

SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

BASE PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The State of South Carolina, in accordance with South Carolina Regulation 58-101, is required to prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters.
- B. Emergency response personnel, equipment, and facilities will maintain a state of readiness to save lives, prevent or minimize damage to property, protect public health, and provide assistance to all who are threatened by an emergency or become victims of a disaster.
- C. The State will coordinate emergency response and recovery operations with local and tribal governments, other states, the federal government, governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), and private agencies or organizations.
- D. The Governor will determine the level and duration of commitment of state resources.

II. PURPOSE

- A. Establish the policies and procedures by which the State will coordinate state and federal response and recovery for disasters affecting South Carolina and its citizens.
- B. Describe how the State will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support local emergency management efforts through preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.
- C. Describe the responsibilities of state agencies in executing effective response and recovery operations and assigns specific functions and responsibilities to the appropriate state agencies and organizations.
- D. Outline the types of assistance private sector and voluntary organizations provide during response and recovery.

III. SCOPE

- A. The South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP) addresses all threats and hazards likely to require a coordinated state response in South Carolina.
- B. This plan is scalable, allowing it to be used in all emergencies and disasters, from those requiring a minimal state response to statewide disasters.
- C. The SCEOP applies to all State Emergency Response Team (SERT) departments and agencies tasked to provide assistance in a disaster or emergency situation.

IV. PLAN STRUCTURE

- A. The SCEOP describes a statewide, integrated approach to incident management and includes planning assumptions, roles and responsibilities, concept of operations, specific hazard plans and plan maintenance guidance.
- B. In addition to the SCEOP Base Plan and its attachments, functional annexes contain roles and responsibilities organized by Emergency Support Function (ESF). Appendices consist of hazard specific plans that identify unique response details that apply to the respective hazard.

V. FACTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Facts
 - 1. Local and tribal governments will begin managing disasters/emergencies utilizing resources within their jurisdictions.
 - 2. When an emergency exceeds local resources and response capabilities, local government will request assistance from neighboring jurisdictions and/or from the next higher level of government (county or state).
- B. Assumptions
 - 1. Incidents may involve multiple hazards.
 - 2. Incidents may occur with little or no warning affecting a single or multiple geographic areas.
 - 3. Incidents may immediately or quickly overwhelm the capabilities of local, county, or tribal government response organizations.
 - 4. Incidents may require prolonged incident management and support operations that will transition into long-term recovery activities.
 - 5. Incidents may result in significant short-term and long-term economic impacts.
 - 6. Incidents may require assistance and integration of the Federal government.

VI. SITUATION

- A. The SCEOP integrates the results of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP), State Preparedness Report (SPR), the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), and other applicable local, tribal, and state threat and hazard data to develop and build the response and recovery core capabilities outlined in this plan.

- B. Threats and hazards addressed include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Natural Hazards: These include hurricanes, tropical storms, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, wildfires, winter weather, drought, heat, cold, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, floods, landslides, and infectious diseases.
 - 2. Man-made Hazards: These include acts of terrorism and cyber attacks, technological and infrastructure system failures, dam failures, long-term power outage, hazardous material spills and radiological and nuclear material release, and other humanitarian relief operations.
- C. Cascading impacts: No single threat or hazard exists in isolation and incidents may create multiple impacts. The SCEOP focuses on core capabilities that can address emergent impacts as part of crisis and contingency planning actions.
- D. Vulnerability analysis and hazard identification information can be found in Attachment F (Vulnerabilities and Hazards).

VII. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. General
 - 1. This Plan, and its Annexes and Attachments, support the National Response Framework (NRF).
 - 2. This plan is supported by the local, state, and federal organizational levels of emergency management.
 - 3. There are five critical mission areas for emergency management at the local, state and federal levels of government: prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.
 - 4. Emergency operations will be initiated at the lowest level able to effectively respond to the situation.
- B. Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)
 - 1. The State has established ESFs with state agencies and volunteer organizations to support response and recovery operations in conjunction with the National Response Framework.
 - 2. Each ESF has a designated Coordinating Agency with responsibility for the coordination and implementation of the ESF. Other agencies within the ESF are categorized as either Primary or Support. ESFs are not required to have both Primary and Support Agencies if it does not fit their needs.
 - a. Coordinating Agencies oversee the preparedness and response activities within the ESF. Coordinating Agencies:

- (1) Coordinate the development and update of the ESF Annex and SOP.
 - (2) Coordinate all response operations for the ESF.
 - (3) Train ESF Primary and Support Agencies at least annually.
 - (4) Participate in SERT exercises, workshops, and planning meetings.
 - (5) Maintain ongoing contact with ESF Primary and Support Agencies.
 - (6) Provide briefings and status updates on response activities.
 - (7) Provide personnel to staff the SEOC.
 - (8) Determine the ESF Primary and Support Agencies required to staff the SEOC upon activation, in conjunction with SCEMD.
- b. Primary Agencies provide significant resources and capabilities to support the ESF's mission. Primary Agencies:
- (1) Support the development and update of the ESF Annex and SOP.
 - (2) Participate in SERT exercises.
 - (3) Participate in SERT workshops and planning meetings, as requested.
 - (4) Provide resources and capabilities for response activities.
 - (5) Provide personnel to staff the SEOC.
- c. Support Agencies provide specific capabilities and resources to support the ESF's mission. Support Agencies:
- (1) Support the development and update of the ESF Annex and SOP.
 - (2) Participate in SERT exercises as requested.
 - (3) Provide resources and capabilities for response activities when needed.
 - (4) Provide personnel to staff the SEOC as requested.

3. ESFs and their Coordinating Agencies are designated in the following table. For a full matrix of all state agencies and their roles in the ESFs, see Table 3 located at the end of the Base Plan.

ESF	TITLE	COORDINATING AGENCY
ESF-1	Transportation	SC Department of Transportation
ESF-2	Communications	SC Department of Administration, Office of Technology and Information Services
ESF-3	Public Works and Engineering	SC National Guard
ESF-4	Firefighting	Wildland Fires – SC Forestry Commission Structural Fires – SC Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation, Division of State Fire
ESF-5	Emergency Management	SC Emergency Management Division
ESF-6	Mass Care	SC Department of Social Services
ESF-7	Finance and Administration	SC Emergency Management Division
ESF-8	Health and Medical Services	SC Department of Public Health
ESF-9	Search and Rescue	SC Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation, State Fire
ESF-10	Environmental and Hazardous Material Operations	SC Department of Environmental Services
ESF-11	Food Services	SC Department of Social Services
ESF-12	Energy	SC Office of Regulatory Staff
ESF-13	Law Enforcement	SC Law Enforcement Division
ESF-14	Initial Recovery and Mitigation	SC Emergency Management Division
ESF-15	Public Information	SC Emergency Management Division
ESF-16	Emergency Traffic Management	SC Department of Public Safety
ESF-17	Agriculture and Animals	Clemson University Livestock Poultry Health

ESF	TITLE	COORDINATING AGENCY
ESF-18	Donated Goods and Volunteer Services	SC Department of Administration, Division of Facilities Management and Property Services
ESF-19	Military Support	SC National Guard
ESF-24	Business and Industry	SC Department of Commerce

C. SEOC Operating Conditions and Activation

1. The State has established a system of Operating Conditions (OPCON) levels.
2. These OPCONs increase the State's level of readiness and response capability on a scale from “3” to “1” with “3” being normal day-to-day operations with no known threats or expectation of activation, to “1” which is full activation and full response in progress. OPCONs will not necessarily progress sequentially from 3 to 1.
3. The SCEMD Director may change the OPCON level and request representation from state agencies and volunteer organizations.
4. With the SCEMD Director’s concurrence, the SCEMD Chief of Operations will assign the OPCON levels appropriate for existing conditions or in accordance with the protocols contained in the hazard specific plans.
5. State agencies or the SEOC may conduct some level of response operations at any OPCON level, but responses requiring ESF-level coordination normally occur at OPCON 2. A Governor’s State of Emergency and activation of the SCEOP may come at OPCON 1 or 2 depending on the scope and scale of the incident.
6. The following chart describes the OPCON statuses as it relates to the SEOC’s required level of alert/response capability, expected ESF actions and status of the SEOC.

OPCON	Level of Alert/ Response Capability	ESF Actions	SEOC Status
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal operations/level of awareness. Enhanced monitoring as appropriate for situational awareness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No expectation of activation • Telephone/email coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems on stand-by/not activated • Actions and statuses tracked and coordinated by/through State Warning Point (SWP) and Operations/Duty Officer (non-scheduled work hours) and selected state agencies if appropriate. • See Duty Officer and SWP SOP for further details
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced level of awareness/alert • Partial response capability • Activation of EOP and specific hazard plan as required • Activation of Joint Information Center (JIC) as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial or limited activation • Selected ESFs direct coordination/presence in SEOC (Ops determined). All other ESFs are monitoring remotely. • Telephone/email/PalmettoEOC coordination with remaining ESFs/SERT • ESF and support agency personnel available for use or activation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems activated and operating • Actions and statuses tracked and coordinated by SEOC Operations
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full alert • Response activities in process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full activation • ESFs/SERT direct coordination/presence in SEOC (SCEMD Operations determines exceptions) • ESF and support agency personnel activated or available for activation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems activated and operating • Actions and statuses tracked and coordinated by SEOC Operations

D. Plan Activation

1. The activation of the SCEOP typically occurs under the following conditions:

a. State of Emergency

- (1) When an incident has occurred or is imminent, the Governor may issue an Executive Order proclaiming a State of Emergency.
 - (2) An Executive Order is required for the deployment and use of state personnel, supplies, equipment, materials and/or facilities.
 - (3) SCEMD will provide recommendations to the Governor and assist in developing the Executive Order.
- b. The Governor or his/her designee may execute the SCEOP to support local government when local resources are not adequate to sustain an effective response or when a state presence is required for immediate assistance.
- c. If an incident occurs prior to the Governor issuing an Executive Order declaring a State of Emergency, the SCEMD Director is authorized to activate the plan and implement any emergency response actions necessary for the immediate protection of life and property.
2. During a response to an emergency, the Governor may appoint a State Coordinating Officer (SCO), usually the SCEMD Director, to manage the response and/or recovery.
 3. The Governor may verbally issue a State of Emergency or activate the SCEOP and then complete the written Executive Order.
 4. Upon activation, SCEMD will record confirmation that the Governor directed or implemented his delegation to the SCEMD Director to activate the SCEOP.
 5. Activation and implementation of the SCEOP addresses operational priorities, including but not limited to:
 - a. Life, Health, and Safety
 - (1) Immediate life safety is always the number one priority of any activation.
 - (2) SCEMD staff, SERT members and others will adhere to the SCEMD routine safety procedures as per agency policy.
 - (3) Refer to the SEOC SOP for additional security measures during activations.
 - b. Property Protection

- (1) ESF-13 coordinates law enforcement requests with local officials in support of protective measures, safeguarding of critical facilities, and access control to disaster areas as requested. For additional information, refer to Annex 13 (Law Enforcement) of the SCEOP.
- (2) When the SEOC is fully activated, ESF-13 will coordinate supplemental security of the facility. Security officers will be stationed at the main entrance reception desk and periodically patrol the exterior of the building. When ESF-13 provided security officers are not present, the State Warning Point (SWP) will maintain the routine access control as directed by the Chief of Operations.

c. Environmental Protection

- (1) Environmental protection is divided between two main response function areas during an incident/disaster.

- (a) Hazardous Materials

- [1] The SC Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) is the Coordinating Agency for ESF-10 administrative, management, planning, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery activities to include developing, coordinating, and maintaining the ESF-10 SOP, which details both radiological and non-radiological responsibilities.

