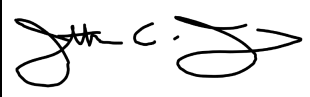




**SOUTH CAROLINA FIREFIGHTER MOBILIZATION PLAN**  
**In accordance with the Firefighter Mobilization Act of 2000**

<b>SUBJECT:</b>	<i>South Carolina Firefighter Mobilization Plan</i>		
<b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b>	August 24, 2006	<b>REVIEWED DATE:</b>	January 19, 2026
<b>REVISION DATE:</b>	February 25, 2026	<b>REVISION NUMBER:</b>	5
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## **1.0 PURPOSE**

This document provides the guidelines to implement and administer the “Firefighter Mobilization Act of 2000, which was signed into law in July 2000. This law created the South Carolina Firefighter Mobilization Oversight Committee. This committee shall establish the South Carolina Firefighter Mobilization Plan. The Firefighter Mobilization Plan is a state plan to assist emergency services departments in the state with resources if an event such as a fire, rescue, terrorism attack, hazardous materials event, or natural disaster occurs that cannot be handled by the local agency. It does not take the place of any local mutual aid agreement but only enhances them by providing statewide aid. The plan can be implemented at any time at the request of an incident commander or can be implemented by the State Fire Marshal as part of the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan and ESF 4 and 9 responses to possible conditions that could impact the state. Activation does not take a declaration of a State of Emergency by the Governor. To receive help the department must have a signed statewide mutual aid agreement on file with SCEMD.

## **2.0 REFERENCES**

1. Title 23, South Carolina Code of Laws, Chapter 49, Firefighter Mobilization Act of 2000.
2. South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan
3. ESF 4 and 9 SOP
4. Firefighter Mobilization Operations Guide (FMOG)
5. South Carolina Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

## **3.0 DEFINITIONS**

1. South Carolina Firefighter Mobilization Oversight Committee - A committee established by state law §23-49-20, comprised of the following:
  1. State Fire Marshal, Chairman
  2. Director of the State Emergency Management Division, Vice Chairman
  3. State Forester or their designee
  4. Chief of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) or their designee
  5. Executive Director of the South Carolina State Firefighters’ Association shall serve as ex officio, non-voting member

The Governor appoints the following to three-year offsetting terms during July:

6. A County Emergency Preparedness Director
7. Six fire prevention and control personnel representing the SC Firefighters’ Association and the SC State Association of Fire Chiefs:

This committee shall establish the South Carolina Firefighter Mobilization Plan that will have procedures and guidelines for dispatching and deploying rural and municipal fire and

rescue resources and establish a system of regions in the state for managing fire and rescue emergencies utilizing an incident command system. The committee shall appoint the number of state and regional coordinators the committee considers necessary and sufficient for execution of the Firefighter Mobilization Plan.

2. State Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator - This person is designated by the committee to be in charge of coordinating the state response for fire and rescue services. This person will be an employee of the State Fire Marshal or may be a temporary designee of the Committee. The State Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator will serve at the direction of the State Fire Marshal.
3. Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator - This person is designated by the committee to be in charge of a region for managing the regional response for fire and rescue services and reports to the State Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator. This position is a volunteer who may be furnished equipment such as a laptop computer, radio, etc. by the State Fire Marshal's Office. If this individual is a member of the fire service, they must have approval of their department's management. When the Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator is mobilized, the individual is considered on loan from their department to the State Fire Marshal. As the individual remains under the employment of the sponsoring department and is not an employee of the Division of Fire & Life Safety, the Division does not compensate them for hours worked, but they may receive mileage, meals, and motel reimbursement in accordance with LLR policy. They will serve at the direction of the State Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator.
4. Assistant Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator- This person is designated by the State & Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator to assist in the management of a region for managing the regional response for fire and rescue services and reports to the Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator. This person may serve as the Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator in their absence. This position is a volunteer who may be furnished equipment such as a laptop computer, radio, etc., by the State Fire Marshal's Office. If this individual is a member of the fire service, they must have approval from their department's management. When the Assistant Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator is mobilized, the individual is considered on loan from their department to the State Fire Marshal. As the individual remains under the employment of the sponsoring department and is not an employee of the Division of Fire & Life Safety, the Division does not compensate them for hours worked, but they may receive mileage, meals, and motel reimbursement in accordance with LLR policy. They will serve at the direction of the State Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator.
5. Firefighter Mobilization Incident Command Support Team (FMICST) – This two-person team will be responsible for coordinating with the incident commander for the management of all incoming mobilization assets. The team will be deployed at the State Coordinator's discretion or through consensus of the Chairman. At a minimum, two personnel will make up the FMICST, this number can be changed depending on the complexity and size of the incident. When the FMICST is mobilized, the personnel are considered on loan from their department to the State Fire Marshal. SC State Fire does not compensate them for hours worked, but may receive mileage, meals, and motel reimbursement in accordance with LLR policy. They will serve at the direction of the State Fire Mobilization Coordinator.

