

**ATTACHMENT E TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
DISASTER INTELLIGENCE**

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Disaster intelligence provides an analytical framework in both steady state operations and activation to support current operations, logistics support, and executive decision making. Disaster intelligence both supports predictive analysis pre-event and shapes response actions post event.
- B. More than just information gathering, disaster intelligence incorporates forecasts of emerging issues into assessments based on essential information requirements to support decision makers.
- C. Recognizing this process is different than the National Preparedness Goal Core Capability – Intelligence and Information Sharing, the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) developed Disaster Intelligence as Attachment E to the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP) to outline the process by which disaster intelligence is gathered and disseminated to the State.
- D. To facilitate information sharing and produce unified disaster intelligence products during response, SCEMD brings together planners, Geographic Information Science (GIS) professionals, and relevant subject matter experts to form the Disaster Intelligence Group (DIG). Members of the DIG often include National Weather Service (NWS), SC National Guard (SCNG), SC Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) State Climatology Office, SCDNR Flood Mitigation Program, SC Army National Guard (SCARNG) GIS, South Carolina Geological Survey, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the SC Geographic Information Council (GIC), and other members of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT).

II. PURPOSE

Provide State-level disaster intelligence support and products through predictive analysis to assess potential impacts, determine cascading effects, and provide information necessary for decision support and resource management.

III. SCOPE

- A. Describes the assessment process using available analysis tools to identify pre and post incident impacts.
- B. Establishes the procedures by which the DIG will coordinate with Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) for disaster intelligence products in support of the SERT and counties.
- C. Identifies roles and responsibilities for members of the DIG.

IV. FACTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Facts

1. Pre and post-incident, the State will require specific information to coordinate and support response and recovery actions to assist responders, provide timely delivery of disaster services and guide the deployment of resources to support survivors.
2. The type, size, impacted area, and duration of an incident will determine the span and scope of information requirements to provide sufficient situational awareness.
3. Federal and State agencies will provide collection and information support to specific requests for information pre and post event.

B. Assumptions

A large-scale event may have regional impacts that will constrain collection assets and may impede answering specific requirements for information.

V. SITUATION

- A. Intelligence products for events and disasters that require a state coordinated response will originate from the DIG.
- B. The disaster intelligence cycle focuses on potential impacts and cascading effects from 24 to 72 hours beyond the current operational period.
- C. Disaster intelligence products are developed and disseminated daily or as required before or during SEOC activations.
- D. Forecasts from the National Weather Service will be used as the official forecast for the DIG. When appropriate, scenarios based on a range of possibilities will be used for planning purposes but will not replace the official forecast.
- E. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) produces intelligence products for man-made disasters including acts of terrorism and cyber-attacks. These products may be incorporated into assessments originating from the DIG, if available.
- F. All intelligence products will be regarded as For Official Use Only (FOUO).

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. SCEMD is the coordinating agency for organizing and conducting conference calls, disaster intelligence assessments, GIS products, and additional planning efforts in support of a coordinated state response.

- B. During steady state operations, SCEMD Preparedness and GIS integrate intelligence assessments into plans, SOPs, and procedures.
- C. During activation, the DIG provides intelligence products to inform response and recovery actions.
- D. Activation of the Disaster Intelligence Group
 - 1. The DIG is activated concurrently with the activation of the SEOC. For notice events, the DIG may begin analysis 24-48 hours prior to SEOC activation.
 - 2. Upon activation, DIG members employed outside of SCEMD may be requested to work in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) or support the DIG virtually.
 - a. For in-person or virtual SCARNG GIS assistance, SCEMD will submit a resource request through PalmettoEOC.
 - b. Coordination with other DIG members employed outside of SCEMD will be through email.
- E. Analysis of Community Lifelines
 - 1. South Carolina mirrors FEMA’s eight community lifeline sectors – public functions (e.g., transportation) or private sector services (e.g., energy) – that are essential to support and sustain the population and are critical to health, safety, and economic stability.
 - a. Utilizing lifelines helps establish resource priorities to repair, restore, or protect these services and enables focused reporting and information exchange during response and initial recovery.
 - b. Lifeline sector interdependencies may impact other critical and essential services and create direct or indirect impacts if interrupted.
 - 2. Pre-incident hazard-specific lifeline sector analysis can be found in the corresponding hazard appendices to the SCEOP.
 - 3. The DIG requests lifeline sector analysis from the Lifeline Leads (delineated in the table below) during or in preparation of incidents and exercises, to include assessment of the lifeline’s current and possible future status.

