

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

BASIC PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

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

II. PURPOSE

- A. Reduce the vulnerability of people and communities of this State due to loss of life, injury, damage, and loss of property resulting from natural, technological, criminal or hostile acts.
- B. Support local and tribal government disaster operations with timely, effective deployment of State resources.
- C. Keep the State's populations informed about the situation and provide them information on how they can protect themselves.
- D. Coordinate response and recovery operations when requirements exceed the capabilities 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. Describes the responsibilities of State agencies in executing effective response and recovery operations, and assigns specific functions and responsibilities to the appropriate State agencies and organizations
- E. Outlines the methods private sector and voluntary organizations assist in response to events.
- F. Identifies the actions the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) will initiate in coordination with County and Federal counterparts as appropriate.
- G. Supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS).

IV. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Local and tribal governments will manage most disasters/emergencies utilizing resources within their jurisdictions.
- B. A disaster may occur with little or no warning, and may escalate far more rapidly than the ability of any single local or tribal response organization or jurisdiction to handle.
- C. When an emergency exceeds local or tribal resource and response capabilities, local and tribal government will request assistance from the next higher level of government.
- D. When State property is affected, the responsible State Agency will utilize its own resources and establish communications with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- E. Prior to seeking the next higher level assistance, local, tribal and State government and agencies will utilize resources obtained by pre-arranged agreements with neighboring jurisdictions, State and Federal entities, and the private sector.
- F. The Federal government will be available with financial and additional resources when Response and Recovery operations exceed the capabilities of State government in a Presidential 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 U.S. Census Bureau estimated South Carolina's 2014 population to be 4,832,482 which is an increase of 4.5% from 2010.

2. Data estimates completed in December 2014 and maintained by the SC Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism (SCPRT) show that over 29 million tourists visit the State annually.
3. The following statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau illustrate the high level of vulnerability of the State's population to potential hazards:
 - 27.2% of the State's total population resides in the 8 coastal counties
 - 17.1% of the State's estimated over 2.2 million housing units are mobile homes as opposed to the national average of 6.5%
 - 15.2% of the State's total population is 65 or older as opposed to the national average of 14.1%
 - 18.1% of the State's population lives below the poverty level as opposed to the national average of 15.4%
 - 9.1% of SC households do not have access to vehicle as opposed to the national average of 7.0%
 - Thousands of persons have special medical or dietary needs which require special assistance or special sheltering
4. The proximity of the large percentage of the State's residential population to the coastline combined with a huge tourist population creates the potential for a catastrophic loss of life and property due to an array of hazards.

B. Hazard Analysis

1. South Carolina is threatened by natural and technological hazards. The South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) researched and reviewed the risks of many hazards against the potential impact upon the State, Counties, tribal and supporting critical infrastructure.
2. The Hazard Analysis research and review included but was not limited to: geological, meteorological, health, human-caused (accidental and intentional), and energy failures.
3. The State conducted planning based on a hazard's relative frequency, potential severity, and historic information available.
4. The Analysis identified hazards as posing a threat both immediate (e.g. - hazardous chemical spill, hurricane, tornado, etc.) and long-term (e.g. - drought, chemical release, radiological 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 hazardous material transportation, to include transport of spent radiological fuel and low-level radiological waste, is raising the technological hazards risk in South Carolina.
7. See the State of South Carolina Hazard Assessment which is part of The South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan for a detailed hazard analysis by county.
8. Table 1 (Hazard Rating Summary) provides a relative ranking of the hazards found in South Carolina based on probability of occurrence and potential level of consequence.

C. Significant Natural and Man-made Hazards to South Carolina

1. Droughts

- a. South Carolina has experienced several droughts in the past century; specifically: 1954, 1983, 1986, 1993, 1998-2002, 2007-2008, and 2015.
- b. According to the NOAA, for the 10-year period of 2006-2015, South Carolina experienced 260 reported Drought events affecting 24 of SC's counties.
- c. 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.
- d. See Appendix 10 (South Carolina Drought Response Plan) for more detailed information.

2. Earthquakes

- a. The 2001 Comprehensive Seismic Risk and Vulnerability Study for the State of South Carolina confirmed that the State is extremely vulnerable to earthquake activity.
- b. According to U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), for the period of 1974-2015, South Carolina experienced 5 earthquakes of a Magnitude 4.0 or greater.

- c. South Carolina experiences multiple earthquakes annually. These are typically low-level events with magnitudes less than 4.0 but generally not felt by people. According to the USGS, over 100 of these low-level events occurred in South Carolina from 1974-2015.
- d. 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).
- e. The two most significant historical earthquakes to occur in South Carolina were the 7.3 Magnitude 1886 Charleston/Summerville earthquake and the 4.3 Magnitude 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.
- f. See Appendix 3 (South Carolina Earthquake Plan) for more detailed information.

3. 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. According to NOAA's Storm Events Database, for the 10-year period of 2006-2015, South Carolina experienced 35 Excessive Heat events which resulted in 2 deaths; and 58 Heat events which resulted in 1 death and 1 injury.
- d. A heat wave in August of 1999 resulting in 9 deaths in the coastal counties.

4. Fires

- a. Structural Fires
 - (1) The threats of structural fire events facing the State's approximately 490 fire departments create the potential for potentially catastrophic consequences and numerous fire related injuries, deaths, and widespread damage and loss.

- (2) While structure fires are occurring at lower rates across all areas of the State, both urban and rural structure fire severity is increasing each year.
- (3) Structural fires occur on a daily basis across South Carolina. According to Office of the State Fire Marshall, there were over 6,600 reported structure fires in SC in 2015, causing over \$150,000,000 in fire dollar loss. For the 5-year period of 2011-2015, South Carolina experienced 22,383 reported structural fires which resulted in 253 deaths, and 761 injuries.

b. Wildfires

- (1) Wildfires can infringe on developed and/or urban areas, and contribute to the structural fire problem. As the population grows and residential developments continue to expand into forested areas, wildland urban interface issues increase and more wildfires threaten homes.
- (2) People cause 96% of all SC wildfires, with the leading cause being careless outdoor burning. The second leading cause of wildfire is woods arson.
- (3) While wildfires occur throughout the year, the height of South Carolina's wildfire season usually occurs from late winter through spring.
- (4) According to the SC Forestry Commission's Wildfire Statistics, during the 10-year period of 2006-2015, South Carolina experienced 23,165 wildfires which burned an average of 15,912 acres per year.
- (5) 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.

5. Flooding

- a. Flooding is the most frequent and costly natural hazard in the United States, causing almost 4,000 deaths since 1950. About 75% of presidential disaster declarations are related to flooding.
- b. The greatest number of people ever killed by floodwaters in South Carolina occurred on 6 June 1903 on the Pacolet River in Spartanburg County. Floods were reportedly 20 feet above flood stage in some areas. Six textile mills in Pacolet and Clifton were

destroyed, 70 homes and businesses were decimated, and there were reports of 50-80 deaths as a result of the flooding.

- c. During the period 1-5 October 2015, South Carolina experienced rainfall accumulations exceeding 20 inches in some areas in the State, with most locations in central and coastal South Carolina receiving between 10-15 inches. The ensuing flooding resulted in over 500 rescue operations, over 1,500 road and bridge closures, 37 dam failures, and the sheltering of hundreds of residents in the impacted areas. At one point, several major road networks, including I-20, I-26, I-95 and I-77, were closed. A total of 19 deaths were attributed to the flooding.
- d. There are five distinctive types of flooding in South Carolina.
 - (1) Coastal Flooding
 - (a) Coastal flooding occurs when water is pushed inland as a result of storm surge and wind-driven waves produced by hurricanes, tropical storms, nor'easters, and other coastal storms.
 - (b) According to NOAA's Storm Events Database, for the 10-year period of 2005-2014, South Carolina experienced 87 Coastal Flooding events.
 - (2) Dam/Levee Failure
 - (a) South Carolina has over 3,000 dams throughout the State including federal and state regulated dams.
 - (b) Each dam or levee in the State has the potential to fail and suddenly release its impounded water, flooding the land downstream. The threat from dam failure increases from aging dams, and when additional dams are built for retention basins and amenity ponds in new developments. Many dams exist on smaller streams that are not mapped as floodplains or subject to floodplain regulation, leaving downstream residents unaware of potential risks.
 - (c) During the flooding event of October 2015, 37 dams failed (31 State-regulated dams, 2 federally regulated dams on Fort Jackson, and 4 non-regulated dams) which caused significant local flooding.

