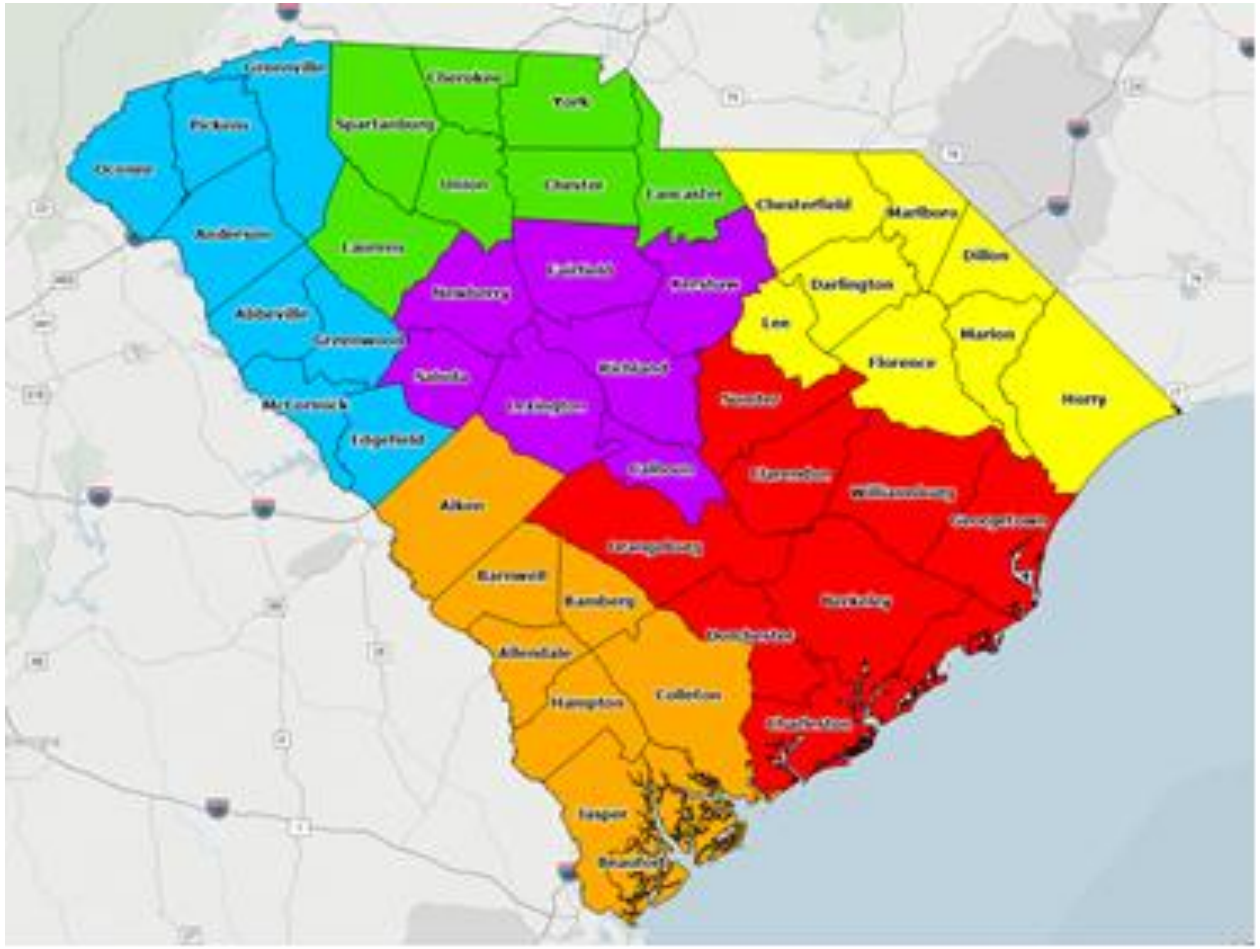


Senior Officials Workshop

October 28, 2026

Who am I?

