

SC RECOVERY PLAN - ANNEX 5

INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION

COORDINATING: SC Department of Transportation

PRIMARY: SC Department of Administration, Office of Technology and Information Services; SC Department of Health and Environmental Control; SC Department of Revenue; SC Emergency Management Division; SC Office of Regulatory Staff; SC Public Service Authority

SUPPORTING: Electric Cooperatives of SC; SC Department of Public Safety; SC Insurance Reserve Fund; SC Rural Water Association; SC Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The purpose of the Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function (RSF) is to stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.
- B. Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR) are the assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, considered so vital to the State that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating effect on commerce and the health and safety of the State's residents. The 16 critical infrastructure sectors identified by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) are chemical, commercial facilities, communications, critical manufacturing, dams, defense industrial base, emergency services, energy, financial services, food and agriculture, government facilities, healthcare and public health, information technology, nuclear reactors, materials, and waste, transportation systems, and water and wastewater systems.
- C. South Carolina's RSF framework is designed to foster coordination between stakeholders and improve access to resources during short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery. The Infrastructure Systems RSF annex outlines processes for supporting local recovery priorities and completing critical tasks identified in the South Carolina Recovery Plan. This annex is not intended to replace or supersede recovery activities, roles and responsibilities, or program rules of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) described in the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP) or individual agencies.

II. PURPOSE

- A. Describe processes through which RSF members coordinate to identify state recovery priorities and implement solutions to support local recovery efforts.
- B. Identify resources available for infrastructure systems recovery and outline processes for coordinating recovery resources across federal, state, nongovernmental, and private sector organizations.

III. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Disasters may result in short-term and long-term impacts to a community's infrastructure system.
- B. Interdependencies across lifeline sectors add complexity to recovery efforts.
- C. Damage to transportation, communication, and other infrastructure systems could isolate individuals and/or communities.
- D. Infrastructure damage will impact supply chain partners and critical supplies may be unable to meet supply requirements or commercial/retail demand.
- E. Deviations from the operational concepts identified in this plan may be necessary based on the environment and conditions.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The Infrastructure Systems RSF is active in all phases of disaster management to prepare for and execute the recovery mission.
- B. The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) is the coordinating agency of the Infrastructure Systems RSF. The coordinating agency facilitates and promotes efforts of the RSF primary and supporting agencies to ensure agencies with the requisite authorities, expertise, and resources are positioned to provide assistance to and collaborate with public and private sector infrastructure partners to the extent authorized by law. The coordinating agency does not directly undertake operational recovery or engineering activities outside the scope of its authorities and resources.
- C. Mobilization
 - 1. Immediately following most disasters, South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) in its role as the coordinating agency of ESF-14 schedules a SC Recovery Task Force conference call to establish a common operating picture, discuss emerging local needs, and identify key recovery resources.
 - 2. During response and short-term recovery, ESF-14 coordinates with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and SCDOT to mobilize the Infrastructure Systems RSF. State RSFs are generally mobilized when it becomes apparent recovery activities will require enhanced coordination among state agencies. Circumstances that may warrant mobilizing the Infrastructure Systems RSF include:
 - a. Significant damages to infrastructure systems or sustained interruptions to infrastructure system services.

- b. Damages to infrastructure systems or interruptions to services that affect other recovery capabilities, including housing and economic recovery.
 - c. Infrastructure system repairs or replacement efforts that will influence local recovery priorities.
 - d. Infrastructure system repairs or replacement efforts that will involve coordination from various public and private organizations.
 - e. Infrastructure system repairs or replacement efforts that will involve complex regulatory issues or financing challenges.
3. When the Infrastructure Systems RSF mobilizes, SCDOT leads communication among the RSF coordinating, primary, and supporting agencies. RSF members collaborate to share information, identify infrastructure recovery priorities, coordinate resources and program delivery, and support solutions to local recovery needs.
 4. Throughout recovery, SCEMD supports State RSFs and organizes SC Recovery Task Force meetings to facilitate communication among RSFs.
 5. If the event requires, SCEMD coordinates with federal partners to assess the need for activation for federal RSFs and the creation of a Recovery Support Strategy (RSS).
 6. As recovery progresses, SCDOT in conjunction with the Recovery Executive Group (REG), determines when the Infrastructure Systems RSF demobilizes. Demobilization occurs when interagency recovery coordination is sufficiently covered by steady state activities and regularly scheduled SC Recovery Task Force meetings.

D. Information collection and analysis

1. Following a disaster, the Infrastructure Systems RSF gathers information from various sources, including but not limited to ESFs (e.g., ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-3, ESF-10, ESF-12, ESF-14, ESF-16), SC Recovery Task Force members, federal partners (e.g., Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)), and public and private infrastructure system providers and/or associations representing providers.
2. Once mobilized, the RSF shares information among participating organizations via conference calls, email or other platforms. The agency responsible for organizing information and coordinating communications may vary based on the nature of the disaster and impacts to infrastructure.
3. The RSF prioritizes collecting the following Essential Elements of Information (EEI), which may be adjusted to fit the needs of the incident.

