

# **SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**

## **BASIC PLAN**

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### **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 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 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 Incident Command System (ICS).

#### **IV. ASSUMPTIONS**

- A. Local 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 response organization or jurisdiction to handle.
- C. When an emergency exceeds local resource and response capabilities, local 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, both local 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. The population is projected to be close to 4.8 million in 2015.

3. Over 30 million tourists visit the State annually.
4. The following statistics from 2010 illustrate the high level of vulnerability of the State's population to potential hazards:
  - Forty-one percent (41%) of the State's total population resided in the 23 coastal and low country counties
  - Eighteen percent (18%) of the State's estimated over 2 million housing units were mobile homes
  - Fourteen percent (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
5. 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 hazards 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, 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 26<sup>th</sup> in the United States in the number of tornado strikes and 18<sup>th</sup> 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 on September 7<sup>th</sup>, 2004 of 44 tornadoes in a single day 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 32 federally regulated dams and 2,317 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 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.
  - 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. South Carolina experiences several 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.
- b. The 2001 Comprehensive Seismic Risk and Vulnerability Study for the State of South Carolina confirmed the State is extremely vulnerable to earthquake activity.
- 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 2007, 1,334 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 2007, approximately 3,457 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 most 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 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 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 being allowed to travel 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 Emergency Support Functions (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 (SOPs).
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. Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Lead Agencies are designated in the following table:

<b>ANNEX</b>	<b>ESF</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE STATE AGENCY</b>
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

ANNEX	ESF	TITLE	RESPONSIBLE STATE AGENCY
14	ESF-14	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
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 (OPCONs) and Activations

1. The State has established a system of Operating Condition (OPCON) levels.
2. These OPCONs increase the State's level of readiness on a scale from 5 to 1. OPCONs will not necessarily progress sequentially from 5 to 1.
3. With Director, SCEMD concurrence, the Chief of Operations is responsible for assigning OPCON levels.
4. The OPCON level placed in effect at any given time will be the appropriate for existing conditions.
5. The Director of the SCEMD, at his discretion, may order a change to the OPCON level and request representation of State agency coordinators and volunteer organizations.
6. The SCEMD Director or protocols contained in specific hazard plans determines and assigns the SEOC OPCON level based on the following criteria:

OPCON	LEVEL OF READINESS
5	<p>Most day-to-day operations to include normal training and exercises.</p> <p>Pre-disaster preparedness activities that usually fall outside of the requirement to activate the SEOC may begin during this time frame.</p>
4	<p>Possibility of an emergency or disaster situation that may require State coordination during emergency management operations.</p> <p>SEOC activation is dependent on the status of the event.</p>
3	<p>Disaster or emergency situation is likely.</p> <p>The South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan and the appropriate specific hazard emergency plan is activated.</p>
2	<p>Disaster or emergency situation is imminent or in effect.</p>
1	<p>Major disaster or emergency situation in effect; highest state of emergency operations and the SEOC is fully activated.</p>

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. 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.
5. In the event of a State Health Emergency, DHEC 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 the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the standard incident management structure within the State.
2. The Incident Command System (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 IAW ICS principles.
  - b. The Incident Commander (IC) can be from a local unit of government or from a County, 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, State, Federal Interaction. When not specifically prescribed, a Unified Command consisting of local, County, 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 IC to a UC.
  - b. The local IC, or a State or Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), may recommend the formation of a UC.
  - c. When a UC is implemented, the local IC and the County, 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 IC.
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) for the Operational Area Model.

**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, orders and compels 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 to facilities more resistant to high winds.
    - (4) The decision to issue a protective relocation order is the responsibility of each Inland County.
5. SCEMD will monitor conditions with the potential to require evacuation of any area(s) of the State and implement changes in Operating Conditions (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 EOCs. 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 Department of Public Safety (SC Highway Patrol) 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 Director, SCEMD, 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. Continuity Of Government

1. See The South Carolina Continuity of Government (COG) 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 South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan assigns primary and support State agency responsibility to the various Emergency Support Functions (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.

