently in South Carolina during the months of June through September. The intensity of the effects varies based on the physical location in the State.
 - b. Many of the State's populations are particularly vulnerable to extreme temperatures to include the aged, poor and homeless.
 - c. In SC, extreme heat accounts for an average of 2 deaths each year along with hundreds of thousands of dollars of damage to agriculture.
 - d. A heat wave in August of 1999 resulting in 9 deaths in the coastal counties.
9. Droughts
- a. South Carolina has experienced several droughts in the past century, specifically: 1954, 1983, 1986, 1993, 1998-2002, and 2007-2008.
 - b. The 1998–2002 Drought was one of the longest and most severe, and had a major economic impact on the State with significant effects on tourism, forestry, and agriculture. The farm losses alone totaled over \$1 billion.
 - c. See Appendix 10 (South Carolina Drought Response Plan) for more detailed information.
10. Earthquakes
- a. The 2001 Comprehensive Seismic Risk and Vulnerability Study for the State of South Carolina confirmed the State is extremely vulnerable to earthquake activity.

- b. South Carolina experiences multiple earthquakes annually. These are typically low-level events with magnitudes ranging from less than 1.0 to approximately 3.0 but generally not felt by people.
 - c. Approximately 70% of these occur in the vicinity of the epicenter of the 1886 Charleston earthquake, a region referred to as the Middleton Place-Summerville Seismic Zone (MPSSZ).
 - d. The two most significant historical earthquakes to occur in South Carolina were the 1886 Charleston/Summerville earthquake and the 1913 Union County earthquake. The 1886 earthquake in Charleston was the most damaging earthquake to ever occur in the eastern United States. In terms of lives lost, human suffering, and devastation, this was the most destructive United States earthquake in the 19th century.
 - e. See Appendix 3 (South Carolina Earthquake Plan) for more detailed information.
11. Infectious Disease Outbreak or Other Public Health Emergency
- a. Infectious disease outbreaks or other public health emergencies may occur in South Carolina with little or no notice.
 - b. Infectious disease can present special requirements for disease surveillance, rapid delivery of vaccines, antibiotics, or antiviral drugs, allocation of limited medical resources and expansion of health care services to meet a surge in demand for care.
 - c. See Appendix 5 (South Carolina Mass Casualty Plan) for more detailed information.
12. Hazardous Materials
- a. The State's industrial capacity and the network of interstate highways and railways result in vulnerabilities to hazardous material releases from both stationary sites and transportation sources.
 - b. In 2012, 1,623 facilities reported storing extremely hazardous substances exceeding the Threshold Planning Quantity as classified by Section 302/304 of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III).
 - (1) These facilities are located throughout the State in both rural and densely populated areas and do not include retail gas stations, warehouses, most power sub-stations, or telephone relay battery storage sites.

- (2) Many facilities are located in coastal Counties that could be impacted by hurricane force winds and rains.
- c. In 2012, approximately 3,374 facilities reported toxic chemical inventories of more than 10,000 pounds as classified by Section 311/312 of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA, Title III).
 - (1) Data indicates the majority of these facilities are clustered along Interstate 85.
 - (2) While the greatest number of facilities is concentrated along that route, numerous other toxic release inventory facilities, are located throughout the State adjacent to large population centers.
- d. An accident/incident along the extensive network of interstate highways and railways that supply industries with chemical and petroleum products could result in a moderate to large accidental release of hazardous materials from a transportation source.
- e. In January 2005, a rail accident in Graniteville caused a chlorine release resulting in nine fatalities, the evacuation of hundreds of families, and contamination into Horse Creek. Similarly, in June 2006, hundreds of families were displaced during the Great Falls Warehouse Fire as a result of toxic smoke from bulk storage of polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

13. Transportation

- a. South Carolina has a large transportation network consisting of major highways, airports, marine ports and railroads. In many locations throughout the state, the potential exists for a major transportation accident to occur causing numerous injuries and/or fatalities.
- b. It is also important to note a major transportation accident could occur in a relatively rural area, severely stressing the capabilities of local resources to respond effectively.
- c. Given South Carolina's popularity as a vacation destination, a major transportation accident could involve a large number of tourists and visitors from other countries, further complicating the emergency response to such an event.

14. Nuclear Power Plants

- a. There are four commercial nuclear power plants and one Federal Department of Energy facility within the State of South Carolina. In addition, there are three nuclear facilities located in two neighboring States that could affect South Carolina and its citizens.
- b. Forty-one of the 46 South Carolina counties fall within the 10 or 50-mile Emergency Planning Zones of at least one nuclear power plant.
- c. See Appendix 2 (South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan) for more detailed information.

15. Civil Disturbance

- a. Civil disturbances may occur at anytime in South Carolina. However, civil disorder is often preceded by periods of increased tension caused by questionable social and/or political events such as controversial jury trials or law enforcement actions.
- b. See Appendix 7 (South Carolina Civil Disturbance Plan) for more detailed information.

16. Terrorism

- a. While there have not been any successful acts of terrorism committed in South Carolina, the many critical and high-profile facilities, high concentrations of population and other potentially attractive venues for terrorist activity make the State inherently vulnerable to a variety of terrorist methods.
- b. See Appendix 8 (South Carolina Terrorism Incident Plan) for more detailed information.

D. Repatriation

1. In addition to natural and man-made hazards, over one million US citizens and their dependents lives, visit and travel in foreign countries. An emergency may occur at any time requiring these citizens and their dependents to immediately evacuate to the United States.
2. The US Department of State (DOS) is responsible for emergency repatriation operations and has designated Charleston, South Carolina as one of several Points of Entry (POE) on the east coast.

3. The US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the lead Federal agency with responsibility for planning, coordinating and execution of the repatriation sites.
 4. Once the repatriates arrive, they process through various staging areas (i.e. - customs, health, travel, and counseling) before traveling on to other US destinations.
 5. See Appendix 12 (South Carolina Repatriation Plan) for more detailed information.
- E. See the State of South Carolina Hazard Assessment (2008) for a detailed hazard analysis by County.
- F. Table 1 (Hazard Rating Summary) provides a relative ranking of the hazards found in South Carolina.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. This Plan and its Annexes and Attachments support the National Response Framework (NRF).
2. This plan is supported by the local, State, and Federal organizational levels of Emergency Management.
3. Preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation are general responsibilities of all levels of government working together to provide a system to meet the needs of the public.
4. Emergency operations will be initiated at the lowest level able to effectively respond to the situation.

B. Emergency Support Functions

1. The State has established ESFs with State agencies and volunteer organizations to support response and recovery operations.
2. A State agency within each ESF has primary responsibility for the coordination and implementation of the ESF.
3. By Executive Order, the designated primary agency will coordinate the development and preparation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).
4. Support agencies and volunteer organizations are incorporated into plans and annexes.

5. Additional State agencies may be required to support each State ESF.
6. ESFs and Lead Agencies are designated in the following table:

ANNEX	ESF	TITLE	LEAD STATE AGENCY
1	ESF-1	Transportation	Department of Transportation
2	ESF-2	Communications	Budget and Control Board, Division of State Information Technology
3	ESF-3	Public Works and Engineering	Budget and Control Board, Division of Procurement Services
4	ESF-4	Firefighting	Wildland Fires - Forestry Commission Structural Fires - Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation; Division of Fire and Life Safety
6	ESF-6	Mass Care	Department of Social Services
7	ESF-7	Finance and Administration	SC Emergency Management Division
8	ESF-8	Health and Medical Services	Department of Health and Environmental Control
9	ESF-9	Search and Rescue	Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation; Division of Fire and Life Safety
10	ESF-10	Hazardous Materials	Department of Health and Environmental Control
11	ESF-11	Food Services	Department of Social Services
12	ESF-12	Energy	Office of Regulatory Staff
13	ESF-13	Law Enforcement	SC Law Enforcement Division
14	ESF-14	Initial Recovery and Mitigation	SC Emergency Management Division
15	ESF-15	Public Information	SC Emergency Management Division
16	ESF-16	Emergency Traffic Management	Department of Public Safety

ANNEX	ESF	TITLE	LEAD STATE AGENCY
17	ESF-17	Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response	Clemson University Livestock - Poultry Health
18	ESF-18	Donated Goods and Volunteer Services	Budget and Control Board, General Services Division
19	ESF-19	Military Support	SC National Guard
24	ESF-24	Business and Industry	SC Department of Commerce

7. ESFs 1-15 correspond to the Federal ESF structure. ESFs 16, 17, 18, 19, and 24 are specific to South Carolina.

C. SEOC Operating Conditions and Activation

1. The State has established a system of Operating Conditions (OPCON) levels.
2. These OPCONs increase the State's level of readiness and response capability on a scale from “5” to “1” with “5” being normal day-today operations with no known threats or expectation of activation, to “1” which is full activation and full response in progress. OPCONs will not necessarily progress sequentially from 5 to 1.
3. The SCEMD Director may order a change to the OPCON level and request representation from State agency coordinators and volunteer organizations.
4. With the SCEMD Director’s concurrence, the Chief of Operations will assign the OPCON levels appropriate for existing conditions or in accordance with the protocols contained in the various hazard specific plans.
5. The State, its agencies or the SEOC may conduct some level of response operations at any OPCON level but responses requiring ESF-level coordination normally occur at OPCON 3 or greater. In addition, increases to OPCON 3 or greater are normally accompanied by a Governor’s State of Emergency and activation of the SCEOP.
6. The following chart describes the OPCON statuses as it relates to the SEOC’s required level of alert/response capability, expected ESF actions and status of the SEOC.

OPCON	Level of Alert/ Response Capability	ESF Actions	SEOC Status
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal operations/level of awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No expectation of activation • Telephone/email coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold (Systems on stand-by/not activated) • Actions and statuses tracked and coordinated by/through SWP and Operations/Duty Officer (non-scheduled work hours)
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced level of awareness/alert • Limited Response capability • Initial coordination for response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of activation • Telephone/email coordination • Limited direct coordination/presence in SEOC (SERT determined) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm (Systems activated and tested) • Actions and statuses tracked and coordinated by/through SWP and Operations/Duty Officer (non-scheduled work hours)
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation for full alert • Partial Response capability • Coordination for response • Activation of EOP and specific hazard plan • Activation of Joint Information Center (JIC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial activation • Selected ESFs direct coordination/presence in SEOC (Ops determined) • Telephone/email coordination with remaining ESFs/SERT • ESF-15 (Public Information) activated • ESF support and support agency personnel available for use or activation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot (Systems activated and operating) • Actions and statuses tracked and coordinated by SEOC Operations
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full alert • Capable of full Response • Prep for response activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full activation • ESFs/SERT direct coordination/presence in SEOC (Ops determines otherwise) • ESF support and support agency personnel activated or available for activation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot (Systems activated and operating) • Actions and statuses tracked and coordinated by SEOC Operations
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response activities in process • Capable of full Response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full activation • ESFs/SERT direct coordination/presence in SEOC (Ops determines otherwise) • ESF support and support agency personnel activated or available for activation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot (Systems activated and operating) • Actions and statuses tracked and coordinated by SEOC Operations

D. Plan Activation

1. The South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP) is normally activated in response to emergency or disaster events. However, SCEMD maintains an active approach to the Preparedness, Response, Recovery and Mitigation at all times.
2. The full activation of the SCEOP, to include Response and Recovery, occurs under the following conditions:
 - a. State of Emergency
 - (1) When an emergency or disaster has occurred or is imminent, the Governor may issue an Executive Order proclaiming a State of Emergency or activate the emergency response, recovery and mitigation aspects of State and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans.
 - (2) A State Executive Order is required for the deployment and use of State personnel, supplies, equipment, materials and/or facilities.
 - (3) SCEMD will provide recommendations to the Governor and assist in formulating the Executive Order.
 - b. The Governor or his/her designee may execute the SCEOP to support local situations when local resources are not adequate to sustain an effective response operation or when a significant State presence is required for immediate assistance.
 - c. If disaster threatens prior to the ability of the Governor to issue an Executive Order proclaiming a State of Emergency, the SCEMD Director is authorized to activate the Plan and implement any emergency response actions necessary for the immediate protection of life and property.
2. During a response to an emergency/disaster situation, the Governor may appoint a State Coordinating Officer (SCO), usually the SCEMD Director, to manage the response and/or recovery.
3. The Governor may verbally issue a State of Emergency or activate the SCEOP, and then complete the written Executive Order.

E. Direction and Control

1. Direction and control of a State emergency resides with the Director of the SCEMD, and the SEOC Command Section (Policy Group) [see Annex 5

(Emergency Management) for a listing of membership of the Command Section (Policy Group)].

2. The Director of the SCEMD will coordinate all State agencies and departments mobilized pursuant to this plan.
3. In the event of an emergency situation beyond local or County government's control capabilities, and to assure efficient response and use of resources, the Director, SCEMD, under a State of Emergency declared by the Governor and at the direction of the Governor, may assume direct operational control over all or any necessary part of the emergency operations functions within the State.
4. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED), in accordance with Section 23-3-15 (A) (8), SC Code of Laws, will coordinate the State's response in the coordination of counter terrorism efforts, including:
 - Prevention against, preparation for, response to, and crisis management of acts of terrorism, in or affecting this State
 - Coordination of federal grants associated with homeland security
 - Creation of councils appropriate to its mission
 - Service as the Governor's representative to the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
5. In the event of a State Health Emergency, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) exercises unique authority and responsibility under the Section 44, Chapter 4 of the SC Code of Laws for coordinating the State response. These include specified Special Powers concerning:
 - Control of Property
 - Control of Persons

F. National Incident Command System

1. The State of South Carolina has adopted NIMS as the standard incident management structure within the State.
2. The ICS is the standard for on-scene emergency management throughout South Carolina.
3. Incident Command
 - a. The senior on-scene official of the first response organization to arrive at an incident will assume command and organize the response in accordance with ICS principles.

- b. The Incident Commander (IC) can be from a local unit of government or from a County, tribal, State or Federal agency, as long as he/she has the expertise, capability, and authority. The IC may change as the incident progresses.
4. Single Jurisdictional Areas.
 - a. The established local contingency plan will determine the organizational ICS.
 - b. When the incident involves and affects multiple local geographical jurisdictions or areas not covered by local emergency response organizations, the State or Federal competent senior official at the site will either:
 - (1) Join an existing Incident Command or Unified Command.
 - (2) Establish a Unified Command if none exists.
 - (3) Assume Incident Command incorporating existing local efforts as Operations Section branches or otherwise as appropriate.
5. Local, Tribal, State, Federal Interaction. When not specifically prescribed, a Unified Command consisting of local, county, tribal, State and Federal senior competent emergency response officials at the site is the preferred approach to integrating several levels of government.
6. Unified Command
 - a. If the incident affects a wide geographic area, or if agencies with distinctly different capabilities need to perform several functions, a transition may occur from an Incident Command to a Unified Command.
 - b. The local IC, or a State or Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), may recommend the formation of a Unified Command.
 - c. When a Unified Command is implemented, the local IC and the county, tribal, State and/or Federal OSC meet and take the following measures:
 - Agree to act in concert, or at least coordinate efforts,
 - Agree on objectives, priorities and strategies,
 - Recognize each other's authorities, capabilities, limitations, responsibilities, roles, and

- Establish lines and methods of communication.
 - d. The Unified Command Group may appoint a single person to carry out the command decisions. The various organizations will “unify” response functions (Planning, Operations, Logistics and Finance).
 - e. The Unified Command and response generally continue until the response is terminated, or the roles of all but one level of government have diminished to the point where the primary level of government provides a single Incident Command.
 - 7. Seniority. Seniority is ranked according to competency and breadth of responsibility. Competency is determined by meeting the requirements of training and experience. All officials meeting the competency criteria are senior to those who do not, unless specifically charged with overriding authority applicable to the specific incident situation by State or Federal law.
 - 8. Post-Emergency Operations. Use of the ICS throughout a response and recovery is encouraged.
- G. Operational Area Model
- 1. A disaster could have significant impacts resulting in isolated areas and communities within the disaster zone from one another as well as from the State. The damage may make movement of human and material resources to the affected areas difficult, resulting in the need to target specific areas with a significant response effort.
 - 2. To mitigate the effects of a disaster of any size and type, SCEMD in coordination with each County, developed Operational Areas and Operational Area response protocols within their respective Areas of Responsibility.
 - 3. See Annex 1 (Operational Area Concept) to Appendix 9 (South Carolina Catastrophic Plan).
- H. Evacuations
- 1. Evacuation is the controlled movement and relocation of persons and property necessitated by the threat of a natural, technological, or man-made disaster.
 - 2. The evacuation of large numbers of people from vulnerable areas will stress the limited capabilities of the State's road network.
 - 3. Emergency conditions and situations that may require evacuation include:

- a. Hurricanes - Coastal areas, beachfront properties, low-lying areas around streams, and mobile home areas.
 - b. Fixed Nuclear Facilities - Areas inside the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) surrounding nuclear power plants.
 - c. Hazardous Materials Incidents - Populated areas throughout the State.
 - d. Dam Failures and Floods - Inundation areas below dams and low-lying areas around rivers, streams, and swamps.
 - e. Earthquakes - Populated areas throughout the State.
 - f. Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents - Targeted “downwind” populated areas throughout the State.
4. Depending on circumstances, one of four types of evacuation may be employed:
- a. Evacuation
 - (1) In the event a threat is posed to population centers, local officials or the Governor may recommend those citizens who feel threatened leave the vulnerable area.
 - (2) This evacuation normally, but not always, occurs prior to a Mandatory Evacuation Order.
 - (3) The State will open selected shelters.
 - b. Mandatory Evacuation. During a Mandatory Evacuation, the Governor, acting under the authority of Section 25-1-440, SC Code of Laws, may order and compel all citizens to leave the affected area.
 - c. Mandatory Medical Evacuation
 - (1) Under the terms of Section 25-1-440, SC Code of Laws, licensed healthcare facilities (e.g. – hospitals, nursing homes, residential care facilities, etc.) are required to evacuate.
 - (2) The Facility Administrators may submit a request through DHEC to the Governor for an exception to the Order for their facility.

- (3) Mandatory Medical Evacuations normally occur prior to the evacuation of the general population.
- d. Protective Relocation
 - (1) This form of evacuation is normally associated with hurricanes.
 - (2) Inland counties are not vulnerable to storm surge. However, they are at risk to the high winds associated with hurricanes.
 - (3) In order to protect their population, the Inland Counties may find it necessary to relocate those living in vulnerable structures or sites to facilities more resistant to high winds.
 - (4) The decision to issue a protective relocation order is the responsibility of each Inland County or tribal government.
5. SCEMD will monitor conditions with the potential to require evacuation of any area(s) of the State and implement changes in OPCONs as necessary.
6. In order to manage an evacuation and ensure involved organizations have timely and accurate information, the SEOC will establish a process for routine communications and coordination with all involved County Emergency Operations Centers (EOC). Examples of the necessary information are:
 - Characteristics of the hazard and associated events
 - Designated evacuation area, initiation times, and resource mobilization status
 - Current status of evacuation routes
 - Progress of resource pre-deployment
 - Status of available public shelter
 - Estimated time to complete evacuation
7. SCEMD will coordinate with affected Counties, appropriate State agencies, Federal agencies, other States, and appropriate private sector sources in developing an evacuation recommendation for the Governor.
8. SCEMD will notify the Governor and make recommendations as required.
9. The SEOC will coordinate the operation with all appropriate departments/agencies.

