

SOUTH CAROLINA HURRICANE PLAN

BASIC PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

A. General

The policy of the State of South Carolina is to be prepared for any emergency or disaster. South Carolina State Regulations 58-1 and 58-101 require contingency plans and implementing procedures for major hazards, such as hurricanes, led by the State and coordinated with counties that have a potential of being impacted. The South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP), augmented by this Hurricane Plan and the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), meet the requirements of the stated regulations.

B. Purpose

To prevent or minimize injury to people and damage to property or to the environment resulting from a tropical cyclone by planning and coordinating the application of State and local resources to warning, evacuating, and sheltering South Carolina citizens and visitors in harm's way.

C. Scope

1. This Plan establishes specific policies and procedures to be followed by the State and counties when responding to the threat of a tropical cyclone approaching South Carolina and immediately after impact. The SCEOP, and the Catastrophic Incident Annex, augmented by the South Carolina Emergency Recovery Plan, addresses post-landfall operations if South Carolina is impacted by a hurricane.
2. The Basic Plan covers the threat, operations, and sheltering terminology; the utilization of the Hurricane Evacuation Study as a basis for hurricane preparedness and planning; evacuation decision/response timeline; phased evacuation decision factors; and lane reversal/counter flow indicators. Annexes to the Basic Plan include; Decision and Response Time Line (Annex 1), Operating Conditions (OPCONs) (Annex 2), Evacuation Orders (Annex 3), Public Information (Annex 4), Governor's Declarations (Annex 5), Highway Traffic Operations (Annex 6), Shelter Operations (Annex 7) and four (4) Conglomerate Annexes (Annex 8-11) which detail specific conglomerate/county conditions, Acronyms and Glossary (Annex 12).

II. SITUATION, FACTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Hurricane Vulnerability Analysis

South Carolina has completed a hazard vulnerability analysis using computer modeling, weather trends, and historical records, and determined that there is medium to high probability of hurricane activity affecting elements of the State population. This analysis reflects not only coastal county vulnerability but potential hurricane effects well into the midland counties of the State.

1. South Carolina is susceptible to all levels of tropical cyclones, from tropical depressions to severe Category 5 hurricanes. These tropical cyclones produce four (4) major hazards: the storm surge, high winds, rainfall-induced flooding, and tornadoes.

Categories of Hurricanes:

Category 1: Minimal Damage

Winds: 74-95 mph

South Carolina coast, surges of up to 4 to 5 feet can be expected.

Category 2: Moderate Damage

Winds: 96-110 mph

South Carolina coast, surges of up to 6 to 8 feet can be expected.

Category 3: Extensive Damage

Winds: 111-130 mph

South Carolina coast, surges of up to 9 to 12 feet can be expected.

Category 4: Extreme Damage

Winds: 131-155 mph

Along the South Carolina coast, surges of up to 13 to 18 feet can be expected.

Category 5: Catastrophic Damage

Winds: More than 155 mph

Along the South Carolina coast, a surge higher than 18 feet can be expected.

2. Storm Surge. The storm surge is a large dome of water, often 50-100 miles wide, that sweeps across the coastline near where a hurricane makes landfall. The surge of high water topped by waves is devastating. The stronger the hurricane, the higher the surge will be. Along the immediate coast, storm surge is the greatest threat to life.
3. Winds. Hurricane winds can destroy buildings, mobile homes, and other property. Debris, such as signs, roofing material, siding, and other items,

become missiles in a hurricane. Wind is the greatest cause of property damage inland of the coast.

4. Rainfall-induced Flooding. Widespread torrential rains, often in excess of 6 inches, can produce deadly and destructive floods. Long after the winds have subsided, hurricanes can generate immense amounts of rain. In 1999, Hurricane Floyd produced high rainfall totals that resulted in devastating floods in South and North Carolina.
5. Tornadoes. While the threat exists for tornadoes to develop in all storm quadrants, they primarily develop in the northeast quadrant of the storm, possibly as much as 200-400 miles from the storm's center of circulation. Tornadoes can potentially become very strong, causing extensive damage to buildings and loss of life.

