APPENDIX 19

(SOUTH CAROLINA FLOOD RESPONSE PLAN)

TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

A. As required by state and federal law, South Carolina's policy is to be prepared for any emergency or disaster, including flooding events.

B. South Carolina State Regulations 58-1 and 58-101 require contingency plans and implementing procedures for major hazards, such as flooding, coordinated by the State with counties that have the potential of being impacted.

II. PURPOSE

A. Prevent or minimize injury to people and damage to property and the environment resulting from a flood.

B. Identify roles and responsibilities of local, state, and federal agencies when preparing for and responding to a flood event caused by heavy rainfall or dam failure.

C. Plan and coordinate state and local resources for flood response.

D. Identify unique requirements to support preparedness, mitigation, and response actions with local, interagency and private sector partners.

III. SCOPE

A. The South Carolina Flood Response Plan addresses operations to be conducted in coordination with the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP).

B. This plan addresses responsibilities, processes, and actions specific to flooding events.

C. This plan defines the threat, terminology, and the utilization of planning scenarios as a basis for flood preparedness and planning.

IV. FACTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Facts:

1. The state is vulnerable to flooding due to both tropical cyclones and non-tropical rainfall events.

2. There are ongoing flood mitigation projects throughout the state (See the South Carolina State Hazard Mitigation Plan for further information about flood mitigation).

B. Assumptions:

1. Mutual aid compacts and agreements will enable assistance in the areas of personnel, equipment, and logistics.

2. Flooding may be a regional or interstate event.

3. Critical infrastructure could be flooded or damaged from water or flood carried debris, resulting in a loss of services across the lifeline sectors.

4. Search and rescue missions will occur during incident response and initial recovery

5. Large numbers of people may seek healthcare due to mental health impacts, injuries, and exposure to waterborne contaminants or disease. Access to healthcare may be disrupted.

6. Large numbers of people will require temporary shelter.

7. Large numbers of people will require long-term housing assistance.

8. Federal assistance may be available pre-flood in the form of mitigation grants.

9. Federal resources may not be available to provide significant lifesaving or life-sustaining capabilities until after the event.

10. Evacuations may occur in the event of a forecasted flood.

11. The timing and extent of flooding will vary across the river basins.

V. SITUATION

A. The entire state is vulnerable to the effects of flooding.

B. Flooding may be a result of rainfall upstream of a river (from a different state for example), prolonged heavy rainfall, short term heavy rainfall (flash flooding), or dam failure.

C. Types of Flood Events:

1. 100-year river flood – a magnitude of flood that has a 1% chance of happening in any given year.

2. 500-year river flood – a magnitude of flood that has a 0.2% chance of happening in any given year.

3. Flash Flood – Flooding that begins within 6 hours of heavy rainfall. Urban areas are especially susceptible.

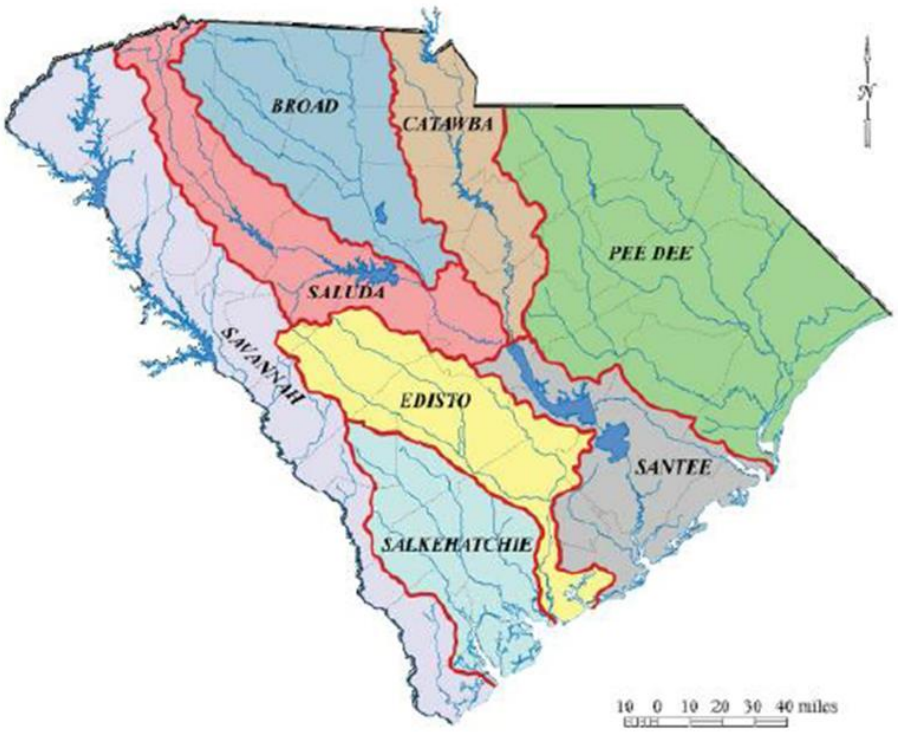
4. Dam Failure – see Appendix 4 in the SCEOP.