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

(3) Local Drainage Problems

Local drainage problems can occur anywhere in the State where the ground is flat, where the drainage pattern has been disrupted, or where channels or culverts have not been maintained.

(4) Flash Flooding

(a) Flash flooding occurs when short, heavy rainfall, accumulates in areas faster than the ground is able to absorb it.

(b) According to NOAA's Storm Events Database, for the 10-year period of 2005-2014, South Carolina experienced 437 Flash Flood events resulting in 3 deaths and 3 injuries.

(5) Riverine Flooding

(a) Riverine Flooding occurs when an increase in water volume within a river channel causes an overflow onto the surrounding floodplain.

(b) The State's low-lying topography, combined with its humid subtropical climate, makes it highly vulnerable to inland or riverine flooding.

(c) According to NOAA's Storm Events Database, for the 10-year period of 2005-2014, South Carolina experienced 127 Flood events.

6. Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

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

- Horry
- Georgetown
- Charleston
- Beaufort

- Jasper
 - Colleton
- b. Two (2) inland counties (Dorchester and Berkeley) are also threatened due to potential up-river surge along the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.
 - c. All inland counties and tribal governments may be directly and indirectly affected by hurricanes and tropical storms.
 - d. Densely populated coastal areas, especially during peak tourist seasons, coupled with the generally low coastal elevations, significantly increase the State's vulnerability.
 - e. In the coastal counties, the greatest threat to life and property associated with a hurricane and tropical storm is storm surge.
 - f. Inland flooding poses the greatest threat to life and property for inland counties and tribal governments.
 - g. Other effects include high winds, tornadoes, and inland flooding associated with heavy rainfall that accompanies these storms.
 - h. According to NOAA's Storm Events Database, for the 10-year period of 2006-2015, South Carolina experienced no hurricanes, 89 Tropical Storm events which resulted in 1 death, and 11 Tropical Depression events.
 - i. See Appendix 1 (South Carolina Hurricane Plan) for more detailed information.
7. 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.

8. Severe Thunderstorms and Lightning
 - a. South Carolina is one of the more vulnerable states in the U.S. to thunderstorm events. A majority of the State experiences approximately 60 days per year with a thunderstorm event, while the most northern part of the State experiences approximately 50 days per year with a thunderstorm event.
 - b. According to NOAA's Storm Events Database, for the 10-year period of 2006-2015, South Carolina experienced 5,679 reported Thunderstorm Wind events resulting in 4 deaths and 23 injuries, 149 Lightning events which resulted in 8 deaths and 29 injuries, and 2,971 Hail events which resulted in 40 injuries.
9. 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. South Carolina can anticipate at least one significant winter storm per year.
 - d. The greatest statewide 24-hour snowfall total was 24 inches which occurred in the Town of Rimini in February 1973.
 - e. According to NOAA's Storm Events Database, for the 10-year period of 2006-2015, South Carolina experienced 17 Cold or Extreme Cold/Wind Chill events which resulted in 1 death, 0 Freezing Fog events, 138 Heavy Snow events, 84 Ice Storm events, 186 Winter Storm events which resulted in 1 death, and 231 Winter Weather events.
10. Tornadoes
 - a. According to NOAA's Storm Events Database, for the 10-year period of 2006-2015, South Carolina experienced 222 Tornado events affecting 43 of SC's counties which resulted in 2 deaths and 15 injuries.
 - b. NOAA's 25-Year Average Number of Tornadoes per State (1989-2013) shows that SC experiences the most tornadoes in March, April and September.

- c. In 2004, South Carolina experienced 89 tornadoes, and a record of 44 tornadoes in a single day on September 7th, 2004 as Tropical Storm Frances passed near the State.
- d. The highest tornado death toll in South Carolina's history occurred on April 30, 1924 when two tornadoes struck the State. The paths of both were unusually long; each over 100 miles long. One tornado remained on the ground from Anderson County to York County. The second tornado (The "Horrell Hill Tornado"), was the more destructive of the two; its path was 135 miles from Aiken County to Florence County. Together, the two tornados killed 77 persons, injured 778, and destroyed 465 homes and many other buildings resulting in millions of dollars of damage.

11. Tsunami

- a. Tsunamis are ocean waves produced by earthquakes or underwater landslides and may occur at any time, day, or night. Tsunamis are often incorrectly referred to as tidal waves. A tsunami is actually a series of waves that can travel at speeds averaging 450 (and up to 600) miles per hour in the open ocean.
- b. Tsunamis have been recorded on the U.S. Atlantic Coast in 1755, 1884, 1886 and 1929. The 7.3 Magnitude 1886 Charleston earthquake produced a small, non-destructive tsunami in both South Carolina and Florida. In South Carolina, the maximum run-ups for this event measured in the range of 0.5 to 20 inches.
- c. See Appendix 11 (South Carolina Tsunami Response Plan) for more detailed information.

12. Active Shooter/Hostile Action

- a. An active shooter is an individual(s) actively engaged in killing or attempting to continuously harm people. In most cases, active shooters use firearms, and there is generally no pattern or method to the selection of victims. Most active shooter/hostile action situations are over within 10 to 15 minutes.
- b. See Appendix 13 (South Carolina Active Shooter/Hostile Action Consequence Management Plan) for more detailed information.

13. Civil Disturbance

- a. Civil disturbances may occur at any time 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.

14. Hazardous Materials Spill or Release

- 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 2015, 3,648 facilities reported chemical inventories as required by federal EPCRA (Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act) regulations. Of those 1,436 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). Approximately 2,868 of these facilities also reported various chemical inventories of more than 10,000 pounds as classified by Section 311/312 of the 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) Data indicates the majority of these facilities are clustered along Interstate 85. While the greatest number of facilities are concentrated along that route, numerous other toxic release inventory facilities, are located throughout the State adjacent to large population centers.
 - (3) Many facilities located in coastal Counties could be impacted by hurricane force winds and rains.
- c. 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.
- d. In January 2005, a rail accident in Graniteville caused a chlorine release resulting in 10 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).

15. Radiological Release

a. Nuclear Facilities

- (1) There are four commercial nuclear power plants, one Department of Defense facility, and one Federal Department of Energy facility within the State of South Carolina, as well as at least one industrial facility that maintains a significant amount of radiological material on-site as a part of its process. In addition, there are three nuclear power plants located in two neighboring States from which a radiological release could affect South Carolina and its citizens.
- (2) Forty-one of South Carolina's 46 counties fall within the 10 or 50-mile Emergency Planning Zones of at least one nuclear power plant.
- (3) See Appendix 2 (South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan) for more detailed information.

b. Transportation of Nuclear Materials

- (1) The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) maintains situational awareness of the transport of radiological waste and materials into and through the State of South Carolina.
- (2) SCDHEC maintains the processes and procedures to address potential releases of radiological materials/waste during transportation.

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 U.S. citizens and their dependents lives, visit and travel in foreign countries. An emergency may occur at any time requiring these citizens and their dependents to immediately evacuate to the United States.

2. The US Department of State (DOS) is responsible for emergency repatriation operations and has designated Charleston, South Carolina as one of several Points of Entry (POE) on the east coast.
3. The US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the lead Federal agency with responsibility for planning, coordinating and execution of the repatriation sites.
4. Once the repatriates arrive, they process through various staging areas (e.g., customs, health, travel, counseling, etc.) before traveling on to other U.S. destinations.
5. See Appendix 12 (South Carolina Repatriation Plan) for more detailed information.