B. Hazard Analysis

South Carolina is subject to a variety of potentially catastrophic events. The State is at a medium to high risk from hurricane or tropical cyclone activity, and is one of the most vulnerable states in the nation to this threat. The State has 46 counties; six (6) have coastlines which border the Atlantic Ocean with over 200 miles of general coastline. All of the State's inland counties may be directly affected by tropically induced hazards such as high winds, tornadoes, and inland flooding associated with heavy rainfall. A densely populated coastal region, especially during peak tourist seasons, coupled with generally low coastal elevations, significantly increases the State's vulnerability. In coastal counties, the greatest threat to life and property associated with a hurricane and tropical storm is flooding caused by storm surge. The SCEOP, Section II, outlines additional hazards to which the State is susceptible.

C. Facts

1. There have been at least 23 recorded South Carolina hurricane landfalls since 1893. These storms ranged from a low-level Category 1 hurricane to a Category 4, Hugo in 1989, one of the most well known. The State also has had many opportunities to respond to other storm events, either a near miss by hurricanes to storms of tropical proportions. The location of the State ensures that hurricanes or tropical cyclones remain a high threat or risk annually.
2. When a hurricane/tropical storm event occurs, the response should follow a prescribed process. The local jurisdiction should establish an initial response utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) to control and direct the first response. The State will coordinate and provide support as needed when local and regionally available resources become overwhelmed.

3. This Appendix will be implemented upon direction and awareness of a hurricane/tropical cyclone event. In events where existing plans are in place, this Appendix will be implemented in conjunction with those plans.

D. Assumptions

1. A hurricane/tropical cyclone event will generally occur with several days' warning. There is potential for response to a storm with less than normal warning time.
2. South Carolina will receive several days of early warning of impending hurricane or tropical cyclone activity through the National Hurricane Center (NHC), the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the National Weather Service (NWS).
3. The State and threatened counties will use this warning to prepare using plans, protocols, and procedures predefined and coordinated in this and other plans. State agencies, county and municipal governments and other entities, will support preparations for the arrival of a hurricane and the response to the results of that hurricane.
4. Mutual Aid Compacts and agreements will enable assistance in areas of shortfall of personnel, equipment, and logistics; state-to-state, county-to-county, and municipality-to-municipality. Federal support will be available beginning pre-storm, and will be available throughout any recovery.
5. State declarations announcing states of emergency and support will be available to execute plans and recovery.
6. A hurricane/tropical cyclone may result in large numbers of casualties and/or displaced persons that will very quickly overwhelm local and State capabilities.
7. A hurricane/tropical cyclone may trigger a State response without a Federal response.
8. Federal deployment-dependent response resources are not likely to provide significant lifesaving or life-sustaining capabilities until 18-36 hours after the event.
9. Large-scale evacuations, organized or self-initiated, may occur based upon the nature and intensity of the hurricane/tropical cyclone.
10. Large numbers of people may be left temporarily or permanently homeless and will require prolonged temporary housing.

11. The response capabilities of local jurisdictions are likely to be insufficient and quickly overwhelmed. Local first responders may be among those affected and unable to perform their duties.
12. There will be significant issues regarding environmental health, which is the branch of public health that is concerned with all aspects of the natural and built environment that may affect human health, including mental health, in the aftermath of a hurricane/tropical cyclone event.
13. A significant hurricane/tropical cyclone will significantly degrade and may have the potential to destroy initial local emergency response management, medical, and public health capabilities.
14. A hurricane/tropical cyclone affecting South Carolina may have significant interstate dimensions including potential impacts on evacuations, housing, transit, search and rescue, law enforcement coordination, and other areas.

III. HURRICANE EVACUATION STUDY

A. General.

The South Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Study (HES), prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), includes analyses of technical data concerning hurricane hazards, vulnerability of the population, public response to evacuation advisories, timing of evacuations, and sheltering needs for various hurricane threat situations. These analyses, all or in part, had significant impact on the South Carolina Hurricane Plan. The major analyses are: hazards, vulnerability, behavioral, shelter, and transportation analysis.

- B.** The USACE managed the project with input and coordination from federal, state, and local agencies. The HES provides tools for use by emergency managers in preparing for and initiating hurricane evacuation operations. The key components are the hurricane evacuation zones and estimated evacuation clearance times. Both components are further addressed in the Basic Plan and the respective Annexes.