6. Palmetto Incident Support Team (IST)– The Incident Support Team (SC-IST) is an All-Hazards Incident Management Team, specializing in the coordination and management of search and rescue (SAR) incidents. The Incident Support Team is hosted and staffed by State Fire. The IST is available to respond at any time and is prepared to be self-sufficient for up to 72 hours.
7. Regional Incident Management Team (IMT) - SC hosts 3 regional Type III IMT's. These teams are regionalized (Upstate, Pee Dee, & Low Country). A regional IMT may be requested through the SEOC if needed.
8. SC Forestry Incident Management Team (IMT) - SC Forestry hosts an incident management team that may be requested through ESF 4 if needed.
9. Ready Op Notification System - The SC Firefighter Mobilization tasking system that is utilized to notify fire departments of pending FFMOB requests via text email, and phone call. This system will also allow for electronic two-way communications and the digital delivery of the tasking order. Ready Op will serve as the system of record for tasking, responder availability, acknowledgements, status tracking, and deployment documentation. Ready Op will also deliver notifications of bulletins, pending emergencies, and other points of interest that would benefit the SC Fire Service.
10. Firefighter Mobilization Regions - Regions will correspond with the organizational chart provided in Attachment 8.1.
11. Qualified Person – This is an individual who is at least 18 years old, meets the credential requirements as outlined in section 7.0 of the plan, is listed as a member of a Firefighter Mobilization team, and has been given proper identification to be utilized for on-scene accountability. It is recommended that department-issued ID cards used for Firefighter Mobilization contain the information provided on Attachment 8.2. The member may be from a Fire Department, EMS Agency, or Law Enforcement Department. If the member is a Law Enforcement Officer, they may be mobilized in a rescue capacity. Firefighter Mobilization does not include their Law Enforcement credentials. To have valid Law Enforcement credentials in another jurisdiction, you must have approval from SLED or the local authority having jurisdiction for Law Enforcement. In accordance with the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), individuals who are volunteer members of their sponsoring department are not eligible to deploy outside of South Carolina, except where existing mutual aid agreements exist with contiguous border counties.
12. Department ID card – Identification card issued and maintained by the member's department. At a minimum, the ID card should clearly indicate the member's name, their department name, and rank. It is recommended that the ID card include a picture of the member and a barcode or QR code containing the member's training credentials and the insurance/medical information contained on Attachment 8.2. The Salamander card system has been provided to each County Emergency Management Office by SLED and is encouraged to be utilized as the preferred ID card. FFMOB does not produce a specific ID card.

13. ESF 4 – Emergency Support Function 4 is an annex of the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan that deals with Firefighting. This ESF has co-coordinators. The State Fire Marshal is responsible for structural firefighting, and the SC Forestry Commission is responsible for wildland fires.
14. ESF 9 – Emergency Support Function 9 is an annex of the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan that deals with Search and Rescue. The State Fire Marshal is responsible for this ESF that involves the state fire and rescue service and coordinates with other State and local agencies and Federal Resources, in accordance with the Annex and the State Emergency Operations Plan.
15. Participating Department - An Organization/Department that has the availability of personnel or equipment and is registered under the Mobilization Plan, through the Ready Op notification system, and will be able to respond in-state or out-of-state to an event such as a fire, rescue, terrorism attack, hazardous material event or natural disaster, when requested, if resources are available. Ready Op will serve as the system of record for tasking, responder availability, acknowledgements, status tracking, and deployment documentation.
16. Non-Participating Department - An Organization/Department that does not have the availability of personnel or equipment for mobilization use and is not able to respond outside of their local or local mutual aid area. It is important for a Non-Participating Department to register in the Ready Op Notification System so the Firefighter Mobilization database will have up to date information in case the department needs assistance. At no time will an Organization/Department or fire station be denied assistance for Non-Participation. The State Firefighter Mobilization Plan is non-discriminatory on who receives the needed resources. Ready Op will serve as the system of record for tasking, responder availability, acknowledgements, status tracking, and deployment documentation.
17. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) – An all-hazards, all-disciplines mutual aid compact that serves as the cornerstone of the nation’s mutual aid system. Since ratification and signing into law in 1996, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands have enacted legislation to become members. EMAC offers assistance during governor-declared states of emergency or disasters through a system that allows states to send personnel, equipment, and commodities to assist with response and recovery efforts in other states. 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.
18. Emergency Response Task Force System (ERTF) – An organization of specialized units manned through voluntary participation by various agencies and overseen by the State Fire Marshal that provides a comprehensive all-hazards tiered response to incidents. The ERTF System includes six Urban Search and Rescue Teams, the South Carolina Helicopter Aquatic Rescue Team, and the Palmetto Incident Support Team.
19. South Carolina Incident Management Qualifications System (SCIMQS) – The system adopted by the South Carolina Firefighter Mobilization Oversight Committee, in the capacity of the SCIMQS Governance Committee, to provide the processes and procedures that guide South Carolina All-Hazards Incident Management Teams in building and maintaining a deployable workforce of qualified, certified,