D. River Basins

1. The state has 8 surface –water basins that contain a number of tributaries drawn along hydrological lines: the Broad, Catawba, Edisto, Pee Dee, Salkehatchie, Saluda, Santee, and Savannah (Figure 1). These river basins are further divided into regional watersheds.

2. The Savannah, Saluda, Broad, Catawba and Pee Dee basin headwaters are in North Carolina.

3. Many river basins contain man-made reservoirs that support hydroelectric production and are used to manage flow.



E. Historical Impacts:

1. The most significant flood event of the last decade was the October 2015 flood. Some portions of the state recorded more than 20 inches of rainfall over the period of 1-5 October. The heavy rainfall resulted in widespread flash flooding as well as significant riverine flooding. 20 locations exceeded established flood stages. 36 state regulated dams failed. There were more than 1,500 water rescues and approximately 410 road and bridge closures. 19 fatalities were attributed to the flood event.

2. Hurricane Matthew made landfall near McClellanville as a Category 1 Hurricane on October 8, 2016. Portions of the state received significant rainfall, with up to 17 inches in some areas of northeast and southern South Carolina. The result was widespread flash flooding and an extended period of river flooding, especially in the Pee Dee region. The widespread heavy rain in the Pee Dee River Basin of South Carolina caused several rivers to reach major flood stage. This included the Little Pee Dee, Lumber, and Waccamaw Rivers. Approximately $122,000,000 in public assistance damages were reported. 4 fatalities were attributed to the hurricane.

3. Hurricane Florence was a slow- moving Category 1 hurricane when it made landfall near Wrightsville Beach, NC on September 14, 2018. The northeastern portion of South Carolina experienced 2 days of heavy rainfall. A station in Loris recorded 23.63 inches of rain, setting a new state tropical cyclone rainfall record. Georgetown, Horry, Marlboro, Dillon, Marion, and Chesterfield counties all received rainfall in excess of 15 inches. In addition to the rain in South Carolina, portions of southeastern North Carolina received up to 35 inches of rain. This resulted in extensive river flooding throughout the Pee Dee River Basin where the Little Pee Dee, Lumber, and Waccamaw Rivers all reached record levels, with the Waccamaw River at Conway rising nearly 4 feet higher than it did during Hurricane Matthew. The Waccamaw crested at 22.1 feet at Conway. Approximately $322,000,000 in public assistance damages was reported. 9 fatalities were attributed to the hurricane.

4. Hurricane Debby made landfall in the Big Bend area of Florida as a Category 1 hurricane on the morning of August 5, 2024. Debby passed through Florida and southeast Georgia before making its way back into the Atlantic for 36 hours. Debby made landfall again as a tropical storm near Bulls Bay, South Carolina around 2 a.m. on August 8 and headed north leaving the state later that afternoon. Debby's slow movement resulted in historic heavy rainfall and flooding over parts of the state. I-26 near Ridgeville had to be closed on August 8 at 8 a.m. due to flooding. Rainfall totals for the 5-day event were highest in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Moncks Corner received 22.02 inches of rain,

and amounts above 15 inches were recorded in Dorchester, Charleston, and Colleton Counties as well. The rainfall total in Monks Corner ranks second highest on record in the state for total rainfall received from a tropical cyclone. The Edisto, Little Pee Dee, and Waccamaw Rivers all reached major flood stage due to the rainfall, with the Edisto River cresting just below its record crest.

