I. INTRODUCTION

A. General

It is the policy of the State of South Carolina to be prepared for any emergency or disaster. Emergency response personnel, equipment, and facilities will be maintained in a state of readiness to save lives, prevent or minimize damage to property, and provide assistance to all people who are threatened by an emergency or who become victims of any disaster. Emergency operations will be coordinated to the maximum extent with comparable activities of local governments, other states, the federal government, and private agencies of every type. The level and duration of state commitment of resources shall be determined by the Governor.

B. Purpose

This plan establishes a framework for an effective system of comprehensive emergency management, the purpose of which is to:

1. Reduce the vulnerability of people and communities of this state due to loss of life, injury, damage, and loss of property resulting from natural technological, criminal or hostile acts;

2. To warn of impending danger;

3. When required, support local government disaster operations with timely, effective deployment of state resources;

4. Through the public information process, keep affected residents informed about the situation and how they can protect themselves;

5. Coordinate and direct restoration and recovery operations when local government resources are exhausted; and

6. Assess local needs and coordinate support from other states and the federal government as necessary and appropriate.

C. Scope

1. This plan establishes the policies and procedures by which the State will coordinate state and federal response to disasters impacting South Carolina and its citizens.

2. It describes how the State will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support local emergency management efforts through preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation planning.

3. This plan addresses the various types of emergencies that are likely to occur, from local emergencies with minor impact to major or catastrophic disasters.

4. It utilizes the Emergency Support Function (ESF) concept to marshal and apply state resources and describes the responsibilities of state agencies in executing effective response and recovery operations.

5. This plan assigns specific functions and responsibilities to appropriate state agencies and organizations, as well as outlines the methods that private sector and voluntary organizations will assist in response to events.

6. The plan identifies the actions that the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) will initiate in coordination with county and federal counterparts as appropriate, regardless of the magnitude of the disaster.

7. This plan supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS), which is a nationwide template enabling federal, state, local, and tribal governments and private sector and non-governmental organizations to work together effectively and efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Vulnerability Analysis (Demographics)

South Carolina's population was estimated to be 4,408,000 in July 2007(US Bureau of Census). The population is projected to be close to 4.5 million by July 1, 2010. In addition to the permanent residential population, millions of tourists visit the state each year. As the twenty-sixth most populated state in the nation, combined with such a huge tourist population, South Carolina can experience a loss of life and property of catastrophic proportion due to an array of hazards. The following statistics illustrate the vulnerability of the state's population:

a. Forty-one (41) percent (1,807,280) of the state's total population resided in the 23 coastal and low country counties in 2007.

b. Eighteen (18) percent 368,000 of the state's housing units were mobile homes in 2007.

c. Thirteen (13) percent (573,040) of the state's total population was 65 years of age and over in 2007.

d. Tens of thousands of persons have special medical or dietary needs requiring special sheltering assistance.

e. Over 30 million tourists visit the state annually.

2. Hazard Analysis

South Carolina is threatened by natural hazards and technological hazards. The risks of many hazards were researched and reviewed against the potential impact that they may have upon the State, counties, and supporting critical infrastructure. The broad area of hazard research and review included but was not limited to: geological, meteorological, health, human-caused (accidental and intentional), war, and energy failures. Hazards were identified as having both immediate and long-term impacts, with the potential to disrupt day-to-day activities, cause extensive property damage, and create mass casualties. Historically, the greatest risk is from natural hazards (hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, and earthquakes). However the continued expansion of chemical usage and HAZMAT transportation risks to include transport of radiological spent fuel and lo-level waste is raising the risk posed by technological hazards in South Carolina. Additionally, South Carolina currently has four nuclear power facilities and three others closely located in neighboring states. Several energy companies are working on plans to expand the nuclear power footprint in the state. With the exception of five coastal counties all counties fall within the 10 or 50-mile emergency planning zones of at least one nuclear power plant.

Based on a hazards relative frequency, potential severity, and historic information available, the state identified hazards:

- As having a relative frequency, potential severity, and available historic information that the potential likelihood and overall risk warrants further analysis and planning;
- As lacking the relative frequency, potential severity, and available historic information upon which to base a risk assessment and planning and is thus a minimal to non-existent hazard to the state;
- Being beyond the currently known information to assess for and plan for the hazard; or
- Being beyond the resources and capabilities of the state thus falling under federal plans and guidelines.

Hazards that have been identified posed a threat that is both immediate (e.g., hazardous chemical spill, hurricane, tornado) and long-term (e.g., drought, chronic, chemical release). These hazards have the potential to disrupt day-to-day activities, cause extensive property damage, and create

mass casualties. Given the ever-growing population and infrastructure expansion, the risk assessment and planning process for South Carolina is a continuous program. The possible hazards confronting South Carolina include:

a. Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

South Carolina is one of the most vulnerable states in the nation to be impacted by hurricanes and tropical storms. Of the state's 46 counties, 6 have coastlines which border the Atlantic Ocean. These counties have over 200 miles of general coastline and all inland counties may be directly affected by these storms. Densely populated coastal areas, especially during peak tourist seasons, coupled with the generally low coastal elevations, significantly increase the state's vulnerability. In coastal counties, the greatest threat to life and property associated with a hurricane and tropical storm is storm surge. Inland flooding poses the greatest threat to life and property for inland counties. Other effects include high winds, tornadoes, and inland flooding associated with heavy rainfall that accompanies these storms. More detailed information can be found in the South Carolina Hurricane Plan, Appendix 1 of the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP).

b. Tornadoes

South Carolina has averaged nearly 10-15 tornadoes each year since 1950, resulting in 56 fatalities and 1286 injuries. In 2004, South Carolina experienced 89 tornadoes, and set a new daily record of 44 tornadoes as Tropical Storm Frances passed near the state on September 7th, 2004. South Carolina ranks twenty-sixth in the United States in the number of tornado strikes, and eighteenth in the number of tornadoes per square mile. The most common type of tornado, the relatively weak and short-lived type, occurs between March and May.

c. Coastal and Riverine Flooding

1). In South Carolina, several variations of flood hazards occur due to the different effects of severe thunderstorms, hurricanes, seasonal rains and other weather-related conditions. The State's low-lying topography, combined with its humid subtropical climate, makes it highly vulnerable to inland or riverine flooding. One of the most destructive riverine floods in South Carolina, based on the area affected, was the 1903 flood. Heavy rains associated with a low-pressure system and an upstream dam failure caused this flood. The textile communities of Clifton and Pacolet were hardest hit. The Pacolet River rose as much as

40 feet in an hour, resulting in the deaths of sixty-five people.

2). In comparison to riverine flooding, coastal flooding is usually the result of a severe weather system such as a tropical storm, hurricane, or intense offshore cyclone, which contains an element of high winds. The damaging effects of coastal floods are caused by a combination of storm surge, wind, rain, erosion and battering by debris. In 1999, three tropical systems resulted in over 24 inches of rain in Horry County. The Waccamaw River and tributaries caused significant flooding throughout northeastern South Carolina.

3). Over 650 flood events have been reported in South Carolina's Storm Events Database since 1993. One hundred fifty-four of the events were caused by rainfall induced by tropical systems.

d. Nuclear Power Plants

There are four commercial nuclear power plants and one federal Department of Energy facility within the state of South Carolina, in addition to three nuclear facilities located in two neighboring states that could affect South Carolina's territory and citizens. Forty-one South Carolina counties fall within the 10 or 50-mile emergency planning zones of at least one nuclear power plant. More detailed information can be found in the South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan, Appendix 2 of the SCEOP.

e. Earthquakes

1). South Carolina experiences several earthquakes annually. These are typically low-level events with magnitudes ranging from less than 1.0 to approximately 3.0 but generally not felt by people. About 70 percent of these occur in the vicinity of the epicenter of the 1886 Charleston earthquake, a region referred to as the Middleton Place-Summerville Seismic Zone (MPSSZ). The two most significant historical earthquakes to occur in South Carolina were the 1886 Charleston/Summerville earthquake and the 1913 Union County earthquake. The 1886 earthquake in Charleston was the most damaging earthquake to ever occur in the eastern United States. In terms of lives lost, human suffering, and devastation, this was the most destructive United States earthquake in the 19th century.

2). Earthquakes in South Carolina have the potential to cause great and sudden loss because devastation can occur in

minutes. While there have not been any large scale earthquakes in South Carolina in recent years, a 2001 study titled, Comprehensive Seismic Risk and Vulnerability Study for the State of South Carolina, confirmed the state is extremely vulnerable to earthquake activity. The study, based on scientific research, provided information about the likely effects of earthquakes on the current population and on contemporary structures and systems, including roadways, bridges, homes, commercial and government buildings, schools, hospitals, and water and sewer facilities. More detailed information can be found in the South Carolina Earthquake Plan, Appendix 3 of the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP).

f. Fires

1). Historically, South Carolina has experienced numerous fire related casualties, and in 2007 ranked fifth in the nation with 60 fire related deaths. The threats of structural and wildfire events facing the state's 500 fire departments create the potential for potentially catastrophic consequences and numerous fire related injuries, deaths and widespread damage and loss. In South Carolina, the structural fire hazard is rated as potentially critical in severity and highly likely in frequency. While posing a somewhat reduced threat of severity, wildfires can infringe on developed and/or urban areas and contribute to the structural fire problem. In South Carolina, the hazard of wildfires is rated overall as limited in severity but highly likely in frequency or occurrence.

2). Wildfires are caused by numerous sources ranging from lightning, arson, smoking, careless backyard debris burning, and sparks from equipment operation, to children playing with matches. People cause ninety-eight percent of all SC wildfires, with the leading cause being careless outdoor burning. The second leading cause of wildfire is woods arson.

3). In a typical year, South Carolina responds to about 4,000 wildfires, which burn nearly 25,000 acres. South Carolina's wildfire season usually occurs from late winter through spring. The largest wildfire occurred in April 1976 when 30,000 acres burned in Horry County. The state's worst 12-month period occurred between July 1980 and June 1981 when 14,405 fires were reported.

4). As the population grows and residential developments continue to expand into forested areas, wildland urban

interface issues increase and more wildfires threaten homes. Therefore, it is even more critical for a coordinated and collaborative effort between the SC Forestry Commission and local Fire Departments to prevent and suppress these fires to minimize losses to life and property.

g. Hazardous Materials

1). The state's industrial capacity and the network of interstate highways and railways result in vulnerabilities to hazardous material releases from both stationary sites and transportation sources. In 2007, 1,334 facilities reported storing extremely hazardous substances exceeding the Threshold Planning Quantity as classified by Section 302/304 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III).

2). These facilities are located throughout the state in both rural and densely populated areas and do not include retail gas stations, warehouses, most power sub-stations, or telephone relay battery storage sites. Many facilities are located in coastal counties that could be impacted by hurricane force winds and rains. In 2007, approximately 3,457 facilities reported toxic chemical inventories of more than 10,000 pounds as classified by Section 311/312 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA, Title III).

3). Data indicates these facilities are clustered along Interstate 85. While the greatest number of facilities is concentrated along that route, numerous other toxic release inventory facilities, are located throughout the state adjacent to large population centers. Further, the extensive network of interstate highways and railways that supply industries with chemical and petroleum products could result in a moderate to large accidental release of hazardous materials from a transportation source. In January 2005, a rail accident in Graniteville caused a chlorine release resulting in nine fatalities, the evacuation of hundreds of families, and contamination into Horse Creek. Similarly, in June 2006, hundreds of families were displaced during the Great Falls Warehouse Fire as a result of toxic smoke from bulk storage of polyvinyl chloride (PVC). PVC is not generally thought of as a hazardous material. However, when PVC burns it produces hydrogen chloride (HCL), an acid.

h. Terrorism

1). While there have not been any successful acts of terrorism committed in South Carolina, the state has many critical and high-profile facilities, high concentrations of population and other potentially-attractive venues for terrorist activity that are inherently vulnerable to a variety of terrorist methods. Recent national and international terrorist activity and its continued threat continue to reinforce potential dangers.

2). Governmental, transportation, commercial, infrastructure, cultural, academic, research, military, athletic and other activities and facilities constitute ideal targets for terrorist attacks which may cause catastrophic levels of property and environmental damage, injury, and loss of life.