SCEMD



Bethany Morton

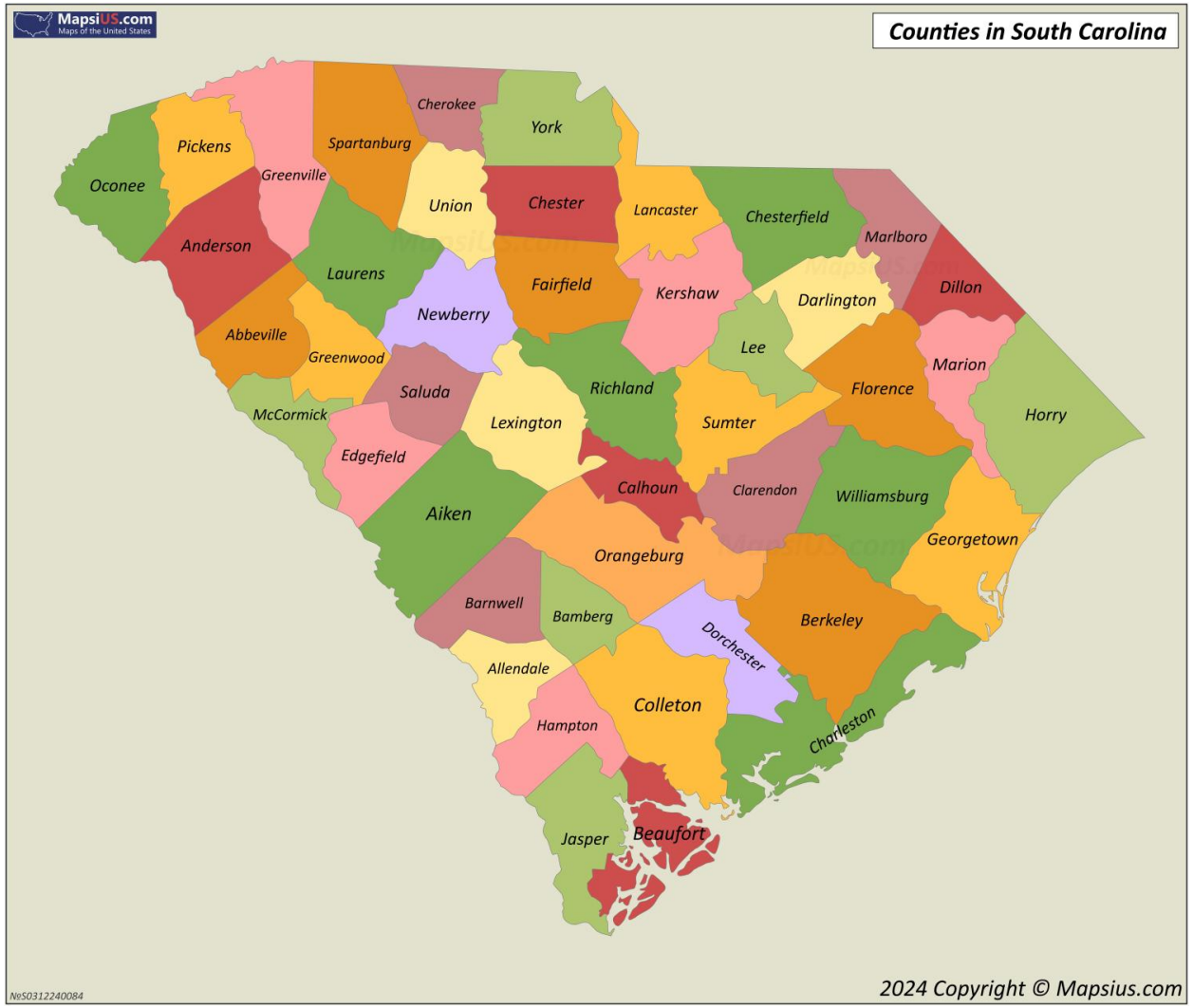
bmorton@emd.sc.gov

803-800-2583

County Panel

SCEMD

- Brandon Ellis, Georgetown County
- Josh Morton, Saluda County
- Sam Hodge, Horry County



Welcome & Introductions

SCEMD

- Your Name
- Your Organization
- Your Position
- Disaster Experience



Purpose of Today

SCEMD

- Discuss issues in emergency management for senior and elected officials at the local level specifically county and municipal governments
- To gain a foundation and understanding of emergency management

Administrative

- Mobile devices on silent
- Ask questions
- Emergency procedures



What is Emergency Management?

SCEMD

The International Association of Emergency Managers defines emergency management as:

“The managerial function charged with creating the framework within which communities reduce vulnerabilities to threats or hazards and cope with disasters”

Emergency Management

SCEMD

- Comprehensive
- Progressive
- Risk-Driven
- Integrated
- Collaborative
- Coordinator
- Inclusive
- Flexible

SC 58-1 County Responsibilities

SCEMD

- Must establish EM agency
- Must have
  - EM Director,
  - EM Program, and
  - County EM Plan
- Serve as liaison for municipalities' requests for state and federal assistance

SC 58-1 Municipalities

- While counties are *required* to do so, legally constituted municipalities are *authorized* and *encouraged* to create emergency management programs

SC 58-1 Municipalities

SCEMD

- Coordinate with County EM Agency
- Comply with all laws, rules, and requirements applicable to County EM Agencies
- Plan must be consistent with County EM plan
- Must coordinate request for state emergency response assistance with its County

State Legal Authorities for Emergency Management

SCEMD

- SC Code of Regulations
  - Regulations 58-1 and 58-101
- Executive Orders- including States of Emergency
- County Ordinances
- Municipal Ordinances

Local Emergency Management Performance Grant (LEMPG)

SCEMD

- Provides grant funds to support the building, sustainment and delivery of core capabilities of emergency management
- There are annual work elements and quarterly re-occurring work elements
- Federally-funded grant; dependent on federal budget

Additional Planning

SCEMD

- Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
- Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant
- Varies from county to county
- Builds relationships and understanding



Historical Disasters

SCEMD



Hurricane Hugo

SCEMD

- Made landfall on Sept 21-22, 1989
- Category 4 during landfall at Bulls Bay
- 35 deaths total with10 in South Carolina
- Over17.4 billion dollars in damages
- 264,000 people evacuated
- Presidential Disaster Declaration for 24 SC counties
- Officially closed recovery in 2006

Between 1989 and 2014

SCEMD

- 15 Major Disaster Declarations/ FMAG:
  - 3 Fire Assistance Management Grants
  - 4 Winter Weather/ Ice Storms
  - 1 Severe Weather/ Flooding
  - 7 Hurricanes including Hurricane Katrina evacuation support

S.C. Disasters (Since 2014)

SCEMD

- 2014 Ice Storm
  - $264 million
- 2015 Flood
  - $285 million
- 2016 Hurricane Matthew
  - $359 million
- 2016 Pinnacle Mountain fire
  - $4.4 million



S.C. Disasters (Since 2014)

SCEMD



- 2017 Hurricane Irma
  - $43 million
- 2018 Hurricane Florence
  - $156 million
- 2019 Hurricane Dorian
  - $57 million

S.C. Disasters (Since 2014)

SCEMD

- 2020 Feb. Storms
  - $9.2 million
- 2020 COVID-19
  - $966 million
- 2020 April Tornadoes
  - $26 million
- 2022 Hurricane Ian
  - $42 million



Hurricane Helene

SCEMD

- $1.1 billion PA damage estimate
- 3rd highest number of tornadoes from a tropical system in SC (21)
- Peak Power Outages: 1,358,000
- Peak Number of Road and Bridge Closures: 912
- Major Damage Homes: 2,151
- Destroyed Homes: 380
- Total homes damaged: 6,351







