

APPENDIX 11
(SOUTH CAROLINA TSUNAMI RESPONSE PLAN)
TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Tsunamis are ocean waves produced by earthquakes or underwater landslides and may occur at any time, day, or night.
- B. 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.
- C. There are two sources of tsunamis for coastal waters - a distant source and a local source.
 - 1. Distant Source: The source of the tsunami is more than 620 miles (1,000 km) away from the Tsunami Warning Center's Area of Responsibility (AOR).
 - 2. Local/Regional Source: Source of the tsunami is within 620 miles of the AOR. A local or near-field tsunami has a very short travel time (30 minutes or less), and mid-field or regional tsunami waves have travel times on the order of 30 minutes to 2 hours.
- D. Locally generated tsunamis generally cause more loss of life than distant tsunamis. Tsunamis generated from local sources are generally larger and arrive much sooner after the causative source event than tsunamis from distant sources.
- E. The majority of tsunamis in the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea were triggered by either earthquake activity or were the result of volcanic eruptions, resulted in localized damage and death, but nothing on a regionally catastrophic scale outside of the Caribbean. Landslides on the outer continental shelf and slope along the Mid-Atlantic coast have the potential to trigger tsunamis that may affect populated coastal areas.
- F. Withdrawal of the sea may be a precursor to arrival of the wave. The first wave may not be the largest. The largest wave usually occurs among the first three waves.
- G. 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.

II. PURPOSE

- A. Plan and coordinate the operational procedures South Carolina will use in the event of a tsunami.

- B. Provide resources to assist local governments in preventing and minimizing injury or death to people resulting from a tsunami.

III. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. A locally generated tsunami of any significance affecting South Carolina is unlikely.
- B. A Tsunami Watch or Warning will be transmitted by National Weather Service (NWS) forecast offices for all tsunamis that are forecast to impact South Carolina.
- C. The tsunami threat in South Carolina would most likely result from a distant seismic source, and would provide at least 3-4 hours lead time.
- D. Communications and critical infrastructure services may be disrupted or destroyed.
- E. The maximum possible tourist and workforce populations may be present in the affected areas.
- F. Damage will be widespread and will vary widely (i.e., there may be concentrations of significant damage in some areas with only slight damage in others).
- G. Access to and from the damaged areas may be restricted and some low-lying areas may be inundated.
- H. The Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement will be implemented.

IV. SITUATION

- A. The tsunami threat for South Carolina is relatively low, and any tsunamis would likely be small and inundate mostly the beaches. Although the risk is low, the consequences could be high.
- B. The National Tsunami Warning System was developed and implemented to help reduce the loss of life and property from a tsunami event.
 - 1. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) monitors for earthquakes and subsequent tsunami events in both the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.
 - 2. The Tsunami Warning Centers issue Tsunami Warnings, Watches, and Advisories in addition to Tsunami Information Bulletins for both the U.S. West and East Coasts.

- C. NOAA’s NWS Offices promote the TsunamiReady Program.
1. The TsunamiReady Program is designed to help states, counties, municipalities, universities and other population centers in coastal areas reduce the potential for deadly tsunami-related consequences.
 2. The program helps community leaders and emergency managers strengthen their local operations. TsunamiReady communities are better prepared to save lives through improved planning, education, and awareness.
 3. Communities have fewer fatalities and property damage if they effectively plan before a tsunami arrives. No community is tsunami proof, but the TsunamiReady Program can help minimize loss to vulnerable communities.
 4. SC Tsunami Ready Counties and Communities:

Counties	Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charleston • Georgetown • Horry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myrtle Beach • North Myrtle Beach • Surfside Beach • Debordieu Colony

National Weather Service (January 2015)

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Warning System
1. NOAA operates the Tsunami Warning System with the goal of protecting life and property from the tsunami hazard by providing timely, accurate, reliable, and effective tsunami warning to coastal populations and emergency management organizations within the AOR as well as by advancing other aspects of tsunami hazard mitigation.
 2. The primary operational objectives of a Tsunami Warning System are to rapidly locate, assess magnitude and extent, and otherwise characterize major earthquakes to determine their tsunamigenic potential, predict tsunami arrival times, predict coastal run-up when possible, and disseminate appropriate warning and informational products based on this information.