3). Terrorist attacks may take the form of other hazards described in this section when incidents of these types are executed for political purposes, such as induced dam or levee failures, the use of hazardous materials to injure or kill, or the use of biological weapons to cause disease.

4). More detailed information can be found in the South Carolina Terrorism Incident Plan, Appendix 8 of the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP).

i. Transportation

1). South Carolina has a large transportation network consisting of major highways, airports, marine ports and passenger railroads. In many locations throughout the state, the potential exists that a major transportation accident causing numerous injuries and/or fatalities may occur.

2). With the linear configuration of several major highways in South Carolina, it is also important to note that a major transportation accident could occur in a relatively rural area, severely stressing the capabilities of local resources to respond effectively. Similarly, a major transportation accident could involve a large number of tourists and visitors from other countries, given South Carolina's popularity as a vacation destination, further complicating the emergency response to such an event.

j. Civil Disturbance

Civil disturbances may occur at anytime in South Carolina. However, civil disorder is often preceded by periods of increased

tension caused by questionable social and/or political events such as controversial jury trials or law enforcement actions. More detailed information can be found in Appendix 7, Civil Disturbance Plan of the SCEOP.

k. Dam Failure

South Carolina has over 50,000 dams throughout the state including 32 federally regulated dams and 2,313 state regulated dams. At any time, one or more of these dams may be threatened by upstream flash floods, earthquakes, neglect or any combination of the above, which can cause personal injury or death, significant water damage to property or additional failures to dams located downstream. More detailed information can be found in Appendix 4, Dam Failure Preparedness and Response Plan of the SCEOP.

l. Severe Winter Weather

Snow and ice storms, coupled with cold temperatures, periodically threaten the state. Winter storms can damage property, create safety risks, destroy crops and valuable timber, damage infrastructure components such as power lines, and have enormous economic impacts. The greatest statewide 24-hour snowfall total of 24 inches occurred in the Town of Rimini in February 1973. South Carolina can anticipate a significant winter storm almost every year.

m. Droughts

South Carolina is not immune to drought periods, the most recent having occurred in 1954, 1983, 1986, 1993, 1998 – 2002, and 2007-2008. The 1998–2002 drought was one of the longest and most severe in more than 100 years. The 1998–2002 drought had a major economic impact on the state with significant effects on tourism, forestry, and agriculture. The farm losses alone from this drought total over $1 billion. More detailed information can be found in Appendix 10, SC Drought Response Plan, of the SCEOP.

n. Extreme Heat

Periods of extreme heat indicative of temperatures exceeding 100 degrees occur in South Carolina on average 4 times each year during the months of June through September. Many of the states populations are particularly vulnerable to these extreme temperatures to include the aged, poor and homeless. In SC extreme heat accounts for an average of 2 deaths each year along with hundreds of thousands of dollars of damage to agriculture. Recently a heat wave with temperatures of 100 degrees or more occurred in August of 1999 resulting in 9 deaths in the coastal counties.

o. Thunderstorms and Lightning

Thunderstorms and its accompanying lightning are common in South Carolina. Each year the state experiences hundreds of thunderstorms with thousands of associated lightning strikes. Each year SC averages 5 deaths directly resulting from thunderstorm related events and lightning strikes.

p. Infectious Disease Outbreak or Other Public Health Emergency

Infectious disease outbreaks or other public health emergencies may occur in South Carolina with little or no notice. Infectious disease can present special requirements for disease surveillance, rapid delivery of vaccines, antibiotics, or antiviral drugs, allocation of limited medical resources and expansion of health care services to meet a surge in demand for care. More detailed information can be found in South Carolina Mass Casualty Plan, Appendix 5 of the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP).

A detailed hazard analysis by county can be found in the State of South Carolina Hazard Assessment, June 2006. A Hazard Rating Summary (Table 1), which is based on this assessment and provides a relative ranking of the hazards found in South Carolina, can be found on Page 55 of this plan.

B. Assumptions

1. A disaster may occur with little or no warning, and may escalate far more rapidly than the ability of any single local response organization or jurisdiction to handle.

2. Most disasters/emergencies will be managed by local governments, utilizing resources within their jurisdictions.

3. When an emergency exceeds local resource and response capabilities, local government will request assistance from the next higher level of government.

4. When state property is affected, the responsible state agency will utilize its own resources and establish communications with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

5. Both local government and state agencies will utilize resources obtained by pre-arranged agreements with neighboring jurisdictions, state and federal entities, and the local private sector prior to seeking the next higher level assistance.

6. The federal government will be available with financial and additional resources when response and recovery operations exceed the capabilities of state government in a presidentially declared disaster or emergency. In some instances, federal agencies may provide direct assistance without a Presidential Declaration.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

This plan is supported by the local, state, and federal organizational levels of emergency management. Preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation are general responsibilities of all levels of government working together to provide a delivery system to meet the needs of the public. Emergency operations will be initiated at the lowest level able to respond to the situation effectively.

B. Plan Activation

The South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP) is normally activated in response to emergency or disaster events. However, SCEMD maintains an active approach to the preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation phases of the plan at all times. The full activation of the SCEOP, to include response and recovery, occurs under the following conditions:

1. When an emergency or disaster has occurred or is imminent, the Governor may issue an Executive Order proclaiming the existence of a State of Emergency or activate the emergency response, recovery and mitigation aspects of state, local and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans. The Executive Order is required for the deployment and use of state personnel, supplies, equipment, materials and/or facilities. SCEMD will provide recommendations to the Governor and assist in formulating the Executive Order.

2. The Governor or his designee may execute the SCEOP to support local situations when local resources are not adequate to sustain an effective response operation or when a significant State presence is required for immediate assistance.

3. If disaster threatens prior to the ability of the Governor to issue an Executive Order proclaiming the existence of a State of Emergency, the Director, SCEMD is authorized to activate the plan and implement any emergency response actions that may be necessary for the immediate protection of life and property.

4. During a response to an emergency/disaster situation, the Governor may appoint a State Coordinating Officer (SCO), usually the SCEMD Director, to manage the event.

5. The Governor may verbally issue a State of Emergency or activate the SCEOP and then complete the written Executive Order.

C. National Incident Command System

1. The State of South Carolina has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the standard incident management structure within the state. The Incident Command System (ICS) is the standard for on-scene emergency management throughout South Carolina. First responders in all organizations are encouraged to implement the training, exercising and everyday use of the Incident Command System. ICS is a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications that operates with a common organizational structure and is designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is applicable to small as well as large/complex incidents. Some basic tenets of ICS structure and procedures are provided below. However these examples are not to be construed as a complete description of the system or process. Jurisdictions are strongly encouraged to incorporate all of these in their local incident response.

2. Response. The senior on-scene official of the first response organization to arrive at an incident will assume needed command and organize the response IAW ICS principles. The Incident Commander (IC) can be from a local unit of government or from a county, state or federal agency, as long as he/she has the expertise, capability, and authority. The IC may change as the incident progresses.

3. Single Jurisdictional Areas.

a. The organizational structure of the ICS will be determined by the established local contingency plan. In all situations, one person will act as either an IC in sole charge or, when functioning as an Operations Chief, will implement the action plan of a Unified Command System (UCS).

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 for an encompassing ICS, if none exists; or

3). Assume incident command and establish an ICS incorporating existing local efforts as operations section branches or otherwise as appropriate.

4. Local, State, Federal Interaction. When not specifically prescribed, a Unified Command System (UCS) consisting of local, county, state and federal senior competent emergency response officials at the site will be the preferred approach to integrating several levels of government into an ICS.

5. Seniority. Seniority is ranked according to competency and breadth of responsibility. Competency will be 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.

6. Post-Emergency Operations. Use of the ICS throughout a response and cleanup is encouraged.

7. Unified Command System (UCS). If the incident affects a wide geographic area, or if several functions need to be performed by agencies with distinctly different capabilities, a transition may occur from an ICS to a UCS. The local IC, or a state or federal On Scene Coordinator (OSC), may recommend the formation of a UCS. When a UCS is implemented, the local IC and the county, state and/or federal OSC meet and take the following measures:

   a. Agree to act in concert, or at least coordinate efforts,

   b. Agree on objectives, priorities and strategies,

   c. Recognize each other's authorities, capabilities, limitations, responsibilities, roles, and

   d. Establish lines and methods of communication.

   The unified command group may appoint a single person to carry out the command decisions. The rest of the response functions (planning, operations, logistics and finance) will also be "unified" by the responders of the various organizations.

   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 when the primary level of government provides a single IC.

D. Operational Area Model

1. A disaster (either natural or man-made) could have significant impacts that result in isolated areas within the disaster zone. Such conditions could effectively isolate communities within the county from one another as well as from the rest of the state. 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.

2. To mitigate the effects of a disaster of any size and type, the SCEMD, in coordination with each county, has developed Operational Areas and Operational Area response protocols within their respective areas of responsibility. The Operational Area Model is Annex 4 to Appendix 9 of the SCEOP.

E. County Actions

1. Preparedness

County governments will prepare for emergency related events by conducting a comprehensive assessment of the threats to their county and developing Emergency Operations Plans as required by SC Regulation 58-1. The counties will ensure they are capable to operate a 24-hour warning point with the ability to warn the public. Counties will maintain a broad based public awareness, education and preparedness program designed to reach a majority their citizens, including those needing special media formats, such as the non-English speaking individuals.

2. Response

a. County governments will be encouraged to implement their Emergency Operations Plans when an emergency occurs, or at the request of the Director of the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), or upon a declaration of a State of Emergency by the Governor. Counties will use all available local and regional resources to protect against and respond to an emergency to include utilizing pre-established mutual aid agreements. When counties determine that local resources are not adequate, additional resources may be requested through the county emergency management agency or the county EOC directly to SCEMD, or if activated, the SEOC.

b. Municipal units of government will call upon their county, government or other municipalities in coordination with their county for assistance during events in which their own capabilities are overwhelmed. Counties will provide assistance to municipalities and request assistance through mutual aid or from the state when their capabilities are overwhelmed.

c. As county operations progress, the county may declare a local state of emergency implementing local emergency authorities.

d. The County EOC serves as the central clearinghouse for information collection and coordination of response and recovery

resources within the county, including the municipalities within the county. During a major or catastrophic emergency in South Carolina, counties not impacted may also be requested to activate their EOCs. This action allows the SEOC to coordinate the delivery of intra-state mutual aid in an organized manner through the county network.

3. Recovery

Counties will document the resources and personnel used from the onset of the incident throughout the recovery phase.

4. Mitigation

County governments will develop and implement programs designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies**,** standards and regulations. They will promote mitigation efforts in the private sector with emphasis on local infrastructure. Counties will identify critical infrastructures that may be impacted by disasters or required for emergency response.

F. State Actions

1. Preparedness

The state will continue to prepare for emergencies and disasters by conducting comprehensive assessments of the threats to the state and update emergency operations plans as required. The state will maintain a 24-hour warning point with ability to warn the public 24 hours a day. The state will promote awareness, education and preparedness programs designed to reach all citizens. The state will maintain nationwide mutual aid agreements. Resources available for response will be identified and maintained. State agencies and departments will support hazard specific and other supporting plans, such as the South Carolina Hurricane Plan, South Carolina Earthquake Plan, South Carolina Emergency Recovery Plan, and the South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan, as referenced in this plan. The state will use the Alternate EOC if the primary EOC is non-functional and a continuity of essential emergency functions are required.

2. Response

The state must be prepared to respond quickly and effectively on a 24-hour basis to developing events. When an event or potential event is first detected, the SEOC is activated to a level appropriate to the magnitude of the threat. The state's response effort is managed through the State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which is organized into 20

Emergency Support Functions (ESF). Primary and support organizations are designated for each of these ESFs.

a. State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

1). The SEOC serves as the central clearinghouse for disaster-related information, and requests for deployment of state resources. As the situation dictates, an alternate SEOC may be activated.

2). The SEOC will be activated and staffed in accordance with the SEOC Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Upon notification that the SEOC is being activated, members of the SERT will report to the SEOC. The primary agency designated for a particular ESF has the responsibility to ensure supporting agencies are informed and their actions coordinated. In the absence of the Director, SCEMD, decisions will be made by the Chief of Operations.