Before a Disaster

Hazards

SCEMD

- Natural
- Human-caused

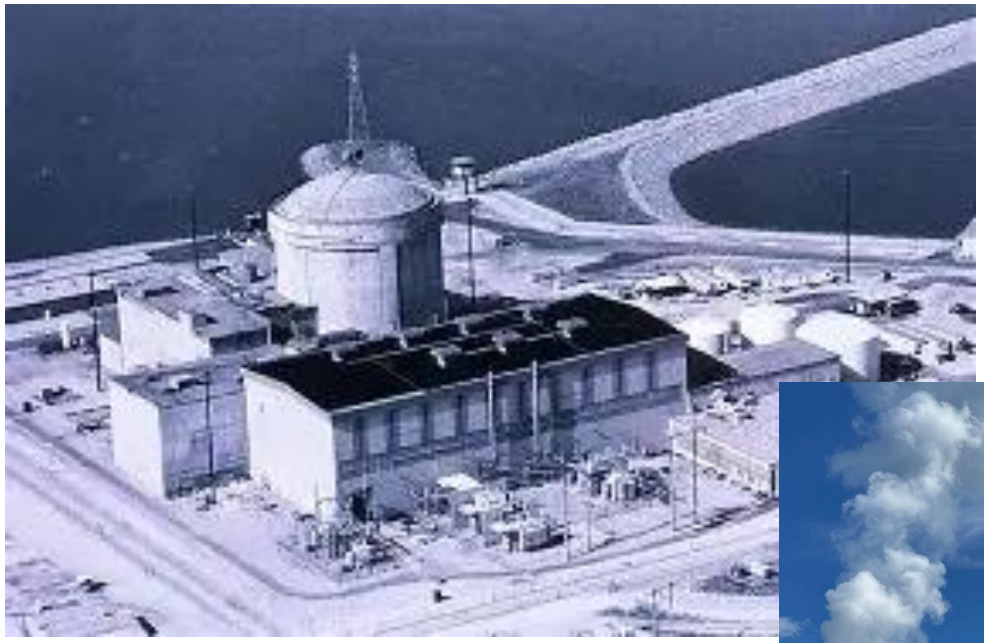




Additional Planning: REP

SCEMD

- Specific requirements that the plant, State, and counties must meet
- Offers great training and educational opportunities
- Partnership between the county and plant





Importance of Planning

SCEMD



- A planning system supports
  - Decision making
  - Resource allocation
  - Measuring progress

Planning Process

SCEMD

- Everyone has a part in emergency management plans
- Everyone with disaster responsibilities needs to be involved
- Assigning roles and responsibilities
- Developing the plan is as important as the plan
- Train on the plans

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

SCEMD

- A plan:
  - is developed and used to ensure a coordinated, effective response
  - identifies responsibilities during disasters
  - organizes your response
- Requirement for Local Emergency Management Performance Grant funding and in compliance with SC 58-1

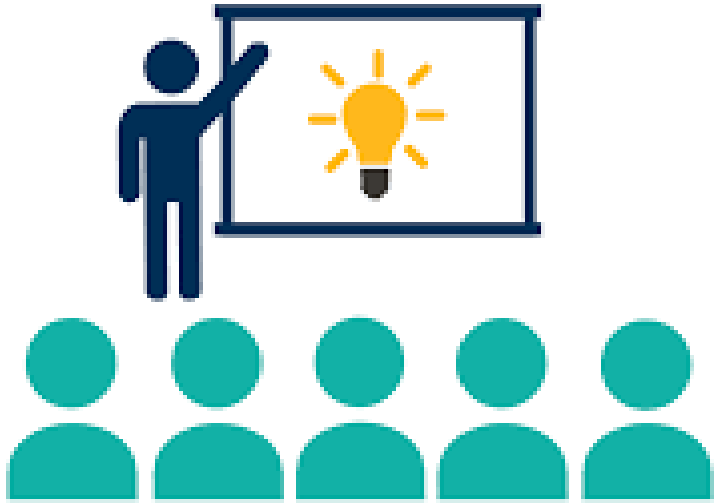
Other Plans, Annexes & SOPs

SCEMD

- Recovery Plan
- Logistics Plan
- Debris Management Plan
- Continuity of Government Plan
- Continuity of Operations Plan
- Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Strategic Plan
- Communications Plan

Training

- Training helps validate your plans
- Empowers your personnel
- Gain understanding



Training Opportunities

SCEMD

- FEMA Training
  - Emergency Management Institute (EMI)
  - Independent Study
- SCEMD
  - Learning Management System (LMS)

Exercise Your Plans

SCEMD

- Practice, practice, practice!
- Use different hazards
- Validates training, equipment, and plans
- Helps staff become experienced
- Capture lessons learned

After Action Reviews

SCEMD

- For both exercises and real-world incidents
- Capture lessons learned
- Identify steps to better mitigate future incident
- Create a record of what you did and why



County Emergency Manager Before

SCEMD

- Maintains the county EOC
- Receives the plans of various organizations or stakeholders
- Builds partnerships
- LEMPG
- LEPC compliance

County Emergency Manager Before

SCEMD

- Develop planning system for county
- Maintains and updates county plans
- Encourage participation in updating county plans
- Coordinates/ Conducts training
- Coordinates county exercises



During a Disaster

Watch vs. Warning

SCEMD



Who issues watch or warning for your County?

State of Emergency

SCEMD

- A state of emergency is declared by the Governor by executive order
- A state of emergency can be general or very specific for:
  - A localized incident
  - A disaster requiring the majority of state resources

State of Emergency

SCEMD

- Can suspend and waive rules and regulations
  - Ex- truck weight restriction waiver
- Streamlines state administrative procedures
- Enables state agencies to work together efficiently
- Can activate state resources to support local agencies



Local State of Emergency

SCEMD

- County specific:
  - No set criteria
- Depending on how your ordinance/ resolution is written, a local state of emergency could:
  - Change procurement policy
  - Change overtime policy
  - Allow county EM to spend disaster funds
  - Define reentry policies

Emergency Operations Center

SCEMD



An Emergency Operations Center is the central coordinating location for all responding agencies that have roles in disaster response.

All 46 counties have dedicated emergency management positions and county emergency operations centers of various sizes and capabilities.

Emergency Operations Center

SCEMD

- Reduces confusion and increases information sharing because officials are co-located
- Coordinates with municipalities, school districts, special purpose districts, colleges, and other agencies
- Translates data into information

Staffing your EOC

SCEMD

- Successful disaster response includes a functioning, trained, staffed EOC



EOC Staffing



- EOC staff should have:
  - Authority to make decisions and commit resources to the agency
  - Identified multiple people per position

Individual and Family Plans

SCEMD

- Family plans
  - Employees
  - Citizens



The South Carolina Emergency Manager mobile app.