3. National Tsunami Warning Center
 - a. The National Tsunami Warning Center at Palmer, Alaska is responsible for the preparation and dissemination of Tsunami Warning, Watch, Advisory, and Information products for the coastal regions of Canada and all States except Hawaii. These regions are defined as the National Tsunami Warning Center’s AOR.
 - b. The National Tsunami Warning Center has the primary responsibility for the detection and parameterization of potentially tsunamigenic earthquakes occurring within or immediately adjacent to its AOR and events within the Atlantic Basin north of the Tropic of Cancer.

4. Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis Buoys.
 - a. The Tsunami Warning Center uses earthquake information, tide gauges, and DART (Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis) buoys.
 - b. DART buoys are located in the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. NOAA also plans to deploy additional tsunameter buoys in the Atlantic.
 - c. The DARTs (or tsunameters) are strategically deployed near regions to ensure accurate measurement of the waves as they propagate towards threatened U.S. coastal communities.
 - d. The data captured by DART buoys is critical to monitoring tsunami waves and predicting the timing and magnitude of the waves as they approach and impact the coast of South Carolina.

5. The following products are issued by NOAA’s Tsunami Warning Centers. Each had a distinct meaning relating to local emergency response.

Product	Likely Wave Action	Recommended Actions
Information Statement	Minor waves at most	No action suggested
Watch	Danger level not yet known	Stay alert for more info
Advisory	Strong currents likely	Stay away from the shore
Warning	Inundating wave possible	Full evacuation suggested

a. Tsunami Information Statement

- (1) A Tsunami Information Statement is issued to inform emergency management officials and the public an earthquake has occurred, or a tsunami warning, watch or advisory has been issued for another section of the ocean.
- (2) In most cases, Information Statements are issued to indicate there is no threat of a destructive tsunami and to prevent unnecessary evacuations as the earthquake may have been felt in coastal areas.
- (3) An Information Statement may, in appropriate situations, caution about the possibility of destructive local tsunamis.
- (4) Information Statements may be re-issued with additional information, though normally these messages are not updated. However, a watch, advisory or warning may be issued for the area, if necessary, after analysis and/or updated information becomes available.

b. Tsunami Watch

- (1) A Tsunami Watch is issued to alert emergency management officials and the public of an event which may later impact the watch area.
- (2) The Watch area may be upgraded to a warning or advisory or canceled based on updated information and analysis.
- (3) Watches are normally issued based on seismic information without confirmation that a destructive tsunami is underway.

c. Tsunami Advisory

- (1) A Tsunami Advisory is issued due to the threat of a potential tsunami which may produce strong currents or waves dangerous to those in or near the water.
- (2) The threat may continue for several hours after the arrival of the initial wave, but significant widespread inundation is not expected for areas under an advisory.
- (3) Appropriate actions to be taken by local officials may include closing beaches, evacuating harbors and marinas, and the repositioning of ships to deep waters when there is time to safely do so.

- (4) Advisories are normally updated to continue the Advisory, expand/contract affected areas, upgrade to a warning, or cancel the Advisory.

d. Tsunami Warning

- (1) A Tsunami Warning is issued when a potential tsunami with significant widespread inundation is imminent or expected.
- (2) Warnings alert the public that widespread, dangerous coastal flooding accompanied by powerful currents is possible and may continue for several hours after arrival of the initial wave.
- (3) Warnings also alert emergency management officials to take action for the entire tsunami hazard zone. Appropriate actions to be taken by local officials may include the evacuation of low-lying coastal areas, and the repositioning of ships to deep waters when there is time to safely do so.
- (4) Warnings may be updated, adjusted geographically, downgraded, or canceled. To provide the earliest possible alert, initial Warnings are normally based only on seismic information.

- 6. When a potential tsunami-producing earthquake greater than threshold magnitude of 6.75 occurs in the Atlantic AOR, all tsunami products for South Carolina are issued by the National Tsunami Warning Center. Tsunami products also may be issued when potential tsunami-producing earthquakes greater than magnitude 7.5 occur outside the Atlantic AOR and are likely to impact the AOR.
- 7. The geographic extent of a tsunami product is based on the size of the earthquake, the tsunami travel times throughout the AOR, and expected impact zones.
- 8. Tsunami Warnings are generally issued within 10 minutes after earthquake occurrence.
- 9. Below is the U.S. East Coast criterion:

Magnitude	Area	Product
4.0-4.9	Within 50 km of coast	Tsunami Seismic Information Statement
5.0-5.9	Within 500 km of coast	Tsunami Seismic Information Statement