5. Hurricane Helene made landfall in the Big Bend area of Florida as a Category 4 hurricane with sustained winds of 140 mph on the evening of September 26, 2024. Impacts of the storm were widespread throughout Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. In South Carolina, the Saluda, Broad, and Reedy Rivers all set new record river crests. Jocassee received 19.69 inches, and amounts above 15 inches were recorded in Greenville, Pickens and Oconee Counties. The rainfall total in Jocassee ranks third highest on record in the state for total rainfall received from a tropical cyclone.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) is the coordinating agency during flood events.

B. Plan Activation:

1. Most flood response activities occur locally. The trigger for SCEOP activation varies by the size, scope, projected impacts and type of flooding. For additional information see the SCEOP, Section VII, Concept of Operations for All-Hazards.

   a. Heavy Rainfall – SCEMD will use precipitation forecasts from the Weather Prediction Center (WPC) and local National Weather Service Offices. If it is determined that the projected rainfall amounts are high enough to have significant impacts, the SEOC may be activated.

   b. Flash Flood –SEOC activation is unlikely in the event of a limited duration or localized flash flood. SCEMD may consider moving to OPCON 2 to monitor the situation and consider moving to OPCON 1 if state assistance is required to meet local needs such as search and rescue, mass care, and infrastructure repair.

   c. A prolonged heavy rainfall event or flash flood scenario can result in dam failures. If SCEMD is notified of a potential or imminent failure at a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) dam, all key stakeholders will be informed as per the call-down list for

the dam in question and if the situation dictates, the SEOC will be activated. See Appendix 4 (SC Dam Emergency Response Plan) for the full response plan for a dam failure scenario (including a non-rainfall induced dam failure).

d. River Flooding – Depending on the severity of the event, SCEMD may consider moving to OPCON 2 to monitor the situation at a heightened level of readiness and consider increasing readiness to OPCON 1 if state assistance is required to meet local requirements that include needs such as, but not limited to, search and rescue, mass care, and infrastructure repair.

C. Isolated Communities

1. Floods have the potential to isolate impacted communities. Damage and standing water may make movement of resources difficult, resulting in the need to target specific areas with a significant response effort.

2. The Disaster Intelligence Group (DIG) will develop contingency plans and informational products, as needed, for any identified isolated or limited access communities using GIS based estimates of resource needs (See Attachment E to the SCEOP).

a. The SERT will consider the following criteria when evaluating a community's exposure to flooding during an event:

i. Flooded - the entire area community is or is expected to be inundated

ii. Isolated – the community is not fully inundated but is only accessible by air or water assets, land travel is not viable

iii. Limited access – Ingress and egress routes are severely limited due to flooding, but at least one road in and out is accessible