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

6. ESFs and Lead Agencies are designated in the following table:

ESF	TITLE	LEAD STATE AGENCY
ESF-1	Transportation	SC Department of Transportation
ESF-2	Communications	SC Department of Administration, Division of Technology Operations
ESF-3	Public Works and Engineering	State Fiscal Accountability Authority, Division of Procurement Services
ESF-4	Firefighting	Wildland Fires – SC Forestry Commission Structural Fires – SC Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation; Division of Fire and Life Safety
ESF-6	Mass Care	SC Department of Social Services
ESF-7	Finance and Administration	SC Emergency Management Division
ESF-8	Health and Medical Services	SC Department of Health and Environmental Control
ESF-9	Search and Rescue	SC Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation; Division of Fire and Life Safety
ESF-10	Hazardous Materials	SC Department of Health and Environmental Control
ESF-11	Food Services	SC Department of Social Services
ESF-12	Energy	SC Office of Regulatory Staff
ESF-13	Law Enforcement	SC Law Enforcement Division
ESF-14	Initial Recovery and Mitigation	SC Emergency Management Division
ESF-15	Public Information	SC Emergency Management Division
ESF-16	Emergency Traffic Management	SC Department of Public Safety
ESF-17	Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response	Clemson University Livestock - Poultry Health

ESF	TITLE	LEAD STATE AGENCY
ESF-18	Donated Goods and Volunteer Services	SC Department of Administration, General Services Division
ESF-19	Military Support	SC National Guard
ESF-24	Business and Industry	SC Department of Commerce

C. SEOC Operating Conditions and Activation

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

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

D. Plan Activation

1. The SCEOP is normally activated in response to emergency or disaster events. However, SCEMD maintains an active approach to 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)].
 - a. The Director of the SCEMD will coordinate all State agencies and departments mobilized pursuant to this plan.
 - b. 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 SCEMD Director, 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.

2. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED), in accordance with the SC Code of Laws, Section 23-3-15 (A)(8), will coordinate the State's Counter-Terrorism efforts and response to terrorist activities or events,, including:
 - Prevention against, preparation for, response to, and crisis management of acts of terrorism, in or affecting this State
 - Coordination of federal grants associated with homeland security
 - Creation of councils appropriate to its mission
 - Service as the Governor's representative to the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

3. SCDHEC, under the SC Code of Laws, Title 44, Chapter 4, exercises unique authorities and responsibilities for coordinating the State's response in the event of a State Health Emergency. These authorities and responsibilities include specified Special Powers concerning:
 - Control of Property
 - Control of Persons

4. The State Forester and the Forestry Commission, in accordance with the SC Code of Laws, Title 48, Chapter 23, Section 86, are responsible for developing the State Forest Disaster Plan and coordinating the response to forest disasters, to include the following:
 - Immediately determining the extent of damage
 - When conditions warrant, declaring that a forest disaster exists and notifying the Governor
 - Assisting citizens and local governments on public and private land where life or health is in danger
 - Assisting other State Agencies, utility companies and cooperatives, in the clearing of transportation routes, and power and communication lines
 - Developing a Forest Disaster Plan to provide for systematic salvage and utilization of all forest products damaged by disasters of all types

- Declaring the forest disaster over, compiling a report of the disaster, and informing the Governor

F. National Incident Command System

1. The State of South Carolina has adopted NIMS, as outlined in DHS protocol, as the standard incident management structure within the State.
2. ICS is the standard for on-scene emergency management throughout South Carolina.
3. Each ESF Lead and Support agency will integrate the principles of NIMS and ICS into their respective ESF agency planning and response operations, and ensure their personnel are trained on the principles of both NIMS and ICS.
4. Incident Command
 - a. The senior on-scene official of the first response organization to arrive at an incident will assume command and organize the response in accordance with ICS principles.
 - b. The Incident Commander (IC) can be from a local unit of government or from a County, tribal, State or Federal agency, as long as he/she has the expertise, capability, and authority. The IC may change as the incident progresses.
5. 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.
6. Local, Tribal, State, and Federal Interaction. When not specifically prescribed, a Unified Command consisting of local, county, tribal, State and

Federal senior competent emergency response officials at the site is the preferred approach to integrating several levels of government.

7. Unified Command
 - a. If the incident affects a wide geographic area, or if agencies with distinctly different capabilities need to perform several functions, a transition may occur from an Incident Command to a Unified Command.
 - b. The local IC, or a State or Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) may recommend the formation of a Unified Command.
 - c. When a Unified Command is implemented, the local IC and the county, tribal, State and/or Federal OSC meet and take the following measures:
 - Agree to act in concert, or at least coordinate efforts,
 - Agree on objectives, priorities and strategies,
 - Recognize each other's authorities, capabilities, limitations, responsibilities, roles, and
 - Establish lines and methods of communication.
 - d. The Unified Command Group may appoint a single person to carry out the command decisions. The various organizations will “unify” response functions (Planning, Operations, Logistics and Finance).
 - e. The Unified Command and response generally continue until the response is terminated, or the roles of all but one level of government have diminished to the point where the primary level of government provides a single Incident Command.
8. 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.
9. Post-Emergency Operations. Use of ICS throughout a response and recovery is encouraged.

G. Operational Areas

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. SCEMD has coordinated and provided assistance to counties who have chosen to develop Operational Areas and Operational Area response protocols within their respective Areas of Responsibility. This was done in order to assist in conducting analysis of areas to determine potential resource requirements or shortfalls, and to assist in mitigating the effects of a disaster.
3. See Attachment A (Operational Area Concept) to Appendix 9 (South Carolina Catastrophic Plan).

H. Evacuations

1. Evacuation is the controlled movement and relocation of persons and property necessitated by the threat of a natural, technological, or man-made disaster.
2. The evacuation of large numbers of people from vulnerable areas will stress the limited capabilities of the State's road network.
3. Emergency conditions and situations that may require evacuation include:
 - Hurricanes – Designated coastal and inland evacuation zones, coastal areas, beachfront properties, low-lying areas around streams, and mobile home areas.
 - Fixed Nuclear Facilities – Designated areas inside the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) surrounding nuclear power plants.
 - Hazardous Materials Incidents - Affected areas throughout the State.
 - Dam Failures and Floods – Projected or affected areas of inundation below dams and low-lying areas around rivers, streams and swamps.
 - Earthquakes – Affected areas throughout the State.
 - Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents - “Downwind” affected 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, county or local municipality may open selected shelters.
 - b. **Mandatory Evacuation.** During a mandatory evacuation, the Governor, acting under the authority of Section 25-1-440, SC Code of Laws, may order and compel all citizens to leave the affected area.
 - c. **Mandatory Medical Evacuation**
 - (1) Under the terms of Section 25-1-440, SC Code of Laws, the Governor, under the advice of the Director of DHEC, may order licensed healthcare facilities (e.g. – hospitals, nursing homes, residential care facilities, etc.) 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, but not always, occur prior to the evacuation of the general population.
 - d. **Protective Relocation**
 - (1) This form of evacuation is normally associated with hurricanes.
 - (2) Inland counties are not vulnerable to storm surge. However, they are at risk to the high winds associated with hurricanes.
 - (3) In order to protect their population, the Inland Counties may find it necessary to relocate those living in vulnerable structures or sites to facilities more resistant to high winds.
 - (4) The decision to issue a protective relocation order is the responsibility of each County or tribal government.
5. SCEMD will monitor conditions with the potential to require evacuation of any area(s) of the State and implement changes in OPCONs as necessary.
6. In order to manage an evacuation and ensure involved organizations have timely and accurate information, the SEOC will establish a process for routine communications and coordination with all involved County Emergency Operations Centers (EOC). Examples of the necessary information are:

- Characteristics of the hazard and associated events
 - Designated evacuation area, initiation times, and resource mobilization status
 - Current status of evacuation routes
 - Progress of resource pre-deployment
 - Status of available public shelter
 - Estimated time to complete evacuation
7. SCEMD will coordinate with affected Counties, appropriate State agencies, Federal agencies, other States, and appropriate private sector sources in developing an evacuation recommendation for the Governor.
 8. SCEMD will notify the Governor and make recommendations as required.
 9. The SEOC will coordinate the operation with all appropriate departments/agencies.
 10. The South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS) is the Governor's Executive Agent for all traffic control issues before, during, and after an evacuation operation.
 - a. SCDPS is the 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 State will assist the county and tribal government efforts through Public Information activities with resources needed to inform the public and assist in the evacuation of the county's citizens.
 12. After the threat has passed, the SCEMD Director, in coordination with appropriate State and County agencies, will assess the situation and make a recommendation to the Governor regarding rescinding the Evacuation Order.
 13. Post evacuation activities will also include a review and critique of the regional evacuation and associated procedures to determine the need to modify the plan.

