

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan



Section 3-Short Term Recovery Plan
January 2019

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Section 3 – 1 Short Term Recovery Plan

I. INTRODUCTION

The short-term recovery plan describes how Horry County will approach short-term recovery which involves assessing the scope of damages and needs, restoration of basic infrastructure and mobilization of resources and the recovery organization. Short-term and long-term recovery priorities and actions are included in this plan. Often it is the case that long-term priorities and actions overlap during short-term efforts. Short-term efforts are geared toward health and safety needs beyond rescue, whereas long-term actions are geared toward rebuilding and reconstruction of the community and economic base. This recovery plan integrates the use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF) in order to maximize the effectiveness of recovery and mitigation activities. To do this it will take much coordination from the onset of a disaster.

Pre-disaster recovery planning enables the County to effectively direct recovery activities and expedite a unified recovery effort. The challenge of short-term recovery is to consider the overall impacts of decisions made in the response phase with a perspective toward the overall recovery of the community from a disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to guide the recovery process at the local level which includes the organizational structure and responsibilities of the recovery branch, recovery support functions, and state and federal partnerships.

III. SCOPE

This plan applies to all departments and agencies that have a role in the recovery process. It provides recovery actions to be taken to facilitate the short-term recovery phase of a major or catastrophic disaster. This plan is flexible and scalable depending on the impacts presented by a disaster and is implemented as needed.

IV. RECOVERY OVERVIEW

There is no clearly defined separation between response and short-term recovery and in many cases it is difficult to determine when response ends and recovery begins. They do not occur in a neat, linear fashion, it is difficult to separate them conceptually. Although this blurred phasing occurs, it is important to begin short-term efforts as early as possible.

The emphasis of short-term recovery is on the immediate efforts to restore critical functions, services, facilities, infrastructure, programs, and vital resources that characterizes the short-term recovery phase of a disaster. This is different than the long-term recovery phase which may last up to years and involves long-term processes associated with rebuilding the physical, social, environmental and economic components of a community. To accomplish this in an effective process, short-term impacts and objectives will be reviewed and included as part of the development of the EOC action plan.

In 1988, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5206, was enacted to support State and local governments and their citizens when disaster overwhelms them. This law, as

amended, establishes a process for requesting and obtaining a Presidential disaster declaration, defines the type and scope of assistance available from the Federal government, and sets the conditions of obtaining that assistance. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is tasked with coordinating the application of this program.

V. SHORT-TERM GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

A. Goal

1. Return the affected community to pre-disaster or, preferably, improved conditions while maintaining the quality of life for the citizens of Horry County.

B. Objectives

1. Prevent or limit property loss,
2. Provide safety measures and security,
3. Reestablish essential services, programs, and infrastructure.

C. Short-Term Recovery Priorities

1. Damage Assessment;
2. Debris Management;
3. Re-entry;
4. Human Services;
5. Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government (COOP/COG);
6. Utility Restoration;
7. Temporary Housing;
8. Early Economic Recovery;
9. Public Information.

VI. SITUATION AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Horry County is located along South Carolina's northeastern coastline, and is home to more than 310,000 residents. With over 60 miles of coastline, Horry County is a popular tourist destination that draws over 14 million visitors annually.
2. The County is bound by the North Carolina/South Carolina state line to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pee Dee River as it cuts along the western and southern portion of the county.
3. Approximately half of the County's population lives within one of the three hurricane evacuation zones identified in the Horry County Hurricane Plan, Appendix 6-2 of the CEMP. Thus, due to the influx of tourist during the height of hurricane season, the amount of people evacuating increases dramatically.
4. The Horry County Threats and Hazards Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), identifies the various natural and man-made hazards that Horry County is vulnerable to. Although the THIRA

is a component of the Mitigation Plan, it constitutes the foundation in which all the county’s emergency planning is based. *Table 1 below itemizes these hazards.*

Table 1: Horry County Hazards		
Natural Hazards		Man-Made Hazards
Hurricane	Earthquake	Chemical Hazards
Flooding	Wildfire	Biological Hazards
Tornadoes	Lightning	Radiological Hazards
Severe Thunderstorms	Drought	Nuclear Hazards
Winter Storms	Extreme Heat	Explosives
Storm Surge	Tsunami	Terrorism

B. Planning Assumptions

1. The County has the ultimate responsibility for managing short-term recovery efforts.
2. The short-term recovery plan is applicable to predominantly major or catastrophic disasters. It is flexible and expanding depending on the situation. Any part of this plan may be used in part or fully as required by the situation.
3. A catastrophic disaster will overwhelm Horry County’s ability to provide resources to facilitate effective and efficient recovery.
4. Recovery from a major or catastrophic disaster will require many individuals from the private and public sectors, governmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations and local, state and as needed federal government agencies to assist in the restoration of diminished services impacted by a disaster.
5. Critical infrastructure may be damaged, disrupting transportations services, telecommunication and fiber networks, impairing communication among agencies, governmental organizations, and citizens who rely on these services. Severe damage may occur to homes, public buildings, and critical facilities. Debris may make streets and highways impassable. Public utilities may be damaged, rendering them partially or fully inoperable. Thousands of citizens may be forced from their homes, and large numbers of deaths and injuries could occur.
6. The short-term recovery process may be completed in days, weeks, or months. Short-term recovery will transition to long-term recovery when all disaster related actions to stabilize the community are completed. The timeframe for the completion of the recovery process will vary considerably based on factors including, but not limited to:
 - a. Type and scale of the disaster
 - b. Availability of resources
 - c. Presence of secondary hazards, and
 - d. Level of pre-disaster recovery activities completed.