3). The SERT operating in the SEOC will be organized into the following groups:

a). SEOC Executive Coordination Group: Comprised of the Governor; Director, SCEMD; constitutional officers; and cabinet/department directors as directed by the Governor. Additional officials may be added to the SEOC Executive Coordination Group depending on the situation. For example, in the event of a terrorist threat or incident, SLED exercises unique authority and responsibility under the SC Code of Laws for coordinating the state response. Similarly, DHEC exercises comparable responsibilities during a state health emergency. Regardless of composition, general responsibilities of the SEOC Executive Coordination Group include:

1). Establishes priorities and allocates resources to support disaster tasks and operations.

2). Approves the overall incident action plan, including deployment of personnel and equipment to implement this plan.

3). Directs state support and recovery operations in the disaster area and provides emergency funding of state operations.

4). Coordinates requests for and utilization of federal support.

b). Operations Group: Comprised of the Chief of Operations, operations staff, and ESFs. Responsibilities include:

1). Executes the incident action plan providing direction and control for the SEOC, assigns tasks to ESFs and coordinates activities throughout the operational area.

2). Collects and analyzes damage data.

3). Collects, analyzes, displays, and disseminates emergency operational information.

4). Determines priorities for deployment of the State Assessment Team (SAT).

5). Activates a section of, or the entire State Emergency Response Team (SERT), dependent on emergency condition.

6). Assesses requests for state and federal support.

7). Prepares requests for and coordinates preparation and submission of data for a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

8). Prepares to move to the alternate EOC, if necessary.

c). Administrative/Logistics Group: Comprised of the SEOC facility manager, communications officer, information resource officer, and staff. Responsibilities include:

1). Provides administrative and logistical support to the emergency operations center staff.

2). Provides effective communications to support SEOC operations.

3). Provides automation systems support within the SEOC.

4). State Liaison Officer/Team

A State Liaison, typically a SCEMD Regional Emergency Manager (REM), may be dispatched to the county(ies) threatened by or experiencing an emergency or disaster. The State Liaison is responsible for providing an on-going assessment of the situation, technical assistance, and relaying local recommendations or resource requests to the SEOC.

5). State Assessment Team (SAT)

a). It is imperative that disaster impact assessments be made quickly to determine the necessary state response or federal assistance following any major or catastrophic disaster. To accomplish this, one or more State Assessment Teams may be deployed to evaluate immediate needs and report the findings to the SEOC.

b). SAT teams, typically consisting of 10-12 state personnel, will evaluate immediate victim needs (food, water, medical, shelter, etc) and impact to infrastructure (utilities, communications, transportation, etc). The South Carolina Emergency Management Division, SC National Guard, Department of Transportation, Budget and Control Board (Division of State Information Technology), Department of Health and Environmental Control, Department of Social Services, Office of Regulatory Staff, Department of Natural Resources, and the SC Law Enforcement Division provide team members. An initial report will be transmitted to the SEOC as soon as practical after arrival of the team followed up by a detailed report within 6-8 hours. Detailed procedures are outlined in the State Assessment Team Standard Operating Procedures.

6). Director, SCEMD

In the event of an emergency situation beyond local or county government control, the Director, SCEMD, 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. This is to assure maximum response and efficient use of personnel and other resources.

7). Emergency Support Functions

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) will be established with State agencies and volunteer organizations to support response and recovery operations. A State agency within each ESF will have primary responsibility for the coordination and implementation of the ESF. By Executive Order, the designated primary agency will coordinate the development and preparation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Support agencies and volunteer organizations are incorporated in plan annexes. Additional state agencies may be required to support each state ESF. State Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) are designated as indicated:

ANNEX	ESF	TITLE	RESPONSIBLE STATE AGENCY
1	ESF-1	Transportation	Department of Transportation
2	ESF-2	Communications	Budget and Control Board, Division of State Information Technology
3	ESF-3	Public Works and Engineering	Budget and Control Board, Division of Procurement Services
4	ESF-4	Firefighting	Forestry Commission - Wildland Fires Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation; Division of Fire and Life Safety - Structural Fires
5	ESF-5	Information and Planning	SC Emergency Management Division, OTAG
6	ESF-6	Mass Care	Department of Social Services
7	ESF-7	Resource Support	Budget and Control Board, Division of Procurement Services
8	ESF-8	Health and Medical Services	Department of Health and Environmental Control
9	ESF-9	Search and Rescue	Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation; Division of Fire and Life Safety
10	ESF-10	Hazardous Materials	Department of Health and Environmental Control
11	ESF-11	Food Services	Department of Social Services
12	ESF-12	Energy	Office of Regulatory Staff
13	ESF-13	Law Enforcement	SC Law Enforcement Division
14	ESF-14	Recovery and Mitigation	SC Emergency Management Division, OTAG
15	ESF-15	Public Information	SC Emergency Management Division, OTAG

16	ESF-16	Emergency Traffic Management	Department of Public Safety
17	ESF-17	Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response	Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health – Animals; Regulatory and Public Service Programs (RPSP) – Plants
18	ESF-18	Donated Goods and Volunteer Services	Budget and Control Board, General Services Division
19	ESF-19	Military Support	SC National Guard, OTAG
24	ESF-24	Business and Industry	SC Department of Commerce

Notes: State ESFs 1- 15 correspond to the Federal ESF structure. State ESFs 16, 17, 18, 19, and 24 are specific to South Carolina. Emergency Support Functions must be prepared to operate under a variety of conditions. Annexes 20, 21, 22, 23, and 25 are reserved for county or future use.

8). Direction and Control

a) Direction and control of a state emergency resides with the Director of the SCEMD, and the SEOC Executive Coordination Group. The Director of the SCEMD will coordinate all state agencies and departments mobilized pursuant to this plan. However, in the event of a terrorist threat or incident, SLED will coordinate the state response in accordance with Section 23-3-15 (A) (8), SC Code of Laws.

b). Under certain circumstances a forward command post may be established for on-scene direction, coordination, and control.

9). SEOC Operating Conditions (OPCONs) and Activations

a). In order to make maximum use of advance warning, the State has established a system of Operating Condition (OPCON) levels. These OPCONs increase the State's level of readiness on a scale from 5 to 1. OPCONs will not necessarily progress sequentially from 5 to 1. The OPCON placed in effect at any given time will be the appropriate one for existing conditions at the time

b). The SEOC will be activated anytime it is manned to support operations.

c). The SCEMD Director or protocols contained in specific hazard plans determines and assigns the SEOC OPCON level based on the following criteria:

OPCON **LEVEL OF READINESS**

5 Most day-to-day operations to include normal training and exercises. Pre-disaster preparedness activities that usually fall outside of the requirement to activate the SEOC may begin during this time frame.

4 Possibility of an emergency or disaster situation that may require state coordination during emergency management operations. SEOC activation is dependent on the status of the event.

3 Disaster or emergency situation is likely. The South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan and the appropriate specific impact hazard emergency plan is activated.

2 Disaster or emergency situation is imminent or in effect.

1 Major disaster or emergency situation in effect; highest state of emergency operations and the SEOC is at fully activated.

d). The Director of the SCEMD, at his discretion, may order a change to the OPCON level and request representation of state agency coordinators and volunteer organizations.

e). Upon request, FEMA, Region IV will dispatch a representative to the SEOC to coordinate with the director of the SCEMD, and to provide assistance in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF), as appropriate.

10). Public Information

Upon declaration of a State of Emergency, public information briefings, news releases and all emergency information generated by State agencies and departments will be released through the SEOC and will be coordinated with the Governor's Press Secretary.

11). Federal Requests

Upon occurrence of an emergency or disaster clearly beyond the capabilities and resources of state and local governments, the Governor may request assistance from the federal government.

b. Evacuation

1). Evacuation is the controlled movement and relocation of persons and property necessitated by the threat of a natural, technological, or man-made disaster. The evacuation of large numbers of people from vulnerable areas will stress the limited capabilities of the state's road network. Therefore, a major evacuation of personnel must be initiated as soon as feasible. Direction, control, and coordination with all appropriate departments/agencies will be conducted through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

2). SCEMD will monitor conditions that have the potential to require the evacuation of any area(s) of the state and implement changes in Operating Conditions (OPCONs) as necessary. SCEMD will coordinate with affected counties, appropriate state agencies, federal agencies, other states, and appropriate private sector sources in developing an evacuation recommendation for the Governor. SCEMD will notify the Governor and make recommendations as required.

3). SCEMD will coordinate evacuation routing to shelters, and the provision of transportation, shelter and congregate care. Public information to deal effectively with the evacuation will be provided through the Public Information Phone System (PIPS).

4). The Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol, is the Governor's executive agent for all traffic control issues before, during, and after an evacuation operation. Evacuation operations will be conducted under the auspices of ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management) as delineated in Annex 16 of this plan.

5). Emergency conditions and affected areas that may require evacuation include:

a). Hurricanes: Coastal areas, beachfront properties, low-lying areas around streams, and mobile home areas.

b). Nuclear Power Plants: Areas inside the 10-mile emergency planning zone (EPZ) surrounding nuclear power plants.

c). Hazardous Materials Incidents: Populated areas throughout the state.

d). Dam Failures and Floods: Inundation areas below dams and low-lying areas around rivers, streams, and swamps.

e). Earthquakes: Populated areas throughout the state.

f). Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents: Targeted "downwind" populated areas throughout the state.

6). Depending on circumstances, one of three types of evacuation may be employed:

a). Voluntary Evacuation. In the event a threat is posed to population centers, local officials or the Governor may recommend that those citizens who feel threatened leave the vulnerable area. This evacuation normally, but not always, occurs prior to a mandatory evacuation order being issued. Selected shelters will be opened.

b). Mandatory Evacuation. Under the terms of Section 25-1-440, SC Code of Laws, the Governor is the only one authorized to mandate and compel evacuation in South Carolina. During a mandatory evacuation all citizens are expected to leave the affected area. Under a mandatory evacuation order, nursing homes and residential care facilities are required to evacuate. However, hospital administrators are given the discretion to assess the situation and make a determination with regard to what is in the best interest of their patients. They may decide to shelter patients in place.

c). Protective Relocation. This form of evacuation is normally associated with hurricanes. Inland counties are not vulnerable to storm surge; however, they are at risk to the high winds associated with hurricanes. In order to protect this population, it might be necessary to relocate those living in vulnerable structures to facilities more resistant to high winds.

The decision to issue a protective relocation order is the responsibility of each inland county.

7). Information is essential to a successful evacuation. In order to effectively manage a major evacuation every involved organization must have timely and accurate information regarding the current characteristics of the evacuation, support operations, resource availability, and the hazard itself. To accomplish this, a process for routine communications and coordination will be initiated by the SEOC and all involved county EOCs upon determining that a major evacuation must be executed. Examples of such information regarding evacuations include:

a). Characteristics of the hazard and associated events.

b). Designated evacuation area, initiation times, and resource mobilization status.

c). Current status of evacuation routes.

d). Progress of resource pre-deployment.

e). Status of available public shelter.

f). Estimated time to complete evacuation.

8). After the threat that caused the evacuation has passed, the Director, SCEMD, in coordination with appropriate state and county agencies, will assess the situation and make a recommendation to the Governor with regard to rescission of the evacuation order. Upon rescission of the evacuation order, community officials will control the timing for re-entry/return of citizens as the situation and public safety considerations allow. ESF-16 will develop, coordinate, and execute a return traffic management plan.

9). Post evacuation activities will also include a review and critique of the regional evacuation and associated procedures to determine the need to modify the plan.

3. Recovery

a. Initial planning for recovery will begin before an emergency event impacts South Carolina. While local governments are implementing response actions necessary to protect public health and safety, a team of recovery planners assigned to the SEOC will coordinate implementation of recovery programs.

b. 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.

c. The decision to deploy State Damage Assessment Teams (SAT) will be made in coordination with the affected county governments. Damage assessment teams will be organized and trained in advance. Preparations will be made to deploy teams into affected areas as quickly as possible. These teams include State Assessment Teams, Initial Damage Assessment Teams, and Preliminary Damage Assessment Teams.

d. The state will document the resources and personnel utilized by all responding state agencies from the onset of the incident throughout the recovery phase.

e. Specific recovery functions and program details are outlined in Annex 14, Recovery and Mitigation and the South Carolina Recovery Plan, Appendix 6 of the SCEOP.