- C.** Hazards Analysis. The hazards analysis determines the timing and magnitude of wind and storm surge hazards that can be expected from hurricanes of various categories, tracks, and forward speeds. The Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) numerical models were used by the National Hurricane Center to compute surge heights. The South Carolina coast is included in three (3) SLOSH basins: Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The USACE based hazards from freshwater flooding on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

- D. **Vulnerability Analysis.** Using the results of the hazards analysis, the vulnerability analysis identifies those areas, populations, and facilities that are vulnerable to specific hazards under a variety of hurricane threats. Inundation maps were produced and evacuation scenarios were developed. The evacuation scenarios are based on the category of storm. For each scenario evacuation zones were delineated. Population data were used to determine the vulnerable population within each evacuation zone. In areas of potential inundation, critical facilities were identified, such as nursing homes and hospitals.
- E. **Evacuation Zones.** These are areas in coastal counties vulnerable to storm surge inundation and rainfall-induced flooding. A product of the HES, the zones meet the following objectives: be describable over radio/TV media to the public; be based upon easily identifiable roadway or natural features for boundary identification; relate to storm surge limits based on the most recent SLOSH models; allow coastal county residents to determine if their home is in a storm surge vulnerable evacuation area; be useable for the HES transportation modeling; and be related to census / traffic analysis zone boundaries for population and dwelling unit tabulations and calculation of vulnerable populations. The zones are depicted and described in the respective Conglomerate Appendices to the Evacuation and Traffic Management Annex.
- F. **Behavioral Analysis.** This analysis determined the expected response of the population threatened by various hurricane events in terms of the percentage expected to evacuate, probable destinations of evacuees, public shelter use, and use of available vehicles. The methodology employed to develop the behavioral data relied on: discussions concerning expected behavioral response with emergency management staff in each county, review of past behavioral studies as a part of various hurricane planning efforts conducted by USACE and FEMA, behavioral research by Hazards Management Group for the region, and behavioral data collected for the 1996 Hurricanes Bertha and Fran responses in Horry County. Even with these resources, the USACE used a great deal of assumption and judgment in developing the needed parameters.
- G. **Shelter Analysis.** The shelter analysis presents an inventory of pre-designated public shelter facilities, capacities of the shelters, vulnerability of shelters to storm surge, flooding, and shelter demand for each county. Shelter inventories were furnished by emergency management offices in each county and by the local American Red Cross (ARC) Chapter. The USACE estimated the shelter demands from behavioral analysis data.
- H. **Transportation Study.** See Annex 3 for evacuation discussion and clearance tables.

IV. STATE HURRICANE OPERATIONS

A. General

Hurricane preparedness and mitigation efforts occur on a year round basis, and are driven by the threat posed to the State from tropical storms. The significant

impact a tropical storm may have on the State requires that operations taken by county, State, and Federal entities encompass a unified approach at each level of authority.

B. Plan Activation

Activation of this Appendix is tied to the OPGON level of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC); upon determination that a hurricane may threaten the coastal region; the SCEMD Director will elevate the OPGON of the SEOC above OPGON 5. Once the OPGON level is raised, the SCEOP, along with this Appendix, will be activated.

C. National Incident Management System

This Appendix conforms to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS), as outlined in the SCEOP, Section III. Paragraph C for the response and management of the catastrophic affects resulting from a hurricane impacting South Carolina.

D. Operational Area Model

1. As hurricanes impact the State, it may 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, 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 within Annex 1 to Appendix 9 of the SCEOP and Attachments within each conglomerate Annex to this Plan provides detail into the State's operational area concept of operations.

E. County and State and Federal Actions

A major hurricane will impact, at a minimum, a significant portion of the State's coastal counties. In order to better prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects from a hurricane, the State and counties have adopted a unified approach. This approach divides the State into four (4) conglomerates, northern, central, southern, and western. Each county within a conglomerate relies on the other in order to protect, evacuate, shelter, and return its citizens from hurricane evacuations. The conglomerate concept of operation is detailed in Annexes 8-11 within this Appendix.

1. County Preparedness

In preparation for the possible landfall of a hurricane, counties will develop plans to address potential needs and requirements as the result of a hurricane affecting their portion of the State. These plans will consist of the identification of the hurricane threat including a Category 5.

2. County Response

Counties will respond to the impacts of a hurricane by developing and implementing protocols and activities to protect lives and property. Counties will develop plans to mitigate identified short falls. These shortfalls can be met through mutual aid or by requesting support from the state.