Lifeline Sector	Sector Components	Lifeline Lead(s)
 <p>Safety and Security</p>	Law Enforcement/Security, Fire Service, Search and Rescue, Government Service, Community Safety	ESF-13, 4/9, 16
 <p>Food, Hydration, Shelter</p>	Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture	ESF-17, 6, 11
 <p>Health and Medical</p>	Medical Care, Public Health, Patient Movement, Medical Supply Chain, Fatality Management	ESF-8
 <p>Energy (Power & Fuel)</p>	Power Grid, Fuel	ESF-12
 <p>Communications</p>	Infrastructure, Responder Communications, Alerts, Warnings, and Messages, Finance, 911 and Dispatch	ESF-2
 <p>Transportation</p>	Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle, Mass Transit, Railway, Aviation, Maritime	ESF-1, 16
 <p>Hazardous Materials</p>	Facilities, HAZMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants	ESF-10
 <p>Water Systems</p>	Potable Water Infrastructure, Wastewater Management	ESF-3

4. Lifeline color status reporting

- a. Minimal Impact: Green
 - (1) The lifeline is functioning at pre-incident levels, with only minor disruptions or limitations.
 - b. Moderate Impact: Yellow
 - (1) There are disruptions or limitations to the delivery of normal, pre-incident services and resources.
 - (2) The situation requires attention and proactive measures to prevent further deterioration and ensure community needs are met.
 - c. Significant Impact: Red
 - (1) There are severe challenges and obstacles hindering the essential services and resources associated with the lifeline.
 - (2) Immediate attention and resources are required to address the situation and restore functionality.
 - d. Unknown: Gray
 - (1) The extent of disruption and impacts to lifeline services is unknown.
- F. Disaster Intelligence Products
- 1. The Incident Action Plan (IAP) and Summary Risk Assessment (SRA) are the flagship products of the DIG and are produced daily when the SEOC is activated.
 - a. Incident Action Plan: The IAP is a formal document used to guide actions during an incident over the next operational period. At the SEOC level the incident, situation, priorities, objectives, and then the individual priorities of each ESF are covered.
 - b. Summary Risk Assessment: The SRA captures key details on the potential impacts and capabilities to respond and recover from an event, focusing on the area, impacts to infrastructure, impacts on capabilities, cascading and future impacts to the State's lifeline sectors. Lifeline Leads provide input into their sector's risk assessment each day.
 - 2. Additional products will be developed as needed based on the needs of the incident and may vary by hazard.

G. GIS

1. DIG GIS may be comprised of SCEMD, SCARNG GIS staff, and members of the GIC.
2. DIG GIS section duties include, but are not limited to the following:
 - a. Create dashboards, maps, and/or applications in support of the DIG and SEOC operations.
 - b. Coordinate GIS product requests and Hazus runs as needed.
 - c. Coordinate with FEMA for remote sensing imagery and GIS products.

H. Collection Management

1. Collection management is the system of collecting imagery to support operational decision making and recovery documentation requests. Assets used to collect imagery may include Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), Fixed Wing Aircraft, and Satellites.
2. During activations, if the need for collection management is identified, the DIG will establish daily meetings to coordinate priorities. Attendance at collection management meetings will include, at a minimum, representatives from SCEMD DIG, SCNG Intelligence (J2), SEOC Air Branch, and ESF-14 (Initial Recovery and Mitigation).
3. Goals of the collection management meetings are to determine areas of interest for imagery collection and coordinate with the SEOC Air Branch, SCNG, and federal partners to identify the proper collection assets to obtain the required information.