10. The South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS) is the Governor's Executive Agent for all traffic control issues before, during, and after an evacuation operation.
 - a. Lead agency for ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management) and will conduct evacuation operations as delineated in Annex 16 (Emergency Traffic Management).
 - b. ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management), in coordination with ESF-1 (Transportation) and local Emergency Management, will develop, coordinate, and execute an Evacuation Traffic Management Plan as well as a Return Traffic Management Plan.
11. The SEOC may provide Public information to deal effectively with the evacuation through the Public Information Phone System (PIPS).
12. After the threat has passed, the SCEMD Director, in coordination with appropriate State and County agencies, will assess the situation and make a recommendation to the Governor regarding rescinding the Evacuation Order.
13. Post evacuation activities will also include a review and critique of the regional evacuation and associated procedures to determine the need to modify the plan.

I. Access Control and Re-Entry Operations

1. General

- a. Events will occur that encourage or require public evacuation from areas, or require local government to restrict or control access within a defined area. An area may be defined as a county, municipality, or as specified by geography.
- a. The counties, tribal governments and municipalities determine the need and level of access control within their jurisdiction, and when it is safe for their citizens to return.
- b. The State will assist the county and tribal government efforts through Public Information activities, with resources needed to provide and coordinate access control, and/or assist with and coordinate the return of the county's citizens.
- c. Citizens will make decisions to evacuate or return to their homes based on available information.
- d. Non-evacuating citizens may remain in impacted areas, and evacuated citizens will want to return to their homes as soon as

possible. Upon return, they may choose to remain even if their homes are damaged or destroyed.

- e. Public re-entry will not necessarily coincide with Response and Recovery. For example, re-entry may begin while preliminary damage assessment is ongoing (Response), and will normally precede FEMA Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) operations (Recovery).
2. Access control and public re-entry are separate, distinct actions or operations.
- a. Access Control
 - (1) General
 - (a) Access control is an attempt to manage access to an area by time and defined groups (e.g. - responders, businesses, general public, etc.). Access controls are designated locally, and resourced internally or augmented by other agencies.
 - (b) Access Control requires detailed management and commitment of resources. Area or unified commands may be required to implement and manage local access control.
 - (2) The levels of Access Control are:
 - (a) No Access
 - [1] The area is too dangerous because of a known or suspected danger, or because no information is available about the conditions in the area.
 - [2] Access is limited to only personnel necessary to conduct an evaluation of the area.
 - (b) Restricted Access
 - [1] The local authorities having jurisdiction over the area determines who is or is not authorized to enter the area.
 - [2] Access to the area is limited to personnel, agencies or organizations necessary to

address the issues or conditions preventing the return of the population (e.g. - utility and infrastructure repair teams, emergency responders, etc).

- (c) Open Access. There are no restrictions on access to the area.
- (3) Additional permissions, restrictions and associated control mechanisms are at the discretion of the county or jurisdiction (e.g. - escorting media into a restricted area, checkpoints that require identification in order to enter an area, etc.).
- b. Public Re-entry
 - (1) Re-entry occurs when people return to the impacted area following an evacuation.
 - (2) The terms used to describe to the public the message regarding return (re-entry) are:
 - (a) Too Dangerous to Return
 - [1] Conditions in the area are unsafe for the return of the public.
 - [2] Traffic control measures are in place to control and restrict access.
 - (b) Limited Return
 - [1] The area is unsafe for the return of the public but the situation allows for limited visits for specific purposes.
 - [2] Traffic control and security measures are in place to control access.
 - (c) Safe to Return
 - [1] The area is safe for the public to return.
 - [2] Traffic control and security measures are in place to assist the return of the population.

3. Responsibilities

a. State

- (1) Assist the counties in providing information to the citizens both in the impacted area and outside of their borders. ESF-15 (Public Information) will coordinate the public messaging throughout all media markets within and adjacent to South Carolina to ensure message consistency.
- (2) Assist in coordinating measures between affected conglomerates, emergency planning zones, counties and local entities.
- (3) Supplement county efforts as required and requested.
- (4) Prioritize, allocate and manage State resources in support of access and/ or re-entry operations (e.g. - coordinating the consolidation or closure of shelters in host counties to coincide with opening of shelters in the impacted counties, supplementing county law enforcement operations, prioritizing debris removal assets to specified areas, etc.).
- (5) Establish and rescind Evacuation Orders in coordination with local and State officials, and county and state agency representatives. Note - Unless otherwise specified, no re-entry restrictions from the State will exist once the Governor rescinds the Evacuation Order.
- (6) In coordination with the counties, establish Unified or Area Commands as needed and requested or directed.

b. Counties

- (1) Conduct Response and Initial Recovery (short-term) operations to include access control as required. Re-entry may occur at any time during these operations.
- (2) Establish access control procedures and public re-entry policies and procedures. Counties should coordinate these actions with adjacent counties.
- (3) Inform SEOC Operations of access control status and desired public message by area.

J. Interface With Tribal Governments

1. The Catawba Indian Nation is the only federally recognized Indian Tribe in South Carolina and has sovereignty over tribal reservation lands located in York County.

2. The State of South Carolina will consult and coordinate with the Catawba Indian Nation on a government-to-government basis, and provide opportunities for the Tribe to have meaningful input into actions and decisions that may affect the Tribe or tribal resources.
3. By agreement, the Catawba Indian Nation will coordinate requests for emergency support, assistance or training, and assistance with emergency planning through their resident county (York County).
4. York County will ensure it coordinates its emergency operations plans with the Catawba Indian Nation, and that the county emergency planning takes into consideration any unique requirements of the Catawba Indian Nation.
5. The Catawba Indian Nation reserves the right to coordinate and communicate with and/or request assistance directly from the State or Federal emergency management organizations and governments when it is to the advantage of the Catawba Indian Nation.

K. Continuity Of Government

1. See The South Carolina Continuity of Government Plan (Limited Access only).
2. Continuity of Government (COG) is an essential function of emergency management and is vital during an emergency /disaster situation. State and local continuity of government is defined as the preservation, maintenance, or reconstitution of the civil government's ability to carry out its constitutional responsibilities.
3. Succession of Authority
 - a. The Line of Succession for State government and primary emergency support service agencies can be found in Table 4 (Succession of Authority and Pre-delegation).
 - b. All State Executive Officers, either appointed or elected, shall designate three to seven emergency successors for themselves (Section 1-9-40, SC Code of Laws).
 - c. Executive Branch (Section 1-9-30, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976). See Table 4 (Succession of Authority and Pre-delegation).
 - d. Legislative Branch (Section 2-5-30, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976). Each member of the General Assembly will designate not fewer than three, nor more than seven, emergency interim successors to administer his/her powers and duties.

- e. Judicial Branch (Section 1-9-70, SC Code of Laws)
 - (1) The Supreme Court: The Governor shall designate, for each member of the Supreme Court, Special Emergency Judges in the number of not less than three, nor more than seven and shall specify the order of their succession.
 - (2) Court of Records: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in consultation with the other members, shall designate for each court of record except the Supreme Court, Special Emergency Judges in the number of not less than three, nor more than seven for each Judge of the Courts, and shall specify the order of their succession.
 - (3) Circuit Court: The Judge of the Circuit Court shall designate no less than three, nor more than seven Special Emergency Judges for courts not of record within that circuit and shall specify their order of succession.
- 4. Delegations of Emergency Authority
 - a. Sections 25-1-420 and 25-1-450, SC Code of Laws, establish the State authority for State, County, and municipal government preparation for and response to emergency situations.
 - b. Section 25-1-440, SC Code of Laws, grants additional powers and duties to the Governor during declared emergencies.
- 5. Emergency Actions
 - a. The SCEOP assigns primary and support State agency responsibility to the various ESFs and other support activities. Specific emergency delegations are contained in this Plan.
 - b. The head of each executive department and other State commissions and departments will designate an individual as the emergency Point of Contact for that ESF.
 - c. Immediate emergency action response to ensure continuity of government, direction and control, human services, economic affairs, communications, energy, transportation and law and public safety may require the following:
 - (1) Relocation of the seat of government from its current location.
 - (2) Replacing primary officials with alternates if they are unable to fulfill their responsibilities.

- (3) Relocation of vital records to sites less vulnerable to ensure greater safety and survival.

6. Preservation of Records

- a. In order to provide normal government operations following an emergency or disaster, each department or agency must take actions to protect essential records.
- b. Agencies/departments are encouraged to inventory and prioritize their vital records. Each agency retains copies for day-to-day operations while preserving the master copies in a central storage facility. Each agency/department should arrange safekeeping for those records it deems important, but not selected for priority protection.
- c. Agency personnel must have access to and use of these records and systems in conducting their essential functions. Plans should account for identification and protection of vital records, systems, and data management software and equipment, to include classified or sensitive data as applicable, necessary to perform essential functions and activities, and to reconstitute normal agency operations after the emergency.
- d. Agencies should regularly update duplicate records or back-up electronic files.
- e. Each department or agency must maintain accountable and auditable records for the use of any resource (personnel, supplies, meals, equipment, etc.) in support of any emergency or disaster.

7. Protection of Government Resources

- a. Essential functions enable State agencies to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety and well being of the general populace, and sustain the industrial/economic base.
- b. The success of agency operations at an alternate facility is dependent upon the availability and redundancy of communications systems to support connectivity to internal organizations, other agencies, critical customers, and the public.
- c. When identifying communications requirements, agencies should take maximum advantage of the entire spectrum of communications media likely to be available in any emergency situation. These services may include, but are not limited to, secure and/or non-secure voice, fax, and data connectivity, internet access, and e-mail.

- d. The Division of State Information Technology, SC State Budget and Control Board, has promulgated security rules for data processing records and systems, which include emergency preparedness requirements.

L. Continuity Of Operations

1. See The South Carolina Continuity of Operations Plan (Limited Access only).
2. The policy of the State of South Carolina, in concert with Federal Emergency Preparedness Procedures, is to have in place a program to ensure continuity of mission essential state emergency functions under all circumstances.
3. To support this policy SCEMD has implemented the Continuity of Operations (COOP) Program.
4. State agencies are required to:
 - Establish COOP plans and procedures that delineate mission essential functions
 - Specify succession to office and the emergency delegation of authority
 - Provide for the safekeeping of vital records and databases
 - Identify alternate operating facilities
 - Provide for interoperable communications
 - Validate the capability to continue mission essential functions through tests, training, and exercises
5. SCEMD has developed a SERT COOP Plan that identifies State alternate/continuity facilities, along with the processes and procedures to provide mission essential functions.
 - a. Primary Emergency Operations Center
 - (1) The SEOC is the facility from which the State coordinates, directs and responds to disaster emergencies.
 - (2) It is the designated headquarters for the Governor when he is directing State response to disasters.
 - (3) The SEOC is staffed by representatives of State agencies and other personnel, as required.

- (4) The coordination of a State response, as well as a Federal response, will come from the SEOC, under the direction of the Governor.
- b. **Alternate Emergency Operations Center**
 - (1) The Alternate Emergency Operations Center (AEOC) for State Emergency Operations is in driving distance of the SCEMD facility and is within the Columbia Capital Region.
 - (2) The SERT is capable of conducting operational coordination from that location.
 - (3) Coordination for all Emergency operations will occur at the AEOC but space limitations will require most agencies to conduct internal agency-level coordination at their own facilities.
 - c. **Agencies**
 - (1) All State agencies are encouraged to have in place a viable COOP capability to ensure continued performance of all mission essential functions.
 - (2) All agencies will prepare for the possibility of unannounced relocation of mission essential functions and/or staffs to alternate/continuity facilities.
 - (3) These COOP facilities will be capable of supporting operations in a threat-free environment, as determined by the geographical location of the facility, a favorable assessment of the local threat, and/or the collective protection characteristics of the facility.

VII. DISASTER INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- A. **Information Planning.** In order to effectively respond to disasters the State considers the following when developing response and recovery plans:
 1. **Type of disaster.** Specific plans for hurricane, earthquake and others are in place and outline the approach the State will take as it responds.
 2. **Severity of the disaster.** Computer based planning aids such as Hazards United States (HAZUS) allows planners to estimate damages from natural hazards disasters based on severity.

3. Possible effects on the citizenry. This is critical information in planning for medical and sheltering requirements both pre and post event. The pre-positioning of medicines, response personnel and the opening of shelters require complete and accurate information.
4. Critical infrastructure damage information. Resources may be prioritized in order to restore key infrastructure facilities and equipment.
5. Resources available for response at all levels of government. The location, capabilities, quantity and response time is information needed in order to develop action plans, identify shortfalls and manage resources.

B. Information Collection

1. It is important to obtain and disseminate the most current and accurate disaster related information possible.
2. Standardized Map Systems. In order to help improve the effectiveness, and standardize and streamline operations, in displaying and sharing information, SCEMD and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) established the U.S. National Grid (USNG) system as the common coordinate system.
3. In order to conduct effective information collection, SCEMD will use the State Warning Point, WebEOC, EM-COP, Regional Emergency Managers (REM), and County and municipal governments.

a. State Warning Point

- (1) Provides the State with a 24-hour, single point, emergency communications center to receive and disseminate information, and initiate warnings and notifications to governmental officials at all levels of a situation that could threaten the general welfare, health, safety, and/or property of the State's population.
- (2) Monitors, collects and disseminates essential disaster intelligence information, specifically as it relates to loss of life and property damage.
- (3) Utilizes multiple manual and electronic communication networks composed of Federal, State, and local emergency systems, as well as public warning systems to alert State agencies, officials, and threatened populations.
- (4) Specialized State Warning Point communication capabilities include:

- State Telephone System
 - Cellular phone
 - Satellite phones/radios
 - Telephone bridging
 - 800 MHz or PAL 800 radios
 - Local Government Radio (LGR)
 - Emergency Notification System
 - National Alert Warning System (NAWAS)
 - Emergency Alert System (EAS)
 - WebEOC
 - Text phones such as Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) or Text Telephone (TTY)
- (5) The State Warning Point maintains the Emergency Satellite Communications System, a back-up dedicated voice and data system, which links the State Warning Point with each County Warning Point, the National Weather Service, the Emergency Alert System Control Stations and the State's Fixed Nuclear Facilities. This system is used to transmit, receive, and coordinate emergency information.
- b. WebEOC. WebEOC allows for continual communication of the ongoing situation between the counties and the SEOC, and provides a means for the affected Counties to request resources and monitor events taking place outside of their jurisdiction.
- c. EM-COP
- (1) EM-COP (Palmetto Vision) is a hardware/software application that provides a state-wide COP (Common Operating Picture) and provides the SEOC and local EOCs the capability for enhanced situational awareness.
- (2) The system uses Unified Incident Command and Decision Support (UICDS) as the data exchange backbone of the system. EM-COP utilizes a hub-and-spoke design to create a state-wide COP that emphasis data flow from county to state.
- (3) WebEOC is used for data entry and EM-COP is displayed within Google Earth. EM-COP has the ability to have customized views depending on the users' credentials.

- d. Regional Emergency Managers
 - (1) REMS are dispatched to the County(ies) threatened by or experiencing an emergency or disaster.
 - (2) The REMs provide an on-going assessment of the situation, technical assistance, and assist the Counties in coordinating local recommendations or resource requests to the SEOC.
- e. Counties. The County(ies) whose emergency operations or EOCs are activated will maintain communication with the SEOC. The Counties will update information on the disaster and forward requests for assistance as necessary.

C. Information Flow

- 1. Information obtained in the field, or from other sources, is made available to SCEMD as soon as possible. However, routing of the information is dependent upon the OPCON level.
- 2. In the event the SEOC is not activated, the State Warning Point will receive information from sources throughout the State. The Warning Point, in accordance with its SOPs, records and notifies the EMD Duty Officer and the appropriate County EMD. SCEMD will notify State agencies, ESFs, and volunteer groups as required for further action.
- 3. When the SEOC is activated, the Operations Section will receive and disseminate the information in accordance with the SEOC SOP. The information will flow from and internally between various sources including ESFs, State agencies, warning points, WebEOC and personnel in the field.

D. Information Dissemination

- 1. Providing emergency information to the public and all levels of government is essential to avoid or minimize loss of life and property if a disaster is imminent or has occurred.
- 2. The State Warning Point serves as a contact to receive and disseminate emergency information.
- 3. Warnings
 - a. SCEMD will coordinate with all appropriate departments/agencies and organizations to ensure timely warning readiness in case of a disaster or emergency.

- b. SCEMD will make agreements and contracts to ensure State equipment and system maintenance on a 24-hour-a-day basis.
- c. SCEMD will maintain and test alternate warning systems for use in the event the existing primary system is damaged and rendered inoperable.
- d. The SEOC or SCEMD will notify other EOCs, FEMA Region IV, other States, major cities and County Emergency Management organizations whenever the potential for an emergency exists.
- e. In the event of an imminent or actual disaster, SCEMD will initiate actions to warn local governments and other State agencies by all means necessary.
- f. The Counties will provide warning capability on a 24-hour-a-day basis.
- g. Local governments will prepare plans and procedures for employment of local warning procedures utilizing all available systems and networks.
- h. A variety of warning systems are available for use during emergency operations.
 - (1) SCEMD/SEOC will receive Weather Advisories from the National Weather Service (NWS) using the National Warning System (NAWAS) and other electronic means. SCEMD/SEOC will forward weather advisories throughout State and local communications networks to alert local governments to conditions.
 - (2) The Emergency Notification System is primarily used by emergency management, public safety and public health organizations to contact either a localized segment of the public, threatened populations, or specialized groups, such as hospitals and response teams.
 - (3) The Emergency Notification Network (ENN) is available for use during nuclear power plant emergencies.
 - (4) Emergency information may be received and transmitted using the SLED National Crime Information Center (NCIC), a nationwide information system.
 - (5) SCEMD/SEOC will use the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and/or CODE RED to notify the general public of emergency conditions.