- a. Transportation sector. Elements include aviation, freight rail, highway and motor carrier, pipeline systems, maritime transportation system, mass transit and passenger rail, postal and shipping.
 - (1) Status of system/equipment
 - (2) Operational capacity
 - (3) Surge capacity
 - (4) Commercial infrastructure inspection needs and status
 - (5) Prioritization of infrastructure restoration
 - (6) Interim transportation options and alternative routes

- b. Communication sector. Elements include information services (print and broadcast), internet infrastructure, regulatory or oversight organizations, satellite communication, telecomm hotels, wired communication, wireless communication.
 - (1) Communications impact, including
 - (a) Number of customers without services (e.g., internet connectivity, cell phone coverage)
 - (b) Communities without communications capabilities
 - (c) Critical facilities without communications capabilities
 - (2) Status (operational, damaged, destroyed, unknown) of structures and facilities
 - (3) Restoration status, including approximate timeline and limiting factors

- c. Energy sector. Elements include electricity, natural gas, and petroleum.
 - (1) Number of customers without power
 - (2) Fuel availability and status
 - (3) Status of structures and facilities
 - (4) Restoration status, including approximate timeline and limiting factors

- d. Water and wastewater sector. Elements include raw water storage, raw water supply, raw water transmission, regulatory or oversight organizations, treated water storage and distribution systems, treated water monitoring systems, wastewater facilities, and water treatment facilities.
 - (1) Public health and safety concerns
 - (2) Restoration status of potable water and wastewater infrastructure systems
 - (3) Distribution centers and interim solutions
 - (4) Availability of potable water
 - e. Critical facilities. Elements include schools, healthcare facilities, fire and police stations, emergency medical centers, government and social service facilities.
 - (1) Restoration status, including approximate timeline and limiting factors
 - (2) Interim operating capabilities
 - (3) Public and private partnerships and resources
 - 4. State RSF members work collaboratively to analyze the information and develop state recovery priorities for infrastructure. The recovery priorities developed by the RSF are shared with the Recovery Executive Group, which helps refine priorities, develop strategic objectives, and identify metrics for measuring success.
 - 5. RSF members work collaboratively, as needed, to request and deliver recovery resources that address identified priorities. Resources include those described in Attachment A and additional resources that may become available postdisaster.
 - 6. The RSF may need to provide information to the public about infrastructure system recovery. Potential public information topics include restoration process, assistance information, and temporary repairs. Public information related to a disaster is coordinated through ESF-15 and the Joint Information Center (JIC), if activated.
- E. Coordination with federal partners
- 1. The Federal Infrastructure Systems RSF, coordinated by USACE, may provide financial and technical assistance after a disaster. The State

Infrastructure Systems RSF integrates vertically with the Federal Infrastructure Systems RSF, if activated.

2. Resources available from federal and state partners are found in Attachment A.

F. Coordination with local partners

1. Recovery is locally driven. Recovery activities begin and end at the local level.
2. If a community does not have a local Infrastructure Systems RSF or equivalent coordinating body, the State RSF will work with local leadership and utility providers to assess damages, identify priorities, and develop strategies for recovery.

V. RSF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness

1. Support plans and projects to maintain infrastructure and build resilience.
2. Engage in predisaster recovery planning. Actions include:
 - a. Support the development of State and local plans that address debris removal, critical infrastructure protection and restoration, dam safety, potable water source protection, transportation emergencies, food supply emergencies, wastewater management, stormwater management, outages of electricity, natural gas, and telecommunication systems, continuity of government, and redundant communications.
 - b. Identify and maintain contact information for RSF coordinating, primary, and supporting agencies.
 - c. Identify resources (funding, technical assistance, data, supplies, etc.) to assist stewards of infrastructure in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters.
 - d. Identify strategies that may be used during response and recovery to stabilize, protect, and restore infrastructure systems.
3. Facilitate sharing of public and private infrastructure resources and technical expertise.
4. Ensure methods for communicating with the public about infrastructure system damages and recovery are interoperable, redundant, and appropriate for diverse communities.

B. Response

1. Support response activities of ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-3, ESF-10, ESF-12, ESF-14, ESF-16 and additional ESFs, as needed.
2. Contribute information to analyze sector's lifeline status.

C. Short-Term Recovery

1. Support ESFs in recovery activities (debris removal, damage assessments, etc.), as needed.
2. Coordinate with ESF-14 to mobilize the Infrastructure Systems RSF. Synchronize infrastructure recovery activities with additional RSFs on the South Carolina Recovery Task Force.
3. Work with local governments and impacted communities to assess and address capacity gaps for infrastructure recovery.
4. Support infrastructure damage assessments and develop an approach to evaluating and prioritizing the recovery of infrastructure systems.
5. Facilitate the extension of technical expertise to communities and private sector owner/operators so that infrastructure system solutions can be implemented.
6. Facilitate requests for, and distribution of, federal funds and other resources for infrastructure recovery.
7. Implement short-term recovery solutions and repairs to maintain community function and identify intermediate-term solutions.