VII. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Recovery will be accomplished through identifying strategies, employing available resources and setting action priorities to meet the community needs during recovery. Re-establishing and stabilizing governmental functions, intelligence information sharing across public, private and non-profit sectors, and engaging partnerships to help to overcome the physical, emotional and environmental impacts of a disaster will be top priorities.
2. As critical and essential functions are stabilized, essential programs initiated and transparency in sharing of information occurs, the county's recovery capabilities increase.
3. During short-term recovery is an opportune time to implement mitigation measures. Building community resilience to future impacts may be increased through various hazard mitigation methods.
4. In the Horry County Hazard Mitigation Plan mitigation goals, techniques and actions have been identified. It is imperative that when a disaster strikes Horry County is prepared to implement these mitigation measures as soon as possible. As part of the activation of the short-term recovery plan these measures will be reviewed and considered part of the recovery process.
5. Activation
 - a. Short-Term Recovery Plan
 - 1) The short-term recovery plan is implemented when there is a full activation of the EOC and all sections and ESFs are staffed and operational 24-hours a day. However, there may be an occasion where this plan would be implemented at the request of the EOC manager, although the EOC is not fully activated.
 - b. Recovery Support Functions (RSFs)
 - 1) Horry County has developed five (5) RSFs to guide the recovery process. Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) are similar to Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) only that their missions are geared toward short-term recovery objectives to assist in the recovery phases of a disaster.
 - 2) It is imperative that Recovery Support Functions are part of the EOC organizational structure by design, so that strategies developed in the response phase incorporate short and long-term recovery efforts. Early involvement in the EOC, even from the onset of a disaster, encourages better coordination and integration of response and recovery actions.
 - 3) The RSFs developed are as follows:
 - a) RSF 1 - Temporary Housing
 - b) RSF 2 - Disaster Permits and Inspections
 - c) RSF 3 - Natural and Cultural Resources
 - d) RSF 4 - Community Redevelopment
 - e) RSF 5 - Economic Restoration
 - 4) These five RSFs will integrate with the federal RSFs as necessary in coordinating and advancing recovery efforts.
 - c. As response objectives shift toward short-term recovery objectives the EOC will continue to coordinate and facilitate the short-term recovery phase.

- d. Naturally, a handful of ESFs will have ongoing responsibilities in the short-term recovery phase of a disaster. This transition cannot be specifically identified as to all ESFs required in short-term recovery until the situation has been evaluated.
6. Damage Assessment
 - a. A local damage assessment is completed following a disaster to provide and identify the extent of damage. Preliminary State and Federal damage assessments will be conducted to verify damage, determine the level of impact on the community, identify the types of state and federal assistance needed and if thresholds are met, to calculate a gross estimate of damage costs.
 - b. The information gathered during damage assessment will be used in a number of ways to set the course for recovery.
 7. Debris Management
 - a. Debris Management is managed by the Horry County Solid Waste Authority as they are a quazi-governmental agency. The Horry County Solid Waste Authority Storm Debris Management Plan is maintained by the Solid Waste Authority and is coordinated out of ESF-3 in the EOC.
 - a. The first push of debris occurs during the response phase as required for life safety. Coordination with the Solid Waste Authority for the clearing of secondary and tertiary routes as well as staging areas is critical to further safe re-entry of citizens to the impacted areas, to repair critical infrastructure, the delivery of resources and unique capabilities for the restoration of essential services continued through the short-term recovery phase. Debris management emphasizes the reduction of environmental and economic impact through effective coordination of local, state and federal interagency partnerships.
 8. Re-entry
 - a. Re-entry for business owners, citizens and property owners is a priority after a disaster. An assessment of the evacuation zones and impacted area will be completed once conditions become favorable for the initiation of assessment methods. In order to ensure the safety of the residents and business community, necessary preparations for the re-entry of the general public will commence once the area has been deemed safe.
 - b. The Horry County Re-Entry Plan, Appendix 6-8 of the CEMP, has been coordinated with the Re-Entry Committee of the Area Recovery Council (ARC) Long-Term Recovery Task Force. Members of this committee include representatives from county emergency management, chamber of commerce, utility company, business community, all local law enforcement agencies and the state highway patrol.
 - c. The provisions of the Re-Entry Plan are countywide and apply to all hazards and is designed to promote and facilitate the timely re-entry of essential response and recovery personnel, government officials, property owners, business owners, media, etc. in order to expedite the recovery of Horry County and its economy; and to provide uniform guidance following a large-scale disaster to law enforcement personnel who are responsible for permitting access into the impacted areas.
 9. Human Services
 - a. Following any disaster and after lifesaving activities are complete, the focus shifts to assisting individuals and households in meeting basic needs and returning to self-sufficiency. It is imperative to provide residents with the appropriate resources and support during the time that critical services and infrastructure are not operational. During response ESF18 – Volunteer and Donations and ESF 6 – Mass Care facilitates the

delivery of goods and services to meet the basic human needs until those provisions can be obtained by individuals locally. This function will continue to be operational and support the community during short-term recovery. More information can be found in the EOP, Annexes 6 and 18.

- b. Human services also encompass the coordination and delivery of federal disaster assistance programs. Residents will be able to obtain information about disaster assistance programs and the application process at the Disaster Recovery Center (DRC). DRC locations have been pre-identified in Table 2 of this plan to provide accessible locations for all residents impacted by the disaster.

10. Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government (COOP/COG)

- a. Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) in emergency situations is critical as COOP/COG ensures continued performance of essential functions and minimizes damage and loss to critical functions of government. It also ensures leadership succession if needed and reduces disruptions in public services. Preparation through COOP and COG plans help to achieve efficiency in recovery.
- b. Horry County has developed both COOP/COG plans for all departments and divisions in county government. Disasters significant enough to require COOP/COG implementation will result in EOC activation as set forth with the methodology provided in Section 5 of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).
- c. Critical Functions
 - 1) Disasters may interrupt critical functions which provide for safety and well-being of Horry County residents. The continuity of these critical functions during short-term recovery is essential to maintain safety for citizens.
 - 2) Government's ability to manage public safety and provide the applicable assistance after a disaster is imperative to short-term recovery and assures the citizens of government's stability.
 - 3) Although the majority of safety hazards are often associated with the immediate response to a disaster, protection of citizens remains a priority as the transition is made from response into the short-term recovery phase. Protection to citizens is not only related to their physical safety, but extends to threats posed by financial exploitation.
- d. Critical Facilities
 - 1) The restoration of critical facilities have been defined and prioritized in the Horry County Mitigation Plan. These critical facilities include:
 - a) E911 and the Government and Justice Center must remain operational.
 - b) Hospitals, police stations, fire stations, major bridges, major government buildings, emergency shelters and schools must be operational within 24 hours of an event.