Magnitude	Area	Product
6.0-6.75	Within approx. 500 km of coast	Tsunami Information Statement
6.0+	Inland	Tsunami Information Statement
6.8-7.5	Atlantic Coast	Fixed warning (350km)*
7.6-7.8	Atlantic Coast	Fixed warning (1000km)*
>7.8	Atlantic Coast	3 hour watch/3 hour warning**

B. Notification

1. In the event of a Tsunami Warning, Watch, Advisory, or Information Statement, the National Tsunami Warning Center issues the tsunami message to the NWS offices in the affected states. The local NWS forecast offices have the primary responsibility to process the information and rebroadcast the tsunami message or product through the civil emergency system which activates Emergency Alert System (EAS).
2. EAS
 - a. The decision to activate EAS for a tsunami product is the sole responsibility of the local NWS Forecast Offices.
 - b. The issuance of a Tsunami Warning or Watch may prompt NWS to activate EAS with a Civil Emergency Message. However, with the issuance of a Tsunami Advisory and Information Statement neither of these will prompt EAS activation.
 - c. If NWS activates EAS, state and local officials can follow-up with another activation of EAS to warn the public and/or issue safety messages.
 - d. Tsunamis forecast with minimal impacts (riptides for example) may not result in EAS activation.
3. Upon receipt of a Tsunami Warning, Watch, Advisory, or Information Statement. The State Warning Point (SWP) will confirm receipt of the tsunami message with the National Tsunami Warning Center and relay to coastal counties. For redundancy, the SWP has several communications systems to receive tsunami messages when issued by NOAA:
 - The Emergency Management Weather Information Network System (EMWIN) which is a NOAA satellite-based system
 - SC Law Enforcement Division (SLED) teletype system

- Internet
 - NOAA All Hazards Weather Radio.
4. During business hours a copy of the tsunami message is given to SC Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) officials by the SWP and forwarded to the coastal emergency management offices. The SWP will call to confirm receipt of the message.
 5. After business hours, it is forwarded to coastal emergency management warning centers which notify the county emergency management director. The SWP will also confirm the receipt of the message telephonically with the warning centers and forward the message to the Duty Officer, Director, Chief of Staff, and the SCEMD Chiefs.
 6. The SWP participates monthly in an unannounced tsunami message test drill. The procedures for notification of a tsunami message are exercised during this monthly test drill.
 7. The coastal county warning centers also receive Tsunami Warning and/or Watch information independent of the SWP through NOAA All Hazards Weather Radio and other systems that receive NOAA Weather warnings.
 8. Upon receipt of any of the tsunami products, the SCEMD Director (or his designee) will confer with the NWS State Liaison (and if not available, a coastal NWS Forecast representative) to confirm threat and discuss potential consequences.
 9. In the event a Tsunami Warning is issued for South Carolina coast by the National Tsunami Warning Center, the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will activate at OPGON 1 and staff accordingly.
 10. In the event a Watch, Advisory or Information Statement is issued for South Carolina coast by the National Tsunami Warning Center, the SEOC will activate at OPGON 3 and staffed accordingly.

C. Evacuation

1. High-speed communications systems are used by the Tsunami Warning Centers, and distant tsunamis can often be announced by the Warning Centers with lead time to evacuate. A tsunami produced from a distant-source may allow three or four hours to evacuate.
2. Current tsunami inundation modeling is still in its infancy for the U.S. East Coast, there is some modeling work being done by NOAA. Until tsunami inundation maps are developed for coastal South Carolina, the State's Tsunami Evacuation Zone will use the recommended NWS Forecast Zone which is the evacuation one (1) mile inland away from river or

approximately the third floor of a high rise building in the event of a Tsunami Warning.

