I. INTRODUCTION

A. General

- 1. The following Evacuation Decision and Response Timeline describes the major activities from initiation of response through post reentry. Prior to a storm, times are expressed in "E-Hour" format, which is the number of hours prior to beginning evacuation operations. "H-Hour" is defined as arrival of tropical storm force winds. The exact correlation between E-Hour and H-Hour timing may differ by hurricane region.
- 2. The SERT is expected to complete procedures outlined in their respective ESF SOP and the SCEOP.

B. Purpose

- 1. The timeline below provides a general outline of the timely actions that need to be completed prior to an evacuation and immediately after impacts. This is not an exhaustive list of the activities an agency is completing leading up to tropical cyclone impacts, but rather a checklist of the crucial preparations and decisions that need to be made.
- 2. This timeline begins 72 hours prior to an evacuation. For situations with less than 72 hours of lead time before an evacuation order, the actions below will be compressed into the time available.
- C. Scope

Items in **BOLD** are time sensitive events/decisions whose delay will have a negative effect on successful execution of an evacuation.

II. EVACUATION OPERATIONS

- A. Evacuation can take 48 hours or more and will be followed by a period of time awaiting storm arrival which will be used by all individuals and organizations for final preparation. Force protection is a primary focus.
- B. A continuous effort to remain in contact with affected areas by all means available, as well as monitoring the status of shelters, development of known logistical or resource requirements, and maintenance of communication during the event is essential. Efforts will focus on the preservation of life and property, as well as the potential needs in the post-storm environment. Through coordination with affected counties, the SEOC will coordinate public information and required resources for reentry based on county decision and priorities.

Evacuation Decision and Response Timeline								
OPCON Level	Time Prior to Evacuation	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)						
2	E-72 Hours/ 3 Days	 Governor: Sign Governor's State of Emergency Declaration to support disaster operations and activate South Carolina National Guard. SCEMD: Activate the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and SEOC. Notify ESFs and State agencies to initiate ESF Annex and SOP activities and staff the SEOC as required. Notify ESFs 1, 6, 8, 13, 15, 16, and 19 to begin preparations for a potential evacuation. Activate the Disaster Intelligence Group. Prepare and submit request for letter for a Presidential emergency declaration, direct federal assistance, and category B protective measures to the Governor's Office for review and signature. Coordinate with FEMA for remote sensing and initiate imagery collection event with USGS. Notify contingency contracts of possible activation. Coordinate with coastal counties and ESFs 1 and 16 to determine potential critical transportation needs requirements. (See Annex B) ESF-6: Initiate Cot Distribution Plan if required. Begin the shelter selection process in accordance with Annex H of the State Hurricane Plan. 						

Evacuation Decision and Response Timeline								
OPCON Level	Time Prior to Evacuation	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)						
2	E-72 Hours/ 3 Days, cont'd.	 ESF-8: Initiate ambulance contract for Mandatory Medical Evacuation, if required. Mobilize and monitor Emergency Medical Services transport. Maintain accountability for instate EMS resources to ensure appropriate utilization, activation, and deactivation. Monitor status of federal ambulance contract, if request. ESF-10: Prepare the SC Department of Environmental Services (SCDES)'s Disaster Coordination Center (DCC) for activation. ESF-16: Communicate with FEMA Region 4 regarding the potential for emergency declaration request. ESF-16: Issue warning order to SC Department of Public Safety (SCDPS) troopers. If insufficient time to issue Warning Order, SCDPS may have to warn and deploy forces as trooper shift work dictates, and phase augmenting troopers to prioritized Traffic Control Points (TCP). May request representatives from ESF-13 and SCNG to assist with TCPs.						

Evacuation Decision and Response Timeline								
OPCON Level	Time Prior to	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)						
Level	Evacuation	(timings are situation dependent)						
2	E-60 Hours	 Governor: Go/No-Go decision on initiation of Critical Transportation Needs Plan. SCEMD: Submit Governor's request for emergency declaration to President via FEMA Region 4 Regional Administrator. Confirm critical transportation needs requirements with transportation contractor, ESF-1, and coastal counties. ESF-1: Notify the Department of Education of possible support requirements for Critical Transportation Needs Plan. Coordinate with SCEMD and coastal counties to confirm critical needs transportation requirements. Contact portable toilet and bottled water vendors to support set-up of comfort stations. Counties: Consider Point of Distribution (POD) locations. 						
2	E-48 Hours/ 2 Days	 Governor: Go/No-Go decision on initiation of Mandatory Medical Evacuation (sign Mandatory Medical Evacuation Order w/ exceptions). SCEMD/ESF-1/16: Evaluate criteria for lane reversal actions (see Base Plan). SCEMD/ESF-6: Coordinate with counties to confirm Evacuation Support Shelter locations (see Annex H). ESF-8: Initiate emergency radio communications tests among hospitals and public health departments. ESF-16: Preposition all Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) equipment. ESF-19: Identify routes for deployment and support. 						