c) Airports, electrical utilities, sewage treatment plants, water treatments plants and pumping stations must be operational within 48 hours of an event.

e. Critical Programs

- 1) Depending on the magnitude of the event, short-term recovery can encompass health and welfare issues. Damage assessment data provides insight as to the potential level of need during the short-term recovery phase.
- 2) Critical programs are those that will perpetuate recovery efforts, such as emergency food stamps, emergency unemployment, and are just a few programs that will assist citizens in short-term recovery.
- 3) Other departmental agencies and organizations may be involved with managing and representing these critical programs. These program include but are not limited to:
 - a) DSS – Emergency Food Stamp Program
 - b) FEMA – Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program
 - c) FEMA – Disaster Legal Services Program
 - d) FEMA – Crisis Counseling Assistance
 - e) American Red Cross (ARC) – Case Management

f. Vital Resources

- 1) Horry County departments have developed COOP/COG Plans to assist in maintaining vital department records. This preparedness measure allows county departments to provide these much needed services efficiently. Early identification of state and federal funding sources will also serve as a vital resource during short-term recovery.
- 2) In a catastrophic event, Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) will be opened to assist individuals and businesses with information and assistance.

11. Utility Restoration

a. Critical Services and Infrastructure

- 1) Transportation resources and systems are essential in recovery. The ability to restore critical services quickly and efficiently may significantly improve the quality of life for citizens in impacted areas throughout the recovery process.
- 2) Critical infrastructure during short-term recovery refers to the restoration of utilities including power, potable water and wastewater treatment infrastructure and communication networks.
- 3) ESF 3-Public Works & Engineering and ESF-12 Energy, manage the restoration of critical services and infrastructure in the EOC during response and short-term recovery. More information can be found in Annex 3 and 12 in the EOP.

12. Temporary Housing

- a. After a disaster, residents who have sustained significant impacts to their home will transition from emergency shelters to temporary housing. When large areas receive

significant impacts from a disaster, the demand for large amounts of temporary housing will increase. This will be one of the most critical and essential components of recovery and may be one of the most challenging relief efforts for numerous reasons.

- b. The Temporary Housing RSF will coordinate with FEMA who manages the federal temporary housing program. Efforts to address housing needs and locations may have great impacts on long-term efforts.
- c. Planning for temporary housing must address policy obstacles. Procuring adequate temporary housing sites may involve extensions of infrastructure and overcoming land-use issues. Considerations for environmental impacts and constructing sites in locations not readily available to handle such impacts may create additional problems in the long-term.

13. Early Economic Recovery

- a. Short-term economic survival for most businesses depends upon their ability to access and recover inventory from heavily damaged areas, and their ability to find capital to finance reconstruction especially in the event they are uninsured or under-insured.
- b. Business continuity plans can assist business owners in identifying their vulnerabilities and their financial wherewithal so that they may better position themselves in times of disaster. Horry County has continued to work with area Chambers of Commerce and within the community to educate area businesses in planning for business interruptions.
- c. It is critical to get services such as grocery stores and childcare services returned to the impacted area. Temporary business locations may be a consideration depending upon the magnitude of the disaster.

14. Public Information

- a. Dissemination of public information in short-term recovery will be an essential component in sharing information as it relates to Points of Distribution (PODS), Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) and other disaster related information, all of which will be managed through the County Public Information Officer (PIO) and the Joint Information Center (JIC). This information will be coordinated through the JIC in accordance with the Horry County Public Information Plan.

B. Long Term Recovery

1. Priorities

- a. The initial Long-Term Recovery Priorities for Horry County are:
 - 1) Community Redevelopment
 - 2) Economic Restoration
 - 3) Implement goals of established community plans such as the Comprehensive Plan and the Capital Improvement Plan to include other applicable plans.
- b. Long-Term Recovery is a community driven process and involves coordination across the public, private and non-profit sectors. Long-term recovery planning usually occurs post-disaster and is driven by the current problems and issues a community is experiencing. Horry County Government understands the benefits of a pre-disaster long-term recovery plan and has taken steps to ensure the planning process involves the whole community.

- c. Horry County seeks to create a long-term recovery plan over the next few years. This process will engage many community citizens and businesses to accomplish such a plan.
 - 1) Planning for long-term recovery involves the creation of a long-term recovery plan that outlines criteria to include assessments of current development patterns and problems, community goals and strategies that may overcome present problems, priority ranking of intended actions to accomplish the goals, and finally to implement policies to reach the identified community redevelopment goals.
 - d. Identifying these goals, strategies and opportunities prior to a catastrophic disaster will enhance the organization of these actions post-disaster.
 - e. Community redevelopment and economic restoration are central in the long-term recovery a community faces following a catastrophic disaster.
 - f. Policies that support building disaster resistant communities are essential to enhance the quality of life for residents after a disaster. This is three fold in concept to include structures, location of residential and commercial development and attracting diverse industries capable of withstanding the impacts of a disaster.
2. Community Redevelopment
- a. By taking advantage of post-disaster opportunities in community redevelopment, a community may be able to remedy some past land-use planning mistakes in creating a more attractive and resilient community. Essential to community redevelopment is the economic component of recovery. Attracting an effective mix of industrial and commercial uses that will enhance the local economy and make the best use of its labor pool and other resources.
 - b. Planning for post-disaster community redevelopment is naturally connected to the comprehensive planning process, zoning and code enforcement. During the reconstruction phase of a disaster, review of the logic of existing land-use regulations and the opportunity to revise them in accordance with the communities stated goals to develop resilient and sustainable practices is a byproduct of the community planning process.
3. Economic Restoration
- a. Disruption of services and transportation related losses, loss of tourism, and other potential losses in economic activity pose a major economic threat to the economic viability of a community.
 - b. The various impacts on the economic climate during the recovery phases may resemble the ebb and flow model. As with the initial onset of a disaster, the impact will result in a rapid decrease in economic activity to later be followed by an accelerated rate of growth from the rebuilding processes and through infusions of outside funding of reconstruction projects. As long-term recovery comes to an end, the economic activity stabilizes.
4. Links To Other County Plans
- a. Linking the post-disaster recovery actions with the Horry County Envision 2025 Comprehensive Plan, the Capital Improvements Plan, and the Horry County

Mitigation Plan will present opportunities that might otherwise go unnoticed during a catastrophic disaster.