3. Inland evacuation is the preferred method to evacuate low-lying coastal areas in advance of the initial tsunami wave. However, if lead time is insufficient to effect an inland mass evacuation, citizens should evacuate to high rise buildings at least to the third floor to implement vertical evacuation procedures. Vertical evacuation is the act of moving to the highest floor in a multiple-story building in order to avoid the tsunami wave. It is the local government's responsibility to recommend the most prudent evacuation method for its threatened areas.
4. Upon receipt of a Tsunami Warning, local government officials are responsible for issuing an evacuation order to the threatened area. Simultaneously or not long afterwards, SCEMD will request the Governor to activate the SC Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP) and may declare a mandatory evacuation of specific coastal areas based on local authority to evacuate. See Attachment C for a Sample Evacuation Order.
5. The evacuation message will be broadcast to television and radio stations through the activation of EAS and other communications systems.
6. SCEMD and the local emergency manager will maintain communication with the NWS State Liaison and the local NWS Forecast Offices on all notification and evacuation decisions. Telephone numbers of the NWS Forecast offices are maintained in SCEMD and the county emergency managers' telephone directories.
7. If there is observation of severe water drawback of the sea from South Carolina coasts and it is authenticated by reliable sources, local officials will order an evacuation of the beach via whatever communications methods are available at the time (route alerting, loud speaker, etc). The county emergency manager will request the local NWS Forecast Office to issue a civil emergency message (which includes activation of EAS) to broadcast the tsunami warning and for persons to evacuate the beach immediately. County emergency managers will inform SCEMD of the evacuation order and the SCEMD Director (or designee) will request the NWS State Liaison to confirm threat and will follow the same procedures as outlined above in C. 2 through 6.
8. An evacuation order for a Tsunami Watch will be dependent upon the situation. The decision to evacuate will be made by representatives of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT), NWS forecast officials, and affected local emergency management officials.
9. After the arrival of the first wave, additional waves may continue at varying intervals for several hours.

10. Assembly areas for those without transportation will be designated in the tsunami risk areas by county emergency managers.
11. Shelters for persons needing accommodations will be identified outside the tsunami risk areas.
12. If required or requested, Traffic Control Points (TCP) will be identified for the areas and will be implemented by local law enforcement with assisted by ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management) if necessary.
13. Identifying evacuation routes are not necessary due to the limited inundation area; however, if the need arises to implement evacuation routes, the routes currently identified for hurricane evacuation will be implemented along with the traffic management operations. Local officials will be responsible for coordinating the local evacuation effort and requesting implementation of the hurricane traffic management operations.
14. The following actions will occur following an evacuation order:
 - a. Advise jurisdictions to maintain full evacuation until the evacuation order has been rescinded. The evacuation order being rescinded will be based upon an “ALL CLEAR” signal which is a minimum of two hours after arrival of the last wave.
 - b. An “ALL CLEAR” determination is the responsibility of the local officials in consultation with NWS Forecast Offices and SERT officials. An “ALL CLEAR” message will be issued no earlier than two hours after the last damaging wave. Before the “ALL CLEAR” determination is made, officials must be able to observe the waves from a safe distance/height.
 - c. No persons are to enter the evacuated areas until the evacuation order has been rescinded after the “ALL CLEAR” signal. Re-entry is the responsibility of local officials.
 - d. Consider declaration of emergency or disaster based on damage.
 - e. Disseminate public information about the event.
 - f. Resource allocation and coordination preceding the tsunami wave will take into consideration the following areas of special concern:
 - (1) Evacuation of education and childcare facilities and nursing homes located within the Tsunami Evacuation Zone.
 - (2) Evacuation of disabled persons and those needing special medical assistance within the Tsunami Evacuation Zone.

- g. Request jurisdictions to initiate preparation for damage assessments to compile information and report information to the SEOC.
- h. Request health inspections to begin preparation of damaged areas to ensure they are safe for residents to return.

15. See Attachments B, C & D for Tsunami Checklists.

D. Public Information

- 1. See Annex 15 (Public Information) of the SCEOP.
- 2. The NWS Forecast Offices have the authority and responsibility to issue a civil emergency to warn of a tsunami. The civil emergency notification activates EAS and other systems. State and local officials may follow with a rebroadcast of the initial EAS message.
- 3. A Tsunami Warning will be disseminated to cover the affected areas by one or all of the following systems:
 - EAS
 - NOAA All Hazards Weather Radio
 - Local Warning System (e.g., Reverse 911, Code Red, etc)
 - Local TV Stations
 - Local Radio Stations
 - Loud speakers (if available)
 - CODE RED
 - Route Alerting
- 4. See Attachment G for a Sample EAS Statement and Attachment H for a Sample News Release.

E. Recovery

- 1. SCEMD will implement the SC Initial Recovery Plan to facilitate recovery in the disaster area after the evacuation order has been rescinded and the “ALL CLEAR” Signal has been given.
- 2. A focus will be placed on health inspections to prevent the spreading of communicable diseases, contamination of food, and water supplies.