3. County Recovery

Counties will facilitate the recovery from the impact of hurricanes by ensuring their debris plans are up-to-date and that any temporary debris storage/reduction sites are identified and appropriately permitted. They will ensure that potential locations for Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), and any potential Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) sites have been identified and that the State has the most current information. Post-impact counties will notify the State which DRC and VRC locations are still viable. Lastly, any potential locations for disaster housing sites should have been identified along with any permitting requirements or other site-specific restrictions or other requirements.

4. County Mitigation

Counties will mitigate the effects of a hurricane by developing a hazard mitigation plan, establishing a mitigation strategy, identifying mitigation projects, and implementing mitigation actions. Mitigation actions are short and long-term, specific measures to be undertaken to reduce the loss of life and property. Six (6) of the State's 46 counties are located along the Atlantic Coast, making them especially vulnerable to hurricanes and tropical storms.

F. State Actions

1. State Preparedness

In preparation for hurricanes that may impact the state, South Carolina will develop plans, policies, and procedures designed to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a catastrophic weather event. These plans will address the most likely storm activity threatening the State, organize the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) to monitor and meet the threat, provide a viable response to that threat, and manage resources and assets to recover. The State will be prepared to assist the counties in response and recovery based on the needs identified by those counties.

2. State Response

The State will respond to the effects of a hurricane by implementing plans and procedures to provide assistance in response to operations and to assist the counties in the mission to protect lives and property. The state will establish an emergency operation center to coordinate the state response among state agencies and to provide information and advice to the elected leadership. The state will coordinate with all Federal authorities and adjoining states to facilitate the timely arrival of supplies and personnel.

3. State Recovery

The State will facilitate the recovery from the impact of a hurricane by requesting FEMA perform a joint preliminary damage assessment (PDA) as soon as practical after impact and by streamlining the process for receiving a Presidential Disaster Declaration. After a disaster declaration, the State will quickly integrate with FEMA's Joint Field Office (JFO), and plan and conduct Applicants' Briefings in all affected counties to inform potential applicants of any Federal funding that may be available and how to apply for and use Federal funds for recovery. The State will be the conduit for Federal funds, and will provide all eligible funding to applicants in accordance with program policy. The State will conduct final inspections on small projects, and provide assistance in conducting final inspections on large projects as well as technical assistance, when requested, regarding all Individual and Public Assistance programs.

4. State Mitigation

In order to mitigate the effects that may result from a hurricane impacting the State, South Carolina has conducted a vulnerability assessment using Hazards United States (HAZUS-MH). It was determined that the coastal counties are expected to suffer 75% of the total losses in the State due to hurricanes. To reduce losses, the State developed a mitigation strategy comprised of a list of goals, objectives, and actions to be taken, including loss prevention, property protection, natural resource protection, structural projects, emergency services, and public information and education. With this strategy in place, South Carolina will be more resilient to hurricanes.

G. Federal Actions

1. Federal Preparedness

In preparation for hurricanes, FEMA will implement plans to provide Federal resources to states in the wake of a catastrophic tropical weather event.

2. Federal Response

In response to hurricanes FEMA will provide coordination and assistance to the State with supplies and personnel to assist in the protection of lives and property and to facilitate the return to a normal state for the citizens. Upon the receipt of a Presidential Disaster Declaration, FEMA will establish a coordination facility to assist the state in providing needed supplies, personnel and funding.

3. Federal Recovery

To facilitate the recovery from the effects of a hurricane impacting South Carolina, FEMA conducts, upon request, a joint PDA with the state. The results of the PDA, when meeting or exceeding the State's Individual and Public Assistance thresholds, will be used in the Governor's request for a Presidential Disaster declaration. FEMA facilitates the process of presenting the Governor's request to the President along with their recommendation, and following a decision, FEMA communicates any decision to the State. FEMA coordinates the selection, set up, and management of the JFO. FEMA will assist the State in determining how long a JFO will remain open, and will assist in the transition from a JFO to either the State's Disaster Field Office (DFO) or the State's offices on Fish Hatchery Road in West Columbia.

4. Federal Mitigation

Under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, FEMA mandated that all states have a FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan to mitigate the effects of hurricanes. With a state hazard mitigation plan in place, FEMA provides mitigation grant funding pre-disaster in the form of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program, Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program, Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) Program, and the Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Program. Post-disaster, FEMA will provide the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), which enables mitigation measures to be implemented during the recovery phase of a disaster. State Hazard Mitigation Plans must be updated by the state and approved by FEMA every three (3) years to be eligible for Federal mitigation funding.