J. Continuity Of Operations (COOP)

- 1. See The South Carolina Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) (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. (See the South Carolina State Emergency Response Team COOP Plan, 2008)
3. To support this policy the South Carolina Emergency Management Division 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 State Emergency Operations Center (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 FEMA established the US 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. SCEMD 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 (REM).
- (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 SCEMD Warning Point will receive information from sources throughout the State. The Warning Point, in accordance with its Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 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 Emergency Operations Centers (EOC), Federal Emergency Management Agency (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 ReachSC/Code Red (Code Red will replace ReachSC as of 1 July 2013) 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](http://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 by developing reciprocal intra- and inter-state mutual aid agreements.
  - d. Coordinate assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Department of Homeland Security (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 SC Emergency Operations Plan 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 State Emergency Response Team (SERT) operations as assigned in this Plan.
  - (1) Emergency Coordinators will prepare and maintain assigned operational Annexes of this Plan and will develop Standard Operating Procedures (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 State Emergency Operations Center 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 Emergency Operations Plan 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 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 State Emergency Operations Center (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 State Emergency Response Team (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, 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, 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 and local 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 National Response Framework (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 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 (Recovery and Mitigation) and Appendix 6 (South Carolina Recovery Plan) of the SCEOP outline 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 (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 South Carolina Emergency Management Division (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 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.

a. The National Response Framework 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 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), maintain a regionally based system to expedite the flow of information and response to emergencies.
  - (a) The National Response Framework (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 National Response Framework (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 (IMATs).
- (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 National Response Framework.
  - (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 Federal Coordinating Officer (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 and local 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 (LSA)
  - 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 (EMAC)
  - a. South Carolina is a signatory of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (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 required to provide 25 percent 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 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 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 Consumer Affairs Department, 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 the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

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 Director, SCEMD, 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**

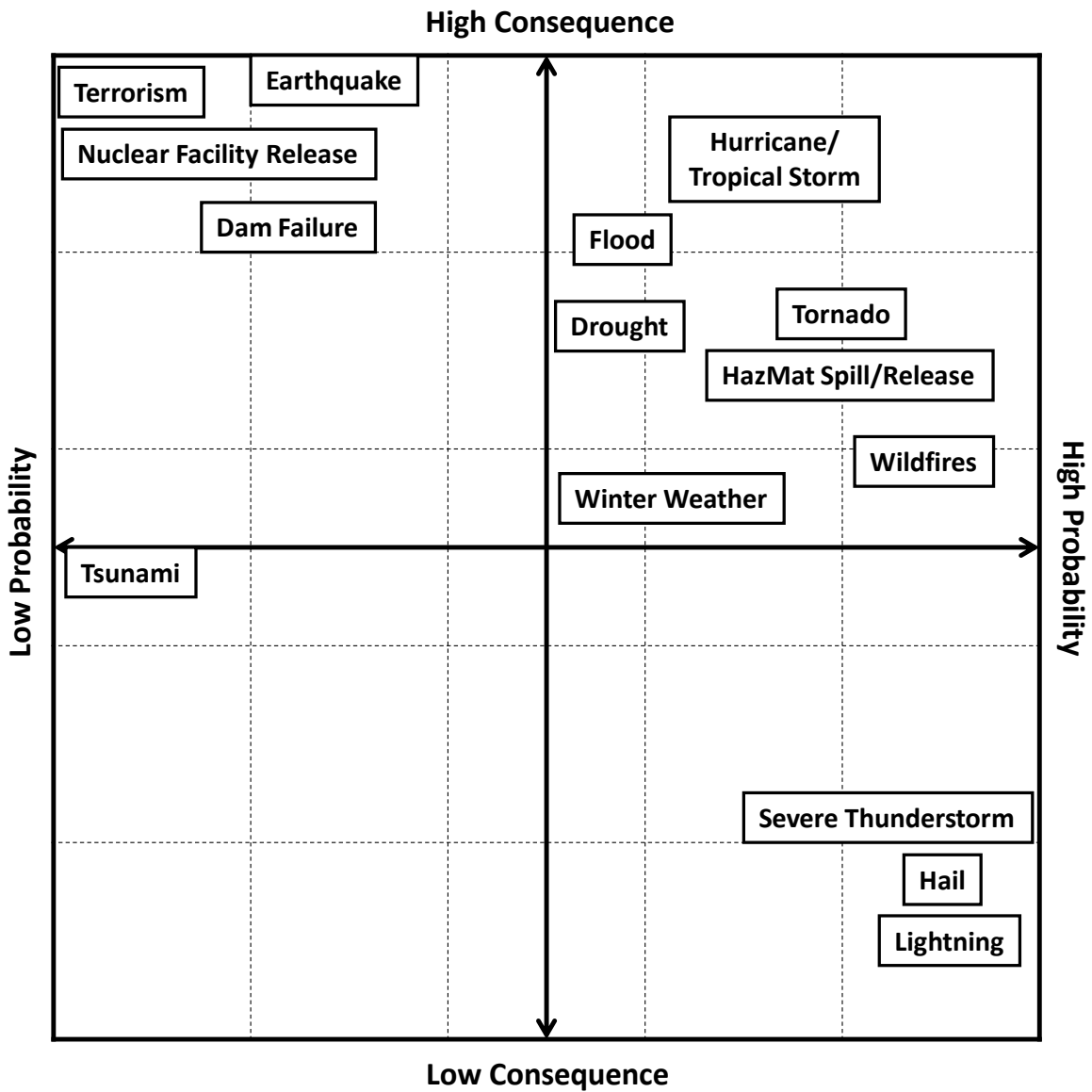
1. SCEMD maintains a five-year strategic plan, which is updated annually, that provides a long-range focus for the Division.
2. SCEMD's five-year strategic plan is based on a self-assessment of capabilities and outlines objectives, strategies and measurable milestones to achieve desired improvement and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

