

**SC Recovery Plan**  
**Recovery Executive Group Annex**

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**COORDINATING:** South Carolina Emergency Management Division  
South Carolina Office of Resilience  
State Disaster Recovery Officer (if appointed)

**PRIMARY:** South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation  
Coordinating agencies of state RSFs

**SUPPORTING:** Regional councils of governments  
South Carolina Department of Administration, Facilities Management and Property Services  
Municipal Association of South Carolina  
South Carolina Association of Counties  
South Carolina Emergency Management Association

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

- A. The purpose of the Recovery Executive Group (REG) is to unify and coordinate expertise and assistance programs from across the government as well as nongovernment partners to aid local and tribal governments in building local capabilities to effectively plan for and manage recovery. This includes fostering engagement of the whole community in the recovery planning process.
- B. The REG supports governmental capacities of disaster-impacted communities to conduct disaster recovery activities. It leverages existing programs to support the recovery of the requesting jurisdiction. REG members address recovery gaps identified by other RSFs and the impacted community through coordination and collaboration to identify possible solutions. The REG coordinates across state agencies, non-profit and faith-based organizations, public and private utilities, and private sector partners.
- C. Critical tasks include:
  - 1. Support and develop local government capability to organize, plan, manage, determine resource needs for, and implement recovery (ongoing and post-incident).
  - 2. Develop and execute a state and local-driven, inclusive Recovery Support Strategy to support affected communities in identifying and achieving recovery goals.
  - 3. Coordinate the provision of post-disaster recovery planning technical assistance.
  - 4. Identify funding sources that can be directed toward local recovery priorities and ways in which multiple funding sources can be combined or

leveraged to support large or complex projects. Support affected communities in aligning assistance and funding with local needs.

5. Identify and track resolution of gaps and conflicts in multiple planning requirements and assistance programs.

## II. PURPOSE

- A. The annex supports the State Recovery Plan by outlining a concept of operations, key activities, and responsibilities of the REG. It provides a framework for coordination of state-level resources and capabilities in support of overall recovery of disaster-impacted communities and sectors.
- B. This annex is intended to guide coordination across RSFs as well as identification of key issues and priorities to be addressed by the REG and other RSFs in short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery.
- C. The annex guides the REG's work in providing regular recovery updates to the Governor, state officials, and the public.

## III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. When possible, coordination among REG members will occur via the same communication and information sharing tools used to support state-level coordination during preparedness and response to provide continuity and familiarity.
- B. Following a disaster, SCEMD and ESF 14 schedule a Recovery Task Force conference call to establish a common operating picture, discuss lifeline sector status and local needs, and identify key resource needs and gaps.
- C. Member agencies of the REG and each RSF contribute information for situation reports, lifeline sector analysis, damage assessment updates, and other relevant information. SCEMD will disseminate information and reports among members of the REG.
- D. The REG will review and affirm RSF priorities and will determine broader audience and distribution of reports and situation information.
- E. If a county or local government does not have a REG or community planning and capacity building component identified in its recovery plan or operations plan, the REG will coordinate with the most appropriate county/local entity as identified by the county emergency manager or local officials.
- F. During response and short-term recovery, ESF 14 coordinates with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO), which is identified when there is a federal disaster declaration, to mobilize the REG to act as the coordinating and steering entity for the

Recovery Task Force. The REG mobilizes state RSFs based on the need for enhanced coordination among state agencies and partners to support local recovery needs.

