

APPENDIX 6

TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

SOUTH CAROLINA RECOVERY PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Recovery spans a continuum that starts with activities to restore vital life support systems and extends through the rebuilding and redevelopment process. Short-term recovery overlaps with the response phase, and long-term recovery incorporates the principles of hazard mitigation.
- B. Recovery is locally driven, and activities begin and end at the local level. State resources become available if a community has exceeded its capability to recover, and Federal resources, including those provided under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, become available when a state has exceeded its capability to recover. Communities severely or catastrophically affected by major disasters may require more assistance than that provided under the Stafford Act.
- C. Federal, State, and local governments, and nongovernmental, nonprofit, and private sector organizations bring different interests and resources to the disaster recovery process. Coordination allows stakeholders to leverage resources, develop strategies, and address local disaster recovery needs in a comprehensive and inclusive manner.
- D. The South Carolina Recovery Plan establishes a framework for state-supported recovery activities in alignment with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). Both documents exist to coordinate resources to support local recovery goals. Participation by and direction from local governments and communities in setting recovery priorities is key to successful implementation.

II. PURPOSE

- A. Establish a framework for state-supported recovery activities that can be applied in South Carolina with or without Stafford Act assistance.
- B. Support local leadership and local primacy in the recovery process.
- C. Organize recovery activities of South Carolina state agencies, nongovernmental organizations, nonprofit organizations, and private sector organizations by Recovery Support Functions (RSFs).
- D. Establish pathways for coordination between State RSFs, Federal partners, and local governments during short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery.

III. SCOPE

- A. The South Carolina Recovery Plan is a scalable recovery framework that can be used to guide recovery efforts of varying levels of complexity to address impacts resulting from any type of hazard.
- B. Federal and State programs that address recovery may or may not be available to affected local communities following a disaster. Recovery operations and priorities are the responsibility of the local community regardless of available State or Federal resources.
- C. The State of South Carolina Recovery Plan is Appendix 6 to the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP) and is activated according to SCEOP procedures.

IV. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Disasters may result in short-term and long-term impacts across a community's economy, housing stock, healthcare and social service networks, infrastructure systems, and natural and cultural resources.
- B. Interdependencies across lifeline sectors add complexity to recovery efforts.
- C. State and Federal assistance may be constrained based on the magnitude and scope of a disaster.
- D. Challenges to recovery can stem from a lack of local capabilities and resources required to conduct outcome-based recovery planning.
- E. Deviation from the operational concepts identified in this plan may be necessary based on the environment or conditions.

V. SITUATION

- A. Multiple natural and man-made hazards threaten South Carolina communities. Threats are described in Attachment F to the SCEOP.
- B. Community recovery needs vary widely across the state following a disaster. Communities may be involved in recovery from multiple disasters simultaneously.
- C. Community recovery is often a long-term process extending beyond the timeframe of most disaster response and assistance programs; this timeframe is measured in years or decades.
- D. Disasters may disrupt business operations and employment and cause economic injury.

- E. Disasters may damage housing stock. This damage may be compounded by limited affordable housing options for vulnerable populations. Residents may be temporarily or permanently displaced from their homes or neighborhoods.
- F. Disasters may damage medical facilities or supporting systems required to sustain operations beyond emergency capabilities. Damage may limit access to medical services, exacerbate public health threats, and increase the need for behavioral health support for individuals and communities. Social service providers may be limited in their ability to offer services, and clients' needs may become more urgent and complex. Healthcare and social service networks may be overwhelmed by the needs of survivors after a disaster.
- G. Disasters may damage roads, highways and interstate systems, water control features and dams, water and wastewater utilities, electric and gas utilities, pipelines, and other critical infrastructure systems. These systems may be rendered partially or fully inoperable and may require significant repair to return to full capacity, stressing public safety and humanitarian services to the public.
- H. Disasters may result in damaged or significantly altered beaches, forests, landmarks, historic structures, or other natural and cultural resources. Changes to these resources may adversely affect users, including businesses and industries.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Phases of Recovery
 - 1. Recovery is divided into three broad and overlapping phases – short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery.
 - 2. Short-term recovery lasts days to weeks following a disaster. Initial actions in the short-term recovery phase are primarily discussed in the ESF-14 Annex to the SCEOP. Priorities for this phase include support for:
 - a. Rapid impact assessment of immediate emergency needs and, as required, requests for Federal assistance.
 - b. Provision of mass care, including sheltering, food, water and other essential commodities for those displaced by the incident.
 - c. Provision of essential services to include law enforcement, security, fire service, search and rescue, public health, and medical assistance.
 - d. Restoration of critical functions, services, infrastructure, and facilities. See Attachment I (Guidance for Restoration).