- a. Non-radiological or chemical refers to non-radioactive hazardous substances or materials in a quantity or form that poses a risk to health and safety.
- b. Radiological refers to radioactive hazardous substances or materials in a quantity or form that poses a risk to health and safety.

- (b) Water/Wastewater

- [1] The SC National Guard (SCNG) is the Coordinating Agency for ESF-3 administrative, management, planning,

training, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities to include developing, coordinating, and maintaining the ESF-3 SOP.

[2] ESF-3 will coordinate with and/or support ESF-10 to provide guidance concerning water/wastewater impacts as required.

[3] ESF-3 will coordinate with SCEMD and other ESFs to support the provision of:

- a. Emergency power and support of restoration of water and wastewater operations as needed
- b. Debris management, to include clearance, removal, and disposal of contaminated and uncontaminated debris from public property
- c. Water (potable and non-potable)
- d. Engineering activities as required

d. Critical Infrastructure Identification and Prioritization

(1) SCEMD recommends counties and ESFs utilize a leveled approach to identify prioritization of critical infrastructure restoration:

- (a) Level 1 - Vital to a jurisdiction; must stay operational at all times or receive highest priority for immediate restoration (e.g., E911 facilities, major bridges, EOCs, etc.).
- (b) Level 2 - Any infrastructure necessary to support initial rescue/recovery operations or to maintain public safety; must be operational or have restored capability within 24 hours following a disaster (e.g., hospitals, police stations, fire stations, emergency shelters/schools, etc.).
- (c) Level 3 - Any infrastructure that enhances long-term recovery operations; must be operational or returned to operational status within 48 hours following a disaster. Provides the capability for evacuees to return (e.g., airports, electrical utilities, water

treatment, pumping stations, sewage treatment plants, locations of deemed essential businesses, etc.).

(d) Level 4 - All other infrastructure or systems deemed critical by local authorities.

(2) As needed, the SEOC Executive Group will set final prioritization for critical infrastructure restoration based on the operational priorities of life, health, and safety, property protection, and environmental protection, using the lists provided by each ESF.

e. Restoration of Essential Utilities and Program Functions

(1) Following a disaster or large-scale event, the State will support local governments with restoring identified critical functions, services/programs, vital resources, facilities, and infrastructure to affected areas.

(2) Restoration of essential utilities and program functions will follow the Recovery Support Function (RSF) framework established by the SC Recovery Plan. South Carolina has six RSFs:

(a) Economic RSF

(b) Health and Social Services RSF

(c) Housing RSF

(d) Infrastructure Systems RSF

(e) Natural and Cultural Resources RSF

(f) Recovery Executive Group

(3) For additional information, refer to the SC Recovery Plan, Appendix 6 to the SCEOP.

E. Direction, Coordination and Control

1. Direction and control of a state-level emergency resides with the Director of the SCEMD, and the SEOC Executive Group [see Annex 5 (Emergency Management) for a listing of membership of the Executive Group].

a. The Director of the SCEMD will coordinate all State agencies and departments mobilized pursuant to this plan.

- b. In the event of an emergency beyond local or county government’s control capabilities, and to assure efficient response and use of resources, the SCEMD Director, under a State of Emergency declared by the Governor and at the direction of the Governor, may assume direct operational control over all or any necessary part of the emergency operations functions within the State.
2. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED), in accordance with the SC Code of Laws, Section 23-3-15 (A)(8), will coordinate the State’s counter-terrorism efforts and response to terrorist activities or events, including:
 - a. Prevention against, preparation for, response to, and crisis management of acts of terrorism, in or affecting this State
 - b. Coordination of federal grants associated with homeland security
 - c. Creation of councils appropriate to its mission
 - d. Service as the Governor’s representative to the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
3. The SC Department of Public Health (SCDPH), under the SC Code of Laws, Title 44, Chapter 4, exercises unique authorities and responsibilities for coordinating the State’s response in the event of a Public Health Emergency. These authorities and responsibilities include specified Special Powers concerning:
 - a. Control of Property
 - b. Control of Persons
4. The State Forester and the Forestry Commission, in accordance with the SC Code of Laws, Title 48, Chapter 23, Section 86, are responsible for developing the State Forest Disaster Plan and coordinating the response to forest disasters, to include the following:
 - a. Immediately determining the extent of damage
 - b. When conditions warrant, declaring that a forest disaster exists and notifying the Governor
 - c. Assisting citizens and local governments on public and private land where life or health is in danger
 - d. Assisting other State Agencies, utility companies and cooperatives, in the clearing of transportation routes, and power and communication lines
 - e. Developing a Forest Disaster Plan to provide for systematic salvage and utilization of all forest products damaged by disasters of all types

- f. Declaring the forest disaster over, compiling a report of the disaster, and informing the Governor

F. National Incident Command Structure

- 1. The State of South Carolina has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS), as outlined in DHS protocol, as the standard incident management structure within the State.
- 2. Incident Command System (ICS) is the standard for on-scene emergency management throughout South Carolina.
- 3. Each ESF Coordinating, Primary, and Support Agency will integrate the principles of NIMS and ICS into their respective ESF agency planning and response operations, and ensure their personnel are trained on the principles of both NIMS and ICS.
- 4. Incident Command
 - a. The senior on-scene official of the first response organization to arrive at an incident will assume command and organize the response in accordance with ICS principles.
 - b. The Incident Commander (IC) can be from a local unit of government or from a County, tribal, State or Federal agency, as long as he/she has the expertise, capability, and authority. The IC may change as the incident progresses.
- 5. Single Jurisdictional Areas
 - a. The established local contingency plan will determine the organizational ICS.
 - b. When the incident involves and affects multiple local geographical jurisdictions or areas not covered by local emergency response organizations, the State or Federal competent senior official at the site will either:
 - (1) Join an existing Incident Command or Unified Command.
 - (2) Establish a Unified Command if none exists.
 - (3) Assume Incident Command incorporating existing local efforts as Operations Section branches or otherwise as appropriate.
- 6. Local, Tribal, State, and Federal Interaction

When not specifically prescribed, a Unified Command consisting of local, county, tribal, state and federal senior competent emergency response officials at the site is the preferred approach to integrating several levels of government.

7. Unified Command

- a. If the incident affects a wide geographic area, or if agencies with distinctly different capabilities need to perform several functions, a transition may occur from an Incident Command to a Unified Command.
- b. The local IC, or a State or Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) may recommend the formation of a Unified Command.
- c. When a Unified Command is implemented, the local IC and the county, tribal, State and/or Federal OSC meet and take the following measures:
 - (1) Agree to act in concert, or at least coordinate efforts
 - (2) Agree on objectives, priorities, and strategies
 - (3) Recognize each other's authorities, capabilities, limitations, responsibilities, and roles
 - (4) Establish lines and methods of communication
- d. The Unified Command Group may appoint a single person to execute command decisions. The various organizations will unify response functions (Planning, Operations, Logistics and Finance).
- e. The Unified Command and response generally continue until the response is terminated, or the roles of all but one level of government have diminished to the point where the primary level of government provides a single Incident Command.

8. Seniority

Seniority is ranked according to competency and breadth of responsibility. Competency is determined by meeting the requirements of training and experience. All officials meeting the competency criteria are senior to those who do not, unless specifically charged with overriding authority applicable to the specific incident situation by State or Federal law.

9. Post-Emergency Operations

Use of ICS throughout a response and recovery is encouraged.

G. Operational Areas

1. A catastrophic incident could have significant impacts resulting in isolated areas within the disaster zone. Such conditions could isolate communities from one another as well as from the rest of the State.
2. The resulting damage will make movement of human and material resources to the affected areas difficult, resulting in the need to target specific areas with a significant response effort.
3. Operational Areas allow for pre-impact planning to determine the baseline amounts and types of resources needed in a specific geographic area based on the population and infrastructure contained within that area.
4. The development of Operational Areas for state-level planning is an ongoing effort. Several counties maintain their own Operational Areas to assist with local planning, and SCEMD's Operational Area planning supports those local plans. For additional information, refer to the Operational Areas SOP.

H. Evacuations and Shelter-In-Place

1. Evacuation is the controlled movement and relocation of persons and property necessitated by the threat of a natural, technological, or man-made disaster.
2. The evacuation of large numbers of people from vulnerable areas will stress the limited capabilities of the State's road network.
3. Emergency conditions and situations that may require evacuation include:
 - a. Hazardous Materials Incidents – Affected areas throughout the State.
 - b. Hurricanes – Designated evacuation zones. See Appendix 1 (South Carolina Hurricane Plan) for more detailed information.
 - c. Nuclear Power Plants – A designated area 10 miles around a nuclear power plant is the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). See Appendix 2 (South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan) for more detailed information.
 - d. Dam Failures – Projected areas of inundation below dams. See Appendix 4 (South Carolina Dam Failure Emergency Response Plan) and Dam Site-Specific Plans for more details.
 - e. Floods – Projected flood areas around bodies of water.
 - f. Earthquakes – Affected areas throughout the State.
 - g. Wildfires – Affected areas throughout the State.

- h. Terrorist Incidents –Affected areas throughout the State.
4. Depending on circumstances, one of three types of evacuation may be employed:
- a. Local Evacuation. An incident may pose a threat to a specific location or geographic area within a jurisdiction. Local officials or the Governor may recommend those citizens threatened leave the affected area.
 - b. State Mandated Evacuation. During a mandated evacuation, the Governor, acting under the authority of Section 25-1-440, SC Code of Laws, may order and compel all citizens to leave the affected area.
 - c. Mandatory Medical Evacuation
 - (1) Under the terms of Section 25-1-440, SC Code of Laws, the Governor, under the advice of the Director of SCDPH, may order licensed healthcare facilities (e.g., hospitals, nursing homes, residential care facilities, etc.) to evacuate. See Appendix 1; Annex J (South Carolina Hurricane Plan: Mandatory Medical Evacuation Operations) for more detailed information.
 - (2) Mandatory Medical Evacuations typically begin prior to the evacuation of the general population.
5. In order to manage an evacuation and ensure involved organizations have timely and accurate information, the SEOC will establish a process for routine communications and coordination with all involved County Emergency Operations Centers (EOC). Examples of the necessary information are:
- a. Characteristics of the incident
 - b. Designated evacuation area(s), estimated population, start times, and resource mobilization status
 - c. Current status of evacuation routes
 - d. Status of resource deployment
 - e. Status of available shelters
 - f. Estimated time to complete evacuation
6. SCEMD will coordinate with affected counties, appropriate state agencies, Federal agencies, and other states prior to making an evacuation recommendation to the Governor.

7. The South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS) is the Governor's Executive Agency for all traffic control before, during, and after an evacuation.
 - a. SCDPS is the Coordinating Agency for ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management) and will conduct evacuation operations as delineated in Annex 16 (Emergency Traffic Management).
 - b. ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management), in coordination with ESF-1 (Transportation) and local Emergency Management, will develop, coordinate and execute an Evacuation Traffic Management Plan as well as a Return Traffic Management Plan.
 8. The State will assist the county and tribal government efforts through Public Information activities with resources needed to inform the public and assist in the evacuation of the county's citizens.
 9. Post-event, the SCEMD Director, in coordination with appropriate state and county authorities, will make a recommendation to the Governor regarding the rescission of the Evacuation Order.
 10. Sheltering-in-place may be warranted in situations where evacuation poses a greater risk of exposure or physical harm to a particular hazard or event. Shelter-in-place is a protective action that includes going indoors, monitoring media devices, closing all windows and doors, and in some circumstances closing off exterior vents, and turning off heating and air conditioning using outside air.
 11. The term "go inside, stay inside" may be used in lieu of "shelter-in-place" in the event of a security event or incident that creates a credible threat to the physical safety of the population without the risk of danger warranting evacuation or sheltering-in-place. This can also be used in any situation where officials want people to go inside and stay inside.
- I. Access Control and Reentry Operations
1. General
 - a. Events will occur that encourage or require public evacuation from areas or require local government to restrict or control access within a defined area. An area may be defined as a county, municipality, or as specified by geographical boundaries.
 - b. The counties, tribal governments, and municipalities determine the need and level of access control within their jurisdiction, and when it is safe for their citizens to return.