- G. In a large-scale incident, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may appoint a Federal Disaster Recovery Officer (FDRO) reporting to the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). If an FDRO is appointed, the state may name a State Disaster Recovery Officer (SDRO) to serve as a coordination point with the FDRO. If appointed, the SDRO serves as one of the coordinating entities in the REG.
- H. Circumstances that may warrant mobilization of the REG include:
  - 1. Significant damage to or sustained interruption of community lifelines or critical community services that requires coordinated state-level assistance
  - 2. Need for interdependent repair or replacement activities that will impact local recovery or that will require coordination across organizations and/or sectors
  - 3. Need for repair or replacement activities that involve policy or regulatory issues, financing challenges, or complexity
  - 4. Need for federal financial assistance or mobilization of one or more state or federal RSF.
- I. The REG will use multiple means to communicate and coordinate on an ongoing basis, including:
  - 1. Conference calls with counties and RSFs
  - 2. Regular REG conference calls
  - 3. Coordination calls with federal partners
  - 4. Incident action plans (IAP) that identify key objectives and taskings for different groups
  - 5. Regular recovery updates
  - 6. Information sharing via PalmettoEOC
  - 7. Public information through continuing use of the multi-agency Joint Information System (JIS).
- J. RSFs and RSF member agencies may receive input, priorities, and updates from impacted communities as part of day-to-day or recovery support activities. Information updates will be shared with the respective RSF and the REG via emails, PalmettoEOC, and conference calls, depending on the time sensitivity of the information.
- K. The REG will establish a regular conference call of RSF coordinating agencies and other participants as needed to coordinate activities and priorities of the RTF in support of local disaster recovery and to review progress and current objectives.

- L. The REG will monitor and report information on:
  - 1. Local recovery needs and priorities
  - 2. Local recovery and RSF updates, including planning for and progress regarding intermediate and long-term recovery
  - 3. Implementation of recovery assistance programs
  - 4. Additional support needed for disaster recovery.
- M. After a federal emergency or disaster declarations, the president will appoint a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to oversee federal recovery operations and coordinate overall federal disaster assistance available under the President’s declaration. The FCO may delegate portions of the recovery mission to a Deputy FCO for Recovery, Federal Disaster Recovery Officer (FDRO), Operations Section Chief (to whom the FDRO reports), or other positions. The designated position will coordinate with the SCO regarding recovery operations in support of local needs.
- N. Based on the needs of the incident, the REG will draft a State Recovery Support Strategy with input from RSFs and affected county and local governments and may convene a workshop or conference call to review and validate goals, responsibilities, and metrics.
- O. After a large-scale or severe incident, an extended period of coordination and reporting to achieve goals in the Recovery Support Strategy will be needed. The REG will determine or recommend structure and cadence to maintain the level of support, measurement, and reporting needed.
- P. Demobilization: As recovery progresses, the REG will review information from affected counties and RSFs to determine when demobilization is appropriate. Demobilization occurs when interagency recovery coordination is sufficiently covered by local capabilities, steady state activities, and regularly scheduled SC Recovery Task Force meetings.

#### **IV. RSF ACTIONS**

- A. Mitigation, Prevention, and Protection
  - 1. Lead or participate in state-level efforts to reduce the recovery needs of communities and sectors in South Carolina through hazard mitigation, prevention, and infrastructure protection.
  - 2. Coordinate to leverage available funding to improve the state’s resilience to the effects of natural and human-caused hazards.

**B. Preparedness**

1. Lead and participate in planning, training, exercise, and capability building for disaster recovery among state, local, and private sector partners.
2. Support recovery planning among counties and municipalities throughout the state.
3. Review the REG Annex no less frequently than annually and update as needed.

**C. Short-Term Recovery (days to weeks)**

1. Use existing REG agency and ESF staffing and resources to compile damage assessment information, request federal assistance if applicable, compile reports and analysis, scope recovery needs, and provide unified public messaging regarding recovery assistance.
2. Establish a regular schedule of REG as well as RTF meetings or conference calls.
3. Coordinate and share available information and data and identify means of addressing information gaps. Essential elements of information include:
  - a. Damage assessment information
  - b. Quantitative and qualitative information on affected communities, including demographics, community capacity and resources, and other relevant data
  - c. Availability of resources and capabilities at the local, state, and federal level
  - d. Survivor unmet needs.
4. Guide transition from Emergency Support Functions to RSFs.
5. Identify and pursue funding sources that can be directed to local recovery priorities and coordinate to maximize grant and other funding sources.
6. Coordinate plans for implementation of state, federal, and other partner recovery assistance and programs.
7. Report to state executive leadership on recovery status, assistance being implemented, and resource or capability needs or gaps.