Download a new way to be ready.

- Build a personal emergency plan.
- Keep track of your disaster supplies kit.
- "Know Your Zone" evacuation maps.
- Local emergency manager information.
- Emergency strobe light and alert whistle.
- Share your location with emergency contacts.
- Traffic and weather.
- Document storm damage.
- Push notifications from SCEMD.

Power the way you prepare.
SCEMD
scemd.org @SCEMD

Download on the App Store

Google Play

Information Management

SCEMD

- Information must be managed
- Information management is an important key to success
- EOCs receive a LOT of information, some useful and some not
- Identify key information

Information Management

- Become familiar with tools that emergency managers use to document and share information
- A common operating system helps everyone stay informed and engaged
- Palmetto is the State system that counties have access to also use

Palmetto

SCEMD

Palmetto Dashboard
bethanymorton - SCEMD

Spot Reports | County Indicators | Field Reports | County Closures | Significant Events | File Library | Resource Request | Add program

Spot Reports
19 reports

Issue	Report #	Reporting agency	REM actions	County OPCON status	County EOC status	Last updated
Barnwell County Brush Fire	1	Barnwell	Monitoring	OPCON 3	Not Activated	2025-09-23 10:30 PM
Multi-Car Collision	1	Oconee	Monitoring	OPCON 3	Not Activated	2025-09-23 12:00 PM
Search and Rescue	2	Oconee	Monitoring	OPCON 3	Not Activated	2025-09-22 07:08 PM
Missing Person	1	Oconee	Monitoring	OPCON 3	Not Activated	2025-09-22 07:07 PM
Missing Diver	5	Berkeley	Monitoring	OPCON 3	Not Activated	2025-09-22 12:18 PM
Kershaw County Mill Fire	1	Kershaw	Monitoring	OPCON 3	Not Activated	2025-09-21 06:07 AM
Water main break	4	McCormick	Monitoring	OPCON 3	Not Activated	2025-09-19 07:00 PM
Oconee Nuclear Station Unu...	3	Oconee	Monitoring	OPCON 3	Not Activated	2025-09-10 02:18 PM
Commercial Vehicle Vs Ped...	2	Williamsburg	Monitoring	OPCON 3	Not Activated	2025-09-09 08:07 PM
Allendale County, HAZMAT ...	2	Allendale	Monitoring	OPCON 3	Not Activated	2025-09-09 04:34 PM
hazmat incident	1	Spartanburg	Monitoring	OPCON 3	Not Activated	2025-09-04 09:47 PM
Aiken County Overturned Tr...	2	Aiken	Monitoring	OPCON 3	Not Activated	2025-09-03 06:45 PM
Missing Person	11	Anderson	Monitoring	OPCON 3	Not Activated	2025-09-02 07:45 AM

Incident Documentation

- Situation reports and future planning help document actions taken during the incident period
- Documentation will be critical for recovery program applications and in assessing the response
- Records can protect you

Planning Documents

SCEMD

Situation Reports

- Past and current activities

Incident Action Plans

- Future planning activities

Situation Reports

SCEMD

- Who is compiling them?
- How often are they being created?
- Who is collecting the information?
- Who is sharing the information?
- How is the information being shared?
- What information do you want to know and how often?

Future Operations Planning

SCEMD

- Plan for the next operational period
- Dedicate staff to focus on tomorrow
- Try to anticipate needs

- Identify potential resource requests
  - What will you need?
  - What will be the mission?
  - Ask before you need it

Disaster Response Process

SCEMD

Define Problems

- What issues pose the greatest threat to resident safety?

Identify Priorities

- Life safety, property protection, and environmental concerns

Locate Resources

- What is available, how fast can it be deployed and how much does it cost?

Resource Planning

SCEMD



- Resource requests should be based on what you are trying to accomplish vs. any one specific item

Priority for Resources

SCEMD

- Life safety
- Property protection
- Environmental concerns



Disaster Resources

SCEMD

- Determine resource needs and shortfalls
- Procure emergency contracts beforehand
  - Use when appropriate
- Day-to-day mutual aid may not be available
- Could be competing for resources during disasters

Disaster Resources

SCEMD

- Complete resource gap assessment
- Make the state aware of shortfalls prior to an incident



Local Resources

- Start with what you have-local resources
- Review existing Mutual Aid Agreements
  - Local
  - Statewide
- Have and review emergency contracts
- Have a plan for donations and volunteers
- Know how to request resources from SCEMD
  - Through county emergency management

Resource Decisions

SCEMD

- Be prepared to authorize the use or movement of resources
  - Moving resources is not a fast process
  - Ask for it before you need it
- Be prepared to order resources
  - Know your point of contact
- Understand state and local procurement
  - Know emergency procurement methods
- Understand the resource requesting process
  - Requests are made through the county EOC

Resource Requesting

SCEMD

- SCEMD works to fill resource requests with:
  - State/local mutual aid resources
  - Donations when available
  - Contractors
  - Interstate mutual aid
  - National Guard: EXPENSIVE and State of Emergency required
  - Federal assets

Points of Distribution (POD)

SCEMD

- POD is a site for residents to pick up water, food and basic survival items
- Counties can order supplies from the SEOC
- Ideally, trained local personnel operate the POD but can request staff from the SEOC
- Requesting agency is responsible for all costs associated with POD operations

Point of Distribution (POD)

SCEMD





Think Logistically

SCEMD

- Be sure to consider the following:
  - “Wrap Around” Services
  - Feeding plan for emergency workers and EOC staff
  - Staging area
  - Sleeping arrangements
  - Documenting staff hours
  - Family support

Be Mindful Of

SCEMD

- Accountability for citizens
- Family re-unification
- Reentry
- Access control
- Continuity of operations
- Continuity of government
- Keeping citizens informed

Public Information

SCEMD

- Personal media consumption habits have changed
  - 6 p.m. news and daily paper vs. social media
- Social Media isn't new
  - Facebook was created in 2004
  - Twitter was created in 2006
    - X took over in 2023