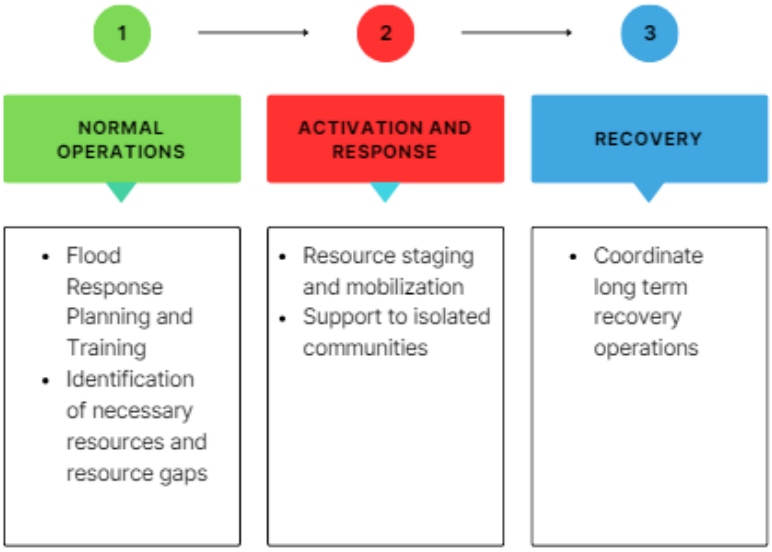
D. Coordinated Rescues

1. If a water rescue is necessary, the ESF 4/9 lead will coordinate the appropriate resource with SERT leads, SC Helicopter Aquatic Rescue Team (HART), SC Department of Natural Resources SCDNR, Civil Air Patrol (CAP), and South Carolina State Guard (SCSG).

2. While activated, the Search and Rescue Planning Cell (SARCELL) meets as needed to coordinate response between all federal, state, and local entities.

3. If a request for assistance is received, the request is routed to the Emergency Response Task Force, SCDNR and SCNG for the most appropriate resource to respond.

E. Flood Response Phases



1. Phase 1: Normal Operations

   This phase is associated with preparedness actions that take place prior to a flood event. This includes:

   a. Participation in flood planning, training, and exercises, including planning, training, and exercises for dam failures and various flooding scenarios

   b. Pre-incident mission analysis to identify potential risks, areas that could become isolated, and resource gaps

2. Phase 2: Activation and Response

   This phase begins with the SEOC activation and continues until the floodwaters recede and impacted areas can begin damage assessment and recovery.

a. During Phase 2, state and local responders conduct assessments and initiate response actions in support of saving and sustaining lives, while federal and state hydrology partners work together to forecast what areas may experience flooding.

    i. Disaster Intelligence products will be developed for local and state partners for response decision support

    ii. Evacuations, the deployment of search and rescue assets and high-water vehicles may be utilized for life saving missions

b. The initial priorities for SERT partners are developing situational awareness, assessing affected lifelines, identifying locations of isolated and limited access communities, and staging resources required to address any potential needs. Additionally, SERT partners will:

    i. Be prepared to support the mobilization and staging of resources in support of impacted jurisdictions including but not limited to SAR assets, high water vehicles, etc....

c. If the flood is caused by a large dam failure, SCEMD has a Dam Failure Response plan as well as Site Specific Plans with targeted inundation and evacuation information that will be utilized by the SERT to augment their response.

3. Phase 3: Recovery

a. In Phase 3, response activities transition to short-term and long-term recovery operations. This transition may be initiated and conducted simultaneously with response activities in Phase 2.

b. The timing for the start of Recovery may be different based on the location and longevity of the flood event.

    i. Example: A river flood event in the Pee Dee or Lowcountry can take weeks to recede compared to the Upstate or Midlands which recedes more quickly

VII. DISASTER INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. See Section VII (Disaster Intelligence and Communications) of the SCEOP.

B. The SCDNR Flood Mitigation Program can assist with flood modeling efforts to inform disaster intelligence. Certain conditions must be met to initiate flood modeling, including:

1. Timelines for Initiating Modeling

   a. One week prior to the anticipated landfall of a tropical system; or

   b. If a storm is forecasted to develop close to the Southeastern US with impacts to South Carolina

2. Contributing factors to initiate modeling

   a. Rainfall estimates reach a level that would potentially exceed the 1% (100-year) flood event threshold

   b. The event is anticipated to be widespread and state resources would be needed to assist local governments

   c. SCDNR Flood Mitigation Program has received inquiries/requests for flood modeling

3. Modeling by state regions

   a. Pee Dee Region

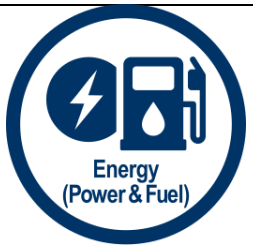
      i. SC Flood Impact website - The website produces storm specific inundation mapping with a forecast and current conditions 3 days prior to any forecasted rainfall. The system is automatic and needs no activation from DNR. The website is only active for portions of the Pee Dee and Lowcountry.

   b. Midlands/Upstate

      i. Models do not exist for some areas in the Central Midlands and Upstate. If impacts are expected to these areas, an additional 4 days for modeling is necessary to build the base model and then load the storm specific information into it.