- c. The State will assist the county and tribal government efforts through public information activities, resources needed to coordinate access control, and/or assist with and coordinate the return of the county's citizens.
 - d. Citizens may have remained in the impacted areas, and evacuated citizens will want to return to their homes as soon as possible. Upon return, they may choose to remain even if their homes are damaged or destroyed.
 - e. Public reentry will not necessarily coincide with response and recovery. For example, reentry may begin while preliminary damage assessment is ongoing (i.e., response) and will normally precede Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) operations or similar outreach operations, (i.e., recovery).
2. Access control and public reentry are separate, distinct actions or operations.
- a. Access Control
 - (1) General
 - (a) Access control is an attempt to manage access to an area by time and defined groups (e.g., responders, businesses, public, etc.).
 - (b) Access controls are designated locally and resourced internally or augmented by other agencies.
 - (c) Access control requires detailed management and commitment of resources. Area or unified commands may be required to implement and manage local access control.
 - (2) The levels of access control are:
 - (a) No Access
 - [1] The area is too dangerous because of a known or suspected danger, or no information is available about the conditions in the area.
 - [2] Access is limited to only personnel necessary to conduct an evaluation of the area.
 - (b) Restricted Access

- [1] The local authorities having jurisdiction over the area determine who is or is not authorized to enter the area.
 - [2] Access to the area is limited to personnel, agencies or organizations necessary to address the issues or conditions preventing the return of the population (e.g., utility and infrastructure repair teams, emergency responders, etc.).
 - (c) Open Access. There are no restrictions on access to the area.
 - (3) Additional permissions, restrictions and associated control mechanisms are at the discretion of the county or jurisdiction (e.g., escorting media into a restricted area, checkpoints that require identification to enter an area, etc.).
- b. Reentry
- (1) Reentry occurs when the general population returns to the impacted area following an evacuation.
 - (2) The terms used to describe to the public the message regarding return (reentry) are:
 - (a) Too Dangerous to Return
 - [1] Conditions in the area are unsafe for the return of the public.
 - [2] Traffic control measures are in place to control and restrict access.
 - (b) Limited Return
 - [1] The area is unsafe for the return of the public, but the situation allows for limited duration visits for identified purposes.
 - [2] Traffic control and security measures are in place to control access.
 - (c) Safe to Return
 - [1] The area is safe for the public to return.

[2] Traffic control and security measures are in place to assist the return of the population.

3. Responsibilities

a. State

- (1) Assist the counties in providing information to the citizens both inside and outside the affected area. ESF-15 (Public Information) will coordinate the public messaging throughout all media markets within and adjacent to South Carolina to ensure message consistency.
- (2) Prioritize, allocate and manage state resources in support of access and/ or reentry operations.
- (3) Establish and rescind Evacuation Orders in coordination with local and state officials. Unless otherwise specified, no reentry restrictions from the State will exist once the Governor rescinds the Evacuation Order. However, reentry restrictions from the county or municipality may still be in place.
- (4) In coordination with the counties, establish Unified or Area Commands as needed and requested or directed.

b. Counties

- (1) Conduct response and initial recovery (short-term) operations to include access control as required. Reentry may occur at any time during these operations.
- (2) Establish access control procedures and public reentry policies and procedures. Counties should coordinate these actions with adjacent counties.
- (3) Inform SEOC Operations of access control status and desired public message by area.

J. Interface with Tribal Governments

1. The Catawba Indian Nation is the only federally recognized Indian Tribe in South Carolina, and it has sovereignty over tribal reservation lands located in York County.
2. The State of South Carolina will consult and coordinate with the Catawba Indian Nation on a government-to-government basis and provide

opportunities for the Tribe to have meaningful input into actions and decisions that may affect the Tribe or tribal resources.

3. By agreement, the Catawba Indian Nation will coordinate requests for emergency support, assistance or training, and assistance with emergency planning through their resident county (York County).
4. York County will ensure it coordinates its emergency operations plans with the Catawba Indian Nation, and that the county emergency planning takes into consideration any unique requirements of the Catawba Indian Nation.
5. The Catawba Indian Nation reserves the right to coordinate and communicate with and/or request assistance directly from the State or Federal emergency management organizations and governments when it is to the advantage of the Catawba Indian Nation.

K. Interface with Colleges and Universities

1. There are over 60 colleges and universities (public, private and private non-profit) located in South Carolina as well as numerous branch campuses of both in-state and out-of-state institutions.
2. Colleges and universities will coordinate requests for emergency support, emergency response, emergency resource requests, assistance or training, and assistance with emergency planning through their resident counties. Satellite campuses will coordinate their requests through their resident counties.
3. Colleges and universities should notify their county emergency management agency of any major incidents on campus and, in the event of an emergency event, coordinate their public information operations with the resident county's public information operations.
4. All information on federal or state support, event details, and statewide operations will come to the college or university through their resident county emergency management agency from SCEMD. This practice applies in both day-to-day information exchanges as well as during disaster operations.
5. SCEMD will provide recovery and mitigation support in accordance with existing applicant guidelines.
 - a. Recovery
 - (1) Colleges and universities should coordinate their initial recovery support through their resident county.

- (2) During and immediately after a major event, public and private non-profit colleges and universities should provide damage assessment information to their resident counties as soon as possible. Damage estimates will initially roll up to the State as a part of the county total.
- (3) In the event South Carolina receives a Presidential Disaster Declaration, procedures for applying for federal disaster assistance will vary dependent on if the school is public, private, or private non-profit.
- (4) Public and private non-profit institutions may apply for federal disaster assistance through their resident county as a part of the county request for assistance or they may communicate directly with SCEMD as an individual applicant/sub grantee.

b. Mitigation Planning

- (1) Public/State colleges and universities are covered under the State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP), as state agencies. These institutions are invited to participate in the 5-year SHMP update process, as well as the local county mitigation planning update.
- (2) For private non-profit institutions, they may participate fully in their county or municipality mitigation planning process. Participation includes being a member of the planning team and providing mitigation actions and priorities.
- (3) For-profit institutions are welcome to participate in the local mitigation planning process, but they are not eligible for mitigation grants under current guidelines.

c. Mitigation Grants

- (1) Public colleges and universities are eligible applicants for pre- and post-disaster mitigation grants. They should apply directly to FEMA through SCEMD for funding as an applicant.
- (2) Private non-profit colleges and universities should apply for pre-disaster mitigation grants funding through the jurisdiction or county in which they reside and may be able to apply for post-disaster mitigation grants directly.
- (3) Private for-profit colleges and universities are not eligible for federal mitigation grants under current guidelines.

6. Colleges and universities may coordinate directly with SCEMD for SCEMD sponsored or FEMA’s Emergency Management Institute/FEMA resident training.
7. Colleges, universities, and their resident counties are encouraged to develop, coordinate, and implement memorandums of agreement/ understanding to address the resource capabilities and resource needs of both the institution and the resident counties.

L. Continuity of Government

1. See the South Carolina Continuity of Government Plan (limited access only).
2. Continuity of Government (COG) is an essential function of emergency management and is vital during an emergency /disaster situation. State and local continuity of government is defined as the preservation, maintenance, or reconstitution of the civil government's ability to carry out its constitutional responsibilities.
3. Succession of Authority
 - a. The Line of Succession for State government and primary emergency support service agencies can be found in Table 4 (Succession of Authority and Pre-delegation).
 - b. All State Executive Officers, either appointed or elected, shall designate not less than three nor more than seven deputies or emergency interim successors for themselves (South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 1, Section 1-9-40).
 - c. Executive Branch (South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 1, Section 1-9-30). See Table 4 (Succession of Authority and Pre-delegation).
 - d. Legislative Branch (South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 2, Section 2-5-30). Each member of the General Assembly will designate not fewer than three nor more than seven emergency interim successors to administer his/her powers and duties.
 - e. Judicial Branch (South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 1, Section 1-9-70)
 - (1) The Supreme Court: The Governor shall designate, for each member of the Supreme Court, Special Emergency Judges in the number of not less than three, nor more than seven and shall specify the order of their succession.

- (2) Court of Records: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in consultation with the other members, shall designate for each court of record except the Supreme Court, Special Emergency Judges in the number of not less than three, nor more than seven for each Judge of the Courts, and shall specify the order of their succession.
 - (3) Circuit Court: The Judge of the Circuit Court shall designate no less than three, nor more than seven Special Emergency Judges for courts not of record within that circuit and shall specify their order of succession.
 4. Delegations of Emergency Authority
 - a. South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 25, Sections 25-1-420 and 25-1-450, establish the State authority for State, County, and municipal government preparation for and response to emergencies.
 - b. South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 25, Section 25-1-440, grants additional powers and duties to the Governor during declared emergencies.
 5. Emergency Actions
 - a. The SCEOP assigns Coordinating, Primary, and Support State agency responsibility to the ESFs.
 - b. The head of each executive agency and other state commissions and departments will designate an individual as the emergency point of contact for their ESF.
 - c. Immediate emergency action response to ensure continuity of government, direction and control, human services, economic affairs, communications, energy, transportation and law and public safety may require the following:
 - (1) Relocation of the seat of government from its current location.
 - (2) Replacing primary officials with alternates if they are unable to fulfill their responsibilities.
 - (3) Relocation of vital records to sites less vulnerable to ensure greater safety and survival.
 6. Preservation of Records

- a. In order to provide normal government operations following an emergency or disaster, each department or agency must take actions to protect essential records.
- b. Agencies/departments are encouraged to inventory and prioritize their vital records. Each agency retains copies for daily operations while preserving the master copies in a central storage facility. Each agency/department should arrange safekeeping for those records it deems important, but not selected for priority protection.
- c. Agency personnel must have access to and use of these records and systems in conducting their essential functions. Plans should account for identification and protection of vital records, systems, and data management software and equipment, to include classified or sensitive data as applicable, necessary to perform essential functions and activities, and to reconstitute normal agency operations after the emergency.
- d. Agencies should regularly update duplicate records or back-up electronic files.
- e. Each department or agency must maintain accountable and auditable records for the use of any resource (personnel, supplies, meals, equipment, etc.) in support of any emergency or disaster.

7. Protection of Government Resources

- a. Essential functions enable State agencies to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety and well-being of the general populace, and sustain the industrial/economic base.
- b. The success of agency operations at an alternate facility is dependent upon the availability and redundancy of communications systems to support connectivity to internal organizations, other agencies, critical customers, and the public.
- c. When identifying communications requirements, agencies should take maximum advantage of the entire spectrum of communications media likely to be available in any emergency. These services may include, but are not limited to, secure and/or non-secure voice, fax, and data connectivity, internet access, and e-mail.
- d. The SC Department of Administration, Office of Technology and Information Services (OTIS) has promulgated security rules for data processing records and systems, which include emergency preparedness requirements.