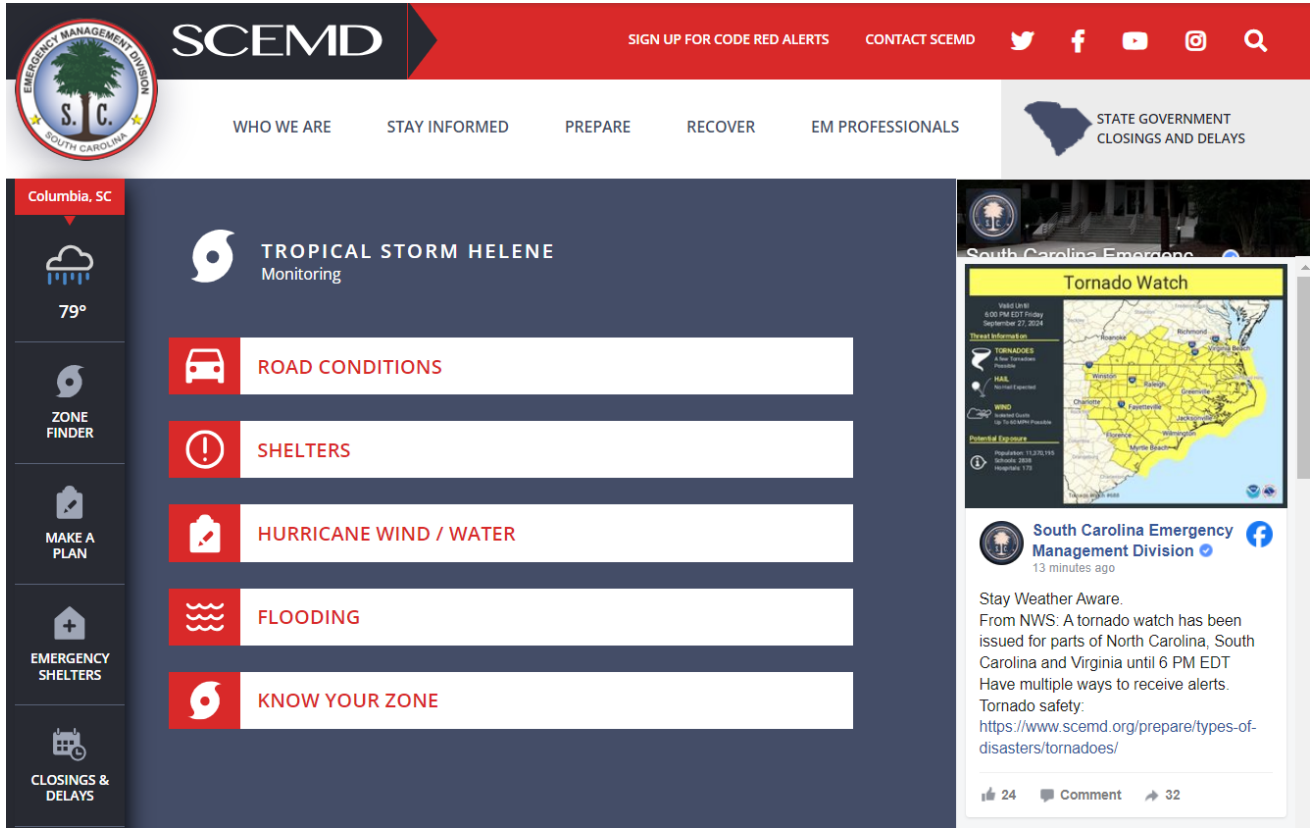
Public Information (Cont.)

SCEMD

- SCEMD has utilized social media since 2009
  - In 2026, SCEMD has over 257,000 Facebook followers
- Many counties have integrated social media into their overall communications plans
    - Products include news releases, press conferences, and social content

Public Information

SCEMD



- During Hurricane Helene, SCEMD experienced 2 million hits on social media and scemd.org had 160,000 hits

Emergency Alerts

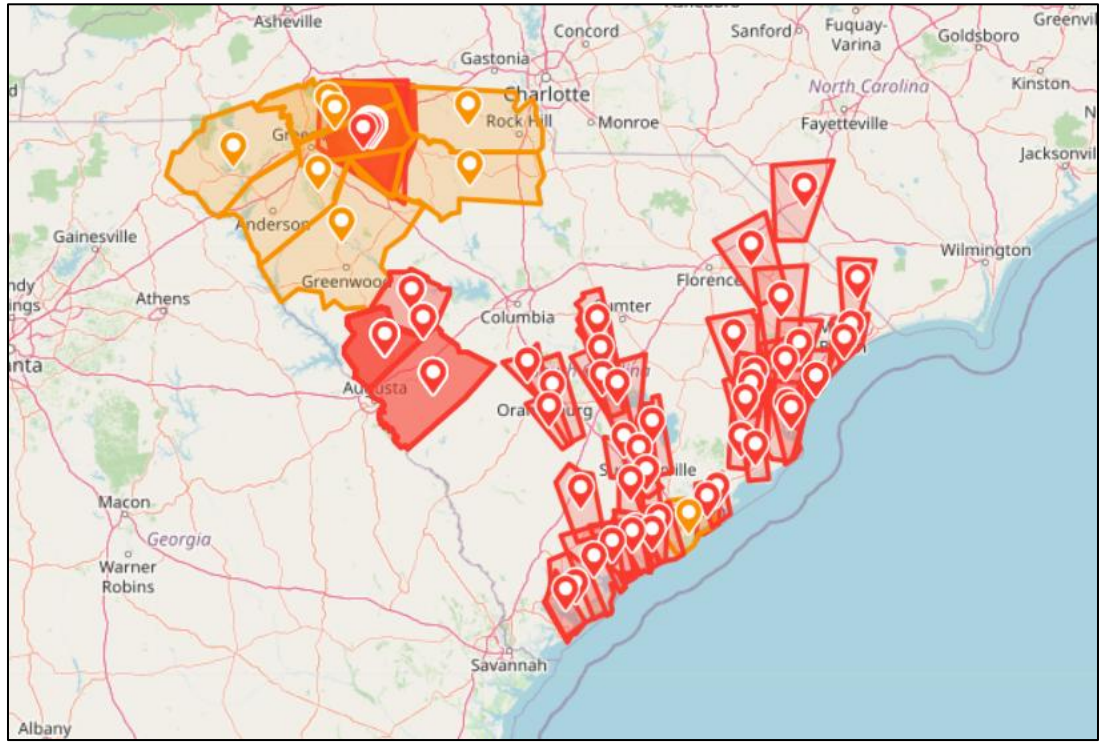
SCEMD

- SCEMD has been sending out Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) since 2013
- Short, 90- or 360-character text messages with an audible tone and vibration
- Geographically targeted through cell phone towers
- Used to send out life-saving information to the public to encourage people to take action to protect themselves