V. DISASTER INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATION

Section IV of the SCEOP describes the process that the State uses to acquire and disseminate information on disasters that impact it. As with all disasters, South Carolina government on all levels will provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, and timely information to the at-risk public. The information flow will begin long before the existence of an imminent hurricane threat, it will intensify as a hurricane approaches, and it will continue in the storm's aftermath. This Plan focuses on pre-landfall and reentry issues.

A. Information Planning

To prevent or minimize hurricane-related loss of life, damage to property, and harm to the environment prior to and during initial hurricane threats, the public

will be made aware of potential effects and of actions necessary to safeguard lives and property. As a hurricane approaches, the public will be advised of prudent protective actions. After a storm departs, evacuees will be informed of when and on what routes they can return home.

B. Information Collection

1. State agencies necessary to the successful coordination and conveyance of accurate information to the public during a large-scale coastal evacuation and reentry are the South Carolina Governor's Office; the SCEMD; the Department of Public Safety (SCDPS); the Department of Transportation (SCDOT); the Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR); the SC National Guard (SCNG), the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism (SCPRT); the SC Department of Commerce (SCDOC); the Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC); the Department of Insurance (SCDOI); the SC Department of Social Services (SCDSS); the South Carolina Educational Television/Radio Network (SCETV); and if the evacuation occurs when public schools are in session, the Department of Education (SCDOE). Also key are county emergency management agencies and volunteer organizations including the American Red Cross (ARC). All aforementioned agencies and organizations will provide copies of all news releases issued during the approach of a tropical storm, during the evacuation process, and during reentry operations to ESF-15 at the SEOC.
2. In an effort to provide the most complete picture of ongoing activities during a storm event, it is imperative that all agencies, including affected or supporting counties, utilize the established information sharing systems. The proper, timely, and accurate update of Web EOC is critical to the management of personnel and resources in response operations. Additionally, information will be collected using all sources-electronic, visual, written, and on-scene reports to provide the most complete picture available.

C. Public Information Dissemination

1. Upon the Declaration of a State of Emergency by the Governor, ESF-15, Public Information, will be the primary coordinating element in the dissemination of public information during emergency and disaster operations, State government news releases will be issued to the media Statewide and to national and international media as appropriate, with priority consideration given to the media most able to effectively communicate with the at-risk population. Sample press releases and Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages can be found in Annex 4, Public Information. Annex 5, Governors Declarations, provides examples

of governmental declarations for a hurricane emergency The SEOC will request State-level activation of the EAS when appropriate.

2. State government information of greatest public interest during evacuation and reentry includes, but is not limited to: voluntary and mandatory evacuation orders, road closures traffic management, law enforcement, shelter locations and availability of SCDSS, American Red Cross Pre-Landfall Operations Team (ARCPLLOT), school closures, water quality and nursing home issues, bridge closures, boating restrictions, State office closings (Governor's Office), State park closures, and insurance issues.
3. Private sector information of public interest includes that regarding employers' hours and days of operation; insurance coverage; power outages; telephone service; nursing home, hospital, and other health-care facilities; accommodations for pets; and motel availability.
4. Processes to disseminate information of public interest will follow established Public Information channels. Radio, television, both broadcast and cable, print, news release and live interviews will be used. The SCEMD web page, www.scmd.org along with webpage's of other state agencies will also provide timely information and dissemination of items of public interest.

VI. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General

Section V. of the SCEOP describes the roles and responsibilities of each county, State, and Federal agency in the preparation for, the response to, and recovery from a major disaster impacting the State.

B. Emergency Organization

SCEMD is the primary agency for the coordination of all response efforts to a major hurricane. Pre-landfall, the primary responsibility of all levels of government will be to minimize the loss of life and to safeguard property. Post-landfall, primary responsibilities will be recovery efforts, securing the safety of its citizens, and restoration of the infrastructure damaged by the storm. As recovery efforts are made and infrastructure is reestablished, the focus of each organization will be to return evacuees to their homes and businesses.

C. County

1. Each county will establish a hurricane annex to the county EOP.
2. Each county will conduct emergency operations with support from within the jurisdiction and municipalities and, if needed, the State.

