



Lowcountry Area Agency on Aging

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

Amended 03/26/2024

Serving Seniors in Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, and Jasper Counties.

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PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to present the plan of activities that the Lowcountry Council of Governments Area Agency on Aging (LCOG AAA) will carry out to ensure that staff and aging network providers are prepared and able to respond to the needs of the senior population of the Lowcountry Region (Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton and Jasper Counties) in an emergency situation. The Aging network is not the primary emergency management agency; however, it has responsibilities to its program participants in preparing for a disaster.

During a disaster, the LCOG AAA and the local provider agencies will work together to coordinate and assist in service delivery. Depending upon the scope of the disaster, the LCOG AAA may be required to be a direct service provider to facilitate locating at-risk program participants and/or to help in arranging or delivering services.

The Plan is designed to:

- ☐ Facilitate the return of the LCOG AAA and home and community-based services to normal operating conditions as soon as practical.
- ☐ Ensure that this Plan and local contractors' plans are viable and operational
- ☐ Ensure that the LCOG AAA is prepared to respond to emergencies, to recover from them and to mitigate against their impacts;
- ☐ Assist in the coordination of information path to ensure uninterrupted communications to the local contractors, local EMD and SCDOA; by
- ☐ Providing a means for information gathering and dissemination

LCOG AAA will provide:

- Disaster preparedness educational materials;
- Outreach to locate seniors affected by the disaster;
- Information and referral assistance regarding transportation to shelters and information on other services; and
- Staff and volunteers to work with other organizations in getting assistance to seniors affected by the disaster.

DISASTER PHASES

OPCON 3 – Normal Operations/Steady State –Activities that are normal for LCOG AAA when no incident or specific risk or hazard has been identified.

OPCON 2 – Enhanced Steady State/Partial Activation–The AAA is open and staffed to assist with meeting provider welfare checks and concerns.

OPCON 1 – Full Activation – The LCOG/ AAA is closed as a disaster or emergent situation is likely or imminent. The AAA administrative team is prepared to work remotely.

SCOPE

The LCOG AAA is designated by the South Carolina Department on Aging (SCDOA) to administer state and federal funding for elderly programs and to plan for and implement programs and services for the elderly in the Lowcountry Region to include preparing for and providing assistance during an emergency situation. The LCOG AAA will assist the SCDOA in carrying out the SC Emergency Operations Plan if requested.

The LCOG AAA will take action during the following phases of a disaster: Preparedness, Response, Short-term Recovery and Long-Term Recovery.

PREPAREDNESS

- Establish communication with local Emergency Preparedness Operations
- Coordinate with aging service providers/contractors to include reviewing provider disaster preparedness plans;
- Communicate with the SCDOA
- Communicate with other Area Agencies on Aging
- Coordinate with Caterer(s)
- Safeguard internal records and property
- Education and Training of Staff
- Maintenance of emergency lists
- Preposition Shelf Stable meals

Prior to a pending emergency situation LCOG Executive Director and LCOG AAA Director will meet to determine the lead staff person for responsibilities outlined above and to go over the procedures of the Lowcountry Council of Governments as well as the activities of this plan.

Preparedness Efforts - Education

1. LCOG AAA staff will assist contractors in distributing written education and providing on-site and community educational activities for older persons in order to self-prepare for potential disastrous situations.
2. During assessments and reassessments of clients for services, staff members discuss the client's responsibility in making sure that they are prepared for emergency situations:
The following questions are asked to determine the client's readiness:
 - Will someone check on them?
 - Do they have updated phone numbers including cell phone numbers of family members and friends?
 - Do they have phones?
 - Do they need assistance in the event of an evacuation?
 - Do they have medicines which require refrigeration?
 - Do they have at least a three-day supply of nonperishable food on hand, etc.?

Staff will discuss the importance of clients and/or their caregivers in being proactive before an emergency situation. Information regarding clients who may need assistance in the event of an evacuation is recorded in AIMS. Contracted providers are to review the listing of those participants who will need assistance evacuating, and confirm contact with those participants.

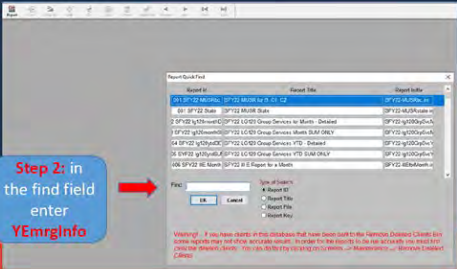
Slide 1

AIM Report: YEmrgInfo

- A new AIM report has been created to meet the AAA and contractors needs for **all** emergencies. It is the **YEmrgInfo**. Step-by-step directions are included.

Step 1: Click Report

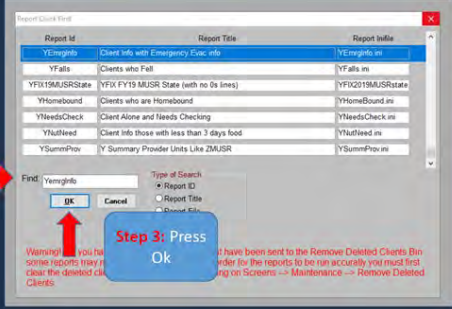
Step 2: in the find field enter YEmrgInfo



Warning: If you have clients at the address that have been sent to the Remove Deleted Clients list, some reports may not show accurate results. To order for the reports to be run accurately, you must first remove the clients from the list. To do this, go to Maintenance -> Remove Deleted Clients.

Slide 2

Step 3: Press Ok



Warning: If you have some reports may not clear the deleted clients. If you have been sent to the Remove Deleted Clients list, some reports may not show accurate results. To order for the reports to be run accurately, you must first remove the clients from the list. To do this, go to Maintenance -> Remove Deleted Clients.

Slide 3

Step 6: To the left is the Export Report option. Press this option and have the report sent to your email. Remember your AIM password is in **ALL CAPS**. We **recommend** this is how to use this report.

To the right is the completed report. It is very long. We **do not recommend** printing this report.

ClientID	Name	Phone	Caseworker	Last Assess Date
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(864) 233-5934	[REDACTED]	7/22/2021
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	(864) 233-5932	[REDACTED]	2/9/2021

Slide 4

Step 4: Enter the name of the agency you want to run the report for. We **recommend** you run this report at the provider level.

Step 5: Select data range you want to run the report. **Suggestion:** run for last serving month.

Provider Name	Agency Executive
Abbeville Senior Center (Piedmont Agency)	Kathy Hendricks-Dubois
Able Care Transport, LLC	Judith McCarbridge
ACMOW	
Addus Healthcare - CMCOG	Mark Woodworth, Jacqueline Thornton
Addus Healthcare SLCOG	Scott K. Murphy
Aiken Area Council on Aging	Jeannett Bennett
Allendale County Council on Aging	Fran Emerson
Alzheimer's Association	

LCOG staff will contact local Emergency Operations Centers regarding homebound clients who will need assistance evacuating. All contracted providers will be responsible for conducting wellness checks weekly, which frequency is subject to change depending on the emergency.

3. The Lowcountry Council of Governments Spring edition electronic newsletter will include a special section regarding Disaster Preparedness and will be available at www.lowcountrycog.org and other social media sources.
4. Staff and contracted providers will disseminate information pertaining to Emergencies and/or Disasters to clients/participants in programs of the Area Agency on Aging.

The Lowcountry AAA Director will work closely with all contracted providers to prepare for and advance the support of evacuation with a supply of shelf stable meals for all AAA Nutrition Program participants.

All LCOG AAA staff are subject to provide assistance to both participants and providers.

Preparedness Efforts – LCOG AAA Location and Equipment

In the case of an emergency warning with potential physical damage, LCOG AAA staff will take the following steps to ensure the protection of property:

After a warning has been issued, the LCOG Director and LCOG AAA Director will meet with staff to:

- Discuss plan and staff duties
- Determine whether to evacuate office
- Discuss who is evacuating and how they can be reached
- Distribute updated Emergency Plan and phone numbers

If evacuation is implemented, all staff members will secure their personal work area first, and then assist others in securing remaining areas. Staff should refer to the Operations Checklist. The following outlines the LCOG AAA staff member who is responsible for taking pertinent items in the event an evacuation is ordered. The LCOG Director will determine what staff member is responsible for taking pertinent items that affects the LCOG as well as the LCOG AAA.

All LCOG AAA Staff

Disaster Preparedness Plan

Staff, SCDOA and Contractor contact information

Pens/Pencils and Paper

Current correspondence

Flash Drives

LCOG AAA Director

Grant Compliance Coordinator

Advisory Council Minutes

Laptop

Current Area Plan

Current SCDOA Policies and Procedures Manual

Family Caregiver Advocate

Client Assessment Forms

Client Records and Contact Information

Information and Referral Assistance Specialist

Laptop

Client Assessment Forms

Long Term Care Ombudsmen

Records of open cases

Human Services Manager/Assessors

Current Client Files

Client Assessment Forms

Laptops/Tablets

I-CARE Specialist

Laptop

Beneficiary Contact Form

Calendar

All computers will be unplugged and covered with plastic sheeting if necessary; staff will transport upon evacuation flash drives, laptops and essential documents as delineated in the LCOG/AAA Evacuation Checklist.

LCOG AAA recognizes that in order to carry out public disaster responsibilities, individual staff must have plans to protect and secure the safety of their families. Each staff member is encouraged to develop a family emergency/disaster plan. Prior to returning, LCOG AAA will ensure the safety of its staff. After personal safety for one's family has been established, all staff shall report to LCOG AAA's administrative office and/or predetermined alternate site if LCOG's offices are unavailable. The LCOG AAA staff will share the responsibility of determining the status of provider agency facilities, clients' status, service needs and conditions.

If the AAA office space is damaged or cannot be used in the event of a disaster, the LCOG AAA will operate from the Yemassee Senior Center in Yemassee, SC or, if unavailable, the Hampton County COA Administrative Office in Hampton, SC.

a) Yemassee Senior Center

4 Orrell Street, Yemassee, SC 29945 (843) 589-3365

b) Hampton COA Office and Nutrition Site

108 Pine St. West, Hampton, SC 29924 (803) 943-7555

SCDOA will be notified of the temporary location of the AAA, including contact information.

Provider Contact - When a disaster warning has been issued, LCOG AAA staff will contact all Meal Program contractors to verify that three days of non-perishable meals have been provided to both Home Delivered Meal and Group Dining participants. If meals have not been provided, attempts will be made by LCOG AAA staff to assist the contractors.

South Carolina Department on Aging Contact - When a disaster warning is issued, the LCOG AAA Director will contact the SCDOA to inform them of the status of disaster preparations and to discuss when and how the LCOG AAA staff can be contacted after the disaster.

In the Event of a Localized Disaster - In the event of a disaster that affects the local service area, LCOG AAA staff will contact agencies in other parts of the Lowcountry Region, the

SCDOA, and other providers throughout the state for assistance in getting services and other types of assistance to contractors and to the elderly in the disaster area. LCOG AAA will also work with the Emergency Preparedness Centers in the affected area to attempt to coordinate the provision of supplies and volunteers to the providers and the elderly affected. LCOG AAA staff will also be dispersed to the affected areas to assist contractors in providing services for seniors in need. The LCOG AAA will become the providers of services to the elderly if the contracted provider is unable to do so.

Long Term Care Facilities – When an evacuation has been ordered, LTC facilities in the areas affected by the evacuation will be contacted by the Ombudsman team to determine if the facility is evacuating and to where. This information will be provided to concerned family members who call after the emergency situation has passed.

Recovery

LCOG AAA, through its relationship with the Council of Governments (COG), will assist in long term recovery efforts such as assisting with community redevelopment and restoring the economic viability of the disaster area(s) through the collective efforts of governmental and non-governmental organizations. These efforts will include:

- Assisting seniors and the agencies serving them, in reestablishing themselves, and
- Continuing advocacy for seniors affected by the disaster who may be having difficulty obtaining the assistance they require.

Regional Information

The Lowcountry region includes the four counties of Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton and Jasper Counties. The total population of this region is 282,980 including a senior population of 96,393. Of that total senior population, 72,433 reside in Beaufort County; 10,561 in Colleton County; 4,681 in Hampton County; and 8,718 in Jasper County.

Each County's Emergency Management Office Director will serve as the lead for the declaration of any emergency of disaster in order for this plan to be implemented. After an emergency or disaster has been declared the Council of Governments Executive Director and the LCOG AAA Director will begin implementation of this plan.

The AAA will maintain current maps of the locations of senior centers and nutrition sites. This information will give the LCOG AAA, the SCDOA and others a visual glance of where seniors and nutrition sites are located. Current senior centers and nutrition sites are listed below:

Beaufort County Parks and Recreation, Eric Brown, Director (843) 255-6710
905 Buckwalter Parkway, Bluffton, SC 29910 eric.brown@bcgov.net

Beaufort County Sites:

Burton Wells Senior Center, Saranica “Vedah” Reynolds, Site Manager (843) 929-2546
1 Middleton Recreational Rd., Burton, SC 29906

Bluffton Nutrition Site, Tillitson Gadsden, Site Manager (843) 929-7162
11 Ulmer Rd., Bluffton, SC 29910

Booker T. Washington Center, Chris Tilliotson, Site Manager (843) 929-2606
182 Booker T. Washington Circle, Yemassee, SC 29945

Charles Lind Brown Recreation Center, Terry Dortch, Site Manager (843)
1001 Hamar Street, Beaufort, SC 29902,

Dale Community Center, Hessley Ferguson Dunnell, Site Manager (843) 986-4407
15 Community Center Drive, Seabrook, SC 29940

Port Royal Center, Marisa Freeman, Site Manager (843) 929-2717
1514 Richmond Ave., Port Royal, SC 29935

Scott Center, Mary Boles, Site Manager (843) 476-6907
242 Scott Hill Road, St. Helena, SC 29920

St. Helena Nutrition Site, Mammie Middleton, Site Manager (843) 838-3606
6315 Jonathan Francis Road, St. Helena, SC 29920

Colleton County Council on Aging, Everlena Brown, Executive Director (843) 549-7642
39 Senior Avenue, Walterboro, SC 29488 coas1@lowcountry.com

Colleton County Sites:

Walterboro Nutrition Site, Sylvia Chisholm, Site Manager (843) 549-6852
78 Highland Circle, Walterboro, SC 29488

Greenpond Nutrition Site, Brenda Fields, Site Manager (843) 844-8824
29 Playground Lane, Green Pond, SC 29446

Hampton County Council on Aging, Ann Lerch, Executive Director (803) 943-7555
108 Pine St. West, Hampton, SC 29924 alerch@hamptonsc.org

Hampton County Sites

Hampton Nutrition Site, Sally Allen, Site Manager (803) 943-7555
108 Pine St. West, Hampton, SC 29924

Estill Nutrition Center, Dottie Warren, Site Manager (803) 625-4321
791 Fifth Street, Estill, SC 29918

Yemassee Senior Center, Colleen Russell, Site Manager (843) 589-3365
4 Orrell Street, Yemassee, SC 29945

Jasper County Council on Aging, Lila Resh, Executive Director (843) 726 5601
444 Wise Street, Ridgeland, SC 29937 jccoalila@gmail.com

Jasper County Sites

Ridgeland Senior Center, Lusandra Toomer, Site Manager (843) 726-5601
444 Wise Street, Ridgeland, SC 29937

Hardeeville Senior Center, Jeanette DeLoach, Site Manager (843) 784-2838
205 E. Main St., Hardeeville, SC

Robertville Nutrition Site, Michele Hughee, Site Manager 1 (839) 666-0044
9731 Cotton Hill Rd., Garnett, SC 29922

The physical location of the Lowcountry Council of Governments Area Agency on Aging makes it susceptible to damage from strong winds and flooding. Because of this, the LCOG AAA has made arrangements with the Hampton Council on Aging to relocate to the Yemassee Senior Center in Yemassee, SC or the Hampton Nutrition Site and Administration Office in Hampton, SC.

Three of the counties of the Lowcountry region border the Atlantic Ocean. In the event of a hurricane, these counties may be part of a mandatory evacuation ordered by the Governor of South Carolina. Currently, Hampton County is designated to receive many of these evacuees at shelters set up by Red Cross.

SITUATIONS

Possible hazards and/or emergency situations that may be faced by this region include (but are not limited to) the following:

- Hurricanes and Tropical Storms
- Tornadoes
- Coastal Flooding
- Fires
- Severe Winter Weather
- Droughts
- Pandemics
- Hazardous Materials
- Nuclear Power Plants
- Terrorism

Vulnerable, critical facilities are the nursing homes, assisted living facilities, hospitals, senior centers and nutrition sites. In the event of a hurricane, a mandated evacuation may be ordered for these facilities. The facilities in Beaufort County are the most geographically vulnerable. In other emergency situations, senior centers and residential care facilities located in rural areas are

more vulnerable to power outages and accessibility particularly in inclement weather such as a winter storm.

The LCOG AAA is dependent on the following jurisdictions during any emergency: Federal, State, County Emergency Management Agencies and Community-based Organizations. The Lowcountry Council of Governments and its Executive Director has a working relationship with all of the governmental agencies, which gives the LCOG AAA access. The LCOG AAA has working relationships with several Community-based Organizations in the region including the local County Emergency Management Divisions, Red Cross, and Salvation Army and will continue to further these relationships through our continued participation with Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD). The LCOG AAA currently serves on the VOAD Committee in Beaufort and Colleton counties.

COMMUNICATIONS

After notification that a County Level Operations Center has been activated, the LCOG Executive Director will contact all LCOG Departments including the LCOG AAA and advise the directors to review the LCOG's Emergency Protocols and its particular program mandated Emergency Preparedness Plan. The LCOG Director will keep directors informed as to each level of activation. LCOG AAA staff will contact the South Carolina Department on Aging and its Contracted Providers. LCOG AAA staff and Contracted Provider Staff will communicate with Program Participants.

LCOG AAA Director will serve as the liaison for the LCOG AAA. The LCOG AAA IR&A Specialist will serve as the designated back up.

Disaster Recovery Staff will assist older persons to apply for financial and other assistance at Local Recovery Centers (LRC). LCOG AAA will make and accept referrals to the LRCs.

The Regional Long-Term Care Ombudsman (and other staff as needed) will coordinate with the State Long Term Care Ombudsman and the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) in making provision for the needs and safety of residents in long-term care facilities. Facilities identified as not having a Disaster Preparedness Plan will be reported to DHEC.

After receiving information from the COG Director and the Local Emergency Operations Centers, the LCOG AAA Director shall respond to the emergency as follows:

- a. Notify LCOG AAA staff, contractors and other service providers of the activation
- b. Determine the schedule of staff that will actively manage the emergency throughout the duration
- c. Contact all the contractors and service providers who may be impacted by the emergency
- d. Notify the participants and caregivers who may be impacted by the emergency
- e. Respond to and document EOC requests for:

- Information: Provide information about local and community-based services and resources, with state and local EOC staff.
- Food: Work with contractors to ensure all Home Delivered Meals participants have food. Coordinate efforts for other communities or individuals who may be in need of food.