- (6) The State Warning Point maintains a capability to use numerous radio systems and networks to provide a statewide emergency warning system including the SCEMD Local Government Radio (LGR) network, the 800 MHz state radio system, satellite connections, high frequency radio and amateur radio

4. Public Information Dissemination

- a. See Annex 15 (Public Information)
- b. Upon the Declaration of a State of Emergency by the Governor, ESF-15 (Public Information) will be the primary coordinating element in the dissemination of public information during emergency and disaster operations.
- c. ESF-15 (Public Information) will release State government news releases to the media statewide and to national and international media as appropriate, with priority consideration given to the media most able to effectively communicate with the at-risk population.
- d. Processes to disseminate information of public interest will follow established Public Information channels [Radio, television (both broadcast and cable), print, news release, social media, and live interviews)
- e. SCEMD's web page (www.scmd.org) and its social media, along with other State agencies' webpages, will also provide timely information and dissemination of items of public interest.

- E. Weather Surveillance

1. The SCEMD will maintain surveillance of storms using National Weather Service, SCDNR Meteorologists, and information resource programs such as HURREVAC, Inland Winds and other related software.
2. NWS weather information, including the Emergency Managers Weather Information Network (EMWIN), is available through both internet and direct satellite feed.
3. SCEMD will communicate weather information to local governments and state agencies and will utilize the information for the latest updates.

VIII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General

1. Most departments and agencies within the State government have emergency functions to perform in addition to their normal duties (See Table 2 - Organization for Emergency Operations).
2. Each department and agency is responsible for developing and maintaining emergency management procedures in accordance with the direction and guidance given in this Plan.
3. Specific responsibilities are outlined in the separate Annexes of this Plan.
4. Responsibilities of certain organizations not part of State government are also addressed in the appropriate Annexes.

B. Emergency Organization

1. Organizational responsibility assignments, Primary (P) and Support (S), covered by this Plan are found in Table 3 (State Emergency Support Functions Responsibilities Assignments).
2. Agencies or counties requesting outside assistance will coordinate the request through the Director, SCEMD and the Governor.

C. State Responsibilities

1. SC Regulation 58-101 (State Emergency Preparedness Standards) outlines State Emergency Management responsibilities.
2. Key elements include:
 - a. Develop a State-level emergency management organization involving all government agencies, private and volunteer organizations that have responsibilities in comprehensive emergency management within South Carolina.
 - b. Develop and implement a broad-based public awareness, education and preparedness program designed to reach a majority of the citizens of South Carolina, including citizens needing special media formats; such as hearing impaired individuals.
 - c. Support the emergency management needs of all Counties and tribal governments by developing reciprocal intra- and inter-state mutual aid agreements.
 - d. Coordinate assistance from FEMA and DHS.

- e. Establish direction and control of a State response and recovery organization based on functional support groups, involving broad participation from State, private and voluntary relief organizations, and compatible with the Federal response and recovery organization and concept of operations.
- f. Develop and implement programs or initiatives designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies, standards and regulations.
- g. Train State agency personnel under each ESF on Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) procedures to include identifying agency resources to sustain emergency operations, pre-scripting anticipated needs on specific EMAC messages, and listing agency resources available for interstate and intrastate mutual aid missions.
- h. Ensure the overall SCEOP is consistent with current State and Federal guidance.
- i. Verify the plans accuracy through exercise evaluation and ESF training.
- j. Ensure communication between County and State government is channeled through the SCEMD and the respective County Emergency Management Agencies.

3. State Agencies Responsibilities

- a. Appoint a department or agency Emergency Coordinator, and alternate, to support SERT operations as assigned in this Plan.
 - (1) Emergency Coordinators will prepare and maintain assigned operational Annexes of this Plan and will develop SOPs appropriate to the agency execution of this function.
 - (2) Emergency Coordinators will have the authority to commit agency resources and expedite program operations in the provision and coordination of emergency services.
- b. Develop and maintain internal SOPs for the execution of primary functions in accordance with this plan.
- c. Assign personnel to augment the SERT in the SEOC in accordance with requirements set forth by the Director, SCEMD.
- d. Mobilize and utilize allocated and available resources to meet emergency or disaster requirements.

- e. Maintain a capability for the emergency procurement of supplies and equipment required and not otherwise available.
 - f. Provide training as appropriate to personnel assigned to execute respective emergency functions in this Plan.
 - g. Maintain a 24-hour response team capability.
 - h. Coordinate functional service provisions with local governments and private service organizations.
 - i. Assist Federal representatives in providing emergency response or disaster assistance within the affected areas.
 - j. Conduct workshops and seminars as necessary to provide information regarding new equipment and operating procedures for all governmental, service organizations and volunteer personnel participating in the implementation of assigned function.
 - k. Provide all agency/department employees appropriate training to assure an awareness of the hazardous threats common to South Carolina and the overall State Emergency Management program.
 - l. Review this plan annually and update assigned annexes and SOPs to meet current department policy and organization.
 - m. Maintain current internal notification/recall rosters and communications systems.
 - n. Participate in tests and exercises to evaluate this plan.
4. SCEMD Responsibilities
- a. Preparedness
 - (1) Prepare for emergencies and disasters by conducting comprehensive assessments of the threats to the State and update the SCEOP as required.
 - (2) Establish procedures for the maintenance, distribution, and publication of this Plan.
 - (3) Maintain a 24-hour Warning Point with ability to warn the public 24 hours a day.
 - (4) Promote awareness, education and preparedness programs designed to reach all citizens.

- (5) Identify and maintain resources available for response.
- (6) Establish and maintain mutual aid agreements with Federal agencies and other States. Encourage mutual aid agreements with local governments and private industry.
- (7) Provide technical and planning assistance to State agencies and local and/or tribal governments upon request.
- (8) Establish and conduct an emergency preparedness exercise and training program to test and evaluate State and local plans to maintain a high standard of preparedness.
- (9) Establish an appropriate level of operational readiness.
- (10) Initiate actions deemed necessary for effective implementation of this plan.
- (11) Maintain surveillance of potentially threatening conditions to and in South Carolina and direct appropriate warning and response actions.

b. Response

- (1) Activate and operate the SEOC to a level appropriate to the magnitude of the threat when an event or potential event is first detected. See Annex 5 (Emergency Management) and the SEOC SOP for SEOC Organization and Duties.
- (2) Advise the Governor, State agencies, local government officials, and necessary Federal agencies of severity and magnitude of the emergency/disaster situation.
- (3) Manage the State's response effort ~~is~~ through the SERT. SERT members operating in the SEOC are expected to follow ICS protocol.
- (4) Coordinate execution of the various Annexes of this Plan with the emergency activities of local governments, tribal governments, State government, private agencies and organizations, and the Federal government.
- (5) Upon declaration of a State of Emergency, provide public information through ESF-15 (Public Information) who will, in coordination with the Governor's Press Secretary, conduct public information briefings, news releases and coordinate all emergency information generated by State agencies and departments.

- (6) Upon the request of the Counties and/or tribal governments, deploy additional personal and/or technical experts to assist in conducting damage assessments.
- (7) Initiate and Coordinate Federal Requests
 - (a) Upon occurrence of an emergency or disaster clearly beyond the capabilities and resources of State, local and tribal governments, the Governor may request assistance from the Federal government.
 - (b) If the disaster is of major or catastrophic classification, SCEMD will contact FEMA Region IV to request a FEMA Liaison or alert them the Governor may submit a formal request for Federal assistance.
 - (c) Upon request from the SCEMD Director, FEMA, Region IV will dispatch a representative to the SEOC to coordinate with the Director of the SCEMD, and to provide assistance in accordance with the NRF, as appropriate.
- (8) Document the resources and personnel utilized by responding State agencies from the onset of the incident throughout the Recovery Phase.

c. Recovery

- (1) Begin initial planning for recovery before an emergency event impacts South Carolina.
- (2) Coordinate implementation of recovery programs while local and tribal governments are implementing response actions to protect public health and safety. Recovery activities include the development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private sector, non-governmental, and public assistance programs.
- (3) See Annex 14 (Initial Recovery and Mitigation) and Appendix 6 (South Carolina Recovery Plan) of the SCEOP for specific Recovery functions and program details.

d. Mitigation

- (1) Maintain and review the South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan annually, and updates and publishes changes as necessary.
 - (a) The South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan serves as the State's operational and programmatic guidance to promote the nationally-based goals and objectives of the "National Mitigation Strategy," as coordinated by FEMA.
 - (b) The Plan encourages the development and implementation of local mitigation strategies and establishes a comprehensive program to effectively and efficiently mobilize and coordinate the State's services and resources to make South Carolina's communities more resilient to the human, environmental and economic impacts of disasters.
 - (c) Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident.
 - (d) SCEMD conducts a "formal" update of the Plan every three (3) years for submission to FEMA.
- (2) Implement The South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- (3) Develop and implement programs designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies standards and regulations.
- (4) Promote mitigation efforts in the private sector by emphasizing business recovery plans and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP).
- (5) See Annex 14 (Initial Recovery and Mitigation) for specific mitigation functions and program details.

5. County Responsibilities

- a. SC Regulation 58-1, Local Emergency Preparedness Standards, outlines County Emergency Management responsibilities.

b. Preparedness

- (1) Establish a formal Emergency Management organization to be charged with duties incident to the protection of life and property in the County during an emergency.
- (2) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the threats to their County and develop a vulnerability analysis to identify hazards that may have a potential impact on the jurisdiction.
- (3) Maintain a broad based public awareness, education and preparedness program designed to reach a majority of their citizens, including those needing special media formats, such as the non-English speaking, and special needs requirements, such as the deaf.
- (4) Develop a County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), as required by SC Regulation 58-1, outlining the roles and responsibilities of the County Emergency Management organization during an emergency which will be updated annually and certified by SCEMD.
- (5) Operate a 24-hour Warning Point or develop a system, based on available resources, to provide for timely warning of the public and the dissemination of instructions for self-protection during an emergency.
- (6) Establish and conduct an emergency preparedness exercise and training program.
- (7) Conduct emergency operations with support from within the jurisdiction and municipalities, and if needed, the State, and effectively support the conduct of such operations.
- (8) Develop and maintain procedures to receive and shelter persons evacuating within their County and from outside their County with assistance from the State.

c. Response

- (1) Implement their Emergency Operations Plans when an emergency occurs, at the request of the Director of the SCEMD, or upon a declaration of a State of Emergency by the Governor.
- (2) Activate their EOCs at the request of the SEOC during a major or catastrophic emergency in South Carolina. This

action allows the SEOC to coordinate the delivery of intra-state mutual aid in an organized manner through the county government network.

- (3) Utilize the County EOC to serve as the central clearinghouse for information collection and coordination of response and recovery resources within the County, including the municipalities within the County.
- (4) Declare a local State of Emergency implementing local emergency authority.
- (5) Use all available local and regional resources to protect against and respond to an emergency to include utilizing pre-established mutual aid agreements.
- (6) Request additional resources through the County Emergency Management Agency or the County EOC directly to SCEMD, or if activated, the SEOC when Counties determine that local resources are not adequate.
- (7) Provide assistance to municipalities and request assistance through mutual aid or from the State when the requirements or resources needed exceed the municipal and county government's capabilities.
- (8) Upon receipt of an Evacuation Order or Rescission of an Evacuation Order, coordinate with ESF-16 to control the timing of re-entry/return of citizens as the situation and public safety considerations allow.
- (9) Document the resources and personnel used from the onset of the incident throughout the recovery phase.

d. Recovery

- (1) Begin initial planning for recovery before an emergency event impacts the County.
- (2) Coordinate implementation of recovery programs with local and tribal governments and the State/SEOC to protect public health and safety. Recovery activities include the development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private sector, non-governmental, and public assistance programs.

e. Mitigation

- (1) Develop and implement programs designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies, standards and regulations.
- (2) Promote mitigation efforts in the private sector with emphasis on local infrastructure.
- (3) Identify critical infrastructures that may be impacted by disasters or required for emergency response.

6. Federal Responsibilities

a. The NRF outlines Federal Emergency Management responsibilities.

b. Preparedness

- (1) Develop plans and procedures detailing how the Federal Government will assist States in response to all levels of disasters.
- (2) Through FEMA, maintain a regionally based system to expedite the flow of information and response to emergencies.
 - (a) The NRF provides guidance in preparation for Federal assistance to the States.
 - (b) To help ensure State/Federal coordination, FEMA Region IV's Regional Response Plan contains an Annex detailing South Carolina's Emergency Management System. This Annex refers to the SCEOP and unique operational activities the State implements when responding to disasters.

c. Response

- (1) Provide Federal assistance as directed by the President of the United States under the coordination of FEMA and DHS, and in accordance with federal emergency plans.
- (2) Identify and coordinate provision of assistance under other Federal statutory authorities.

- (3) Supplement State and local efforts by providing Federal assistance under governing secretarial or statutory authorities.
- (4) Establish direct liaison between the Federal ESFs and their corresponding State ESFs.
 - (a) Through the NRF guidance, the Federal government provides assistance through its 15 designated ESFs (ESFs 1-15) in liaison with the State's ESFs 1-15.
 - (b) Because State ESF 16 (Emergency Traffic Management), 17 (Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response), 18 (Donated Goods and Volunteer Services), 19 (Military Support), and 24 (Business and Industry) have no direct counterpart in the NRF, those State ESFs will establish liaison with members of the Incident Management Assist Teams (IMAT).
- (5) Establish direct coordination with the State through a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and/or a Principal Federal Official (PFO).
 - (a) In most disaster response situations (i.e. – situations covered the Stafford Act), the President will appoint a FCO to coordinate overall Federal incident management and assistance.
 - (b) In other situation (i.e. - situations not covered the Stafford Act) to The Secretary of Homeland Security may appoint a PFO to coordinate overall Federal incident management and assistance. The Secretary of Homeland Security has currently retained that authority and is the PFO.
- (6) Assist in development, review and process of the Governor's request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
 - (a) Such a declaration makes available a series of Federal disaster assistance programs to aid the State in its recovery from a disaster situation.
 - (b) The basis for the declaration is the determination by the President that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that response is beyond State and local capabilities.

- (7) To the extent that public law provides, channel Federal assistance through and coordinated with the Governor or the designated authorized representative.
- (8) Provide emergency response on federally owned or controlled property, such as military installations and federal prisons.
- (9) Provide direct Federal assistance to Indian reservations.
- (10) Provide assistance to the State and local governments in response to and recovery from a commercial radiological incident consistent with guidelines as established in the current Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan and the NRF.
- (11) Coordinate the provision of non-radiological Federal resources and assistance to affected State and local governments through FEMA.

d. Recovery

- (1) Initiate the Federal emergency recovery process which occurs when the President of the United States issues a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- (2) Assist the State in conducting Recovery operations in accordance with the most current edition of the Appendix 6 (South Carolina Recovery Plan) of the SCEOP.
- (3) Reimburse response and recovery claims utilizing the authority of the FCO as authorized by the Stafford Act.
 - (a) Upon declaration of a major disaster, Federal assistance to disaster victims may become available from three program areas:
 - Individual Assistance
 - Public Assistance
 - Hazard Mitigation
 - (b) The administration of these programs is coordinated through a joint Federal/State effort in a Joint Field Office (JFO).

- (c) Federal Individual and Public Assistance programs will be administered in accordance with the administrative plans submitted to FEMA post-event.

- e. Mitigation

- (1) Coordinate with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer and the Department of Natural Resources for Federal mitigation programs for the State.
- (2) These programs include National Flood Insurance Program, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Severe Repetitive Loss and others.

IX. ADMINISTRATION, LOGISTICS AND FINANCE

A. General

- 1. A large scale emergency or disaster will place great demands on the resources of the State. Distribution of required resources may be made more difficult by the emergency itself.
- 2. Volunteer organizations provide an excellent resource to support logistical and administrative disaster response and recovery.
- 3. Coordination between State and local EOCs is essential for an effective logistical and administrative response.
- 4. The State, County, local and tribal governments and agencies will conduct administrative procedures in accordance with existing laws, rules and regulations.

B. Logistics

- 1. See Attachment A (South Carolina Logistics Plan).
- 2. Initial priority for the distribution of supplies is to food, water and medication. Additional requirements will be identified and resources provided as soon as possible.
- 3. Logistical Staging Area
 - a. For major/catastrophic events, the Logistics Section within the SEOC may establish, manage, and support a Logistical Staging Area (LSA).
 - b. The LSA is a permanent warehouse facility located in Winnsboro SC.

- c. The LSA will receive, support and organize response resources for deployment.
 4. State agencies and departments will establish supplementary agreements with their respective counterparts from other States to adapt interstate compacts, mutual aid, and statutes.
 5. Emergency Management Assistance Compact
 - a. South Carolina is a signatory of the EMAC that provides for mutual assistance (people, equipment, skills, etc) between participating member States in managing any emergency or disaster that is duly declared by the Governor(s) of the affected state(s).
 - b. The assisting state will receive approval from its Governor before providing assistance. The requesting state will reimburse the assisting State for the cost of response.
 - c. Normally an Advance Team (A-Team) from an unaffected member state will deploy to the requesting State to assist in interstate coordination. Depending on the extent of the disaster, A-teams may also operate from the FEMA Regional Operations Center (ROC) and/or FEMA headquarters in conjunction with FEMA's Emergency Support Team (EST).
 - d. Procedures for implementing the Compact are found in the Emergency Management Assistance Compact: Guidebook and Operating Procedures (April 2007) published by the National Emergency Management Association.
- C. Voluntary Organizations
1. Voluntary Organizations are organized and structured under ESF-18 (Donated Goods and Volunteer Services).
 2. Coordinate with government agencies to ensure a broad and comprehensive coverage of assistance and relief during emergencies.
 3. Provide and coordinate relief not provided by government on a complementary and supplementary basis.
 4. Coordinate and develop mutual aid agreements and Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) of duties and areas of responsibility to be performed during emergencies.

D. Funding and Accounting**1. State**

- a. Agencies will fund emergency operations from existing agency accounts.
- b. If the Governor signs a State of Emergency Executive Order, it may include an authorization for reimbursement of emergency expenditures from the State's Contingency Reserve fund maintained by the State Comptroller General.
- c. Each agency must have approval by the State Treasurer or a higher authority (Governor, Budget and Control Board, State legislature) to exceed budget authority for emergency operations.
- d. If the emergency results in a Presidential Declaration, Federal funds administered by FEMA will become available.
 - (1) The State (in combination with county or local jurisdictions) is normally required to provide 25% of all expenditures.
 - (2) The Governor will recommend approval of an estimated amount to the General Assembly to be designated as the cost share for the emergency.
- e. Entities will conduct and account for expenditures of South Carolina funds for emergency operations in accordance with SC laws and regulations and their records are subject to audit by the State Auditor.
- f. Utilizing emergency powers, the Governor may mobilize all available resources of the State government as necessary to cope with the emergency.
- g. State agencies/departments and local and tribal governments are responsible for the collection, reporting and maintenance of records of obligation and expenditures incurred during a response to an emergency or disaster situation. These records will serve as a database in assessing the need and preparation of requests for Federal assistance.