Emergency Alerts

SCEMD

- Over 70 Wireless Emergency Alerts were sent out across the state during and after Hurricane Helene including:
  - Tornado Warnings
  - Flash Flood Warnings
  - Stay Off the Road advisories
  - Mandatory Curfews
  - Meal Distribution Sites
  - 911 Telephone Outages
  - Emergency Shelters
  - Storm Debris



Public Information Officer

SCEMD

- Difference between Spokesperson and PIO
  - PIO manages the media operation so the spokesperson can focus on operational decisions
- PIO serves as a coordinator for lead spokesperson
  - Coordinates media press briefings
  - Issues media releases
  - Produces written documents for media and public outreach

This is What We Plan For

SCEMD

Media briefing at the Table Rock Complex Fire in 2025





Public Information Officer

SCEMD

- Governments should make every attempt to have a dedicated public information position
  - Should not be part-time or have other duties as assigned
- The public information function requires dedicated *and trained* staff focused solely on the communications mission
- PIOs trained in crisis communications can support local elected officials and administrators

Public Information Officer

SCEMD

- Before a crisis, the PIO should be proactive, developing invaluable relationships
- The job of the PIO has changed significantly
  - PIOs are now focused more on content creation and less on dissemination
  - Traditional media still have a valuable role

Public Information

SCEMD



Public Information Officer

SCEMD

- The PIO
  - Works with other county and state PIOs to make sure messages are consistent
  - Needs to be connected to the statewide PIO network for message sharing and mutual aid if you need it

Residents Want to Know

SCEMD

- What happened?
- What does it mean to me?
- What are you doing about it?
- When can I go home?
- How can I rebuild?
- What help is available?



The Public Message

SCEMD

- Emergency management public messaging:
  - Focused on life safety
  - Accurate and current
  - Written with one clear, consistent message
  - Accessible to the whole community
    - English as a second language, functional needs
    - Sign language interpreters
  - Credible in the response and recovery phases

Reentry Considerations

SCEMD

- Connect with your local Emergency Manager
- Identify and understand local reentry policies
- Determine who is going to make reentry decisions
- Help your citizens understand the reentry process

State Business Reentry Program

SCEMD

- Act No. 236, codified at 25-1-445
  - Businesses in good standing with SC Secretary of State
  - Managed by Department of Commerce

  - Situation needs be safe before anyone is let in

Disaster Finance

SCEMD

- Disasters cost money
- Be prepared to spend money
- Know how you are going to spend it and who has the authority to spend it
- Follow your jurisdiction's and federal procurement policy
- Understand your disaster contracts



Track Your Expenses

SCEMD

- Document everything including:
  - Employee hours
    - Overtime policy
  - Equipment hours
  - Volunteer hours
  - Activity logs
  - Procurement, invoices, payments





Track Your Resources

SCEMD

- Be prepared to identify
  - who was doing what
  - with what equipment
  - where
  - for how long

- Ex: Paul Parker removed fallen trees from the county courthouse using 20 inch chain saw for 5 hours on 8/7/25

Reimbursement Documentation

SCEMD

- Be prepared to support the reimbursement process
- Supporting documentation will be needed:
  - Insurance policies
  - Employee pay policy
  - Employee pay statements
  - Procurement documentation
  - Proofs of payment for all expenses

County Emergency Manager During

SCEMD

- Manage the emergency
- Maintain situational awareness
- Coordinate resources and resource requests
- Coordinate EOC operations
- Share information
- Conduct conference calls
- Coordinating sheltering activities



After a Disaster

Returning to a New Normal

Disasters are local

SCEMD

- Local government should drive recovery
- State and federal assistance can supplement local resources and capabilities
- Plan for recovery before a disaster
  - Recovery Plan
  - Recovery Strategy

Federal Disaster Declaration

SCEMD

- The disaster "is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local government,"
  - Federal assistance is needed
- Governor's declaration of state of emergency not required
- Governor requests federal declaration based on damage assessments

Types of Federal declarations

SCEMD

- Emergency declaration
- Major disaster declaration
  - Individual Assistance
  - Public Assistance
- Fire Management Assistance Grant



Expedited Disaster Declaration

SCEMD

- Only available for rare events of unusual severity
- Allows for rapid damage assessment
- Postpones the full Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment
- Can have a full suite of federal recovery assistance programs

- In SC, it was requested and granted for Hurricane Helene (2024)
  - Governor's request for expedited declaration was sent to FEMA on September 28
  - President Biden granted on September 29

Expedited Disaster Declaration

- For comparison, regular disaster declaration request was submitted for early August 2024 TS Debby on September 16 after full damage assessment process
- That declaration was granted on September 29

Expedited Disaster Declaration

SCEMD

Benefit

- Sped up flow of survivor assistance
- Availability of public sector reimbursement for response and recovery costs

Challenges

- Request needed to be sent with incomplete information including all counties with severe damages
- Multiple counties were added to the declaration in the next week or so
- Caused concern with local officials if their county was not in the initial declaration
- Lack of damage assessment left gap in data for where survivors' needs were
- Had to wait on federal Individual Assistance data including them to analyze

Initial Damage Assessment

SCEMD

- First step in recovery process
- Conducted by local damage assessment teams
- Requires a system to collect, verify, and consolidate damage assessment information
- Governor requests federal declaration based on damage assessments

Information Sharing

SCEMD

County's report should include information for the entire county including:

- Municipalities
- School districts
- Special tax districts
- All government subdivisions