M. Continuity of Operations

1. See the South Carolina Continuity of Operations Plan (Limited Access only).
2. The policy of the State of South Carolina, in concert with federal emergency preparedness procedures, is to have in place a program to ensure continuity of mission essential state emergency functions under all circumstances.
3. To support this policy SCEMD has implemented the Continuity of Operations Program.
4. State agencies are required to:
 - a. Establish a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) and procedures that delineate mission essential functions.
 - b. Specify succession to office and the emergency delegation of authority.
 - c. Provide for the safekeeping of vital records and databases.
 - d. Identify alternate operating facilities.
 - e. Provide interoperable communications.
 - f. Validate the capability to continue mission essential functions through tests, training, and exercises.
5. SCEMD has developed a SERT COOP that identifies State alternate/continuity facilities, along with the processes and procedures to provide mission essential functions.
 - a. State Emergency Operations Center
 - (1) The SEOC is the primary facility from which the State coordinates, directs and responds to disaster emergencies.
 - (2) It is the designated headquarters for the Governor when he/she is directing State response to disasters.
 - (3) Representatives of State agencies and other personnel, as required, staff the SEOC.
 - (4) The coordination of a state response, as well as a federal response, will come from the SEOC, under the direction of the Governor.

- b. Alternate Emergency Operations Center
 - (1) The Alternate Emergency Operations Center (AEOC) for State Emergency Operations is within driving distance of the SCEMD facility and is within the Columbia Capital Region.
 - (2) In the event that use of the SEOC is unavailable, coordination for all emergency operations will occur at the AEOC. Space limitations will require most of the SERT to conduct internal agency-level coordination at their organizational facilities.
- c. Virtual State Emergency Operations Center
 - (1) When the SEOC is rendered inoperable or inaccessible and it is deemed necessary to activate the SERT, SCEMD may activate the virtual/hybrid SEOC (VSEOC) to continue operations.
 - (2) There is no primary VSEOC location. The VSEOC is comprised of participating SERT ESFs and potentially individual SERT members joining remotely from multiple respective locations using multiple forms of technology, to include PalmettoEOC's Virtual EOC, to communicate and create a common operating picture. These locations may be selected, vetted and prepared in advance, or they could be ad hoc improvised locations.
- d. Agencies
 - (1) All State agencies are encouraged to have in place a viable COOP and program capability to ensure continued performance of all mission essential functions.
 - (2) All agencies will prepare for the possibility of unannounced relocation of mission essential functions and/or staff to alternate/continuity facilities.
 - (3) These COOP facilities will be capable of supporting operations in a threat-free environment, as determined by the geographical location of the facility, a favorable assessment of the local threat, and/or the collective protection characteristics of the facility.

VIII. DISASTER INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- A. Information Planning. To effectively respond to disasters, the State considers the following when developing response and recovery plans:

1. Type of disaster. Specific plans for hurricanes, earthquakes and other hazards are in place and outline how the State will respond to each hazard. See Appendices to the SCEOP for more information.
2. Severity of the hazard. Computer based planning aids, such as Hazus, allow planners to estimate damages from hurricanes, earthquakes, and floods based on severity and location.
3. Possible impacts to citizens. This is critical information in planning for medical and sheltering requirements both pre- and post-event. The pre-positioning of response assets, response personnel and the opening of shelters require the best available information.
4. Critical infrastructure and lifeline sector information. Resources may be prioritized to restore key infrastructure facilities across lifeline sectors.
5. Resources available for response at all levels of government. The location, capabilities, quantity, and response time are information needed to develop action plans, identify shortfalls and manage resources.

B. Information Collection and Dissemination

1. It is important to obtain and disseminate the most current and accurate hazard related information possible.
2. Standardized Map Systems. To help improve the effectiveness, and standardize and streamline operations, in displaying and sharing information, SCEMD and FEMA utilize the U.S. National Grid (USNG) system as the common coordinate system.
3. To conduct effective information collection and dissemination, SCEMD will use the State Warning Point (SWP), PalmettoEOC, Regional Emergency Managers (REMs), and county and municipal governments.

a. State Warning Point

- (1) Provides the State with a 24-hour, single point, emergency communications center to receive and disseminate information, and initiate warnings and notifications to governmental officials at all levels of a situation that could affect the welfare, health, safety, and/or property of the State's population.
- (2) Monitors, collects, and disseminates essential information, specifically as it relates to loss of life and property damage.
- (3) Utilizes multiple manual and electronic communication networks composed of Federal, State, and local emergency

systems, as well as public warning systems to alert State agencies, officials, and threatened populations.

- (4) Specialized SWP communication capabilities include:
 - (a) Landlines and VOIP phones
 - (b) Cellular phone
 - (c) Satellite phones/radios
 - (d) Telephone bridging
 - (e) 800 MHz or PAL 800 radios
 - (f) Local Government Radio (LGR)
 - (g) Emergency Notification System
 - (h) National Alert Warning System (NAWAS)
 - (i) Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)
 - (j) PalmettoEOC
 - (k) CodeRED
 - (5) The SWP maintains the Emergency Satellite Communications System (a dedicated voice and data system) which links the SWP with each County Warning Point, the National Weather Service (NWS), the Emergency Alert System Control Stations and the State's Fixed Nuclear Facilities. This system is used to transmit, receive, and coordinate emergency information.
- b. PalmettoEOC is a web-based application that provides a statewide Common Operating Picture (COP), enhancing situational awareness for the SEOC and local EOCs. The system allows for continual communication of critical information exchange between the counties and the SEOC, and it provides a means for the affected counties to request resources and monitor events taking place outside of their jurisdiction.
 - c. Regional Emergency Managers (REMs)
 - (1) REMs are dispatched to counties threatened by or experiencing an emergency or disaster.

(2) The REMs provide an ongoing assessment of the situation, technical assistance, and assist counties in coordinating local recommendations or resource requests to the SEOC.

d. Counties. The counties whose emergency operations or EOCs are activated will maintain communication with the SEOC. Counties will share information and create resource requests in PalmettoEOC as necessary.

C. Information Flow

1. Information obtained in the field, or from other sources, is made available to SCEMD as soon as possible. However, routing of the information is dependent upon the OPCON level.
2. In the event the SEOC is not activated, the SWP will receive information from sources throughout the State. The SWP, in accordance with its SOPs, records and notifies the EMD Duty Officer and the appropriate County EMD. SCEMD will notify state agencies, ESFs, and volunteer groups as required for further action.
3. When the SEOC is activated, the SEOC Operations Section will receive and disseminate information in accordance with the SEOC SOP. The information will flow from and internally between various sources including ESFs, State agencies, warning points, counties, PalmettoEOC, and personnel in the field.

D. Emergency Warnings

1. Providing emergency warnings to the public and all levels of government is essential to avoid or minimize loss of life and property if a disaster is imminent or has occurred.
2. The SWP serves as a contact to receive and disseminate emergency warning information.
 - a. SCEMD will coordinate with all appropriate departments/agencies and organizations to ensure timely warning readiness in case of a disaster or emergency.
 - b. SCEMD will make agreements and contracts to ensure equipment and system maintenance on a 24-hour-a-day basis.
 - c. SCEMD will maintain and test alternate warning systems for use in the event the existing primary system is damaged and rendered inoperable.

- d. The SEOC or SCEMD will notify other EOCs, FEMA Region 4, other states, cities, and County Emergency Management organizations whenever the potential for an emergency exists.
- e. In an emergency, SCEMD will warn local governments and other state agencies as necessary.
- f. Counties will provide warning capability on a 24-hours-a-day basis.
- g. Local governments will prepare plans and procedures for employment of local warning procedures utilizing all available systems and networks.
- h. A variety of notification systems are available for use during emergency operations.
 - (1) SCEMD/SEOC/SWP will receive weather alerts from the NWS using InteractiveNWS (iNWS) and other electronic means. SCEMD/SEOC will forward weather alerts to the affected SERT and counties as necessary.
 - (2) Emergency management, public safety and public health organizations primarily use CodeRED or the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to alert either a localized segment of the public, threatened populations, or specialized groups, such as hospitals and response teams.
 - (3) The Emergency Notification Network (ENN) is available for use during fixed nuclear facility emergencies.
 - (4) Information on ongoing cyber incidents will be received and transmitted through the SLED South Carolina Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Program (SC CIC).
 - (5) SCEMD/SEOC will use EAS, the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS), and/or CodeRED to notify the public of emergency alerts.
 - (6) The SWP maintains the capability to use multiple radio systems and networks to provide statewide emergency alerts and information including the SCEMD Local Government Radio (LGR) network, the 800 MHz State radio system, satellite connections, high frequency radio and amateur radio.

E. Public Information Dissemination

- 1. See Annex 15 (Public Information).

2. Upon the Declaration of a State of Emergency by the Governor, ESF-15 (Public Information) will be the primary coordinating element in the dissemination of public information during emergency operations.
3. ESF-15 (Public Information) will release State government news releases to the media statewide and to national and international media as appropriate, with priority consideration given to the media most able to effectively communicate with the at-risk population.
4. Dissemination of information will follow established Public Information channels [Radio, television (both broadcast and cable), print, news release, social media, and live interviews].
5. SCEMD's web page (www.scmd.org), the SCEMD Emergency Manager app and its social media, along with other state agencies' webpages, will also provide timely information and dissemination of items of public interest. To minimize confusion and to accommodate accessible information, SCEMD's website will serve as the central, online hub of all state-level public information related to the incident, with state agency websites supporting with links to and from SCEMD's online assets.
6. ESF-15 (Public Information) may also utilize the Public Information Phone System (PIPS) to disseminate emergency information to the citizens and visitors of South Carolina.
 - a. PIPS is a state agency volunteer staffed customer service call center designed to respond to individual life-safety concerns and questions prior to and during declared emergencies.
 - b. When activated, PIPS may provide information to include shelter locations, road closings, evacuation routes, detours, weather alerts, and school and government information.
7. SCEMD will coordinate the activation of IPAWS as requested or required to alert residents. IPAWS includes, but is not limited to, emergency alerts over broadcast television and radio, wireless emergency alerts to mobile devices, NOAA Weather Radio, and any unique alerting mechanisms connected directly to the federal alerting network.
 - a. During incidents within a county's jurisdiction, and when only that one county's population is the target audience, IPAWS should be activated by local authorities if the county has IPAWS capabilities. IPAWS activations can also be requested through the State Warning Point and/or ESF-15 in accordance with the State IPAWS Plan.
 - b. During incidents spanning more than one county and during statewide incidents, IPAWS activation will be initiated by SCEMD.

SCEMD will coordinate emergency alerts with county emergency managers prior to IPAWS activation when possible.

F. Weather and Earthquake Monitoring

1. SCEMD will coordinate with the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) [i.e., NWS, Southeast River Forecast Center and National Hurricane Center (NHC), Storm Prediction Center (SPC)] and SCDNR to monitor current conditions and weather forecasts.
2. SCEMD will communicate weather information to local governments and state agencies as required and will utilize the best available information.
3. NWS weather and alert information is received through direct coordination or through iNWS alerts.
4. SCEMD receives U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Earthquake Notification System (ENS) email alerts. The alerts are forwarded to the appropriate ESFs and county emergency managers.

G. Disaster Intelligence Group (DIG)

1. See Attachment E (Disaster Intelligence) of the SCEOP.
2. Disaster intelligence is a continuous process throughout any incident and covers the following main areas:
 - a. Forecast potential cascading impacts utilizing lifeline sector information.
 - b. Determine incident specific most likely and reasonable worst-case scenarios to better inform decision- making.
 - c. Provide disaster intelligence and risk assessment products, to include SRAs.
 - d. Provide GIS support to State Emergency Response Team planning and operations efforts.

IX. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General

1. Most departments and agencies within the state government have emergency functions to perform in addition to their normal duties (See Table 2 – Organization for Emergency Operations).