- e. Dissemination of emergency instructions and information to the public.
 - f. Initial damage assessment of homes, businesses, critical infrastructure, lifelines, supply chains, and services.
 - g. Clearance of debris from primary transportation routes, debris removal, and general cleanup.
 - h. Establishment of disaster survivor services to assist the population with individual assistance programs.
 - i. Convening the South Carolina Recovery Task Force (RTF) and State RSFs to assist in assessments and coordinated delivery of services to survivors.
 - j. Establishment of a Joint Field Office (JFO) or Public Assistance Processing Center, in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), in the event of a federally declared disaster.
 - k. Initiation of an Advanced Evaluation Team (AET) assessment to determine the need for a Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC) and a follow on Mission Scoping Assessment (MSA) with State and Federal RSF leads.
3. Intermediate recovery lasts weeks to months following a disaster. Priorities for this phase include support to:
- a. Re-establish access and facilitate reentry into affected areas.
 - b. Complete the MSA to determine the specific needs for Federal RSF support.
 - c. Provide accessible interim housing solutions.
 - d. Support reestablishment of businesses and supply chains for critical goods as appropriate and support business recovery services if needed.
 - e. Coordinate the identification, procurement, and distribution of emergency resources and materials.
 - f. Provide disaster relief information to the public.

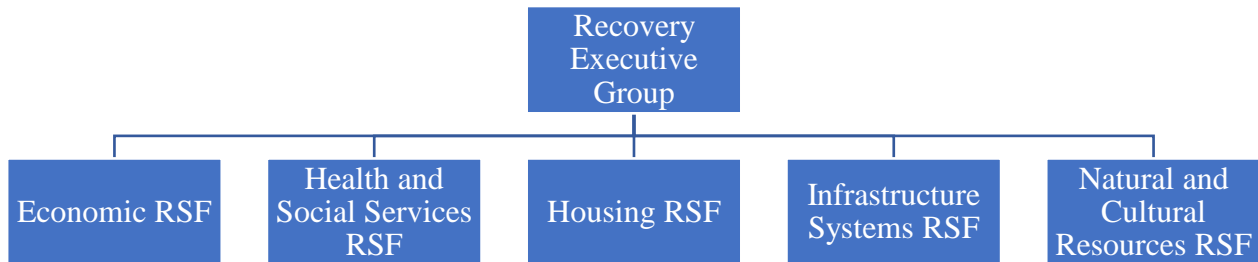
- g. Work with communities to identify long-term recovery needs and develop strategies for long-term recovery community-based outcomes.
 - h. Identify potential post-disaster mitigation strategies.
4. Long-term recovery lasts months to years following a disaster. Priorities in this phase include support to:
- a. Implement long-term recovery strategies in and by affected communities.
 - b. Restore public infrastructure and facilities.
 - c. Coordinate Federal programs and work with local partners to assist disaster survivors in transitioning to long-term housing solutions.
 - d. Develop economic and business revitalization strategies to restore economic bases and job markets in impacted communities.
 - e. Identify and implement mitigation strategies, plans, and projects.
 - f. Rebuild to appropriate resilience standards in recognition of hazards and threats.
- B. State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)
- 1. Short-term recovery operations overlap with response activities.
 - 2. While local governments implement local emergency response actions, State recovery planners will work with agencies representing ESFs and the RTF to prepare for the rapid deployment of resources necessary to implement initial recovery actions.
 - 3. ESF-14 is responsible for coordinating short-term recovery activities, including supporting or conducting damage assessments and requesting Federal assistance as needed, during State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) activation. Recovery operations are described in SCEOP ESF Annexes.
 - 4. SC Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) is the coordinating agency of ESF-14 and a coordinating agency of the Recovery Executive Group. SCEMD also supports continuity between response and short-term recovery. Other agencies and organizations on the RTF are generally part of one or more ESFs.