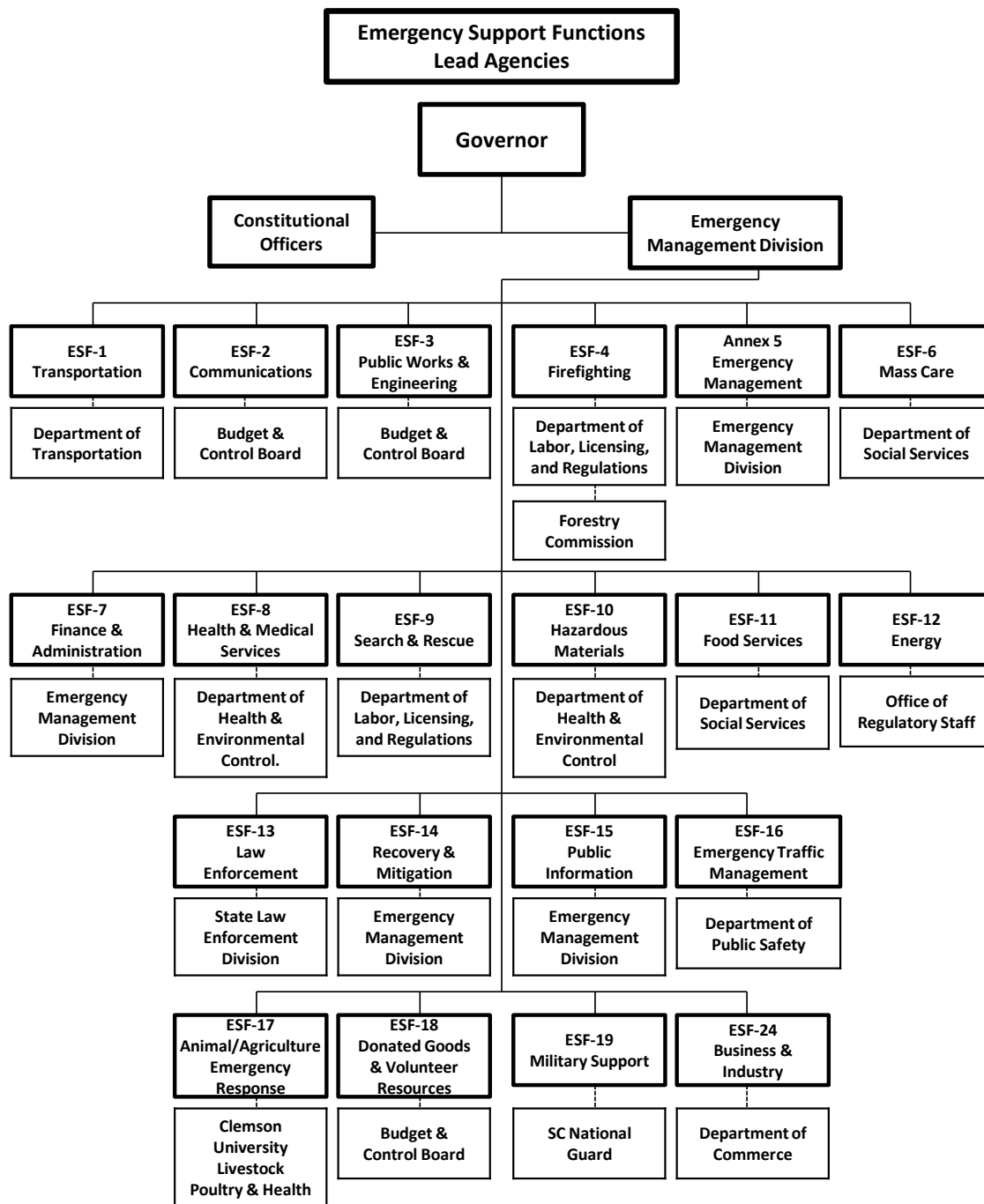
**XI. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES.** See Attachment C (Authorities and References).