- b. A post-disaster reconstruction ordinance will assist in addressing many of the land issues related to disasters. An example ordinance can be found in attachment B of this plan.
- c. Additional information related to the processes for Community Redevelopment and Economic Restoration can be found in their respective RSFs.

5. Partnerships

- a. Successful long-term recovery will require the involvement of the whole community and Horry County has taken steps to build a foundation through partnerships. Continued collaboration in the preparedness and response phase with all partners allows for effective plans and lends to greater community resilience.
- b. A cooperative approach is encouraged between many groups including county and municipal governments, profit and non-profit organizations, non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations, as well as state and federal agencies to allow for effective long-term recovery planning and greater community resilience.
- c. Area Recovery Council (ARC)
 - 1) The ARC was founded as the Hugo Economic Recovery Committee in 1989 by Myrtle Beach area local business owners to restore the tourism industry through positive advertisement that the area did not sustain the damage that was reported.
 - 2) The ARC meets annually to discuss hurricane specific issues and receives updates from local emergency management representatives on preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation initiatives and activities.
 - 3) In 2008 ARC formed the Long-Term Recovery Task Force to address the lessons learned from the communities that were impacted by Hurricane Katrina. The Task Force developed committees for the functional areas of long-term recovery. Each committee has identified major areas of concern and community partners that have a role within the recovery function.
 - 4) The Long-Term Recovery Task force has members from local businesses, county government, municipal governments, the media, chambers of commerce, utility companies, and transportation authorities.
 - 5) The ARC also has representatives in the EOC staffing positions in ESF 24 Business and Industry and the Community Redevelopment, and Economic Restoration RSFs.

6. Mitigation

- a. Horry County Government has adopted the Horry County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, Section 4 of the CEMP, which contains goals, objectives, strategies and actions to mitigate the effects of the hazards or emergencies associated with the risks identified in the Hazards Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA). The plan also identifies mitigation projects and priorities that will be reviewed and implemented as applicable in the recovery phase.
- b. Implementing hazard mitigation during recovery is important in preventing and reducing property damage; reducing economic losses; minimize social dislocation and stress; minimize agricultural losses; maintain critical facilities in functional order; and protect infrastructure from damage.

- c. As efforts are made to recover from a disaster, hazard mitigation goals and techniques will be continually applied to decisions made throughout recovery to encourage a more resilient community.
- d. Additionally, policies, operational strategies, and roles and responsibilities for implementing hazard mitigation elements is not only contained in the Mitigation Plan, but other applicable Horry County plans will be employed enabling Horry County to seize these opportunities during the rebuilding process and to fulfill previously identified goals.

C. Demobilization

1. Demobilization of the ESFs and RSFs occurs when the EOC Manager determines that it is more effective to resume operations from normal county government facilities.
2. When the demand for response functions lessen, some ESFs begin to demobilize; however, pre-identified ESFs that may have continuing roles in short-term recovery and may remain active until they are no longer needed.
3. Although, the RFSs may be demobilized and the EOC closes, they will continue to work toward long-term recovery objectives as necessary.

VIII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Recovery Organization

1. This plan establishes the recovery organization within the county. The recovery organization is comprised of program stakeholders and all departments, agencies, and organizations that have Emergency Support Function (ESF) and Recovery Support Function (RSF) responsibilities. Each is responsible for developing and maintaining emergency procedures in accordance with this plan. Specific responsibilities are outlined in separate annexes in the plan; however, each department is responsible for determining any implied obligations it may have.
2. ESFs represent groupings of departments, agencies and organizations with a similar function that would support the response activities that the community is likely to need in times of emergency or disaster. During emergencies, the Emergency Management Director will determine which ESFs need to be activated to meet the disaster response requirements.
3. The ESFs used in Horry County reflect the federal and state ESFs; however, some local ESFs are utilized. The table of Emergency Support Functions contained in Attachment A reflects the corresponding state and federal ESFs and the local lead agency.
4. Short-term recovery operations are managed through the short-term recovery section. Five Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) have been developed to guide and support recovery activities during response and recovery operations. These RSFs will be able to interface with the federal RSFs in the event of a large or catastrophic disaster.
5. During an EOC activation, five RSFs will oversee the recovery needs as the incident develops. They will evaluate impact assessments and identify needs stemming from the impacts of the event during the response phase.

6. Although the ESF/RSF concept is utilized, Horry County also applies the principals of NIMS by utilizing the ICS organizational structure and processes within the EOC. This structure is in compliance with the National Response Framework, National Disaster Recovery Framework and NIMS guidelines and principals.

B. Roles & Responsibilities

Specific responsibilities for each RSF are included in the RSF Annexes. Specific responsibilities for each ESF that may have roles in short-term recovery are included in the ESF Annexes within the EOP. Position specific functions can be found in department and position SOPs.

C. Executive Group

1. The Executive Group will assist in recovery activities by providing the necessary direction and policy decision in support of recovery objectives.
2. The Executive Group is composed of the following:
 - a. County Administrator
 - b. Chairman of County Council
 - c. Members of County Council
 - d. Assistant County Administrators
 - e. County Attorney
 - f. County Public Information Officer (PIO)
 - g. Emergency Management Director
 - h. Municipal Liaisons
3. In recovery, the responsibilities of the executive group include
 - a. Promote and enhance multi-jurisdictional coordination
 - b. Develop policy and strategy
 - c. Disseminate policy guidance and direction through the EOC manager
 - d. Provide interface to the media and public
 - e. Liaison with state and federal officials as required
 - f. Set the EOC Action Plan objectives

D. Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM)

1. The role of the Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM) as described in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) is to organize, coordinate and advance the recovery at the local level. This manager will be appointed by the executive group as needed. In addition, the individual occupying this position is able to represent and speak on behalf of their respective chief executive.

E. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Manager & Deputy Manager

1. The EOC Manager will implement policy directives and have overall management responsibility for recovery actions.
2. The EOC Manager ensures that the appropriate RSFs are identified and activated and that appropriate tasks are identified and prioritized.