5. Following a Federal disaster declaration, the Governor or State Coordinating Officer (SCO) may relocate elements of SCEMD recovery operations to a JFO to improve daily coordination of recovery efforts between local, State, and Federal agencies. FEMA and SCEMD will provide appropriate training for personnel involved in administering disaster assistance.
- C. South Carolina Recovery Task Force (RTF) and Recovery Support Functions (RSFs)
1. The RTF is organized into six State RSFs including a Recovery Executive Group, which functions as both a coordinating group and the Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB) RSF. The RSF structure is designed to foster coordination between stakeholders and improve access to recovery resources.
 2. RTF
 - a. The RTF is composed of the Recovery Executive Group and the coordinating, primary, and supporting agencies of each State RSF.
 - b. The RTF meets regularly to engage in steady-state planning.
 - c. Following a disaster, the SCEMD director or SCO may convene the RTF when it becomes apparent recovery activities will require coordination among state agencies.
 3. State RSFs
 - a. Member agencies of the RTF support at least one State RSF.
 - b. South Carolina has six State RSFs: Economic RSF, Health and Social Services RSF, Housing RSF, Infrastructure Systems RSF, Natural and Cultural Resources RSF, and the Recovery Executive Group.
 - c. Purpose of State RSFs:
 - (1) Support local governments by facilitating problem solving, improving access to resources, and fostering coordination among agencies, non-governmental partners, and other stakeholders.
 - (2) Bring together the core recovery capabilities of departments, agencies, and other supporting organizations, including

those not active in emergency response, to focus on community recovery needs.

- (3) Bring together stakeholders and experts during steady-state planning and post-disaster to identify and resolve recovery challenges.
 - (4) Facilitate local stakeholder participation and promote intergovernmental and public-private partnerships.
4. Structure of State RSFs: In South Carolina’s RSF structure, the Recovery Executive Group is responsible for both the functions identified in the Federal CPCB RSF and coordination across the other five State RSFs. See Figure 1.

FIGURE 1
SOUTH CAROLINA RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS



D. Advance Evaluation Team (AET)

1. Following a disaster, an AET may conduct a rapid assessment of current and anticipated disaster impacts to determine if existing local, State, and/or Federal capabilities are sufficient to enable effective recovery.
2. An AET is deployed with FEMA supporting staff to determine the need for a MSA.
3. The AET produces an Advance Evaluation Report. If one or more recovery capabilities have been or may have been exceeded, the report will typically include two primary recommendations in addition to others as needed:
 - a. Recommend the appointment of a FDRC to address operational coordination needs.
 - b. Recommend the activation of one or more Federal RSFs.

4. SCEMD will lead the State's AET with support from SC Disaster Recovery Office (SCDRO); coordinating agencies from State RSFs and other RTF members will participate in the AET as needed.
5. The Advance Evaluation Report and the Federal government's decision to activate a FDRC may inform the Governor's decision to activate a State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC).

E. Mission Scoping Assessment (MSA)

1. If activation of Federal RSFs is warranted and a FDRC is designated, the FDRC may request a MSA for a more in-depth assessment of recovery capabilities.
2. The MSA process identifies predominant recovery needs and issues that could be addressed by the collective resources, programs, and authorities of RSF agencies.
3. The MSA process is conducted by the coordinating Federal agency for each Federal RSF. The SDRC will lead the State's participation in the MSA.

F. Recovery Support Strategy (RSS) and State Recovery Planning

1. The Recovery Support Strategy (RSS) is a strategic document developed jointly by FEMA and the State that describes strategies and resources available to address recovery needs of affected communities.
2. The process of developing the RSS helps identify and sequence a wide range of potential recovery support activities and resources from local, State, Federal, and private sector partners.
3. The RSS includes metrics and benchmarks to measure success within available resource constraints.
4. The FDRC leads the Federal government's participation in the development of the RSS. The SDRC, if appointed, leads the State's participation. The Recovery Executive Group will participate in developing strategic objectives for the RSS and identifying metrics for measuring success and will lead the State's participation in RSS development if no SDRC is appointed.
5. For incidents that do not require significant Federal support and the development of a RSS, the SDRC and Recovery Executive Group will lead the development of a state-level strategy to coordinate State recovery

activities and resources if warranted by the impacts of the incident and recovery needs. This may include:

- a. Assessment of disaster impacts and capacity to recover.
 - b. Identification of local and State recovery needs.
 - c. State-level vision and goals for recovery.
 - d. Measurable objectives for achieving recovery goals.
 - e. Strategies to achieve recovery goals and objectives.
 - f. Available resources and timeline to implement strategies.
6. The Recovery Executive Group will establish mechanisms to track and communicate progress of interagency partners toward RSS implementation and seek creative solutions to any obstacles or challenges encountered in the course of program administration.