**D. Intermediate Recovery (weeks to months)**

1. Continue cadence of REG, RTF, and executive meetings.

2. Monitor local recovery needs and identify additional resources needed.
  3. Coordinate regarding implementation of state, federal, and other partner recovery assistance and programs.
  4. With input from RSFs and affected counties, develop draft Recovery Support Strategy to guide state and federal support for local disaster recovery.
  5. Track and report on recovery operations and progress.
  6. Report to state executive leadership on recovery status, assistance being implemented, and resource or capability needs.
- E. Long-Term Recovery (months to years)
1. Maintain, update, and report progress on the Recovery Support Strategy.
  2. Monitor local recovery needs and identify additional resources needed and integrate into strategy and programmatic implementation.
  3. Conduct coordination meetings with affected communities and state and federal recovery support agencies.
  4. Continue implementation of and reporting on recovery programs and progress.
  5. Facilitate identification and implementation of hazard mitigation and resilience-building approaches in local recovery strategies and rebuilding and redevelopment efforts.
  6. Demobilize RTF based on assessment of recovery progress and transition to steady state responsibilities and the regular RTF meeting schedule.
- F. Mitigation (ongoing)
1. Coordinate regarding mitigation opportunities during disaster recovery including grant and loan funding to support mitigation investments during repair, reconstruction, and redevelopment.
  2. Provide information regarding available mitigation-specific grant programs, including Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Community Development Block Grant-Mitigation (CDBG-MIT), state resilience funds, revolving loan programs, and public-private partnerships as available.

## **V. RESOURCES**

### **A. Available resources include:**

1. Communication and coordination tools and processes. (SCEMD)

2. Recovery, mitigation, disaster case management, public information, logistics, and other staffing. (All)
3. State agency, VOAD, and private sector personnel and assets. (RSFs and partners)
4. Access to state Disaster Relief and Resilience Reserve Fund. (SCOR)
5. Potential access to federal agency support and financial resources via various programs. (All)

B. Information needs will include:

1. Timely and comprehensive damage assessment that aligns with federal damage assessment classifications and criteria
2. Updates regarding community lifelines status in affected areas
3. Understanding of local recovery needs and resources and partnerships being applied to meet local needs
4. Details and explanation of eligibility criteria and processes for recovery and mitigation grant programs
5. Status of recovery priorities in affected counties/communities
6. Updates regarding assistance applications, registrations, and awards to monitor for delays and issues
7. Availability and types of VOAD and private sector resources
8. Information regarding unmet needs.

C. Public Information

1. Public information resources of REG and other RSF organizations will continue to coordinate under a Joint Information System (JIS) as needed into intermediate and long-term recovery.
2. The JIS will coordinate with federal partners and counties to provide information to the public regarding recovery assistance.

## VI. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (if appointed)

Oversee and coordinate state-level decision-making to support local long-term recovery.

B. South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD)

1. Coordinate information and resources to support interagency support from response into short-, intermediate, and long-term community disaster recovery.
2. Coordinate with FEMA to implement federal recovery assistance programs including Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA), and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) when there is a federal disaster declaration.
3. Assist affected communities in preparing local recovery strategies and objectives.

C. South Carolina Office of Resilience (SCOR)

1. Manage Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Disaster Recovery (DR) and Mitigation (MIT) funding post-disaster when those U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant funds are approved by Congress. SCOR administers the state Disaster Relief and Resilience Reserve Fund.
2. Manage and field Disaster Case Management (DCM) capabilities post-disaster, supported either through state or federal (IA) funding, as needed.
3. Manage state Disaster Recovery Reserve Corps (DRRC) to provide support staff for community outreach and initial case management activities.

D. South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation

1. Oversee licensing of regulated professions and development and adoption of fire and building codes.
2. Coordinate to address issues related to licensed professionals and building codes in support of community recovery.

E. Coordinating agencies of state RSFs

1. RSF coordinating agencies convene regular coordination calls for the respective RSF and provide updates to the REG on the established schedule.
2. Coordinating agencies provide for maintenance of resource and capability lists for each respective RSF.

F. Supporting organizations

1. Supporting organizations provide information from their areas of responsibility and input on recovery priorities and strategy.



2. Supporting organizations communicate with the REG regarding resources and capabilities each is able to contribute to or coordinate for the recovery effort.

## **VII. APPENDICES/ATTACHMENTS**

- A. Disaster Recovery Assistance Program Descriptions
- B. Sample State Recovery Support Strategy Outline