and credentialed personnel to manage and support incidents of all types and sizes. The adoption of the SCIMQS includes the adoption of the SCIMQS Guide.

#### **4.0 SCOPE & RESPONSIBILITY**

1. This document outlines how fire and rescue organizations in this state should operate under the law that requires a Firefighter Mobilization Plan. It outlines how the Firefighter Mobilization Plan is implemented to help protect the citizens and fire service personnel during any emergency. This plan does not take the place of any local mutual aid agreements and is designed to assist any fire chief with additional fire service and rescue resources when requested. Pursuant to the Firefighter Mobilization law, all fire and rescue resources requested and received shall be under the command of the local authority having jurisdiction during an emergency until such resources are released.
2. The purpose of the Firefighter Mobilization Plan is to ensure a managed, coordinated response of fire and rescue resources from within the state and/or out of state. The resources are provided to the appropriate authority through a specific request.
  - a. Per the State Mutual Aid Agreement, requests for firefighting and/or rescue resources shall be made to the State Warning Point. When resources are requested for assistance within the state, the State Warning Point will contact the State Fire Duty Chief. When resources are requested for assistance out-of-state, the State Warning Point will notify the County Directors, the appropriate ESF Coordinator, and the State Fire Duty Chief.
  - b. No fire service or rescue resources shall respond within the state or to another state without being legally tasked and deployed, except as a response to local mutual aid agreements and to border counties who have mutual aid agreements with North Carolina or Georgia fire departments-
  - c. When a request for an established resource is made, the State EOC, through the appropriate ESF, may coordinate directly with that resource. An example would be for a regional US&R response team or a regional WMD HAZMAT team. There are existing resources in the state that can be mobilized directly, with a tasking order.
  - d. When a request for an ad hoc asset is made, the Regional Mobilization Coordinators should make an effort of contacting their county contacts to develop these resources and notify the State Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator. An example would be a request for a strike team of Type 1 Engine Companies; county or regional coordinators should poll their departments and build the asset, then recommend it to the State Mobilization Coordinator. The State Mobilization Coordinator can then deploy it in response to a resource request from the State EOC.

- e. When implemented, the State Mobilization Coordinator is the coordinating entity and will provide regular updates to the Chair of the SC Firefighter Mobilization Oversight Committee.
- f. While the Firefighter Mobilization Plan does not specifically include procedures for the South Carolina Emergency Response Task Force System, it is acknowledged that the South Carolina Firefighter Mobilization Oversight Committee has responsibility for establishing and maintaining the ERTF Plan, in accordance with §23-49-50.
- g. While the Firefighter Mobilization plan does not specifically govern the South Carolina Incident Management Qualifications System, it is acknowledged that the South Carolina Firefighter Mobilization Oversight Committee serves as the Governance Committee for the SCIMQS, as enacted by the adoption of the SCIMQS Governance Committee Charter on February 25, 2026.

## **5.0 PROCEDURE**

### **DISCLAIMER**

The Firefighter Mobilization Committee expressly reserves the right to change any of its guidelines or make exceptions to this policy at any time. This policy in no way infers or implies a contract of employment. The language used in this document does not create any employment contract. The document does not create any contractual rights or entitlements. This document does not create any type of reimbursement guarantees or negotiations.