I. Access Control and Re-Entry Operations

1. General

- a. Events will occur that encourage or require public evacuation from areas, or require local government to restrict or control access within a defined area. An area may be defined as a county, municipality, or as specified by geography.
- a. The counties, tribal governments and municipalities determine the need and level of access control within their jurisdiction, and when it is safe for their citizens to return.
- b. The State will assist the county and tribal government efforts through Public Information activities, with resources needed to provide and coordinate access control, and/or assist with and coordinate the return of the county's citizens.
- c. Citizens will make decisions to evacuate or return to their homes based on available information.
- d. Non-evacuating citizens may have remained in the impacted areas, and evacuated citizens will want to return to their homes as soon as possible. Upon return, they may choose to remain even if their homes are damaged or destroyed.
- e. Public re-entry will not necessarily coincide with Response and Recovery. For example, re-entry may begin while preliminary damage assessment is ongoing (i.e., Response), and will normally precede Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) operations (i.e., Recovery).

2. Access control and public re-entry are separate, distinct actions or operations.

a. Access Control

(1) General

- (a) Access control is an attempt to manage access to an area by time and defined groups (e.g. - responders, businesses, general public, etc.).
- (b) Access controls are designated locally, and resourced internally or augmented by other agencies.

- (c) Access Control requires detailed management and commitment of resources. Area or unified commands may be required to implement and manage local access control.
- (2) The levels of Access Control are:
 - (a) No Access
 - [1] The area is too dangerous because of a known or suspected danger, or because no information is available about the conditions in the area.
 - [2] Access is limited to only personnel necessary to conduct an evaluation of the area.
 - (b) Restricted Access
 - [1] The local authorities having jurisdiction over the area determines who is or is not authorized to enter the area.
 - [2] Access to the area is limited to personnel, agencies or organizations necessary to address the issues or conditions preventing the return of the population (e.g., utility and infrastructure repair teams, emergency responders, etc.).
 - (c) Open Access. There are no restrictions on access to the area.
- (3) Additional permissions, restrictions and associated control mechanisms are at the discretion of the county or jurisdiction (e.g. - escorting media into a restricted area, checkpoints that require identification in order to enter an area, etc.).
- b. Public Re-entry
 - (1) Re-entry occurs when the general population returns to the impacted area following an evacuation.
 - (2) The terms used to describe to the public the message regarding return (re-entry) are:

- (a) Too Dangerous to Return
 - [1] Conditions in the area are unsafe for the return of the public.
 - [2] Traffic control measures are in place to control and restrict access.
- (b) Limited Return
 - [1] The area is unsafe for the return of the public but the situation allows for limited visits for specific purposes.
 - [2] Traffic control and security measures are in place to control access.
- (c) Safe to Return
 - [1] The area is safe for the public to return.
 - [2] Traffic control and security measures are in place to assist the return of the population.

3. Responsibilities

a. State

- (1) Assist the counties in providing information to the citizens both in the impacted area and outside of their borders. ESF-15 (Public Information) will coordinate the public messaging throughout all media markets within and adjacent to South Carolina to ensure message consistency.
- (2) Assist in coordinating measures between affected conglomerates, emergency planning zones, counties and local entities.
- (3) Supplement county efforts as required and requested.
- (4) Prioritize, allocate and manage State resources in support of access and/ or re-entry operations (e.g. - coordinating the consolidation or closure of shelters in host counties to coincide with opening of shelters in the impacted counties, supplementing county law enforcement operations, prioritizing debris removal assets to specified areas, etc.).

- (5) Establish and rescind Evacuation Orders in coordination with local and State officials, and county and state agency representatives. Note - Unless otherwise specified, no re-entry restrictions from the State will exist once the Governor rescinds the Evacuation Order.
- (6) In coordination with the counties, establish Unified or Area Commands as needed and requested or directed.

b. Counties

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

J. Interface With Tribal Governments

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

K. Interface With Colleges and Universities

1. There are over 60 colleges and universities (public, private and private non-profit) located in South Carolina as well as numerous branch campuses of both in-state and out-of-state institutions.
2. The colleges and universities will coordinate requests for emergency support, emergency response, emergency resource requests, assistance or training, and assistance with emergency planning through their resident counties. Satellite campuses will coordinate their requests through their resident counties.
3. Colleges and universities should notify their county emergency management agency of any major incidents on campus and, in the event of an emergency event, coordinate their public information operations with the resident county's public information operations.
4. All information on federal or State support, event details, and statewide operations will come to the college or university through their resident county emergency management agency from SCEMD. This practice applies in both day-to-day information exchanges as well as during time of a disaster.
5. SCEMD will provide recovery and mitigation support in accordance with existing applicant guidelines.
 - a. Recovery
 - (1) Colleges and universities should coordinate their initial recovery support through their resident county.
 - (2) During and immediately after a major event, colleges and universities should provide their damage assessment information to their resident counties as soon as possible. The damages will initially roll up to the State as a part of the county total.
 - (3) In the event South Carolina receives a Presidential Disaster Declaration, procedures for applying for federal disaster assistance will vary dependent on if the school is public, private, or Private Non-Profit.
 - (a) Public and Private Non-Profit institutions may apply for federal disaster assistance through their resident county as a part of the county request for assistance or they may communicate directly with SCEMD as an individual applicant/subgrantee. This applies to

requests for all federal disaster assistance to include public assistance and individual assistance.

- (b) According to current FEMA guidelines, Private institutions may not be eligible for federal disaster assistance for recovery or mitigation activities.

b. Mitigation Planning

- (1) Public/State colleges and universities are covered under the State Mitigation Plan as state agencies. These institutions are invited to participate in the 5-year State Hazard Mitigation Planning process, as well as the local county mitigation plan update.
- (2) For Private Non-Profit institutions, they may participate fully in their county or municipality mitigation planning process. Participation includes being a member of the planning team and providing mitigation actions and priorities.
- (3) Private institutions are welcome to participate in the local mitigation planning process, but they are not eligible for mitigation grants under current guidelines.

c. Mitigation Grants

- (1) Public colleges and universities are eligible applicants for pre- and post-disaster mitigation grants. They should apply directly to FEMA through SCEMD for funding as an applicant.
 - (2) Private Non-Profit colleges and universities should apply for pre- and post-disaster mitigation grants funding through the jurisdiction or county in which they reside.
 - (3) Private colleges and universities are not eligible for federal mitigation grants under current guidelines.
- 6. Colleges and universities may coordinate directly with SCEMD for SCEMD sponsored or FEMA's Emergency Management Institute/FEMA resident training.
 - 7. Colleges and universities and their resident counties are encouraged to develop, coordinate and implement Memorandums of Agreement/ Understanding to address the resource capabilities and resource needs of both the institution and the resident counties.

L. Continuity Of Government

1. See The South Carolina Continuity of Government Plan (Limited Access only).
2. Continuity of Government (COG) is an essential function of emergency management and is vital during an emergency /disaster situation. State and local continuity of government is defined as the preservation, maintenance, or reconstitution of the civil government's ability to carry out its constitutional responsibilities.
3. Succession of Authority
 - a. The Line of Succession for State government and primary emergency support service agencies can be found in Table 4 (Succession of Authority and Pre-delegation).
 - b. All State Executive Officers, either appointed or elected, shall designate not less than three nor more than seven deputies or emergency interim successors for themselves (South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 1, Section 1-9-40).
 - c. Executive Branch (South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 1, Section 1-9-30). See Table 4 (Succession of Authority and Pre-delegation).
 - d. Legislative Branch (South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 2, Section 2-5-30). 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 (South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 1, Section 1-9-70)
 - (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. South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 25, Sections 25-1-420 and 25-1-450, establish the State authority for State, County, and municipal government preparation for and response to emergency situations.
- b. South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 25, Section 25-1-440, grants additional powers and duties to the Governor during declared emergencies.