C. Lifeline Sector Analysis

The table below lists possible impacts to the state's lifeline sectors associated with a flood event. While not all-inclusive, this list assists the SERT's ability to respond effectively by proactively identifying possible areas of concern before impacts occur.

Lifeline	Scope of Possible Impacts
	• Flooded areas may be difficult to access, hindering lifesaving missions • Operational facilities may be inaccessible due to flooded roads • Extended response times are possible due to hazardous weather conditions • Response personnel may need to support search and rescue operations • High Hazard Dams could be impacted
	• Citizens displaced from inundated areas may require emergency shelter, to include medical needs shelters • Food supplies may be depleted in areas isolated by floodwaters • Crops and animal stocks could be damaged from water and extended duration flooding • Search and rescue activities may be necessary for livestock in impacted areas • Impacts to fisheries possible
	• Medical facilities may see damage to infrastructure, structures and equipment. Access to services may be disrupted • EMS response times may be slowed due to road closures • Access issues and transportation disruptions may result in delayed supplies, staffing shortages and difficulties moving patients • Floodwater can cause injury and carry contaminants or waterborne disease. Standing water may increase the likelihood of vector-borne disease transmission • Regulated healthcare facilities may need to activate their emergency operations plan and may need to be evacuated
	• Fuel stations and transmission substations may be damaged or inoperable • Fuel pipelines could be damaged or need to stop service due to flooding

	• Telecommunications and broadband equipment could be damaged by floodwater inundation which could result in a disruption of communications • Extended restoration times are possible due to access issues
	• Roadways, bridges, railroads, ports, and airport facilities may be flooded • Disrupted transportation routes may affect supply chains. Ingress and egress routes may not be open for critical supplies to go to and from affected areas • Flooded or damaged roadways may inhibit the delivery of commodities or services
	• Sites storing hazardous materials may flood resulting in the release of hazardous materials • Floodwater could be contaminated
	• Water treatment infrastructure could be damaged, leading to a decline in quality of potable water • Water distribution and wastewater collection lines are often hung from or attached to the underside of bridges. Lines could become compromised during flood events • Lift stations for wastewater and pump stations for water are generally located in low lying areas which makes them susceptible to flooding • Higher turbidity due to flooding can negatively impact water intakes • Rising water and increased stream flow can damage intakes or outfalls in waterways

VIII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. See Section IX (Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities) of the SCEOP for the general roles and responsibilities to all hazards, for State and Federal agencies in preparation, response, and recovery from disaster impacting the State.

B. Roles and responsibilities in this plan are specific to flood hazards.

C. Emergency Support Functions. Coordinating agencies will conduct biennial reviews of their ESF specific functions with primary and supporting agencies to address flood response operations.

1. ESF-1 (Transportation)

a. SC Department of Transportation (SCDOT) (Coordinating Agency)

i. Assist with the development of concepts and processes to address the movement of emergency supplies and personnel to and from isolated areas.

ii. Coordinate and compile damage assessments and estimated clearance times of roads and bridges for use by emergency and supply vehicles, to include load limitations. Priorities for ground transportation lifeline routes are:

(a) Access to Critical Facilities

(b) Interstate Highways

(c) US Highways

(d) County/ Secondary Roads

iii. Coordinate with USACE and SCNG to deploy flood mitigation devices.

iv. Support flood analysis in conjunction with DIG Hydrology Team consisting of DNR, USGS, NWS Hydrologists, Southeast River Forecast Center, and National Water Center.

v. Establish Air Coordination Group

2. ESF-2 (Communications)

a. South Carolina Department of Administration (Coordinating Agency)

i. Assist in the identification of key facilities in river basin floodplains that may be at risk in a flood event.

ii. In conjunction with stakeholders, identify mitigation

actions to sustain communications if facilities are compromised by flood waters.

iii. Provide mitigation and damage assessment of communications infrastructure.