- 5.1 The South Carolina Firefighter Mobilization Oversight Committee was established by law and is required to establish the South Carolina Firefighter Mobilization Plan. The law designated this committee as being responsible for fire and rescue resource mobilization.
- 5.2 The Firefighter Mobilization Plan is a state plan designed to assist any emergency services department in the state with resources, manpower, and equipment if an event such as a fire, rescue, terrorism attack, hazardous material event, or natural disaster occurs that cannot be handled by the local emergency services department. It also is a plan to assist another state if they request fire and rescue resources thru the EMAC plan. The firefighter mobilization plan does not overrule or interfere with any local mutual aid agreements but only enhances them by providing statewide resources including manpower and equipment. It will be referred to as the Firefighter Mobilization Plan in this procedure.
- 5.3 The Firefighter Mobilization Plan can be implemented at any time at the request of an incident commander or the Chairman of the SC Firefighter Mobilization Committee. It can also be implemented as part of the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan and ESF 4 and 9 responses to possible conditions that could impact the state. Activation does not require a declaration of a State of Emergency by the Governor. To receive help, the department must have a signed statewide mutual aid agreement on file with SCEMD. The

agreement outlines reimbursement procedures that will be observed by both the requesting and assisting agencies.

5.4 Firefighter Mobilization Plan activation for any emergency that has occurred:

1. The Incident Commander can request help from their County EMD Director or they can call the SCEMD State Warning Point.
2. The Incident Commander or County EMD Director contacts the SCEMD State Warning Point at (803) 737-8500 or by radio with specific details of the emergency, resources requested, staging area location, and a point of contact person and phone number so the State Mobilization Coordinator can make contact with the requester if needed.
3. The SCEMD duty officer immediately contacts the State Fire Duty Chief, who notifies the State Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator and the State Fire Marshal.
4. The State Fire Marshal will advise the Director of LLR.
5. The State Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator immediately performs the following.
  - a. Contact the Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator covering the county, making the request and together utilize or develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP) and request assistance as needed. The Regional Coordinator and/or State Coordinator may need to be deployed to the incident.
  - b. Notify all Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinators and together utilize or design an Incident Action Plan (IAP). Per the plan, Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinators will request help from their county fire service contacts to mobilize the resources or place them in a standby mode. Mobilized resources will be mobilized via the Ready Op notification system with official tasking orders. The ESF 4 and 9 SOPs may be utilized for planning and information. Reference the Firefighter Mobilization Operations Guide for the specific type of emergency event and various task force groups. Ready Op will serve as the system of record for tasking, responder availability, acknowledgements, status tracking, and deployment documentation.
  - c. Notify Firefighter Mobilization Committee Members
  - d. Make contact with the SCEMD Chief of Operations (or Duty Officer after normal working hours) and request any additional state or federal resources needed.

- 5.5 If the State Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator, FFMOB Regional Coordinators, or any member of the FF Mobilization Committee is informed about a major disaster or incident, they should advise each other. The Regional Coordinator or a FFMOB committee member may be sent to the area to advise the local fire chief of the assets and resources available from FFMOB. This person then becomes a forward observer and initiates the FFMOB plan if requested to do so by the local incident commander.
- 5.6 Firefighter Mobilization Plan activation for an impending emergency, such as a hurricane, terrorism threat, or similar event, or a request comes from another state through EMAC for fire and rescue resources, will be implemented as follows:
1. The South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan may or may not be implemented, but the State Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator will contact all Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinators and advise them of the potential emergency.
  2. The State and Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinators will review the ESF 4 and 9 SOP and Firefighter Mobilization SOP, modify as needed or develop a new Incident Action Plan (IAP) and then alert, mobilize and stage resources per the SOP or IAP. Mobilized resources are sent a tasking order via the Ready Op notification system. Ready Op will serve as the system of record for tasking, responder availability, acknowledgements, status tracking, and deployment documentation.
  3. The ESF 4 and ESF 9 SOP, the Firefighter Mobilization SOP, or a new IAP per the Firefighter Mobilization Plan will be utilized to pre-stage fire service resources and other State and Federal resources such as FEMA US&R teams based on the situation.
  4. Notify the Director of LLR.
  5. Make request per SCEMD procedures for other state resources or federal resources such as FEMA US&R teams. These assets will not deploy until authorized by SCEMD.
- 5.7 When the Firefighter Mobilization Plan is activated, the State Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator will immediately notify all Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinators. They will review the availability of the closest resources within that region that are not already involved. Then the State and Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinators will develop an IAP and mobilize and task the closest resources available. For natural disasters such as a hurricane, tornado, or earthquake, most resources within the region impacted will be committed in their own response area so resources from other regions will be needed. The closest Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinators will make contact and begin to locate resources, and per the State Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator's directions, mobilize them or place resources on local standby status with

the potential to be mobilized as needed. For an impending hurricane, resources from the upstate may be alerted, mobilized, and pre-staged and others placed on standby in accordance with the SCEMD procedures. See the ESF 4 & 9 Standard Operating Procedure.