**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

<b>STATE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNMENTS</b>																				
<b>STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS</b>	<b>Basic Plan</b>	<b>ESF 1</b>	<b>ESF 2</b>	<b>ESF 3</b>	<b>ESF 4</b>	<b>ESF 6</b>	<b>ESF 7</b>	<b>ESF 8</b>	<b>ESF 9</b>	<b>ESF 10</b>	<b>ESF 11</b>	<b>ESF 12</b>	<b>ESF 13</b>	<b>ESF 14</b>	<b>ESF 15</b>	<b>ESF 16</b>	<b>ESF 17</b>	<b>ESF 18</b>	<b>ESF 19</b>	<b>ESF 24</b>
<b>Office of the Governor</b>																				
Office of Executive Policy and Programs	E																		S	
Division of Veteran Affairs	S							S												
Division for Minority Affairs	S														S					
<b>Office of the Lieutenant Governor</b>																				
Office on Aging	S					S		S						S	S					
<b>Office of the Adjutant General</b>																				
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		S			P	
SC State Guard	S		S											S		S		S	S	
<b>Remaining Constitutional Offices</b>																				
Comptroller General	S						S													
Secretary of State	S																			
State Treasurer	S						S													
Attorney General	S																			
State Superintendent of Education	S																			
Commission on Agriculture	S																			
<b>Budget and Control Board, South Carolina</b>																				
Division of General Services	S	S												S	S				P	S
Division of Insurance and Grant Services	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
Division of Procurement Services	S			P			S							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								
<b>Clemson University Public Service Activities</b>																				
Clemson Experiment Station	S																	S		
Cooperative Extension Service	S																	S		
Livestock and Poultry Health	S													S				P		
Regulatory and Public Service Programs	S			S						S				S				S		
<b>Commerce, SC Department of</b>																				
Public Railways, Division of	S	S																		
Small Business Development	S													S						P
<b>Education, SC Department of</b>																				
Office of Transportation	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
<b>Health and Environmental Control, SC Department of</b>																				
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																			
<b>Labor, Licensing, and Regulation, Department of</b>																				
Building Codes, Council of	S			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			S			
<b>Natural Resources, Department of</b>																				
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			
<b>Transportation, Department of</b>	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
<b>Remaining State Agencies</b>																				
Agriculture, Department of	S			S						S	S			S	S		S			
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Department of	S							S						S						
Archeologist, Office of the State	S									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						S						
Educational Television, South Carolina	S		S												S					
Employment and Workforce, Department of	S													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						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	S				
Mental Health, Department of	S							S						S						
Motor Vehicles, Department of	S																			
Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, Department of	S							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	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		S						
Regulatory Staff, Office of	S	S		S								P		S						
Revenue, Department of	S			S										S				S		
Social Services, Department of	S					P		S			P			S				S		
State Board Technical Comprehensive Education	S		S																	
State Housing Finance and Development	S									S				S				S		
State Ports Authority	S	S												S						
Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of	S							S						S						
<b>VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS</b>																				
The American Red Cross	S					S		S			S			S						
The Salvation Army	S					S					S			S						
<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>																				
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							S												
Food Bank Association of South Carolina (Feed America)	S									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						S
United Way Association of South Carolina	S																	S		
Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) SC Department of the US	S													S				S		S
Veterinarians Association of South Carolina	S																S			
<b>SCHOOLS</b>																				
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																			
<b>REMAINING ORGANIZATIONS</b>																				
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						S
Civil Air Patrol (SC Wings)	S	S	S						S							S				
Commission of National and Community Service 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
Earthquake Education Center of South Carolina	S																			
Farm Bureau Federation of South Carolina	S																S			
Insurance News Service of South Carolina	S													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				S		