3. ESF-3 (Public Works and Engineering)

a. South Carolina National Guard (SCNG) (Coordinating Agency)

i. Coordinate with USACE to provide augmented engineering support and flood fight subject matter experts to advise on protective actions.

ii. Lead coordination for the distribution of specialized flood fight equipment from the USACE to assist in the protection of critical infrastructure.

iii. Participate in USACE Hydrology Coordination Calls to synchronize modeling and assessments information.

iv. Coordinate with DES to provide technical support for water and wastewater facilities and dams as required.

v. Coordinate the identification of alternative water sources in areas where drinking water and infrastructure are impacted.

4. ESF-4 (Firefighting)

a. South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation (SCLLR) (Coordinating Agency)

i. Coordinate activation of the South Carolina Emergency Response Task Force (SCERTF) Incident Support Team (IST) for potential deployment to affected areas for all-hazard assessment, response, and incident support as required.

ii. Request Swift Water Assets through the SC Firefighter Mobilization process and stage at the State Fire Academy or designated pre-staging locations until assessment and resource requirements are determined. Coordinate deployment of assets as required.

5. ESF-5 (Emergency Management)

a. South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) (Coordinating Agency)

i. Notify SCEMD staff, SERT and counties of any events that could lead to flooding in the state

ii. Organize and facilitate county and SERT conference calls leading up to and during an event. Depending on the location of flooding, initial calls may consist of select counties and SERT agencies.

iii. Coordinate and distribute disaster intelligence products including inundation mapping as needed.

6. ESF-6 (Mass Care)

a. South Carolina Department of Social Services (SCDSS) (Coordinating Agency)

i. In coordination with the Mass Feeding Task Force and local jurisdictions, they determine the need for mass feeding operations.

ii. Coordinate with counties to identify suitable shelters to support flood response operations and to support evacuees from flooded areas. Shelter should be outside the 500-year floodplain.

iii. Assist with reunification efforts as needed.

b. South Carolina Department of Public Health

i. Open, manage, and operate medical needs shelters as required

7. ESF-8 (Health and Medical Services)

a. South Carolina Department of Public Health (Coordinating Agency)

i. Identify licensed health care facilities in impacted area(s) and coordinate resources to assist with evacuation as needed.

ii. Coordinate medical transport assets to support health care

facilities or county EMS as needed.

iii. Conduct epidemiological surveillance to monitor the health of the general and medical needs populations, as well as that of response workers, and identify emerging health trends related to the incident.

iv. Recommend measures to prevent and control disease transmission.

v. Implement emergency immunization operations as required.

8. ESF-9 (Search and Rescue)

a. South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation (SCLLR) (Coordinating Agency)

i. Coordinate with SCDNR and other partners on availability of water rescue assets.

ii. In coordination with SCEMD Logistics, request the deployment of additional Swift Water Rescue and Search and Rescue capabilities through EMAC as required.

iii. Integrate federal search and rescue (SAR) assets into the operational response schemes.

iv. Coordinate the hand-off of survivors at areas of refuge or collection points designated and coordinated by ESF-6 local authorities for the onward movement of evacuees and survivors.

v. Provide communications, heavy equipment, and personnel to support firefighting and SAR efforts as requested.

vi. Coordinate with ESF-1, Air Branch, for HART and other SAR rotary and fixed wing platforms to support SAR.

9. ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations)

a. South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) (Coordinating Agency)

i. Coordinate response action for spills and releases of oil and

hazardous substances as required.

ii. Communicate with state regulated dam owners about lowering water levels as required.

iii. Monitor status of state regulated dams.

iv. Assist ESF-3 with flood fight operations as required.

10. ESF-12 (Energy)

a. Office of Regulatory Staff (ORS) (Coordinating Agency)

i. Provide risk and damage assessments of at-risk electric generating facilities within the river basin floodplains.

ii. Coordinate with utilities for mitigation and protection actions to reduce the impact of flooding on facilities.

iii. Coordinate with utilities on reservoir storage and release to assist in managing flood impacts.

11. ESF-13 (Law Enforcement)

a. South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) (Coordinating Agency)

i. Coordinate and assist local law enforcement agencies with security related missions in the affected areas.

ii. In conjunction with ESF-16, assist with the coordination and clearing of area roadways affected by flooding.