I. Coordination with State Agencies

If necessary, the following members of the DIG may deploy as liaison officers to other state agencies. In this capacity, they are responsible for coordinating with the state agency and maintaining situational awareness of the incident and vital information that can be shared back to SCEMD and the DIG.

1. Risk Analysis Program Manager – Liaison to SC Fusion Center
2. Emergency Management and Public Health Program Manager – Liaison to SC Department of Public Health and/or Clemson Livestock Poultry Health (CULPH)

J. Coordination with Local Jurisdictions

1. As requested, the DIG will provide disaster intelligence support to local jurisdictions. Examples include assistance with hurricane evacuation planning, flood inundation analysis, and development of contingency plans for arising issues.
2. Local jurisdictions are invited to participate in the collection management process by providing areas of interest to the DIG.

VII. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. SC Emergency Management Division

1. Organize, staff and train personnel assigned to the DIG.
2. Establish the DIG and integrate other partners as needed.
3. Develop hazard-specific SOPs and Quick Reference Guides.
4. Integrate collection management and lifeline sectors into training, exercises, and workshops to develop common understanding and mature essential elements of information.
5. Develop and distribute the SRA, IAP, and other disaster intelligence products as required.
6. Coordinate and facilitate county/SERT conference calls and Executive Group calls.
7. In coordination with SC National Guard, conduct collection management meetings to shape collection priorities to assist decisions at all levels.
8. Provide flood inundation support to counties and SERT partners.
9. Develop planning scenarios as appropriate to enhance operational readiness for potential forecast changes.
10. Provide assessment briefs to the Executive Group utilizing lifeline sector reporting.
11. Develop contingency plans to support critical missions during an incident as required.
12. Submit a resource request via PalmettoEOC for SCARNG GIS support.
13. Lead interagency geospatial coordination as needed.

14. Participate in all planning and GIS state, regional and federal coordination calls.
- B. All ESFs
1. Provide future operational priorities and objectives for the IAP.
 2. Develop sector-specific essential elements of information to provide situational awareness and inform collection management.
 3. Participate in collection management calls or meetings as needed.
- C. Lifeline Leads
1. In coordination with the DIG, provide assessment of current and potential future lifeline status.
 2. Assess any cascading and future impacts that would cause lifeline status change.
 3. Review and approve lifeline sector risk assessment within the SRA.
- D. SC Army National Guard (SCARNG) GIS
1. Provide personnel to DIG upon PalmettoEOC resource request.
 2. Create dashboards, maps, and/or applications in support of DIG and SEOC operations.
- E. SC Geographic Information Council (GIC)
- Upon request for support, create dashboards, maps, and/or applications in support of DIG and SEOC operations.
- F. National Weather Service (NWS)
1. Provide liaison to SEOC in support of the DIG.
 2. Develop statewide weather briefings and graphics for County/SERT conference calls and Executive Group calls.
 3. Provide weather briefings as part of Governor's press conferences.
 4. Liaise with the National Hurricane Center, National Water Center, and the Southeast River Forecast Center as needed in support of state response.
 5. Provide additional weather briefing support as time permits.
- G. SC Department of Natural Resources (SC DNR)

1. State Climatology Office
 - a. Provide liaison to SEOC in support of the DIG.
 - b. Provide weather briefing support as needed.
 - c. Assist with climatological comparison to previous events.
2. Flood Mitigation Program
 - a. If requested and as time permits, assist with flood inundation modeling efforts.
 - b. Provide analysis of river flood forecasts to complement National Weather Service forecasts.
3. SC Geological Survey

For earthquake events, provide subject matter expertise in support of the DIG.

H. FEMA

Provide GIS support, to include Hazus runs if needed.

VII. PLAN MAINTENANCE

This plan is maintained by SCEMD with assistance from supporting agencies in accordance with the maintenance, evaluation, and review schedule in the SCEOP Base Plan.