2. Each department and agency is responsible for developing and maintaining emergency management procedures in accordance with the direction and guidance given in this plan.
3. Specific responsibilities are outlined in separate annexes of this plan.
4. Responsibilities of certain organizations not part of state government are also addressed in appropriate annexes.

B. Emergency Organization

1. Organizational responsibility assignments covered by this plan are found in Table 3 (State Emergency Support Functions Responsibilities Assignments).
2. Agencies or counties requesting outside assistance will coordinate the request through SCEMD.

C. Roles and Responsibilities

1. State Responsibilities. SC Code of Regulations, Regulation 58-101 (State Emergency Preparedness Standards) outlines state emergency management responsibilities.
 - a. Develop a State-level emergency management organization involving all government agencies, private and volunteer organizations that have responsibilities in comprehensive emergency management within South Carolina.
 - b. Develop and implement a broad-based public awareness, education and preparedness program designed to reach a majority of the citizens of South Carolina, including citizens needing special media formats such as hearing-impaired individuals.
 - c. Support the emergency management needs of all counties and tribal governments by developing reciprocal intra- and inter-state mutual aid agreements.
 - d. Coordinate assistance from FEMA and DHS.
 - e. Establish direction and control of a state response and recovery organization based on functional support groups, involving broad participation from state agencies, private and voluntary relief organizations, and compatible with the federal response and recovery organization and concept of operations.

- f. Develop and implement programs or initiatives designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies, standards and regulations.
- g. Train state agency personnel under each ESF on Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) procedures to include identifying agency resources to sustain emergency operations, pre-scripting anticipated needs on specific EMAC messages, and listing agency resources available for interstate and intrastate mutual aid missions.
- h. Ensure the overall SCEOP is consistent with current state and federal guidance.
- i. Verify the plan's accuracy through exercise evaluation and ESF training.
- j. Ensure communication between county and state government is channeled through the SCEMD and the respective County Emergency Management Agencies.

2. State Agencies Responsibilities

- a. Appoint a department or agency Emergency Coordinator, and alternate, to support SERT operations as assigned in this plan.
 - (1) Emergency Coordinators will maintain assigned Annexes of this plan and will maintain SOPs appropriate to the agency's emergency functions.
 - (2) Emergency Coordinators will have the authority to commit agency resources and expedite program operations in the provision and coordination of emergency services.
- b. Review this plan and update assigned Annexes and SOPs to meet current department policy and organization on an annual basis.
- c. Assign personnel to augment the SERT in the SEOC in accordance with requirements set forth by the SCEMD Director. SERT members operating in the SEOC are expected to follow ICS.
- d. Mobilize and utilize allocated and available resources to meet emergency or disaster requirements.
- e. Maintain a capability for the emergency procurement of required supplies.

- f. Provide training to personnel assigned to execute respective emergency functions in this plan.
 - g. Support EMAC by ensuring coordinating, primary, and support ESF agencies are trained on EMAC responsibilities, to include pre-identifying assets, needs and resources that may be allocated to support other states, and documenting related information in Palmetto.
 - h. Identify and provide a Liaison Officer for each Agency EMAC Request to facilitate arrival and onward movement of EMAC support at the appropriate Staging Areas.
 - i. Maintain a 24-hour response team capability.
 - j. Coordinate functional service provisions with local governments and private service organizations.
 - k. Assist federal representatives in providing emergency response or disaster assistance within the affected areas.
 - l. Provide training on the latest equipment and operating procedures for all governmental agencies, service organizations and volunteer personnel participating in the implementation of assigned function.
 - m. Provide all agency/department employees with appropriate training on the threats to South Carolina.
 - n. Maintain current internal notification rosters and communications systems.
 - o. Participate in exercises to evaluate this and other plans.
3. SCEMD Responsibilities
- a. Preparedness
 - (1) Prepare for emergencies and disasters by conducting comprehensive assessments of the threats to the State and update the SCEOP as required.
 - (2) Establish procedures for the maintenance, distribution, and publication of this plan.
 - (3) Maintain a 24-hour Warning Point with the ability to warn the public 24-hours-a-day.

- (4) Promote awareness, education and preparedness programs designed to reach all citizens.
- (5) Identify and maintain resources available for response and develop and maintain processes for distributing resources and fulfilling identified resource gaps and requests.
- (6) Establish and maintain mutual aid agreements with federal agencies and other states. Encourage mutual aid agreements with local governments and private industry.
- (7) Provide technical and planning assistance to state agencies and local and/or tribal governments upon request.
- (8) Establish and conduct an exercise and training program to test and evaluate state and local plans to maintain a high standard of preparedness.
- (9) Establish an appropriate level of operational readiness.
- (10) Maintain awareness of potential hazards to South Carolina, and direct appropriate alerting and response actions.

b. Response

- (1) Activate and operate the SEOC at the appropriate OPGON level. See Annex 5 (Emergency Management) and the SEOC SOP for SEOC Organization and Duties.
- (2) Inform the Governor, state agencies, local government officials, and necessary federal agencies of incident specifics.
- (3) Manage the State's response effort through the SERT.
- (4) Coordinate execution of this plan and supporting annexes as required.
- (5) Provide public information through ESF-15 (Public Information) who will, in coordination with the Governor's Press Secretary, conduct public information briefings, news releases and coordinate all emergency information generated by state agencies and departments as required.
- (6) Upon the request of the counties and/or tribal governments, deploy additional personnel and/or technical experts to assist in conducting damage assessments.

- (7) Maintain communication and coordination with neighboring states as required.
- (8) Assist county-level mutual aid and facilitate state and federal logistics support as needed.
- (9) Initiate and Coordinate Federal Requests
 - (a) During an emergency or disaster beyond the capabilities and resources of state, local and tribal governments, the Governor may submit a request for assistance from the federal government.
 - (b) Upon request from the SCEMD Director, FEMA Region 4 will dispatch a representative to the SEOC to coordinate with the Director of the SCEMD and provide assistance in accordance with the NRF, as appropriate.
- (10) Document the resources and personnel utilized by responding state agencies from the onset of the incident through the recovery phase.

c. Recovery

- (1) Develop and maintain recovery plans and programs.
- (2) Coordinate implementation of recovery programs during the response phase as required. Recovery activities include the development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private sector, non-governmental, and public assistance programs.
- (3) See Appendix 6 (South Carolina Recovery Plan) of the SCEOP for specific recovery functions and program details.

d. Mitigation

- (1) Maintain and review the South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) annually and update as necessary.
 - (a) The SHMP serves as the state's operational and programmatic guidance to promote cost-effective measures to reduce hazard impacts.

- (b) The SHMP encourages the development and implementation of local mitigation strategies and establishes a comprehensive program to effectively and efficiently coordinate the state's services and resources to make South Carolina's communities more resilient to the human, environmental and economic impacts of disasters.
 - (c) Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident.
 - (d) SCEMD conducts a comprehensive update of the Plan every five (5) years for FEMA approval.
 - (2) Implement the South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan.
 - (3) Develop and implement programs designed to mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies, standards, and regulations.
 - (4) Promote mitigation efforts in the private sector by emphasizing business recovery plans and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP).
- 4. County Responsibilities. SC Code of Regulations, Regulation 58-1 (Local Emergency Preparedness Standards) outlines county emergency management responsibilities.
 - a. Preparedness
 - (1) Establish a formal emergency management organization to be charged with the protection of life and property during an emergency.
 - (2) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the threats and develop a vulnerability analysis to identify hazards that may impact the county.
 - (3) Maintain a public awareness, education and preparedness program designed to reach their citizens, including those requiring alternative media formats, such as non-English speaking or hearing-impaired populations.
 - (4) Develop a County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), as required by SC Regulation 58-1, outlining the roles and responsibilities of the county emergency management organization during an emergency, which will be updated annually and reviewed by SCEMD.

- (5) Operate a 24-hour Warning Point or develop a system to provide for timely dissemination of public information and alerts.
- (6) Establish and conduct an emergency preparedness exercise and training program.
- (7) Conduct emergency operations with support from the State as required.
- (8) Maintain the ability to shelter citizens within their county and from outside their county with assistance from the State.

b. Response

- (1) Implement EOPs as required.
- (2) Activate EOCs as required.
- (3) Utilize EOCs to collect information and coordinate response and recovery efforts within the county.
- (4) Declare a local State of Emergency implementing local emergency authority if required.
- (5) Establish and utilize mutual aid agreements.
- (6) Request additional resources from SCEMD as required.
- (7) Upon rescission of an Evacuation Order, coordinate reentry timing and procedures with the SERT and neighboring counties.
- (8) Document the resources and personnel used from the onset of the incident through the recovery phase.

c. Recovery

- (1) Develop and maintain local recovery plans and programs.
- (2) Coordinate implementation of recovery programs with local and tribal governments as required. Recovery activities include the development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private sector, non-governmental, and public assistance programs.

d. Mitigation

- (1) Develop and implement programs designed to mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies, standards and regulations.
- (2) Promote mitigation efforts in the private sector with emphasis on local infrastructure.
- (3) Identify critical infrastructure that may be impacted or required for emergency response.

5. Federal Responsibilities

a. The NRF outlines general federal emergency management responsibilities.

(1) Preparedness

- (a) Develop plans and procedures detailing how the Federal Government will assist states in response to all levels of disasters.
- (b) Through FEMA, maintain a regionally based system to expedite the flow of information and response to emergencies.

[1] The NRF provides guidance in preparation for federal assistance to the states.

[2] To help ensure state/federal coordination, FEMA Region 4's Regional Response Plan contains an Annex detailing South Carolina's Emergency Management System. This Annex refers to the SCEOP and unique operational activities the State implements when responding to disasters.

(2) Response

- (a) Provide federal assistance as directed by the President of the United States under the coordination of FEMA and DHS, and in accordance with federal emergency plans.
- (b) Identify and coordinate provision of assistance under other federal statutory authorities.

- (c) Supplement state and local efforts by providing federal assistance under governing secretarial or statutory authorities.
- (d) Establish direct liaison between the Federal ESFs and their corresponding State ESFs.
 - [1] Through the NRF guidance, the federal government provides assistance through its designated ESFs in liaison with the State's ESFs
 - [2] Because State ESFs 11 (Food Services), 14 (Recovery and Mitigation), 16 (Emergency Traffic Management), 18 (Donated Goods and Volunteer Services), and 19 (Military Support), have no direct counterpart in the NRF, those State ESFs will establish liaison with members of the Incident Management Assist Teams (IMAT).
- (e) Establish direct coordination with the State through a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and/or a Principal Federal Official (PFO).
 - [1] In most disaster response situations, (i.e., situations covered by the Stafford Act), the President will appoint a FCO to coordinate overall Federal incident management and assistance.
 - [2] In other situations, (i.e., situations not covered by the Stafford Act) the Secretary of Homeland Security may appoint a PFO to coordinate overall federal incident management and assistance. The Secretary of Homeland Security has currently retained that authority and is the PFO.
- (f) Assist in development, review and process of the Governor's request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
 - [1] Such a declaration makes available a series of federal disaster assistance programs to aid the state in its recovery from a disaster situation.

[2] The basis for the declaration is the determination by the President that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that response is beyond state and local capabilities.

- (g) To the extent that public law provides, channel federal assistance through and coordinated with the Governor or the designated authorized representative.
- (h) Provide emergency response on federally owned or controlled property, such as military installations and federal prisons.
- (i) Provide direct federal assistance to Tribal Nations.
- (j) Assist state and local governments in response to and recovery from a commercial radiological incident consistent with guidelines as established in the current Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan and the NRF.
- (k) Coordinate the provision of non-radiological federal resources and assistance to affected state and local governments through FEMA.