2. Federal

- a. Federal funds made available to the State pursuant to an emergency or disaster program will be, to the extent provided by law, channeled through the Governor or designated representative.

- b. Use of Federal funds is subject to audit and verification by State and Federal auditors.
- c. Local and tribal governments and heads of State agencies and departments will establish systems to report on and account for any public funds used for emergency or disaster purposes.

E. Consumer Protection

- 1. The Department of Consumer Affairs will monitor emergency activities to provide protection to consumers.
- 2. Individuals may initiate a Complaint by calling the South Carolina Department of Consumer Affairs at 1-800-922-1594.

F. Protection of the Environment

- 1. All actions taken pursuant to repair and restoration by a government agency, individual, or private entity will comply with South Carolina and Federal laws, rules and regulations regarding the environment.
- 2. Individuals or organizations may obtain additional information on requirements from SCDHEC.

G. Nondiscrimination

- 1. Discrimination against persons on the basis of age, color, economic status, nationality, race, religion, sex or handicap in the administration of emergency services or disaster relief is prohibited.
- 2. Individuals may submit complaints of discrimination in reference to emergency operations or disaster relief to the local Emergency Management organizations for investigation and further action.

H. Duplication of Benefits

Federal law prohibits any persons, business concerns, or other entities from receiving federal disaster assistance when compensation for the loss has been received from an insurance company or any other source.

X. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTAINANCE

A. SCEOP Development and Maintenance

- 1. This plan is the principal source of documentation concerning the State's emergency management activities. Designated departments and agencies of State government are responsible for developing and maintaining a

portion of this plan. The SCEMD Director is the overall process coordinator.

2. SCEMD will maintain, update and distribute all changes to this Plan. As a minimum, SCEMD and the respective ESFs will review this Plan and its Annexes on an annual basis and update them as necessary.
3. SCEMD has oversight of the annual reviews in cooperation with relevant Federal, State, volunteer and private sector organizations.
4. The Director, SCEMD will coordinate the efforts of all responsible departments and agencies for plan development and timely update/revision.
5. State Agencies/ESFs.
 - a. Will develop and maintain internal SOPs for the execution of primary functions in accordance with this plan.
 - b. Review this Plan annually and update assigned Annexes and SOPs to meet current department policy and organization.
 - c. Revisions to the Annexes must be compatible with the policies set forth in the Basic Plan. The lead ESF will forward two copies of the revised Annexes to the Director, SCEMD, when completed.
 - d. The lead ESF will provide two updated copies of detailed SOPs and manuals to the Director, SCEMD, within 15 days after date of completion.
6. All organizations with assigned emergency-oriented missions or support roles are required to prepare supporting documentation (i.e., SOPs).
7. Following each emergency or exercise, SCEMD will conduct after action critiques to identify problems or areas requiring corrective actions. SCEMD will take steps to address any problem identified and to ensure current policy and procedures are effectively implemented.
8. Maintain a file of all SOPs.

B. Strategic Planning

1. SCEMD maintains a five-year strategic plan, updated annually, that provides a long-range focus for the Division.
2. SCEMD's five-year strategic plan is based on a self-assessment of capabilities and outlines objectives, strategies and measurable milestones to achieve desired improvement and goals.

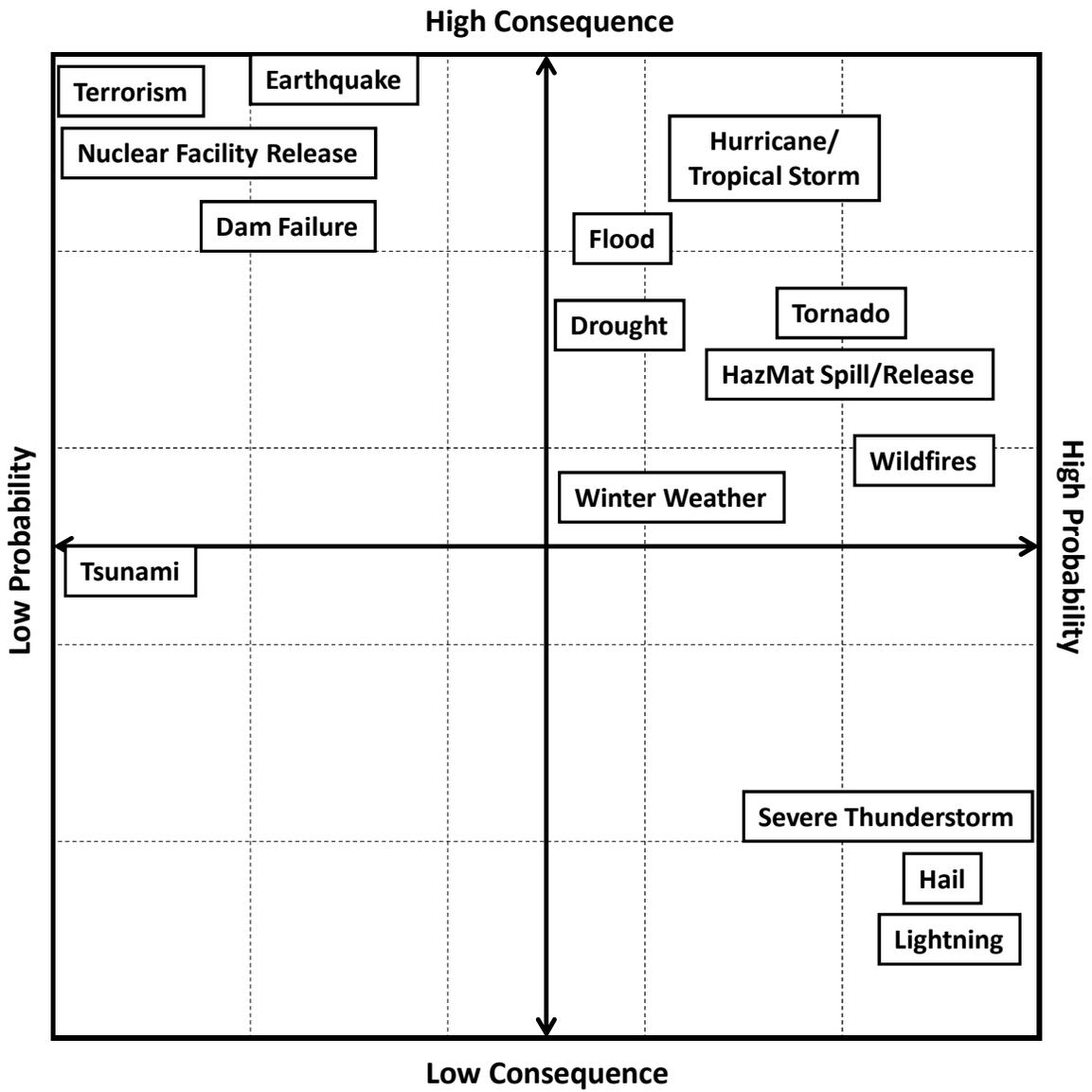
3. This plan serves as the basis to respond and recover from disasters and enhances the State's capability to prepare for and mitigate disasters.
4. Each South Carolina County maintains a five-year strategic plan based on a local self-assessment of capability. The strategic planning process guides county preparedness and enhances their ability to implement emergency management, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.

C. Training and Exercise

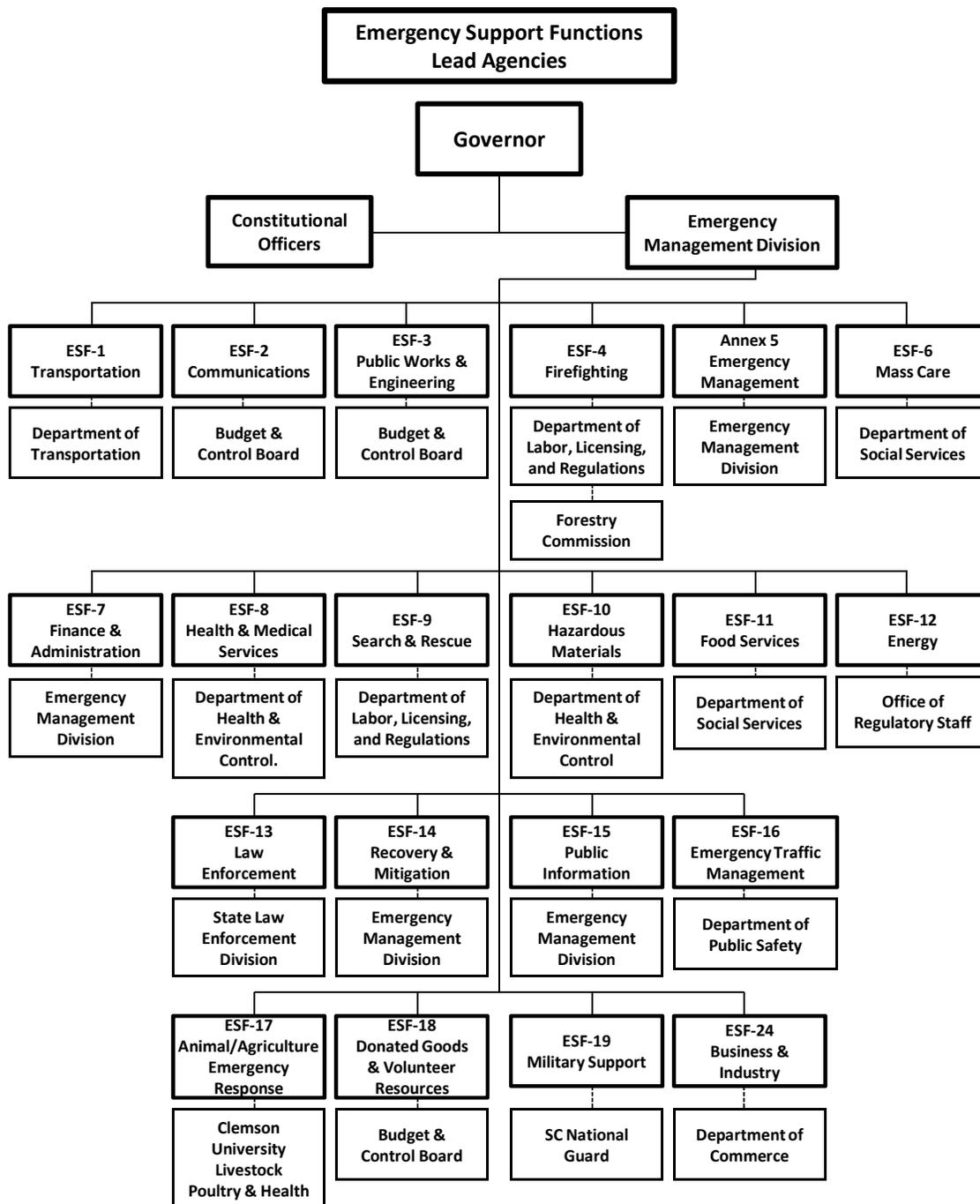
1. SCEMD has designed a program to enhance the training of state, local, and volunteer personnel on their roles and responsibilities in the four phases of Emergency Management - Preparedness, Response, Recovery, and Mitigation.
2. The SCEMD training program ensures the operational readiness of the SERT and local governmental responders. Training includes emergency management courses, professional development seminars and workshops.
3. SCEMD conducts hazard specific exercises to test established plans and procedures that are activated during an emergency situation at all levels of the Emergency Management system.

XI. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. See Attachment C (Authorities and References).

TABLE 1
HAZARD RATING SUMMARY



**TABLE 2
ORGANIZATION FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS**



**TABLE 3
STATE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNMENTS**

E = Executive P = Primary S = Support

STATE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNMENTS																				
STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Basic Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 24
Office of the Governor																				
Office of Executive Policy and Programs	E																			
Division of Veteran Affairs	S							S												
Division for Minority Affairs	S														S					
Office of the Lieutenant Governor																				
Office on Aging	S					S									S					
Office of the Adjutant General																				
South Carolina Emergency Management Division	P		S	S			P							P	P	S		S		S
SC National Guard	S	S	S		S			S	S	S			S			S				P
SC State Guard	S		S															S	S	
Remaining Constitutional Offices																				
Comptroller General	S																			
Secretary of State	S																			
State Treasurer	S																			
Attorney General	S																			
State Superintendent of Education	S																			
Commission on Agriculture	S																			
Budget and Control Board, South Carolina																				
Division of General Services	S	S					S								S				P	S
Division of Insurance and Grant Services	S																			

STATE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNMENTS

STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Basic Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 24	
Division of Procurement Services	S			P			S														
Division of State Information Technology	S		P							S						S		S			
Office of Human Resources	S																				
South Carolina Aeronautics Commission	S	S																			
SC Enterprise Information System (SCEIS)	S						S														
State Auditor	S																				
State Energy Office	S											S									
Clemson University Public Service Activities																					
Clemson Experiment Station	S																	S			
Cooperative Extension Service	S																	S			
Livestock and Poultry Health	S																	P			
Regulatory and Public Service Programs	S			S						S								S			
Commerce, SC Department of																					
Public Railways, Division of	S	S																			
Small Business Development	S																			P	
Education, SC Department of																					
Office of Transportation	S	S						S			S										

STATE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNMENTS

STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Basic Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 24	
Health and Environmental Control, SC Department of																					
Disease Control	S													S				S			
Environmental Health	S									P								S			
Environmental Quality Control	S			S					S	S				S							
Public Health Preparedness	S					S		P	S					S	S				S		
Water, Dams, and Reservoir Safety	S																				
Labor, Licensing, and Regulation, Department of																					
Building Codes, Council of	S			S															S		
Fire and Life Safety, Division of	S			S				S	P	S					S						
Labor, Division of	S				P					S											
Professional and Occupational Licensing, Division of	S							S										S			
Natural Resources, Department of																					
Land, Water, and Conservation	S			S						S				S	S			S			
Marine Resources	S									S											
Natural Resources Law Enforcement	S	S	S						S	S			S				S				
Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries	S									S								S			
Transportation, Department of	S							S													
Division of Engineering	S	P	S	S	S				S	S				S	S	S					

STATE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNMENTS

STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Basic Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 24
Remaining State Agencies																				
Agriculture, Department of	S			S						S	S			S	S		S			
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Department of	S							S												
Archeologist, Office of the State	S									S										
Archives and History, Department of	S																			
Commission for the Blind	S														S					
Commission on Higher Education	S																			
Consumer Affairs, Department of	S																			
Corrections, Department of	S	S						S		S			S							
Disabilities and Special Needs, Department of	S							S												
Educational Television, South Carolina	S		S												S					
Employment and Workforce, Department of	S																	S		S
Forestry Commission	S	S	S	S	P				S	S			S	S	S	S	S			
Health and Human Services, Department of	S					S												S		
Human Affairs, Commission of	S																			
Insurance, Department of	S													S						S
Juvenile Justice, Department of	S																			
Law Enforcement Division, State (SLED)	S	S	S		S			S	S	S			P		S	S				
Mental Health, Department of	S							S												
Motor Vehicles, Department of	S																			
Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, Department of	S								S				S					S		S
Probation, Pardon, and Parole Services, Department of	S												S		S	S				
Public Safety, Department of	S	S	S	S	S					S			S		S	P				

STATE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNMENTS

STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Basic Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 24
Public Service Authority	S											S								
Regulatory Staff, Office of	S	S		S								P								
Revenue, Department of	S			S										S				S		
Social Services, Department of	S					P					P			S				S		
State Board Technical Comprehensive Education	S		S																	
State Housing Finance and Development	S																	S		
State Ports Authority	S	S								S										
Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of	S							S												
VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS																				
The American Red Cross	S					S		S			S									
The Salvation Army	S					S		S			S									
ASSOCIATIONS																				
American Association of Retired Persons (AARP)	S																			
Animal Care and Control Association of South Carolina	S																S			
Coroners Association of South Carolina	S							S												
Dental Association of South Carolina	S																			
Food Bank Association of South Carolina (Feed America)	S										S							S		
Funeral Directors Association of South Carolina	S							S												
Health Care Association of South Carolina	S							S												
Hospital Association of South Carolina	S							S												
Leading Age of South Carolina	S							S												

STATE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNMENTS

STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Basic Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 24
Medical Association of South Carolina	S							S												
Mortician's Association of South Carolina	S							S												
Non-Profit Homes for the Aging Association of South Carolina	S																			
Pharmacy Association of South Carolina	S							S												
Retailers Association of South Carolina	S																			S
United Way Association of South Carolina	S																	S		
Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) SC Department of the US	S																	S		S
Veterinarians Association of South Carolina	S																S			
SCHOOLS																				
Criminal Justice Academy of South Carolina	S															S				
South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind	S														S					
University of South Carolina School of Medicine	S																			
REMAINING ORGANIZATIONS																				
Adventist Community Service	S																	S		
Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES)	S		S																	
Army Corps of Engineers, US	S			S																
Assistive Technical Program of South Carolina	S					S														
Baptist Disaster Relief Services of South Carolina	S					S		S			S							S		
Chamber of Commerce of South Carolina	S																			S
Civil Air Patrol (SC Wings)	S	S	S						S							S				
Commission of National and Community Service of South Carolina	S																			

STATE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNMENTS

STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Basic Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 24
Earthquake Education Center of South Carolina	S																			
Farm Bureau Federation of South Carolina	S																S			
Insurance News Service of South Carolina	S																			S
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services of South Carolina	S		S																	
US Postal Inspection Service	S																			S
SC Warn (Mutual Aid Network)	S			S																
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters	S																	S		

**TABLE 4
SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY AND PREDELEGATION**

Continuity of government and direction of ESFs are essential during emergency operations. The following lines of succession are specified to ensure availability of a service coordinator/head of State offices. Permanent replacements shall be made as required or authorized by law.

Decision-making authority for the Executive Branch and each State office with primary ESF responsibilities is listed in descending order. The pre-delegated authorities will assume control when the primary decision maker is not available at time of emergency.