4. Mitigation

Mitigation includes those activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation involves on-going actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation may include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss or injury.

a. The state will develop and implement programs designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies standards and regulations.

b. The state will promote mitigation efforts in the private sector by emphasizing business recovery plans and continuity of operations plans (COOP).

c. SCEMD maintains and reviews annually, and revises tri-annually, the South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan, which establishes a comprehensive program to effectively and efficiently mobilize and coordinate the state's services and resources to make South

Carolina's communities more resistant to the human and economic impacts of disasters.

d. The South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan serves as the state's operational and programmatic guidance to promote the nationally-based goals and objectives of the "National Mitigation Strategy," as coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Development and implementation of local mitigation strategies are encouraged under the South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan.

e. Specific mitigation functions and program details are outlined in Annex 14, Recovery and Mitigation.

G. Federal Actions

1. Preparedness

a. The federal government has developed plans and procedures that detail how they will assist states in response to all levels of disasters.

b. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) maintains a regionally based system to expedite the flow of information and response to emergencies.

c. The National Response Framework (NRF) provides guidance in preparation for federal assistance to the states.

d. To help ensure state/federal coordination, FEMA Region IV's Regional Response Plan contains an Annex (during Federal major disaster declaration) 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. If the disaster is of major or catastrophic classification, SCEMD will contact FEMA Region IV to request a FEMA Liaison or alert them that the Governor may submit a formal request for federal assistance.

b. Federal assistance will supplement state and local efforts and shall be provided under governing secretarial or statutory authorities.

c. To the extent that public law provides, any federal assistance made available to relieve the effects of an emergency or disaster in SC

will be channeled through and coordinated by the Governor or his designated authorized representative.

d. Through the National Response Framework guidance, the federal government provides assistance through fifteen ESFs. These ESFs will establish direct liaison with South Carolina's ESF representatives in the SEOC. The five state-specific ESFs (16, 17, 18, 19, and 24) will establish liaison with members of the Incident Management Assist Teams (IMATs).

e. The Secretary of Homeland Security may appoint a Principal Federal Official (PFO) to coordinate overall federal incident management and assistance.

3. Recovery

a. The federal emergency recovery process is initiated when the President of the United States issues a Major Presidential Disaster Declaration. Such a declaration makes available a series of federal disaster assistance programs to aid the State in its recovery from a disaster situation. 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. The recovery operation will be conducted in accordance with the most current edition of the South Carolina Recovery Plan, Appendix 6 of the SCEOP.

b. A Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is authorized to use the full authority of the Stafford Act to reimburse response and recovery claims.

c. Upon declaration of a major disaster, federal assistance to disaster victims may become available under three program areas, including Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation. The administration of these programs is coordinated through a joint federal/state effort in a Joint Field Office (JFO).

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

4. Mitigation

Federal mitigation programs will be coordinated through the State Hazard Mitigation Officer and the Department of Natural Resources. These programs include National Flood Insurance Program, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Severe Repetitive Loss and others.

IV. DISASTER INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. Information Planning

In order to effectively respond to disasters that affect the state, SCEMD will develop facts and assumptions that will allow for the effective collection of disaster intelligence for response and recovery operations. The following paragraphs detail the areas that must be considered when developing response and recovery plans**.**

1. The type of disaster determines the overall response to the event. Specific plans for hurricane, earthquake and others are in place and outline the approach the state will take as it responds.

2. The severity of the disaster will determine how the state will respond. For example, a Category 1 hurricane will require a lesser response than a Category 4. Computer based planning aids such as Hazards United States (HAZUS) allows planners to estimate damages from natural hazards disasters based on severity.

3. The possible effects on the citizenry is critical information in planning for medical and sheltering requirements both pre and post event. The pre-positioning of medicines, response personnel and the opening of shelters require complete and accurate information.

4. Critical infrastructure damage information is important so that resources may be prioritized in order to restore key infrastructure facilities and equipment.

5. Resources available for response at all levels of government are vital in emergency planning. Their location, capabilities, quantity and response time is information needed in order to develop action plans, identify shortfalls and manage resources.

B. Information Collection

It is also important to obtain and disseminate the most current and accurate disaster related information possible. In order to accomplish this task, SCEMD uses the SCEMD State Warning Point, the Regional Manager Program, its relationship with county and municipal governments, and the State Assessment Team, as follows:

1. The SCEMD Warning Point monitors, collects and disseminates essential disaster intelligence information, specifically as it relates to loss of life and property damage. Also, the warning point can activate various communication capabilities, as well as public warning systems to alert state agencies, officials, and threatened populations. This information is communicated both manually and electronically through the following mechanisms:

a. SCEMD operates a 24-hour emergency communications center at the SEOC. The State Warning Point provides the State with a single point to receive and disseminate information and warnings to governmental officials at all levels that a hazardous situation could threaten the general welfare, health, safety, and/or property of the State's population. The State Warning Point is equipped with multiple communication networks composed of federal, State, and local emergency systems.

b. The State Warning Point in accordance with its "Procedures for Notification" will initiate warnings and notifications.

c. The Emergency Satellite Communications System is a back-up dedicated voice and data system that links the State Warning Point with each county warning point, the National Weather Service offices, the Emergency Broadcast System Control Stations and fixed nuclear facilities. This alternate system is used to transmit, receive, and coordinate emergency information. The system is tested weekly to ensure operational readiness.

d. The state has developed an electronic Web based means of communication between the counties and the SEOC. WebEOC allows for continual communication of the ongoing situation and provides a means for the affected counties to request resources and monitor events taking place outside of their jurisdiction.

2. The South Carolina Emergency Management Regional Emergency Managers (REMs) are to be dispatched to the county (ies) threatened by or experiencing an emergency or disaster. The REM is responsible for providing an on-going assessment of the situation, technical assistance, and coordinating local recommendations or resource requests to the SEOC. The information provided by REMs will be incorporated in Situation Reports (SITREPs), which will be used to develop Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) for the event.

3. The county(ies) whose emergency operations or EOCs are activated will be in constant communication with the SEOC. Information on the disaster will be continually updated and requests for assistance can be forwarded.

4. It is imperative that disaster impact assessments be made quickly to determine the necessary state response or federal assistance following any major or catastrophic disaster. To accomplish this, one or more State Assessment Teams (SAT) may be deployed to evaluate immediate needs and report the findings to the SEOC. SAT teams, typically consisting of 10-12 state personnel, will evaluate immediate victim needs (food, water, medical, shelter, etc) and any impact to infrastructure (utilities, communications transportation, etc).

C. Information Flow

As disaster information is obtained in the field, or other sources, it is made available to SCEMD as soon as possible. However, information flow is dependent upon the OPCON level of the SEOC.

1. In the event the SEOC is not activated at the time of the disaster, information will be received from sources throughout the state via the SCEMD Warning Point. The Warning Point, in accordance with its Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), records and notifies the appropriate SCEMD. SCEMD will notify state agencies, ESFs, and volunteer groups as required for further action.

2. With the SEOC activated, disaster information will flow internally between and among various sources including state agencies, warning points, WebEOC, county desks, and personnel in the field. Information received is disseminated and acted upon in accordance with the SEOC SOP.

D. Public Information Dissemination

Providing emergency information 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.

1. Warning of emergency related events includes information and reports and the surveillance of threatening conditions. The State operates a 24-hour warning point which serves as a contact to receive and disseminate emergency information. Specialized warning point communication capabilities include:

-SEOC State Telephone System
-Emergency Communication Network (ECN)
-Bell South system
-Cellular phones
-Satellite phones
-Telephone bridging
-Warning point radios
-National Alert Warning System (NAWAS)
-Emergency Alert System (EAS)
-WebEOC (IRIS backup)
-Text phones such as telecommunications device for deaf (TDD) and (telephone typewriter or teletypewriter (TTY)

State assistance under this function consists of the utilization of equipment and personnel essential to coordinate and disseminate information before and during an impending or actual disaster situation.

2. The South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) will coordinate with all appropriate departments/agencies and organizations to ensure timely warning readiness in case of a man-made or natural disaster or emergency.

3. In the event of an imminent or actual disaster, SCEMD will initiate actions to warn local governments and other state agencies by all means necessary.

4. A variety of warning systems are available for use during emergency operations. Weather advisories will be made throughout state and local communications networks as appropriate to alert local governments to conditions. These advisories will be received from the National Weather Service (NWS) using the National Warning System (NAWAS) and other electronic means. REACH SC is a web based interactive tool using telephone/cell, email, fax, etc. linking state, local, and medical personnel during preparations for and responses to emergency situations. It is primarily intended for the use of emergency management, public safety and public health organizations for contacting either a localized segment of the public, threatened populations, or specialized groups, such as hospitals and response teams. The Emergency Notification Network (ENN) is available for use during nuclear power plant emergencies. Emergency information may also be received and transmitted using the SLED National Crime Information Center (NCIC) a nationwide information system. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) will be used to notify the general public of emergency conditions. The State Warning Point maintains a capability to use numerous radio systems and networks to provide a statewide emergency warning system, including the SCEMD Local Government Radio (LGR) network, the 800 MHz state radio system, satellite connections, high frequency radio, and amateur radio.

5. The South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) will maintain surveillance of storms using NWS Weather Service and information resource programs such as HURREVAC, Inland Winds and other related software. NWS weather information, including the Emergency Managers Weather Information Network (EMWIN), is also available through both internet and direct satellite feed. This information will be communicated to local governments and state agencies and will be used for the latest updates. Local governments are also encouraged to use these automation tools.

6. Notification to other Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region IV, other states, major cities and county emergency management organizations will be initiated whenever the potential for an emergency exists.

7. Local governments will prepare plans and procedures for employment of local warning procedures utilizing all available systems and networks. Personnel and facilities shall be organized and exercised to provide warning capability on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

8. Agreements and contracts will be made to ensure equipment and system maintenance on a 24-hour-a-day basis. Alternate warning systems will be

maintained and tested for use in the event that the existing primary system is damaged and rendered inoperable.

9. Specific public information functions and program details are outlined in Annex 15 – Public Information.

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General

Most departments and agencies within the state government have emergency functions to perform in addition to their normal duties; See Table 2, Page 55-56. Each is responsible for developing and maintaining emergency management procedures in accordance with the direction and guidance given in this plan. Specific responsibilities are outlined in subparagraphs V. C through H, and in the separate annexes of this plan. Responsibilities of certain organizations that are not part of state government are also addressed in appropriate annexes.

B. Emergency Organization

Organizational responsibility assignments, primary (P) and support (S), covered by this plan are displayed in the matrix found in Table 3, Page 58. In the event it becomes necessary to request outside assistance, coordination will be made through the Director, South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), and the Governor.

C. County

Regulation 58-1, Local Emergency Preparedness Standards, outlines county emergency management responsibilities. Key elements include:

1. Establishing a formal emergency management organization to be charged with duties incident to the protection of life and property in the county during an emergency, which includes:

   a. Developing a vulnerability analysis to identify hazards that may have a potential impact on the jurisdiction.

   b. Developing a county Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) outlining the roles and responsibilities of the county emergency management organization during an emergency which will be updated annually and certified by SCEMD.

   c. Establishing and conducting an emergency preparedness exercise and training program.

d. Developing a system, based on available resources, to provide for timely warning of the public and the dissemination of instructions for self-protection during an emergency.

e. Establishing and conducting an ongoing emergency preparedness public education program.

2. Conducting emergency operations with support from within the jurisdiction and municipalities, and if needed, the State, and effectively supporting the conduct of such operations.

3. Developing and maintaining procedures to receive and shelter persons evacuating within their county and from outside their county with assistance from the state.

D. State

Regulation 58-101, State Emergency Preparedness Standards, outlines state emergency management responsibilities. Key elements include:

1. Developing an emergency management organization at the state level involving all government agencies, private and volunteer organizations that have responsibilities in comprehensive emergency management within South Carolina.

2. Developing and implementing 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.

3. Supporting the emergency management needs of all counties by developing reciprocal intra- and inter-state mutual aid agreements, in addition to assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

4. Establishing direction and control of a state response and recovery organization based on functional support groups, involving broad participation from state, private and voluntary relief organizations, and compatible with the federal response and recovery organization and concept of operations.

5. Developing and implementing programs or initiatives designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies, standards and regulations.