(3) Recovery

- (a) Assist the State in conducting recovery operations in accordance with the most current edition of Appendix 6 (South Carolina Recovery Plan) of the SCEOP.
- (b) Initiate the federal emergency recovery process under the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), which occurs when the President of the United States issues a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- (c) Reimburse response and recovery claims utilizing the authority of the FCO as authorized by the Stafford Act.

[1] Upon declaration of a major disaster, federal assistance to disaster victims may become available from three program areas:

- Individual Assistance
- Public Assistance
- Hazard Mitigation

[2] Administration of these programs may be coordinated through a joint federal/state effort in a Joint Field Office (JFO).

[3] Federal Individual and Public Assistance programs will be administered in accordance with the administrative plans submitted to FEMA post-event.

(4) Mitigation

- (a) Coordinate with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer and the SC Department of Natural Resources for federal mitigation programs for the State.
- (b) These programs include the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities program (BRIC), STORM Act, and Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program (FMA).

X. ADMINISTRATION, LOGISTICS AND FINANCE

B. General

1. A large-scale emergency or disaster will place great demands on the resources of the State.
2. Volunteer organizations may provide resources to support disaster response and recovery.
3. Coordination between the SEOC and County EOCs is essential for an effective logistical, financial and administrative response.
4. The State, County, local and tribal governments, and agencies will conduct administrative and financial procedures in accordance with existing laws, rules and regulations.

C. Logistics

1. See Attachment A (Logistics Plan to the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan).

2. Regional Staging Areas
 - a. For major/catastrophic events, the Logistics Section within the SEOC may establish, manage, and support a Regional Staging Area (RSA).
 - b. There are multiple pre-identified RSAs in the State, and SCEMD maintains a warehouse capable of receiving and distributing resources during and after an incident.
 - c. When required, the RSAs will receive, support and organize response resources for deployment.
3. State agencies and departments may establish supplemental agreements with their respective counterparts from other states to adapt interstate compacts, mutual aid, and statutes.
4. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
 - a. South Carolina is a signatory of the EMAC that provides for mutual assistance (e.g., people, equipment, skills, etc.) between participating member states in managing any emergency or disaster that is duly declared by the Governor(s) of the affected state(s).
 - b. South Carolina's EMAC Authorized Representatives are appointed by the SCEMD Director. SCEMD will coordinate all EMAC deployments to and from South Carolina.
 - c. The assisting state will receive approval from its Authorized Representative before providing assistance. South Carolina will reimburse the assisting state for eligible costs of response, when requested.
 - d. Procedures for implementing the Compact are found in the *Emergency Management Assistance Compact: EMAC Operations Manual (2023)* published by the National Emergency Management Association.

D. Voluntary Organizations

1. Coordinate with government agencies to ensure a broad and comprehensive coverage of assistance and relief during emergencies.
2. Coordinate and develop mutual aid agreements and memoranda of understanding (MOU) of duties and areas of responsibility to be performed during emergencies.

E. Funding and Accounting

1. General

a. Non-Emergency Events

- (1) State and Federal agencies can respond to local authority requests under existing statutory authority (SCDOT, SCDPS, SCDNR, Coast Guard, etc.).
- (2) Requests coordinated through the Fire Marshal's Office under Firefighter Mobilization and filled by assisting counties will be treated as county-to-county mutual aid under the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement. Receiving counties will be responsible for reimbursing assisting counties.
- (3) SCEMD will provide funding as available for approved SC Helicopter Aquatic Rescue Team missions.
- (4) The National Guard and US Military can respond under local commander's authority for 72 hours but will seek reimbursement.
- (5) Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) support will be available to counties at no cost.
- (6) Costs not outlined above (e.g., generators, special equipment, special teams, etc.) will be the responsibility of the requesting county or organization.

b. State of Emergency Events

- (1) State agencies will respond under the SCEOP and limited funds may be available using existing state share accounts on approval of the Governor's Office.
- (2) Requests coordinated through the Fire Marshal's Office under Firefighter Mobilization and filled by assisting counties will be treated as county-to-county mutual aid under the Statewide Mutual Agreement. Receiving counties will be responsible for reimbursing assisting counties.
- (3) National Guard state active duty and equipment costs will normally be covered by the state.
- (4) Existing state warehouse of water, MREs, blue tarps, and sandbags will be available to counties at no cost.

- (5) Other costs (generators, special equipment, special teams, etc.) may have to be absorbed by requesting organization.

c. Federally Declared Events

- (1) Events that qualify for federal assistance may not be immediately identified and there is no guarantee of federal funding until a federal disaster declaration is approved. Most incidents will initially start as a state of emergency event with funding guidance as outlined above.
- (2) State funding may be available associated with federal assistance for the non-federal share, but applicants may have to pay a portion or all costs.
- (3) SCEMD has the responsibility for seeking reimbursements for EMAC and state executed contracts.
- (4) SCEMD has the responsibility for coordinating costs associated with Federal Mission Assignments.
- (5) Individual state agencies have the responsibility for seeking reimbursement for internal expenses including personnel overtime and support requirements.
- (6) State agencies will also be financially responsible and seek reimbursement for any special team mobilization and staging prior to receiving a formal county request. Examples include IMT, RMAT, WMD HAZMAT, Search and Rescue, and SWAT/Bomb.
- (7) Requests coordinated through the Fire Marshal's Office under Firefighter Mobilization and filed by assisting counties will be treated as county-to-county mutual aid under the Statewide Mutual Agreement. Receiving counties will be responsible for reimbursing assisting counties.
- (8) Requests filled by assisting counties (including requests coordinated through Firefighter Mobilization) will be treated as county-to-county mutual aid under the Statewide Mutual Agreement. The SEOC will coordinate the request but will not be financially responsible for reimbursing assisting counties. Receiving counties will be responsible for reimbursing assisting counties and will file for federal reimbursement.

2. State
 - a. Agencies will initially fund emergency operations from existing agency accounts.
 - b. Each agency must have approval by the Department of Administration Executive Budget Office, State Treasurer and Comptroller General or a higher authority (Governor, State Fiscal Accountability Authority, and State Legislature) to exceed budget authority for emergency operations.
 - c. If the emergency results in a presidential declaration, Federal funds will become available which is generally on a 75% federal share and 25% state/local share basis.
 - d. Entities will conduct and account for expenditures of South Carolina funds for emergency operations in accordance with SC laws and regulations and their records are subject to audit by the State Auditor.
 - e. Utilizing emergency powers, the Governor may mobilize all available resources of the State government as necessary to cope with the emergency.
 - f. State agencies/departments and local and tribal governments are responsible for the collection, reporting and maintenance of records of obligation and expenditures incurred during a response to an emergency or disaster situation. These records will serve as a database in assessing the need and preparation of requests for federal assistance.
3. County, Tribes, and Local Entities
 - a. During emergencies, county, tribes, and local entities may request logistical support through the resource request process once all efforts to obtain the supply/commodity locally have been exhausted (see Attachment A - Logistics Plan to the SCEOP).
 - b. Counties, tribes, and local entities are responsible for all costs associated with any requests fulfilled through SCEMD, the National Guard, and/or federal agencies unless deemed otherwise by the SCEMD Director, The Adjutant General, or the Governor.
4. Federal
 - a. Federal funds made available to the State pursuant to an emergency or disaster program will be, to the extent provided by law, channeled through the Governor or designated representative.

- b. Use of federal funds is subject to audit and verification by state and federal auditors.
 - c. Local and tribal governments and heads of state agencies and departments will establish systems to report on and account for any public funds used for emergency or disaster purposes.
5. Consumer Protection
- a. The Department of Consumer Affairs will monitor emergency activities to provide protection to consumers.
 - b. Individuals may initiate a complaint by calling the South Carolina Department of Consumer Affairs at 1-800-922-1594.
6. Protection of the Environment
- a. All actions taken to repair and restore the environment by a government agency, individual, or private entity will comply with applicable South Carolina and Federal laws, rules and regulations.
 - b. Individuals or organizations may obtain additional information on requirements from SCDES.
7. Nondiscrimination
- a. Discrimination against persons based on age, color, economic status, nationality, race, religion, sex or handicap in the administration of emergency services or disaster relief is prohibited.
 - b. Individuals may submit complaints of discrimination in reference to emergency operations or disaster relief to the local emergency management organizations for investigation and further action.
8. Duplication of Benefits
- Federal law prohibits any persons, business concerns, or other entities from receiving federal disaster assistance when compensation for the loss has been received from an insurance company or any other source.

XI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTAINANCE

A. SCEOP Evaluation, Revision and Maintenance

- 1. This plan is the principal source of documentation concerning the State's emergency management activities. Designated departments and agencies of state government are responsible for developing and maintaining a portion of this plan.

2. SCEMD will maintain, update, and distribute all changes to this plan. SCEMD and the respective ESFs will review this plan and its annexes on an annual basis and update as necessary.
3. SCEMD has oversight of the annual reviews in cooperation with relevant federal, state, volunteer, and private sector organizations.
4. The SCEMD Plans Manager will coordinate the efforts of all responsible agencies for plan development and timely update/revision.
5. State Agencies/ESFs
 - a. Develop and maintain internal SOPs for the execution of primary functions in accordance with this plan.
 - b. Review this plan annually and update assigned Annexes and SOPs.
 - c. Ensure the revisions to the Annexes are compatible with the policies set forth in the base plan.
 - d. The ESF Coordinating Agencies will coordinate the annual review and update of their respective Annexes and SOPs with their Primary and Supporting Agencies.
 - e. The ESF Coordinating Agencies will coordinate all Annex and SOP updates with the SCEMD Plans Manager.
 - f. ESF Coordinating Agencies shall provide updated digital copies of SOPs to the SCEMD Plans Manager on an annual basis.
6. All organizations with assigned emergency-oriented missions or support roles are required to prepare and maintain supporting documentation (i.e., SOPs).
7. Following each emergency or exercise, SCEMD will conduct an after-action report (AAR) to identify areas requiring corrective actions. SCEMD will coordinate an improvement plan to address issues identified in the AAR.

B. Strategic Planning

1. SCEMD maintains a five-year strategic plan, updated annually with input from stakeholders, which provides a long-range focus for the Division.
2. SCEMD's five-year strategic plan is based on a self-assessment of capabilities and outlines objectives, strategies, and measurable milestones to achieve desired improvement and goals.