5. Emergency Actions

- a. The SCEOP assigns primary and support State agency responsibility to the various ESFs and other support activities. Specific emergency delegations are contained in this Plan.
- b. The head of each executive department and other State commissions and departments will designate an individual as the emergency Point of Contact for that ESF.
- c. Immediate emergency action response to ensure continuity of government, direction and control, human services, economic affairs, communications, energy, transportation and law and public safety may require the following:
 - (1) Relocation of the seat of government from its current location.
 - (2) Replacing primary officials with alternates if they are unable to fulfill their responsibilities.
 - (3) Relocation of vital records to sites less vulnerable to ensure greater safety and survival.

6. Preservation of Records

- a. In order to provide normal government operations following an emergency or disaster, each department or agency must take actions to protect essential records.
- b. Agencies/departments are encouraged to inventory and prioritize their vital records. Each agency retains copies for day-to-day operations while preserving the master copies in a central storage facility. Each agency/department should arrange safekeeping for

those records it deems important, but not selected for priority protection.

- c. Agency personnel must have access to and use of these records and systems in conducting their essential functions. Plans should account for identification and protection of vital records, systems, and data management software and equipment, to include classified or sensitive data as applicable, necessary to perform essential functions and activities, and to reconstitute normal agency operations after the emergency.
- d. Agencies should regularly update duplicate records or back-up electronic files.
- e. Each department or agency must maintain accountable and auditable records for the use of any resource (personnel, supplies, meals, equipment, etc.) in support of any emergency or disaster.

7. Protection of Government Resources

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

M. Continuity Of Operations

- 1. See The South Carolina Continuity of Operations Plan (Limited Access only).
- 2. The policy of the State of South Carolina, in concert with Federal Emergency Preparedness Procedures, is to have in place a program to

ensure continuity of mission essential state emergency functions under all circumstances.

3. To support this policy SCEMD has implemented the Continuity of Operations (COOP) Program.
4. State agencies are required to:
 - Establish COOP plans and procedures that delineate mission essential functions
 - Specify succession to office and the emergency delegation of authority
 - Provide for the safekeeping of vital records and databases
 - Identify alternate operating facilities
 - Provide for interoperable communications
 - Validate the capability to continue mission essential functions through tests, training, and exercises
5. SCEMD has developed a SERT COOP Plan that identifies State alternate/continuity facilities, along with the processes and procedures to provide mission essential functions.
 - a. Primary Emergency Operations Center
 - (1) The SEOC is the facility from which the State coordinates, directs and responds to disaster emergencies.
 - (2) It is the designated headquarters for the Governor when he is directing State response to disasters.
 - (3) The SEOC is staffed by representatives of State agencies and other personnel, as required.
 - (4) The coordination of a State response, as well as a Federal response, will come from the SEOC, under the direction of the Governor.
 - b. Alternate Emergency Operations Center
 - (1) The Alternate Emergency Operations Center (AEOC) for State Emergency Operations is in driving distance of the SCEMD facility and is within the Columbia Capital Region.
 - (2) The SERT is capable of conducting operational coordination from that location.

- (3) Coordination for all emergency operations will occur at the AEOC but space limitations will require most agencies to conduct internal agency-level coordination at their organizational 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 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 and Dissemination

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 U.S. National Grid (USNG) system as the common coordinate system.
3. In order to conduct effective information collection and dissemination, SCEMD will use the State Warning Point (SWP), Palmetto (formerly WebEOC/EM-COP), Regional Emergency Managers (REM), and County and municipal governments.

a. State Warning Point

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

(5) The SWP maintains the Emergency Satellite Communications System (a dedicated voice and data system) which links the SWP with each County Warning Point, the National Weather Service (NWS), 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. Palmetto. Palmetto is a hardware/software application that provides a state-wide Common Operating Picture (COP), and provides the SEOC and local EOCs the capability for enhanced situational awareness. The system 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. Regional Emergency Managers

(1) REMS are dispatched to the county or counties 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.

d. Counties. The counties whose emergency operations or EOCs are activated will maintain communication with the SEOC. 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 SWP will receive information from sources throughout the State. The SWP, in accordance with its SOPs, records and notifies the EMD Duty Officer and the appropriate County EMD. SCEMD will notify State agencies, ESFs, and volunteer groups as required for further action.

3. When the SEOC is activated, the Operations Section will receive and disseminate the information in accordance with the SEOC SOP. The information will flow from and internally between various sources including ESFs, State agencies, warning points, Palmetto, and personnel in the field.

D. Emergency Warnings

1. Providing emergency warnings 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 SWP serves as a contact to receive and disseminate emergency warning information.
 - a. SCEMD will coordinate with all appropriate departments/agencies and organizations to ensure timely warning readiness in case of a disaster or emergency.
 - b. SCEMD will make agreements and contracts to ensure State equipment and system maintenance on a 24-hour-a-day basis.
 - c. SCEMD will maintain and test alternate warning systems for use in the event the existing primary system is damaged and rendered inoperable.
 - d. The SEOC or SCEMD will notify other EOCs, FEMA Region IV, other States, major cities and County Emergency Management organizations whenever the potential for an emergency exists.
 - e. In the event of an imminent or actual disaster, SCEMD will initiate actions to warn local governments and other State agencies by all means necessary.
 - f. The Counties will provide warning capability on a 24-hour-a-day basis.
 - g. Local governments will prepare plans and procedures for employment of local warning procedures utilizing all available systems and networks.
 - h. A variety of warning systems are available for use during emergency operations.
 - (1) SCEMD/SEOC will receive Weather Advisories from the 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 CodeRED to notify the general public of emergency conditions.
- (6) The SWP 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

E. Public Information Dissemination

1. See Annex 15 (Public Information)
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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]
5. SCEMD's web page (www.scmd.org) and its social media, along with other State agencies' webpages, will also provide timely information and dissemination of items of public interest.

6. ESF-15 (Public Information) may also utilize the Public Information Phone System (PIPS) to disseminate reliable, accurate, and “real-time” disaster related information to the citizens and visitors of South Carolina prior to, during and after the disaster.
 - a. PIPS is a state agency volunteer staffed customer service call center designed to respond to individual life-safety concerns and questions prior to and during declared emergencies.
 - b. During PIPS activation, information provided may include shelter locations, road closings, evacuation routes, detours, weather warnings, advisories, and specific school and government information.

F. Weather Surveillance

1. SCEMD will coordinate with the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) [i.e., NWS, Southeast River Forecast Center and National Hurricane Center (NHC)] and SCDNR Meteorologists to maintain situational awareness of current and projected weather conditions.
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 (i.e., ESF Primary and Support Agencies) 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. Responsibilities

1. State Responsibilities. SC Code of Regulations, Regulation 58-101 (State Emergency Preparedness Standards) outlines State Emergency Management responsibilities.
 - a. Develop a State-level emergency management organization involving all government agencies, private and volunteer organizations that have responsibilities in comprehensive emergency management within South Carolina.
 - b. Develop and implement a broad-based public awareness, education and preparedness program designed to reach a majority of the citizens of South Carolina, including citizens needing special media formats; such as hearing impaired individuals.
 - c. Support the emergency management needs of all Counties and tribal governments by developing reciprocal intra- and inter-state mutual aid agreements.
 - d. Coordinate assistance from FEMA and DHS.
 - e. Establish direction and control of a State response and recovery organization based on functional support groups, involving broad participation from State, private and voluntary relief organizations, and compatible with the Federal response and recovery organization and concept of operations.
 - f. Develop and implement programs or initiatives designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies, standards and regulations.
 - g. Train State agency personnel under each ESF on Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) procedures to include identifying agency resources to sustain emergency operations, pre-scripting anticipated needs on specific EMAC messages, and listing agency resources available for interstate and intrastate mutual aid missions.

- h. Ensure the overall SCEOP is consistent with current State and Federal guidance.
- i. Verify the plans accuracy through exercise evaluation and ESF training.
- j. Ensure communication between County and State government is channeled through the SCEMD and the respective County Emergency Management Agencies.