FUNCTION	SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY
State Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Governor 2. Lieutenant Governor 3. President Pro Tempore of the Senate 4. Speaker of the House 5. Secretary of State 6. State Treasurer 7. Attorney General
Emergency Management	<p>SC Emergency Management Division</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Chief of Operations 4. Chief of Plans
ESF-1 - Transportation	<p>Department of Transportation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secretary of Transportation 2. Division Director of Engineering 3. Division Director of Finance and Administration 4. Division Director of Mass Transit 5. Chief Engineer of Operations 6. Chief Engineer for Planning, Location and Design
ESF-2 - Communications	<p>Budget and Control Board</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Director, General Services Division 4. Director, Strategic Planning and Operations 5. General Counsel 6. Director of Internal Operations

FUNCTION	SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY
ESF-3 - Public Works and Engineering	<p>Budget and Control Board</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Director, General Services Division 4. Director, Strategic Planning and Operations 5. General Counsel 6. Director of Internal Operations
ESF-4 - Firefighting	<p>Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. Deputy Director for Administration 3. Deputy Director for Labor <p>Forestry Commission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Forester 2. Deputy State Forester 3. Division Director, Field Operations Support
ESF-6 - Mass Care	<p>Department of Social Services</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Director 2. Deputy State Director for Chief of Staff 3. Deputy State Director for Administration and Program Support 4. Deputy State Director for Community Services 5. Deputy State Director for General Counsel
ESF-7 - Finance and Administration	<p>SC Emergency Management Division</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Chief of Operations 4. Chief of Plans
ESF-8 - Health/Medical Services	<p>Department of Health and Environmental Control</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agency Director 2. Director of Public Health 3. Counsel to the Director 4. Director, Office of Public Health Preparedness
ESF-9 - Search and Rescue	<p>Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. Deputy Director for Administration 3. Deputy Director for Labor

FUNCTION	SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY
ESF-10 - Hazardous Materials	<p>Department of Health and Environmental Control</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agency Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Deputy Commissioner for EQC 4. General Counsel
ESF-11 - Food Services	<p>Department of Social Services</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Director 2. Deputy State Director for County Operations 3. Deputy State Director for Administration and Program Support 4. Deputy State Director for Program Policy and Oversight
ESF-12 – Energy	<p>Office of Regulatory Staff</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Director of Electric and Gas 4. Deputy Director of Electric and Gas 5. Director of Transportation Department
ESF-13 - Law Enforcement	<p>SC Law Enforcement Division</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director, SLED 2. Assistant Director, Chief of Staff 3. Assistant Director, Investigative Services 4. Assistant Director, Counter-Terrorism 5. Special Agent in Charge, Protective Services 6. Supervisory Special Agent, Protective Services
ESF-14 – Initial Recovery and Mitigation	<p>SC Emergency Management Division</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Chief of Operations 4. Chief of Plans
ESF-15 - Public Information	<p>SC Emergency Management Division</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Chief of Operations 4. Chief of Plans

FUNCTION	SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY
ESF-16 - Emergency Traffic Management	<p>Department of Public Safety</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. Deputy Director, Highway Patrol 3. Deputy Director, State Transport Police 4. DPS Emergency Management Coordinator
ESF-17 - Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response	<p>Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health Division</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director, Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health Division 2. Director, Animal Health Programs 3. Director, SC Meat-Poultry Inspection Department 4. Emergency Preparedness Veterinarian
ESF-18 - Donated Goods and Volunteer Services	<p>Budget and Control Board</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Director, General Services Division 4. Director, Strategic Planning and Operations 5. General Counsel 6. Director of Internal Operations
ESF-19 - Military Support	<p>SC Army National Guard, OTAG</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjutant General 2. Deputy Adjutant General 3. Chief of Staff 4. Director of Plans, Operations, and Training 5. Director of Logistics 6. U.S. Property and Fiscal Office
ESF-24 - Business and Industry	<p>SC Department of Commerce</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secretary of Commerce 2. Deputy Secretary of Commerce 3. Assistant Manager, Small Business Development

**TABLE 5
CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP)**

If threats or impacts to agency operations and/or facilities render core activities untenable, a COOP must be in-place and executed to ensure agency operations continue as required, and to ensure agency/support personnel, equipment, records, and procedures survive to allow continued/sustained operations.

The following primary, secondary and tertiary ESF lead agency assignments are specified to ensure the availability of an agency to continue ESF operations if COOP is implemented.

ESF	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
Emergency Management	SCEMD	N/A	
1 – Transportation	S.C. Department of Transportation	S.C. Department of Education	S.C. Department of Corrections
2 – Communications	S.C. Budget and Control Board, Division of State Information Technology	S.C. Budget and Control Board	
3 - Public Works & Engineering	S.C. Budget and Control Board, Materials Management Office	S.C. Budget and Control Board	
4 – Firefighting	S.C. Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	SC Department of Forestry	
6 - Mass Care	S.C. Department of Social Services	S.C. Department of Health and Human Services	S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
7 - Finance and Administration	SCEMD	S.C. Budget and Control Board, Materials Management Office	
8 - Health & Medical	S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control	N/A	
9 - Search & Rescue	S.C. Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	S.C. Department of Natural Resources	

ESF	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
10 - Hazardous Materials	S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control	N/A	
11 - Food Services	S.C. Department of Social Services	S.C. Department of Education	S.C. Department of Agriculture
12 – Energy	S.C. Office of Regulatory Staff	S.C. State Energy Office	
13 - Law Enforcement	S.C. Law Enforcement Division	S.C. Department of Natural Resources	S.C. Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services
14 – Initial Recovery and Mitigation	SCEMD	S.C. Budget and Control Board	
16 - Emergency Traffic Management	S.C. Department of Public Safety	S.C. Department of Transportation	
17 - Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response	Clemson University Livestock and Poultry Health	N/A	
18 - Donated Goods and Volunteer Services	S.C. Budget and Control	SCEMD	Governor’s Office of Executive Policy
19 - Military Support	S.C. National Guard	N/A	
24 - Business and Industry	S.C. Department of Commerce	S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism	S.C. Department of Insurance

ATTACHMENT A
SOUTH CAROLINA LOGISTICS PLAN

PRIMARY: South Carolina Emergency Management Division

SUPPORT: SC Forestry Commission, SC Department of Education, SC Department of Transportation, SC National Guard, SC Budget and Control Board (Material Management Office and Real Property Office)

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The policy of the State of South Carolina is to be prepared for any emergency or disaster.
- B. Recognizing the difficulties and impediments to providing incident resources, the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) has developed the Logistical Operations Plan as Attachment A to the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP).

II. PURPOSE

Provide State-level logistical support to disaster impacted areas.

III. SCOPE

- A. Establishes the policies and procedures by which the State will coordinate post-incident logistical operations including needs assessment, receiving supplies, staging/warehousing supplies, supply distribution, ordering, processing, and transporting supplies requested by county emergency management departments and other relief entities supported by the State.
- B. Describes the functions and operations necessary to provide a comprehensive logistics system for commodities, equipment and personnel, beginning at the State level and continuing through County receiving and distribution.
- C. Utilizes State resources whenever possible to conduct operations and describes how and where private sector resources will assist or assume responsibility for operations.

IV. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Normal retail availability and supply routes for everyday use and specialty products will be interrupted.
- B. Counties have prepared for logistical operations through the development of a Logistics Plans that interface with the state Logistics Plan.
- C. County logistics plans will be implemented to the maximum extent possible.

- D. The SCEMD Regional Staging Areas (RSA), post-disaster transportation services, county logistics operations, as well as Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) logistics operations and the Donated Goods System will function in a coordinated effort in order to supply the residents of affected areas with resources until the capability to locally acquire goods and services is restored.

V. SITUATION

- A. Following an incident, the State will need resources for sustaining the health and welfare of its citizens, as well as reducing damage and beginning the process of recovery.
- B. Depending on the type, size, location, and duration of an incident, normal trade and commerce will be interrupted resulting in high demand for limited resources.
- C. Labor forces will be disrupted due to evacuation, relocation, restrictions, or unavailability due to family or personal recovery activities. The State may be required to provide life sustaining resources and equipment to damaged communities.
- D. To support the logistical requirements, the State will utilize Regional Staging Areas (RSA) and Base Camps (BC) to stage resources and equipment to facilitate response and recovery operations.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. SCEMD is the Lead Agency for this Annex and responsible for the coordination of logistical plans and activities in support of the State's response to disaster operations.
- B. The State will begin logistical operations either prior to a known incident or immediately following the occurrence of an unexpected incident.
- C. The State will act to provide a logistics system of reception, transportation and distribution of resources through the use of State resources whenever possible, as well as commercially available equipment, supplies, services, and manpower.
- D. Activation of the Logistics Operations Plan
 1. When State resources are required to support Response and Initial Recovery operations, the Executive Group will activate this plan to support logistical operations.
 2. The Chief of Logistics will activate and direct the Logistics Section within the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and will staff the Section appropriately for the anticipated logistical response.

E. Incident Facilities

1. Incident Support Bases (ISB)

- a. For events that occur with advanced warning, the Federal government may establish an ISB. Otherwise, after an incident with no notice; FEMA will identify an area for the ISB.
- b. The ISB will serve as the Federal government's area to receive stage and distribute resources to the State. Locations will be identified by FEMA.
- c. The SC Forestry Commission is the Emergency Support Functions (ESF)/agency responsible for supporting continuous 24-hour ISB operations.

2. Regional Staging Areas (RSA)

- a. RSAs are locations established in four regions of the State where resources and disaster response equipment contractors are staged pending distribution to the Counties.
- b. Pre-designated RSA locations within the State are identified in the Logistics Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).
- c. The State will attempt to establish RSAs to stage equipment in the region of the State most impacted by the event. The State may establish multiple RSAs for large scale incidents.
- d. The State may establish RSAs on State, County or private properties capable of supporting daily shipments equipment. Where RSAs are on private properties, the State and or County will establish an MOA to operate the site.

3. Base Camps (BC)

- a. When directed by the Chief of Logistics, the Logistics Section will establish BCs. BCs are used to provide food, water, rest and sanitary services for responding personnel.
- b. Counties will assist the State in locating suitable locations for BC operations.
- c. Currently SC will use contractor support to setup and manage BC operations.
- d. The LS will be responsible for overall direction of BC operations.

- e. Depending on the size and geographical impact of the event, more than one BC may be needed to accommodate all responding personnel.
- F. Interface With County Logistical Operations Plans
- 1. Each County will develop logistics operations and commodity distribution plans for receiving, storing, handling and distribution of resources.
 - 2. These plans will identify County personnel responsible for logistical operations.
 - 3. SCEMD has provided a template to assist in the development of local commodity distribution plans
 - 4. County plans should detail receiving, distribution of commodities and other resources.
 - 5. Counties will maintain a current list of Points of Distribution (POD) locations.
 - 6. Counties should designate and train staff in POD operations.
- G. Determination of Commodity Needs
- 1. State
 - a. The State, in coordination with FEMA, will anticipate immediate resources needed by an affected populace and implement procurement and distribution to Counties whenever practical before or as soon as possible following an incident.
 - b. Until more reliable information is available, the State will base the number of affected population and resource needs on estimates of customers without commercial electric power (see Logistics SOP for methodology).
 - c. Once immediate needs have been met, the State will coordinate with County Emergency Management officials to determine the population affected and resource needs within their jurisdictions.
 - d. Once reliable information is available, resource needs will be determined by POD throughput data.
 - e. Once Counties have exhausted all of their resources and they begin to request assistance from the State, the State will procure the resources needed and distribute them to County governments based on operational period priorities.

2. County

- a. Counties will conduct an assessment following a disaster. Once initial damage assessments are complete, Counties will determine the number of residents affected by an incident and the type and amount of resources needed.
- b. The County will report to the State the extent of the damage, the population affected within its jurisdiction and request the needed resources.
- c. Through the State Logistics Section, Counties will confirm operability of PODs and transportation routes to the PODs after hazardous conditions have passed.

H. County Resource Requests

1. The County determines the needs of its citizens and submits requests to the State.
2. The county will ensure that all local options have been exhausted prior to submitting a resource request to the State (i.e. all county resources, local mutual aid, state-wide mutual aid, contracts, local rental or purchase capability).
3. Requests are submitted to the State through one of the following methods:
 - a. Directly through a Resource Request in WebEOC.
 - b. Through telephone contact with the assigned supply unit desk. The Supply Unit will enter the request into Resource Manager and task or assign the request.
 - c. All requests must clearly state items and quantities needed, delivery location, and POC with telephone number.

I. State Resource Acquisition

1. Before sending a request to ESF-7 (Finance and Administration) to purchase items, the Supply Unit will check with ESF-18 (Donated Goods and Volunteer Services) for available items.
2. When possible, the State will use pre-existing contracts to purchase items.
3. The State will order resources from FEMA when FEMA is the best and most expedient source for urgent needs.

J. Resource Distribution

1. The provision of commodities will generally follow one of these procedures:
 - a. From the ISB or supplier to the County POD sites utilizing federally contracted transportation assets.
 - b. Provision of other resources will flow from the RSA or directly from the supplier to the requested location.
2. The Logistics Section will conduct a daily conference call at 6:00 PM with all affected Counties to determine commodity needs, daily distribution from PODs and shipment deliveries. Following the conference call, Counties should transmit their POD locations, commodity requirements and other related to the Supply Unit.
3. The Logistics Section will process requests for equipment in order of priority and shipped to the requestor as soon as possible.
4. The Logistics will process the requests following the SEOC request processing procedure. [SEOC SOP, section (V) (B)].
5. When an order is shipped, the ISB or RSA will notify the receiving County of the shipments departure and give an expected time of arrival.
6. Counties will receive shipments and be responsible the unloading and distribution of delivered items.
7. Counties are responsible for obtaining the Bill of Lading and/or other paperwork from the delivery service and for forwarding copies to the Resource Unit in the Logistics Section in the SEOC.
8. Items Not Immediately Available
 - a. If a requested item is not immediately available, the Supply Unit will notify the Supply Unit Leader.
 - b. The Supply Unit Leader will investigate other methods of acquiring the item or task ESF-7 (Finance and Administration) for purchase.
 - c. Once acquired, ESF 7 (Finance and Administration) and the Supply Unit will coordinate for shipment.
 - d. Once an item has been ordered by ESF-7, the county that placed the order will be responsible for payment. In most cases the item cannot be canceled or returned.

K. Federal Interface

1. This plan is intended to coordinate and integrate the provision of needed resources to victims between the local (County), State, and Federal levels of government.
2. FEMA and other Federal agencies will provide resources to the State as necessary. The State will determine the distribution of those resources to the affected Counties.
3. The Chief of Logistics or Service Branch Director will coordinate with the FEMA Logistics Coordinator to obtain Federal assistance as required.
4. The ISB that will receive incoming Initial Response Resource (IRR) Kits from FEMA will be selected before or as soon as possible after an event. IRR resources will generally be transported directly to the impacted county's PODs.

L. Post-Incident Transportation Services

1. Transportation services are available on a contingency contract. Those contracts will be activated as required to support logistics operations.
2. The transportation services contractor will provide a Transportation Coordinator (TC) to the SEOC and the RSA if required. The TC will coordinate all pick-ups, deliveries and transportation needs as required.
3. The TC will track shipments, including deliveries at their point of destination and provide reports to the Chief of Logistics as required.

M. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

1. EMAC requires the Governor to declare a State of Emergency prior to invoking the compact.
2. South Carolina is a signatory to the EMAC Interstate Mutual-Aid Compact Agreement.
3. EMAC can provide resources and personnel to assist the State in response to an incident.
4. EMAC and the A-Team will function within of the Logistics Section under the Service Branch Director.
5. South Carolina will utilize EMAC whenever it is the most expedient method of acquiring assistance during an incident response.

6. The Logistics Section will be responsible for coordinating the receiving, staging and integration of incoming EMAC supported resources. The EMAC Support Plan is located in the Logistics SOP.

N. Accounting and Administration and Finance

1. State

- a. See Section IX (Administration, Logistics and Finance) and Annex 7 (Finance and Administration) of the SCEOP.
- b. Expenditures and record keeping for State funds will be in accordance with State policies and regulations as well as with SCEOP.
- c. The Resource Unit in coordination with the Finance Section will track all items provided to local governments for billing purposes.
- d. ESF-7 (Finance and Administration) will generate bills with an itemized list of costs for those Counties receiving assistance.
- e. Counties will not be charged for the value of donated items. However, there may be charges for transporting the donated goods.
- f. The State will seek Federal Public Assistance reimbursement for the cost of logistical operations:
 - (1) The TC will submit a bill to SCEMD for all transportation and related costs.
 - (2) Costs of related items procured not billed to a County will be captured by ESF-7 (Finance and Administration) and submitted to SCEMD.

2. County

- a. Expenditures and record keeping for county funds will be in accordance with State and local policies and regulations.
- b. Counties receiving resources from the State will track costs and distribution.
- c. Counties will receive an itemized bill from the State listing all items provided. The County will include the values of all resources in any local Federal reimbursement request.

VII. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. SC Emergency Management Division
 - 1. Provide Logistics Section staff in the SEOC, RSA or as required.
 - 2. Maintain the SC Logistics Plan and related SOPs.
 - 3. Ensure all assigned SCEMD logistics personnel are trained in their position and NIMS.
- B. SC Forestry Commission
 - 1. Provide personnel to have signature authority in the ISB.
 - 2. Support the Forestry ISB Team during activation and operation including administrative office supplies and equipment; financial and accounting support; personnel support, including transportation, lodging and feeding.
- C. SC Department of Education
 - 1. If required, provide yard space for RSA operations.
 - 2. Provide liaison for RSA management team to each agency provided RSA activated.
 - 3. Support State vehicle fueling operations as coordinated.
- D. SC Department of Transportation
 - 1. Provide transportation support as needed to the Transportation Coordinator.
 - 2. Support State vehicle fueling operations as coordinated.
- E. SC National Guard
 - 1. Support County POD operations throughout the State, as needed.
 - 2. Provide transportation assets as needed.
 - 3. Provide MHE equipment and operators as needed.
 - 4. Provide personnel to perform EMAC support duties.
- F. SC Budget and Control Board
 - 1. Develop and implement contingency contracts for support and implementation of this plan.

2. Maintain contact with contractors regarding commodity availability before and during an event.
3. Coordinate with Department of Commerce and Commercial Real Estate Brokers to acquire an appropriate space for the donated goods warehouse as required.
4. Track the cost of relief resources to Counties, and develop a bill for commodities and resources sent to each County.

G. County Emergency Management Offices

1. Utilizing the template provided by SCEMD as a guide, develop a local Commodity Distribution Plan.
2. As a part of the County Logistics Plan, identify PODs. POD location information will include Type, address, managers' name, phone number and GPS coordinates.
3. Develop and annually update POD SOPs.
4. Prepare to assist the State in identifying RSA and BC locations when needed.
5. Assign responsibilities for implementing the plan to local government or support groups, and train those with responsibilities for operations within the plan.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE

- A. This plan is maintained by SCEMD with assistance from supporting agencies.
- B. The SCEMD Logistics Section will review this plan annually and update as necessary.

IX. ATTACHMENT

- Annex 1 Post-Disaster Refueling Operations For Emergency Response Vehicles-Equipment

ANNEX 1

**POST-DISASTER REFUELING OPERATIONS FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE
VEHICLES/EQUIPMENT**

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The efficient, timely and sustainable supply and re-supply of diesel and unleaded motor fuels to emergency response vehicles and equipment is essential to enhance the overall disaster response/recovery effort and enable necessary assistance.
- B. In a post-impact environment, fuel supply must be reliable, sustainable, and available within the impacted area. Emergency fueling points must be located in accessible areas and provided with the required fuel.