6. Training of 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.

7. Ensuring the overall SC Emergency Operations Plan is consistent with current state and federal guidance, verifying the plans accuracy through annual ESF training, and re-ensuring it's correctness prior to submitting to SCEMD for approval.

8. Ensuring that communication between county and state government be channeled through the SC EMD and County Emergency Management Agencies respectively.

9. State Agencies actions include:

   a. Appointing a department or agency emergency coordinator, and alternate, to support State Emergency Response Team (SERT) operations as assigned in this plan. Emergency coordinators will prepare and maintain assigned operational annexes of this plan and will develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) appropriate to the agency execution of this function. Emergency coordinators will have the authority to commit agency resources and expedite program operations in the provision and coordination of emergency services.

   b. Developing and maintaining internal SOPs for the execution of primary functions in accordance with this plan. Provide updated copies of detailed SOPs and manuals to the Director, SCEMD, within 15 days after date of completion.

   c. Assigning personnel to augment the SERT in the State Emergency Operations Center in accordance with requirements set forth by the Director, SCEMD.

   d. Mobilizing and utilizing allocated and available resources to meet emergency or disaster requirements.

   e. Maintaining a capability for the emergency procurement of supplies and equipment required and not otherwise available.

   f. Providing training as appropriate to personnel assigned to execute respective emergency functions in this plan.

   g. Maintaining a 24-hour response team capability in department or agency.

   h. Coordinating functional service provisions with local governments and private service organizations.

i. Assisting federal representatives in providing emergency response or disaster assistance within the affected areas.

j. Conducting workshops and seminars as necessary to provide information regarding new equipment and operating procedures for all governmental, service organizations and volunteer personnel participating in the implementation of assigned function.

k. Providing all agency/department employees appropriate training to assure an awareness of the hazardous threats common to South Carolina and the overall state emergency management program.

l. Reviewing this plan annually and update assigned annexes and SOPs to meet current department policy and organization. Revisions must be compatible with the policies set forth in the basic plan. Two copies of the revised annexes will be forwarded to the Director, SCEMD, when completed.

m. Maintaining current internal notification/recall rosters and communications systems.

n. Assigning appropriate personnel to succeed the "decision-making authority."

o. Participating in tests and exercises to evaluate this plan.

8. SCEMD actions include:

a. Planning

1) Preparedness activities, programs and systems are those that exist prior to an emergency and are used to support and enhance response to an emergency or disaster. Planning, training and exercising are among the activities conducted under this phase.

2). Response involves activities and programs designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the onset of an emergency or disaster. It helps to reduce additional casualties and damage and to speed recovery. Response activities include warning, direction and control, evacuation, and other similar operations.

3). Recovery involves returning systems to pre-disaster conditions. Short-term recovery actions are taken to assess damage and return vital life-support systems to minimum

operating standards; long-term recovery actions may be continued for years.

4). Mitigation activities are those that are designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident.

b. Coordinating execution of the various annexes of this plan to the maximum extent with the emergency activities of local governments, state government, private agencies and organizations and the federal government.

c. Operating the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

d. Maintaining surveillance of potentially threatening conditions to and in South Carolina and direct appropriate warning and response actions.

e. Establishing procedures for the maintenance and distribution of this plan on a current basis.

f. Encouraging mutual aid agreements with federal agencies, other states, and private industry and relief organizations and between local governments.

g. Providing technical and planning assistance to state agencies and local governments upon request.

h. Providing periodic exercises to test and evaluate state and local plans to maintain a high standard of preparedness.

i. Establishing an appropriate level of operational readiness.

j. Initiating any and all other actions deemed necessary for effective implementation of this plan.

k. Advising Governor, state agencies, local government officials, and necessary federal agencies of severity and magnitude of the emergency/disaster situation.

l. Maintaining a file of all Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

m. Maintaining, updating and distributing all changes to this plan, with annual review.

E. Federal

The National Response Framework outlines federal emergency management responsibilities. Key elements include:

1. Providing emergency response on federally owned or controlled property, such as military installations and federal prisons.

2. Providing 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.

3. Providing direct federal assistance to Indian reservations.

4. Identifying and coordinating provision of assistance under other federal statutory authorities.

5. Providing assistance to the 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 National Response Framework.

6. Coordinating the provision of non-radiological Federal resources and assistance to affected state and local governments through FEMA.

VI. ADMINISTRATION, LOGISTICS AND FINANCE

A. General

1. A large scale emergency or disaster will place great demands on the resources of the state. Distribution of required resources may be made more difficult by the emergency itself. Initially, priority for the distribution of supplies will be given to food, water and medication. Additional requirements will be identified and resources provided as soon as possible.

2. Volunteer organizations provide an excellent resource to support disaster response and recovery.

3. Coordination between state and local EOCs is essential for an effective response.

4. Administrative procedures will be conducted in accordance with existing rules and regulations.

B. Logistics

1. For major/catastrophic events, the Logistics Cell within the SEOC may be tasked to establish, manage, and support a Logistical Staging Area (LSA).

The LSA is a permanent warehouse facility located in Winnsboro SC. The LSA will receive, support and organize response resources for deployment. (See Attachment A, South Carolina Logistics Plan).

2. State agencies and departments will establish supplementary agreements with their respective counterparts from other states to adapt interstate compacts, mutual aid, and statutes. South Carolina is a signatory of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) that provides for mutual assistance (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). The assisting state will receive approval from its governor before providing assistance. The requesting state will reimburse the assisting state for the cost of response. Normally an advance team (A-team) from an unaffected member state will deploy to the requesting state to assist in interstate coordination. Depending on the extent of the disaster, A-teams may also operate from the FEMA Regional Operations Center (ROC) and/or FEMA headquarters in conjunction with FEMA's Emergency Support Team (EST). Procedures for implementing the compact can be found in the Emergency Management Assistance Compact Guidebook and Standard Operating Procedures (2004), published by the National Emergency Management Association.

C. Voluntary Organizations

1. Ensure that these organizations are identified and structured under ESF-18 (Donated Goods and Volunteer Services) of the State Emergency Response Team.

2. Coordinate with government agencies to ensure a broad and comprehensive coverage of assistance and relief during emergencies.

3. Provide and coordinate relief not provided by government on a complementary and supplementary basis.

4. Develop mutual aid agreements and memoranda of understanding of duties and areas of responsibility to be performed during emergencies.

D. Funding and Accounting

1. State

Expenditures of South Carolina funds for emergency operations will be conducted in accordance with SC law. Utilizing emergency powers, the Governor may mobilize all available resources of the state government as necessary to cope with the emergency. Accounting for expenditure of state funds will be conducted under state laws and regulations and is subject to audit by the State Auditor. State agencies/departments and local 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.

2. Federal

Federal funds made available to the state pursuant to an emergency or disaster program will, to the extent provided by law, be channeled through the Governor or his designated representative. Use of federal funds is subject to audit and verification by state and federal auditors. Local 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.

E. Consumer Protection

The Department of Consumer Affairs will monitor emergency activities to provide protection to consumers. Complaints may be initiated by calling the Consumer Affairs Department, at their statewide toll free number, 1-800-922-1594.

F. Protection of the Environment

All actions taken pursuant to repair and restoration by a government agency, individual, or private entity will comply with South Carolina and federal laws, rules and regulations regarding the environment. Additional information on requirements may be obtained from the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

G. Nondiscrimination

Discrimination against persons on the basis of age, color, economic status, nationality, race, religion, sex or handicap in the administration of emergency services or disaster relief is prohibited. Complaints of discrimination in emergency operations or disaster relief will be made to the local emergency management organizations for investigation and further action.

H. 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.

VII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Continuity of Government (COG) is an essential function of emergency management and is vital during an emergency /disaster situation. All levels of government (federal, state, and local) share a constitutional responsibility to preserve the life and property of their citizens. 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.

A. Succession of Authority

1. Executive Branch: In South Carolina, the succession of authority begins with the Governor, the "supreme executive power" of the state. In the event the Governor, for reasons specified by the state constitution, cannot perform the duties of his office, in accordance with Section 1-9-30, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, the line of succession will transfer from the Governor to the Lieutenant Governor, then to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, then to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, then to the Secretary of State, then to the State Treasurer, and then finally to the Attorney General.

2. Legislative Branch: Each member of the General Assembly, in accordance with Section 2-5-30, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, will designate not fewer than three, nor more than seven, emergency interim successors to administer his/her powers and duties.

3. Judicial Branch (Section 1-9-70, SC Code of Laws)

   a. 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.

   b. 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.

   c. 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. All state executive officers, either appointed or elected, shall designate three to seven emergency successors for themselves (Section 1-9-40, SC Code of Laws).

5. The line of succession for state government and primary emergency support service agencies can be found in Table 4, Page 63.

B. Delegations of Emergency Authority

Sections 25-1-420 and 25-1-450, SC Code of Laws, establish the state authority for state, county, and municipal government preparation for and response to emergency situations. Section 25-1-440, SC Code of Laws, grants additional powers and duties to the Governor during declared emergencies.

C. Emergency Actions

1. The South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan assigns primary and support state agency responsibility to the various Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and other support activities. Specific emergency delegations are contained in this plan. The head of each executive department and other state commissions and departments will designate an individual as the emergency point of contact for that ESF.

2. 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:

   a. Relocation of the seat of government from current location;

   b. Replacing primary officials with alternates if they are unable to fulfill their responsibilities;

   c. Relocation of vital records to sites less vulnerable to ensure greater safety and survival.

D. Preservation of Records

1. In order to provide normal government operations following an emergency or disaster, essential records i.e., vital statistics, deeds, corporation papers, operational plans, resource data, authorities, personnel and payroll rosters, succession lists, supplies and equipment lists, laws, charters and financial records must be protected by each department or agency.

2. Heads of each agency/department are encouraged to inventory and prioritize vital records in his/her custody. Each agency retains copies to work with day to day while the master copy is preserved in a central storage facility. Each agency/department should arrange safekeeping for those records it deems important, but which were not selected for the priority protection.

3. Agency personnel must have access to and be able to use these records and systems in conducting their essential functions. Plans should account for the 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. To the extent possible, agencies should regularly update duplicate records or back-up electronic files.

E. Protection of Government Resources

1. Essential functions are those that 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 in emergencies. The success of agency operations at an alternate facility is absolutely dependent upon the availability and redundancy of critical communications systems to support connectivity to internal organizations, other agencies, critical customers, and the public. When identifying communications requirements, agencies should take maximum advantage of the entire spectrum of communications media likely to be available in any emergency situation. These services may include, but are not limited to, secure and/or non-secure voice, fax, and data connectivity, internet access, and e-mail.

2. The Division of State Information Technology, SC State Budget and Control Board, has promulgated security rules for data processing records and systems, which include emergency preparedness requirements.

VIII. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP)

It is the policy of the State of South Carolina, in concert with Federal Emergency Preparedness Procedures, to have in place a comprehensive and effective program to ensure continuity of mission essential state emergency functions under all circumstances. (See the South Carolina State Emergency Response Team COOP Plan, 2008)

A. To support this policy the South Carolina Emergency Management Division has implemented the Continuity of Operations (COOP) Program.

B. The identification of individual department/agency activities and sub-components are key to ensure that mission essential COOP functions critical to State Emergency Response Team (SERT) are performed. Agencies are required to:

1. Establish COOP plans and procedures that delineate mission essential functions.

2. Specify succession to office and the emergency delegation of authority.

3. Provide for the safekeeping of vital records and databases.

4. Identify alternate operating facilities.

5. Provide for interoperable communications.

6. Validate the capability to continue mission essential functions through tests, training, and exercises.

C. Emergency Operations Center

1. Primary

Primary State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC): The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is the facility from which state response to emergencies is coordinated, directed and controlled. It is the designated headquarters for the Governor when he is directing state response to disasters. The SEOC is staffed by representatives of state agencies and other personnel, as required. The coordination of a state response, as well as a federal response, will come from the SEOC, under the direction of the Governor.

2. Alternate

Alternate/Continuity State Emergency Operations Center (AEOC): All agencies will prepare for the possibility of unannounced relocation of mission essential functions and/or continuity of government contingency staffs to alternate/continuity facilities. 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. The SCEMD has developed a SERT COOP Plan that identifies states alternate/continuity facilities, along with the processes and procedures to provide mission essential functions.