**TABLE 4  
SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY AND PREDELEGATION**

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

FUNCTION	SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY
ESF-3 - Public Works and Engineering	<b>Budget and Control Board</b> 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	<b>Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation</b> 1. Director 2. Deputy Director for Administration 3. Deputy Director for Labor <b>Forestry Commission</b> 1. State Forester 2. Deputy State Forester 3. Division Director, Field Operations Support
ESF-6 - Mass Care	<b>Department of Social Services</b> 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	<b>SC Emergency Management Division</b> 1. Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Chief of Operations 4. Chief of Plans
ESF-8 - Health/Medical Services	<b>Department of Health and Environmental Control</b> 1. Commissioner 2. Chief of Staff 3. Deputy Commissioner for Health Services 4. General Counsel
ESF-9 - Search and Rescue	<b>Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation</b> 1. Director 2. Deputy Director for Administration 3. Deputy Director for Labor

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

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

**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.

<b>ESF</b>	<b>PRIMARY</b>	<b>SECONDARY</b>	<b>TERTIARY</b>
<b>Emergency Management</b>	SCEMD	N/A	
<b>1 – Transportation</b>	S.C. Dept. of Transportation	S.C. Dept. of Education	S.C. Dept. of Corrections
<b>2 – Communications</b>	S.C. Budget and Control Board, Division of State Information Technology	S.C. Budget and Control Board	
<b>3 - Public Works &amp; Engineering</b>	S.C. Budget and Control Board, Materials Management Office	S.C. Budget and Control Board	
<b>4 – Firefighting</b>	S.C. Dept of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	SC Dept of Forestry	
<b>6 - Mass Care</b>	S.C. Dept. of Social Services	S.C. Dept. of Health and Human Services	S.C. Dept. of Health and Environmental Control
<b>7 - Finance and Administration</b>	SCEMD	S.C. Budget and Control Board, Materials Management Office	
<b>8 - Health &amp; Medical</b>	S.C. Dept. of Health and Environmental Control	N/A	
<b>9 - Search &amp; Rescue</b>	S.C. Dept. of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	S.C. Dept. of Natural Resources	
<b>10 - Hazardous Materials</b>	S.C. Dept. of Health and Environmental Control	N/A	
<b>11 - Food Services</b>	S.C. Dept. of Social Services	S.C. Dept. of Education	S.C. Dept. of Agriculture

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