- 5.8 The Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator for the impacted region will mobilize resources in their region, then deploy if needed to the incident command post to assist with coordinating the resources reporting to the staging area and help with accountability of manpower and equipment.
- 5.9 Each Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator will task and track all resources they mobilize and track those placed on standby. Only those resources that have been assigned with a tasking order from the Ready Op notification system and tasked to respond will be utilized by the requesting organization. Ready Op will serve as the system of record for tasking, responder availability, acknowledgements, status tracking, and deployment documentation.
- 5.10 The State Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator may request the Incident Support Team or a Regional Incident Management Team to the incident or to operate remotely. Large and long-term events will require rotating incident support team members/incident management team members to assist and support the incident command.
- 5.11 Mobilized personnel should bring adequate work clothing based on the weather, personal hygiene items, medicines, bedroll, food, and water for a three (3) day deployment (See Attachment 8.7 Personal Equipment check sheet).
- 5.12 The State or Regional Firefighter Mobilization Coordinator will coordinate with departments that have personnel deployed to arrange for rotating crews. Those teams within 50 miles of home may be rotated every 24 hours. Those teams from more than 50 miles away should plan to rotate after a minimum of two days.

## **6.0 RESOURCE PLANNING / REGISTRATION**

- 6.1 Resources will be categorized into the following major groups:
  - 1. Structural firefighting teams
  - 2. Firefighting water supply
  - 3. Wildland firefighting teams
  - 4. Hazardous materials teams, which include terrorism response teams
  - 5. Special Response
    - 1. Civil Unrest

- a. FFMOB may assist in the planning of civil unrest response/stand by. If local mutual aid has been utilized, FFMOB may assist with coverage to protect the area for Fire/Rescue needs.
2. Mass Casualty Incident
  - a. FFMOB may assist a jurisdiction that is experiencing a Mass Casualty Incident with either response, planning, mitigation, or management. FFMOB may assist with specialized resources and/or mutual aid.
3. Large Event Planning/Standby
  - a. FFMOB may assist in large event planning, where a larger-than-normal crowd is expected in the local jurisdiction. FFMOB may assist in coordinating local mutual aid coverage or providing assistance from outside mutual aid in the event the local system has already utilized its normal mutual aid partners.
4. Public Health Response
  - a. To support the needs of the local department for coverage if the local mutual aid system has been exhausted.
  - b. If a response is warranted during a Public Health Response, it will be the duty of the hosting department to ensure stations and areas for incoming units are clean and sanitized. The responding department will need to ensure all proper PPE is brought with them. Items for an isolation kit are identified on attachment 8.3.

6. Rescue teams

- a. Vehicle extrication
- b. Confined space and trench rescue
- c. High-level rescue
- d. Water rescue and swift water rescue
- e. Wilderness/wide-area search and rescue

6.2 Registration will be categorized into the following major groups:

1. Participating Departments are those with the capability to send vehicles/personnel to major emergencies in or out of state. Registration as a Participating Department is accomplished through the Ready Op notification system. Only the Fire Chief, Director, or designee will have the ability to register their department as a Participating Department. Ready Op will serve as the system of record for tasking, responder availability, acknowledgements, status tracking, and deployment documentation.
  - a. Personnel and equipment registration for Participating Departments are accomplished through the Ready Op notification system. Ready Op will serve as the system of record for tasking, responder availability, acknowledgements, status tracking, and deployment documentation.

2. Non-Participating Departments are defined as being able to receive assistance through the Firefighter Mobilization Plan, but do not intend to send equipment or personnel to major emergencies in or out-of-state. The State Firefighter Mobilization Program is non-discriminatory on who receives the needed resources to deal with an emergency.