VII. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Governor of South Carolina

1. The Governor, as the State's elected Chief Executive, shall be responsible for the safety, security, and welfare of the State when an emergency has been declared.
2. Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)
 - a. The SCO serves as the GAR. The GAR is the person named by the Governor in the Federal/State Agreement to execute, on behalf of the State, all necessary legal and administrative documents for the provision of Federal disaster assistance following the declaration of an emergency or a major disaster by the President of the United States, including certification of applications and vouchers for public assistance.
 - b. The Governor may also appoint an alternate to serve as the Governor's Authorized Representative in the absence of the GAR. The Alternate GAR will retain all powers and authorities of the GAR.

B. Recovery Executive Group

1. The purpose of the Recovery Executive Group 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 their local capabilities to effectively plan for and manage recovery and engage the whole community in the recovery planning process.
2. Lead
 - a. The SDRC, if one is appointed by the Governor, leads the Recovery Executive Group, which coordinates recovery activities across State RSFs. The Governor may choose to appoint a SDRC to manage long-term recovery based on the completion of a State and Federal Advance Evaluation assessment. When appointed, the SDRC serves as the primary point of contact with the FDRC to explore and resolve unmet recovery needs.
 - b. If a SDRC is not appointed, the Recovery Executive Group or SCO will lead coordination of recovery efforts.
 - c. Additional responsibilities of the SDRC or Recovery Executive Group:
 - (1) Lead the State’s participation in the MSA.
 - (2) Coordinate support for local recovery organizations and initiatives.
 - (3) Communicate the roles and responsibilities of the State to local governments.
 - (4) Communicate statewide recovery priorities to the FDRC, if one is appointed.
 - (5) Collaborate with Federal and local disaster recovery coordinators to develop unified communication strategy.
 - (6) Collaborate with local and Federal partners and the business and nonprofit communities to raise financial support for community recovery.
 - (7) Support State implementation of the Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) grant program.

- (8) Promote and advocate for changes to State laws and/or regulations that facilitate rebuilding activities and promote safer, stronger, and smarter building.
 - (9) Establish metrics, in coordination with impacted communities, to evaluate recovery progress and the achievement of statewide disaster recovery objectives.
 3. Coordinating agencies: SCEMD and SCDRO share responsibilities for the overall coordination of the state-supported recovery process.
 - a. SCEMD
 - (1) SCEMD leads South Carolina’s emergency management program by supporting local authorities to minimize the loss of life and property from all-hazard events.
 - (2) SCEMD collects and aggregates damage and impact assessment data to facilitate recovery mission scoping and decision making.
 - (3) SCEMD requests and implements disaster assistance programs, including those available through FEMA, as appropriate. FEMA programs include Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA), and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).
 - b. SCDRO
 - (1) SCDRO oversees grant programs focused on rebuilding or repairing homes damaged by severe weather events. It operates with the support and guidance of the South Carolina Department of Administration.
 - (2) In South Carolina, congressionally appropriated CDBG-DR funds are governed by the CDBG-DR Disaster Recovery Steering Committee. SCDRO implements CDBG-DR funds when they are available.
 - c. The agencies most active in the State’s recovery may change as recovery and restoration operations progress.
 4. Critical Tasks:
 - a. Jointly develop and execute a strategy to support individual communities in compiling and achieving their recovery goals.

- b. Support and develop local government capability to organize, plan, manage, and implement recovery.
- c. Coordinate the provision of recovery planning technical assistance.
- d. Identify funding sources that can be directed to addressing local recovery priorities and ways in which multiple funding sources can be directed to large or complex projects.
- e. Identify and track resolution of gaps and conflicts in multiple planning requirements and assistance programs.