F. Operations Section

1. This Section is responsible for implementing strategies designed to assist those affected by the disaster or emergency, and to repair, replace or restore damaged facilities. Their operations will continue under the current response plan in Section 2 of the CEMP.
2. There may be additional unnamed ESFs that may extend their function into the short-term recovery phase however, the following ESFs under the Operations Section have been pre-identified as having a significant role into short-term recovery.
 - a. ESF 1 – Transportation
 - b. ESF 3 – Public works and Engineering

G. Logistics Section

1. The Logistics Section may provide facilities, supplies and services that sustain the early recovery phases.
2. There may be additional unnamed ESFs that extend their function into the short-term recovery phase; however, the following ESFs under the Logistics Services and Support Branches have been pre-identified as having a significant role into short-term recovery.
 - a. ESF 18 – Donated Goods and Services
 - b. ESF 24 – Business and Industry

H. Finance & Administration Section

1. The Finance and Administration Section is responsible for all financial aspects related to a disaster. The Finance and Administration Section maintains accurate records of personnel and equipment costs incurred by the county.
2. This Section is also responsible in overseeing the county's effort in applying for, receiving and documenting federal disaster assistance.
3. Coordination between all ESFs and RSFs to provide Finance with necessary documentation and supporting permits required in obtaining reimbursement for projects is essential.

I. Public Information Officer

1. The Horry County PIO has developed procedures consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in reporting information related to recovery situations and programs. This is done to promote transparency, accountability and efficiency.
2. The PIO is responsible for preparing and releasing information about the county's recovery process and programs. Information will be shared with news media, affected citizens, recovery personnel and other agencies and organizations.
3. The PIO serves as the central point for distributing public information and will be a key to informing the public regarding recovery assistance opportunities, cautions that may impact the citizens of Horry County and progress regarding community recovery.

J. County Departments General Recovery Responsibilities

1. Many county departments have functions related to recovery. Each department head is responsible for the development and maintenance of their respective SOPs and departmental procedures. Specifically, the following responsibilities are assigned to each department listed in the Annexes of Section 3 (Short-Term Recovery Plan) of the EOP.
2. Pre-disaster recovery
 - a. Assist in the development and maintenance of position specific SOPs and checklist for effective and efficient organization performance for recovery support functions for which they are specifically associated.
 - b. Identify and designate essential personnel for specific assignments in providing information to the public at a disaster recovery center including specific department policies, procedures. The representative needs to be able to act for the department in processing paperwork or permitting actions that may be required as part of their departments responsibilities.
3. Surrounding Municipal responsibilities.
 - a. Municipalities have established liaisons that are present in the Horry County EOC to further promote a united effort in recovery operations.

K. State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC)

1. Under the guidance of the NDRF the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) is to organize coordinate and advance the recovery at the state level. It is expected that the individual occupying this position is able to represent and speak on behalf of their respective chief executive. If the disaster is large in nature this person will interface with the Federal Disaster Coordinator (FDRC). At this time the State of South Carolina is updating their Recovery Plan and incorporating these positional guidelines found in the NDRF and will notify Horry County who this representative will be in the event of an incident large enough to require the states participation.

L. Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC)

1. The Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator is responsible for facilitating disaster recovery coordination and collaboration between the federal, state and local governments, as well as, the private sector, voluntary, faith-based and community organizations. An important function of the FDRC is to assist in coordination and delivery of Federal programs that assist with disaster recovery. The FDRC supports the LDRM and the SDRC to facilitate disaster recovery in impacted areas. In a large-scale disaster the FDRC position works as a deputy to the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO).

M. Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)

1. The Federal Coordination Officer (FCO) coordinates with the state to activate the appropriate federal RSFs when necessary.

IX. DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

A. The Federal Declaration Process

1. The Stafford Act (§401) requires that: “All requests for a declaration by the President that a major disaster exists shall be made by the Governor of the affected State.”
2. The Governor’s request is made through the regional FEMA office. State and Federal officials conduct a preliminary damage assessment (PDA) to estimate the extent of the disaster and its impact on individuals and public facilities. This information is included in the Governor’s request to show that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the local governments and that Federal assistance is necessary.
3. Normally, the PDA is completed prior to the Governor’s request for assistance however, in an obviously severe or catastrophic event, the Governor’s request may be submitted prior to the PDA. In this case the Governor is still the person who makes the request for assistance. Included in the Governor’s request is an estimate of the type and amount of assistance needed under the Stafford Act.
4. Based on the Governor’s request, the President may declare a Major Disaster Declaration or an Emergency Declaration, thus, activating an array of Federal programs to assist in the response and recovery effort.
5. A declaration does not imply that all programs are activated for every disaster. The determination of which programs are activated is based on the needs found during damage assessments and any subsequent information that may be discovered.
6. There are three basic programs offered through FEMA for disaster assistance in a presidentially declared event. The two programs are Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA) and Hazard Mitigation Assistance.

B. Individual Assistance (IA)

1. Federal - Once a presidential declaration is made, funds are available through a series of disaster relief programs to assist in rebuilding communities within the disaster area. These programs are grouped under the title Individual Assistance. The types of assistance available to individuals and families coordinated under FEMA include one or more of the following:
 - a. The Individuals and Households Program (IHP) combines FEMA and state programs. When a major disaster occurs, this program provides money and services to people in the declared area whose property has been damaged or destroyed and whose losses are not covered by insurance. Two provisions of this program include: Housing Assistance, which is 100% federally funded and covers rental assistance and home repair and replacement. The other is Other Needs Assistance (ONA) that provides financial assistance to individuals and households who have other disaster related necessary expenses or serious needs and do not qualify for a low interest loan from SBA. These programs are designed to provide funds for expenses that are not covered by insurance. They are available only to homeowners and renters who are US citizens, non-citizen nationals, or qualified aliens affected by the disaster.
 - b. The following is a list of the types of assistance available through this program and what each provides.