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES**A. SC Emergency Management Division**

1. Update and review annually this Annex and coordinate plan review with applicable state agencies, local NWS Weather Forecast Offices, and county emergency management offices.
2. Provide assistance to county emergency management offices in support of tsunami planning and TsunamiReady Program. See Attachment I – Map of TsunamiReady Counties and Communities.
3. Coordinate with local emergency management offices and local NWS Weather Forecast Offices to review procedures for disseminating tsunami products to local jurisdictions.
4. Coordinate and implement procedures to relay and/or verify receipt of tsunami products notifications to affected counties.
5. Coordinate with local NWS Weather Forecast Offices and local emergency management offices to determine tsunami inundation areas within the State and develop tsunami inundation maps.
6. In conjunction with county emergency management offices and local NWS Forecast Offices develop public education tools for tsunami public education program.
7. Coordinate with local NWS Weather Forecast Offices to prepare EAS tsunami messages to include “ALL CLEAR” messages in English and in Spanish.
8. Coordinate with local NWS State Liaison Office to participate in the monthly EAS test and provide information to coastal counties.

B. Coastal County Emergency Management Offices

1. Participate in TsunamiReady Program and tsunami planning.
2. In conjunction with SCEMD and local NWS Forecast Offices assist in the development of tsunami inundation maps.
3. Develop plans to reissue EAS messages upon receipt of a Tsunami Warning.
4. In conjunction with SCEMD, local NWS Forecast Offices, SC Department of Public Safety (SCDPS), SC Department of Transportation (SCDOT), and local law enforcement offices, assist in the development and coordination of traffic management plans to ensure effective evacuation to include

establishing local traffic control points/road blocks and implementing of the hurricane traffic management planning if necessary.

5. Review and identify the best methods to evacuate threatened areas. For vertical evacuations, local planning for use of multi-story, high capacity, structurally sound buildings is needed. Additionally, identification of and routing to/from these structures must be considered.
6. In coordination with SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) identify licensing health care facilities requiring transportation assistance.
7. In conjunction with the American Red Cross (ARC) and SC Department of Social Services (SCDSS), identify shelters to support displaced tourists and county population. Shelters identification should be outside the tsunami risk area.
8. In conjunction with local NWS Forecast Offices develop public education tools for tsunami public education and information program. Utilize materials from TsunamiReady Program.
9. Identify assembly areas for those without transportation to take to shelters.
10. In coordination with SCEMD and local NWS Forecast Offices develop plans to issue "ALL CLEAR" signal and initiate re-entry policies.

C. SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

1. Review possible health concerns that may affect the public following a tsunami and develop procedures to prevent the spreading of communicable diseases and contamination of food and water supplies.
2. Open, manage and operate Special Medical Needs Shelters as needed.
3. In coordination with county emergency managers identify licensing health care facilities requiring transportation assistance.

D. SC Department of Natural Resources

In coordination with SCDOT and SCDPS, develop plans and procedures to evacuate persons using boats and other water craft and respond to other requests for assistance.

E. SC Department of Public Safety

1. In conjunction with county law enforcement authorities, develop and coordinate traffic management plans to ensure timely evacuation to include

establishing local traffic control points/road blocks and implementation of the hurricane traffic management planning if necessary.

2. Support local government tsunami planning.

F. SC Department of Social Services

1. In coordination with the ARC and local emergency managers identify shelters to support evacuations from tsunami risk areas. Shelters identification should be outside the tsunami risk areas.
2. In coordination with The Salvation Army and ARC be prepared to feed evacuated persons from the tsunami threatened areas to include groups of special concern such as nursing homes, health care facilities, foster care group homes, vulnerable adult population groups.

G. SC Department of Transportation

Review plans and procedures to transport evacuated persons from the tsunami threatened areas and if necessary, be prepared to implement transportation plans.

H. SC Lieutenant Governor's Office on Aging

1. Identify the vulnerable senior population groups in the inundation areas and the requirements to evacuate.
2. Coordinate and implement procedures to relay Tsunami Warning and Watch notifications to facilities serving senior population groups in inundation areas.

I. Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health

1. Consult with SC Association of Veterinarians and SCDHEC concerning animal diseases and public health concerns related to a tsunami hazard, and assist with dissemination of this information to the public.
2. In coordination with local emergency managers and ESF-17 (Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response) support agencies, identify emergency animal shelters outside the tsunami risk areas.

J. American Red Cross

1. In coordination with the local emergency managers and SCDSS identify shelters to support evacuations from tsunami risk areas. Shelters identification should be outside the tsunami risk areas.