12. ESF-14 (Initial Recovery and Mitigation)

a. South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) (Coordinating Agency)

i. Set up incident-specific damage trackers.

ii. Communicate relevant disaster recovery program information to county partners.

iii. Request residential, public infrastructure, and business damage assessment information.

iv. Track and compile damage assessment and cost information to support requests for federal assistance.

13. ESF-15 (Public Information)

    a. South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) (Coordinating Agency)

        i. Coordinate with Public Information Officers (PIOs) in the local EOCs and SEOC regarding need to issue coordinated information about when and where it is safe for residents to return to the area. Joint press releases may be necessary across various jurisdictions for reentry purposes.

        ii. See Annex 15 (Public Information) of the SCEOP.

14. ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management)

    a. South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS) (Coordinating Agency)

        i. In conjunction with county law enforcement authorities, develop and coordinate traffic management plans to assist with possible evacuation of impacted areas.

        ii. Provide reports of flooded roads or bridges to the SEOC and Executive Group.

15. ESF-17 (Agriculture & Animals)

    a. Clemson University Livestock Poultry Health (CULPH) (Coordinating Agency)

        i. Coordinate potential resources for technical assistance for aquatic rescue of livestock, equines and other animals as required.

        ii. Mitigate risks to critical infrastructure related to agribusiness, food and public health by coordinating messaging and resources.

        iii. Coordinate resources to support response activities for impacted critical infrastructure to minimize effects on the

economy and public health related to food and agriculture, support critical supply chains.

iv. Coordinate response to and reporting for contamination of the SC food supply from flood waters. Embargo impacted food as needed.

v. Coordinate and report damage assessments of agribusiness and animal business.

16. ESF-19 (Military Support)

a. South Carolina National Guard (SCNG) (Coordinating Agency)

i. Coordinate with ESF-1 to support route clearance and debris push operations.

ii. Augment local security efforts to include search and rescue and wellness checks.

iii. Support sandbag/flood mitigation efforts.

iv. Support HART requests as needed.

v. Coordinate air asset needs through EMAC as needed.

17. ESF-24 (Business and Industry)

a. Department of Commerce (Coordinating Agency)

i. Provide the latest disaster information to the South Carolina business community, so they can make informed decisions regarding their businesses and potential impacts.

ii. Assess business impacts in impacted communities as a result of flooding.

iii. Coordinate with the National Business Emergency Operations Center (NBEOC) and other business supporting entities for resources as required to support flood fight operations.

18. SCDNR Flood Mitigation Program

a. South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

i. Coordinate the execution of flood models and produce inundation boundaries to assist response operations in partnership with the DIG, as funding is available.

ii. Support assessment of flood impacts for other agencies and partners by providing flood inundation boundaries, when funded.

iii. Participate and coordinate with partner agencies in the sharing of information and data to support response and recovery operations.

IX. RIVER BASIN ANNEXES

A. Annex A: Pee Dee River Basin Annex

B. Additional river basin annexes are under development and will include information related to basin specific flood inundation mapping, critical infrastructure, vulnerable areas, at-risk populations, and available resources.

X. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT (COG)

See section VII, paragraph L (Continuity of Government) in the SCEOP.

XI. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP)

See Section VII, paragraph M (Continuity of Operations) in the SCEOP.

XII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. SCEMD is the lead agency for the development, coordination, review, and update of this plan.

B. SCEMD and designated stakeholders and partners identified in this plan will review this Appendix on a biennial basis and update/revise as necessary once the full plan is complete.

XIII. ADMINISTRATION, LOGISTICS, AND FINANCE

A. See Section VIII (Administration, Logistics, and Finance) in the SCEOP.

B. See attachment A (SC Logistics Plan) in the SCEOP.

XIV. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

A. See attachment C (Authorities and References) in the SCEOP.

B. See appendix 4 (SC Dam Emergency Response Plan) in the SCEOP.

XV. ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

See attachment B (Acronyms and Glossary) in the SCEOP.