II. PURPOSE

Provide supply, re-supply, and dispensing of motor fuels as needed to Federal, State, county and municipal emergency response vehicles and/or equipment located or operating within a disaster area.

III. SITUATION

- A. South Carolina is vulnerable to a wide array of natural and man-made hazards which could impact the State, county and municipal government's ability to acquire, maintain and dispense motor fuels to responding emergency response and agency vehicles and equipment.
- B. All fueling points rely on commercial fuel suppliers for their fuel inventory and many rely on commercial electrical power as the source of electricity to power the fuel dispensing equipment.
- C. Even relatively minor disaster impacts could interrupt the consistent supply of and/or the ability to dispense motor fuels.
- D. Disasters may impact widespread areas and/or numerous counties simultaneously, requiring State and/or Federal assistance with fueling operations.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Responsibilities
 - 1. ESF-1 (Transportation) is responsible for planning, coordinating and monitoring of the plan execution, and will coordinate plan implementation with SC Department of Transportation (SCDOT) and SC Department of Education (SCDOE).
 - 2. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Operations, in coordination with the Executive Group and ESF-1 (Transportation), is

responsible for determining the need for emergency fueling operations, and directing the plan execution and termination.

3. ESF-1 (Transportation), in coordination with the Operations Section of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), will determine areas for fueling operations, the timing of plan implementation, and, in coordination with the SEOC Logistics Division, specific SCDOT and SCDOE yard mission tasking.
4. SEOC Operations will coordinate the implementation of this plan with affected/potentially affected County Emergency Operations Centers (EOC).
5. ESF-12 (Energy) will monitor the overall fueling operation and coordinate requested State assistance as necessary.
6. ESF-1 (Transportation) will assist ESF-12 (Energy) by coordinating maintenance yard activation/operation and fuel supply/resupply with the owning agency.
7. SEOC Logistics Division will monitor the plan execution and be prepared to source additional fuel from vendors within the State or from federal sources through FEMA representatives in the SEOC.

B. Emergency Fueling/Refueling Points During Disaster Response

1. Because of their numbers, distribution, and fuel dispensing capabilities throughout the State, State agency and emergency response vehicles and/or equipment will use designated SCDOT and SCDOE maintenance yards as emergency fueling/refueling points during disaster response missions.
2. See Tab A for a listing of SCDOT and SCDOE Maintenance Yards to include locations.

C. Plan Activation

1. The State will execute this plan in response to a significant or potentially significant disaster or other event which threatens the supply or transmission of motor fuels to/in any South Carolina jurisdiction.
2. The following criteria will be used to activate this plan:
 - A Category 3 or higher hurricane that threatens or impacts South Carolina.

- An earthquake or any other natural/man-made event in which the actual or potential impact results in significant infrastructure damage and wide-spread and sustained power loss.
- An event outside the State that threatens or actually disrupts the fuel supply to and within the State.
- An event within the State that threatens or disrupts the fuel supply to/within any county and requires a concentrated, long-term effort to locally distribute/redistribute motor fuel.
- As directed/coordinated.

D. Analysis to Determine Potential Affected Areas

1. For events with warning such as hurricanes, ESF-1 (Transportation), in coordination with SEOC Operations, will determine areas for plan execution by utilizing available decision tools (i.e. - HURREVAC) and/or modeling software (i.e. - HAZUS) to estimate potential scope of impact and extent of damage.
2. Events without warning may require an immediate execution based on known impact conditions.

E. Refueling Operations

1. Initially, the primary purpose of the fuel operation is to ensure the uninterrupted supply of fuel to vehicles engaged in disaster response missions. Such missions include, but are not limited to, security and other law enforcement missions, traffic control, reentry, EMS, fire, rescue (both human and animal), priority road clearing, emergency management, and missions supported by SCDOT and SCDOE.
2. As the response matures, or based on fuel availability and/or need, vehicles supporting other missions may be serviced at the discretion of the yard owner/operator, or at the direction of SEOC Operations.
3. Potential users include vehicles from the following jurisdictions:
 - Federal response vehicles and equipment operating within the impacted county if no prior federal arrangement has been accomplished for logistical support and an acceptable method of reimbursement for dispensed fuel has been agreed upon between the yard/fuel owner and the federal government.
 - State government response vehicles and equipment permanently located or operating within the impacted county if fuel is not available from commercial sources.

- County government response vehicles and equipment if county operated facilities are damaged beyond use, back-up power is not available, manually dispensing fuel is impracticable, or insufficient fuel is available from county, municipal or commercial sources.
- Municipal government response vehicles and equipment if municipally operated facilities are damaged beyond use, back-up power is not available, manually dispensing fuel is impracticable, or insufficient fuel is available from county, municipal or commercial sources.
- Vehicles and equipment operated by entities contracted by the above government agencies accomplishing missions in support of those government agencies, and fuel are not available from commercial sources.
- Users approved by SEOC Operations.

F. Maintenance Yard Operations

1. As coordinated, and as events require, SCDOT and SCDOE must be prepared to execute this plan and conduct simultaneous operations at multiple yards/locations.
2. SCDOT and SCDOE maintenance yards vary in size, configuration, and types/quantities of fuel on-hand. To avoid potential overcrowding of yards and to enable vehicles to receive the correct types of fuel, a division of labor between SCDOT and SCDOE may be necessary regarding the numbers of vehicles to receive fuel, operating hours, the dispensing of diesel, unleaded gasoline, or both.
3. SCDOT and SCDOE will cooperatively pre-plan individual yard fueling capabilities and develop fuel operations plans to account for the above considerations.
4. Note: SCDOT yard pumps operate only with specific fuel credit cards. To enable fueling at SCDOT yards, all potential users are encouraged to acquire the cards. Users may contact SCDOT for more specific information.

G. Maintenance Yards Use as Staging Areas

1. SCDOE maintenance yards may also be utilized as needed/ coordinated for Staging Areas (SA).
2. The affected yards may not be tasked for post-impact fuel operations.
3. The SCDOT yards in the same county will serve as the area fueling point with support from SCDOE and SCDOT yards in surrounding counties.

4. ESF-1 (Transportation), SEOC Operations and the Logistics Division will de-conflict and coordinate SCDOE yard missions prior to executing this plan.

H. Interface with the counties and municipalities

1. South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), SCDOE and SCDOT will annually coordinate with county emergency management, public works officials, etc. to determine county and municipal emergency fueling capability.
2. If there is time prior to plan execution, SEOC Operations will contact affected County EOCs to determine the anticipated extent of county and municipal participation in emergency fueling at the State yards, coordinate plan execution date/times and coordinate specific routes to begin clearing immediately post- impact.
3. Once the plan is implemented, SEOC Operations will contact the County EOCs and confirm county/municipal extent of participation, road clearing priorities and operations, and state yard conditions.
4. SEOC Operations will periodically contact the affected County EOCs and ascertain status of county/municipal fuel site recovery and operations, receive and process requests for fuel transport, back-up power, etc., and generally monitor plan execution.
5. As the demand for emergency refueling decreases, SEOC Operations, in coordination with ESF-1 (Transportation) and ESF-12 (Energy) will contact the affected County EOCs to coordinate specific dates/times for terminating emergency fuel operations by county.

I. Fuel supply

1. For events with warning, SCDOT and SCDOE will ensure storage tanks are serviced prior to impact to ensure a maximum amount of fuel is available immediately post-disaster.
2. Both SCDOT and SCDOE will employ normally contracted suppliers for pre and post-disaster fuel supply.
3. For large-scale fuel operations or operations requiring further fuel support, the State, through the SEOC Logistics Division and/or ESF-7 (Finance and Administration), may contract with appropriate suppliers and/or the federal government to provide fuel transport and/or dispensing equipment.
4. SCDOE may be required to employ some or all of their “mobile tankers” to provide fuel transport between yards and/or dispense fuel to users. The

need for these tankers will be coordinated through the ESF-1 (Transportation).

J. Post-Disaster Yard Access

1. SCDOT, SCDOE, and SCEMD will pre-plan access routes into and out of the yards in all counties. Such routes should provide a minimum of potential obstructions, bridges, tree lines and other impediments to rapid route clearing.
2. Access routes should be planned to incorporate pre-established “lifelines” and other pre-planned entry routes.
3. SCDOT and SCDOE fueling points may establish designated operating hours for responder fueling in order to not conflict with internal SCDOT/SCDOE fueling operations. However, urgent needs for fuel will be accommodated as the situation dictates.
4. ESF-1 (Transportation), in coordination with SEOC Operations, may prioritize route clearing of maintenance yard access by county, municipal, and contracted resources at the expense of other route clearing operations. SEOC Operations, in coordination with the Executive Group and ESF-1 (Transportation), will set overall clearing priorities.
5. If disaster impacts are so severe that route clearing is not practical or yards are damaged beyond practical use, yards in neighboring jurisdictions will be used to support fuel operations in the impacted areas.

K. Post-impact security

1. Depending on disaster conditions, the Maintenance Yards/Refueling Points may require 24-hour security as required.
2. Owning agencies will coordinate security requirements and missions with ESF-1 (Transportation) who will coordinate with SEOC Operations, ESF-13 (Law Enforcement) and the affected counties/municipalities.

L. Reimbursement for fuel dispensed

1. Using agencies are responsible for paying for fuel received either by fuel card or by existing account.
2. Using agencies will submit payment to the owning agency (i.e., SCDOT, SCDOE) or the federal government.
3. Agencies will use pre-existing reimbursement arrangements to the maximum extent, but short-term, immediately arranged reimbursement

agreements may be accomplished at the discretion of SCDOT, SCDOE, and/or the federal government.

M. Use of Private Sector Sites As Fueling Sites

1. As this situation requires, SCEMD may develop further protocols with the private sector providers to participate in this plan.
2. The extent of participation may include the bulk transport of fuels to the state yards, and the operation of commercial filling stations as government and public fueling points.
3. Based on the extent, scope and scale of commercial provider participation, the need for operations at the SCDOT and SCDOE yards may be reduced in the future.

N. Plan termination

1. As conditions permit, ESF-1 (Transportation), in coordination with SEOC Operations, will direct the reduction and termination of fuel operations at the yards.
2. SEOC Operations, in coordination with ESF-1 (Transportation), ESF-12 (Energy), the Executive Group, appropriate counties, and municipalities, will determine the timing and areas within which to terminate the operation.

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. South Carolina Emergency Management Division

1. In coordination with SCDOT and SCDOE, annually determine and update county and municipally owned maintenance yard back-up power capabilities and requirements and coordinate fuel requirements with county and municipal governments.
2. In coordination with SCDOT and SCDOE, develop and/or annually review access routes to all SCDOT and SCDOE maintenance yards.
3. Determine risk, potential impact to State/counties, scope, scale, extent of damage, operational status of yards in impacted areas, and counties/areas required for plan execution.
4. In coordination with SCDOE and SCDOT, annually coordinate with county emergency management, public works officials, etc. to determine county and municipal emergency fueling capability and requirements.

5. In coordination with the Executive Group and ESF-1 (Transportation), determine the need for emergency fueling operations, and direct the plan execution and termination.
6. Coordinate the implementation of this plan with affected/potentially affected County EOCs.
7. If there is time prior to plan execution, contact affected County EOCs to determine the anticipated extent of county and municipal participation in emergency fueling at the State yards, coordinate plan execution date/times and coordinate specific routes to begin clearing immediately post- impact
8. In coordination between SEOC Operations, the Logistics Division and ESF-1 (Transportation), de-conflict and coordinate Staging Area missions for SCDOE yards prior to executing this plan.
9. Once the plan is implemented, contact the County EOCs and confirm county/municipal extent of participation, road clearing priorities and operations, and state yard conditions.
10. Assist ESF-1 (Transportation) in coordinating requests for security with ESF-13 (Law Enforcement) and the affected counties/ municipalities.
11. Through SEOC Logistics Division, monitor the plan execution and be prepared to source additional fuel from vendors within the State or from federal sources through FEMA representatives in the SEOC.
12. For large-scale fuel operations or operations requiring further fuel support, through SEOC Logistics Division and/or ESF-7 (Finance and Administration) contract with appropriate suppliers and/or the federal government to provide fuel transport and/or dispensing equipment.
13. Coordinate the termination of plan execution by county and/or regionally.
14. Consolidate and retain fuel usage reports, SITREP inputs and other reports as required including matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or State/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

B. SC Department of Education

1. In coordination with SCEMD and SCDOT, annually determine and update county and municipally owned maintenance yard back-up power capabilities and requirements and coordinate fuel requirements with county and municipal governments.
2. In coordination with SCEMD and SCDOT, develop and/or annually review access routes to all SCDOE maintenance yards.

3. Determine and/or confirm maintenance yard requirements for backup power, and develop requests for pre-positioning power generation equipment.
4. Based on yard size and configuration, develop and/or maintain traffic flow patterns and pre-planned yard fueling capacities/ capabilities.
5. In coordination with SEOC Operations and SCDOT, annually coordinate with county emergency management, public works officials, etc. to determine county and municipal emergency fueling capability and requirements.
6. Determine availability and be prepared to use of SCDOE-owned mobile tankers as transport or dispensing vehicles.
7. For events with warning, ensure storage tanks are serviced prior to impact to ensure a maximum amount of fuel is available immediately post-disaster.
8. Immediately prior to and during plan execution, coordinate with SCDOE contracted fuel suppliers for provision of bulk fuel.
9. Be prepared to execute this plan and conduct simultaneous operations at multiple yards/locations.
10. Monitor plan execution and coordinate additional yard and fuel support as required.
11. Develop and submit to ESF-1 (Transportation) fuel usage reports, SITREP inputs and other reports as required including matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or State/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

C. SC Department of Transportation

1. Responsible for planning, coordinating and monitoring of the plan execution, and will coordinate plan implementation with SCDOT and SCDOE.
2. Annually coordinate and update the plan.
3. In coordination with SCEMD and SCDOE, annually determine and update county and municipally owned maintenance yard back-up power capabilities and requirements and coordinate fuel requirements with county and municipal governments.
4. In coordination with SCEMD and SCDOE, develop and/or annually review access routes to all SCDOT maintenance yards.

5. Determine and/or confirm maintenance yard requirements for backup power, and develop requests for pre-positioning power generation equipment.
6. Based on yard size and configuration, develop traffic flow patterns and pre-planned yard fueling capacities.
7. In coordination with SEOC Operations and SCDOE, annually coordinate with county emergency management, public works officials, etc. to determine county and municipal emergency fueling capability and requirements.
8. In coordination with SEOC Operations and the Executive Group, determine the need for emergency fueling operations.
9. Coordinate and execute the refueling plan.
10. For events with warning, ensure storage tanks are serviced prior to impact to ensure a maximum amount of fuel is available immediately post-disaster.
11. In coordination with SEOC Operations, determine areas for fueling operations, the timing of plan implementation, and, in coordination with the SEOC Logistics Division, specific SCDOT and SCDOE yard mission tasking.
12. In coordination with SEOC Operations and the Logistics Division, de-conflict and coordinate Staging Area missions for SCDOE yards prior to executing this plan.
13. Assist ESF-12 (Energy) by coordinating maintenance yard activation/operation and fuel supply/resupply with the owning agency.
14. Coordinate requests for security with SEOC Operations, ESF-13 (Law Enforcement) and the affected counties/municipalities.
15. Be prepared to execute this plan and conduct simultaneous operations at multiple yards/locations.
16. Coordinate the use of SCDOE “mobile tankers” to provide fuel transport between yards and/or dispense fuel to users.
17. Immediately prior to and during plan execution, coordinate with SCDOT contracted fuel suppliers for provision of bulk fuel.
18. Monitor plan execution and coordinate additional yard and fuel support as required.

19. Develop, consolidate and submit fuel usage reports, SITREP inputs and other reports as required including matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or State/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

D. ESF-12 (Energy)

Monitor the overall fueling operation and coordinate requested State assistance as necessary.

E. ESF-13 (Law Enforcement).

Coordinate with local law enforcement agencies and State law enforcement agencies for security requirements and missions in support of the fueling points as requested by ESF-1 (Transportation) and SEOC Operations.

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. ESF-1 (Transportation), in conjunction with SCEMD, will update this plan annually in conjunction with the governing SCEOP update cycle.

B. Departments and agencies of the State and local governments have assisted in the development of this plan.

VII. ATTACHMENT

Tab A SCDOT and SCDOE Maintenance Yards

TAB A

SCDOT AND SCDOE MAINTENANCE YARDS

1. The following pages contain listings of the maintenance yards owned and operated by the SCDOT and SCDOE.
2. To assist in developing and maintaining specific post-impact fuel plans, the listings contain the name, address, geo-coding, back-up power availability, and fuel tank capacities by individual yard.
3. The data within these listings originated from and will be updated annually by SCDOT and SCDOE.