2. State Agencies Responsibilities

- a. Appoint a department or agency Emergency Coordinator, and alternate, to support SERT operations as assigned in this Plan.
 - (1) Emergency Coordinators will prepare and maintain assigned operational Annexes of this Plan and will develop SOPs appropriate to the agency execution of this function.
 - (2) Emergency Coordinators will have the authority to commit agency resources and expedite program operations in the provision and coordination of emergency services.
- b. Develop and maintain internal SOPs for the execution of primary functions in accordance with this plan.
- c. Assign personnel to augment the SERT in the SEOC in accordance with requirements set forth by the Director, SCEMD.
- d. Mobilize and utilize allocated and available resources to meet emergency or disaster requirements.
- e. Maintain a capability for the emergency procurement of supplies and equipment required and not otherwise available.
- f. Provide training as appropriate to personnel assigned to execute respective emergency functions in this Plan.
- g. Support EMAC by ensuring lead and support ESF agencies are trained on EMAC responsibilities, to include pre-identifying assets, needs and resources that may be allocated to support other states, and documenting related information into Palmetto.
- h. Identify and provide a Liaison Officer for each Agency EMAC Request to facilitate arrival and onward movement of EMAC support at the appropriate Staging Areas.
- i. Maintain a 24-hour response team capability.

- j. Coordinate functional service provisions with local governments and private service organizations.
 - k. Assist Federal representatives in providing emergency response or disaster assistance within the affected areas.
 - l. 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.
 - m. 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.
 - n. Review this plan annually and update assigned annexes and SOPs to meet current department policy and organization.
 - o. Maintain current internal notification/recall rosters and communications systems.
 - p. Participate in tests and exercises to evaluate this plan.
3. SCEMD Responsibilities
- a. Preparedness
 - (1) Prepare for emergencies and disasters by conducting comprehensive assessments of the threats to the State and update the SCEOP as required.
 - (2) Establish procedures for the maintenance, distribution, and publication of this Plan.
 - (3) Maintain a 24-hour Warning Point with ability to warn the public 24 hours a day.
 - (4) Promote awareness, education and preparedness programs designed to reach all citizens.
 - (5) Identify and maintain resources available for response.
 - (6) Establish and maintain mutual aid agreements with Federal agencies and other States. Encourage mutual aid agreements with local governments and private industry.
 - (7) Provide technical and planning assistance to State agencies and local and/or tribal governments upon request.

- (8) Establish and conduct an exercise and training program to test and evaluate State and local plans to maintain a high standard of preparedness.
- (9) Establish an appropriate level of operational readiness.
- (10) Initiate actions deemed necessary for effective implementation of this plan.
- (11) Maintain surveillance of potentially threatening conditions to and in South Carolina, and direct appropriate warning and response actions.

b. Response

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

adjourning state(s) EOC(s) in order to enhance communications and coordination.

(8) Initiate and Coordinate Federal Requests

(a) Upon occurrence of an emergency or disaster clearly beyond the capabilities and resources of State, local and tribal governments, the Governor may request assistance from the Federal government.

(b) If the disaster is of major or catastrophic classification, SCEMD will contact FEMA Region IV to request a FEMA Liaison or alert them the Governor may submit a formal request for Federal assistance.

(c) Upon request from the SCEMD Director, FEMA, Region IV will dispatch a representative to the SEOC to coordinate with the Director of the SCEMD, and to provide assistance in accordance with the NRF, as appropriate.

(9) Document the resources and personnel utilized by responding State agencies from the onset of the incident throughout the Recovery Phase.

c. Recovery

(1) Begin initial planning for recovery before an emergency event impacts South Carolina.

(2) Coordinate implementation of recovery programs while local and tribal governments are implementing response actions to protect public health and safety. Recovery activities include the development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private sector, non-governmental, and public assistance programs.

(3) See Annex 14 (Initial Recovery and Mitigation) and Appendix 6 (South Carolina Recovery Plan) of the SCEOP for specific Recovery functions and program details.

d. Mitigation

- (1) Maintain and review the South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan annually, and updates and publishes changes as necessary.
 - (a) The South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan serves as the State’s operational and programmatic guidance to promote the nationally-based goals and objectives of the "National Mitigation Strategy," as coordinated by FEMA.
 - (b) The Plan encourages the development and implementation of local mitigation strategies and establishes a comprehensive program to effectively and efficiently mobilize and coordinate the State's services and resources to make South Carolina's communities more resilient to the human, environmental and economic impacts of disasters.
 - (c) Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident.
 - (d) SCEMD conducts a “formal” update of the Plan every five (5) years for submission to FEMA.
 - (2) Implement The South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan.
 - (3) Develop and implement programs designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies standards and regulations.
 - (4) Promote mitigation efforts in the private sector by emphasizing business recovery plans and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP).
 - (5) See Annex 14 (Initial Recovery and Mitigation) for specific mitigation functions and program details.
4. County Responsibilities. SC Code of Regulations, Regulation 58-1 (Local Emergency Preparedness Standards) outlines County Emergency Management Responsibilities.

a. 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.

b. Response

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

state mutual aid in an organized manner through the county government network.

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

c. Recovery

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

d. 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.

5. Federal Responsibilities

a. The NRF outlines Federal Emergency Management responsibilities.

b. Preparedness

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

c. Response

- (1) Provide Federal assistance as directed by the President of the United States under the coordination of FEMA and DHS, and in accordance with federal emergency plans.
- (2) Identify and coordinate provision of assistance under other Federal statutory authorities.
- (3) Supplement State and local efforts by providing Federal assistance under governing secretarial or statutory authorities.

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

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

d. Recovery

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

- e. Mitigation
 - (1) Coordinate with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer and the Department of Natural Resources for Federal mitigation programs for the State.
 - (2) These programs include the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM), and the Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program (FMA).

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, financial and administrative response.
- 4. The State, County, local and tribal governments and agencies will conduct administrative and financial 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. Regional Staging Area
 - a. For major/catastrophic events, the Logistics Section within the SEOC may establish, manage, and support a Regional Staging Area (RSA).
 - b. There are 5 identified RSAs in the State, as well as a permanent warehouse facility located in Winnsboro SC.

- c. The RSAs will receive, support and organize response resources for deployment.
 4. State agencies and departments will establish supplemental agreements with their respective counterparts from other States to adapt interstate compacts, mutual aid, and statutes.
 5. Emergency Management Assistance Compact
 - a. South Carolina is a signatory of the EMAC that provides for mutual assistance (e.g., 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.
 - 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 initially fund emergency operations from existing agency accounts.

- b. Each agency must have approval by the Department of Administration Executive Budget Office, State Treasurer and Comptroller General or a higher authority (Governor, State Fiscal Accountability Authority, State Legislature) to exceed budget authority for emergency operations.
- c. If the emergency results in a Presidential Declaration, Federal funds administered by FEMA will become available.
 - (1) The State (in combination with county or local jurisdictions) is normally required to provide 25% of all expenditures.
 - (2) The Governor will recommend approval of an estimated amount to the General Assembly to be designated as the cost share for the emergency.
- d. 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.
- e. Utilizing emergency powers, the Governor may mobilize all available resources of the State government as necessary to cope with the emergency.
- f. State agencies/departments and local and tribal governments are responsible for the collection, reporting and maintenance of records of obligation and expenditures incurred during a response to an emergency or disaster situation. These records will serve as a database in assessing the need and preparation of requests for Federal assistance.

2. County, Tribes, and Local Entities

- a. During emergencies, County, Tribes, and Local Entities may request logistical support through the submission of a resource request once all efforts to obtain the supply/commodity locally has been exhausted (see Attachment A - South Carolina Logistics Plan).
- b. Unless deemed otherwise by the SCEMD Director, The Adjutant General or Governor, counties, tribes, and local entities are responsible for the costs associated with all resource requests fulfilled through the procurement process, the National Guard, and/or federal agencies.

3. Federal

- a. Federal funds made available to the State pursuant to an emergency or disaster program will be, to the extent provided by law, channeled through the Governor or designated representative.
- b. Use of Federal funds is subject to audit and verification by State and Federal auditors.
- c. Local and tribal governments and heads of State agencies and departments will establish systems to report on and account for any public funds used for emergency or disaster purposes.