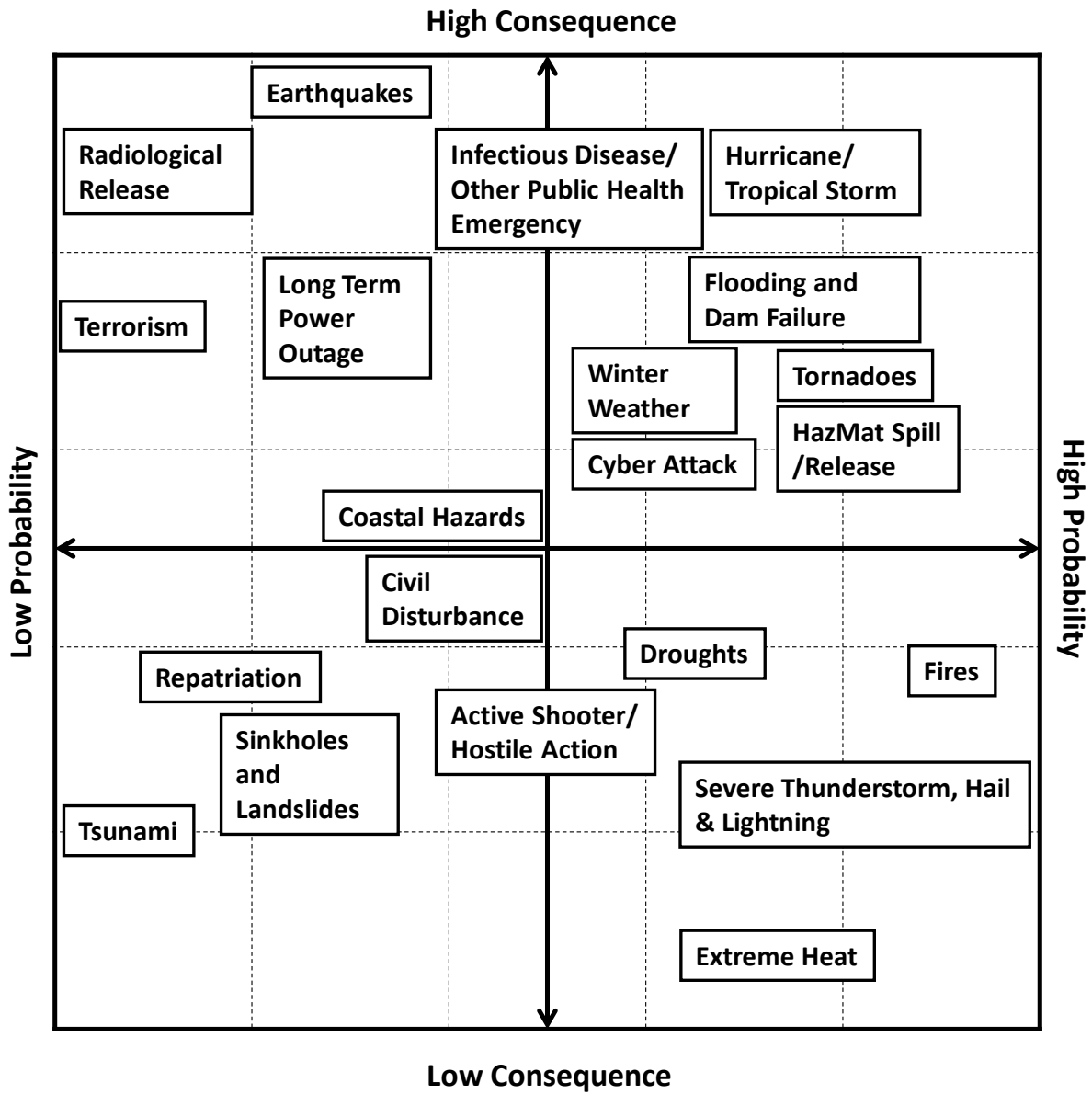
3. This plan serves as the basis to respond and recover from disasters and enhances the State’s capability to prepare for and mitigate disasters.
4. Each county maintains a five-year strategic plan based on a local self-assessment of capability. The strategic planning process guides county preparedness and enhances their ability to implement emergency management, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.

C. Training and Exercise

1. SCEMD has designed a program to enhance the training of state, local, and volunteer personnel on their roles and responsibilities in the four phases of Emergency Management: Preparedness, Response, Recovery, and Mitigation.
2. The SCEMD training program ensures the operational readiness of the SERT and local governmental responders. Training includes emergency management courses, professional development seminars and workshops. Records of said training will be maintained for a minimum of 5 years.
3. SCEMD conducts hazard specific exercises to test established plans and procedures that are activated during an emergency at all levels of the Emergency Management system.

XII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES. See Attachment C (Authorities and References).

**TABLE 1
HAZARD AND VULNERABILITY RATING SUMMARY**



**TABLE 2
ORGANIZATION FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS**

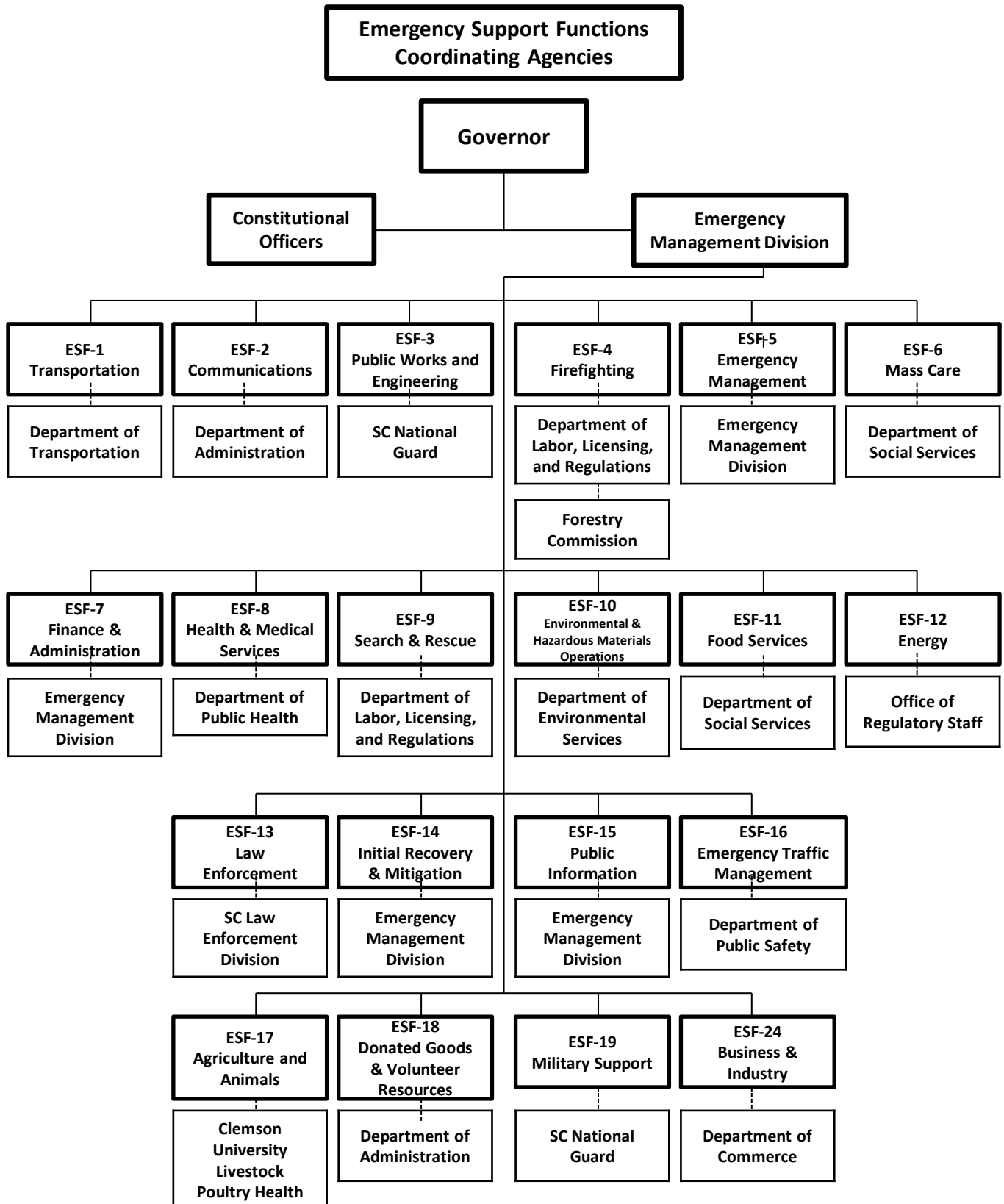


TABLE 3
STATE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNMENTS

E = Executive C = Coordinating P = Primary S = Support

STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Base Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 24
Office of the Governor	E													P						
Office of the Lieutenant Governor	S																			
Office of the Adjutant General (3)																				
South Carolina Emergency Management Division	C		P				C							C	C					S
SC National Guard	P	P	S	C	P			P	P	S			P		S	P				C
SC State Guard	S		S	S					S						S				P	S
Remaining Constitutional Officers (6)																				
Comptroller General	S																			
Secretary of State	S																			
State Treasurer	S																			
Attorney General	S																			
State Superintendent of Education	S																			
Commissioner on Agriculture	S																			
Administration, SC Department of (5)	P																			
Division of Facilities Management and Property Services	P	S					P								P				C	P
Office of Technology and Information Services	P		C							S			S			S			P	
Office of Executive Policy and Programs	S																			
Division of Human Resources	S																			
SC Enterprise Information System (SCEIS)	S						S													
Division of Information Security	S												S							

STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Base Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 24	
Clemson University Public Service Activities (5)	P																				
Cooperative Extension Service	S																	P			
Livestock and Poultry Health	P					S									S			C			
Regulatory and Public Service Programs	S			S														P			
Pesticide Regulation, Department of	S									P											
Public Service and Agriculture	S																			P	
Commerce, SC Department of (2)	P																				
Public Railways, Division of	S	S																			
Small Business Development	P															P				C	
Education, SC Department of (1)	S																				
Office of Transportation	S	P									P				P						
Environmental Services, SC Department of (2)	P																				
Environmental Affairs	P			P	S			P	S	C								S			
Media Relations															P						
Labor, Licensing, and Regulation, Department of (4)	P																				
Building Codes, Council of	S			S															S		
Labor, Division of	S									P											
Professional and Occupational Licensing, Division of	S							P										S			
State Fire, Division of	P			S	C			P	C	P					P						

STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Base Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 24	
Natural Resources, Department of (4)	S																				
Land, Water, and Conservation	S			S											P						
Marine Resources	S									P											
Law Enforcement, Division of	S	S	S						P	P			P			P					
Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries	S									P							S				
Public Health, Department of (3)	P																				
Communicable Disease Control and Prevention	S																S				
Bureau of Emergency Preparedness and Response	P					P		C		S							S	S			
Media Relations	S														P						
State Fiscal Accountability Authority (1)	P																				
Division of Procurement Services	P			P			P														
Transportation, Department of (1)	P																				
Division of Engineering	P	C	S	S	P			S	P	P						P	P				
Remaining State Agencies (34)																					
Aging, Department on	S					S		S								P					
Agriculture, Department of	S									S	P				P		P			P	
Archeologist, Office of the State	S									S											
Archives and History, Department of	S																				
Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities, Department of	S					S		P													

STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Base Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 24
Commission for the Blind	S														S					
Commission on Higher Education	S																			
Consumer Affairs, Department of	S																			
Corrections, Department of	S	P						S	S				S							
Educational Television Network, South Carolina	S		S												P					
Employment and Workforce, Department of	S																			P
Forestry Commission, SC	P	S	S		C				P	P			P		P	S	S			
Health and Human Services, Department of	S					S												P		
Human Affairs, Commission of	S																			
Insurance, Department of	S														P					P
Juvenile Justice, Department of	S																			
Law Enforcement Division, SC (SLED)	P	S	S		P			P	P	P			C		P	P				
Motor Vehicles, Department of	S					S									P					
Minority Affairs, SC Commission for	S														P					
Resilience, SC Office of	S					S								P						
Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, Department of	S																			P
Probation, Pardon, and Parole Services, Department of	S		S										P		P	P				
Public Safety, Department of	P	S	S	S	P					P			P		P	C				
Public Service Authority	S											P								
Regulatory Staff, Office of	P	S	S	S								C								
Revenue, Department of	S																		P	
Social Services, Department of	P					C					C				P					
State Board Technical Comprehensive Education	S																			
State Housing Finance and Development	S																			

STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Base Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 24	
State Ports Authority	S	S								S											
South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department	S					P		S							S						
South Carolina Aeronautics Commission	S	P																			
Veteran’s Affairs, Department of	S							S													
VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS (5)																					
The American Red Cross	S					P		S			P										
The Salvation Army	S					P		S			P										
SC Baptist Disaster Relief	S					S		S			S								P		
Walton Options	S					S															
South Carolina Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters	S																		S		
ASSOCIATIONS (17)																					
American Association of Retired Persons (AARP)	S																				
Coroners Association of South Carolina	S							S													
Dental Association of South Carolina	S																				
Funeral Directors Association of South Carolina	S							S													
Health Care Association of South Carolina	S							S													
Hospital Association of South Carolina	S							S													
Insurance Association of South Carolina	S																			P	
Leading Age of South Carolina	S							S													
Medical Association of South Carolina	S							S													
Mortician's Association of South Carolina	S							S													
Non-Profit Homes for the Aging Association of South Carolina	S																				

STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Base Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 24
Pharmacy Association of South Carolina	S							S												
Retailers Association of South Carolina	S																			P
South Carolina EMS Association	S							S												
South Carolina Rural Water Association	S			P																
United Way Association of South Carolina	S																	P		
South Carolina Veterinarians Association	S																S			
SCHOOLS (1)																				
Criminal Justice Academy of South Carolina	S							S					S		P	S				
REMAINING ORGANIZATIONS (26)																				
Able SC	S					S														
Accessibility SC	S					S														
Adventist Community Service	S																	P		
Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES)	S		S																	
Army Corps of Engineers, US	S			S																
South Carolina Assistive Technology Program	S					S														
Civil Air Patrol (SC Wings)	S	P	S						P	S						S				
Commission of National and Community Service of South Carolina	S																			
Earthquake Education Center of South Carolina	S																			
Feeding the Carolinas	S					S					S								P	
Habitat for Humanity	S																			
Harvest Hope Food Bank	S										P									
Insurance News Service of South Carolina	S																			

STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Base Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18	ESF 19	ESF 24
Palmetto Poison Control	S							S												
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services of South Carolina	S		S																	
SC Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	S							P												
SC Energy Providers	S											S								
SC Regional Healthcare Coalitions	S							S												
SC WARN (Mutual Aid Network)	S			P																
SC Emergency Planning Committee for People with Functional Needs	S					S														
SC Manufacturers and Commerce	S																			P
SC Small Business Development Center	S																			P
Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) SC Department of the US	S																	S		
Office of the Commissioner of Banking	S																			P

TABLE 4
SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY AND PREDELEGATION

Continuity of government and direction of ESFs are essential during emergency operations. The following lines of succession are specified to ensure availability of a service coordinator/head of State offices. Permanent replacements shall be made as required or authorized by law.

Decision-making authority for the Executive Branch and each State office with primary ESF responsibilities is listed in descending order. The pre-delegated authorities will assume control when the primary decision maker is not available at time of emergency.

FUNCTION	SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY
State Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Governor 2. Lieutenant Governor 3. President Pro Tempore of the Senate 4. Speaker of the House 5. Secretary of State 6. State Treasurer 7. Attorney General
ESF-1: Transportation	<p>SC Department of Transportation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secretary of Transportation 2. Deputy Secretary for Engineering 3. Deputy Secretary for Finance and Administration 4. Deputy Secretary for Intermodal Planning 5. Chief Engineer of Operations 6. Chief Engineer for Project Delivery
ESF-2: Communications	<p>SC Department of Administration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Director, Division of Technology 4. Director, Office of Administrative Services 5. General Counsel
ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering	<p>SC National Guard, OTAG</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjutant General 2. Deputy Adjutant General 3. Chief of Staff 4. Director of Plans, Operations, and Training 5. Director of Logistics 6. U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer

FUNCTION	SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY
ESF-4: Firefighting	<p>SC Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. Deputy Director for Administration 3. Deputy Director for Labor <p>SC Forestry Commission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Forester 2. Deputy State Forester 3. Division Director, Field Operations Support
ESF-5: Emergency Management	<p>SC Emergency Management Division</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Chief of Operations 4. Chief of Preparedness
ESF-6: Mass Care	<p>SC Department of Social Services</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Deputy State Director for Administration and Program Support 4. Deputy Director for Economic Services 5. General Counsel
ESF-7: Finance and Administration	<p>SC Emergency Management Division</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Chief of Operations 4. Chief of Preparedness
ESF-8: Health/Medical Services	<p>SC Department of Public Health</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agency Director 2. General Counsel 3. Director, Bureau of Emergency Response and Preparedness
ESF-9: Search and Rescue	<p>SC Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. Deputy Director for Administration 3. Deputy Director for Labor
ESF-10: Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations	<p>SC Department of Environmental Services</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agency Director 2. General Counsel

FUNCTION	SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY
ESF-11: Food Services	<p>SC Department of Social Services</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Director 2. Deputy State Director for County Operations 3. Deputy State Director for Administration and Program Support 4. Deputy State Director for Program Policy and Oversight
ESF-12: Energy	<p>SC Office of Regulatory Staff</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive Director 2. Chief Operations Officer 3. Chief Legal Officer 4. Chief Financial Officer 5. Director of Safety, Transportation & Telecommunications
ESF-13: Law Enforcement	<p>SC Law Enforcement Division</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director, SLED 2. Assistant Director, Chief of Staff 3. Assistant Director, Investigative Services 4. Assistant Director, Counter-Terrorism 5. Special Agent in Charge, Protective Services 6. Supervisory Special Agent, Protective Services
ESF-14: Initial Recovery and Mitigation	<p>SC Emergency Management Division</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Chief of Operations 4. Chief of Preparedness
ESF-15: Public Information	<p>SC Emergency Management Division</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Chief of Operations 4. Chief of Preparedness
ESF-16: Emergency Traffic Management	<p>SC Department of Public Safety</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director 2. Deputy Director, Highway Patrol 3. Deputy Director, State Transport Police 4. DPS Emergency Management Coordinator

FUNCTION	SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY
ESF-17: Agriculture and Animals	<p>Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health Division</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director and State Veterinarian, Clemson University Livestock Poultry Health 2. Associate Director and Associate State Veterinarian, Clemson University Livestock Poultry Health 3. Director, SC Meat-Poultry Inspection Department 4. Emergency Preparedness Veterinarian
ESF-18: Donated Goods and Volunteer Services	<p>SC Department of Administration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Director, Office of Administrative Services 4. Innovations Director 5. General Counsel
ESF-19: Military Support	<p>SC National Guard, OTAG</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adjutant General 2. Deputy Adjutant General 3. Chief of Staff 4. Director of Plans, Operations, and Training 5. Director of Logistics 6. U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer
ESF-24: Business and Industry	<p>SC Department of Commerce</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secretary of Commerce 2. Deputy Secretary of Commerce 3. Assistant Manager, Small Business Development

**TABLE 5
CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP)**

If threats or impacts to agency operations and/or facilities render core activities untenable, a COOP must be in-place and executed to ensure agency operations continue as required, and to ensure agency/support personnel, equipment, records, and procedures survive to allow continued/sustained operations.

The following primary, secondary and tertiary ESF lead agency assignments are specified to ensure the availability of an agency to continue ESF operations if COOP is implemented.

ESF	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
1 – Transportation	SC Department of Transportation	SC Department of Education	S.C. Department of Corrections
2 – Communications	SC Department of Administration, Office of Technology and Information Services	SC Department of Administration	SC Law Enforcement Division
3 – Public Works and Engineering	SC National Guard	State Fiscal Accountability Authority, Materials Management Office, State Engineers Office	
4 – Firefighting	SC Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	SC Forestry Commission	
5 – Emergency Management	SC Emergency Management Division	N/A	
6 – Mass Care	SC Department of Social Services	SC Department of Health and Human Services	SC Department of Public Health
7 – Finance and Administration	SC Emergency Management Division	State Fiscal Accountability Authority, Materials Management Office	State Fiscal Accountability Authority
8 – Health and Medical Services	SC Department of Public Health	N/A	
9 – Search & Rescue	SC Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	SC Department of Natural Resources	

ESF	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
10 – Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations	SC Department of Environmental Services	N/A	
11 – Food Services	SC Department of Social Services	SC Department of Education	SC Department of Agriculture
12 – Energy	SC Office of Regulatory Staff	Public Service Authority	
13 – Law Enforcement	SC Law Enforcement Division	SC Department of Natural Resources	SC Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services
14 – Initial Recovery and Mitigation	SC Emergency Management Division	SC Office of Resilience	
15 – Public Information	SC Emergency Management Division	N/A	
16 – Emergency Traffic Management	SC Department of Public Safety	SC Department of Transportation	
17 – Agriculture and Animals	Clemson University Livestock Poultry Health	N/A	
18 – Donated Goods and Volunteer Services	SC Department of Administration	SC Emergency Management Division	
19 – Military Support	SC National Guard	N/A	
24 – Business and Industry	SC Department of Commerce	SC Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism	SC Department of Insurance

TABLE 6
SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN ANNEXES, APPENDICES,
AND ATTACHMENTS

The annexes, appendices, and attachments in the following tables are incorporated into the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan by reference.

ANNEX	TITLE	COORDINATING AGENCY
1	Transportation	SC Department of Transportation
2	Communications	SC Department of Administration
3	Public Works and Engineering	SC National Guard
4	Firefighting	SC Forestry Commission SC Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation
5	Emergency Management	SC Emergency Management Division
6	Mass Care	SC Department of Social Services
7	Finance and Administration	SC Emergency Management Division
8	Health and Medical Services	SC Department of Public Health
9	Search and Rescue	SC Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulation
10	Environmental and Hazardous Materials Operations	SC Department of Environmental Services
11	Food Services	SC Department of Social Services
12	Energy	SC Office of Regulatory Staff
13	Law Enforcement	SC Law Enforcement Division
14	Initial Recovery and Mitigation	SC Emergency Management Division
15	Public Information	SC Emergency Management Division

ANNEX	TITLE	COORDINATING AGENCY
16	Emergency Traffic Management	SC Department of Public Safety
17	Agriculture and Animals	Clemson University Livestock Poultry Health
18	Donated Goods and Volunteer Services	SC Department of Administration
19	Military Support	SC National Guard
24	Business and Industry	SC Department of Commerce

APPENDIX	TITLE	COORDINATING AGENCY
1	Hurricane Plan	SC Emergency Management Division
2	Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan	SC Emergency Management Division
3	Earthquake Plan	SC Emergency Management Division
4	Dam Failure Emergency Response Plan	SC Emergency Management Division
5	Mass Casualty Plan	SC Department of Public Health
6	Recovery Plan	SC Emergency Management Division
7	Civil Disturbance Plan	SC Emergency Management Division
8	Anti-Terrorism Plan	SC Law Enforcement Division
9	Emergency Refuel Plan	SC Emergency Management Division
10	Drought Plan	SC Department of Natural Resources
11	Tsunami Plan	SC Emergency Management Division
12	Repatriation Plan	SC Department of Social Services

APPENDIX	TITLE	COORDINATING AGENCY
13	Active Shooter-Hostile Action Consequence Management Plan	SC Emergency Management Division
14	Infectious Disease Plan	SC Department of Public Health
15	Long-Term Power Outage Plan	SC Emergency Management Division
16	Cyber Incident Consequence Management Plan	SC Emergency Management Division
17	Medical Countermeasures Plan	SC Department of Public Health
18	Winter Weather Plan	SC Emergency Management Division
19	Flood Response Plan	SC Emergency Management Division
20	Wildfire Plan	SC Emergency Management Division
-	Continuity of Operations Plan	SC Emergency Management Division
-	Opioid Emergency Response Plan	OERT Committee

ATTACHMENT	TITLE	COORDINATING AGENCY
A	SC Logistics Plan	SC Emergency Management Division
B	Acronyms and Glossary	SC Emergency Management Division
C	Authorities and References	SC Emergency Management Division
D	MOUs	SC Emergency Management Division
E	Disaster Intelligence	SC Emergency Management Division
F	Hazards and Vulnerability Analysis	SC Emergency Management Division