Initial Damage Assessment

SCEMD

- Sent to the state
- Used to determine the magnitude of the impact by county and statewide
  - If thresholds are met, information is sent to FEMA
- Type of declarations:
  - Individual Assistance
    - No threshold
  - Public Assistance
    - County and state threshold

Major Disaster Declaration

SCEMD

- The Governor requests that the President declare a disaster for the state and affected counties
- Appropriate federal programs are activated, which could include:
  - Individual Assistance
    - for individuals and households
  - Public Assistance
    - categories of public sector emergency work and permanent work

Individual Assistance (IA)

SCEMD

- Residents often have limited resources and high expectations
- FEMA Individual Assistance can include:
  - Assistance to eligible residents following a major disaster
  - Multiple assistance programs for a variety of purposes, but they do not provide a lot of dollars



Housing Assistance



- Lodging, Rental, and Repair Assistance
  - Available under IA Disaster Declaration
- Direct Temporary Housing Assistance
  - Not to exceed 18 months
- Direct Permanent Housing Assistance

Small Business Administration

SCEMD

Low interest loans to eligible applicants following a disaster:

- Loan program
- Lower threshold than FEMA IA
- Requires SBA damage survey of county
- May be the only assistance available to residents



You can help with IA

SCEMD

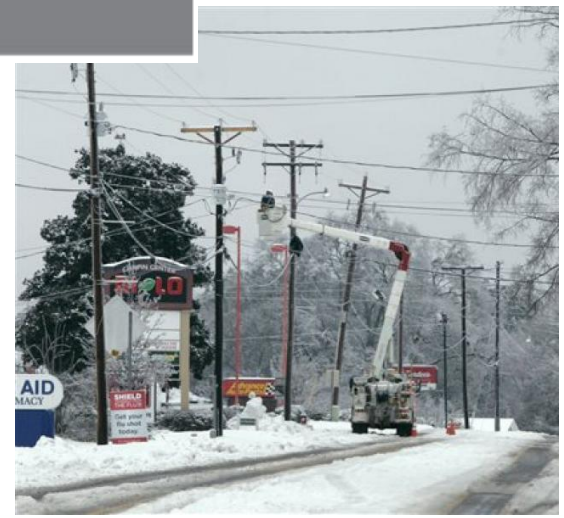
- Encourage residents
  - to have insurance including flood insurance
  - individual preparedness
- Communicate with Emergency Management
  - Resident needs and concerns
  - Capabilities like churches collecting donated goods
- Share information on available programs
  - Manage citizen expectations

Public Assistance (PA)

SCEMD

- Eligible applicants are:
  - Governmental entities
  - Electric co-ops
  - Certain private non-profits
- PA cost share includes:
  - At least 75% federal
  - 25% non-federal may be state, local, or a combination





Categories of Eligible Work

SCEMD

- A: Debris Removal
- B: Emergency Protective Measures
- C: Roads, Signs, Bridges
- D: Water Control Facilities
- E: Buildings & Equipment
- F: Public Utilities
- G: Park, Recreation, Other



Public Assistance Process

SCEMD

- Document
  - Time
  - Equipment
  - Work required to repair or replace facilities
- Reimbursement process
  - Obligated work and substantiated costs reimbursed by SCEMD
  - Single audit required of organization if it expends more than $750,000 in federal funds in a fiscal year

Without a Federal Declaration

SCEMD

- County will still have to provide services but without reimbursement
- Voluntary, non-profit, and faith-based organizations are vital resources





Without a Federal Declaration

SCEMD

- Consider authorities that are within your scope that will assist residents in the recovery process



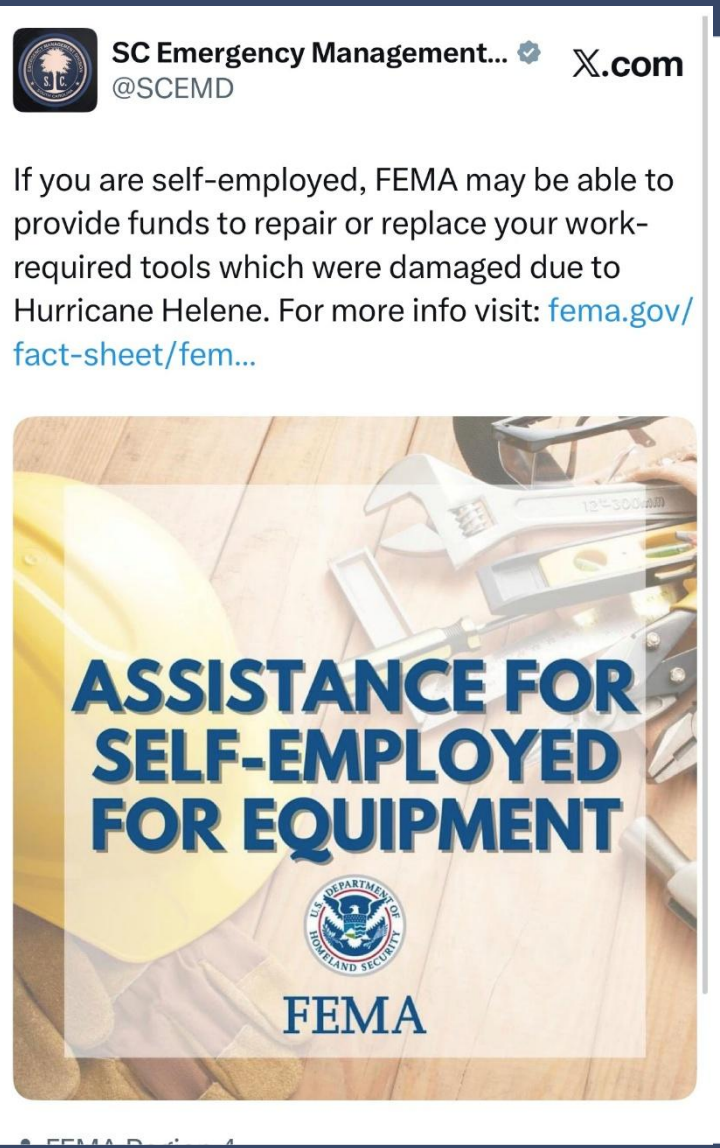
Public Information in Recovery

- Messaging about the need to register for disaster assistance is critical
- Messaging should be coordinated with the Joint Information Center (JIC) and across agencies
- FEMA External Affairs can be overwhelming
  - Have trained public information staff