During an emergency, a variety of requests may come from the community. This may include contacting other agencies in the network for assistance and utilizing the resources in the SC Access to address the emergencies as they arise.

If the LCOG office is unavailable, the LCOG AAA Director will inform SCDOA as to the location of staff. The agency has made arrangements with Hampton County Administrator to use the Yemassee Senior Center or the Hampton Nutrition Site in this situation.

LCOG AAA Director will make alternate location known to Contracted Providers, other Service Providers, Red Cross and others as soon as possible.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

Following the emergency event, the AAA Director and any available staff who can report to the Administrative location (LCOG or the back-up location) will report and resume program duties.

Lowcountry Area Agency on Aging Staff Directory

Letisha	Scotland	Aging Director	lscotland@lowcountrycog.org	843-473-3959
Latoya	Grier	Grants and Compliance Coordinator	lgrier@lowcountrycog.org	843-473-3968
Dena	Davidson	Family Caregiver Advocate Assistant	ddavidson@lowcountrycog.org	843-473-3957
Rhonda	Hiott	Family Caregiver Advocate	rhiott@lowcountrycog.org	843-473-3973
Ashley	Young	Human Services Manager	ayoung@lowcountrycog.org	843-473-3950
Zoë	Perpall	Regional Long Term Care Ombudsman	zperpall@lowcountrycog.org	843-473-3980
Jenifer	Jackson	Long Term Care Ombudsman	jjackson@lowcountrycog.org	843-473-3962
Oscar	Dobson	ARP Consumer Choice Coordinator	odobson@lowcountrycog.org	843-473-3971
Melissa	Myers	Aging Program Specialist/Assessor	mmyers@lowcountrycog.org	843-473-3954
Lorrie	Causey	Aging Program Specialist/Assessor	lcausey@lowcountrycog.org	843-473-3978
Diesha	Hicks	I-Care Specialist	dhicks@lowcountrycog.org	843-473-3996
Kristy	Douglas	Program Coordinator	kdouglas@lowcountrycog.org	843-473-3981
Takerroria	Ariyibi	I&R/A Specialist/Minor Home Repair Program Manager	tariyibi@lowcountrycog.org	843-473-3961

In preparation for disaster, all LCOG AAA staff will review the Emergency Plan and the Operations Check List.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

LCOG AAA's Disaster Preparedness Plan will be reviewed annually by the Director. This review will ensure that the most up-to-date information is provided with respect to disaster preparedness, as well as providing current reference lists and emergency contacts.

This will be distributed to all LCOG AAA Staff, Advisory Committee, Contracted Providers, and the South Carolina Department on Aging. The plan will also be placed on the Lowcountry Council of Governments web site.

ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND REFERENCES

For reporting purposes, LCOG AAA will document any service rendered or assistance provided by the Area Agency on Aging or contractors during a declared emergency. Information including, but not limited to: number of employees activated; time sheets documenting normal time and overtime (depending on status of employee); materials used; depleted supplies; mileage to and from the alternate office for workers; operation cost(s); meals provided; etc. and will be provided to the South Carolina Department on Aging and other organizations upon request. The LCOG AAA is subject to other financial requirements and protocols set forth by the Lowcountry COG and its finance staff.

Resources such as credit cards are available at the discretion of the COGs Executive Director and/or Finance Director.

OPERATIONS CHECK-LIST

All staff members will secure their personal work area first, and then assist others in securing remaining areas. The following procedures will be followed:

- ☐ Staff will be notified of the need to shut down and the office closing schedule, if necessary. This may occur via email, voicemail, or personal contact.
- ☐ Shutdown will include the securing of office equipment and work products as follows: Critical work items, such as working papers, critical documents, plans, contracts, etc., should be placed in plastic bags, if possible, or in boxes and moved to interior offices as time and the situation warrant.
- ☐ Designate an Alternate staff for each area to ensure the following procedures are complete (Staff designated should not be those who would require early dismissal due to caregiving responsibilities).
- ☐ Obtain rolled plastic and/or lawn trash bags to cover monitors, computers, printers and other equipment in each area.
- ☐ Windows/blinds will be closed.
- ☐ All paperwork, files, and books not in filing cabinets should be placed in filing cabinets as time and space permits.
- ☐ All telephones, computers, monitors, and desktops equipment should be unplugged from wall and covered with plastic bag, if possible.
- ☐ For computers, staff should save all critical work to the server, turn off and unplug the computer. Network drives are backed up daily; therefore, all critical data and/or files should be saved to the server.
- ☐ Staff members should stay tuned to local television and radio stations for reports of office closure and reopening. Updates will also be provided by the LCOG Director and the LCOG AAA Director.
- ☐ Designated staff will take laptops, external drives, and other necessary information with them.
- ☐ Any staff planning to leave the area as part of a mandatory evacuation will inform the LCOG AAA Director of evacuation plans.
- ☐ LCOG Director may require that company vehicles and other supplies be removed as per situation.
- ☐ If situation dictates, LCOG AAA staff that are not evacuating may be required to leave with equipment and supplies necessary to set up temporary offices at predetermined sites.

Attachment A. Evacuation, Decision and Response Timeline

LCOG AAA staff will follow evacuation procedures. Once an evacuation is ordered, LCOG Executive Director will inform staff. Staff should leave as soon as possible. Staff is encouraged to make these plans ahead of time especially any staff that reside in areas prone to evacuation due to hurricanes and flooding.

The Barrier Islands and critical facilities such as hospitals and nursing homes are the first to receive mandated evacuation orders, followed by residents in low lying areas and then others.

Evacuation routes are communicated via SCEMD. Evacuation routes for Region 10 are as follows:

Edisto

Evacuees will take SC 174 to US 17. They will then take US 17 south to SC 64. This will take them to Walterboro, and then onto Aiken and I-20.

Hilton Head Island

Hilton Head Island evacuees will use both the William Hilton Parkway (US 278 Business) and the Cross-Island Parkway toll facility (US 278).

As these two roads merge, a third lane will be formed by reversing flow on the inside eastbound lane of US 278. This lane will carry traffic to the three-lane section beginning on the mainland.

Lane assignments will be as follows: The right lane on US 278 westbound will exit onto SC 170, proceed to SC 462, then be directed to I-95 northbound at I-95 exit 28. The center lane on US 278 westbound will become the right lane at SC 170 which will be directed to I-95 northbound at exit 8. The left lane on US 278 westbound at SC 170 will continue on US 278 to Hampton and eventually to North Augusta.

Beaufort

Two Lane Evacuation: Evacuees will use the two present northbound lanes on US 21 to US 17. Upon reaching US 17, the right lane will be directed to US 17 north to SC 303 to Walterboro. The left lane will be directed to US 17 South, then to US 17 Alt/US 21 to Yemassee and then ultimately to North Augusta.

Three Lane Evacuation: Under certain conditions, a third northbound lane will be formed by reversing flow on the inside southbound lane of US 21 at US 21 Business west of Beaufort. This lane will carry traffic from US 21. This reversed lane will be directed to US 17 southbound and eventually I-95 northbound at Exit 33 (Point South). The remaining two lanes will be used as described above for the two-lane evacuation.

Other Counties

When evacuating to other Counties, evacuees should call ahead to the Emergency Operations Center to speak with a Public Information Officer. It may be helpful to gain information about shelters, hotels, traffic back-ups, etc. Listed below are the phone numbers to the County Emergency Management offices for those counties.

Beaufort County

Emergency Management (843) 255-4000

Colleton County

Emergency Management (843) 549-5632

Hampton County

Emergency Management (803) 914-2150 / Phone: (803) 914-2151

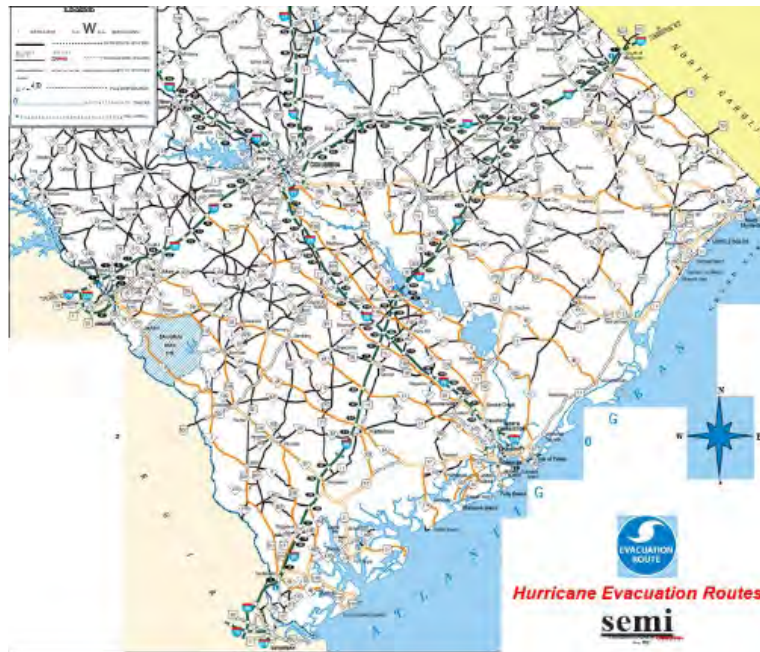
Jasper County

Emergency Management (843) 726-7607

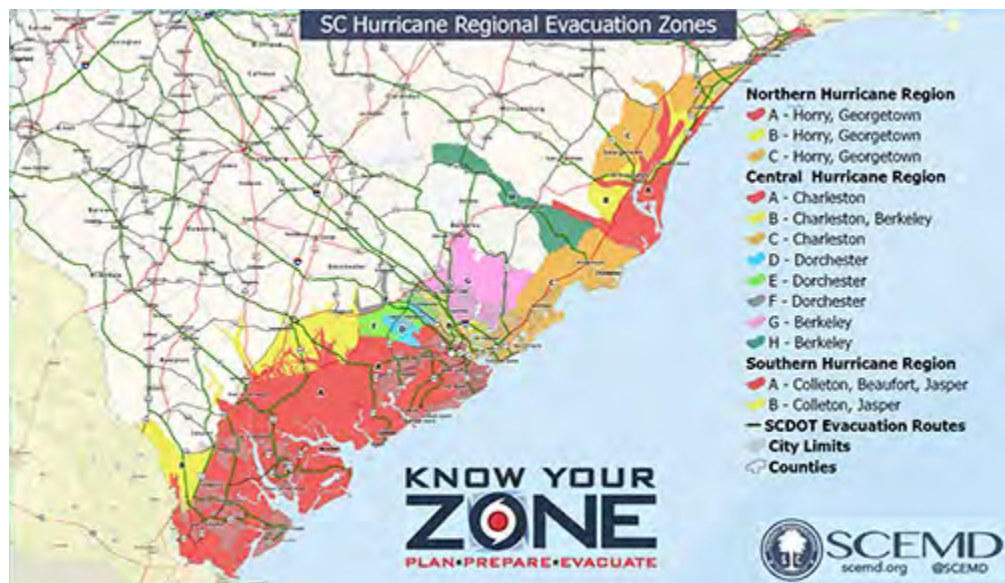
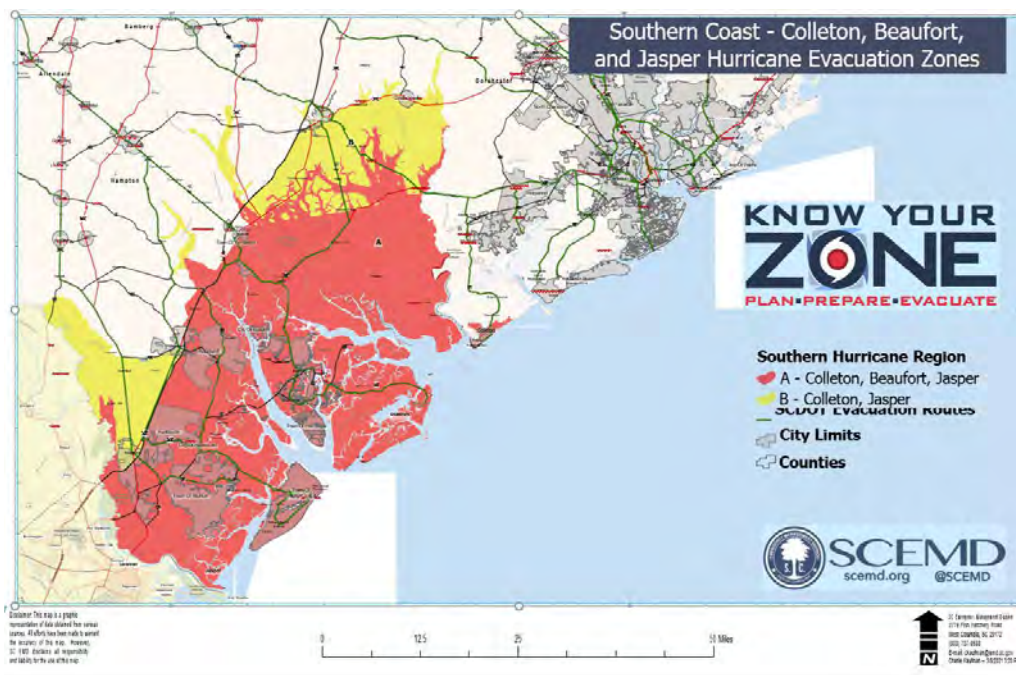
Attachment C. Evacuation Zones

Evacuation Routes

State Map



City Information



Local Evacuation Shelters and Pick-Up Locations

Local shelters and evacuation pick-up points are as follows for local evacuations:

Shelter: Beaufort Elementary School

Staging Area: St. Helena's Elementary School

Pick-up Points: St. Helena Island

1. PALS at Scott Recreation Complex
2. Land's End Road (old store)
3. Adam Street Baptist Church
4. PALS at Gloria Potts Community Center
5. Folly Road Grocery
6. Penn Center
7. Fripp Island at The Beach Club
8. Faith Memorial Church

Shelter: Beaufort Elementary School

Staging Area: Lady's Island Elementary

Pick-up Points: Lady's Island

1. Sam's Point Road Area
2. Texaco Station - Sam's Point Road
3. PALS at Broomfield Ballfield
4. Highway 802

Shelter: Beaufort Elementary School

Staging Area: Beaufort Elementary

Pick-up Points: Beaufort Area

1. Piggly Wiggly - Boundary Street
2. Cross Creek Shopping Center
3. Beaufort Town Center Shopping
4. Beaufort Plaza Shopping Center

Pick-up Points: Beaufort/Port Royal Area

1. Piggly Wiggly - Ribaut Road
2. Mossy Oaks Elementary School
3. Spanish Trace Housing
4. Port Royal Elementary School

Shelter: Battery Creek High School

Staging Area: Battery Creek High School

Pick-up Points: Beaufort/Port Royal/Burton

1. BiLo Grocery
2. Shell Point Elementary School
3. Builders FirstSource
4. The Oaks
5. Laurel Bay
6. Laurel Bay Baptist Church

Shelter: Battery Creek High School

Staging Area: Davis Elementary School

Pick-up Points: Lobecko/Grays Hill/Burton

1. Lobecko Public Library
2. Seabrook Road
3. Stuart Point Road
4. Corner Market - Hwy 21
5. Possum Hill Road
6. Shanklin Road
7. Roselda Road
8. County Shed Road

Pick-up Points: Sheldon

1. PALS at Agnes Major Community Center
2. Sheldon Post Office
3. Elijah Washington Comprehensive Health Clinic
4. PALS at Booker T. Washington Community Center
5. Piggly Wiggly
6. Family Life Center

Shelter: Bluffton Elementary, McCracken Middle, and Bluffton High School

Staging Area: Hilton Head Airport

Pick-up Points: Hilton Head Island

1. Boys and Girls Club
2. Elks Lodge
3. Grace Community Church
4. Pineland Station
5. Hilton Head Resort
6. Holy Family Catholic Church

Pick-up Points: Bluffton

1. PALS at Oscar J. Frazier Park
2. Food Lion
3. Bluffton Post Office
4. Krogers/Plantation Point
5. Community Center
6. The Lakes at Myrtle Park
7. Simmons Cay Apartments
8. MC Riley Elementary
9. Sun City at Pinckney Hall
10. Wellstone
11. Cross Episcopal School
12. Bluffton Eagle Field
13. Vista View
14. The Country Store

To learn which Emergency Evacuation Bus Pick-up Sites are active during a storm or for more information you should listen to the local media, monitor the County's website at www.bcgov.net, or contact Beaufort County Emergency Management at 843-255-4000. If you have any pre-storm transportation questions, please contact Palmetto Breeze at 843-757-5782. During an evacuation, you may reach Palmetto Breeze staff at 843-255-4076.

Out-of-county evacuations

For out-of-county evacuations of Beaufort County residents, the pick-up points will remain the same. Various out-of-county shelters will be used during an out-of-county evacuation.

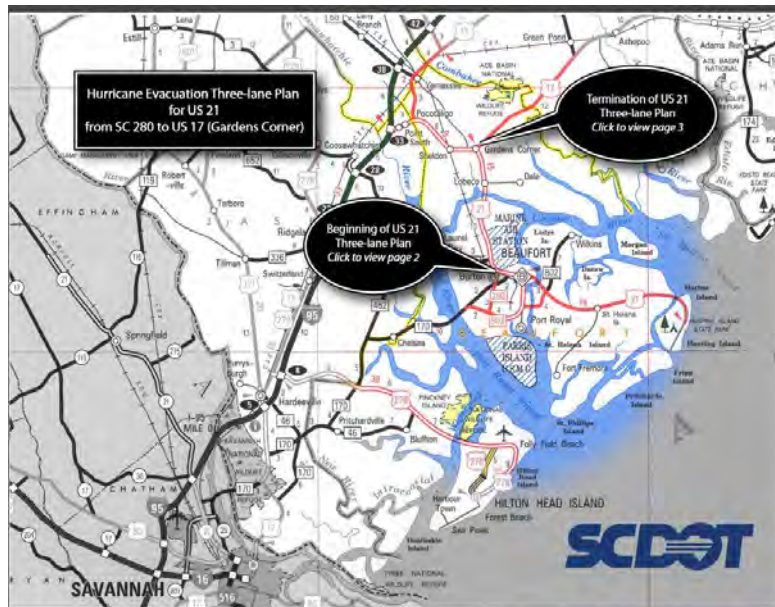
Evacuation Tips:

1. Register for transportation services in advance at www.palmettobreezetransit.com, Transportation Evacuation Registry.
2. Several vehicles are wheelchair accessible. If you have special needs, call in advance to make sure the appropriate equipment is dispatched to your location.
3. As you board the bus, you will be issued a colored wristband. It is important to keep this wristband to help the driver return you to the location where you originally boarded the bus.
4. Find a seat quickly. Leave the front seats vacant for elderly and disabled passengers who may board after you.
5. Take as few personal items as possible. There is limited space on the bus and in the shelters. No household furnishings, weapons, illegal drugs, or alcohol will be allowed on the vehicles.
6. Pets are not allowed on the bus or in the shelters. For more pet information, please contact the Beaufort County Animal Shelter and Control at 843-255-5010. Service animals are allowable. Please provide service animal certification upon embarkation.
7. Hilton Head Island residents may call 843-341-4600 for additional information.
8. Passengers must have picture identification or other identifying information to return to their home area.
9. Plan Ahead.