- 1) Temporary Housing – Homeowners and renters receive funds to rent a different place to live or a temporary housing unit when rental properties are not available.
 - 2) Repair – Homeowners receive grants to repair damage from the disaster that is not covered by insurance. The goal is to make the damaged home safe and sanitary.
 - 3) Replacement – under rare conditions, homeowners receive limited funds to replace their disaster damaged home.
 - 4) Permanent Housing Construction – homeowners and renters receive direct assistance or a grant for the construction of a new home. This type of assistance occurs only in very unusual situations, in insular areas or remote locations specified by FEMA where no other type of housing is possible.
 - 5) Other Needs Assistance (ONA) – applicants receive grants for necessary and serious needs cause by the disaster. This includes medical, dental, funeral, personal property, transportation, moving and storage, and other expenses the FEMA approves. The homeowner may need to apply for a SBA loan before receiving assistance.
- c. Small Business Administration (SBA) – The SBA can make federally subsidized loans to repair or replace homes, personal property or businesses that sustained damages not covered by insurance. For many individuals the SBA disaster loan program is the primary form of disaster assistance. Three types of disaster loans are offered to qualified homeowners and businesses:
- 1) Home disaster loans – for homeowners and renters to repair or replace disaster-related damages to home or personal property.
 - 2) Business physical disaster loans – for business owners to repair or replace disaster-damaged property, including inventory, and supplies.
 - 3) Economic injury disaster loans – which provide capital to small businesses and to small agricultural cooperatives to assist them through the disaster recovery period.
- d. Disaster Unemployment Assistance – The Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) program provides unemployment benefits and reemployment services to individuals who have become unemployed because of major disasters. Benefits begin with the date the individual was unemployed due to the disaster incident and can extend up to 26 weeks after the Presidential declaration date. These benefits are made available to individuals not covered by other unemployment compensation programs, such as self-employed, farmers, migrant and seasonal workers, and those who have insufficient quarters to qualify for other unemployment compensation. All unemployed individuals must register with the state's employment services office before they can receive DUA benefits. However, although most states have a provision that an individual must be able and available to accept employment opportunities comparable to the employment the individual held before the disaster, not all States require an individual to search for work.
- e. Disaster Legal Services – When the President declares a disaster, FEMA, through an agreement with the Young Lawyers Division of the American Bar Association, provides free legal assistance to disaster victims. Legal advice is limited to cases that will not produce a fee (i.e., these attorneys work without payment). Cases that may generate a fee are turned over to the local lawyer referral service.
- f. The assistance that participating lawyers provide typically includes:

- 1) Assistance with insurance claims. (life, medical, property, etc.)
 - 2) Counseling on landlord/tenant problems.
 - 3) Assisting in consumer protection matters, remedies, and procedures.
 - 4) Replacement of wills and other important legal documents destroyed in a major disaster.
- g. Disaster Legal Services are provided to low-income individuals who, prior to or because of the disaster, are unable to secure legal services adequate to meet their needs as a consequence of a major disaster.
- h. Special Tax Considerations - Taxpayers who have sustained a casualty loss from a declared disaster may deduct that loss on the federal income tax return for the year in which the casualty actually occurred, or elect to deduct the loss on the tax return for the preceding tax year. In order to deduct a casualty loss, the amount of the loss must exceed 10 percent of the adjusted gross income for the tax year by at least \$100. If the loss was sustained from a federally declared disaster, the taxpayer may choose which of those two tax years provides the better tax advantage. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) can expedite refunds due to taxpayers in a federally declared disaster area. An expedited refund can be a relatively quick source of cash, does not need to be repaid, and does not need an Individual Assistance declaration. It is available to any taxpayer in a federally declared disaster area.
- i. Crisis Counseling - The Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP), authorized by § 416 of the Stafford Act, is designed to provide supplemental funding to states for short-term crisis counseling services to people affected in Presidentially declared disaster. There are two separate portions of the CCP that can be funded: immediate services and regular services. The state may request either or both types of funding. To be eligible for crisis counseling services funded by this program, the person must be a resident of the designated area or must have been located in the area at the time the disaster occurred. The person must also have a mental health problem which was caused by or aggravated by the disaster or its aftermath, or the person must benefit from services provided by the program.
2. State - The State of South Carolina may have limited Individual Assistance programs to provide in a disaster that is not discussed above.
 3. Local Government assistance to individuals beyond the immediate needs may include programs made available through the use of Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), and access to federal programs through county program managers, including food stamps, which may be expedited to qualified individuals. Local nonprofit organizations may provide certain types of assistance for those not eligible for government sponsored programs.

C. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA)

1. Federal - The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Public Assistance Grant Program, oriented to public entities, can fund the repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of a public facility or infrastructure, which is damaged or destroyed by a disaster.
 - a. As found in the Public Assistance Program Guide (FEMA 322):

- b. Eligible Applicants - Eligible Applicants include state governments, local governments and any other political subdivision of the State, to include Native American Tribes. Certain private nonprofit (PNP) organization may also receive assistance. Eligible PMPs include educational, utility, irrigation, emergency, medical, rehabilitation, and temporary or permanent custodial care facilities (including those for the aged and disabled), and other PNP facilities that provide essential services of a governmental nature to the general public. PNPs that provide “critical services” (power, water, including water provided by an irrigation organization or facility, sewer, wastewater treatment, communications and emergency medical care) may apply directly to FEMA for a disaster grant.
- c. All PNPs must first apply to the Small Business Administration (SBA) for a disaster loan and if declined or if the loan doesn’t cover all the eligible damages, the applicant may re-apply for FEMA assistance.
- d. The Applicant Briefing – Immediately following the declaration, the State, assisted by FEMA, conducts the applicant briefing for state, local and PNP officials to inform them of the assistance available and how to apply.
- e. Application must be filed with the State within 30 days after the area is designated eligible for assistance.
- f. Kickoff Meeting – The Kickoff Meeting is conducted where damages will be discussed, needs assessed, and a plan of action put in place. Federal, state and local public assistance coordinators proceed with project formulation.
- g. Project Formulation is the process of documenting the eligible facility, the eligible work, and the cost for fixing the damages to every public or PNP facility identified by state or local representatives.
- h. Project Worksheets (PW) – Project Worksheets contain a description of the damage, scope of work to repair or replace the damaged site and an actual or estimated cost for the project. The project worksheets are reviewed and approved by FEMA and they obligate the federal cost share (which cannot be less than 75 percent) to the state.
 - 1) Appeals can be made when disagreements arise on project worksheets such as cost eligibilities, etc.
 - 2) Projects fall within one of the following categories:
 - a) Category A: Debris removal
 - b) Category B: Emergency protective measures
 - c) Category C: Road systems and bridges
 - d) Category D: Water control facilities
 - e) Category E: Public buildings and contents
 - f) Category F: Public utilities
 - g) Category G: Parks, recreational, and other
- i. Small Projects –Projects falling below a certain cost threshold are considered small projects. Thresholds are set by FEMA in the Federal Register Notice for each federal fiscal year (as required by The Stafford Act, Public Law 93-288). The threshold is adjusted annually for inflation. Payment of the federal share of the estimate is made upon approval of the project and no further accounting to FEMA is required.