B. Consumer Protection

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

C. Protection of the Environment

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

D. 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.

E. Duplication of Benefits

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

X. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTAINANCE**A. SCEOP Development and Maintenance**

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

B. Strategic Planning

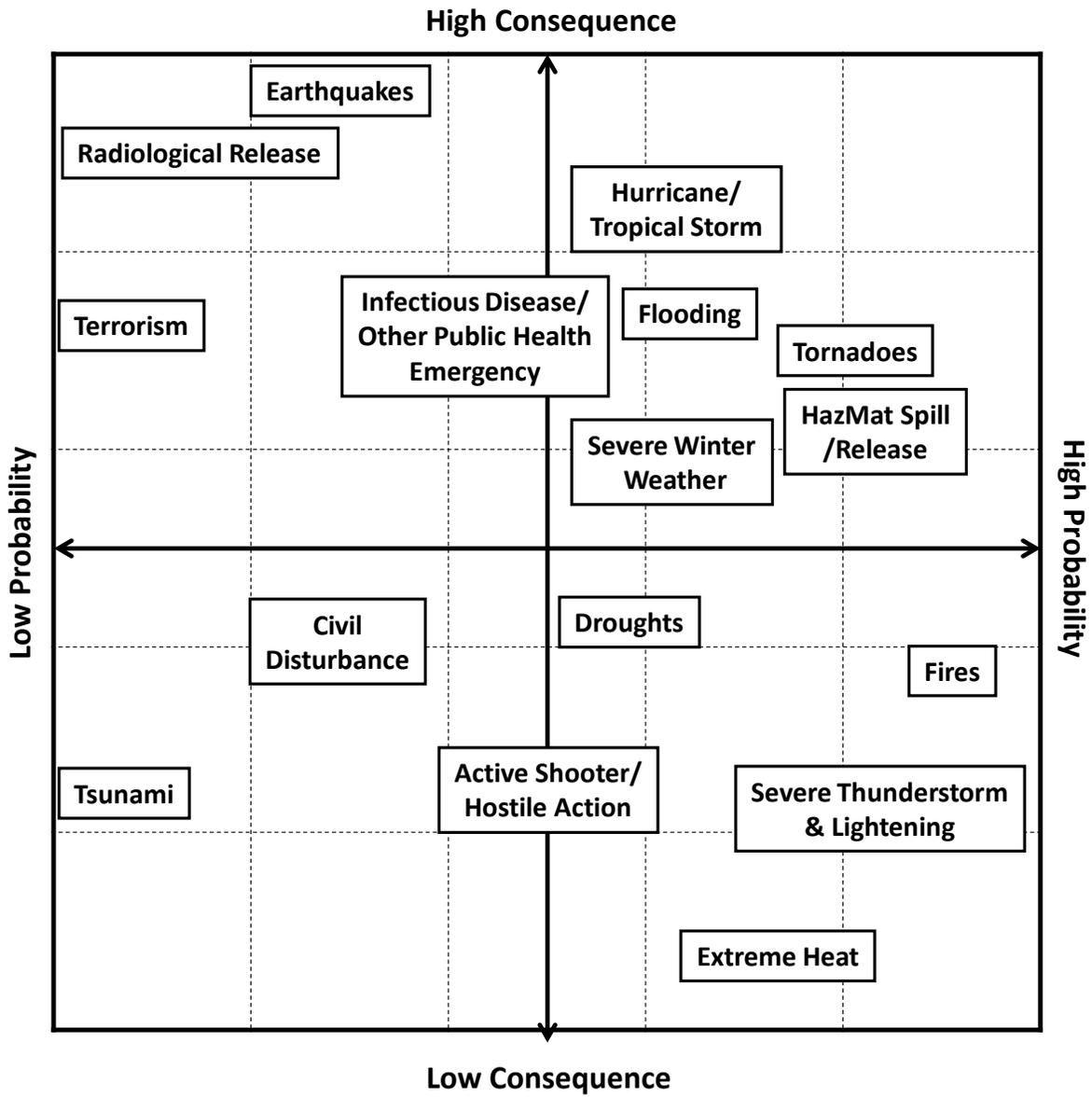
1. SCEMD maintains a five-year strategic plan, updated annually, that provides a long-range focus for the Division.
2. SCEMD's five-year strategic plan is based on a self-assessment of capabilities and outlines objectives, strategies and measurable milestones to achieve desired improvement and goals.
3. This plan serves as the basis to respond and recover from disasters and enhances the State's capability to prepare for and mitigate disasters.
4. Each South Carolina county maintains a five-year strategic plan based on a local self-assessment of capability. The strategic planning process guides county preparedness and enhances their ability to implement emergency management, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.