Evacuation Decision and Response Timeline						
OPCON Level	Time Prior to Evacuation	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)				
2	E-36 Hours	 Governor: Draft Executive Order for General Population Evacuation. SCEMD: Coordinate with counties on a recommendation regarding zone evacuations. Coordinate with pre-identified counties and partners to support Vehicle Staging Areas and Collection Points in support of critical transportation needs operations (See Annex B). ESF-9: Initiate EMAC discussions. Coordinate interagency communication regarding search and rescue ESF-13: Mobilize evacuation support personnel and resources to support evacuation. ESF-16: Mobilize evacuation support personnel and resources. Based on the storm's path and intensity this action may occur up to 12 hours (E-48) in advance of the current timeline. ESF-19: Mobilize evacuation support personnel and resources. Initiate/receive/start military Logistics Staging Area (LSA) operations for civilian support and troop support. 				
1	E-24 Hours	 Governor: Go/No-Go decision on Evacuation (sign Evacuation Order). SCEMD: Notify Public Information Phone System (PIPS) staffing Point of Contact that PIPS operations will begin at specified time. Collaborate with ESF-1, ESF-16, and counties on a recommendation regarding lane reversals. ESF-4: Finalize staging of staff and equipment. ESF-6: Identify resources and prepare shelter teams for deployment. ESF-8 If signed, execute Mandatory Medical Evacuation Operations (MMEO). ESF-10:				

Evacuation Decision and Response Timeline						
OPCON Level	Time Prior to Evacuation	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)				
1	E-24 Hours, cont'd.	 ESF-13: Deploy security resources to staging areas. ESF-16: Pre-position SCDPS TCP personnel into the area(s) as appropriate. Activate Evacuation Messaging on DOT messaging boards (with ESF-1). ESF-19: Pre-position military TCP and LSA personnel as appropriate. 				
1	E-12 Hours	 Governor: Go/No-Go on lane reversals. Critical Transportation Needs Plan Equipment and personnel in place at Embarkation/Debarkation points. Vehicles are in place at Vehicle Staging Areas. ESF-6: If Critical Transportation Needs Plan is activated, have a mass care liaison present at Collection Points to route buses to designated shelters. ESF-15: Issue news releases delineating evacuation zones. Initiate Public Information program to announce Critical Transportation Needs Plan. 				
1	E-6 to E-3 Hours	 Governor: Announce evacuation. Critical Transportation Needs vehicles move to Forward Staging Areas. Vehicles begin moving evacuees to designated shelters. Process is permitted to continue until two hours prior to the arrival of tropical storm-force winds. SCEMD: Activate PIPS and announce telephone number. ESF-15: Focus public information campaign specifically on evacuation information. Re-issue releases delineating evacuation zones. ESF-16: Stage resources in preparation for lane reversals and implement reversals if ordered. 				

Evacuation Decision and Response Timeline							
OPCON Level	Time Prior to Evacuation	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)					
1	E-Hour	 ESF-6: Open designated Evacuation Support Shelters ESF-13: Operate security missions If National Guard is not activated for traffic reversal TCPs, Law Enforcement Personnel working security missions will be utilized on TCPs. Once reversal is complete, these officers will return to security missions. ESF-13/ESF-19: TCPs staffed and prepared to control traffic in support of ESF-16. 					

III. REENTRY OPERATIONS

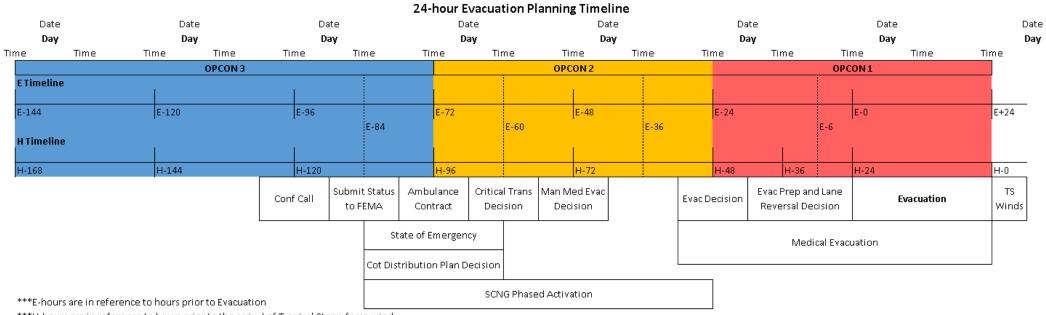
- A. Once the Governor rescinds an evacuation order, reentry operations may begin. Reentry is the transition phase to recovery operations. The SEOC remains at OPCON 1 during reentry. Reentry is a local decision. At a minimum, the following areas/ESFs should consider and accomplish the listed items in the table below.
- B. Any recovery operations will be conducted in relation to the Base Plan, Hurricane Response Operational Phase IV.