## **7.0 CREDENTIALS AND QUALIFICATIONS REQUIREMENTS**

7.1 To ensure the safety of the citizens being served and the safety of all emergency services personnel, those persons who want to be a part of the Firefighting Mobilization Plan must be at least 18 years of age. They must be medically qualified per OSHA 1910.156, 1910.134, 1910.120, and must be covered by their department's workers' compensation insurance. They must also be adequately trained and qualified for the position indicated. Personnel required to wear a respirator must be fit tested and qualified for their SCBA equipment. Firefighting personnel must be registered as firefighters with the Office of State Fire Marshal, in accordance with the South Carolina Firefighters Employment and Registration Act. The minimum training requirements are listed in section 7.2 for each of the five groups and other specific personnel. Fire departments that want their personnel qualified for any of these specific positions so their personnel can respond as part of the Firefighter Mobilization Plan must select the appropriate qualifications requested for each individual, in the Personnel Roster located in the State Fire Portal. Qualification selections require the approval of the Fire Chief, which serves as the Fire Chief's certification that the individual possesses the minimum training requirements for each qualification selected, in accordance with Section 7.2. It is the responsibility of the sponsoring department to maintain documentation of qualifying training, medical clearance, fit test, etc. It will be the responsibility of each person to carry his or her own medical information, or have a department-issued ID card containing the information from Attachment 8.2. This may be accomplished through the utilization of credentialing and identification software and ID card hardware maintained by the county's emergency management office or other means available to the fire department. Salamander is the preferred ID system utilized across South Carolina. Each county Emergency Management Office has been provided a single license to Salamander. If a responder shows up without a valid department-issued ID card, a government-issued driver's license will be utilized for verification if needed.

7.1.1 Personnel Registration information can be revised or updated in the State Fire Portal.

7.2 Recommended Minimum required training for the following positions: (South Carolina utilizes IFSAC and Pro Board for accreditation purposes)

1. Firefighter, Interior or Exterior: NFPA 1010 Firefighter I (minimum); NFPA 1010 Firefighter II (preferred); and NIMS/ICS equivalent to ICS 100, 200, and 700; Emergency Medical Responder or higher is recommended.

2. Pump Operator/Driver: NFPA 1010 Emergency Vehicle Driver Training (minimum); NFPA 1010 Pump Operations (preferred); and NIMS/ICS equivalent to ICS 100, 200, and 700. CDL or Class E license. For out-of-state response, the driver must have a CDL license
3. Wildland Firefighter: NFPA 1010 Firefighter I and S-190 (Intro to Wildland Firefighting), S-130 (Firefighter Training NWCG), S-205 (Fire Operations in the Urban Interface) or SCFA courses 1181 (Wildland Fire Training for Structural Firefighters), 1182 (Wildland Urban Interface) (minimum); NFPA 1010 Firefighter II, S-190, S-130, S-205 or S-215 (Firing Methods/Equipment) and SCFA courses 1181, 1182 (preferred); and NIMS/ICS equivalent to ICS 100, 200 and 700; Emergency Medical Responder or higher is recommended.
4. Hazardous Materials Technician: NFPA 472 or NFPA 1072, OSHA 1910.120 Hazardous Materials Technician certification, and NIMS/ICS equivalent to ICS 100, 200, and 700; Emergency Medical Responder or higher is recommended.
5. Hazardous Materials Technician Specialist: NFPA 472 or OSHA 1910.120 Hazardous Materials Technician certification and NIMS/ICS equivalent to ICS 100, 200, and 700; Emergency Medical Responder or higher is recommended.
6. Water Rescue/Swift Water Rescue Technician: Completion of an NFPA, ASTM, or equivalent swift water SAR training program; and NIMS/ICS equivalent to ICS 100, 200, and 700; Emergency Medical Responder or higher is recommended.
7. Company Officer: Must hold the position of Company Officer in their department, NFPA 1010 Firefighter II (minimum); NFPA 1020 Fire Officer I and ICS 300 (preferred); and NIMS/ICS equivalent to ICS 100, 200, and 700; Emergency Medical Responder or higher is recommended. If wildland, see number 3 above, for additional qualifications.
8. Command Officer: Must hold the position of Chief Officer in their department, NFPA Firefighter II, (minimum); NFPA 1020 Fire Officer II, ICS 300 and ICS 400 (preferred); and NIMS/ICS equivalent to ICS 100, 200, 700, and 800; Emergency Medical Responder or higher is recommended. If wildland, see number 3 above, for additional qualifications.
9. Aerial Apparatus Driver/Operator: NFPA 1010 Emergency Vehicle Driver Training and Fire Chief's certification of the ability to operate their department's aerial apparatus (Minimum); NFPA 1010 EVDT and NFPA Aerial Apparatus Operator (preferred); and NIMS/ICS equivalent to ICS 100, 200, and 700; Emergency Medical Responder or higher is recommended. CDL or Class E license. For out-of-state response, the driver must have a CDL License.

10. Certified Fire Marshal: An individual who has been certified by the Office of State Fire Marshal. This person may be mobilized to assist with fire inspections in an emergency.