3. Each county will develop and maintain procedures to receive and shelter persons evacuating within and from outside their county with assistance from the State.

D. State

1. The State of South Carolina has an emergency management organization incorporating government agencies, private, and volunteer organizations that have responsibilities for emergency management within the State. The State will ensure that county emergency management needs are met through the use of state assets and by reciprocal intra- and inter-state mutual aid agreements, in addition to assistance from FEMA and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
2. The State retains direction and control of State response and recovery and exercises oversight involving participation from private, and voluntary relief organizations. The State will ensure compatibility with the Federal response and recovery organizations. To that end, South Carolina has developed and implemented programs or initiatives designed to avoid, reduce, and mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies, standards, and regulations.
3. 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 on an annual basis.
4. The State, through the State Warning Point at SCEMD will maintain a 24-hour capability with the ability to warn the public 24 hours per day.
5. The State will promote awareness, education, and preparedness programs designed to reach all citizens through outreach, public information and training.
6. The State will maintain nationwide mutual aid agreements resident at SCEMD. Resources available for response will be identified and maintained by appropriate state agencies.
7. State agencies and departments will support hazard-specific and other supporting plans, such as the South Carolina Hurricane Plan, as referenced herein.
8. The State will plan for and prepare to use the Alternate EOC if the primary EOC is non-functional and a continuity of essential emergency functions is required.

E. Federal

Federal assistance is provided as directed by the President of the United States under the direction of FEMA and DHS, and in accordance with Federal

emergency plans. They also identify and coordinate assistance under other Federal statutory authorities.

VIII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT (COG)

Section VII. of the SCEOP describes the process and significance for the restoration and continuity of government following the impact of a hurricane. Local governments will need to rapidly respond to the needs of its citizenry. Plans and procedures must be in place prior to hurricane landfall that allow for local governments to continue providing the vital essential functions required to assure the safety and security of lives and property.

IX. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP)

Section VIII. of the SCEOP describes the importance of continuing the essential missions of government. Plans and procedures for hurricane response and recovery operations at the local level must be in place prior to hurricane landfall that provide for the continuity of operations for immediate life safety and the security of property. Operations post landfall must continue to expedite the recovery of the local communities and the safe return of evacuated citizens.

X. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. This Plan is the principal source of documentation concerning the State's hurricane emergency activities. Departments and agencies of State and local governments, and the American Red Cross (ARC), have assisted in the development of this Plan. The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and county emergency management agencies should begin the annual review of this Plan at the end of each hurricane season (November 30). Changes, modifications additions and deletions should be forwarded to the SCEMD Hurricane Program Manager.
- B. The SCEMD Hurricane Program Manager will coordinate the efforts of all responsible departments and agencies for plan development and timely update/revision. At a minimum, this Plan will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis. Annual review and update/revision will be completed prior to June 1.

XI. ADMINISTRATION, LOGISTICS AND FINANCE

Section VI. of the SCEOP outlines how the administration, logistics, and finance of this Appendix will be managed.

XII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

See Section X. of the SCEOP for the authorities and references applicable to this Appendix.

XIII. ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

See Annex 12 this document.

XIV. ANNEXES

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2. Operating Conditions (OPCONS)
3. Evacuation Timing
4. Public Information
5. Governor's Declarations
6. Highway Traffic Operations
 - Attachment A: Modified Response
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 - Attachment C: Evacuation Fueling and Refueling Operations
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7. Shelter Management
8. Northern Coastal Conglomerate
 - Attachment A: OPGON Activities (OPCONS)
 - Attachment B: Operational Areas
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 - Attachment D: S.C 544 Traffic Enhancement Plan
 - Attachment E: U.S .Highway 501 Contra Flow Plan
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9. Central Coastal Conglomerate
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Attachment E: U. S. 321 Information Station

Attachment F: Shelter Management

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10. Southern Coastal Conglomerate

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Attachment B: Operational Areas

Attachment C: Evacuation and Traffic Management

Attachment D: U. S. Highway Counter Flow

Attachment E: U. S. Highway 21 Reversal

Attachment F: U. S. Highway 278 Reversal

Attachment G: Shelter Management

Attachment H: Mass Transportation

11. Western Conglomerate

Attachment A: Shelter Management

12. Acronyms and Glossary