2. In coordination with SCDSS, The Salvation Army and local emergency managers be prepared to feed evacuated persons from the tsunami threatened areas to include groups of special needs such as nursing homes, health care facilities, foster care group homes, vulnerable adult population groups.
3. Support the local governments TsunamiReady Program.

K. The Salvation Army

In coordination with SCDSS and ARC, be prepared to feed evacuated persons from the tsunami threatened areas to include groups of special needs such as nursing homes, health care facilities, foster care group homes, vulnerable adult population groups.

VII. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

- A. NOAA assists through its subordinate agencies to include the NWS Weather Forecast Offices, the NOAA Center for Tsunami Research (NCTR), and the National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC).
- B. The Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will implement the National Response Framework (NRF) to provide assistance.
- C. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) provides earthquake monitoring and analysis support.
- D. Other Federal agencies have collateral or coordinating responsibilities as identified in the SCEOP.

VIII. ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A	Sample Evacuation Order
Attachment B	Tsunami Warning Checklist
Attachment C	Tsunami Watch Checklist
Attachment D	Tsunami “ALL CLEAR” Checklist
Attachment E	Sample Emergency Alert System (EAS) Messages for Tsunami Hazard
Attachment F	Sample News Release

ATTACHMENT A TO TSUNAMI RESPONSE PLAN

SAMPLE EVACUATION ORDER

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. _____

WHEREAS, coastline of the State of South Carolina has been placed under a Tsunami Warning by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Tsunami Warning Center and it is estimated that the wave will arrive here at approximately _____; and

WHEREAS, I have been advised that this tsunami wave represents a threat to the safety, security, welfare and property of citizens and transients living in South Carolina and has the potential to generate great damage to our State.

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me as Governor, pursuant to the Constitution and Statutes of the State of South Carolina, effective _____ AM/PM, _____, 20__, I hereby declare that a State of Emergency exists in South Carolina.

I direct that the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan be placed into effect. I direct that all prudent preparations be taken at the individual, local, and state levels to protect against the possible effects of this tsunami wave.

I hereby order an evacuation of all persons, with the exception of those critical or emergency response personnel, as designated by the appropriate municipal, county or Special Purpose District officials, necessary to provide for essential services during or immediately following the event, located in the following specified Evacuation Zones in

_____, _____, _____ and _____ counties. All other persons are ordered to evacuate the areas as expeditiously as possible.

County	Evacuation Zone

The scope of this Order may be expanded to include such areas as are identified on a county-by-county basis by local emergency management officials for people who are deemed to be in immediate danger.

I hereby place specified units and/or personnel of the South Carolina National Guard on State Active Duty pursuant to my authority under Section 25-1-1840 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, and I will do so by directing the Adjutant General to issue supplemental orders. I further order the utilization of the South Carolina National Guard's personnel with appropriate equipment, at the discretion of the Adjutant General and in coordination with the Director of the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, to take necessary and prudent actions to assist the citizens of this state.

I further order that all licensing and registration requirements regarding private security personnel or companies who are contracted with South Carolina security companies in protecting property and restoring essential services in South Carolina be suspended, and SLED shall initiate an emergency registration process for those personnel or companies for a period specified, and in a manner deemed appropriate, by the Chief of SLED.

Any persons or non-Emergency Management personnel who remain in the evacuation zones, and any medical facilities, nursing home facilities, businesses and/or other organizations who allow persons under their charge to remain in the evacuation zones, thereby become responsible for their own safety and well-being and for the safety

and well-being of those under their charge. They are charged with the knowledge that should they need the assistance of emergency personnel or services, those personnel or services may not be available or capable of coming to their aid.

Further proclamations and regulations deemed necessary to insure the fullest protection of life and property during this state of emergency shall be issued orally by me and thereafter reduced to writing within the succeeding 24-hour period.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of South Carolina at Columbia, South Carolina this _____ day of _____.

Governor

ATTEST:

Secretary of State

ATTACHMENT B TO TSUNAMI RESPONSE PLAN

TSUNAMI CHECKLIST – ADVISORY/WARNING

Tsunami Warnings are issued when a potential tsunami with significant widespread inundation is imminent or expected. Warnings alert the public that widespread, dangerous coastal flooding accompanied by powerful currents is possible and may continue for several hours after arrival of the initial wave. Warnings may be updated, adjusted geographically, downgraded, or canceled. To provide the earliest possible alert, initial warnings are normally based only on seismic information.