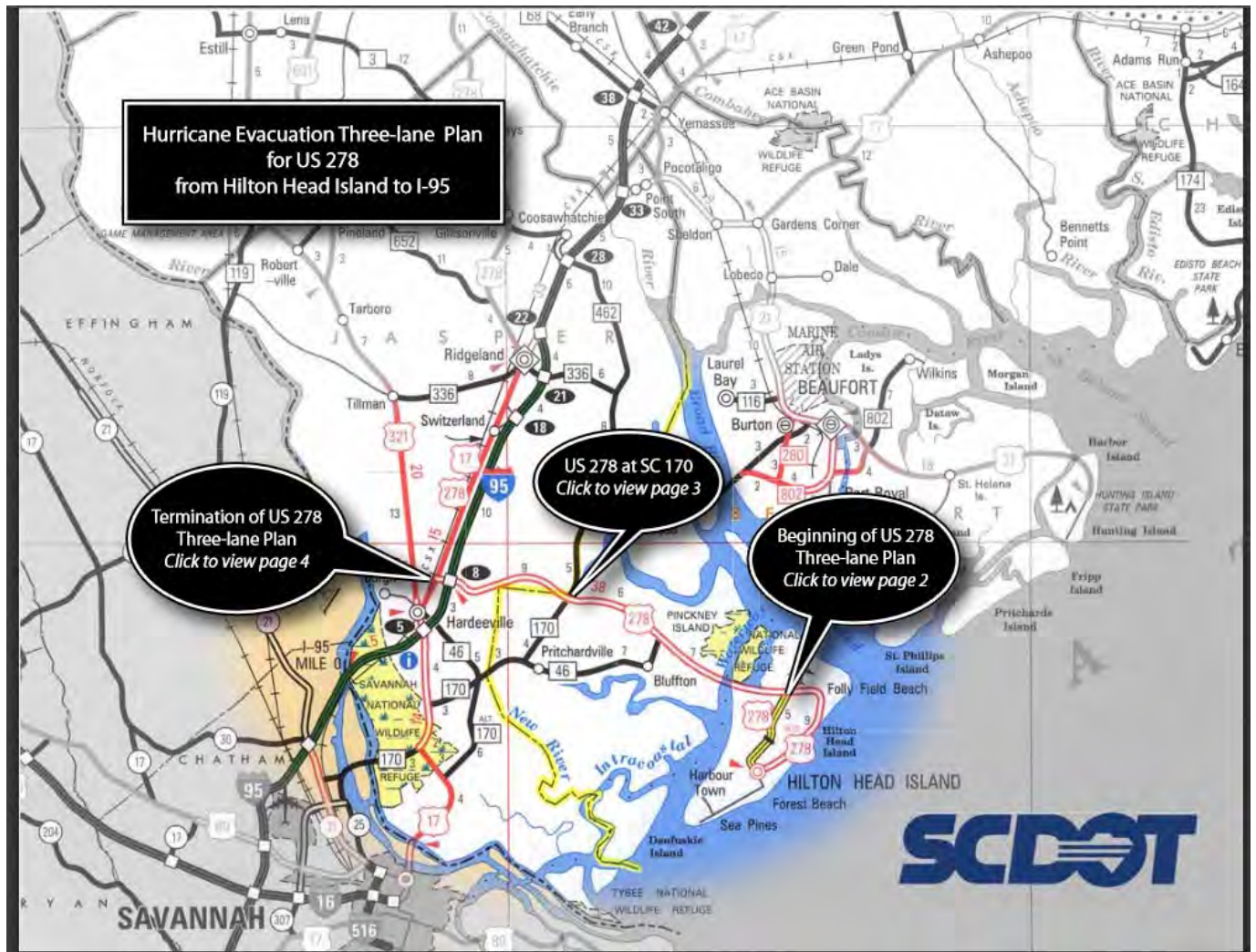
Palmetto Breeze discontinues service when sustained winds reach 35 mph.

Lane Reversal

Beaufort



Hilton Head



Attachment D. Public Information

When an emergency has been declared, the LCOG AAA will utilize State and Local Emergency Management and FEMA to get up to date information.

Staff will also utilize email, text, and phone to get information out to contracted providers. If time permits, aging contracted providers and LCOG AAA staff will contact participants via phone, email, and written information delivered by contracted provider staff.

Attachment E. Operational Areas/Area Planning Factors

The Lowcountry Region consisting of Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, and Jasper Counties may be threatened by natural and technological hazards. The threats posed by these hazards are both immediate (hazardous chemical spill, acts of terrorism, hurricanes, tornadoes) and long-term (drought, chronic environmental chemical release). These hazards have the potential to disrupt day-to-day activities, cause extensive property damage property damage and create mass casualties.

Historically, the greatest risk was perceived to be from natural hazards (e.g. hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, floods, etc.). Events in this country (e.g. the 911 Attacks, the Boston Marathon) have given rise to hazardous chemical releases/spills, and the potential increase in terrorist activities. The Lowcountry Region faces possible threats to the interstate, bridges, overpasses, State Ports Authority, school buses and commercial trucks and our close proximity to the Nuclear Plant in Barnwell, SC.

The congestion of I-95 and bridges leading from the various islands in the region (Hilton Head Island with the largest population), limited public transit options, and isolated rural areas also could limit mobility after a disaster, slowing the areas recovery.

If a contracted provider is unable to resume providing services to the elderly in its county, the LCOG AAA will step in as provider. The LCOG AAA will call upon other service providers in neighboring counties for assistance as well as ask for assistance from the SCDOA. Staff will utilize information stored in AIMS regarding clients, their needs, and services they receive. If necessary, LCOG AAA staff will set up a temporary office in the county affected and publicize its intentions to the program participants and other seniors in that county.

In the event of an emergency, LCOG AAA will inquire as to all resources available to seniors and the vulnerable adult population and make this information accessible to this population.

Attachment F. Shelters

Educational efforts will include information on what is allowed in Shelters, what seniors should bring with them and the fact that they may be at the shelter for a period of time depending on the nature and scope of the disaster. Staff and seniors will be encouraged to only use the shelters as a last resort.

BEAUFORT COUNTY

- Battery Creek High School, Blue Dolphin Drive, Burton
- Beaufort Elementary School, Prince Street
- Bluffton High School, H.E. McCracken Circle
- Bluffton Elementary School, H.E. McCracken Circle
- H.E. McCracken Middle School, H.E. McCracken Circle, Bluffton
- Okatie Elementary School, Cherry Point Road, Okatie

The Shelters in Beaufort County will not be opened during a Hurricane.

COLLETON COUNTY

- Colleton County High School, 150 Cougar Nation Drive, Walterboro

JASPER COUNTY

- Ridgeland-Hardeeville High School Complex, 250 Jaguar Trail, Ridgeland

HAMPTON COUNTY

- Ben Hazel Primary School, 628 Railroad Avenue, Hampton
- Estill High School, 1450 Columbia Highway North
- Hampton Elementary School, 505 Hoover Street
- Varnville Elementary School, 395 Pine Street East
- Wade Hampton High School, 115 Airport Road, Varnville

(R) Reserve (H/C) Heating/Cooling only


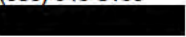
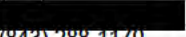

*Special Needs Shelter information, as updated by DHEC, will be available upon request.

Attachment G. MOUs

- Lowcountry Council of Governments coordinated an Emergency Preparedness agreement with Lower Savannah Council of Governments to support each respective region by providing staff to manage the call center operations during reorganization of the local AAA staff. This coordination will satisfy the local AAA role in disaster response efforts for the local community support as well as facilitate staff transition during an event. Agreement can be found at the end of Emergency Preparedness Plan.

Attachment H. Emergency Contacts

ACCESS INFORMATION FOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES		
REGION: 10-Lowcountry		FISCAL YEAR 2023-2024
ANY CHANGES TO THIS INFORMATION MUST BE REPORTED TO THE AAA, EPO, AND SCDOA WITHIN TEN WORKING DAYS		
COORDINATING AGENCIES (Agency Name & Street Address)	EMERGENCY CONTACT STAFF (Names and Job Titles)	CONTACT NUMBER After Business Hours
Area Agency on Aging		
Lowcountry Area Agency on Aging Lowcountry Council of Governments PO Box 98 / 634 Campground Rd Yemassee, SC 29945	Letisha N. Scotland, Director	[REDACTED]
	Zoe Perpall, Long Term Care Ombudsman	[REDACTED]
	LaToya Grier, Grants & Compliance Coordinator	[REDACTED]
Area Agency Contractors:		
Beaufort County Parks and Recreation 905 Buckwalter Parkway Bluffton, SC 29910	Eric Brown, Director	[REDACTED]
Colleton County Council on Aging 39 Senior Avenue Walterboro, SC 29488	Everlena Brown, Executive Director	[REDACTED]
Hampton County Council on Aging 308 Pine Street Hampton, SC 29924	Ann Lerch, Executive Director	(803) 943-7555 Office [REDACTED]
Jasper County Council on Aging 506 Wise Street/ PO Box 641 Ridgeland, SC 29936	Lila Resh, Executive Director Kelly Brantley, Administration Assistant	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Senior Catering 314 Main St Little Mountain, SC 29075	Judy Milhan, Board Representative David Chellam Mary Sandifer, Kitchen Manager	(803) 345-1835 Admin [REDACTED] (803) 345-7720 Fax (803) 345-1835 Ext 106 Admin [REDACTED] (803) 531-4395 Kitchen
South Carolina Legal Services 2803 Camer Avenue North Charleston, South Carolina 29405	Andrea Loney Director andrealoney@sclegal.org Managing Attorney Angela M. Myers angelamyers@sclegal.org	(888) 346- 5592 Toll free (803) 744-9430 General (843) 266-2173 Admin (843) 760-1090 Fax
GA Foods	Director-Strategic Accounts Sales	(727) 388-0005 Office

12200 32nd Court North Saint Petersburg, FL 33716	Sean LoBianco slobianco@gafoods.com	 (800) 852- 2211 Ext 344 General (727) 803 -0091 Fax
Area Agency on Aging Home Care Providers:		
Access Health Care DBA Caregivers on Demand	Letitia Walters, Service Coordinator lwalters@caregiversondemand.com	(843) 724-9581 (843) 998 1627 After Hours
Lowcountry Family Services	Barbara Hartzog, Administrative Assistant Lowcountry.family@yahoo.com	(803) 943-0159 
Priority Home Care, LLC	Janay Moore, Assistant Director priorityhcllc@gmail.com	(843) 782-5550 (843) 782-5500 Fax 
Smiley's Home Senior Care, LLC	Frances Jefferson, Owner	(843) 288-1170
Home Sweet Home In-Home Care Services, LLC	Jacquelyn Brown, Director of Care Management	(843) 350-2680
A Ruby's Touch	Linda Bright, Owner	(843) 898-5058 Office (843) 510-3976 After Hours
Emergency Preparedness Offices:		
Beaufort County EPO 2001 Duke Street PO Box 1228 Beaufort, SC 29901	Lt. Col. Neil Baxley, Director neilb@bcgov.net	(843) 255-4000 Admin (843) 255-3223
Colleton County Fire-Rescue EMD 113 Mable T. Willis Blvd. Walterboro, SC 29488	Dr. David Greene, Deputy Chief Roger Johnston, Captain Marty Stallings, Assistant Chief Barry McRoy, Chief dgreene@colletoncounty.org www.colletonfire.com	(843) 539-1960 Admin (843) 539-1963 Fax 
Hampton County EPO 703 2nd Street West/ PO Box 667 Hampton SC, 29924	Susanne Peebles, Director speeple@hamptoncountysc.org	(803) 914-2150 Ext. 3 Admin (803) 914-2154 Fax
Jasper County EPO 1509 Grays Hwy/ PO Box 1509 Ridgeland, SC 29936	Russell Wells, Director emergencymanagement@jaspercountysc.gov	(843) 726-7607 Admin (843) 726-7966 Fax
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters	Audra Antonacci-Ogden, Assistant County Administrator aantonaccie@bcgov.net	(843) 521-3152 Admin
American Red Cross Palmetto Chapter		(843)764-2323 Option # 1

Attachment I. Trainings

Staff will seek out and participate in additional trainings provided by the state, local emergency management offices and other entities either in person or via virtual training sessions.

Attachment J. On-going Coordination Meeting

Healthcare Preparedness

L. Diane Fox, Lowcountry Healthcare Coalition Coordinator
S.C. Dept. of Health & Environmental Control
Cell: (843) 408-3326 foxld@dhec.sc.gov

Lowcountry Long Term Recovery Group

Coordinated by Colleton County Emergency Preparedness Director, Dr. David A. Greene,
Deputy Chief Colleton County Fire-Rescue
Cell: (843) 539-1960 – Headquarters Dr. Greene (843)549-7764 dgreene@colletoncounty.org

Lowcountry VOAD (Beaufort, Jasper)

Beaufort Jasper Long Term Recovery Group
Pamela Cobb, Disaster Recovery Manager
Mobile: 843-255-2930 pcobb@bcgov.net

Greatest Needs Protocols

The greatest needs protocols include disaster preparedness information and education, information regarding transportation to shelters for homebound seniors and adults with disabilities in the event of a disaster and food for homebound seniors and adults with disabilities after a disaster.

- Information and location of seniors needing assistance during an evacuation will be provided to emergency center operations personnel.
- Information regarding Special Needs Shelters will be provided to caregivers of clients with special needs.
- Information regarding transportation to shelters will be provided to seniors and their caregivers who do not own vehicles.
- Meals will be provided to meal program participants prior to the event, as 5-day nonperishable meals and will be replenished as soon as possible following an emergency situation.

Memorandum of Understanding For Disaster Preparedness

The following Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) outlines an agreement between the Lowcountry Council of Government (LCOG) and the Lower Savannah Council of Government (LSCOG) in the event of a natural (earthquake, flood, hurricane, landslide, severe weather, tornadoes, tsunamis, wildfire, winter storm and extreme cold), biological or a man-made disaster.

I. Purpose

The purpose of this MOU is to define a working relationship between the LCOG and LSCOG in preparing for and responding to certain disaster situations. This MOU provides the broad framework for cooperation between LCOG and LSCOG in rendering assistance and service to victims of disaster, as well as other services for which cooperation may be mutually beneficial. With as little interruption as possible and as a result of natural, biological or man-made emergency or disaster, the two agencies recognize the need to maintain a strong coordination at a level that ensures sufficient use of all available resources, consistent with the principles of each entity.

II. Independence of Operations

Each party of this MOU will maintain its own identity in providing service. Each organization is separately responsible for establishing its own policies and procedures and financing its own activities.

III. Disasters/Emergencies Covered by this MOU

The Federal law governing disaster relief, found in Title 42, Chapter 68 of the United States Code, defines "emergency" and "major disasters" as follows:

Emergency-any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and Local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

Major disaster-any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this chapter to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

IV. Roles of LSCOG and LCOG

1. LSCOG and LCOG will work with each other in coordination with other private agencies that may help to provide needed resources in the time of disaster or emergency.
2. LSCOG and LCOG will share information related to effects of the disaster as permitted by law.
3. Assist with the coordination of disaster relief efforts as it relates to the programs under the Council of Governments / Area Agency on Aging.
4. Allocate the responsibility for joint expenses only in writing and only in advances of any commitment.
5. Appoint a representative from each Agency to serve as a point of contact for matters relevant to this MOU.

This agreement will become effective April 1, 2023, pending signatures of each Council of Governments Executive Director, and will remain effective for two (2) years.

Lowcountry

Printed Name: Sabrina Graham

Council of Governments

Signature: Sabrina P. Graham

Lower Savannah

Printed Name: Lillian M. Lee

Council of Governments

Signature: [Signature]



CAROLINA DEL SUR GUÍA DE HURACANES



HURRICANE.SC

2024

CONOZCA

VIGILANCIAS Y ADVERTENCIAS...

Hacer preparativos al aire libre se vuelve más complicado una vez que los vientos alcanzan el nivel de avisos tropicales y advertencias para áreas específicas de peligro. Las oficinas locales del Servicio Meteorológico Nacional pueden emitir alertas y advertencias adicionales para brindar información detallada sobre amenazas específicas, como inundaciones repentinas y tornados.

	EMITIDO 48 HORAS ANTES DEL INICIO PREVISTO	EMITIDO 36 HORAS ANTES DEL INICIO PREVISTO
	VIGILANCIAS	ADVERTENCIAS
MAREJADA CICLÓNICA: —————→ <i>Inundación que pone en peligro la vida debido al aumento del agua que se desplaza hacia el interior desde la costa.</i>	VIGILANCIA DE MAREJADA CICLÓNICA <i>El peligro es posible</i>	ALERTA DE MAREJADA CICLÓNICA <i>Se espera peligro</i>
TORMENTA TROPICAL: —————→ <i>Un sistema organizado de poderosas tormentas eléctricas con una circulación definida y vientos máximos sostenidos de 39-73 mph.</i>	VIGILANCIA DE TORMENTA TROPICAL <i>Las condiciones son posibles</i>	ADVERTENCIA DE TORMENTA TROPICAL <i>Se esperan condiciones</i>
HURACÁN: —————→ <i>Vientos que han alcanzado una velocidad constante de 74 mph o más y soplan en una gran espiral alrededor de un centro relativamente tranquilo conocido como el "ojo".</i>	VIGILANCIA DE HURACÁN <i>Las condiciones son posibles</i>	ADVERTENCIA DE HURACÁN <i>Se esperan condiciones</i>
PELIGROS DE HURACANES Los huracanes y las tormentas tropicales amenazan TODAS las áreas de Carolina del Sur . TODOS los habitantes de Carolina del Sur deben prepararse para la temporada de huracanes.	ACCIÓN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare su hogar y revise su plan de evacuación en caso de que se emita una advertencia de tormenta tropical o huracán. Escuche atentamente las instrucciones de los funcionarios locales. 	ACCIÓN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Si lo indican los funcionarios estatales o locales, finalice los preparativos para la tormenta e inmediatamente abandone el área amenazada. Tenga un plan de dónde se hospedará, como con familiares o amigos, en un hotel o en un refugio.