C. Training and Exercise

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

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

**TABLE 1
HAZARD RATING SUMMARY**



**TABLE 2
ORGANIZATION FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS**

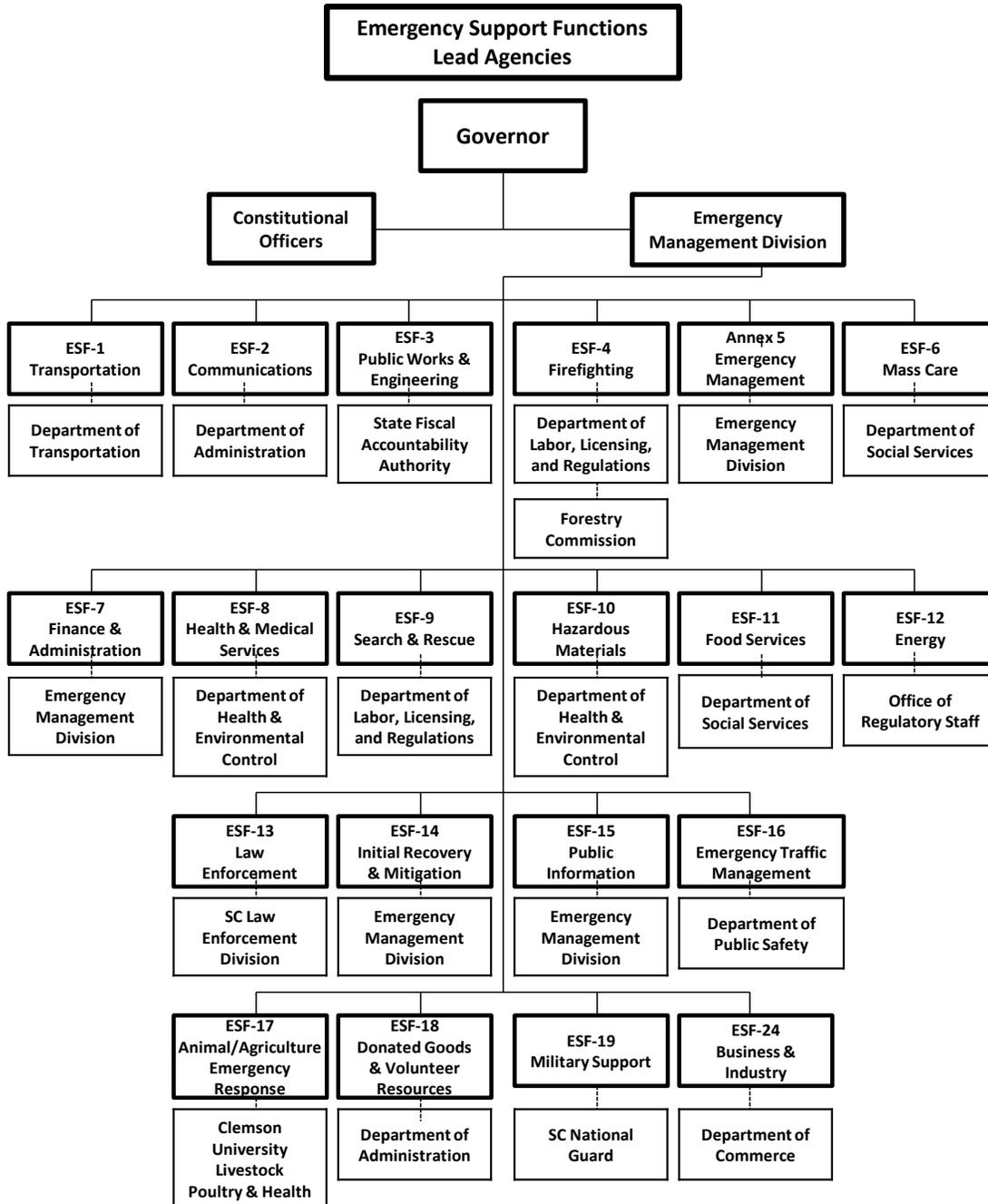


TABLE 3

STATE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNMENTS

E = Executive P = Primary S = Support

STATE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNMENTS																				
STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Basic Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 24
Office of the Governor	E																			
Office of the Lieutenant Governor																				
Office on Aging	S					S									S					
Office of the Adjutant General																				
South Carolina Emergency Management Division	P		S	S			P							P	P	S		S		S
SC National Guard	S	S	S		S			S	S	S			S	S		S			P	
SC State Guard	S		S															S	S	
Remaining Constitutional Offices																				
Comptroller General	S																			
Secretary of State	S																			
State Treasurer	S																			
Attorney General	S																			
State Superintendent of Education	S																			
Commission on Agriculture	S																			
Administration, SC Department of																				
Division of General Services	S	S		S			S							S				P		S
Division of Technology Operations	S		P						S							S		S		
Office of Executive Policy and Programs	S																			
• Division of Veteran's Affairs	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
• Office of the Ombudsman	S																			
Office of Human Resources	S																			
SC Enterprise Information System (SCEIS)	S						S													
Clemson University Public Service Activities																				
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		
Commerce, SC Department of																				
Public Railways, Division of	S	S																		
Small Business Development	S																			P
Education, SC Department of																				
Office of Transportation	S	S						S			S									
Health and Environmental Control, SC Department of																				
Disease Control	S													S				S		
Environmental Health	S									P								S		
Environmental Quality Control	S			S					S	S				S						
Public Health Preparedness	S					S		P	S					S	S				S	
Water, Dams, and Reservoir Safety	S																			

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
Labor, Licensing, and Regulation, Department of																				
Building Codes, Council of	S			S										S				S		
Fire and Life Safety, Division of	S			S	P			S	P	S					S					
Labor, Division of	S									S				S						
Professional and Occupational Licensing, Division of	S							S									S			
Natural Resources, Department of																				
Land, Water, and Conservation	S			S						S				S	S			S		
Marine Resources	S									S										
Natural Resources Law Enforcement	S	S	S						S	S			S			S				
Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries	S									S							S			
Regulatory Staff, Office of																				
State Energy Office	S	S		S								P		S						
State Fiscal Accountability Authority																				
Division of Procurement Services	S			P			S													
South Carolina Aeronautics Commission	S	S																		
State Auditor	S																			
Transportation, Department of																				
Division of Engineering	S	P	S	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
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Remaining State Agencies																					
Agriculture, Department of	S			S						S	S				S		S				
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Department of	S					S		S													
Archeologist, Office of the State	S									S											
Archives and History, Department of	S																				
Commission for the Blind	S														S						
Commission on Higher Education	S																				
Consumer Affairs, Department of	S																				
Corrections, Department of	S	S						S		S			S								
Disabilities and Special Needs, Department of	S					S		S													
Educational Television, South Carolina	S		S												S						
Employment and Workforce, Department of	S																		S		S
Forestry Commission, SC	S	S	S	S	P				S	S			S	S	S	S	S				
Health and Human Services, Department of	S					S													S		
Human Affairs, Commission of	S																				
Insurance, Department of	S													S							S
Juvenile Justice, Department of	S																				
Law Enforcement Division, SC (SLED)	S	S	S		S			S	S	S			P		S	S					
Mental Health, Department of	S					S		S													
Motor Vehicles, Department of	S					S															
Minority Affairs, SC Commission for	S														S						
Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, Department of	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
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				
Public Service Authority	S											S								
Revenue, Department of	S			S										S					S	
Social Services, Department of	S					P					P			S					S	
State Board Technical Comprehensive Education	S		S																	
State Housing Finance and Development	S																		S	
State Ports Authority	S	S								S										
Vocational Rehabilitation Department	S					S		S												
VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS																				
The American Red Cross	S					S		S			S									
The Salvation Army	S					S		S			S									
Southern Baptist Disaster Relief Services	S					S		S			S								S	
South Carolina Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters	S																		S	
ASSOCIATIONS																				
American Association of Retired Persons (AARP)	S					S														
Animal Care and Control Association of South Carolina	S																	S		
Coroners Association of South Carolina	S							S												
Dental Association of South Carolina	S																			
Food Bank Association of South Carolina (Feed America)	S										S								S	
Funeral Directors Association of South Carolina	S							S												

STATE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNMENTS

STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Basic Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 24
Health Care Association of South Carolina	S							S												
Hospital Association of South Carolina	S							S												
Leading Age of South Carolina	S							S												
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
South Carolina Rural Water Association	S			S																S
United Way Association of South Carolina	S																		S	
Veterinarians Association of South Carolina	S																S			
SCHOOLS																				
Criminal Justice Academy of South Carolina	S															S				
South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind	S					S									S					
University of South Carolina School of Medicine	S																			
REMAINING ORGANIZATIONS																				
Adventist Community Service	S																		S	
Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES)	S		S																	
Army Corps of Engineers, US	S			S																
Assistive Technical Program of South Carolina	S					S														
Chamber of Commerce 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
Civil Air Patrol (SC Wings)	S	S	S						S							S				
Commission of National and Community Service of South Carolina	S																			
Earthquake Education Center of South Carolina	S																			
Farm Bureau Federation of South Carolina	S																S			
Insurance News Service of South Carolina	S																			S
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services of South Carolina	S		S																	
SC Energy Providers	S											S								
SC Warn (Mutual Aid Network)	S			S																
US Postal Inspection Service	S																			S
Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) SC Department of the US	S																	S		S

TABLE 4
SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY AND PREDELEGATION

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

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

FUNCTION	SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY
State Governance	1. Governor 2. Lieutenant Governor 3. President Pro Tempore of the Senate 4. Speaker of the House 5. Secretary of State 6. State Treasurer 7. Attorney General
Emergency Management	SC Emergency Management Division 1. Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Chief of Operations 4. Chief of Preparedness
ESF-1 - Transportation	SC Department of Transportation 1. Secretary of Transportation 2. Division Director of Engineering 3. Division Director of Finance and Administration 4. Division Director of Mass Transit 5. Chief Engineer of Operations 6. Chief Engineer for Planning, Location and Design
ESF-2 - Communications	SC Department of Administration 1. Executive Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Director, Division of Technology 4. Director, Office of Administrative Services 5. General Counsel

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

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

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

TABLE 5
CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP)

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

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

ESF	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
Emergency Management	SC Emergency Management Division	N/A	
1 – Transportation	SC Department of Transportation	SC Department of Education	S.C. Department of Corrections
2 – Communications	SC Department of Administration, Division of Technology Operations	SC Department of Administration	
3 - Public Works & Engineering	State Fiscal Accountability Authority, Materials Management Office, State Engineers Office	State Fiscal Accountability Authority	
4 – Firefighting	SC Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	SC Department of Forestry	
6 - Mass Care	SC Department of Social Services	SC Department of Health and Human Services	SC Department of Health and Environmental Control
7 - Finance and Administration	SC Emergency Management Division	State Fiscal Accountability Authority, Materials Management Office	State Fiscal Accountability Authority
8 - Health & Medical	SC Department of Health and Environmental Control	N/A	

ESF	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
9 - Search & Rescue	SC Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	SC Department of Natural Resources	
10 - Hazardous Materials	SC Department of Health and Environmental Control	N/A	
11 - Food Services	SC Department of Social Services	SC Department of Education	SC Department of Agriculture
12 – Energy	SC Office of Regulatory Staff	SC State Energy Office	
13 - Law Enforcement	SC Law Enforcement Division	SC Department of Natural Resources	SC Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services
14 – Initial Recovery and Mitigation	SC Emergency Management Division	SC Department of Administration	
16 - Emergency Traffic Management	SC Department of Public Safety	SC Department of Transportation	
17 - Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response	Clemson University Livestock and Poultry Health	N/A	
18 - Donated Goods and Volunteer Services	SC Department of Administration	SC Emergency Management Division	
19 - Military Support	SC National Guard	N/A	
24 - Business and Industry	SC Department of Commerce	SC Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism	SC Department of Insurance