D. Additionally, all State agencies, regardless of location, are encouraged to have in place a viable COOP capability to ensure continued performance of all mission essential functions from alternate operating sites during any emergency or situation that may disrupt normal operations.

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTAINANCE

A. SCEOP Development 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 have the responsibility for developing and maintaining a portion of this plan. Overall coordination of this process will be performed by the Director, SCEMD.

2. The Director, SCEMD will coordinate the efforts of all responsible departments and agencies for plan development and timely update/revision. As a minimum, this plan will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis. Such reviews will be administered by SCEMD in cooperation with relevant

federal, state, volunteer and private sector organizations. All organizations that have emergency-oriented missions or support roles are required to prepare supporting documentation (i.e. standard operating procedures).

3. Following each emergency or exercise, SCEMD will conduct after action critiques to identify problems or areas requiring corrective actions. Steps will be taken to address any problem identified and to ensure current policy and procedures are implemented effectively.

B. Strategic Planning

1. SCEMD maintains a five-year strategic plan, which is updated annually, that provides a long range focus for the Division. 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. This plan also serves as the basis to respond and recover from disasters as well as enhance the state's capability to prepare for and mitigate disasters.

2. Each South Carolina county maintains a five-year strategic plan that is based on a local self-assessment of capability. The strategic planning process guides county preparedness and enhances their ability to implement all four phases of emergency management, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.

C. Training and Exercise

1. For South Carolina's emergency management program to be successful, an effective and comprehensive training and exercise program is essential. 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. SCEMD training program ensure the operational readiness of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and local governmental responders. Training includes emergency management courses, professional development seminars and workshops. In addition, hazard specific exercises are conducted to test established plans and procedures that are activated during an emergency situation at all levels of the emergency management system.

3. The SEOC is maintained in operational readiness by SCEMD, and the state maintains an emergency communications vehicle (ECV) to serve as a mobile communications post under the operational control of SCEMD for on-scene direction, coordination, and control.

X. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

A. State

1. South Carolina Constitution.
2. South Carolina Code of Laws Title 25 – Chapter 1. Article 4; Sections 25-1-420 thru 460 (Emergency Powers Act).
3. South Carolina Code of Laws Title 23 – Chapter 3. Article 1; Section 23-3-15, (A), (8) (SC Law Enforcement Division Counter Terrorism Responsibilities).
4. South Carolina Code of Laws Title 44 – Chapter 4. Article 1; Section 44-4-100 (Emergency Health Powers Act).
5. Regulation 58-1, Local Government Preparedness Standards, SC Code of Regulations.
6. Regulation 58-101, State Government Preparedness Standards, SC Code of Regulations.
7. Governor's Executive Order 2003-12 and 2003-21.
8. South Carolina Emergency Recovery Plan, 2008.
9. South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan, 2008.
10. South Carolina Hurricane Plan, 2008.
11. South Carolina Earthquake Plan, 2008.
12. South Carolina Emergency Management Division Strategic Plan, 2008.
13. The South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2008.
14. The South Carolina State Emergency Response Team COOP Plan, 2008
15. State Assessment Team Standard Operating Procedures, September 2003.
16. State of South Carolina Hazard Assessment, June 2006.
17. The State of South Carolina Public Assistance Administration Plan, January 2008.
18. South Carolina Homeland Security Assessment and Strategy, 2008.

B. Federal

1. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, Title VI, as amended.

2. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 44, as amended.

3. National Response Framework, 2008.

4. Presidential Executive Order 12148 - Federal Emergency Management.

5. Homeland Security Presidential Directive - 5 (HSPD-5), Management of Domestic Incidents.

6. Homeland Security Presidential Directive - 8 (HSPD-8), National Preparedness.

C. Other

Emergency Management Assistance Compact Guidebook and Standard Operating Procedures, May 2008.

XI. GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

Activation - A process by which a facility is brought up to emergency mode from a normal mode of operation. Activation is completed when the facility is ready to carry out full emergency operations.

Aid Agreements, Mutual (Pacts) - Written or unwritten understandings among jurisdictions, which cover methods and types of assistance available during an emergency.

Alternate EOC - A site located away from the primary EOC from which civil government officials can exercise direction and control in an emergency or disaster.

CHEMTREC - "Chemical Transportation Emergency Center," a public service of the American Chemistry Council located in Washington, DC. CHEMTREC provides immediate advice for emergency personnel at the scene of an accident or spill.

Civil Disturbance - Any incident intended to disrupt community affairs and requiring law enforcement intervention and emergency management assistance to maintain public safety. These include, but are not limited to, terrorist attacks, riots, and strikes which result in violence, and demonstrations requiring police intervention and arrests.

Conglomerate - The combination of a risk area and associated host areas.

Congregate Care - Refers to the provision of temporary housing and basic necessities for evacuees.

Continuity of Government (COG) - All measures that may be taken to ensure the continuity of essential functions of the three branches of government--executive, legislative and judicial--in the event of an emergency or disaster.

Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) - Procedures to ensure the continued performance of core capabilities and/or critical government operations during any potential incident.

Counter-Terrorism - Prevention against, preparation for, response to, and crisis management of acts of terrorism.

Decontamination - The reduction or removal of contaminating chemical or radioactive material from a structure, area, object or person.

Direction and Control - The assignment of missions, tasks and procedures to operate government during emergency operations.

Disaster Categories:

Emergency - As defined by Section 25-1-430, SC Code of Laws, an emergency is an actual or threatened enemy attack, sabotage, conflagration, flood, storm, epidemic, earthquake, riot, or other public calamity. Section 25-1-440, SC Code of Laws authorizes the Governor to declare emergencies for all or part of the state and to utilize all available resources of state government to respond to the emergency. At the Federal level, an emergency is defined by Title V of P.L. 93-288, Section 102(1), as any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety. Title V includes authority for the President to direct federal agencies to provide emergency assistance to save lives and protect property and public health and safety for emergencies other than natural disasters. Under Title V, the President may direct the provision of emergency assistance either at the request of a Governor (Section 501(a)) or upon determination by the President that an emergency exists for which the primary responsibility for response rests with the United States….(501(b)).

Major Disaster - As defined by P.L. 93-288, any natural catastrophe, (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief

organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Catastrophic Disaster - A catastrophic incident, as defined by the NRF, is any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism that produces extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, and disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, and government functions. A catastrophic incident may result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time, and interrupt public and private operations, emergency services, and infrastructure to such a significant extent that national security is threatened. Such an event would immediately exceed resources normally available in state, local, tribal, and private sectors and therefore urgently require federal/national assistance.

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) - A regional group of volunteer medical professionals and support personnel with the ability to quickly move into a disaster area and provide medical care.

Disaster Mortuary Operational Readiness Team (DMORT) - A regional group of volunteer medical professionals and support personnel with the ability to quickly move into a disaster area and provide temporary morgue facilities, victim identification, and processing, preparation and disposition of remains.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) - A Disaster Recovery Center is an office or building or other location where various agencies are brought together to provide assistance to individuals who have been affected by a presidentially declared disaster.

Distribution - The process of delivering a commodity from convenient points to the customers.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) - Radio, TV and cable broadcast stations and non-governmental industry entities operating on a voluntary, organized basis during emergencies at national, state or local levels.

Emergency Communication Vehicle (ECV) - An emergency management vehicle providing the capabilities to communicate and exercise direction and control over an emergency.

Emergency Information - Material designed to improve public knowledge or understanding of an emergency.

Emergency Instructions - Information provided to the general public during an emergency pertaining to recommendations for actions such as evacuation and sheltering.

Emergency Management - The organized analysis, planning, decision making, assignment and coordination of available resources to the mitigation of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from emergencies of any kind, whether from acts of aggression, technological or natural sources.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)**:** - A congressionally ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster-affected State can request and receive assistance from other member States quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues upfront: liability and reimbursement.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - The site from which civil government officials (municipal, county, state and federal) exercise direction and control in an emergency/disaster.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) - A brief, clear and concise document that outlines policies and general procedures that provide a common basis for joint state and local operations during an emergency. Responsibilities of organizations and individuals to support those procedures and policies are clearly detailed to facilitate prompt and efficient response during emergency operations.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) - A functional emergency management area with a corresponding annex in the State Emergency Operations Plan and National Response Framework, which tasks state and federal agencies to provide and/or coordinate certain resources in response to emergencies or disasters.

Energy Management - The technology involving the analysis of energy use resulting in appropriate techniques and methods to ensure more efficient utilization of energy resources.

Evacuee Assistance Center - A defined location which will provide evacuees a single point of entry to recovery services and where evacuees can apply for and receive services. It is a place where evacuees can get accurate, timely information on recovery efforts and activities.

Exercise - A simulated emergency condition of natural or technological disaster operations involving planning, preparation, and execution.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) – The federal officer who is appointed to manage federal resource support activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies. The FCO is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected state and local governments, individual victims, and the private sector.

Federal Disaster Assistance - Aid to disaster victims or state and local governments by federal agencies under provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (PL 93-288) as amended.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) - The primary federal agency which regulates non-state hydroelectric dams in SC and across the nation, and requires utilities or owners to ensure revision and distribution of Emergency Action Plans

(EAPs) every five years or as needed. FERC ensures dam safety readiness through testing during regularly scheduled drills.

Hazard - A dangerous event or circumstance that may or may not lead to an emergency or disaster. Hazards may be further differentiated as:

Natural Hazards or "acts of God" such as earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, wildfires, landslides, or avalanches.

Technological Hazards or man-made incidents such as toxic chemical releases, nuclear power plant accidents, dam failures or bridge collapses.

Hazardous Materials (HazMat) - A substance or material in a quantity or form that may pose an unreasonable risk to health and safety or property when released to the environment.

Host Area - A specified area relatively unlikely to experience direct effects of a hazard or an area designated for evacuees following a major event.

Incident Management Assist Teams (IMATs). - IMATs have replaced existing Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) at the national and regional level, as well as the Federal Incident Response Support Teams (FIRST). The responsibilities of the IMATs are similar to the ERTs; however, the IMATs will be full time employees concentrated on the response mission.

Interim Housing: - Individual/family long-term shelter provided by the government. Types of interim housing include cruise ships, hotels, motels, direct lease, public housing, and emergency group sites (i.e. travel trailers).

Joint Field Office (JFO) – A temporary federal facility established locally to provide a central point for federal, state, local, and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO will combine the traditional functions of the JOC, the FEMA DFO, and the JIC within a single federal facility.

Mitigation - Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident.

Mobile Command Post - A transportable command cell capable of exercising direction and control from a forward deployed location during an emergency. The emergency communications vehicle normally provides the necessary equipment to perform this role.

Mobilization - The process of marshaling appropriate resources.

Monitoring - The procedure of locating and measuring radioactive contamination by the use of survey instruments capable of detecting and measuring ionizing radiations.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) - NIMS establishes standardized incident management processes, protocols, and procedures that all responders -- Federal, state, tribal, and local -- will use to coordinate and conduct response actions. With responders using the same standardized procedures, they will all share a common focus and will be able to place full emphasis on incident management when a homeland security incident occurs -- whether terrorism or natural disaster. In addition, national preparedness and readiness in responding to and recovering from an incident is enhanced since all of the Nation's emergency teams and authorities are using a common language and set of procedures.

National Warning System (NAWAS) - A nationwide, dedicated, voice warning network. It was designed to provide the American population with information of an impending attack upon the United States.

National Weather Service (NWS) - Under the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), of the Department of Commerce, the NWS is responsible for providing weather service to the nation. It is charged with responsibility for observing and reporting the weather and with issuing forecasts and warnings of weather and floods in the interest of national safety and economy.

Nuclear Power Plant - An electric generating facility using a nuclear reactor as its power (heat) source.

Operating Conditions (OPCONS) - Increasing levels of preparedness (from 5 to 1) requiring performance of predetermined actions in response to a real or perceived threat.

Preparedness - Those activities, programs and systems that exist prior to an emergency used to support and enhance response to an emergency or disaster.

Prevention - Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property.

Principal Federal Official (PFO) – The federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5 for Incidents of National Significance.

Public Information Phone System (PIPS) - Toll-free telephone system that provides disaster-related information to the public prior to, during, and after emergency situations.

Recovery - Recovery is that phase which restores systems to normal. Short-term recovery actions are taken to assess damage and return vital life-support systems to

minimum operating standards; long-term recovery actions may continue for many years.