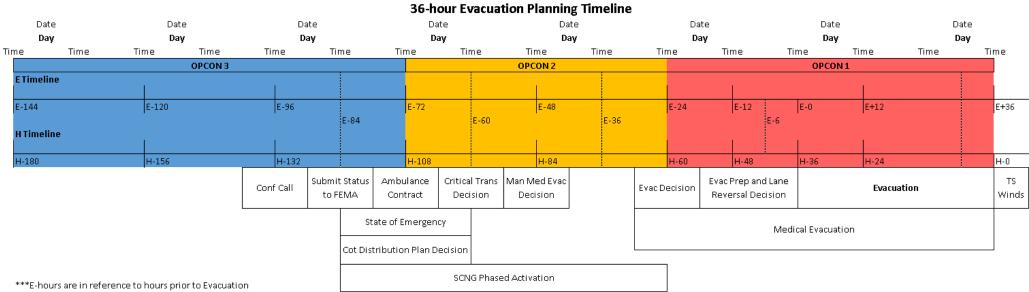
Reentry and Recovery Operations							
Agency/ESF	Actions						
SCEMD	 Coordinate with the Governor's Office on an executive order rescinding evacuation order. Coordinate with affected counties to determine areas suitable for reentry. 						
ESF-1 Transportation	 Prepare for equipment/personnel requests from counties affected by the storm. Position signage (variable message boards, road markers) to facilitate reentry as required. 						
ESF-2 Communications	 Coordinate with counties and SERT agencies to address any unmet communications needs 						
ESF-3 Public Works and Engineering	 Provide information regarding water and sewer system disruption and re-establishment. Provide information regarding damage to public infrastructure and repair of public infrastructure to include critical facilities. Prepare for equipment and personnel requests from utilities impacted. 						
ESF-4 Firefighting	 Conduct aerial damage assessments of timber and reentry routes. 						
ESF-6 Mass Care	 DSS to implement closing and consolidation procedures in coordination with Red Cross and counties (see Multi-Agency Shelter Transition Plan, Annex 6, Attachment 1) 						
ESF-10 Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations	 Assess hazardous material threats and environmental impacts in affected areas. 						

ESF-11 Food Services	Assess and acquire food stocks as required.					
ESF-14 Initial Recovery and Mitigation	 Engage counties in identifying temporary housing sites, developing temporary housing plans, and implementing federal housing assistance programs if needed. Facilitate information sharing with VOADs and Long-Term Recovery Groups (LTRGs) to address unmet needs of survivors. 					
ESF-17 Agriculture & Animals	 Assist with dissemination of information regarding reentry for critical food supply chains and agribusinesses. Coordinate available resources to support recovery of agribusiness and animal issues. Conduct food/agriculture/animal needs assessments. 					
ESF-19 Military Support	Prepare to execute SCNG recovery operations plan.					
ESF-24 Business and Industry	 Process business reentry requests via the South Carolina Business Reentry Program Coordinate company contact programs to provide status assessment and provide assistance where available. 					

IV. EVACUATION TIMELINES

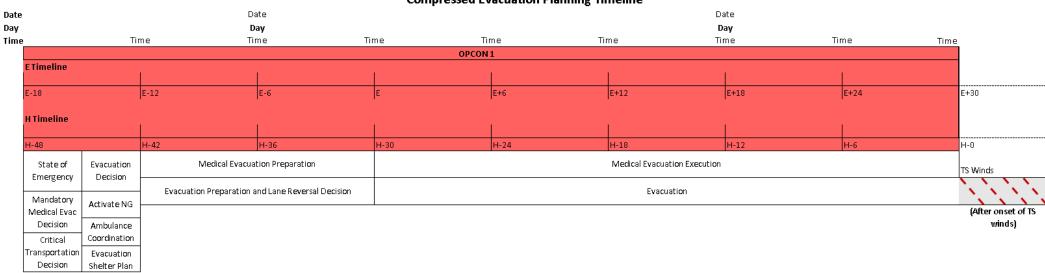
Featured on the following pages are four evacuation timelines: 24-hour, 36-hour, 48-hour, and compressed. The evacuation timelines serve as an outline of the state's actions leading up to tropical cyclone impacts, and the timeline selection is determined by the amount of time necessary or available to complete an effective evacuation.





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Time Ti	me Time Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
	OPCON 3					OPCON 2					OPCON 1			
ETimeline														
E-144	E-120	E-96		E-72		E-48		E-24		E-0		E+24		E+48
			E-84		E-60		E-36		E	-6				
H Timeline														
H-192	H-168	H-144		H-120		H-96		H-72		H-48	H-36	H-24		H-0
		Conf Call	Submit Status	Ambulance		ns Man Med Evac		Evac Decision	Evac Prep and L			Evacuation		тs
			to FEMA	Contract	Decision	Decision			Reversal Decis	ion				Winds
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48-hour Evacuation Planning Timeline



Compressed Evacuation Planning Timeline

***E-hours are in reference to hours prior to Evacuation