- _____ Confirm that coastal communities and key agencies have received Tsunami Warning Information
- _____ Determine time remaining to estimated first wave arrival
- _____ Discuss with counties their response actions and their resource needs
- _____ Review status of communication systems in the evacuation area
- _____ Discuss with counties their decision to evacuate
- _____ Activate SEOC at OPCON 1
- _____ Review maps of threatened areas to determine locations of critical facilities within or outside of the evacuation zones.
- _____ Discuss with local governments their areas of evacuation.
- _____ Request Executive Order and activate SCEOP
- _____ Obtain information on weather/road condition
- _____ Obtain tourist count in the threatened area
- _____ Request Governor to declare a mandatory evacuation based on local authority to evacuate.
- _____ Coordinate with local governments the need to implement evacuation routes and request local governments to identify assembly points
- _____ Request ESFs to activate response procedures to include:
 - Implement evacuation procedures
 - Coordinate and establish TCPs
 - Open shelters
 - Stage emergency equipment outside of inundation area
 - Reposition ships to deeper waters
 - Search and rescue missions if necessary
 - Lake and/or intercoastal waterways clearings
 - Move-search and rescue equipment to staging area outside risk area
 - Consider securing or closing of:
 - Ports
 - Boat landings
- _____ Disseminate Executive Order for Evacuation

- ___ Deploy first responders to assembly sites
- ___ Resource allocation will take into consideration the following areas of special concern:
 - Evacuation of education and childcare facilities and nursing homes
 - Evacuation of disabled persons and those needing special medical assistance
- ___ Activate State's Mutual Aid System as necessary
- ___ Notify adjacent States and FEMA of activation
- ___ Issue Public Information Statements and provide counties of Governor's declaration
- ___ Monitor evacuations and provide assistance to jurisdictions as required. Advise jurisdictions and agencies that evacuations should be maintained until a minimum of two hours after the last wave has arrived
- ___ Monitor tide gauges via Weather Alert system
- ___ Relay to the counties and agencies the course of actions of the State

UPDATE JURISDICTIONS AT 30 MINUTE INTERVALS OR IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT OF TIME SENSITIVE INFORMATION

ATTACHMENT C TO TSUNAMI RESPONSE PLAN

TSUNAMI CHECKLIST – WATCH

Tsunami Watches are issued to alert emergency management officials and the public of an event which may later impact the watch area. The watch area may be upgraded to a warning or advisory - or canceled - based on updated information and analysis.

- _____ Confirm with counties receipt of Watch message.
- _____ Discuss with counties their response actions and their resource needs.
- _____ Discuss with counties their decision to evacuate.
- _____ Assemble available information on status of the Tsunami Watch. Sources of information:
 - Local NWS Forecast Office
 - WC/ATWC
 - College of Charleston, SCEEP
 - FEMA, NOAA
- _____ Activate SEOC at OPCON 3
- _____ Facilitate a conference call with the primary ESF agencies: 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, and 19 to discuss local actions and to be prepared to report to SEOC for possible activation.
- _____ Review maps of threatened areas to determine locations of critical facilities within or outside of the evacuation zones.
- _____ Request NWS offices to monitor tide gauges to determine the potential
- _____ Determine time remaining to estimated first wave arrival
- _____ Activate ESF-15 and issue public information statements on the Tsunami Watch and State's actions
- _____ Review status of communication systems in the evacuation area
- _____ In the event, prepare Executive Order for Evacuation.
- _____ Obtain information on weather/road condition
- _____ Obtain tourist count in the threatened area
- _____ Coordinate with local governments the evacuation routes and request local governments to identify assembly points if needed
- _____ Coordinate with ESF-6 to identify shelters and the need to place on standby notice
- _____ Consider if no action is needed until a Tsunami Warning is issued.
- _____ If not, consider:
 - Moving search and rescue equipment to staging area outside risk area
 - Determining if a voluntary evacuation of tourists is needed
 - Determining if critical facilities need evacuation assistance.
 - Securing or closing of:

- Ports
- Boat landings

_____ Discuss state response actions with NWS offices, local county officials, adjacent states, and EFSs.

- **UPDATE JURISDICTIONS AT 30 MINUTE INTERVALS OR IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT OF TIME SENSITIVE INFORMATION**

ATTACHMENT D TO TSUNAMI RESPONSE PLAN

TSUNAMI CHECKLIST – “ALL CLEAR”

All Clear determination will be the responsibility of the local officials. The evacuation areas should remain closed to the public until the evacuation order has been lifted and the “ALL CLEAR” decision is issued by local officials a minimum of two hours after arrival of last wave. Before the “ALL CLEAR” determination is made, officials must be able to observe the waves from a safe distance/height.