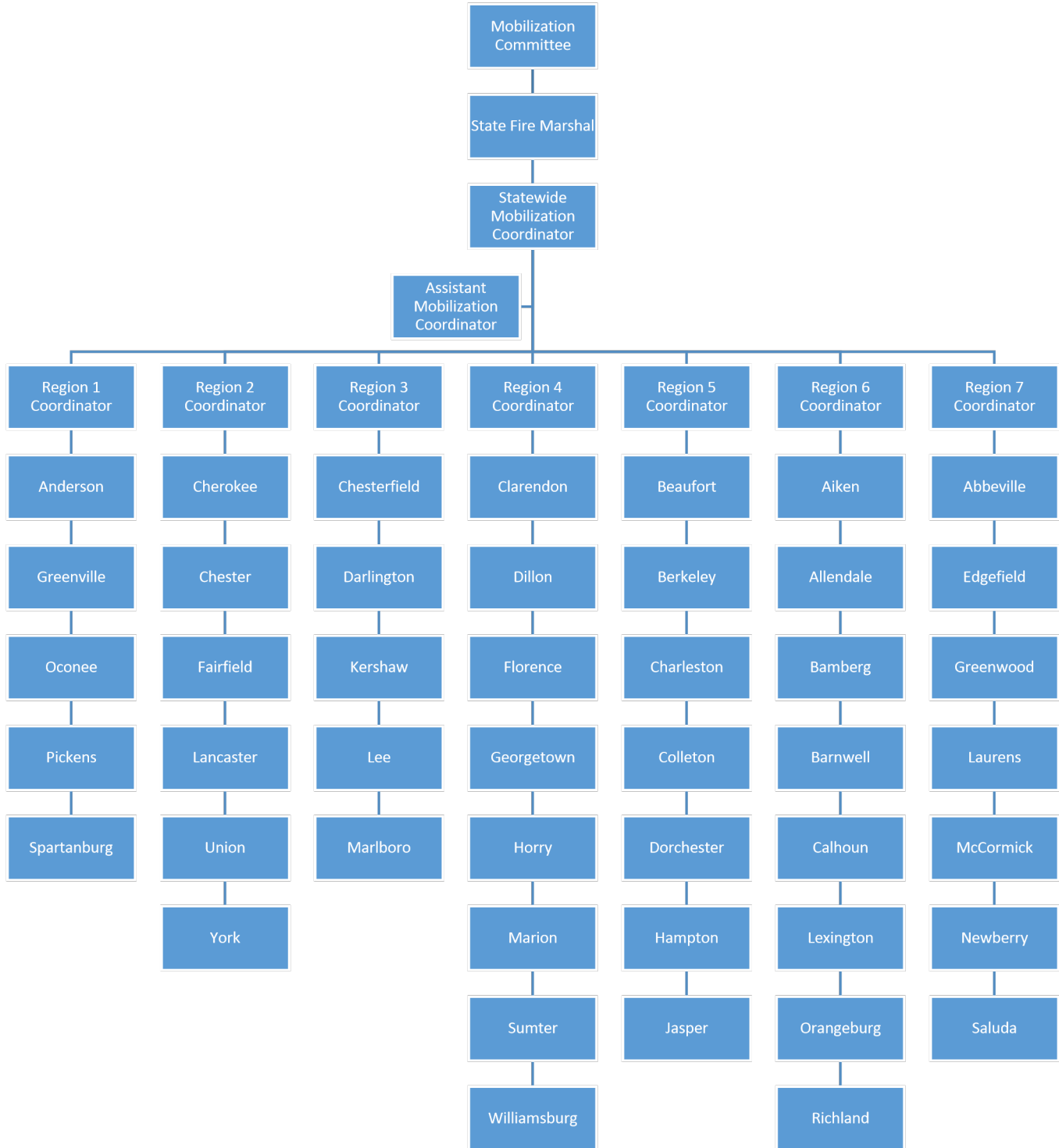
## **8.0 RECOVERY / REIMBURSEMENT**

1. The reimbursement process and procedures will follow the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan and Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement.
2. During non-declared events, requests for assistance filled by Firefighter Mobilization will be treated as county-to-county mutual aid. Receiving counties will be responsible for reimbursing assisting counties.
3. During events in which a State of Emergency is declared by the Governor, but a Federal Declaration does not exist, requests for assistance filed by Firefighter Mobilization will be treated as county-to-county mutual aid. Receiving counties will be responsible for reimbursing assisting counties.
4. During federally-declared events, requests for assistance filled by Firefighter Mobilization will be treated as county-to-county mutual aid. Receiving counties will be responsible for reimbursing assisting counties. However, LLR/State Fire will be responsible for reimbursement of special team mobilization and staging prior to receiving a formal county request for assistance.