SC Recovery Executive Group	
State Lead and Coordinating Agencies	State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (<i>if appointed</i>) SC Department of Administration, Disaster Recovery Office SC Emergency Management Division
Primary Agencies	SC Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation Coordinating Agencies of State RSFs
Supporting Agencies	Councils of Governments Municipal Association of South Carolina SC Department of Administration, Facilities Management Property Services SC Emergency Management Association SC Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
Federal Coordinating Agency	Federal Emergency Management Agency
Related ESFs	ESF-5 (Emergency Management) ESF-7 (Finance & Administration) ESF-9 (Search & Rescue) ESF-13 (Law Enforcement) ESF-14 (Initial Recovery & Mitigation) ESF-15 (Public Information) ESF-18 (Donated Goods & Volunteer Resources) ESF-19 (Military Support)

C. Corresponding Federal Roles

- 1. The following roles may be active in Federal recovery operations.
- 2. Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)
 - a. In most instances when there is a federal emergency or disaster declaration, the President will appoint a FCO to coordinate overall

Federal disaster assistance available under the President's declaration.

- b. The FCO's State counterpart is the SCO.
- c. The responsibilities of the FCO include public information coordination, liaising with elected officials and the community, outreach activities, and the establishment of a JFO.

3. FDRC

- a. Depending on the scope and magnitude of the recovery operation, the FEMA Regional Administrator may appoint a FDRC to coordinate Federal long-term recovery operations under the NDRF.
- b. The FDRC, when appointed, reports to the FCO. If the magnitude of the event does not warrant the appointment of an FDRC, the FCO will manage recovery operations.
- c. The FDRC's State counterpart is the SDRC.
- d. Upon the demobilization of the FCO, the FDRC can operate independently to carry on the essential functions of the long term recovery mission.
- e. Additional responsibilities of the FDRC:
 - (1) Serve as a deputy to the FCO and primary advisor to the FCO on all recovery issues.
 - (2) Incorporate recovery and mitigation considerations into the early decision making process at the Federal level.
 - (3) Support the SDRC and Long-Term Recovery Groups (LTRGs).
 - (4) Activate, deploy, and coordinate Federal RSFs when necessary.
 - (5) Facilitate the use of Federal resources and funding to address local and State recovery priorities.
 - (6) Work with local and State disaster recovery coordinators to develop unified communication strategy.

- (7) Remain closely engaged with local and State officials for an extended period, regardless of the length of sustained on-site presence.

D. State RSFs

1. Economic RSF

- a. The purpose of the Economic RSF is to return economic and business activities to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in an economically viable community.
- b. Critical Tasks:
 - (1) Collect and analyze data associated with economic and business recovery.
 - (2) Integrate state and federal resources to help local, county, and tribal governments and the private sector support resumption of economic activity and sustain and rebuild businesses and employment.
 - (a) Collaborate with local economic development professional(s), local and state chambers of commerce, National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB), local manufacturing or other councils, and various business trade associations.
 - (b) Review economic and business recovery data/needs.
 - (c) Convene state and local resources for service to each area of need, by geography, industry, and business sector need.
 - (3) Work with impacted areas to develop economic opportunities that result in sustainable and economically resilient communities. Coordinate the development and implementation of a strategic plan(s) for any additional economic recovery needs based on event impact.

SC Economic RSF	
State Coordinating Agency	SC Department of Commerce
Primary Agencies	Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service SC Department of Agriculture

	SC Department of Employment and Workforce SC Department of Insurance SC Parks, Recreation and Tourism
Supporting Agencies	SC Chamber of Commerce SC Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation SC Department of Revenue SC Forestry Commission SC Office of the Commissioner of Banking SC Ports Authority SC Retail Association SC Small Business Development Centers SC Technical College System SC Vocational Rehabilitation Department U.S. Small Business Administration U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency
Federal Coordinating Agency	U.S. Department of Commerce
Related ESFs	ESF-17 (Animal and Agriculture Emergency Response) ESF-24 (Business and Industry)

2. Health and Social Services RSF

- a. The purpose of the Health and Social Services RSF is to coordinate and monitor the restoration and improvement of health and social services capabilities and networks to promote the resilience, independence, health, and well-being of the whole community.
- b. Critical Tasks:
 - (1) Identify affected populations, groups, and key partners in recovery.
 - (2) Coordinate an assessment of community health and social service needs; prioritize these needs based on the whole community's input and participation in the recovery planning process; and develop a comprehensive recovery timeline that includes consideration of available human and budgetary resources.
 - (3) Coordinate restoration of public health and social services functions and monitor restoration of health care and behavioral health and services.
 - (4) Monitor and support restoration of health care and public health systems and social services capabilities. Support improved resilience and sustainability of the health care

system and social services networks to provide access to the public and people with functional needs and promote the wellbeing of community members in accordance with the recovery strategy.