Re-entry - Return to evacuated areas by resident populations which may be constrained by time function based on the existing situation.

Response - Those activities and programs designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the onset of an emergency or disaster.

Return - Reoccupation of areas cleared for unrestricted residence or use by previously evacuated or relocated populations.

Shelter - Pre-identified sites in existing structures or temporary facilities used to house personnel displaced as a result of an emergency evacuation or the effects of a natural or man-made disaster.

Sheltering: - A shelter (congregate housing) is typically defined as housing for day 1 through day 30 (could be longer) where the residents do not have a lock and key.

Shelter Management - The internal organization, administration and operation of a shelter facility by either pre-trained or emergent leadership.

Special Needs Population**:** - A population whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in one or more of the following functional areas: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities, who live in institutionalized settings, are elderly, are children; are from diverse cultures, who have limited English proficiency, are non-English speaking, or who are transportation disadvantaged.

Staging Area - Facility located in the disaster impact area at the local jurisdictional level where arriving personnel and resources are staged pending assignment to an operational site within the affected jurisdiction.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) - A set of detailed instructions for use by an organization or individual to fulfill responsibilities and perform tasks outlined in an EOP.

State Assessment Team (SAT) – Team composed of state agency personnel who quickly move into a disaster area and evaluate immediate victim needs and impact to infrastructure.

State Emergency Response Team (SERT) - An emergency management team consisting of state agencies and volunteer organizations designed to manage the state's response effort during emergencies and disasters. The team is organized in emergency support functions.

Target Capabilities List (TCL) - To support the achievement of the national preparedness goal, the Department of Homeland Security's Office of State and Local

Government Coordination and Preparedness (DHS/SLGCP) has established guidance on the specific capabilities and levels of capability that Federal, State, local, and tribal entities are expected to accomplish. The Target Capabilities List (TCL) provides a list and description of the capabilities needed to perform homeland security tasks. The TCL is designed to assist jurisdictions and agencies in understanding and defining their respective roles in a major event, the capabilities required to perform a specified set of tasks, and where to obtain additional resources if needed.

Temporary Housing: - Financial or direct assistance from government to individual. Occupants have their own lock and key.

Terrorism – Any activity that (1) involves an act that (a) is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources, and (b) is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States, and (2) appears to be intended (a) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (b) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Title III, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) - The "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986." Specifies planning requirements at the state and local levels for specified hazardous materials and extremely hazardous substances. It also specifies minimum plan content, requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about hazardous and extremely hazardous substances present at the facilities, and mechanisms for making information about extremely hazardous substances available to the public.

Traffic Control - All activities accomplished for the purpose of facilitating the evacuation of the general public in vehicles along specific routes.

Transmission - The process of transporting electricity in bulk from a source of generation to a distribution system or large power consumers.

Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCCs). - Replaces “term” for Regional Operations Center.

Unified Coordination Group and Staff. - Using unified command principles, a Unified Coordination Group comprised of senior officials from the State and key Federal departments and agencies is established at the JFO. This term replaces any reference to the former JFO Coordination Group and JFO Coordination Staff.

Universal Task List – To support the achievement of the national preparedness goal, the Department of Homeland Security’s Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (DHS/SLGCP) has established a Universal Task List (UTL) of tasks required to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major events. The UTL serves as the basis for defining target capabilities

required by the goal. It has been developed to assist the homeland security community implement the capabilities-based planning process established under HSPD-8. Additional guidance on use of the UTL is provided in the Interim National Preparedness Goal and the National Preparedness Guidance.

Urban Search and Rescue - The process of locating, extricating and providing immediate medical treatment of victims trapped in collapsed structures.

Volunteer Reception Center - A defined location where unsolicitated and unaffiliated volunteers can register with local officials, receive credentials and be assigned to known, unmet needs.

Vulnerability or Risk - The degree to which people, property, environment, and social and economic activity are susceptible to injury, damage, disruption, or death.

Warning - The alerting of public officials, emergency support services, and the general public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects of both technological and natural disasters.

TABLE 1

HAZARD RATING SUMMARY

SEVERITY	*Unlikely*	*Possible*	*Likely*	*Highly Likely*
Catastrophic	Nuclear Power	Earthquake Terrorism Dam Failure	Hurricane/ Tropical Storm Transportation (Major Accident)	Hazardous Materials (Transportation)
Critical				Tornado Flood Structural Fires
Limited		Civil Disorder		Winter Storm Wildfire
Negligible			Drought	Hazardous Materials (Fixed Facility)

FREQUENCY

Frequency

Highly Likely: Near 100% probability in the following year.
Likely: Between 10 and 100% probability in the next year or 1 chance in the next 10 years.
Possible: Between 1 and 10% probability in the next year or at least 1 chance in the next 100 years.
Unlikely: Less than 1% probability in the next 100 years.

Severity
(Based on effects in any county or smaller jurisdiction)

Catastrophic: Multiple deaths, complete shutdown of critical facilities for over 30 days, more than 50% property damage.
Critical: Permanent disabilities, shutdown of critical facilities for two weeks, more than 25% property damage.
Limited: No permanent disabilities, shutdown of critical facilities for one week, more than 10% property damage.
Negligible: Injuries treatable with first aid, minor quality of life lost, shutdown of critical facilities for 24 hours or less, less than 10% property damage.

TABLE 2
ORGANIZATION FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Emergency Support Functions	Primary Responsible State Agencies

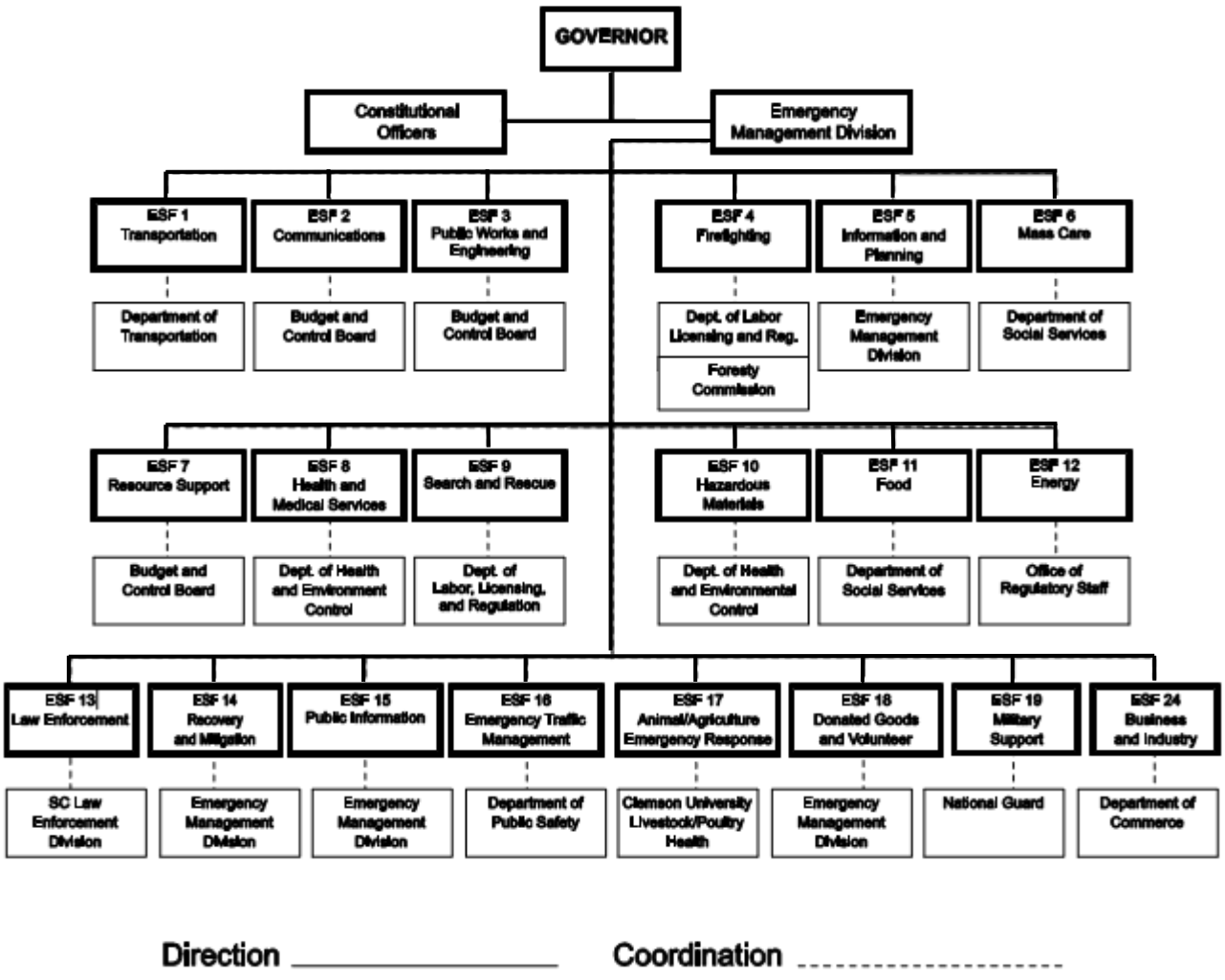
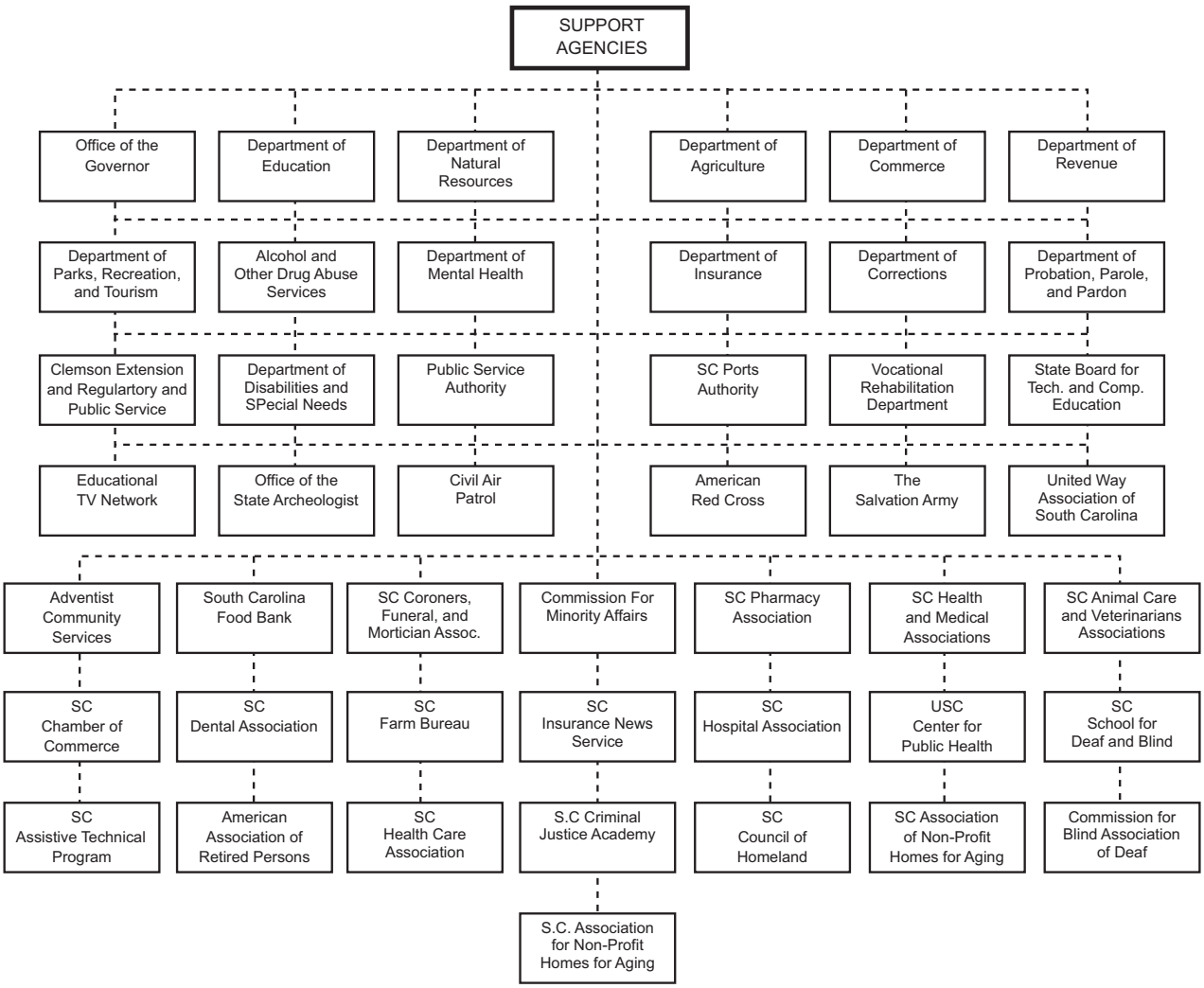