- **Los huracanes** y las tormentas tropicales a menudo producen lluvias torrenciales generalizadas de más de 6 pulgadas, que pueden provocar inundaciones mortales y destructivas. Las inundaciones son una amenaza importante de los ciclones tropicales para las personas que viven tierra adentro.
- **Los vientos de un huracán** pueden destruir edificios y casas prefabricadas. Los artículos y escombros al aire libre pueden convertirse en proyectiles con vientos fuertes.
- **Los tornados** pueden acompañar huracanes y tormentas tropicales. En el registro, en 2004, el huracán Iván generó 120, la mayor cantidad de tornados generados por un solo ciclón tropical.

ADVERTENCIA DE VIENTO EXTREMO

**Se espera que los vientos sostenidos extremos de un gran huracán, generalmente asociados con la pared del ojo, comiencen dentro de una hora.*

ACCIÓN:

- Refúgiase inmediatamente en la parte interior de una estructura bien construida.

¡NO TE DESCONECTES!

SI NO SE ENCUENTRA EN UNA ZONA DE EVACUACIÓN DE HURACANES, únicamente significa que se determina que su área inmediata tiene un menor riesgo de marejadas ciclónicas. Es esencial recordar que incluso si no se encuentra en una zona de evacuación designada, aún puede experimentar otros impactos de un huracán, como fuertes vientos, tornados, fuertes lluvias, inundaciones repentinas y cortes de energía.

Aquí hay algunos puntos importantes a considerar si no se encuentra en una zona de evacuación:

- **Manténgase informado:** manténgase informado sobre las actualizaciones y avisos meteorológicos emitidos por las autoridades locales, incluso si no se encuentra en una zona de evacuación. Los huracanes pueden ser impredecibles y las condiciones pueden cambiar rápidamente.
- **Prepare su hogar:** tome medidas para preparar su hogar para los posibles impactos de un huracán, como asegurar los elementos sueltos del exterior, podar árboles y arbustos y reforzar ventanas y puertas.
- **Cree un plan de emergencia familiar:** desarrolle un plan de emergencia familiar que incluya métodos de comunicación, rutas de evacuación y un lugar de reunión designado en caso de que necesite evacuar o separarse durante un huracán.
- **Abastézcase de suministros:** asegúrese de tener un kit de suministros de emergencia con artículos esenciales, como alimentos no perecederos, agua, medicamentos, linternas, baterías y suministros de primeros auxilios.
- **Considere un seguro contra inundaciones:** incluso si no se encuentra en una zona de evacuación, considere obtener un seguro contra inundaciones si vive en un área costera o en un área propensa a inundaciones. Las pólizas de seguro estándar para propietarios de viviendas normalmente no cubren los daños por inundaciones.
- **Manténgase conectado:** Manténgase conectado con vecinos y miembros de la comunidad. Ofrezca asistencia a quienes puedan necesitar ayuda para prepararse o recuperarse de un huracán.

Recuerde, si bien estar fuera de una zona de evacuación puede reducir su riesgo inmediato durante un huracán, sigue siendo crucial permanecer preparado para los posibles impactos de una tormenta importante.

ALERTAS DE EMERGENCIA

Todo el mundo debería tener varias formas de recibir alertas de emergencia que le indiquen lo que está sucediendo y lo que debe hacer. Estos incluyen alertas inalámbricas de emergencia en dispositivos móviles, radios meteorológicas NOAA y transmisiones locales de radio o televisión. NO confíe en una sola forma de obtener información de emergencia.

Si desea notificaciones de seguridad pública adicionales, regístrese para recibir alertas de **CodeRED**. Puede seleccionar qué tipos de alertas desea recibir y por qué método, incluidos mensajes de texto, llamadas telefónicas de voz o correo electrónico.

Puede registrarse para recibir alertas de CodeRED de forma gratuita a través del sitio web de SCEMD visitando scemd.org.



CONTACTOS IMPORTANTES

División de Manejo de Emergencias de Carolina del Sur
(SCEMD por sus siglas en inglés)
scemd.org

Sistema Telefónico de Información Pública
(PIPS por sus siglas en inglés)
1-866-246-0133

Solo se activa según sea necesario / Intérpretes de español disponibles

Departamento de Seguridad Pública de Carolina del Sur
Red de Tráfico de Emergencia | scdps.sc.gov

Centro Nacional de Huracanes (NHC por sus siglas en inglés)
hurricanes.gov

El Sitio de Red Oficial del Estado de Carolina del Sur
sc.gov

Departamento de Seguros de Carolina del Sur
doi.sc.gov ▪ 803-737-6160

Cruz Roja
redcross.org ▪ 1-866-438-4636

Agencia Federal para el Manejo de Emergencias (FEMA por sus siglas en inglés)
fema.gov ▪ ready.gov

Línea de Atención del Departamento de Salud y Control Ambiental de Carolina del Sur
1-855-472-3432

Ejército de Salvación de Carolina del Sur
salvationarmyusa.org ▪ 704-522-4970

Departamento de Transporte de Carolina del Sur
scdot.org ▪ 855-GO-SCDOT ▪ 855-467-2368

PREPARAR

PREPÁRATE PARA EL VIENTO... La escala de vientos huracanados de **Saffir-Simpson** estima los posibles daños a la propiedad en función de la velocidad sostenida del viento del huracán. Los huracanes que alcanzan la categoría 3 o superior se consideran importantes debido al potencial de pérdida significativa de vidas y daños a la propiedad. Los huracanes de categoría 1 y 2 siguen siendo peligrosos y requieren medidas preventivas.

     			
NIVEL DE TORMENTA	DAÑO	VIENTOS	CORTES DE ENERGÍA
CATEGORÍA 1	MÍNIMO <ul style="list-style-type: none">Algunos daños en techos, revestimientos, canaletas, árboles y líneas eléctricas.	74–95 MPH	Las interrupciones pueden durar varios días .
CATEGORÍA 2	MODERADO <ul style="list-style-type: none">Los vientos peligrosos podrían causar grandes daños a casas y edificios.Los árboles con raíces poco profundas serán quebrados o arrancados de raíz.	96–110 MPH	Pérdida de energía casi total que podría durar desde varios días hasta semanas .
CATEGORÍA 3	MODERADO <ul style="list-style-type: none">Daños devastadores a casas y otros edificios.Los árboles serán cortados y arrancados de raíz.	111–129 MPH	La electricidad y el agua no estarán disponibles durante varios días o semanas .
CATEGORÍA 4	EXTREMO <ul style="list-style-type: none">Daños catastróficos a techos y paredes exteriores de casas y edificios.Las áreas afectadas quedarán inhabitables durante semanas o meses.	130–156 MPH	Los apagones pueden durar semanas a posiblemente meses .
CATEGORÍA 5	CATASTRÓFICO <ul style="list-style-type: none">Muchas casas de armazón serán destruidas por la falla total del techo y el derrumbe de las paredes.La mayor parte del área estará inhabitable durante semanas o meses.	157+ MPH	Los apagones durarán semanas a posiblemente meses .

... Y HUYE DEL AGUA

La inundación por marejada ciclónica es el nivel total de agua que ocurre en suelo normalmente seco debido a la marea ciclónica y se expresa en términos de agua, en pies, sobre el nivel del suelo. *Las inundaciones por marejadas ciclónicas causan más muertes que los vientos extremos durante un huracán.*



TOMAS DE CORRIENTE

- Si ve una línea eléctrica caída, **no la toque**. No toque las ramas de los árboles u otros objetos que toquen una línea eléctrica.
- No intente conectar los generadores al circuito de energía de la casa. Esto puede ser peligroso para usted, sus vecinos y los linieros. Enchufe los electrodomésticos **directamente al generador**.
- Si se corta la energía mientras cocina, **apague la estufa** y retire todos los utensilios de cocina de las superficies de cocción y el horno.
- No abra refrigeradores o congeladores** durante un apagón a menos que sea necesario. La apertura continua hace que el aire frío escape y los alimentos se descongelen más rápidamente.
- Si huele gas, salga de su casa **inmediatamente** y llame a la compañía eléctrica.



COMIENCE A PREPARARSE PARA UN CORTE DE ENERGÍA AHORA.

VISITE SCEMD.ORG PARA ENCONTRAR UNA LISTA DE TODAS LAS EMPRESAS DE SERVICIOS PÚBLICOS QUE PRESTAN SERVICIOS EN CAROLINA DEL SUR.

NOMBRES DE HURACANES

2024

Alberto (al-BAIR-toe)

Beryl (BEHR-ril)

Chris (kris)

Debby (DEH-bee)

Ernesto (er-NES-toh)

Francine (fran-SEEN)

Gordon (GOR-duhn)

Helene (heh-LEEN)

Isaac (EYE-zik)

Joyce (joyss)

Kirk (kurk)

Leslie (LEHZ-lee)

Milton (MIL-ton)

Nadine (nay-DEEN)

Oscar (AHS-kur)

Patty (PAT-ee)

Rafael (rah-fah-ELL)

Sara (SAIR-uh)

Tony (TOH-nee)

Valerie (VAH-lur-ee)

William (WILL-yum)

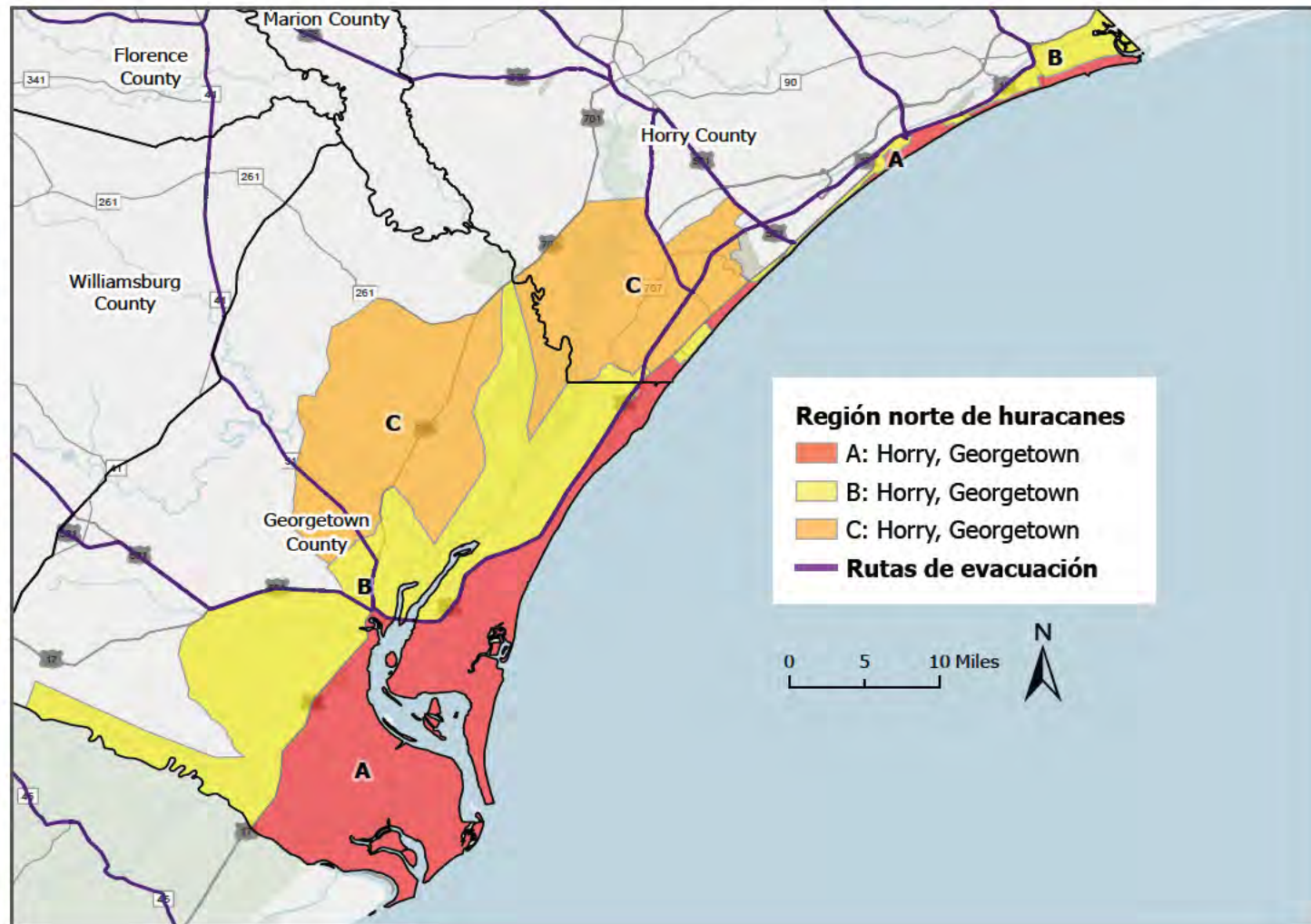
Si hay más de 21 tormentas con nombre en el Océano Atlántico durante una temporada de huracanes, las tormentas adicionales tomarán nombres de una lista complementaria.



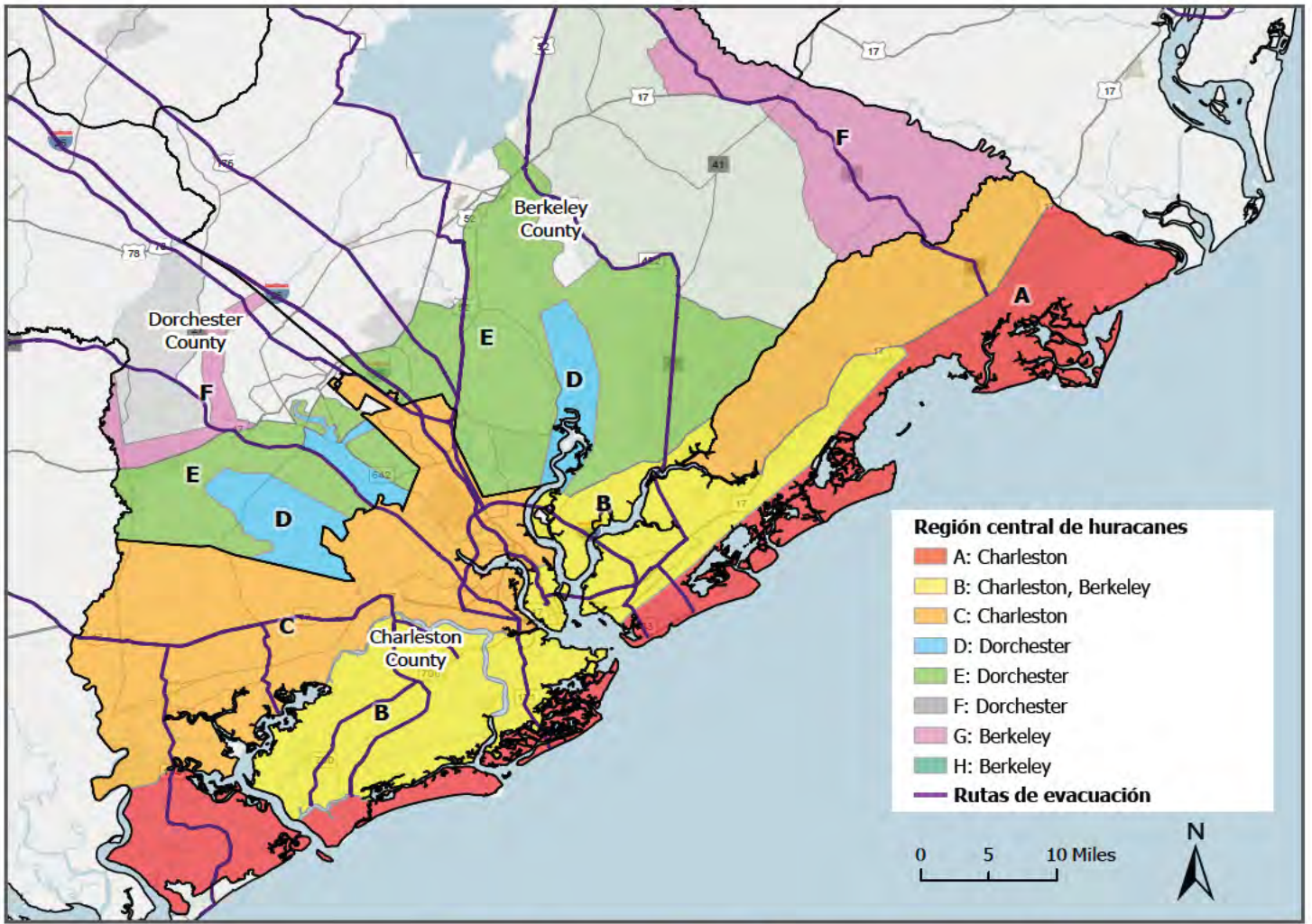
Los residentes de Carolina del Sur deben verificar si viven en una zona de evacuación, especialmente este año, ya que ha habido cambios basados en datos actualizados del modelo de marejadas ciclónicas del Centro Nacional de Huracanes. Huracanes recientes, como Matthew en 2016, Irma en 2017 e Ian en 2022, han influido en estos cambios. Utilice los mapas disponibles en Hurricane.sc para identificar su zona designada e inclúyala en su plan de evacuación. Para obtener más información, visite la página CONOCE TU ZONA en huracán.sc.

Algunas áreas pueden ser inaccesibles incluso después de que se levante la orden oficial de evacuación. Manténgase sintonizado con sus estaciones de radio y televisión locales y continúe monitoreando las redes sociales para obtener información sobre la recuperación.