Public Information in Recovery

SCEMD

- Different methods to reach residents:
  - News releases
  - Fact sheets
  - Media advisories
  - Flyers
  - Social media content
  - Town hall meetings



What to expect from FEMA

SCEMD

- Documentation, documentation, documentation
  - Help understand the extent of the disaster
  - to obligate funds
  - later for reimbursement
- Procurement must comply with 2 CFR 200
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act governs FEMA-administered assistance
- 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
- Protecting personally identifiable information

EM Responsibilities After

SCEMD

- Be a part of the damage assessment process
- Coordinate with SCEMD
- Work with PIO to keep residents informed
- Monitor the situation
- Manage the documentation
- Be aware of recovery efforts within the county

FEMA Status

SCEMD

- Things are changing
- Planning with what is known
  - Preparing for what is unknown

FEMA

FEMA Status

- Threshold changes are expected
- Currently
  - State threshold for PA is $9,929,744.50
- Impacts could be widespread
- Need to prepare now for these impacts
  - Reserve funds for Disasters in your jurisdiction

Example of Disaster Impacts

SCEMD

Disaster	Date	Total Eligible	Total Ineligible	Total
Hurricane Matthew	2016	$12,352,793.93		$12,352,793.93
Hurricane Florence	2018	$7,629,521.00		$7,629,521.00
Hurricane Dorian	2019	$592,279.65	$329,070.15	$921,349.80
COVID	2020- 2023	$1,454,095.43	$1,627,348.06	$3,081,443.49
Hurricane Ian	2022	$729,798.80	$188,066.51	$917,865.31
TS Idalia	2023	$602,466.44	$737,377.17	$1,339,843.61
Hurricane Debby	2024	$1,665,581.73	$589,224.62	$2,254,806.35
Wildfire	2025	$2,301,814.70	$468,795.87	$2,770,610.57
		$27,328,351.68	$3,939,882.38	$31,268,234.06
Highlighted Totals		$7,346,036.75	$3,939,882.38	$11,285,919.13



Wrap Up

Purpose of Today

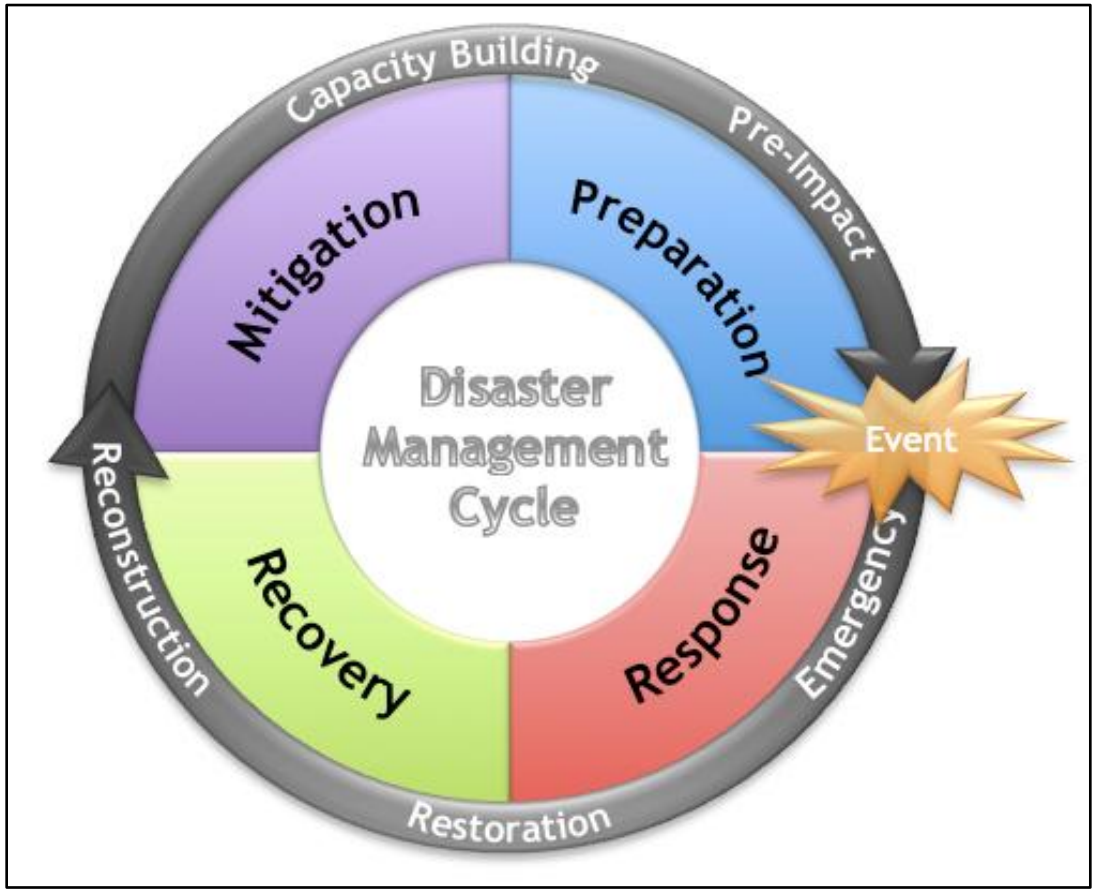
SCEMD

- Discuss issues in emergency management for senior and elected officials at the local level specifically county and municipal governments
- To gain a foundation and understanding of emergency management

Objectives

SCEMD

- Before a disaster
- During a disaster
- After a disaster



Top 6 Take Aways

SCEMD

- Build relationships
- Emergency Procurement
- Ensure an effective response and recovery
- Communicate with your population
- Recovery is a Marathon
- Have a reserve fund

Closing Takeaways from Panel

SCEMD

- Brandon Ellis, Georgetown County
- Josh Morton, Saluda County
- Sam Hodge, Horry County



Questions



Do you have any questions?

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