South Carolina Department of Transportation Maintenance Yards

Location	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Emerg. Power (Y/N)	Gasoline Capacity	Diesel Capacity
Abbeville	127 McGowan Avenue Abbeville, SC 29620	34.179292	82.391656	Y	10,000	10,000
Aiken	1931 University Parkway Aiken, SC 29801	33.584139	81.727822	Y	12,000	12,000
Aiken-Beech Island	1956 Atomic Road Beech Island , SC 29842	33.432708	81.888222	N	12,000	12,000
Aiken- Wagener	273 Washington Road Wagener, SC 29164	33.645064	81.344361	N	None	12,000
Allendale	264 Gum St. Allendale, SC 29810	33.004781	81.308044	Y	12,000	12,000
Anderson	4740 Liberty Highway Anderson, SC 29621	34.597428	82.683892	Y	12,000	12,000
Anderson- Belton	Rt.2, Blue Ridge Avenue Belton, SC 29627	34.521431	82.530336	N	2,000	2,000
Bamberg	3783 Main Highway Bamberg, SC 29003	33.236219	81.038542	Y	12,000	12,000
Barnwell	2000 Fuller Street Barnwell, SC 29812	33.237672	81.355103	Y	12,000	12,000
Beaufort	13 Munch Drive Beaufort, SC 29906	32.420236	80.742531	Y	15,000	15,000
Berkeley	US 52 Moncks Corner, SC 29461	33.204772	79.986889	Y	6,000	10,000
Berkeley- Huger	122 Trooper Lane Huger, SC 29450	N/A	N/A	Y	None	2,000

Location	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Emerg. Power (Y/N)	Gasoline Capacity	Diesel Capacity
Berkeley-St Stephens	238 Church Road St. Stephens, SC 29479	32.405286	79.913414	Y	None	2,000
Calhoun	415 Chestnut Street St. Matthews, SC 29135	33.664244	80.785906	Y	12,000	12,000
Charleston	2401 Maintenance Way N. Charleston, SC 29406	N/A	N/A	Y	8,000	15,000
Charleston- Parkers Ferry	8801 US 17 S Adams Run, SC 29426	32.763128	80.397533	Y	None	2,000
Cherokee	1868 Old Georgia Hwy Gaffney, SC 29340	35.058767	81.677917	Y	12,000	12,000
Chester	1143 SCDOT Road Chester, SC 29706	34.742983	81.199442	Y	15,000	15,000
Chesterfield	404 East Blvd Chesterfield, SC 29709	34.730806	80.676631	Y	12,000	12,000
Clarendon	US 521 - East Boyce Street Manning, SC 29102	33.692972	80.203128	Y	12,000	12,000
Colleton	593 Sniders Hwy. Walterboro, SC 29488	32.883411	80.700814	Y	4,000	10,000
Colleton - Ruffin Section Shed	22575 Lowcountry Highway Ruffin, SC 29475	33.010253	80.81205	Y	3,000	3,000
Darlington	111 Lamar Road - US 401 Darlington, SC 29532	34.292197	79.889678	Y	12,000	12,000
Darlington-Hartsville	US 15 Bus. N Hartsville, SC 29550	34.398414	80.070736	Y	4,000	4,000
Dillon	1203 East Main Street - SC 9 Dillon , SC 29536	34.477414	79.359711	Y	12,000	12,000

Location	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Emerg. Power (Y/N)	Gasoline Capacity	Diesel Capacity
Dorchester	5225 East Jim Bilton Blvd St. George, SC 29477	33.180361	80.56035	Y	10,000	10,000
Dorchester - Summerville	220 Demming Way Summerville, SC 29483	33.043775	80.211189	Y	10,000	6,000
Edgefield	US 25 North (1 mile north of Edgefield) Edgefield, SC 29824	33.807042	81.933511	Y	10,000	10,000
Fairfield	Highway 61, Kincaide Road Winnsboro, SC 29180	34.366253	81.103842	Y	12,000	12,000
Florence	US 76/301 East (1 1/4 mile west of SC 327) Florence, SC	34.196792	79.707747	Y	12,000	12,000
Florence - Lake City	US 378 Bypass Lake City, SC 29560	33.878406	79.768375	Y	10,000	10,000
Georgetown	1007 Merriman Road - S-106 Georgetown, SC 29440	33.385044	79.290756	Y	12,000	10,000
Georgetown - Andrews	Ashland Street - S-81 Andrews, SC 29510	33.451483	79.556675	Y	6,000	6,000
Greenville	13 Saluda Dam Road Greenville, SC 29611	34.858622	82.464378	Y	12,000	12,000
Greenville - Fork Shoals	761 McKelvey Road Pelzer, SC 29669	34.619361	82.328217	N	2,500	12,000
Greenville - N.Greenville	1138 Stamey Valley Road Travelers Rest, SC 29690	35.038611	82.439081	Y	12,000	6,000
Greenville - Pleasant Hill	1931 Pleasant Hill Road Greer, SC 29651	35.073047	82.283544	Y	None	None
Greenville - Simpsonville	651 Old Stage Road Simpsonville, SC 29681	34.745017	82.26275	N	12,000	12,000

Location	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Emerg. Power (Y/N)	Gasoline Capacity	Diesel Capacity
Greenwood	510 West Alexander Greenwood, SC 29646	34.171678	82.160928	Y	10,000	10,000
Hampton	101 Cemetery Road Hampton, SC 29924	32.861408	81.092875	Y	12,000	12,000
Holly Hill	6328 Old State Road Holly Hill, SC 29059	33.370456	80.479042	Y	12,000	12,000
Horry	4131 Highway 701 North Conway, SC 29526	33.792458	79.082406	Y	6,000	15,000
Horry - Longs	SC 9 Longs, SC 29568	33.958267	78.737233	Y	4,000	4,000
Jasper	150 E. Woodlawn Street Ridgeland, SC 29936	32.476939	80.979133	Y	3,700	7,500
Kershaw	512 South Fair Street Camden, SC 29020	34.237331	80.5999	Y	12,000	12,000
Kershaw - Bethune	600 Main Street Bethune, SC 29009	34.406761	80.359725	N	None	12,000
Lancaster	1730 Pageland Hwy Lancaster, SC 29720	34.725136	80.730506	Y	12,000	12,000
Laurens	Todd Avenue Laurens, SC 29360	34.495131	82.032317	Y	10,000	10,000
Laurens - Clinton	Route 72/I-26 Laurens, SC 29360	34.496747	81.842014	Y	6,000	4,000
Lee	703 East Church Street Bishopville, SC 29010	34.210439	80.239022	Y	12,000	10,000
Lexington	124 Park Road Lexington, SC 29072	33.987811	81.249894	Y	12,000	12,000

Location	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Emerg. Power (Y/N)	Gasoline Capacity	Diesel Capacity
Lexington - Pelion	978 Pine Street Pelion, SC 29123	33.760192	81.249489	N	None	10,000
Lexington - West Columbia	1033 Sox Road West Columbia, SC 29169	33.967553	81.086061	Y	12,000	12,000
Marion	911 East Godbold - S-2 Marion, SC 29571	34.177914	79.388703	Y	12,000	12,000
Marion - Aynor	Road S-24 (1/2 mile south of US 501) Aynor, SC 29511	33.988175	79.207833	Y	4,000	4,000
Marion - Green Sea	3450 Pickney Road (south of SC 9) Nichols, SC 29581	34.207144	79.041336	Y	4,000	4,000
Marlboro	474 Route 38 South (15/401 Bypass,) Bennettsville, SC 29512	34.603881	79.678056	Y	12,000	12,000
McCormick	Route 2-Road 53 McCormick, SC 29835	33.915167	82.2688	Y	10,000	6,000
McCormick - Mt. Carmel	Route 81 North Mt. Carmel, SC 29840	34.001322	82.505622	N	10,000	10,000
Newberry	Mount Bethel Garmany Road Newberry, SC 29108	34.288447	81.596261	Y	12,000	10,000
Oconee	150 Richland Road Westminster, SC 29693	34.679275	83.026056	Y	15,000	15,000
Orangeburg	US 178 East - Bowman Road Orangeburg, SC 29118	33.470572	80.845719	Y	12,000	12,000
Orangeburg - Springfield	SC 3 Business Springfield, SC 29146	33.527306	81.252181	N	2,000	2,000
Pickens	975 Breazeale Road Liberty, SC 29657	34.836025	82.668625	Y	12,000	12,000

Location	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Emerg. Power (Y/N)	Gasoline Capacity	Diesel Capacity
Richland	7201 Fairfield Road Columbia, SC 29203	34.099822	81.023964	Y	8,000	15,000
Richland – Ballentine	1040 Broadstone Road Irmo, SC 29063	34.142992	81.239106	N	6,000	6,000
Richland – Eastover	110401 Garners Ferry Road Columbia, SC 29209	33.940569	80.719575	N	None	12,000
Saluda	701 North Wise Road Saluda, SC 29138	34.011158	81.779167	Y	None	10,000
Spartanburg	8890 Fairforest Road Spartanburg, SC 29303	34.972347	81.998358	Y	6,000	12,000
Spartanburg – Campobello	10 Pack Street Campobello, SC 29322	35.111319	82.144761	Y	12,000	12,000
Sumter	301 East Calhoun Street Sumter, SC 29150	33.924694	80.331781	Y	12,000	12,000
Supply Depot	1424 Shop Road Columbia, SC 29201	33.971131	81.007614	Y	36,000	12,000
Union	1450 Furman Fedley Hwy Union, SC 29379	N/A	N/A	Y	8,000	12,000
Williamsburg	825 Eastland Avenue - S-186 Kingstree, SC 29556	33.679572	79.814214	Y	12,000	12,000
Williamsburg - Hemingway	S-275 east of SC 41/51 Hemingway, SC 29554	33.741383	79.445119	Y	8,000	8,000

South Carolina Department of Education Maintenance Yards

Location	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Emerg. Power (Y/N)	Gasoline Capacity	Diesel Capacity
Abbeville Bus Shop	791 Hwy 28 By-Pass Abbeville, SC 29620	34.195833	82.404167	N	None	12,000
Aiken Bus Shop	1574 Columbia Hwy Aiken, SC 29801	33.588889	81.695833	N	None	12,000
Anderson Bus Shop	2620 Midway Road Anderson, SC 29621	34.540278	82.606944	N	None	12,000
Barnwell Bus Shop	565 Country Club Road Blackville, SC 29817	33.363889	81.263889	N	None	12,000
Beaufort Bus Shop	202 Broad River Blvd Burton, SC 29202	32.425	80.745833	N	None	12,000
Berkeley Bus Shop	650 Whitesville Road Moncks Corner, SC 29461	33.188889	80.040278	N	None	12,000
Calhoun Bus Shop	302 Milligan Circle St. Matthews, SC 29135	33.676389	80.772222	N	None	12,000
Charleston Paint & Body Shop	2715 Roark Street Charleston, SC 29405	32.848611	80.025	N	None	None
Charleston Bus Shop	2715 Roark Street Charleston, SC 29405	32.848611	80.025	N	None	12,000
Cherokee Bus Shop	3144 Union Hwy Gaffney, SC 29340	35.029167	81.648611	N	None	12,000
Chester Bus Shop	553 Wilson Street Chester, SC 29706	34.702778	81.204167	N	None	12,000
Chesterfield Bus Shop	136 Hwy 265 Ruby, SC 29741	34.731944	80.163889	N	12,000	12,000

Location	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Emerg. Power (Y/N)	Gasoline Capacity	Diesel Capacity
Clarendon Bus Shop	210 Sumter Highway Manning, SC 29102	33.697222	80.215278	N	None	12,000
Colleton Bus Shop	407 Old Air Base Road Walterboro, SC 29488	32.9125	80.654167	N	None	12,000
Darlington Bus Shop	212 Knotty Pine Road Darlington, SC 29532	34.288889	79.958333	N	None	12,000
Dorchester Bus Shop	347 Academy Rd St. George, SC 29477	33.1875	80.558333	N	None	12,000
Summerville Bus Shop	3243 Von Oshen Road Summerville, SC 29483	33.004167	80.138889	N	None	12,000
Edgefield Bus Shop	865 Roland Ave Johnston, SC 29832	33.844444	81.802778	N	None	12,000
Fairfield Bus Shop	365 Shrine Circle Winnsboro, SC 29180	34.351389	81.097222	N	None	12,000
Florence Bus Shop	2614 E. National; Cemetery Rd Florence, SC 29506	34.168611	79.718056	N	None	12,000
Florence Bus Shop	2614 E. National; Cemetery Rd Florence, SC 29506	34.168611	79.718056	N	None	None
Georgetown Bus Shop	515 Washington Street Georgetown, SC 29440	33.422222	79.306944	N	12,000	12,000
Greenville Bus Maint Shop	2809 Locust Hill Road Taylors, SC 29687	34.961111	82.313889	N	None	12,000
Greenville Bus Shop	341 Halton Road Greenville, SC 29607	34.829167	82.327778	N	None	12,000
Greenwood Bus Shop	412 Wingert Road Greenwood, SC 29649	34.230556	82.131944	N	None	12,000

Location	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Emerg. Power (Y/N)	Gasoline Capacity	Diesel Capacity
Hampton Bus Maint Shop	190 Prince William Road Brunson, SC 29911	32.929167	81.1875	N	None	12,000
Horry Bus Shop	3275 Hwy 701 North Conway, SC 29526	33.897222	79.045833	N	None	12,000
Kershaw Bus Shop	205 King Street Camden, SC 29020	34.241667	80.602778	N	None	12,000
Lancaster Bus Shop	3467 Kershaw-Camden Hwy Heath Springs, SC 29058	34.648611	80.690278	N	None	12,000
Laurens Bus Shop	310 Fairground Road Laurens, SC 29360	34.504167	81.995833	N	None	12,000
Lee Bus Shop	444 Wisacky Hwy Bishopville, SC 29010	34.206944	80.238889	N	None	12,000
Lexington Bus Shop	309 Barr Road Lexington, SC 29072	33.970833	81.279167	N	None	12,000
Marion Bus Shop	7452 N Hwy 501 Latta, SC 29565	34.298611	79.430556	N	None	12,000
Marlboro Bus Shop	155 Throop St Bennettsville, SC 29512	34.604722	79.676111	N	None	12,000
Newberry Bus Shop	1150 Airport Road Newberry, SC 29108	34.297222	81.644444	N	None	12,000
Oconee Bus Shop	125 East Bear Swamp Road Walhalla, SC 29691	34.745833	83.059722	N	None	12,000
Orangeburg Bus Shop	2941 Bamberg Road Orangeburg, SC 29115	33.473611	80.913889	N	None	12,000
Pickens Bus Shop	680 Ireland Road Pickens, SC 29671	34.880556	82.686111	N	None	12,000

Location	Address	Latitude	Longitude	Emerg. Power (Y/N)	Gasoline Capacity	Diesel Capacity
Richland Bus Shop	8016 Wilson Blvd Columbia, SC 29203	34.088333	80.993333	N	None	12,000
Career Development Ctr	8016 Wilson Blvd Columbia, SC 29203	34.088333	80.993333	N	None	None
Lower Richland Bus Shop	1511 Rabbit Run Road Hopkins, SC 29061	33.952778	80.886111	N	None	12,000
Spartanburg Bus Shop	537 Burns Road Spartanburg, SC 29307	35.022222	81.876389	N	None	12,000
Spartanburg Bus Shop	Road 41 (North of I-85) Fairforest, SC 29336	34.969444	82.063889	N	None	12,000
Sumter Bus Shop	302 Mooneyham Road Sumter, SC 29153	33.879167	80.304167	N	None	12,000
Union Bus Shop	1734 Jonesville Hwy Union, SC 29379	34.761111	81.635556	N	None	12,000
Williamsburg Bus Shop	1990 Thurgood Marshall Hwy Kingstree, SC 29556	33.654167	79.806944	N	None	12,000
York Bus Shop	1470 Hwy 324 York, SC 29745	34.981944	81.220833	N	None	12,000

corresponding Annex in the State Emergency Operations Plan and/or National Response Framework, which tasks State and Federal agencies to provide and/or coordinate certain resources in response to emergencies or disasters.

Enduring Constitutional Government - Cooperative effort among the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of government, coordinated by the Governor, to preserve the capability to execute constitutional responsibilities in a catastrophic emergency.

Energy Management - The technology involving the analysis of energy use resulting in appropriate techniques and methods to ensure more efficient utilization of energy resources.

Epicenter - The location of the earth's surface that lies directly above the focus of an earthquake.

Erosion - The wearing away of a surface (bank, streambed, embankment, or other surface) by floods, waves, wind, or any other natural process.

Essential Functions - Essential functions are those functions that enable emergency response agencies to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety and well being of the general populace, and sustain the industrial/economic base during an emergency.

Essential Resources - Resources that support the government's ability to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety and well being of the general populace, and sustain the industrial/economic base in an emergency.

Evacuee Assistance Center - A defined location which will provide evacuees a single point of entry to recovery services and where evacuees can apply for and receive services. A place where evacuees can get accurate, timely information on recovery efforts and activities.

Executive Agent - An individual delegated authority by a superior to act on behalf of the superior in the event of an emergency or specific situations. An Executive Agent may be limited to providing only administration and support or coordinating common functions, or authority, direction, and control over specified resources for specified purposes.

Exercise - Evaluation of a simulated emergency condition of natural or technological disaster operations performance against a set of standards or objectives involving planning, preparation, and execution.

Exercise Program - Program that exercises a plan (thus ensuring its viability) by cycling through increasingly complex types of exercises culminating in Full-Scale Exercises.

Family Support Planning - Efforts, such as emergency contact information, counseling, and daycare services, designed to ensure an agency takes care of an employee's and/or his or her family's needs following an event.

Failure mode - A process for dam failure resulting from an existing inadequacy or defect related to a natural foundation condition in the dam or appurtenant structures design, the construction, the materials incorporated, the operations and maintenance, or aging process which can lead to an uncontrolled release of the reservoir.

Federal Coordinating Officer - The Federal Officer appointed to manage Federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies. The FCO is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected State and local governments, individual victims, and the private sector.

Federal Disaster Assistance - Aid to disaster victims or state and local governments by federal agencies under provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (PL 93-288) as amended.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission - The primary federal agency which regulates non-state hydroelectric dams in SC and across the nation, and requires utilities or owners to ensure revision and distribution of Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) every five years or as needed. FERC ensures dam safety readiness through testing during regularly scheduled drills.

Flood - A temporary rise in water surface elevation resulting in inundation of areas not normally covered by water.

Flood Plain - An area adjoining a body of water or natural stream that may be covered by floodwater. Also, the downstream area that would be inundated or otherwise affected by the failure of a dam or by large flood flows.

Flood storage - The retention of water or delay of runoff either by planned operation, as in a reservoir, or by temporary filling of overflow areas, as in the progression of a flood wave through a natural stream channel

Focus - The point within the earth at which rupture commences and the earthquake originates

Ground Motion - Vibration and shaking of the ground during an earthquake is the most far-reaching effect and causes the most damage to building infrastructures, lifelines, etc.

Hazard - A dangerous event or circumstance that may or may not lead to an emergency or disaster. Hazards may be further differentiated as:

Natural Hazards - Events such as earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, wildfires, landslides, or avalanches.

Technological Hazards - man-made incidents such as toxic chemical releases, nuclear power plant accidents, dam failures or bridge collapses.

Hazardous Materials - A substance or material in a quantity or form that may pose an unreasonable risk to health and safety or property when released to the environment.

Hazard Potential Classification - A system that categorizes dams according to the degree of adverse incremental consequences of a failure or miss-operation of the dam. The hazard potential classification does not reflect in any way on the current condition of the dam (i.e., safety, structural integrity, flood routing capacity).

Hazus - A standardized geographic information system (GIS) based loss estimation tool to estimate potential losses from earthquakes, wind, and flood.

Host Area - A specified area relatively unlikely to experience direct effects of a hazard or an area designated for evacuees following a major event.

Initial Contingency Staff Emergency Relocation Group - The key principals and staff members of the Emergency Relocation Group responsible for the execution of essential functions. Initial Contingency Staff plus Emergency Personnel constitute a complete ERG.

Incident Command System - A standardized, on-scene, all-hazard incident management concept that allows its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure to match the complexities and demands of single or multiple incidents of any size or type.

Incident Management Assist Teams - Teams of full time, specialized employees at the Federal and FEMA regional-levels concentrated on disaster and emergency response missions.

Instrumentation - An arrangement of devices installed into or near dams that provide for measurements that can be used to evaluate the structural behavior and performance parameters of the structure.

Intensity - A number (written as a Roman numeral) describing the severity of an earthquake in terms of its effects on the earth's surface and on humans and their structures. The best-known method for expressing intensity is the Modified Mercalli Scale.