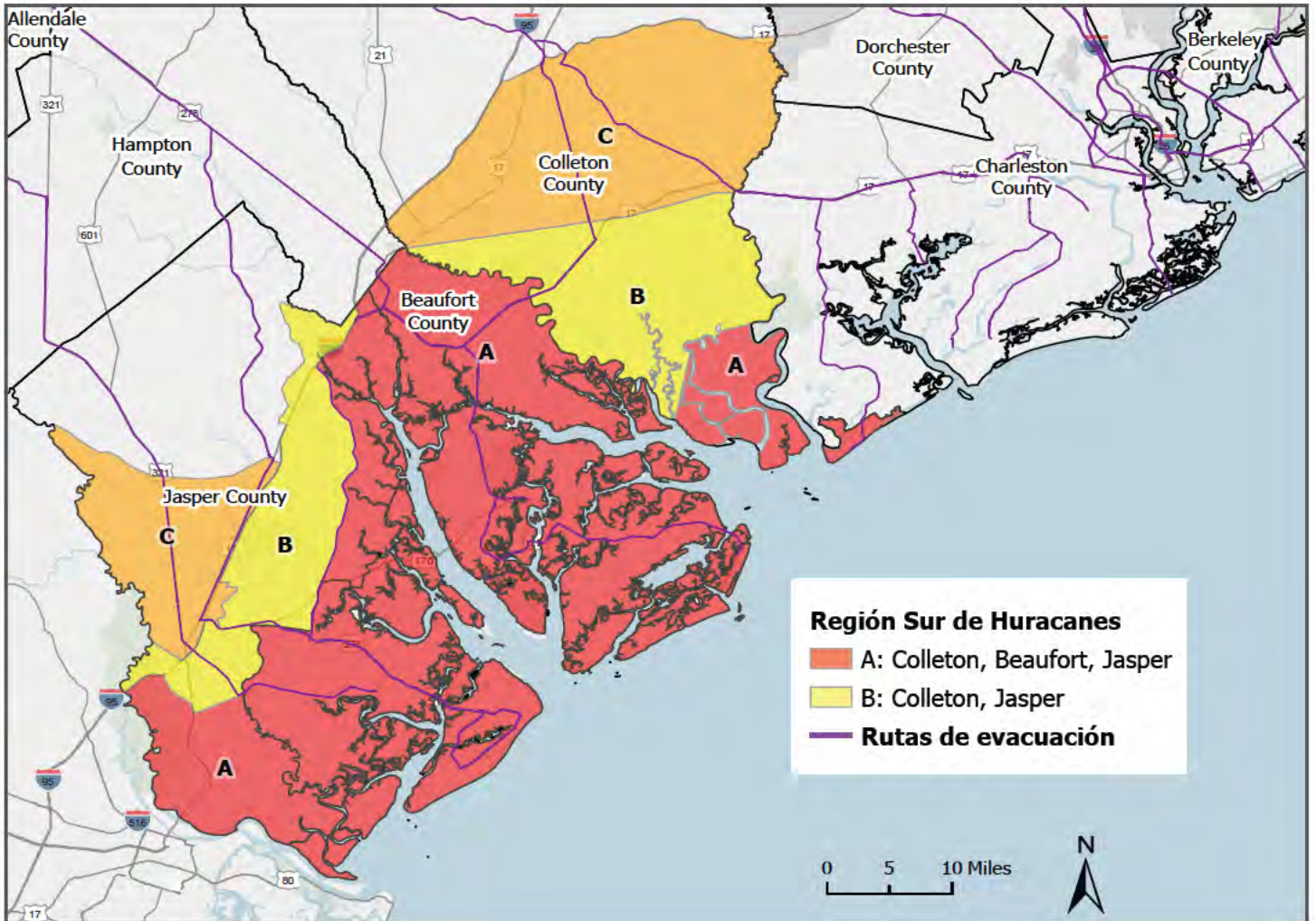
COSTA NORTE



COSTA CENTRAL



COSTA DEL SUR



EVACUAR

20 INTERESTATAL **601** U.S. **41** S.C. **20** SECUNDARIO

..... RUTAS INTERESTATATLES

..... RUTAS DE EVACUACIÓN

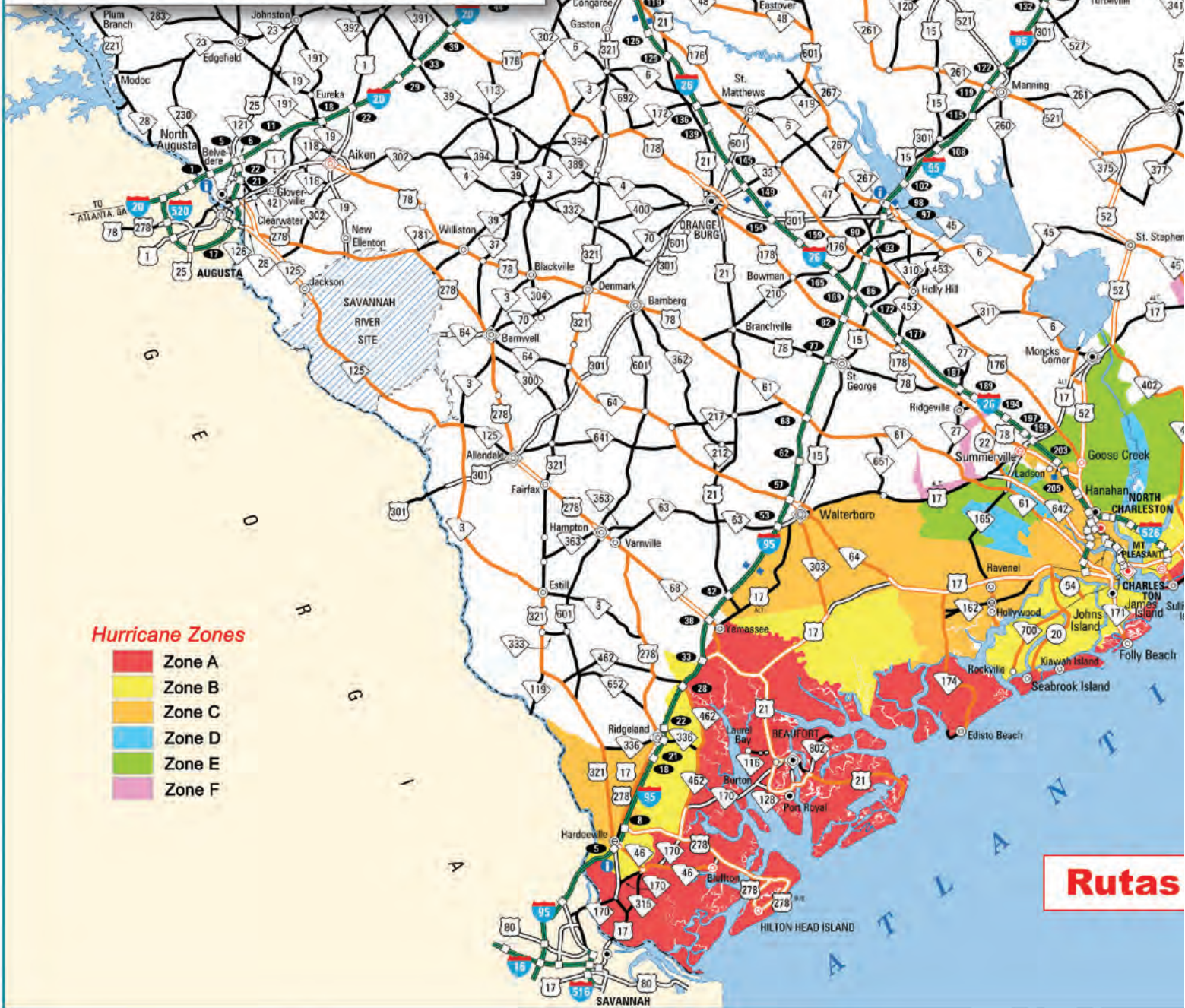
..... OTRAS RUTAS

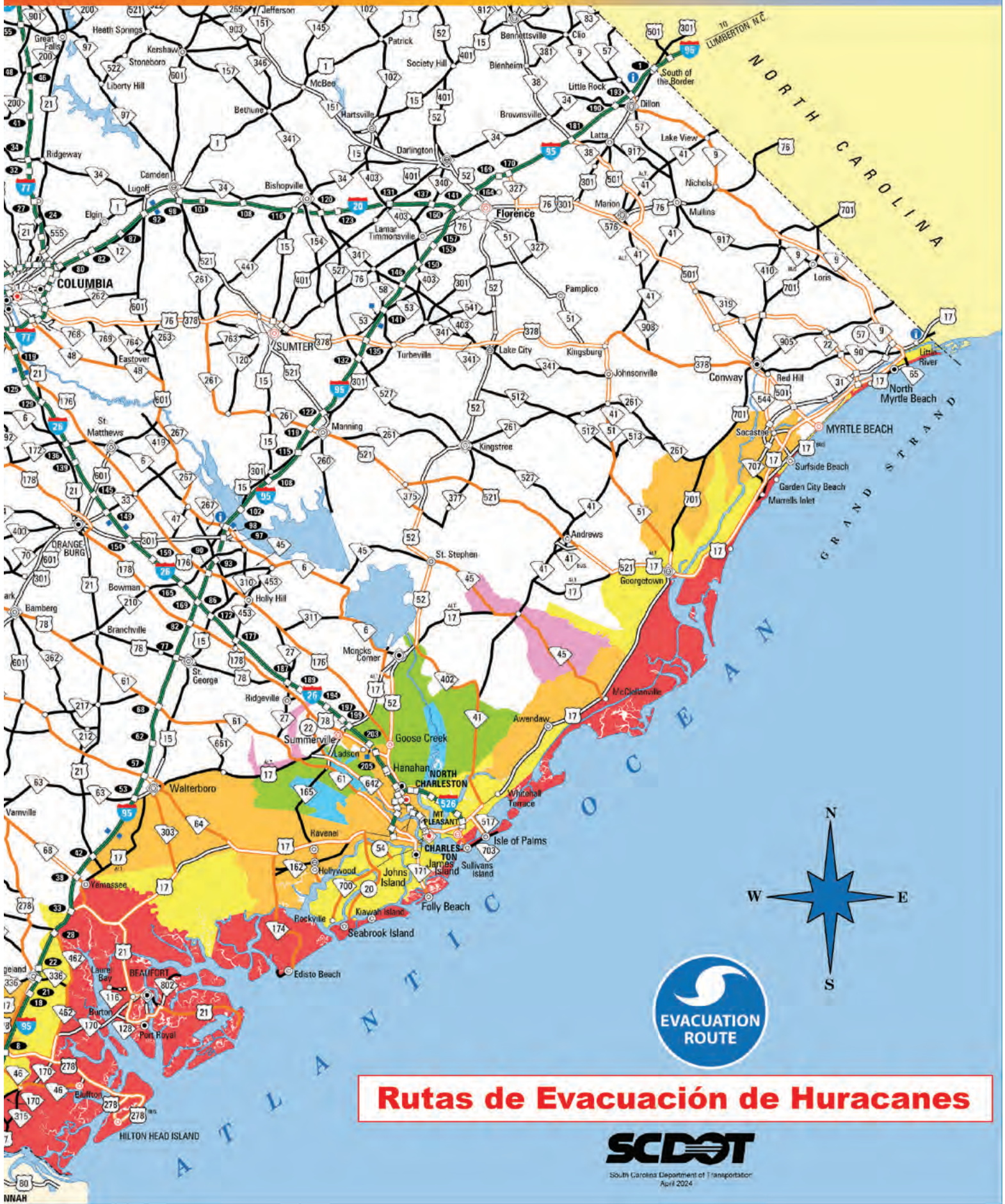
EXIT NO.

..... INTERCAMBIO COMPLETO

..... CENTRO DE BIENVENIDA/INFORMACIÓN DE VIAJES

..... ÁREAS DE DESCANSO





RUTAS DE EVACUACIÓN E INVERSIONES DE CARRIL

ÁREA DE CHARLESTON

Edisto Island, Adams Run

- Los evacuados tomarán la **SC 174** hasta la **US 17**. Luego tomarán la **US 17** sur hasta la **SC 64**. Esto los llevará a Walterboro, y luego a Aiken y la **I-20**.

Yonges Island, Meggett, Hollywood, Ravenel

- Use la **SC 165** hasta la **US 17**, luego la **US 17** sur hasta la **SC 64**, donde irán a Walterboro, luego a Aiken y la **I-20**.

Johns Island, Kiawah Island & Seabrook

- Use **SC 700** hasta Main Road (**S-20**) hasta **US 17**.
- Los evacuados luego tomarán la **US 17** sur hasta la **SC 64** donde irán a Walterboro, luego a Aiken y la **I-20**.

James Island & Folly Beach

- Use **SC 171** hasta **US 17**.
- Los evacuados deben entonces viajar hacia el sur por la **US 17** a **I-526** a los carriles normales **I-26**.

Awendaw & McClellanville

- Los evacuados tomarán la **SC 45** hasta la **US 52**, donde serán dirigidos directamente a la **US 52** hasta la **SC 375** hasta la **US 521** hasta la **SC 261** hasta la **US 378** hasta Columbia.

Ciudad de Charleston

- El lado oeste de la ciudad (West Ashley) usará la **SC 61** hasta la **US 78** y continuará hacia Aiken.
- El centro de la ciudad utilizará los carriles normales de la **I-26**.

Norte de Charleston

- Los evacuados tomarán la **US 52** (Rivers Avenue) a la **US 78** a la **US 178** a Orangeburg y luego a la **I-20** o continuarán por la **US 52** hasta la **US 176** o continuarán hacia el norte por la **US 52**.
- Los carriles derechos de la **US 52** en Goose Creek continuarán hasta Moncks Corner. En Moncks Corner, los evacuados serán dirigidos a **SC 6**, donde **SC 6** los llevará hacia Columbia.
- Los carriles izquierdos de la **US 52** en Goose Creek pasarán a la **US 176** a Columbia.
- Los evacuados que utilicen la **SC 642** viajarán al oeste hacia Summerville y tomarán la carretera **S-22** (Old Orangeburg Road) hasta la **US 78** oeste.

Este Cooper

- Los evacuados que salgan de Mount Pleasant tomarán la **I-526** o la **US 17** sur hasta **I-26**.
- Aquellos que salgan de Sullivan's Island usarán la **SC 703** hasta la **I-526** Business para acceder a la **I-526**, luego a la **I-26**.
- Los evacuados de Isle of Palms utilizarán el conector de Isle of Palms (**SC 517**) para ir a **US 17**, donde el carril derecho girará hacia el norte en **US 17**, luego procederá a **SC 41**, a **SC 402**, luego a **US 52** a **SC 375**, luego a **US 521**, a **SC 261** a **US 378** a Columbia.
- Los evacuados que usen los carriles izquierdos del conector Isle of Palms gire a la izquierda para ir a la **I-526** y luego a la **I-26**.
- Los evacuados en la **I-526** que se acercan a la **I-26** desde East Cooper serán dirigidos a los carriles normales de la **I-26**.

Daniel Island

- Utilice la **I-526** o Clements Ferry Road según lo requieran las condiciones.

RUTAS DE EVACUACIÓN E INVERSIONES DE CARRIL

ÁREAS DE HILTON HEAD ISLAND Y BEAUFORT

Hilton Head Island

- Los evacuados de Hilton Head Island utilizarán tanto William Hilton Parkway (**US 278 Business**) como Cross Island Parkway (**US 278**).
- A medida que estas dos carreteras se fusionen, se formará un tercer carril invirtiendo el flujo en el carril interior en dirección este de la **US 278**. Este carril llevará el tráfico a la sección de tres carriles que comienza en tierra firme.
- LAS ASIGNACIONES DE CARRILES SERÁN LAS SIGUIENTES:**
 - El carril derecho en la **US 278** en dirección oeste saldrá a la **SC 170**, continuará hasta la **SC 462** y luego se dirigirá a la **I-95** en dirección norte en la **salida 28 de la I-95**.
 - El carril central en la **US 278** en dirección oeste se convertirá en el carril derecho en la **SC 170**, que se dirigirá a la **I-95** en dirección norte en la **salida 8**.
 - El carril izquierdo en la **US 278** en dirección oeste en **SC 170** continuará en **US 278** a Hampton a North Augusta.

Beaufort

EVACUACIÓN EN DOS CARRILES:

Los evacuados utilizarán los dos carriles actuales hacia el norte en la **US 21** hasta la **US 17**. Al llegar a la **US 17**, el carril derecho se dirigirá a la **US 17** norte hasta la **SC 303** hasta Walterboro. El carril izquierdo se dirigirá a la **US 17** sur, luego a la **US 17 Alt / US 21** a Yemassee a North Augusta.

EVACUACIÓN POR TRES CARRILES:

Este carril invertido se dirigirá a la **US 17** en dirección sur y, finalmente, a la **I-95** en dirección norte en la **salida 33** (Point South). Los dos carriles restantes se utilizarán como se describe anteriormente para la evacuación de dos carriles.

Este carril invertido se dirigirá a la **US 17** en dirección sur y, finalmente, a la **I-95** en dirección norte en la **salida 33** (Point South). Los dos carriles restantes se utilizarán como se describe anteriormente para la evacuación de dos carriles.

ÁREA DEL GRAND STRAND

Norte de Myrtle Beach y Hacia el Norte

- Utilice **SC 9** para proceder a **I-95**.

Myrtle Beach

- 10th Avenue North y hacia el norte hasta Briarcliff Acres, use la **SC 22** (Conway Bypass) hasta la **US 501**. Los automovilistas que usen la **SC 31** (Carolina Bays Parkway) o Grissom Parkway se dirigirán hacia el norte hasta la **SC 22**.
- Al sur de 10th Avenue North hacia el sur hasta el aeropuerto de Myrtle Beach, use la **US 501** hacia Marion y más allá.
- Bajo ciertas condiciones, la **US 501** se convertirá en cuatro carriles en dirección norte desde la **SC 22** hasta la **SC 576**.
- Aeropuerto de Myrtle Beach hacia el sur a través de Surfside Beach use **SC 544** hasta **US 501**.
- Bajo ciertas condiciones, la **US 501** se convertirá en cuatro carriles hacia el norte desde la **SC 544** hasta la **US 378**. Los carriles invertidos llevarán el tráfico de la **SC 544** a la **US 378**, donde viajará hacia el oeste hasta la **I-95** o Columbia.

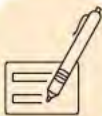
Garden City Beach sur a Winyah Bay y Georgetown

- Tome la **US 17** sur a través de Georgetown, luego tome la **US 521** hasta la **SC 261** hasta la **US 378** hasta Columbia.
- Bajo ciertas condiciones, una ruta alternativa desde Georgetown será Black River Road a la **US 701** a la **SC 51** a la **SC 41** a la **US 378** en Kingsburg.

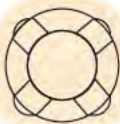
ACCESO Y NECESIDADES FUNCIONALES



Ponga sus registros médicos e **identificación más importantes en un formato digital** para una fácil custodia y un movimiento más rápido. Los documentos en papel pueden dañarse o perderse fácilmente durante un evento meteorológico significativo.



Ponga su **nombre e información de contacto** en sus artículos en caso de que los artículos se extravíen durante una evacuación, refugio o consolidación de refugios.



Pida ayuda si la necesita. Algunas de las oficinas locales de gestión de emergencias tienen una lista de miembros de la comunidad que necesitan ayuda adicional durante una emergencia.



Conozca su plan. Asegúrese de que otras personas también conozcan su plan. Salga lo antes posible para llegar a su destino de manera segura antes de una tormenta.



Revise la lista de verificación de preparación para huracanes en esta guía. Considere **cualquier artículo adicional** que pueda necesitar, como respaldos eléctricos para equipos médicos, baterías para audífonos y dispositivos similares, tanques de oxígeno adicionales o requisitos dietéticos especiales.