- j. Large Projects - Large Projects are defined by a cost threshold set in the same Federal Register Notice as stated above. For larger projects, payment is made on the basis of actual costs determined after the project is completed; although interim payments may be made as necessary. Once FEMA obligates funds to the state, further management of the assistance, including disbursement to sub-grantees (such as the County) is the responsibilities of the state.
 - k. Other Assistance – Assistance programs such as the Community Development Block Grant may also be activated to assist those who have been affected by a disaster. The SBA may provide low-interest loans to eligible citizens for home repairs and small business recovery.
2. State – A public assistance coordinator is authorized to administer the public assistance grant program that provides financial assistance.

D. Hazard Mitigation Assistance

1. Hazard Mitigation refers to sustained measures enacted to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects. In the long-term, mitigation measures reduce personal loss, save lives, and reduce the costs from a disaster both locally and to the nation.
2. Two sections of the Stafford Act § 404 and §406 can provide hazard mitigation funds when a federal disaster has been declared. In each case, the federal government can provide up to 75 percent of the cost, with some restrictions.
3. Through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), authorized by § 404 of the Act, communities can apply for mitigation funds through the state. The state is the grantee and notifies the applicant with pertinent information regarding projects and funding for those projects. The applicant or sub grantee would be the county who is responsible to carry out the projects. The state or local government must provide the 25 percent match. To be eligible for the HMGP funds the county must maintain a hazard mitigation plan and ensure that mitigation methods are being pursued to reduce impacts from hazards.
4. FEMA’s primary emphasis for HMGP funds, where appropriate, is the acquisition and demolition, relocation, elevation, or flood proofing of flood damaged or flood prone properties (non-structural measures).

E. Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs)

1. A Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) is a facility staffed by representatives from local, state and federal agencies. It is also a location where relief organizations may locate staff and provide much needed programs centrally. Programs are provided as damage assessments and unmet needs are determined following a disaster. Disaster assistant programs are made available as part of the declaration process and based on need. If necessary and when large areas become impacted, one or more DRCs may be established to assist individuals.
2. Individuals and businesses may register for disaster assistance and receive information and resource materials at a DRC following a disaster. If possible Horry County will provide additional services to the residents of impacted areas by utilizing these locations as a “one-stop-shop” where residents may also seek local governmental services. Application for

assistance should be made through the national tele-registration hot-line (1-800-621-3362 or TTY 1-800-462-7585).

3. Horry County has pre-identified five (5) potential DRC locations. Secondary locations have not been included in the table below, but have been evaluated. Those locations have significant limitations and will be considered on an as needed basis. A DRC plan will be provided as part of the attachments as a procedural document for the DRCs. All Horry County DRC information has been shared with the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD).
4. At the time of a disaster location, date and times for DRC operations will be jointly determined by the Horry County Emergency Management Director, the state and FEMA. The five Horry County pre-identified DRC locations can be found in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Horry County Pre-Identified Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs)

Location Name	Physical Address	City	State	Zip	Phone Number	Latitude	Longitude
C.B. Berry Community Center	2250 Hwy 179	Little River	SC	29566	843-249-4157	78°35'49"W	33°53'6"N
Carolina Forest Recreation Center	2254 Carolina Forest Blvd	Myrtle Beach	SC	29579	843-915-5332	78°53'21"W	33°45'33"N
James R. Frazier Community Center	1370 Bucksport Road	Bucksport	SC	29527	843-397-1172	79°6'37"W	33°40'47"N
North Strand Park & Recreation Center	120 Hwy 57 South	Little River	SC	29566	843-915-5331	78°41'26"W	33°53'5"N
South Strand Recreation Center	9650 Scipio Lane	Myrtle Beach	SC	29588	843-915-5333	78°0'30"W	33°38'5"N

F. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

1. The NFIP is a federal program managed by FEMA and has three components: to provide flood insurance, to improve floodplain management and to develop maps of flood hazard zones. The NFIP allows property owners in participating communities to buy insurance to protect against flood losses. Participating communities are required to establish management regulations in order to reduce future flood damages.
2. Horry County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FEMA has provided a Flood Insurance Rate Map delineating base flood elevations and flood risk areas. Horry County has adopted more stringent zoning and building codes consistent with the NFIP program guidelines.
3. Horry County also participates in the Community Rating System (CRS), which is a program that allows communities to have an impact on flood insurance rates for residents in their jurisdiction. Communities are classified from Class 1 to Class 10. Class 1 communities are those that have the largest allowable premium reduction and Class 10 are communities that have no allowable reduction. Horry County joined the regular Community Rating System on October 26, 2009. At this time Horry County's Class rating is a 7. However, continual work to reduce insurance rates for consumers in Horry County is being made.
5. In 2012, the U.S. Congress passed the "Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012" which calls on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and other agencies, to

make a number of changes to the way NFIP is run. As the law is implemented some of these changes have already occurred, while others will be implemented in coming months. The changes will mean premium rate increase for some, but not all, policyholders over time.

X. FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. General

1. A large-scale emergency or disaster will place a tremendous demand on the resources of the county. The priorities for resources will be dynamic, based on the specific situation that the county is facing. The Horry County Logistics plan details the process that will be used to coordinate the proper management of resources in support of a disaster. The Logistics Plan is in Section 6 of the CEMP.