TABLE 2
ORGANIZATION FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS (Continued)

Agencies, Associations and Private Entities
In Emergency Function Supporting Roles

TABLE 2
ORGANIZATION FOR
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS



Direction _____ Coordination _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

TABLE 3

STATE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNMENTS

STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Basic Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	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
Governor's Office	E																				
- Office of Executive Policy and Programs	S																		S		
- Div. of Veteran's Affairs	S								S												
- Commission For Minority Affairs																S					
Lieutenant Governor's Office On Aging							S								S	S					
Office of The Adjutant General																					
- SC National Guard	S	S	S		S				S	S	S			S	S		S	S		P	
- SC Emergency Management Division	P		S			P									P	P	S		S		S
- SC State Guard			S			S									S				S	S	
American Red Cross	S						S		S			S			S						
Army Corps of Engineers	S			S																	
Budget & Control Board						S									S						S
- Division of State Information Technology	S		P					S			S						S				
- General Services Division	S	S				S									S				P		
- Division of Insurance and Grants Services													S								
- Division of Procurement Services	S			P				P													
- State Auditor	S																				
- Office of Human Resources	S																				
- State Energy Office	S												S								
Civil Air Patrol (SC Wing)	S	S	S	S						S							S			S	
Clemson University(PSA) Public Service Activities	S														S						
- Livestock and Poultry Health															S			P			
- Cooperative Extension Services				S														S			

E = Executive P = Primary S = Support

STATE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNMENTS

STATE AGENCIES/OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	Basic Plan	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	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
- Regulatory and Public Service Programs				S							S							S			
-Clemson Experiment Station																		S			
Commission on Higher Education	S																				
Comptroller General	S																				
Dept. of Agriculture	S			S							S	S			S	S		S			
Dept. of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse	S								S												
Dept. of Archives and History	S																				
Dept. of Commerce															S						P
- Division of Aeronautics	S	S																			
- Division of Public Railways		S																			
Dept. of Consumer Affairs	S																				
Dept. of Corrections	S	S							S		S			S							
Dept. of Defense Liaison	S																				
Dept. of Disabilities and Special Needs	S								S						S						
Dept. of Education	S					S						S			S						
- Office of Transportation		S							S		S										
Dept. of Health and Environmental Control	S								P	S					S	S		S	S		
- Public Health Preparedness						S	S											S			
- Environmental Quality Control				S							P							S			
- Water, Dams, and Reservoirs Safety						S															
- Disease Control									S									S			
- Environmental Health																		S			
Dept. of Health and Human Services	S						S		S						S				S		
Dept. of Insurance	S					S									S						S

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Dept. of Labor, Licensing and Regulation															S				S		
- Div. of Labor	S										S										
- Div. of Fire and Life Safety	S			S	P				S	P	S										
- Div. of Professional & Occ. Licensing	S								S						S			S			
- Building Codes Council				S											S						
Dept. of Mental Health	S					S			S						S						
Dept. of Motor Vehicles						S															
Dept. of Natural Resources															S	S	S				
- Land, Water, and Conservation	S	S		S		S					S						S	S			
- Natural Resources Law Enforcement	S	S	S							S	S			S			S				
- Marine Resources	S	S									S										
- Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries	S										S						S	S			
Dept. of Parks, Recreation and Tourism	S					S				S				S	S				S		S
Dept. of Probation, Parole, & Pardon Svcs	S						S							S		S	S				
Dept. of Public Safety	S	S	S	S	S	S					S			S	S	S	P				
Dept. of Revenue	S			S											S				S		
Dept. of Social Services	S					S	P		S			P			S				S		
Dept. of Transportation	S	P	S	S		S									S	S	S				
- Div. of Engineering	S				S					S	S						S				
Vocational Rehabilitation Department	S								S						S						
Employment Security Commission															S				S		
Forestry Commission	S	S	S	S	P					S	S			S	S	S	S	S			
Human Affairs Commission	S																				
Office of the State Archeologist											S				S						

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Public Service Authority	S												S		S						
Office of Regulatory Staff	S	S		S									P		S						
The Salvation Army	S						S					S			S						
State Board Technical/Comp. Education	S		S																		
State Housing Finance and Development	S														S				S		
SC Law Enforcement Division	S	S	S		S				S	S	S			P	S	S	S				
State Ports Authority	S	S									S				S						
SC Animal Care and Control Association	S																	S			
Adventist Community Services																			S		
United Way Association of South Carolina																			S		
University of South Carolina (MUSC)		S																			
SC Association of Veterinarians	S																	S			
SC Association of Non-Profit Homes for the Aging									S												
SC Chamber of Commerce															S						S
SC Coroners Association									S												
SC Dental Association									S												
SC Earthquake Education Center	S																				
SC Educational Television	S		S			S										S	S				
SC Food Bank Association (Feed America)												S			S				S		
SC Farm Bureau Federation																		S			
SC Insurance News Service															S						S
SC Medical Association									S												
SC Funeral Directors Association									S												
SC Morticians' Association									S												
SC Hospital Association									S												
SC Radio Amateur Civ. Emer. Services			S																		

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SC Retailers Association															S						S
SC Volunteer Org. Active in Disasters	S														S						
SC Baptist Convention																			S		
SC Pharmacy Association									S												
SC School for the Deaf and Blind							S									S					
SC Assistive Technical Program							S														
American Association of Retired Persons							S														
Commission for the Blind																S					
SC Criminal Justice Academy																S					
SC Health Care Association									S												
SC Commission on National/Community Service																			S		

TABLE 4

SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY AND PREDELEGATION

Continuity of government and direction of emergency functions 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 emergency support function responsibilities is listed in decreasing order. The pre-delegated authorities will assume command when the primary decision maker is deceased, incapacitated or absent at time of emergency.

EMERGENCY FUNCTION	**EXECUTIVE BRANCH**
Govern the State	1. Governor 2. Lieutenant Governor 3. President Pro Tempore of the Senate 4. Speaker of the House

EMERGENCY FUNCTION	**STATE OFFICE**
ESF-1, Transportation	**Department of Transportation** 1. Secretary of Transportation 2. Division Director of Engineering 3. Division Director of Finance and Administration 4. Division Director of Mass Transit 5. Chief Engineer of Operations 6. Chief Engineer for Planning, Location and Design
ESF-2, Communications	**Budget and Control Board** 1. Executive Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Director, General Services Division 4. Director, Strategic Planning and Operations 5. General Counsel 6. Director of Internal Operations
ESF-3, Public Works and Engineering	**Budget and Control Board** 1. Executive Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Director, General Services Division 4. Director, Strategic Planning and Operations 5. General Counsel 6. Director of Internal Operations

EMERGENCY FUNCTION	STATE OFFICE
ESF-4, Firefighting	**Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation** 1. Director 2. Deputy Director for Administration 3. Deputy Director for Labor **Forestry Commission** 1. State Forester 2. Deputy State Forester 3. Division Director, Field Operations Support
ESF-5, Information and Planning	**SC Emergency Management Division** 1. Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Chief of Response 4. Chief of Preparedness
ESF-6, Mass Care	**Department of Social Services** 1. State Director 2. Deputy State Director for Chief of Staff 3. Deputy State Director for Administration and Program Support 4. Deputy State Director for Community Services 5. Deputy State Director for General Counsel
ESF-7, Resource Support	**Budget and Control Board** 1. Executive Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Director, General Services Division 4. Director, Strategic Planning and Operations 5. General Counsel 6. Director of Internal Operations
ESF-8, Health/Medical Services	**Department of Health and Environmental Control** 1. Commissioner 2. Chief of Staff 3. Deputy Commissioner for Health Services 4. General Counsel
ESF-9, Search and Rescue	**Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation** 1. Director 2. Deputy Director for Administration 3. Deputy Director for Labor

EMERGENCY FUNCTION	STATE OFFICE
ESF-10, Hazardous Materials	**Department of Health and Environmental Control** 1. Commissioner 2. Chief of Staff 3. Deputy Commissioner for EQC 4. General Counsel
ESF-11, Food Services	**Department of Social Services** 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	**Office of Regulatory Staff** 1. Executive Director 2. Deputy Executive Director 3. General Counsel 4. Manager, Utilities Department 5. Manager, Research Department 6. Manager, Accounting Department 7. Manager, Transportation Department
ESF-13, Law Enforcement	**SC Law Enforcement Division** 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, Recovery and Mitigation	**SC Emergency Management Division** 1. Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Chief of Response 4. Chief of Preparedness
ESF-15, Public Information	**SC Emergency Management Division** 1. Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Chief of Response 4. Chief of Preparedness

EMERGENCY FUNCTION	STATE OFFICE
ESF-16, Emergency Traffic Management	**Department of Public Safety** 1. Director 2. Deputy Director, Highway Patrol 3. Deputy Director, State Transport Police 4. DPS Emergency Management Coordinator
ESF-17, Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response	**Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health Division** 1. Director, Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health Division 2. Director, Animal Health Programs 3. Director, SC Meat-Poultry Inspection Department 4. Animal Emergency Coordinator
ESF-18, Donated Goods and Volunteer Services	**Budget and Control Board** 1. Executive Director 2. Chief of Staff 3. Director, General Services Division 4. Director, Strategic Planning and Operations 5. General Counsel 6. Director of Internal Operations
ESF-19, Military Support	**SC Army National Guard, OTAG** 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 Office
ESF-24, Business and Industry	**SC Department of Commerce** 1. Secretary of Commerce 2. Department Manager, Business Services 3. Small Business Ombudsman

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 first ensure agency operations continue as required, and second, that 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.

As individual ESF / agency COOPs mature the information contained in the listings below may change to reflect an updated ESF COOP hierarchy.

ESF	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
1:Transportation	S.C. Dept. of Transportation	S.C. Dept. of Education	S.C. Dept. of Corrections
2:Communications	S.C. Budget and Control Board Division of State Information Technology		
3:Public Works & Engineering	S.C. Budget and Control Board Materials Management Office		
4:Firefighting	S.C. Dept of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	SC Dept of Forestry	
5:Information and Planning	SCEMD		
6:Mass Care	S.C. Dept. of Social Services	S.C. Dept. of Health and Human Services	S.C. Dept. of Health and Environmental Control
7:Resource Support	S.C. Budget and Control Board Materials Management Office		
8:Health & Medical	S.C. Dept. of Health and Environmental Control		
9:Search & Rescue	S.C. Dept of Labor, Licensing & Regulation	S.C. Dept. of Natural Resources	
10:Hazardous Materials	S.C. Dept. of Health and Environmental Control		
11. Food Services	S.C. Dept. of Social Services	S.C. Dept. of Education	S.C. Dept. of Agriculture
12. Energy	S.C. Office of Regulatory Staff	S.C. State Energy Office	
13.Law Enforcement	S.C. Law Enforcement Division	S.C. Dept. of Natural Resources	S.C. Dept. of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services
14. Recovery and Mitigation	SCEMD	S.C. Budget and Control Board	
15. Public Information	SCEMD	S.C. Dept. of Health and Environmental Control	
16. Emergency Traffic Management	S.C. Dept. of Public Safety	S.C. Dept. of Transportation	
17. Animal / Agriculture Emergency Response	Clemson Univ. Livestock and Poultry Health		

ESF	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
18. Donated Goods and Volunteer Services	S.C. Budget and Control	SCEMD	Governor's Office of Executive Policy
19. Military Support	S.C. National Guard		
20. (Reserved)			
21. (Reserved)			
22. (Reserved)			
23. (Reserved)			
24. Business and Industry	S.C. Dept. of Commerce	S.C. Dept. of Parks, Recreation and Tourism	S.C. Dept. of Insurance