SEGURO



PARA PREGUNTAS E INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL, VISITE DOI.SC.GOV O LLAME A LA OFICINA DE SERVICIOS AL CONSUMIDOR DEL DEPARTAMENTO (NÚMERO GRATUITO): **1-800-768-3467**

Del Departamento de Seguros de Carolina del Sur:

- Revise su póliza de seguro para saber si tiene la cobertura adecuada. Entienda la diferencia entre **COSTO DE REEMPLAZO** y **VALOR EN EFECTIVO**.
- Conozca los deducibles de su póliza y los procedimientos para notificar a su compañía de seguros sobre propiedad dañada o destruida.
- **Una póliza estándar para propietarios o inquilinos NO cubre daños por inundación; debe comprar una póliza de seguro contra inundaciones por separado.** Visite floodsmart.gov para obtener información.
- Haga una **lista de inventario de propiedad** de objetos de valor, muebles, electrónicos, etc. Tome fotografías de su propiedad para tener un registro visual de sus pertenencias.
- Si evacua, asegúrese de traer sus documentos importantes con usted.
- Cuando un huracán sea inminente, **retire los objetos** que se encuentren al aire libre, como botes de basura y muebles de jardín, que puedan ser arrastrados por los vientos. Proteja las aberturas de puertas y ventanas con contraventanas.

Formas de ahorrar en costos de seguro:

- **Las cuentas de ahorro para catástrofes** son cuentas de ahorro estatales libres de impuestos que permiten a los propietarios reservar fondos para pagar gastos calificados, como deducibles.
- **Los descuentos en las primas** de seguros suelen estar disponibles para casas que se han hecho más resistentes a las tormentas.
- **Los créditos de impuestos estatales** sobre la renta están disponibles para los propietarios que compran suministros para modernizar y hacer que sus hogares sean más resistentes a huracanes y tormentas severas.

CONSIGUE EL APP

Aproveche la aplicación oficial de la División de Manejo de Emergencias de Carolina del Sur (SCEMD por sus siglas en inglés).

Disponible para descargar desde Apple App Store o Google Play (compatible con iPhone y Android).



- Personalice y forme un plan de emergencia personal
- Comparte tu ubicación con contactos de emergencia
- Lleve un registro de su kit de suministros para desastres
- Ver mapas de evacuación de Conozca su Zona
- Use el silbato de alerta de emergencia y la luz estroboscópica
- Documentar daños por tormentas

MASCOTAS

Sus mascotas son miembros importantes de la familia que deben incluirse en su plan de emergencia. Su veterinario es un excelente recurso para ayudarlo.

CONSEJOS IMPORTANTES:

> ANTES

- Evacue con su mascota fuera de la zona de evacuación. Un refugio temporal de emergencia debe ser el último recurso.
- Tenga un transportador/jaula para cada mascota: se necesitará un medio de contención dondequiera que vaya.
- Los condados pueden tener un refugio de emergencia temporal para mascotas. La aplicación móvil South Carolina Emergency Manager y scemd.org enumerarán los refugios abiertos.
- En lugar de refugios, considere albergues, clínicas veterinarias, hoteles que acepten mascotas, así como casas de amigos y parientes fuera de una zona de evacuación.
- Elija un método de identificación para cada animal. Ejemplos: microchips y etiquetas de identificación en collares. Tenga una foto suya con sus animales para demostrar la propiedad en caso de separación.
- Mantenga actualizadas las vacunas de sus animales (especialmente contra la rabia) y tenga copias de todos los documentos importantes.
- Mantenga un kit de suministros para desastres para cada mascota en un lugar de fácil acceso: transportador/jaula (lo suficientemente grande como para pararse y darse la vuelta), correa, arnés, tazones, 3 días de agua y comida, medicamentos, registros de salud/instrucciones de cuidado, microchip números, caja de arena / arena y artículos de limpieza.

> DURANTE

- En el período inmediatamente después de que el fenómeno toque tierra, puede haber áreas con daño extremo por viento o inundaciones. El foco inmediato de los trabajadores de emergencia durante este período será la seguridad de las personas.
- Cuando las circunstancias lo permitan, habrá personal preparado para atender emergencias de animales que ayudarán a los trabajadores de emergencia y a los ciudadanos con las necesidades de los animales. Estas pueden incluir el rescate de animales desplazados, identificación, tratamiento, alojamiento y cuidado temporero y reunificación con sus dueños.
- SCEMD ofrecerá información sobre opciones de ayuda con animales tan pronto sea posible mediante ruedas de prensa y líneas telefónicas especiales.



ES POSIBLE QUE EL RESCATE DE ANIMALES NO ESTÉ DISPONIBLE INMEDIATAMENTE DESPUÉS DE UN HURACÁN.

> DESPUÉS

- Si su mascota se pierde, comuníquese con su veterinario, organización de control/cuidado de animales y/o administradores de emergencias del condado y del estado, quienes pueden ayudarlo a buscar listas y bases de datos de animales que se encontraron y albergaron durante el huracán.
- Los olores familiares y los puntos de referencia pueden ser diferentes después de un huracán. Su mascota puede confundirse y perderse.
- Vigile a sus animales de cerca. El comportamiento de sus mascotas puede cambiar después de una emergencia. Las mascotas normalmente tranquilas y amistosas pueden volverse agresivas o defensivas. Ate a los perros con correa y colóquelos en un patio cercado con acceso a refugio y agua.

OTROS RECURSOS:

Sanidad del ganado y las aves de corral de Clemson:
803-788-2260
clemson.edu/LPH

Departamento de Agricultura de Carolina del Sur:
803-734-2210
agriculture.sc.gov

Sociedad de animales de Charleston:
843-747-4849
charlestonanimalsociety.org

Asociación de Veterinarios de Carolina del Sur:
1-800-441-7228
scav.org

ACCIONES DE EVACUACIÓN

> ANTES

ESTÉ PREPARADO

Comuníquese con su oficina local de manejo de emergencias para que lo ayuden a determinar su vulnerabilidad ante un huracán. Recuerde que la marejada ciclónica puede extenderse más allá de las áreas costeras y los huracanes pueden traer tornados, vientos fuertes, lluvias intensas e inundaciones a las áreas del interior.

Si vive en un área vulnerable, planifique una ruta de evacuación. Aprenda y practique las rutas más seguras tierra adentro y prepárese para conducir por lo menos 20 a 50 millas tierra adentro para ubicar un lugar seguro. Considere quedarse con familiares y amigos o en un hotel fuera del área vulnerable.

ANTES DE SALIR DE TU CASA

- **SABE** a dónde irás.
- **MANTÉNGASE** sintonizado con las estaciones de radio o televisión locales para obtener información de emergencia.
- **CARGA** tus dispositivos móviles y lleva cargadores extra.
- **APAGUE** el gas, la electricidad y el agua.
- Es posible que no se permitan arreglos para mascotas en la mayoría de los refugios.
- **LLENAR** el tanque de gasolina y dar servicio a los vehículos familiares.



ADÉMÁS DE LOS ARTÍCULOS MENCIONADOS EN SU EQUIPO DE SUMINISTROS BÁSICOS PARA CASO DE DESASTRE, TAMBIÉN LLEVE MAPAS DE CARRETERAS, CABLES DE CONEXIÓN Y UN EQUIPO DE REPARACIÓN DE LLANTAS.

> EN LA CARRETERA

SAL TEMPRANO TOMA TU TIEMPO

El Equipo de Respuesta a Emergencias de Carolina del Sur trabaja con la industria petrolera para que haya combustible adicional disponible en ciertas estaciones de servicio a lo largo de las principales rutas de evacuación.

Las áreas de descanso a lo largo de la I-26 se mejorarán con instalaciones adicionales para acomodar a los automovilistas de manera eficiente. Las estaciones de pesaje del Departamento de Seguridad Pública a lo largo de la I-26 también estarán disponibles como estaciones de confort.



Un GPS puede desviarlo a caminos cerrados. Manténgase en las rutas oficiales de evacuación.

> DURANTE

PROTÉGETE

- Esté atento a las estaciones de radio y televisión locales para obtener información de emergencia. Mantenga una radio o televisión de manivela, de batería o de energía solar durante los cortes de energía.
- Permanezca dentro de una estructura bien construida lejos de puertas y ventanas, incluso si están cubiertas. Vaya a una habitación interior del primer piso, armario o debajo de las escaleras.
- Esté alerta, los tornados a menudo se generan durante los huracanes. Si el “ojo” de la tormenta pasa sobre su área, tenga en cuenta que las condiciones severas regresarán con vientos de la dirección opuesta en muy poco tiempo.
- Limite las llamadas que no sean de emergencia. Mantenga las llamadas breves para minimizar cualquier congestión de la red. Espere al menos 10 segundos antes de volver a marcar una llamada. Para situaciones que no sean de emergencia, intente enviar mensajes de texto.

BUSCANDO SEGURIDAD

Tenga un plan sobre adónde irá si se emite una evacuación del lugar donde vive. Considere quedarse con familiares y amigos o en un hotel del interior. Si esas opciones no están disponibles, el Departamento de Servicios Sociales de Carolina del Sur y la Cruz Roja Estadounidense le proporcionarán un lugar seguro para quedarse.

Es posible que los refugios de emergencia no tengan catres, mantas y otras comodidades para todas las personas hasta mucho después de que las condiciones del huracán disminuyan. Aunque es posible que se proporcionen algunos alimentos, es posible que no estén disponibles alimentos especiales para bebés y personas con dietas restringidas. Si planea ir a un refugio de evacuación, traiga todos los elementos de su kit de suministros para desastres, además de artículos de comodidad como sacos de dormir, almohadas y catres.

Recuerde que puede enviar un mensaje de texto con la palabra “shelter” y su código postal al 43362 para obtener una lista de lugares de refugio cerca de usted. Guarde este número, 43362, en su teléfono hoy para encontrar un refugio seguro durante un desastre. Este esfuerzo es posible gracias a la colaboración con FEMA y la Cruz Roja Americana.



LOS REFUGIOS DE EMERGENCIA SON LUGARES DE ÚLTIMO RECURSO. NO SE PUEDEN PROPORCIONAR CUNAS Y MANTAS.

VOLVIENDO A CASA

→ REGRESE A CASA SOLAMENTE DESPUÉS DE QUE LAS AUTORIDADES LOCALES LE ←
INDIQUEN QUE ES SEGURO HACERLO.



SI HA EVACUADO, ALGUNAS ÁREAS PUEDEN SER INACCESIBLES INCLUSO DESPUÉS DE QUE SE ANULE LA ORDEN OFICIAL DE EVACUACIÓN.
MANTÉNGASE SINTONIZADO CON SUS ESTACIONES LOCALES DE RADIO Y TV Y MONITOREO DE MEDIOS SOCIALES PARA OBTENER INFORMACIÓN DE RECUPERACIÓN.

Evite las líneas eléctricas caídas

- Repórteles inmediatamente a las compañías eléctricas, a la policía o el departamento de bomberos.

Esté alerta a las restricciones de manejo

- Evite caminos inundados y caminos y puentes destruidos.
- Siga las instrucciones proporcionadas por los funcionarios locales de seguridad pública.

Entra a tu casa con precaución

- Abre puertas y ventanas para ventilar y secar tu casa.
- Utilice linternas para inspeccionar si hay daños.
- Use el teléfono solo para llamadas de emergencia.
- Revise los alimentos refrigerados para ver si se han echado a perder.
- Tenga cuidado con las serpientes, los insectos y otros animales que buscan terrenos más altos por las inundaciones.
- No use velas ni llamas abiertas.

Toma fotografías

- Las fotografías de los daños ayudarán a presentar reclamaciones de seguros.
- Comuníquese con su agente de reclamos de seguros lo antes posible.

Inspeccione los servicios públicos en su hogar

- Revise si hay fugas de gas.
 - > Si huele a gas o escucha un silbido o un soplido, abra una ventana y abandone rápidamente el edificio. Si puede, cierre el gas en la válvula principal exterior. Desde un lugar seguro, llame para informar una fuga de gas a su proveedor de servicios públicos. Si apaga el gas por cualquier motivo, debe volver a abrirlo un profesional.
- Busque daños en el sistema eléctrico.
 - > Si ve chispas, cables deshilachados o rotos, o si huele algo quemándose, apague la electricidad en la caja de fusibles principal o en el disyuntor. Llame primero a un electricista para que le aconseje si tiene que pisar agua para llegar a la caja de fusibles o al disyuntor.
- Revise si hay daños en la línea de agua y alcantarillado.
 - > Si sospecha que las líneas de alcantarillado están dañadas, evite usar los baños y llame a un plomero. Si las tuberías de agua están dañadas, comuníquese con la compañía de agua y evite beber o usar agua del grifo.

Monitorear la radio, la televisión y las redes sociales.

- Aprenda cómo recibir más información de los funcionarios y solicitar asistencia.

Deja que un familiar sepa que estás en casa

- Dígales a sus familiares o amigos cómo comunicarse con usted, especialmente si no hay servicio telefónico.



LOS FUNCIONARIOS LOCALES PROPORCIONARÁN INFORMACIÓN SOBRE CÓMO USTED PUEDE DESHACERSE ADECUADAMENTE DE LOS ESCOMBROS DE LA TORMENTA Y LA PROPIEDAD DAÑADA.



NUNCA INTENTE MOVERSE O CONDUCIR ALREDEDOR DE BARRICADAS.

KIT DE SUMINISTROS BÁSICOS PARA DESASTRES



- “Guía de huracanes de Carolina del Sur”



- Agua embotellada (2 galones por persona por día)



- Alimentos no perecederos (para al menos 3 días)



- Radio portátil con baterías adicionales



- Platos de plástico y utensilios para comer



- Suministros para mascotas (comida, correa, transportador, registros de vacunación)



- Botiquín de primeros auxilios (incluidos los medicamentos recetados)



- Ropa de cama y ropa para cada miembro de la familia.



- Jabón, champú y otros artículos de higiene personal.



- Radio meteorológica de la NOAA (por sus siglas en inglés)



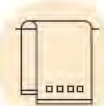
- Impermiables, pantalones y botas



- Gafas, repelente de mosquitos y bloqueador solar.



- linternas con baterías adicionales



- Mantas y toallas



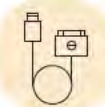
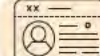
- Documentos importantes (licencia de conducir, tarjeta del Seguro Social, prueba de residencia, pólizas de seguro, testamentos, escrituras, certificados de nacimiento y matrimonio, registros de impuestos, registros médicos, fotografías familiares, etc.)



- Dinero en efectivo (suficiente para llenar un vehículo con gasolina)



- Suministros para bebés (alimentos, pañales y medicamentos)



- Cargadores de dispositivos móviles



- Desinfectante de manos



- Cepillo de dientes y pasta de dientes

2024 S.C. GUÍA DE HURACANES

Esta guía de huracanes fue compilada y creada por la División de Manejo de Emergencias de Carolina del Sur como un servicio público en coordinación con agencias estatales, federales, locales y voluntarias, incluido el Departamento de Seguridad Pública de Carolina del Sur, el Servicio Meteorológico Nacional, la Comisión de Asuntos de las Minoritarios de Carolina del Sur, el Departamento de Salud de Carolina del Sur, Control Ambiental, Servicio de Extensión de la Universidad de Clemson, Departamento de Transporte de Carolina del Sur, Departamento de Seguros de Carolina del Sur, Agencia Federal para el Manejo de Emergencias, Cruz Roja Americana y otros.

Agradecimiento especial a las siguientes organizaciones que proporcionaron contribuciones monetarias para respaldar esta impresión.

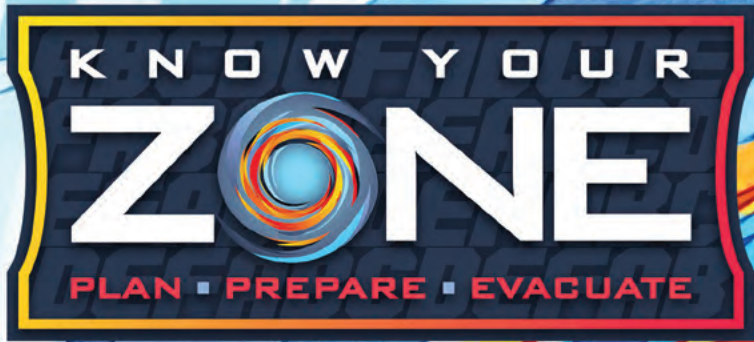


Have a plan. Make it personal.
SCEMD
scemd.org @SCEMD



Usted puede visitar Hurricane.sc para conocer su zona de evacuación de huracanes y comenzar con su plan de seguridad de huracanes. Encuentre toda la información en la Guía de huracanes de Carolina del Sur y más en Hurricane.sc, siempre que necesite un recurso rápido en línea para prepararse para un huracán en Carolina del Sur.

Confíe en información real y contrastada para tomar decisiones sobre su seguridad. Solo confíe en la información proporcionada por fuentes verificadas y acreditadas, como hurricane.sc y scemd.org, para ayudar a evitar la desinformación, los rumores o la información errónea maliciosa.



SOUTH CAROLINA **HURRICANE GUIDE**






HURRICANE.SC

2024

KNOW

WATCHES & WARNINGS...

Making outdoor preparations becomes increasingly challenging once the wind speed reaches tropical storm level. The National Hurricane Center issues watches and warnings for specific areas of danger. Local National Weather Service offices may issue additional watches and warnings to provide detailed information on specific risks like flash floods and tornadoes.

	ISSUED 48 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ANTICIPATED ONSET	ISSUED 36 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF PREDICTED ONSET
	WATCHES	WARNINGS
STORM SURGE:  <i>Life-threatening flooding from rising water moving inland from the shoreline.</i>	STORM SURGE WATCH <i>danger is possible</i>	STORM SURGE WARNING <i>danger is expected</i>
TROPICAL STORM:  <i>An organized system of powerful thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39-73 mph.</i>	TROPICAL STORM WATCH <i>conditions are possible</i>	TROPICAL STORM WARNING <i>conditions are expected</i>
HURRICANE:  <i>Winds that have reached a constant speed of 74 mph or above and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center known as the "eye".</i>	HURRICANE WATCH <i>conditions are possible</i>	HURRICANE WARNING <i>conditions are expected</i>

HURRICANE HAZARDS

Hurricanes and tropical storms threaten **ALL areas of South Carolina**. **ALL South Carolinians** need to prepare for hurricane season.

ACTION:

- Prepare your home and review your plan for evacuation in case a Tropical Storm or Hurricane Warning is issued.
- If directed by state or local officials, finish storm preparations and leave the threatened area immediately.

ACTION:

- If directed by state or local officials, finish storm preparations and immediately leave the threatened area.
- Have a plan for where you will stay, such as with family or friends, at a hotel or at a shelter.



- **HURRICANES** and tropical storms often produce widespread, torrential rains over 6 inches, which may result in deadly and destructive flooding. Flooding is a significant threat from tropical cyclones for people living inland.



- **WINDS** from a hurricane can destroy buildings and manufactured homes and turn outdoor items into dangerous projectiles.
- **TORNADOES** can accompany hurricanes and tropical storms. It is on record that in 2004, Tropical Storm Frances caused 47 tornadoes in South Carolina.

EXTREME WIND WARNING

***extreme sustained winds of a major hurricane, usually associated with the eyewall, are expected to begin within an hour.**

ACTION:

- Take immediate shelter in the interior portion of a well-built structure.

DON'T ZONE OUT!

