

COMPRESSED TIMELINE CONTINGENCY PLAN

I. PURPOSE

- A. Address planned response priority actions by the state for a short notice hurricane event.
- B. Provide posture to respond to local resource gaps and requirements in the event that an evacuation or sheltering operation is needed.
- C. Reduce and mitigate risks to the public through active coordination with public and private partners.
- D. Provide baseline guidance for a short notice hurricane event, with the understanding that a compressed timeline may only allow for priority actions to be executed and partially completed.

II. MISSION

Maximize preparedness and operational response in the event of a short notice hurricane in order to protect life and property, prioritizing core actions as time may not allow for all respective agency responsibilities to be executed.

III. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. A short notice hurricane event is a reasonable worst-case scenario for South Carolina.
- B. A tropical storm strengthening to a hurricane in as little as 2-3 days would result in the decision point on the evacuation timeline (to successfully conduct a full coastal evacuation), being exceeded, and prior to any evacuation initial actions.
- C. Compressed, complicated preparedness, response, and evacuation operations would come with a short-notice hurricane.
- D. State agencies will have to assume a level of risk when determining what priority actions can be safely completed in time and those that cannot.
- E. The compressed timeline for a short notice hurricane event may not allow enough time to order or pre-stage evacuation resources and assets.
- F. Traffic density may be increased due to the compressed timeframe.
- G. Federal resources are not likely to be available to provide significant lifesaving or life-sustaining capabilities until after the event.
- H. The response capabilities of local jurisdictions may be overwhelmed. Local first responders may be among those affected, impacting their ability to perform their duties.

- I. A tropical cyclone affecting South Carolina may have significant interstate impacts, including impacts on evacuations, housing, transit, search and rescue, law enforcement coordination, and other areas.
- J. Evacuations may be ongoing after the onset of tropical storm force winds.

IV. SITUATION

- A. South Carolina will generally receive several days' notice of impending tropical cyclone activity through the National Hurricane Center (NHC) and local National Weather Service (NWS) offices. However, there is the potential for tropical cyclones to form with much less notice, such as in 2004 when Hurricane Gaston generated 140 miles off the South Carolina coast, growing from a tropical depression to a category 1 hurricane in 48 hours.
- B. A short notice event requiring an evacuation impacting multiple counties will pose a severe strain on the limited pool of local and state governmental resources. These resources may include but are not limited to sheltering, staffing at warming centers, Medical Equipment Power Shelters (MEPS), and transportation assets.
- C. Authorized state and local officials may not have time to implement all or portions of their respective Critical Transportation Needs evacuation plans.
- D. Refer to the Base Plan of the SC Hurricane Plan (Appendix 1 to the SCEOP) for further information.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The Compressed Timeline Contingency Plan requires evacuation and sheltering decisions to be executed inside the normal decision arc. All actions may not be completed to the same fidelity and in depth as would occur with a storm that develops farther out in time and space. Response focus is the evacuation and sheltering of the most exposed residents and critical facilities to reduce the threat to personnel and property.
- B. The Compressed Evacuation Decision and Response Timeline assumes that the onset of tropical storm force winds occurs 48 hours after the development of a tropical cyclone and describes the priority actions that must take place prior to and during evacuation.
- C. The timeline may be expanded or compressed further depending on the length of time between the development of a tropical cyclone and the onset of tropical storm force winds. There may be a transition point in time in which the regular timeline is not executable and this contingency plan goes into effect if required.
- D. E Hour is defined as the number of hours prior to beginning evacuation operations. H Hour is defined as arrival of tropical storm force winds.

E. Actions listed within the compressed timeline are based on pre-evacuation decision deadline, priority actions only. These priority actions are not listed in numerical order of execution. The comprehensive list of key actions and events by ESF is located in Annex A to the SC Hurricane Plan.

Compressed Evacuation Decision and Response Timeline	
Time Prior to an Evacuation	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)
OPCON 1	
E-18 to E-12 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Governor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign Governor’s State of Emergency Declaration to support disaster operations. • Initiate Mandatory Medical Evacuation (sign Mandatory Medical Evacuation Order with exemptions). • Call the National Guard to State Active Duty. • Go/No-Go decision on Evacuation (sign Evacuation Order). • Announce Evacuation. □ SCEMD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • Activate PIPS and announce telephone number. • Confirm critical transportation needs requirements with transportation contractor, ESF-1, and coastal counties and initiate plan as required. □ ESF-1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with SCEMD and coastal counties to confirm critical transportation needs requirements. • Notify the Department of Education of possible support requirements for Critical Transportation Needs Plan. □ ESF-6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin the shelter selection process in accordance with Annex H of the Hurricane Plan. □ ESF-8: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize and monitor Emergency Medical Services transport.
E-12 to E Hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ SCEMD/ESF-1/ESF-16: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate criteria for lane reversal actions (See Base Plan). □ SCEMD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy REMs to county EOCs. □ ESF-8: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide situational awareness of facility preparation activities due to the Mandatory Medical Evacuation order. □ ESF-16:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage resources in preparation for lane reversals and implement reversals if ordered. <p>☐ ESF-13/ESF-16/ESF-19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize evacuation support personnel and resources.
E-Hour	<p>☐ ESF-6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open designated Evacuation Support Shelters and be prepared to open Medical Equipment Power Shelters. <p>☐ ESF-8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If signed, execute Mandatory Medical Evacuation Operations. <p>☐ ESF-13/ESF-19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic Control Points (TCPs) staffed and prepared to control traffic in support of ESF-16
H-4 to H-0	<p>☐ ESF-16/ESF-1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demobilize and shelter personnel and equipment prior to arrival of tropical storm force winds.

Compressed Evacuation Planning Timeline

Date Day Time	Time	Date Day Time	Time	Date Day Time	Time	Date Day Time	Time
OPCOM 1							
E Timeline							
E-18	E-12	E-6	E-0	E+6	E+12	E+18	E+24
H Timeline							
H-48	H-42	H-36	H-30	H-24	H-18	H-12	H-6
State of Emergency	Evacuation Decision	Medical Evacuation Preparation		Medical Evacuation Execution			
Mandatory Medical Evac Decision	Activate NG	Evacuation Preparation and Lane Reversal Decision		Evacuation			
Transportation Decision	Ambulance Coordination	Evacuation Shelter Plan		Evacuation Support Shelters Open and MEPS Prepared to Open			
(After onset of TS winds)							

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

***H-hours are in reference to hours prior to the arrival of Tropical Storm force winds

§ Demobilization and shelter of personnel and equipment begins at H-4