D. Intermediate Recovery

1. Support development of the state's Recovery Support Strategy to establish priorities for RSF activities. Update as required.
2. Conduct intermediate recovery support activities, including:
 - a. Re-assess infrastructure recovery progress and adapt strategies as changes arise.
 - b. Identify long-term infrastructure recovery needs, challenges, and opportunities to enhance resilience.
 - c. Provide technological, human, and financial assistance to support implementation of long-term infrastructure recovery repairs and solutions.

- E. Long-Term Recovery
 - 1. Continue assessing progress on intermediate recovery activities. Update recovery strategies and the Recovery Support Strategy as needed.
 - 2. Continue providing technical assistance and other resources, as available, to local communities to support permanent infrastructure repairs and build in additional resilience for the future
 - 3. Transition RSF activities back to responsible departments to manage through routine operations.
- F. Mitigation
 - 1. Integrate strategies to mitigate against adverse impacts from future disasters into recovery strategies.
 - 2. Review, evaluate, and comment on proposed State Hazard Mitigation Plan amendments.

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. General
 - 1. Facilitate communication and collaboration between RSF agencies and other members of the South Carolina Recovery Task Force.
 - 2. Coordinate efforts to implement infrastructure system recovery activities.
 - 3. Assist with developing and updating infrastructure system priorities and strategies in the Recovery Support Strategy.
 - 4. Provide subject matter guidance, technical assistance, and other resources as available to support local and tribal recovery activities.
- B. SC Department of Transportation
 - 1. Communicates with ESFs regarding transportation infrastructure mobility issues.
 - 2. Participates in SC Recovery Task Force meetings to assist in recovery coordination and prioritization.
 - 3. Performs Preliminary Damage Assessments and assists SCEMD with disaster estimates for declaration applications.
 - 4. Establishes/implements recovery activities to restore infrastructure.

5. Facilitates coordination/Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) with local governments to improve efficiency and minimize confusion related to debris removal activities.
6. Provides regular updates regarding mobility and recovery progress.

C. SC Emergency Management Division

1. Convene the SC Recovery Task Force and facilitate communication across State RSFs throughout recovery.
2. Work with State RSF coordinating agencies to mobilize RSFs, gather, analyze and disseminate recovery information, identify recovery priorities, and implement solutions to help local communities.
3. Share Local Initial Damage Assessment (LIDA), Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (JPDA), and Small Business Administration (SBA) Damage Survey information relevant to infrastructure systems recovery with State RSF members.
4. Coordinate with State RSFs and federal partners to activate Federal RSFs, communicate state recovery priorities, and channel federal resources to South Carolina's communities throughout recovery.
5. Request and administer the Public Assistance (PA) program and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) through FEMA.
6. Request and support delivery of Individual Assistance (IA) programs through FEMA and loan assistance through SBA.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

A. Federal and State Resources

SC RECOVERY PLAN - ANNEX 5

ATTACHMENT A: STATE AND FEDERAL RESOURCES

Program	Eligibility/Stipulations	Action	Cost Share Information	State Agency	Contact
<u>Small Business Administration (SBA) Physical Damage Loans</u>	Requires SBA disaster declaration. Declaration thresholds are based on uninsured damages to homes and businesses.	The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) offers low-interest loans to businesses, nonprofits, homeowners, and renters to cover repairs and replacement of physical assets damaged during a disaster.	N/A	SCEMD	TBD
<u>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program</u>	Requires presidential disaster declaration for PA.	The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) PA grant program reimburses a portion of money eligible applicants spend on debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair/restoration of public infrastructure damaged during a disaster. Eligible applicants include state and local governments, and certain private non-profit (PNP) organizations that serve essential public functions.	75% federal, 25% non-federal	<u>SCEMD</u>	PA Mailbox <u>PA@emd.sc.gov</u>
<u>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAG)</u>	Requires federal Fire Management Assistance declaration.	FEMA’s FMAG program is available to states, local and tribal governments, for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands, which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.	75% federal, 25% non-federal	SCEMD	PA Mailbox <u>PA@emd.sc.gov</u>
<u>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazard</u>	Requires presidential disaster declaration. Funding amount is typically 15% of total estimated federal	FEMA’s HMGP program is intended to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters. Applicants do not need to have	75% federal, 25% non-federal (90% federal, 10% non-federal)	<u>SCEMD</u>	Mitigation Mailbox <u>Mitigation@emd.sc.gov</u>

Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	assistance for the disaster.	sustained disaster related damage to apply for HMGP.	for Small Impoverished Communities)		
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Additional Resources:

- The South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) provides [information](#) about mitigation programs available in South Carolina.
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Utilities Service (RUS) provides [information](#) about resources to improve water and waste treatment, electric power and telecommunications services infrastructure.
- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) [Clearinghouse for Environmental Finance \(Clearinghouse\)](#) catalogues funding, financing, and instructional resources available to improve environmental conditions.
- The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) & Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) [GETS/WPS](#) Communications Program provides priority communications access to authorized disaster response/recovery team members.