- (5) Recommend strategies to protect the health and safety of the public and recovery workers from potential risks associated with the post-disaster environment.
- (6) Share information and coordinate activities with federally funded Crisis Counseling Program staff deployed to affected areas.

SC Health and Social Services RSF	
State Coordinating Agency	SC Department of Health and Human Services
Primary Agencies	SC Department of Disabilities and Special Needs SC Department of Mental Health SC Department of Social Services
Supporting Agencies	Able SC American Red Cross Community Action Agencies Feeding the Carolinas Harvest Hope Food Bank Long-Term Recovery Groups Regional Health Care Coalitions SC Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services SC Department of Agriculture SC Department of Education SC Department of Employment and Workforce SC Department of Health and Environmental Control SC Department on Aging SC Hospital Association SC Legal Services SC Vocational Rehabilitation Department SC Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster The Salvation Army
Federal Coordinating Agency	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Related ESFs	ESF-6 (Mass Care) ESF-8 (Health and Medical Services) ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials) ESF-11 (Food Services) ESF-12 (Energy) ESF-14 (Initial Recovery & Mitigation)

3. Housing RSF

- a. The purpose of the Housing RSF is to implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of impacted communities and contribute to their overall sustainability and resilience.
- b. Critical Tasks:
 - (1) Assess preliminary housing impacts and pre- and post-disaster needs, identify available options for temporary housing, and support the development of local plans for permanent housing.
 - (2) Track the compounded effects of multiple disasters on housing recovery and local community capacity.
 - (3) Promote expedited information sharing and minimize duplication of efforts in housing recovery.
 - (4) Leverage available resources and explore collaborative strategies for housing recovery and support tailored to local community needs.
 - (5) Explore innovative approaches for addressing the unmet housing needs of disaster survivors.
 - (6) Promote shared education and training opportunities that increase awareness of housing needs throughout the disaster recovery life cycle.
 - (7) Support a rapid response to local housing recovery needs based on best practices and lessons learned from impacted communities.
 - (8) Support community resiliency by working with public-private partners to support housing solutions that are available, affordable, accessible, attainable, and meet acceptable quality standards for residents in need of sustainable, permanent housing.
 - (9) Explore interim housing solutions to minimize displacement and support residents in staying connected to their home communities post-disaster.

SC Housing RSF	
State Coordinating Agency	SC State Housing Finance and Development Authority

Primary Agencies	SC Department of Administration, Disaster Recovery Office SC Department of Social Services SC Emergency Management Division
Supporting Agencies	American Institute of Architects SC American Red Cross Building Officials Association of SC SC Bar SC Department of Disabilities and Special Needs SC Department of Insurance SC Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation SC Department of Natural Resources SC Habitat for Humanity Affiliates SC Legal Services SC Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster Southern Baptist Disaster Relief Services
Federal Coordinating Agency	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Related ESFs	ESF-6 (Mass Care)

4. Infrastructure Systems RSF

- a. The purpose of the Infrastructure Systems 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 Tasks:
 - (1) Facilitate the restoration and sustainment of essential services (public and private) to maintain community functionality.
 - (2) Coordinate planning for infrastructure redevelopment at the regional, system-wide level.
 - (3) Monitor disaster-specific events and activities to create a timeline for developing, redeveloping, and enhancing community infrastructure to contribute to resilience, accessibility, and sustainability.
 - (4) Provide systems that meet the community needs while minimizing service disruption during restoration within the specified timeline in the recovery plan.