IF YOU'RE NOT IN A HURRICANE EVACUATION ZONE, it means your immediate area is determined to be at a lower risk of storm surge **only**. It's essential to remember even if you're not in a designated evacuation zone, you may still experience other impacts from a hurricane, such as high winds, tornadoes, heavy rainfall, flash flooding, and power outages.

Here are some important points to consider if you're not in an evacuation zone:

- **Stay Informed:** Stay informed about weather updates and advisories issued by local authorities, even if you're not in an evacuation zone. Hurricanes can be unpredictable, and conditions can change rapidly.
- **Prepare Your Home:** Take steps to prepare your home for the potential impacts of a hurricane, such as securing loose outdoor items, trimming trees and bushes, and reinforcing windows and doors.
- **Create a Family Emergency Plan:** Develop a family emergency plan that includes communication methods, evacuation routes, and a designated meeting place in case you need to evacuate or separate during a hurricane.
- **Stock Up on Supplies:** Ensure you have an emergency supply kit stocked with essential items such as non-perishable food, water, medications, flashlights, batteries, and first aid supplies.
- **Consider Flood Insurance:** Even if you're not in an evacuation zone, consider obtaining flood insurance if you live in a coastal area or an area prone to flooding. Standard homeowners' insurance policies typically do not cover flood damage.
- **Stay Connected:** Stay connected with neighbors and community members. Offer assistance to those who may need help preparing for or recovering from a hurricane.

Remember, while being outside of an evacuation zone may reduce your immediate risk during a hurricane, it's still crucial to remain prepared for the potential impacts of a major storm.

EMERGENCY ALERTS

Everyone should have several ways of receiving emergency alerts to ensure you are informed of the latest situation and actions to take. Some ways to receive emergency alerts include Wireless Emergency Alerts on mobile devices, NOAA Weather Radios, and local broadcast TV or radio. Do not rely on just one method of receiving emergency information.

If you would like additional public safety notifications, sign up for **CodeRED** alerts. You can choose the type of alerts you want and how you want to receive them, including text messages, voice phone calls, or emails.

You can register for CodeRED alerts for free through the SCEMD website by visiting scemd.org.



IMPORTANT CONTACTS

S.C. Emergency Management Division (SCEMD)
scemd.org

Public Information Phone System (PIPS)
1-866-246-0133 *FOR ALL INFORMATION
Only activated as needed / Spanish interpreters available

S.C. Department of Public Safety
scdps.sc.gov/hurricane

National Hurricane Center (NHC)
hurricanes.gov

The Official Website of the State of S.C.
sc.gov

S.C. Department of Insurance
doi.sc.gov ▪ 803-737-6160

American Red Cross
redcross.org ▪ 1-866-438-4636

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
fema.gov ▪ ready.gov







SC CareLine
1-855-472-3432

S.C. Salvation Army
salvationarmyusa.org ▪ 704-522-4970

S.C. Department of Transportation
scdot.org ▪ 855-GO-SCDOT ▪ 855-467-2368

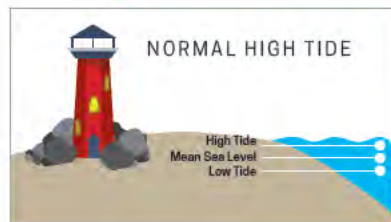
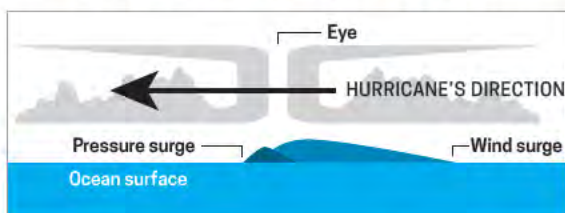
PREPARE

PREPARE FOR THE WIND... The **Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale** estimates the potential property damage caused by a hurricane's sustained wind speeds. Category 3 and higher hurricanes are major, with the potential for significant loss of life and property damage. Category 1 and 2 storms are also dangerous and require preventative measures.

 STORM LEVEL	   DAMAGE	 WINDS	 POWER OUTAGES
CATEGORY 1	MINIMAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some damage to roofs, siding, gutters, and trees. 	74–95 MPH	Could last several days .
CATEGORY 2	MODERATE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material damage to buildings. Trees with shallow roots will be snapped or uprooted. 	96–110 MPH	Near total power loss that could last several days to weeks .
CATEGORY 3	EXTENSIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive structural damage to houses. Trees will be snapped and uprooted. 	111–129 MPH	Outages can last for several days to weeks .
CATEGORY 4	EXTREME <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings will sustain major structural damage. Affected areas will be uninhabitable for weeks or months. 	130–156 MPH	Outages could last for weeks to possibly months .
CATEGORY 5	CATASTROPHIC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months. 	157+ MPH	Outages will last for weeks to possibly months .

RUN FROM THE WATER

Storm surge inundation is the abnormal rise of water above predicted tide levels. It is produced by a storm's winds and pressure pushing the water onto normally dry ground and is expressed in terms of feet above ground level. *During a hurricane, storm surge flooding and inland flooding are a greater threat to life and property than high winds.*



Storm surge 1-3 feet above ground level:

- Could knock you off your feet
- Can cause cars to stall or be swept away
- Not passable to light vehicles

Storm surge 4-6 feet above ground level:

- Move to higher ground if predicted
- Can enter homes
- Floating cars and debris

Storm surge 7-9 feet above ground level:

- Move to higher ground if predicted
- Fills first floors of homes and business
- Can't see what's in the water

Storm surge 10 feet above ground level:

- Deadly and destructive
- Can overwhelm whole coastal cities and towns
- Covers one-story homes

POWER POINTERS

- Start preparing for a power outage now.
- Visit scemd.org for a list of all South Carolina power utilities, complete with their outage reporting information.
- **Power lines:** If you see a downed power line, do not touch it. Do not touch tree limbs or other objects touching a power line.
- **Generators:** Do not attempt to tie generators into the house circuit without prior, professional installation. This can be dangerous to you, your neighbors, and to linemen. Plug appliances directly into the generator.
- **Cooking:** Should the power go out while cooking, turn the stove off and remove any cookware from the cooking surfaces and the oven.
- **Refrigerators/freezers:** Do not open refrigerators or freezers during an outage unless necessary. Repeated openings cause the cold air to escape and the food inside to thaw more quickly.
- **Gas:** If you smell gas, leave your home immediately and call 9-1-1 and the gas company.



START PREPARING FOR A POWER OUTAGE NOW.

VISIT [SCEMD.ORG](https://scemd.org) TO FIND A LIST OF ALL POWER UTILITIES SERVING SOUTH CAROLINA, COMPLETE WITH THEIR OUTAGE REPORTING INFORMATION.

HURRICANE NAMES

2024

Alberto (al-BAIR-toe)

Beryl (BEHR-ril)

Chris (kris)

Debby (DEH-bee)

Ernesto (er-NES-toh)

Francine (fran-SEEN)

Gordon (GOR-duhn)

Helene (heh-LEEN)

Isaac (EYE-zik)

Joyce (joyss)

Kirk (kurk)

Leslie (LEHZ-lee)

Milton (MIL-ton)

Nadine (nay-DEEN)

Oscar (AHS-kur)

Patty (PAT-ee)

Rafael (rah-fah-ELL)

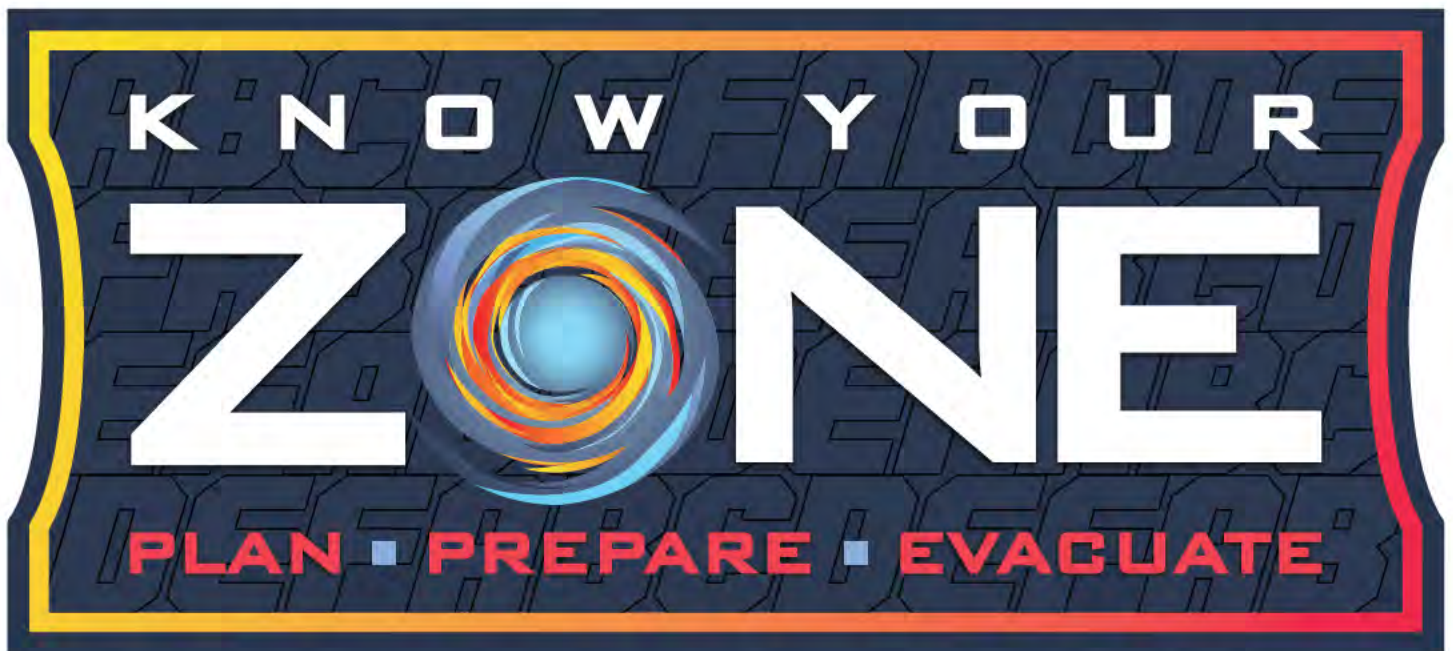
Sara (SAIR-uh)

Tony (TOH-nee)

Valerie (VAH-lur-ee)

William (WILL-yum)

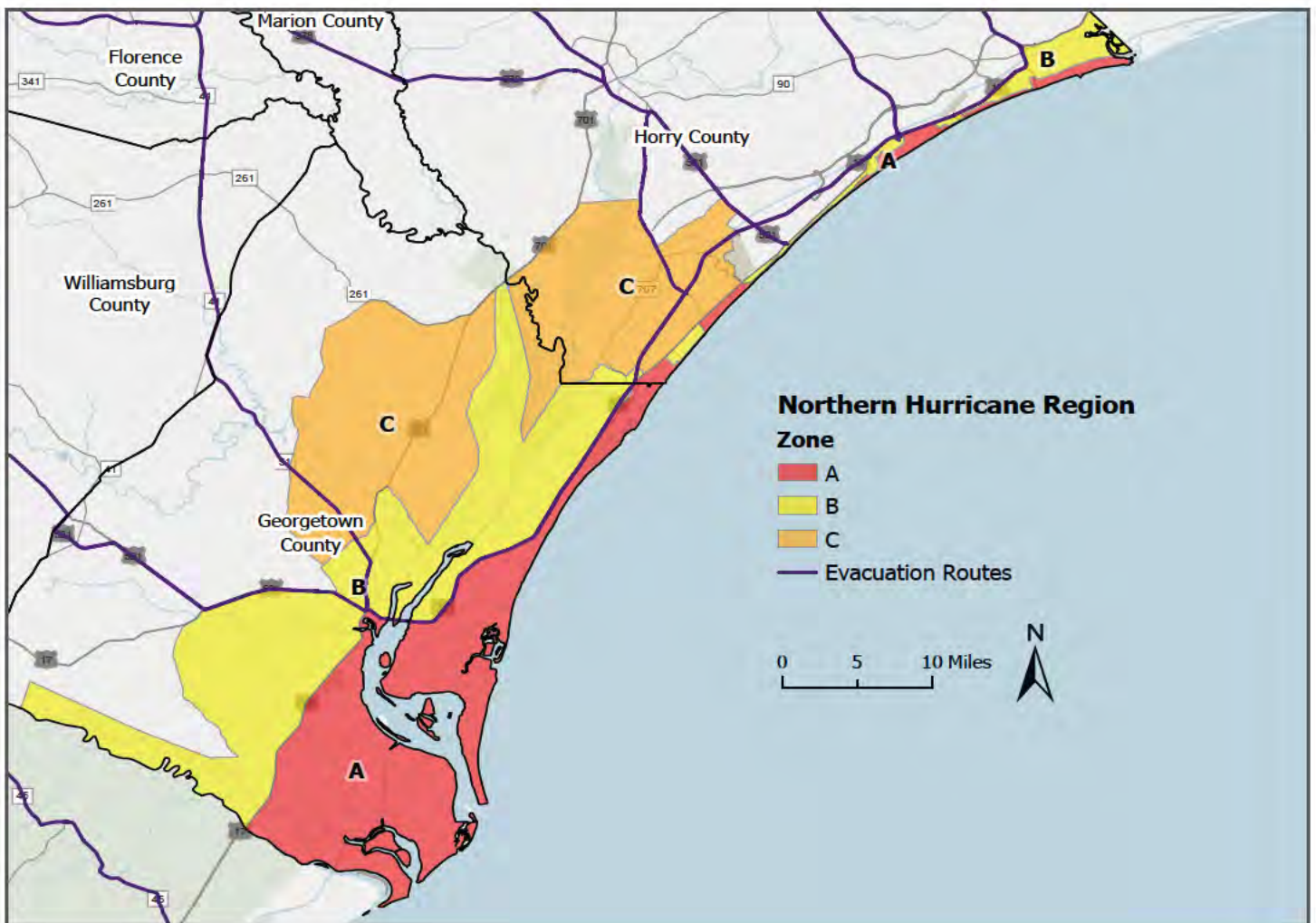
If there are more than 21 named storms in the Atlantic Ocean during a hurricane season, additional storms will take names from a supplemental list.



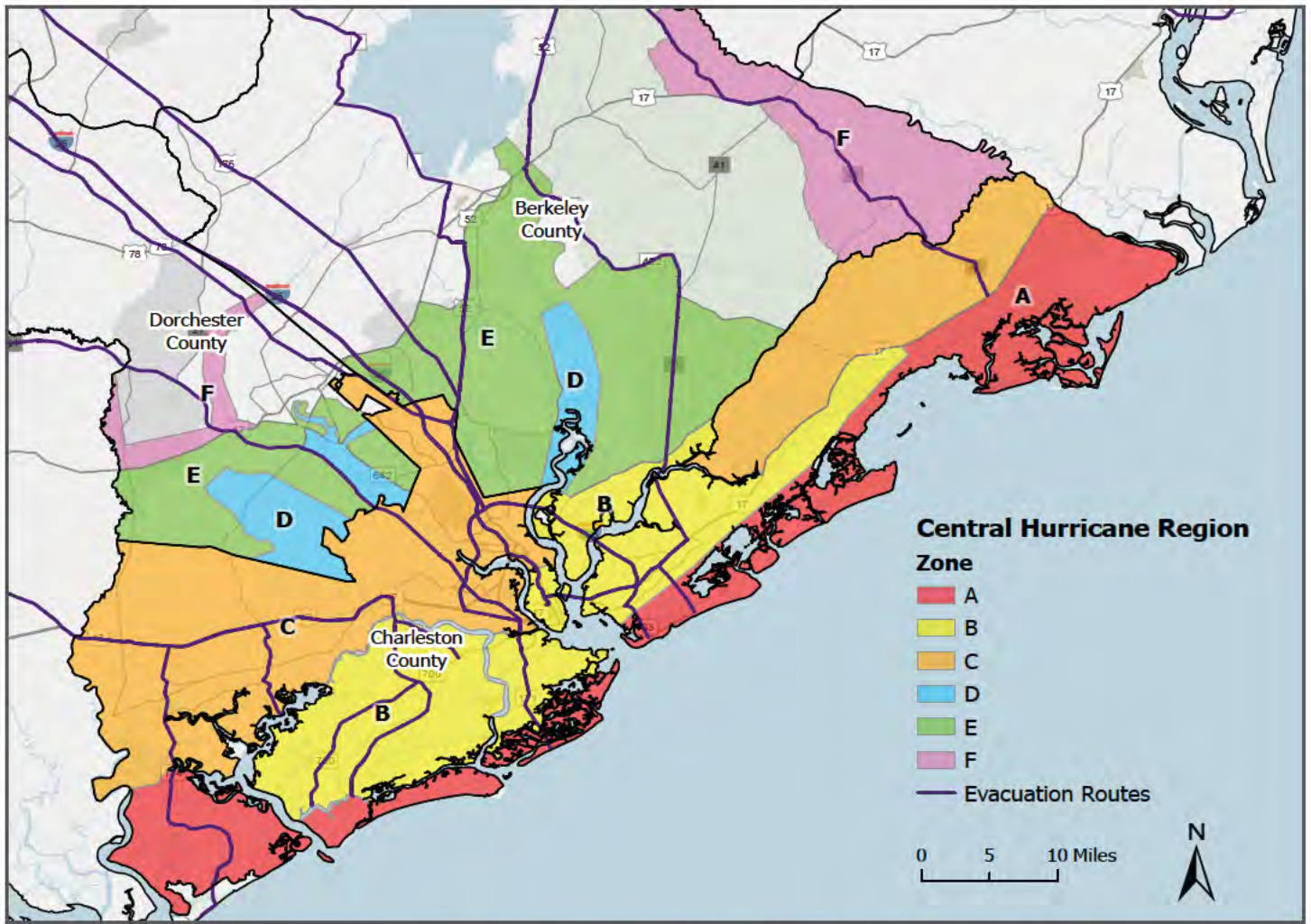
Residents in South Carolina should check if they live in an evacuation zone, especially this year, as there have been changes based on updated storm surge model data from the National Hurricane Center. Recent hurricanes, such as Matthew in 2016, Irma in 2017, and Ian in 2022, have influenced these changes. Use the maps available on hurricane.sc to identify your designated zone and include it in your evacuation plan. For more information, visit the **KNOW YOUR ZONE** page at hurricane.sc.

Some areas may be inaccessible even after the official evacuation order is lifted. Keep tuned to your local TV and radio stations and continue to monitor social media for recovery information.