## **9.0 ATTACHMENTS**

1. Attachment 9.1 Organizational Chart
2. Attachment 9.2 Personal Equipment Check Sheet: This is a checklist for mobilized personnel to remind them of personal items that they will need for deployment.
3. Attachment 9.3 Resource Tasking: (used in the absence of the Ready Op notification system) This Tasking Sheet will be provided to each team that is mobilized. Only personnel and equipment (teams) with a Tasking Sheet will be permitted to participate in the mobilization incident. It is very important to keep up with the equipment mileage and personnel time for every incident for possible reimbursement. Ready Op will serve as the system of record for tasking, responder availability, acknowledgements, status tracking, and deployment documentation.
4. Attachment 9.4 Resource Request Form: This form can be sent to each Fire Department to aid the Resource Tasking process. This will allow the Fire Chief to have documentation on what resources Mobilization is requesting before they are tasked.

### ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



## SOUTH CAROLINA FIREFIGHTER MOBILIZATION PLAN Personal Equipment Check Sheet

If a major event occurs, it could cause extensive damage to community resources, and the amount of mobilized resources will cause more of a drain on the local community resources. To ensure essential personnel needs, mobilized personnel should prepare themselves for a multi-day operation without relief. Personnel will need to bring adequate work clothing based on the weather, and a three-day deployment.

\_\_\_\_\_ Food / Water (at least three-day supply)

\_\_\_\_\_ Full set of NFPA compliant protective Structural Firefighting gear / SCBA (coat, pants, helmet, gloves, suspenders, boots, protective eyewear, and flash hood).

\_\_\_\_\_ If a wildland event, a full set of Wildland fire PPE (including fire shelter)

\_\_\_\_\_ Infectious disease control kit, with basic body substance isolation items (gloves, goggles, pocket mask, etc.)

\_\_\_\_\_ Shirts (at least three)

\_\_\_\_\_ Sweatshirts (at least three, based on weather)

\_\_\_\_\_ Pants (at least three; no shorts while on deployment)

\_\_\_\_\_ Socks (at least three pair)

\_\_\_\_\_ Boots/Consider extra pair

\_\_\_\_\_ Jacket (based on weather)

\_\_\_\_\_ Underclothing (at least three sets)

\_\_\_\_\_ Personal toiletry items (soap, shampoo, deodorant, toilet paper, shaving kit, towels, etc.)

\_\_\_\_\_ Medicines (at least a week's supply)

\_\_\_\_\_ Bed roll & pillow (cot optional)

\_\_\_\_\_ Eyeglasses / Contact lens (extra set)

\_\_\_\_\_ Money

\_\_\_\_\_ Identification materials

## SOUTH CAROLINA FIREFIGHTER MOBILIZATION PLAN RESOURCE TASKING

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Tasking # \_\_\_\_\_

Event: \_\_\_\_\_

Requesting Department Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Report to staging at: \_\_\_\_\_

### NOTE

Upon arrival at the incident, report to the staging officer or the Check-In station of Planning Section.  
Keep a daily log of Equipment, Mileage, Personnel, and Work Time:

Responding Department: \_\_\_\_\_

### Resources Tasked

Vehicle Description	Equipment Class Code	Date	Time Arrival	Miles Traveled	Rate of Mileage Pay Per Mile
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Personnel responding: (Personnel tasked must be a member of a South Carolina Firefighter Mobilization team and have a valid ID card).

Name	ID Number	Date / Time Responding	Date / Time Returning	Total HRS Worked	Rate of Pay Hourly
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## SOUTH CAROLINA FIREFIGHTER MOBILIZATION PLAN RESOURCE **REQUEST** FORM

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ **Request#** \_\_\_\_\_

Event: \_\_\_\_\_

Department Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Report to staging at: \_\_\_\_\_

**Equipment REQUESTED** \_\_\_\_\_

Vehicle Description	Equipment Class Code	Date	Time Arrival	Miles Traveled	Rate of Mileage Pay per Mile
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

**Personnel REQUESTED:** \_\_\_\_\_  
*(Personnel tasked must be a member of a South Carolina Firefighter Mobilization team and have a department-issued ID card).*

Name	ID Number	Date / Time Responding	Date / Time Returning	Total HRS Worked	Rate of Pay Hourly
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

**Revision History**

<u>Revision</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description of Change</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
5	January 2026	Updated system references to Ready Op; replaced FFMOB ID with department-issued ID; removed medical form attachment; aligned mobilization, tasking, and accountability language with Ready Op best practices; updated headers/footers. Updated NFPA standard references throughout. Added definition of EMAC and added references to the SCIMQS and ERTF.	SC Firefighter Mobilization Oversight Committee