- _____ Advise jurisdictions to maintain full evacuation until the evacuation order being rescinded and a minimum of two hours after arrival of last wave a upon (Additional waves may occur)
- _____ Evacuated areas should remain closed to the public until after the threat of tsunami no longer exists
- _____ The decision to allow re-entry is a local decision and will be made based on the advice and consensus of the NWS Forecast Office and State authorities
- _____ All traffic control points will be maintained until the order to remove traffic control points is issued
- _____ Residents should enter through control points to ensure that safety and sanitary precautions are provided
- _____ Request jurisdictions initiate windshield damage assessment. Compile area wide
- _____ Request aerial reconnaissance of damaged areas
- _____ Prepare for major PIO effort to disseminate information to public about event
- _____ Request building inspectors to inspect damaged areas
- _____ Based on damage, consider a Governor’s and Presidential Declaration of Emergency
- _____ Establish response priorities and mutual aid requirements
- _____ Based on the damage incurred, the following actions and issues may be considered:
 - Curfew
 - Quarantine (both human and animal)

ATTACHMENT E TO TSUNAMI RESPONSE PLAN

EXAMPLE EAS MESSAGE FOR TSUNAMI

Bulletin

Public Tsunami Message Number 1

A tsunami warning is in effect which includes the *(states/coastal areas in the threatened areas)*

A tsunami warning means. All coastal residents in the warning area who are near the beach or in low-lying regions should move immediately inland to higher ground and away from all harbors and inlets including those sheltered directly from the sea. Those feeling the earth shake...Seeing unusual wave action. Or the water level rising or receding may have only a few minutes before the tsunami arrival and should evacuate immediately. Homes and small buildings are not designed to withstand tsunami impacts. Do not stay in these structures.

All residents within the warned area should be alert for instructions broadcast from their local civil authorities. This tsunami warning is based solely on earthquake information – a tsunami has not yet been confirmed.

At _____ eastern daylight time on _____ an earthquake with preliminary magnitude _____ occurred _____. This earthquake may have generated a tsunami. If a tsunami has been generated the waves will first reach _____ at am/pm EST on _____. Estimated tsunami arrival times and maps along with safety rules and other information can be found on the web site wcatwc.arh.noaa.gov.

Tsunamis can be dangerous waves that are not survivable. Wave heights are amplified by irregular shoreline and are difficult to predict. Tsunamis often appear as a strong surge and may be preceded by a receding water level. Mariners in water deeper than 600 feet should not be affected by a tsunami. Wave heights will increase rapidly as water shallows. Tsunamis are a series of ocean waves which can be dangerous for several hours after the initial wave arrival. Do not return to evacuated areas until an all clear is given by local civil authorities.

Additional messages will be issued every half hour or sooner if conditions warrant. This tsunami warning and watch will remain in effect until further notice. For further information stay tuned to NOAA All Hazards Weather Radio, your local TV or radio stations, or see the web site wcatwc.arh.noaa.gov.

ATTACHMENT F TO TSUNAMI RESPONSE PLAN

SAMPLE NEWS RELEASE

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release
South Carolina Emergency Management Division
2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC 29172

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT STATE PIO:

Telephone Number: _____ Fax: _____

Date: _____

S.C. NEWS RELEASE NO. _____

Time of news release: _____

POTENTIAL TSUNAMI FOR FOLLOWING SC COASTAL AREA:

_____, _____, _____, _____

COLUMBIA, S.C. – According to the National Tsunami Warning Center, a severe earthquake has been generated at (location) at (time). The earthquake was measured at (Magnitude). It is (known/not known) at this time (that/if) a tsunami has been generated. However, the SC National Weather Service Forecast Offices have issued a Tsunami (Warning, Watch, Advisory, and Information Statement). A Tsunami (Warning, Watch, Advisory, or Information Statement) means _____

If a tsunami has, in fact, been generated, the wave heights cannot be accurately predicted; however, the tsunami waves could cause great damage to coastal cities and communities.

Residents of affected areas are urged to keep tuned to your local Emergency Alert System station (_____) for further information. People should stay away from low lying coastal areas until further notice. A tsunami is a series of waves and may be dangerous for several hours after the initial wave arrives at any particular point.

-END-