SC Infrastructure Systems RSF

State Coordinating Agency	SC Department of Transportation
Primary Agencies	SC Department of Administration, Office of Technology and Information Services SC Department of Health and Environmental Control SC Department of Revenue SC Office of Regulatory Staff SC Public Service Authority
Supporting Agencies	Electric Cooperatives of SC SC Department of Public Safety SC Insurance Reserve Fund SC Rural Water Association SC Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network
Federal Coordinating Agency	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Related ESFs	ESF-1 (Transportation) ESF-2 (Communications) ESF-3 (Utility Infrastructure Systems) ESF-12 (Energy) ESF-14 (Initial Recovery & Mitigation) ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management)

5. Natural and Cultural Resources RSF

- a. The purpose of the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF is to protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and to restore them in a way that is consistent with post-disaster community priorities and best practices and in compliance with applicable environmental and historic preservation laws and executive orders.
- b. Critical Tasks:
 - (1) Facilitate measures to protect, stabilize, and assist in the recovery of culturally and historically significant records, artifacts, buildings, structures, objects, and sites.
 - (2) Conduct and assist in preliminary assessments of the impacts to natural and cultural resources. Identify protections and stabilization and mitigation measures that need to be in place through recovery.
 - (3) Conduct and assist in ongoing assessments of affected natural and cultural resources. Develop a timeline that includes consideration of available human and budgetary

resources for addressing these impacts in a sustainable and resilient manner.

- (4) Support and promote the preservation and restoration of natural and cultural resources as part of overall community recovery.

SC Natural and Cultural Resources RSF	
State Coordinating Agencies	SC Department of Archives and History, State Historic Preservation Office SC Department of Natural Resources
Primary Agencies	SC Department of Agriculture SC Department of Archives and History, Archives and Records Management SC Department of Health and Environmental Control SC Forestry Commission SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Office of the State Archaeologist SC Parks, Recreation and Tourism
Supporting Agencies	Palmetto Archives, Libraries & Museums Council on Preservation SC Historical Society SC State Library
Federal Coordinating Agency	U.S. Department of the Interior
Related ESFs	ESF-4 (Firefighting) ESF-10 (Environmental and Hazardous Materials)

E. Local and Regional Roles

1. LTRGs

- a. Organize the local recovery planning process.
- b. Lead development of community recovery plans.
- c. Collaborate with State and Federal partners and the business and nonprofit communities to raise financial support for the community’s recovery.
- d. Work with State and Federal partners to coordinate the implementation of programs addressing local recovery needs.

2. County Governments

- a. Provide information to support the Advance Evaluation and MSA processes.
- b. Communicate recovery priorities to State and Federal governments.
- c. Coordinate with SCDRO to support the implementation of CDBG-DR locally.
- d. Coordinate with other agencies as required to support local implementation of other Federal programs that may be activated under the RSFs.

VIII. PLAN MAINTENANCE

- A. The SCEMD Director has the overall responsibility for the development of this plan and for assuring that prompt and effective action can be taken to recover from the effects of a major or catastrophic disaster.
- B. This plan is a living document that is reviewed annually and updated as needed in coordination with agencies, departments, stakeholders and other partners. Plan revisions will reflect changes in implementing programs and procedures, improvements in emergency management capabilities, corrections of deficiencies identified in exercises.
- C. State agencies and departments shall review and update their respective areas in as required to reflect changes in doctrine, policy, capabilities or lessons learned. Local, county, and tribal authorities encouraged to review and provide input to this plan.
- D. SCEMD will provide training and exercise advice, counsel, and technical assistance to local, county, tribal, State, private sector, and non-governmental organizations agencies as appropriate.
- E. Training is conducted as part of player meetings preceding scheduled drills and exercises.
- F. SCEMD coordinates periodic exercises of the SCEOP and supporting plans to ensure a comprehensive and continuing validation of the content as well as supporting plans and procedures.

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

See Attachment C (Authorities and References) to the SCEOP.

X. ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

See Attachment B (Acronyms and Glossary) to the SCEOP Basic Plan.

XI. ATTACHMENTS

- A. Evacuee Assistance Centers
- B. Recovery Task Force
- C. Disaster Housing Plan
- D. State Agency Roles in Initial Recovery
- E. Public Assistance Administrative Plan
- F. Hazard Mitigation Administrative Plan
- G. Individual Assistance Other Needs Assistance Selections
- H. Disaster Recovery Center Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)
- I. Guidance for Restoration of Identified Critical Functions, Services/Programs, Vital Resources, Facilities, and Infrastructure to Affected Areas
- J. South Carolina Department of Transportation Debris Management Plan
- K. Damage Assessment SOP