Inundation - The depth, relative to a stated reference level, to which a particular location is covered by water.

Inundation Area - An area projected to be or that is flooded with water.

Inundation map - A map showing areas that would be affected by flooding from releases from a dam's reservoir.

Interagency Agreements - A written agreement entered into between agencies that require specific goods or services to be furnished or tasks to be accomplished by one agency in support of the other.

Interim Housing - Individual/family long-term shelter provided by the government. Types of interim housing include cruise ships, hotels, motels, direct lease, public housing, and emergency group sites (i.e. travel trailers).

Interoperability - The ability of systems, personnel, or agencies to provide services to and accept services from other systems, personnel, or agencies and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together.

Interoperable Communications - Alternate communications that provide the capability to perform essential functions, in conjunction with other agencies, when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/or their users until normal operations can be resumed.

Isoseismal - A contour or lines on a map representing points of equal intensity for a particular earthquake

Joint Field Office - A temporary Federal facility established locally to provide a central point for Federal, State, local, and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO will combine the traditional functions of the JOC, the FEMA DFO, and the JIC within a single Federal facility.

Leakage - Uncontrolled loss of water from a dam by flow through a hole or crack.

Legal and Financial Records - Records needed to protect the legal and financial rights of the Government and of the persons affected by its actions.

Liquefaction - The ground temporarily loses its strength and behaves as a viscous fluid (similar to quicksand) rather than a solid.

Long-Term Recovery - Focus on redeveloping communities and restoring the economic viability of the disaster area(s).

Magnitude - A number that characterizes the relative size of an earthquake. It measures the total amount of energy released during an earthquake.

Mission Critical Data - Information essential to supporting the execution of an agency's essential functions.

Mission Critical Systems - Data Processing equipment essential to supporting the execution of an agency's essential functions.

Mitigation - Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident.

Mobile Command Post - A transportable command cell capable of exercising direction and control from a forward deployed location during an emergency.

Mobilization - The process of activating appropriate resources.

Moderate Damaged – A building requiring inspection before reuse.

Monitoring - The procedure of locating and measuring contamination by the use of survey instruments capable of detecting and measuring the contaminant.

Multi-year Strategy and Program Management Plan - A process that ensures the maintenance and continued viability of emergency operations plans.

Mutual Aid Agreement - The pre-arranged agreement between two or more public and/or private entities which cover methods and types of assistance available during an emergency when essential resources of one party are not adequate to meet the needs of a disaster or emergency. Financial aspects for post-disaster or post-emergency reimbursements may be incorporated into the agreement.

National Incident Management System - A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; Multi-Agency Coordination Systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Warning System - A nationwide, dedicated, voice warning network designed to provide the American population with information of an impending attack upon the United States.

National Weather Service - Under the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), of the Department of Commerce, the NWS is responsible for providing weather service to the Nation. It is charged with responsibility for observing and reporting the weather and with issuing forecasts and warnings of weather and floods in the interest of national safety and economy.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - A line office of the Department of Commerce and parent agency of the National Weather Service.

Notification - To inform appropriate individuals or organizations about an emergency condition.

Nuclear Power Plant - An electricity generating facility which uses a nuclear reactor as its power (heat) source.

Operational Area - Geographical areas within a larger area. The operational areas are based on infrastructure damage/barriers, easily recognized geographic features, political boundaries, and population.

Operational Area Transportation Entry and Re-Entry Point. Pre-identified location in an Operational Area where resources (equipment, supplies, personnel, etc.) will enter or be received and later deployed within the area.

Orders of Succession - Provisions for the assumption of senior agency offices during an emergency in the event that any of those officials are unavailable to execute their legal duties.

Originating Facility - The site of normal, day-to-day operations; the location where the employee usually goes to work.

Operational Condition - South Carolina uses a system of Operating Condition (OPCON) levels. These OPCONs increase the State's level of readiness on a scale from 5 to 1. Each OPCON level is declared when a pre-determined set of criteria has been met. OPCONs will not necessarily progress sequentially from 5 to 1. The OPCON placed in effect at any given time will be the appropriate one for existing conditions at the time. The SCEMD Director will assign OPCON levels and needed.

Operating Condition Level 5 - Indicates the SEOC is at normal, day-to-day operations to include normal training and exercises.

Operating Condition Level 4 - Once an event or hazard poses a possible threat to South Carolina, the SEOC will move to OPCON 4. The primary events that will occur at this level are the notification of key personnel of the hazard and initiation of preparatory activities. The SEOC will be under "Partial Activation," primarily staffed by SCEMD personnel.

Operating Condition Level 3 - Once an event or hazard poses a significant threat to South Carolina, the SEOC will move to OPCON Level 3. The SEOC will be under "Limited Activation," staffed by SCEMD personnel and key SERT agencies.

Operating Condition Level 2 - When a disaster or emergency situation is in effect; this is a maximum preparedness level. A "Full Activation" of the SEOC normally will be directed at this time.

Operating Condition Level 1 - Disaster or emergency situation in effect; full-fledge emergency response operations on going. The highest state of emergency operations.

Peak flow - The maximum instantaneous discharge that occurs during a flood. It is coincident with the peak of a flood hydrograph.

Period - The length of time between two successive peaks or troughs. (Tsunami)

Plan - A systematic arrangement of elements or important parts.

Point Of Contact - The designated focal point for actions involving a specific plan, as in “ESF POC”.

Preparedness - Activities, programs and systems that exist prior to an emergency used to support and enhance response to an emergency or disaster.

Prevention - Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property.

Principal Federal Official - The Federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary’s incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5 for Incidents of National Significance.

Probable Maximum Flood - The flood that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorological and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in the drainage basin under study.

Probable Maximum Precipitation- The greatest theoretical amount of precipitation for a given duration that is physically possible over a given size storm area at a particular geographical location during a certain time of the year.

Public Information Phone System - Toll-free telephone system that provides disaster-related information to the public prior to, during, and after emergency situations.

Rapid Response Team - Specialized teams that provide detailed damage assessment and human service assistance within a specific Emergency Support Function (ESF).

Reconstitution - The process by which surviving and or replacement agency personnel resume normal agency operations from the original or replacement primary operating facility.

Recovery - Recovery is that phase which restores systems to normal. Short-term recovery actions are taken to assess damage and return vital life-support systems to minimum operating standards; long-term recovery actions may continue for many years.

Re-entry - Return to evacuated areas by resident populations which may be constrained by time function based on the existing situation.

Regional Response Coordination Center - A standing facility that is activated to coordinate regional response efforts, until a joint field office is established and/or the principal federal official, federal or coordinating officer can assume their National Response Plan coordination responsibilities.

Relocatable Facility - A mobile classroom, typically located on school property and used by students.

Response - Those activities and programs designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the onset of an emergency or disaster.

Return - Reoccupation of areas cleared for unrestricted residence or use by previously evacuated or relocated populations.

Risk Analysis - A procedure to identify and quantify risks by establishing potential failure modes, providing numerical estimates of the likelihood of an event in a specified time period, and estimating the magnitude of the consequences.

River basin - The drainage area for a river above a particular point.

Run-up - Maximum height of the water onshore observed above a reference sea level. Usually measured at the horizontal inundation limit.

Seepage - The internal movement of water that may take place through the dam, the foundation or the abutments.

Seismicity - The geographic and historical distribution of earthquakes.

Seismic Zone - An area of seismicity probably sharing a common cause. Example - Middleton Place-Summerville Seismic Zone.

Seismogram - A record written by a seismograph in response to ground motions produced by an earthquake.

Seismograph - A term that refers to the seismometer and its recording device as a single unit.

Seismometer - An instrument that detects and records the motion of the Earth's surface.

Shelter - Pre-identified sites in existing structures or temporary facilities used to temporarily house personnel displaced as a result of an emergency evacuation or the effects of a natural or man-made disaster.

Shelter Management - The internal organization, administration and operation of a shelter facility by either pre-trained or emergent leadership.

Special Needs Population - A population whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in one or more of the following functional areas: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities, who live in institutionalized settings, are elderly, are children; are from diverse cultures, who have limited English proficiency, are non-English speaking, or who are transportation disadvantaged.

Spillway - A structure over or through which flow is discharged from a reservoir. If the rate of flow is controlled by mechanical means, such as gates, it is considered a

controlled spillway. If the geometry of the spillway is the only control, it is considered an uncontrolled spillway.

Staging Area - Facility located in the disaster impact area at the local jurisdictional level where arriving personnel and resources are staged pending assignment to an operational site within the affected jurisdiction.

Standard Operating Procedures - A set of detailed instructions for use by an organization or individual to fulfill responsibilities and perform tasks.

State Assessment Team - Team composed of state agency personnel who quickly move into a disaster area and evaluate immediate victim needs and impact to infrastructure.

State Emergency Response Team - An emergency management team consisting of state agencies and volunteer organizations designed to manage the state's response effort during emergencies and disasters. The team is organized in emergency support functions.

State Emergency Operations Center - The State Emergency Operations Center serves as a focal point of disaster information and coordinated response planning. The SEOC processes, procedures, equipment, and physical layout are structured to support the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and facilitate State-level response activities.

Storage - The retention of water or delay of runoff either by planned operation, as in a reservoir, or by temporary filling of overflow areas, as in the progression of a flood wave through a natural stream channel.

Subduction Zone - The place where two tectonic plates come together, one riding over the other.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Title III - The "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986." Specifies planning requirements at the state and local levels for specified hazardous materials and extremely hazardous substances. It also specifies minimum plan content, requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about hazardous and extremely hazardous substances present at the facilities, and mechanisms for making information about extremely hazardous substances available to the public.

Tailwater - The water immediately downstream from a dam.

Telecommuting Locations - Those locations set up with computers and telephones that enable employees to work at a location closer to their house than their main office.

Temporary Housing - Financial or direct assistance from government to individual. Occupants have their own lock and key.

Terrorism - Any activity that (1) involves an act that (a) is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources, and (b) is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United

States, and (2) appears to be intended (a) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (b) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Test - Demonstration of the correct operation of equipment, procedures and systems that support an agency.

Tidal Wave - Common term for tsunami used in older literature, historical descriptions, and popular accounts.

Travel Time - Time (usually measured in hours and tenths of hours) it takes an object to travel from the source to a particular location.

Trough - The low-point, or bottom of a wave. The depression between wave crests.

Traffic Control - Activities accomplished for the purpose of facilitating the flow of traffic along specific routes.

Training - Instruction in individual or agency functions, procedures and responsibilities.

Transmission - The process of transporting electricity in bulk from a source of generation to a distribution system or large power consumers.

Tsunami - A series of water waves caused by the displacement of a large volume of a body of water, typically an ocean or a large lake. Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and other underwater explosions (including detonations of underwater nuclear devices), landslides, glacier calvings, meteorite impacts and other disturbances above or below water all have the potential to generate a tsunami.

Tsunami Information Statement - a statement is issued to inform emergency management officials and the public an earthquake has occurred, or a tsunami warning, watch or advisory has been issued for another section of the ocean.

Tsunami Watch - A statement issued to alert Emergency Management officials and the public of an event which may later impact the watch area. Watches are normally issued based on seismic information without confirmation a destructive tsunami is underway.

Tsunami Advisory - A statement issued due to the threat of a potential tsunami which may produce strong currents or waves dangerous to those in or near the water. Advisories are normally updated to continue the advisory, expand/contract affected areas, upgrade to a warning, or cancel the advisory.

Tsunami Warning - A statement issued when a potential tsunami with significant widespread inundation is imminent or expected. Warnings may be updated, adjusted geographically, downgraded, or canceled. To provide the earliest possible alert, initial warnings are normally based only on seismic information.

Unified Command - Authority structure in which the role of Incident Commander is shared by two or more individuals, each having authority in a different responding agency. Allows agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional authorities and responsibilities to work together effectively without affecting individual agency authority, responsibility, or accountability. Under a Unified Command, a single, coordinated Incident Action Plan will direct all activities. The Incident Commanders will supervise a single Command and General Staff organization.

Unified Coordination Group and Staff - a working/coordination group of senior officials from the State and key Federal departments and agencies established at the JFO. This term replaces any reference to the former JFO Coordination Group and JFO Coordination Staff.

Universal Task List - A list of tasks established by the Department of Homeland Security's Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (DHS/SLGCP) which are required to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major events. The UTL serves as the basis for defining target capabilities required by the goal. It has been developed to assist the homeland security community implement the capabilities-based planning process established under HSPD-8. Additional guidance on use of the UTL is provided in the Interim National Preparedness Goal and the National Preparedness Guidance.

Urban Search and Rescue - The process of locating, extricating and providing immediate medical treatment of victims trapped in collapsed structures.

Vertical Evacuation - Evacuation from one floor(s) to the floor(s) below or above. In the case of a tsunami threat this shelter-in-place option would involve evacuating persons to the upper floors of a substantial structure.

Virtual Offices - A location or environment where an employee performs work through the use of portable information technology and communication packages.

Vital Databases - Information systems needed to support essential functions.

Vital Records - Electronic and hardcopy documents, references and records needed to support essential functions. The two basic categories of vital records are emergency operating records and legal and financial records.

Volume of dam - The total space occupied by the materials forming the dam structure computed between abutments and from top to bottom of dam. No deduction is made for small openings such as galleries, adits, tunnels, and operating chambers within the dam structure.

Volunteer Reception Center - A defined location where unsolicited and unaffiliated volunteers can register with local officials, receive credentials and be assigned to known needs.

Vulnerability or Risk - The degree to which people, property, environment, and social and economic activity are susceptible to injury, damage, disruption, or death.

Warning - The alerting of public officials, emergency support services, and the general public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects of both technological and natural disasters.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) - Weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. WMD can be high explosives or nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological weapons.

Weir - A notch of regular form in a dam through which water flows

ATTACHMENT C TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

I. STATE

- South Carolina Constitution
- South Carolina Code of Laws Title 6 - Chapter 9 (South Carolina Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act of 1994)
- South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 23 – Chapter 3. Article 1; Section 23-3-15, (A), (8) (SC Law Enforcement Division Counter Terrorism Responsibilities)
- South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 25 – Chapter 1. Article 4; Sections 25-1-420 thru 460 (Emergency Powers Act)
- South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 25 – Chapter 9. Article 5; Sections 25-9-410 thru 420 (Emergency Management Assistance Compact)
- South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 44 – Chapter 1. Section 44-1-80 (Department of Health and Environmental Control)
- South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 44 – Chapter 4. Article 1; Section 44-4-100 (Emergency Health Powers Act)
- South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 44 – Chapter 4. Article 1; Section 44-4-520 (Vaccinations and Treatment)
- South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 46 (Agriculture)
- South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 47 (Animals, Livestock and Poultry)
- South Carolina Code Of Laws, Title 49 (Waters, Water Resources and Drainage) - Chapter 11 (Dams)
- South Carolina Code Of Laws, Title 63 (South Carolina Children’s Code)
- South Carolina Homeland Security Act, 2002
- SC Code of Regulations, Regulation 58-1 (Local Government Preparedness Standards)
- SC Code of Regulations, Regulation 58-101 (State Government Preparedness Standards)
- SC Code of Regulations, Regulations 72-1 through 72-9 (Dams and Reservoirs Safety Act Regulations)
- The South Carolina Coastal Zone Management Act, as amended

- Governor's Executive Order 99-11 (Establishment of Interagency Coordinating Committee)
- Governor's Executive Order 2003-21 (Directing SLED to be the lead agency for the State counter-terrorism effort)
- Governor's Executive Order 2011-06 (Updating State Emergency Operation Plan)
- South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, SC Dams and Reservoirs Safety Act, Regulation 72-1 thru 72-9, Amended July 25, 1997

II. FEDERAL

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207, and Related Authorities
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 18 - Conservation of Power and Water Resources (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Regulations)
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 44, as amended - Emergency Management and Assistance
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 45, Chapter II, Part 211 and 212 – Public Welfare
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 98 – Child Care And Development Fund
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 99 – Procedure For Hearings For The Child Care And Development Fund
- National Response Framework, 2008
- President's Executive Order 11490 - Assigning Emergency Preparedness Functions to Federal Departments and Agencies
- President's Executive Order 11988 - Floodplain Management
- President's Executive Order 11990 - Protection of Wetlands
- Presidential Executive Order 12148 - Federal Emergency Management
- Presidential Executive Order 12656 - Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities
- Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39) - The United States Policy on Counter-Terrorism

- Presidential Decision Directive 62 (PDD-62) - The United States Policy on Protection Against Unconventional Threats to the Homeland and Americans Overseas
- Presidential Decision Directive 63 (PDD-63) -The United States Policy on Protecting America's Critical Infrastructures
- Social Security Act, Title XI (General Provisions, Peer Review, And Administrative Simplification) Section 1113 (Assistance for United States Citizens Returned From Foreign Countries) (42 U.S.C. 1113)
- Public Law 86-571, 24 USC Sec 321-329, Title 24, Chapter 9 (Hospitalization of Mentally Ill Nationals Returned from Foreign Countries)
- H.R. 5005, The Homeland Security Act of 2002
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive - 5 (HSPD-5) -Management of Domestic Incidents
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive - 8 (HSPD-8) - National Preparedness
- FEMA-64 - Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety: Emergency Action Planning for Dam Owners, April 2004
- The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and the US Department of Housing and Urban Development's Consolidated Plan regulations in Title 24, parts 91 and 570 of the Code of Federal Regulations
- National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, Section 553
- Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenaur National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (Repetitive Flood Loss Provisions)
- Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012
- Department of Homeland Security, National Planning Scenarios (March 2006)
- National Emergency Repatriation Plan Operational Guide , Office Of Refugee Resettlement (Draft – January 2008)
- US Army Corps of Engineers Regulations. DP 1130-2-16 - Savannah River Emergency Action Plan, December 97, Change 3, 10 Aug 01, CESAS-EN-EM

III. OTHER

- Federal-State Agreement (The agreement is executed between the Governor and FEMA Regional Director following a disaster in order to receive Federal assistance)

- Emergency Management Assistance Compact: Guidebook and Operating Procedures (April 2007) published by the National Emergency Management Association
- Civil Preparedness Guide 101, Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact Guidebook and Standard Operating Procedures, May 2008.
- The State of South Carolina Public Assistance Administration Plan, January 2008
- The South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2010
- The South Carolina State Emergency Response Team COOP Plan, 2008
- State of South Carolina Hazard Assessment, as amended
- South Carolina Homeland Security Assessment and Strategy, 2008
- South Carolina Emergency Management Division Strategic Plan, 2011
- Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement – Aug 25, 2011
- South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control Contingency Plan for Spills and Releases of Oil and Hazardous Substances
- Charleston County Emergency Operations Plan,
<http://www.charlestoncounty.org/departments/EmergencyMgmt/EOP.pdf>