B. Project Worksheets

1. The determination of project cost eligibility is based on Project Worksheets (PWs). Initial PWs detail the scope of repair work proposed for specific damaged sites that may be eligible for state and/or federal funding. These damage repair estimates may be supplemented as work progresses, to increase funding and reflect any changes to the scope of work previously approved.
2. Grant projects must comply with state and federal laws and regulations. Staff must research, review, analyze, and develop reports and recommendations regarding engineering, environmental, historical and insurance related issues. These tasks require close coordination and contact with state and FEMA representatives and other appropriate local agencies.

C. Personnel

1. County Staff

- a. When the Short-Term Recovery Plan is implemented, all county resources are available and already being used to facilitate recovery from a disaster. In the event of a catastrophic disaster when the short-term recovery plan is activated, personnel may be tasked to accomplish a mission outside of their normal area of responsibility.
- b. If additional personnel resources are needed, they can be acquired through a variety of means, to include:
 - 1) Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement
 - 2) State resources through the SEOC
 - 3) National Guard
 - 4) Contractors
 - 5) Volunteers
 - 6) Emergency Management Assistance
 - 7) Compact (EMAC)

- c. If additional personnel are brought to assist in managing the disaster, care must be given to ensuring that liability issues, pay issues and sustainment issues are properly addressed prior to their arrival.

D. Financial Accountability

1. Expenditures of county monies for recovery operations will be conducted in accordance with the county ordinances. In addition, state and federal monies may become available to assist in the disaster effort. Accounting for the expenditures of the federal, state and county monies will be subject to audits, both internally and externally.
2. Individual departments are responsible for collection, reporting and maintenance of records documenting disaster costs.
3. Horry County Government has a Community Development Department that will be involved with short-term recovery actions in the Short-Term Recovery Branch. The department will also apply, manage, and request reimbursement for all state and federal disaster grant programs for the county.
4. Specific procedures for financial management and reporting during a disaster are contained in Annex 25 of the EOP.

E. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

1. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) establishes a firm legal foundation for states to send personnel, equipment, and commodities to help disaster relief efforts in other states. Once the conditions for providing assistance to a requesting state have been set, the terms constitute a legally binding contractual agreement that makes affected states responsible for reimbursement. The EMAC legislation solves the problems of liability and responsibilities of cost and allows for credentials, licenses, and certifications to be honored across state lines. Deploying resources through EMAC leverages federal grant dollars (such as HMGP & EMPG) invested in state and local emergency management resource capabilities. Through EMAC, states are able to join forces and help one another when they need it the most; whenever disaster strikes.
 - a. There are five distinct phases of the EMAC process, which is:
 - 1) pre-event preparation
 - 2) activation
 - 3) request and offer
 - 4) response
 - 5) reimbursement.
 - b. All EMAC member states have enacted the EMAC legislation and have agreed to use the EMAC procedures for the implementation of EMAC.
 - c. EMAC is coordinated through the state emergency management agencies within the EMAC member states on behalf of their respective governors.

XI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. General

1. Horry County Emergency Management has the responsibility of coordinating, developing and maintaining the Short Term Recovery Plan and is the designated Lead Agency. The Short Term Recovery Plan will be updated in conjunction with the CEMP as stated in Section VII, Plan Development and Maintenance.
2. The Short-Term Recovery Plan is also updated periodically as required to incorporate new directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual events.

XII. AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES

A. Authority

The short-term recovery plan complies with the following national policies and standards; the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the National Response Framework (NRF), the National Response Plan (NRP), the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), the Horry County Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) and it also meets the accreditation requirements of the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP).

1. Federal
 - a. Currently the federal government does not have any statutory requirements related specifically to disaster recovery or redevelopment plans. However, the Robert T. Stafford Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 supports community wide planning that collectively reduce hazard vulnerabilities through mitigation efforts. The newly crafted National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) released in September 2011, supports the development and expresses the importance of building community relationships with state and local governments, nonprofit organizations, community businesses, voluntary and faith-based groups and community organizations as part of a long-term disaster recovery effort.
 - b. The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) is a guide as to how the federal government will promote effective recovery, particularly for those incidents that are large-scale or catastrophic in nature. It may be used for both Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act incidents. Within the development of the NDRF concepts and principles are described that promote effective federal recovery assistance. This is done through social and economic community impact assessment, long-term community recovery assistance, analysis and review of mitigation implementation and capacity building through the RSFs. There were nine core principles introduced to include; Individual and Family Empowerment, Leadership and Local Primary, Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning, Partnerships and Inclusiveness, Public Information, Unity of Effort, Timeliness and Flexibility, Resilience and Sustainability, Psychological and Emotional Recovery, in hopes to better guide recovery.
2. State
 - a. Under South Carolina Code of Regulations, Section 58-1, each county is directed by

the state to establish an “Emergency Preparedness Agency” and appoint a Director to carry out the provisions set forth under that section. Horry County is in accordance with these regulations and standards set forth by the State of South Carolina.

- b. Pursuant to Title 6, Chapter 29, Article 1 of South Carolina Code of Laws, comprehensive planning is supportive of policies to rebuild and redevelop damaged areas, as well as, planning policies limiting redevelopment in areas of repeated damage and incorporation of hazard mitigation plan policy. However, no requirements have been established under state law for a jurisdiction to develop a short-term or long-term disaster recovery plan.
3. Federal Public Law 93-288, Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act
4. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), as amended 2008.
5. Executive Order 13347, Individuals with Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness
6. Federal Public Law 99-4799, SARA, Title III, Superfund Amendments And Reauthorization Act, 1986
7. Code of Federal Regulation (CFR), Title 44, as amended
8. Presidential Executive Order 12148 – Federal Emergency Management
9. Disaster Mitigation Act 200 (DMA 2000)
10. Horry County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

B. References

1. National Disaster Recovery Framework, September 2011
2. South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD)
3. South Carolina Recovery Plan, Appendix 6, South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan.
4. FEMA Public Assistance Guide (FEMA 322), June 2007
5. www.FEMA.gov
6. Horry County Public Information Officer Procedures Guide
7. www.sba.gov
8. www.emacweb.org
9. www.disasterassistance.org