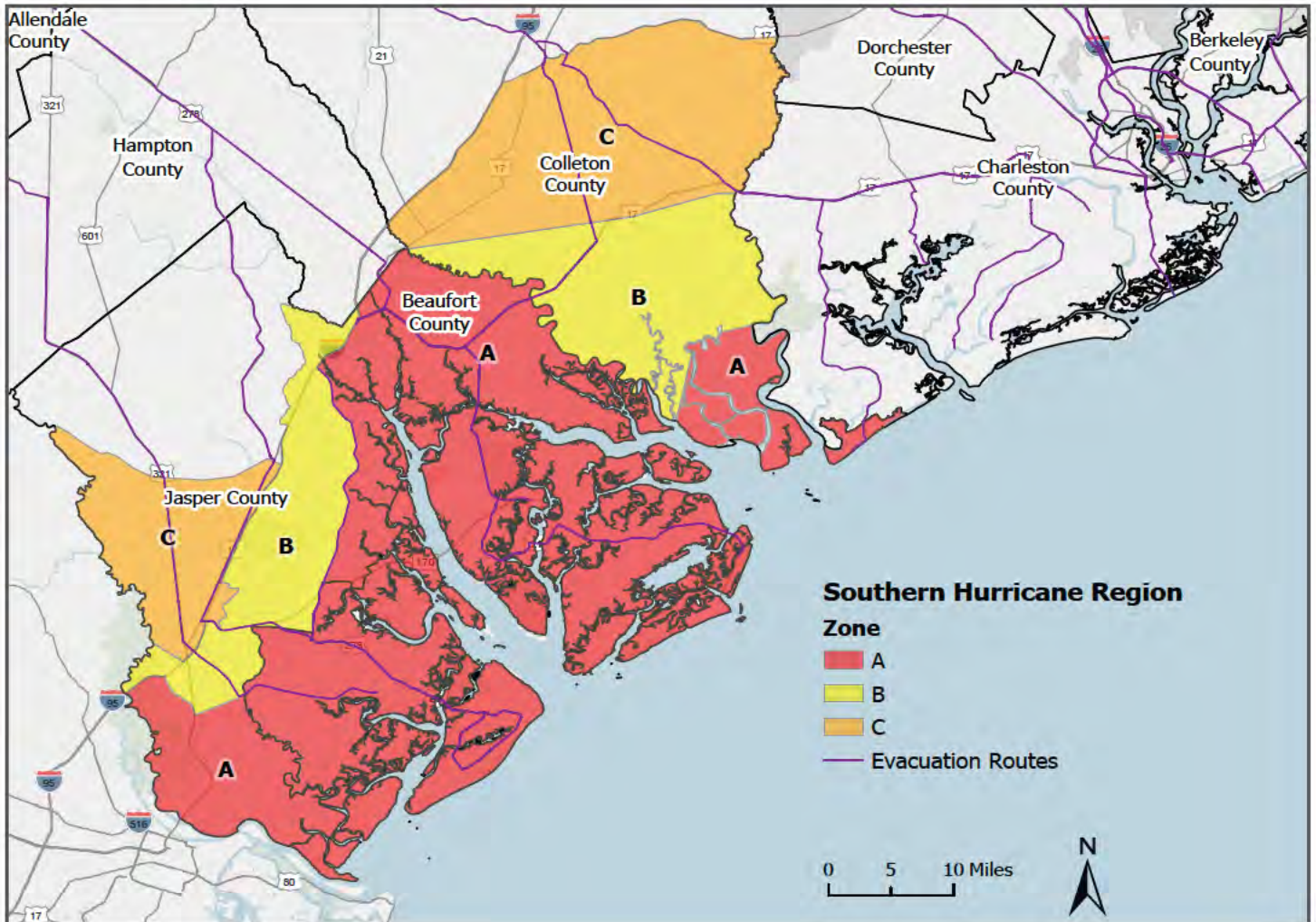
NORTHERN COAST



CENTRAL COAST



SOUTHERN COAST




EVACUATE

 INTERSTATE  U.S.  S.C.  SECONDARY

 INTERSTATE ROUTES

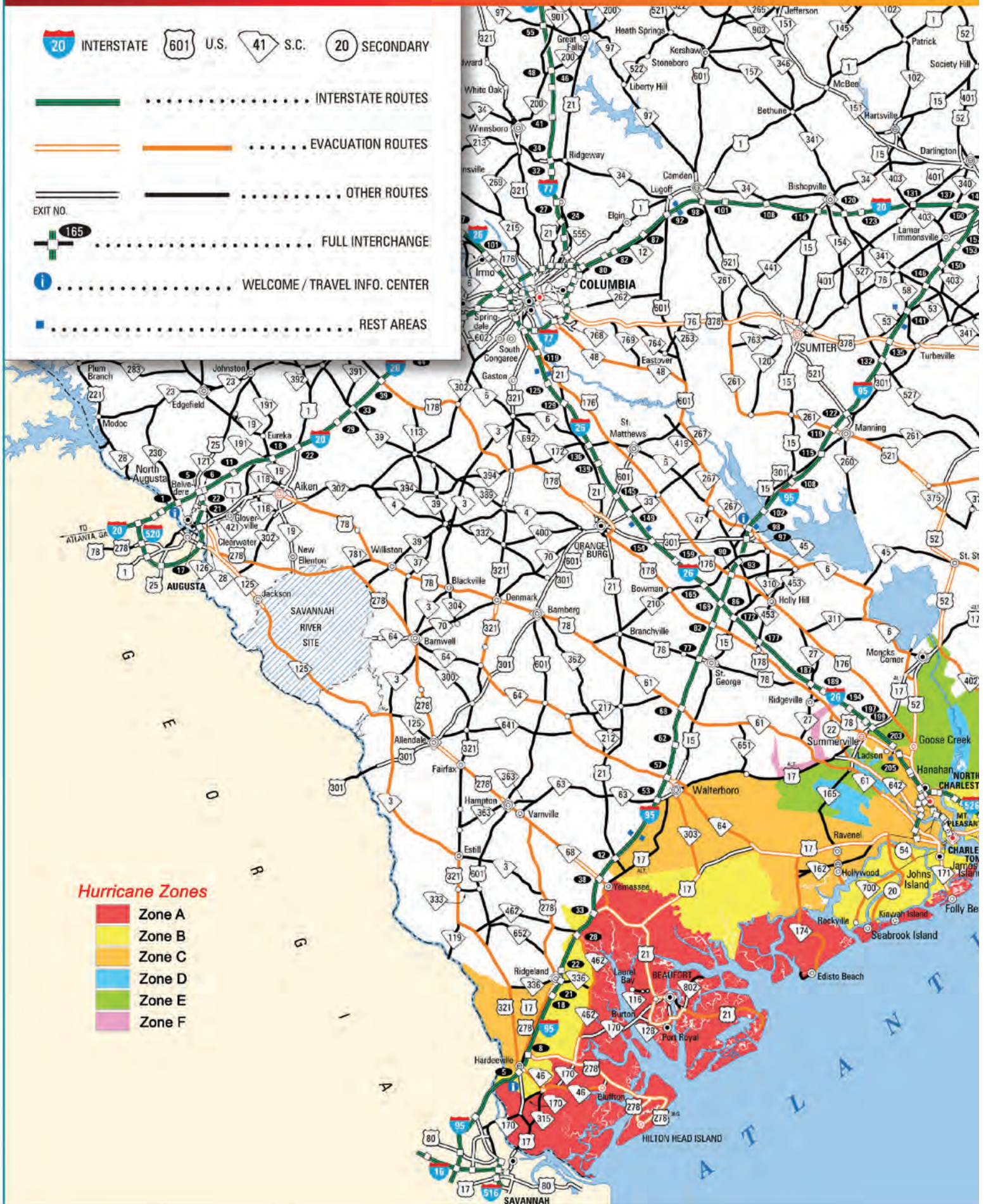
 EVACUATION ROUTES

 OTHER ROUTES

EXIT NO.  FULL INTERCHANGE

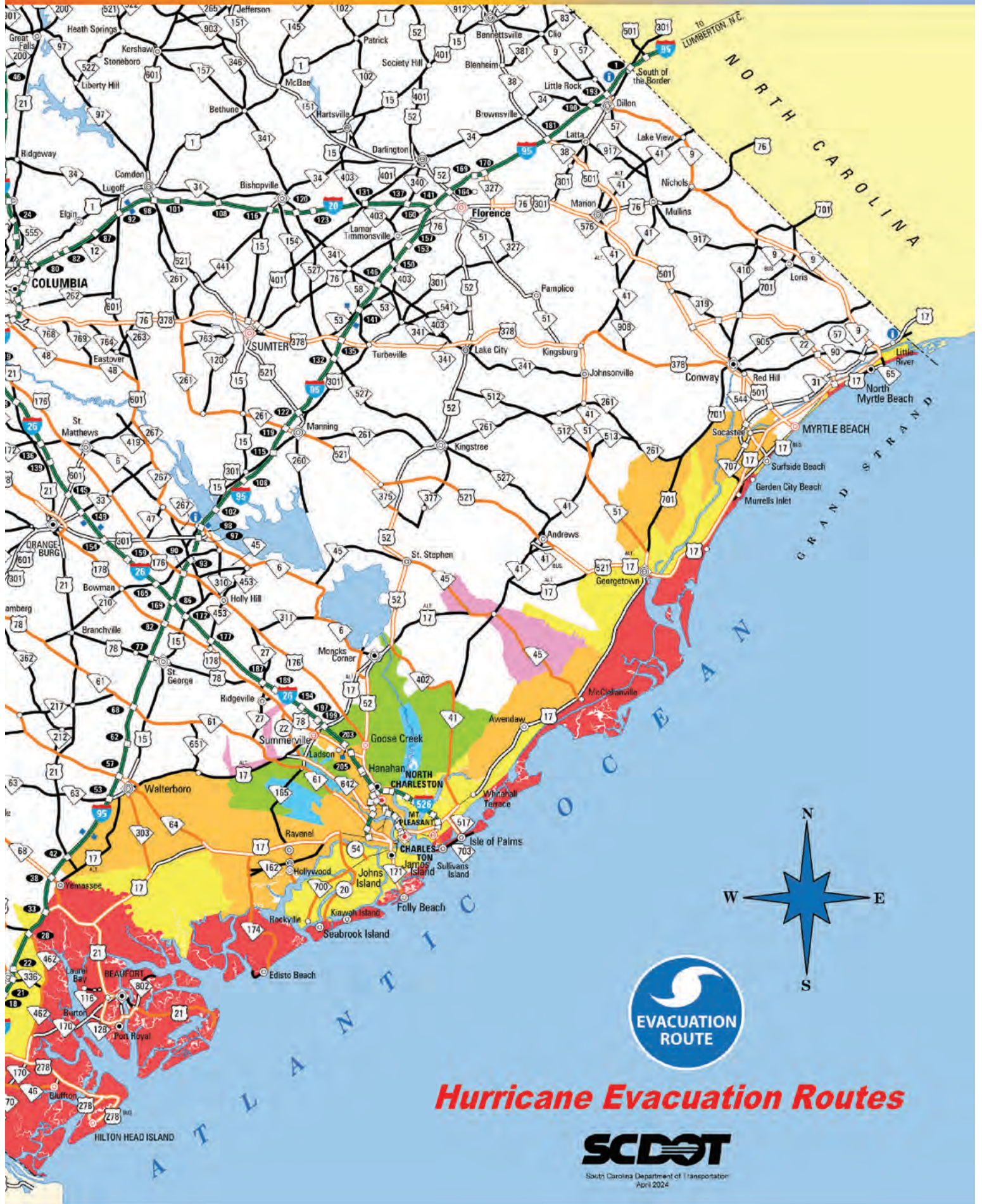
 WELCOME / TRAVEL INFO. CENTER

 REST AREAS



Hurricane Zones

-  Zone A
-  Zone B
-  Zone C
-  Zone D
-  Zone E
-  Zone F



Hurricane Evacuation Routes

SCDOT

South Carolina Department of Transportation
April 2024

EVACUATION ROUTES & LANE REVERSALS

CHARLESTON AREA

Edisto Island, Adams Run

- Evacuees will take **SC 174** to **US 17**. They will then take **US 17** south to **SC 64**. This will take them to Walterboro, and then to Aiken and **I-20**.

Yonges Island, Meggett, Hollywood, Ravenel

- Use **SC 165** to **US 17**, then **US 17** south to **SC 64** where they will go to Walterboro, then to Aiken and **I-20**.

Johns Island, Kiawah Island & Seabrook

- Use **SC 700** to Main Road (**S-20**) to **US 17**.
- Evacuees will then take **US 17** south to **SC 64** where they will go to Walterboro, then to Aiken and **I-20**.

James Island & Folly Beach

- Use **SC 171** to **US 17**.
- Evacuees should then travel south on **US 17** to **I-526** to the normal lanes of **I-26**.

Awendaw & McClellanville

- Evacuees will take **SC 45** to **US 52** where they will be directed right onto **US 52** to **SC 375** to **US 521** to **SC 261** to **US 378** to Columbia.

City of Charleston

- The west side of the city (West Ashley) will use **SC 61** to **US 78**, and continue towards Aiken.
- Downtown will use the normal lanes of **I-26**.

North Charleston

- Evacuees will take **US 52** (Rivers Avenue) to **US 78** to **US 178** to Orangeburg then to **I-20** or continue on **US 52** to **US 176** or continue north on **US 52**.
- The right lanes of **US 52** at Goose Creek will continue on to Moncks Corner. In Moncks Corner, evacuees will be directed onto **SC 6**, where **SC 6** will take them toward Columbia.
- The left lanes of **US 52** at Goose Creek will go onto **US 176** to Columbia.
- Evacuees using **SC 642** will travel west toward Summerville and take road **S-22** (Old Orangeburg Road) to **US 78** west.

East Cooper

- Evacuees leaving Mount Pleasant will take **I-526** or **US 17** south to **I-26**.
- Those leaving Sullivan's Island will use **SC 703** to **I-526 Business** to access **I-526**, then **I-26**.
- Evacuees from the Isle of Palms will use the Isle of Palms connector (**SC 517**) to go to **US 17**, where the right lane will turn north on **US 17**, then proceed to **SC 41**, to **SC 402**, then to **US 52** to **SC 375**, then to **US 521**, to **SC 261** to **US 378** to Columbia.
- Evacuees using the left lanes of the Isle of Palms connector will turn left to go to **I-526** and then on to **I-26**.
- Evacuees on **I-526** approaching **I-26** from East Cooper will be directed to the normal lanes of **I-26**.

Daniel Island

- Use **I-526** or Clements Ferry Road as conditions warrant.

EVACUATION ROUTES & LANE REVERSALS

HILTON HEAD ISLAND & BEAUFORT AREAS

Hilton Head Island

- Hilton Head Island evacuees will use both the William Hilton Parkway (**US 278 Business**) and the Cross Island Parkway (**US 278**).
- As these two roads merge, a third lane will be formed by reversing flow on the inside eastbound lane of **US 278**. This lane will carry traffic to the three-lane section beginning on the mainland.
- **LANE ASSIGNMENTS WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:**
 1. The right lane on **US 278** westbound will exit onto **SC 170**, proceed to **SC 462**, then be directed to **I-95** northbound at **I-95 exit 28**.
 2. The center lane on **US 278** westbound will become the right lane at **SC 170** which will be directed to **I-95** northbound at **exit 8**.
 3. The left lane on **US 278** westbound at **SC 170** will continue on **US 278** to Hampton and eventually to North Augusta.

Beaufort

- **TWO-LANE EVACUATION:**

Evacuees will use the two present northbound lanes on **US 21** to **US 17**. Upon reaching **US 17**, the right lane will be directed to **US 17** north to **SC 303** to Walterboro. The left lane will be directed to **US 17** south, then to **US 17 Alt / US 21** to Yemassee and then ultimately to North Augusta.

- **THREE-LANE EVACUATION:**

Under certain conditions, a third northbound lane will be formed by reversing flow in the inside southbound lane of **US 21** at **US 21 Business** west of Beaufort, accommodating traffic from **US 21**. This reversed lane will be directed to **US 17** southbound and eventually **I-95** northbound at **exit 33** (Point South). The remaining two lanes will be used as described above for the two-lane evacuation.

GRAND STRAND AREA

North Myrtle Beach & Northward

- Use **SC 9** to proceed to **I-95**.

Myrtle Beach

- 10th Avenue North and northward to Briarcliff Acres use **SC 22** (Conway Bypass) to **US 501**. Motorists using **SC 31** (Carolina Bays Parkway) or the Grissom Parkway will be directed north to **SC 22**.
- South of 10th Avenue North southward to the Myrtle Beach Airport use **US 501** toward Marion and beyond.
- Under certain conditions, **US 501** will be converted to four lanes northbound from **SC 22** to **SC 576**.
- Myrtle Beach Airport southward through Surfside Beach use **SC 544** to **US 501**.
- Under certain conditions, **US 501** will be converted to four lanes northbound from **SC 544** to **US 378**. The reversed lanes will carry **SC 544** traffic onto **US 378** where it will travel westbound to **I-95** or Columbia.

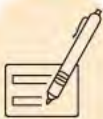
Garden City Beach South to Winyah Bay, & Georgetown

- Take **US 17** south through Georgetown, then take **US 521** to **SC 261** to **US 378** to Columbia.
- Under certain conditions, an alternate route from Georgetown will be Black River Road to **US 701** to **SC 51** to **SC 41** to **US 378** at Kingsburg.

ACCESS & FUNCTIONAL NEEDS



Digitize your medical records and identification to keep them safe and easily accessible, as paper documents can get lost or damaged during emergencies.



Put your **name and contact information** on your belongings in case they get lost during an emergency evacuation, sheltering, or consolidation.



Ask for help if you need it. Some of your local emergency management offices may have a list of community members who require additional assistance.



Know your plan and inform others. Leave early to reach your destination safely ahead of storms.



Check the hurricane preparation list in this guide. Consider **additional items** you may need, like medical equipment backups, batteries for hearing aids, oxygen tanks, and special diets.

INSURANCE



FOR QUESTIONS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, VISIT DOI.SC.GOV OR CALL THE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICE OF CONSUMER SERVICES (toll-free): **1-800-768-3467**

From the S.C. Department of Insurance:

- Review your insurance policy to ensure that you have adequate coverage. Understand the difference between **REPLACEMENT COST** and **CASH VALUE**.
- Make sure to know your policy's deductibles and the steps to take when property is damaged. Contact your insurance company ASAP.
- **A standard homeowners' or renters' policy does not cover flood damage. To protect your property from flood damage, you need to purchase a separate flood insurance policy.** For more information, please visit floodsmart.gov.
- Make a **property inventory list** of valuables, furniture, electronics, etc. Take pictures of your property to have a visual record of your belongings.
- If you do evacuate, be sure to carry your important documents with you.
- When a hurricane is imminent, **remove outdoor objects** like lawn furniture and garbage cans that the wind may blow. Protect window openings with storm shutters.

Ways to Save on Insurance Costs:

- **Catastrophe Saving Accounts:** Homeowners can open state-income tax-free savings accounts to pay for qualified expenses like deductibles.
- **Insurance Premium Discounts:** Available for homes that have been made more storm-resistant.
- **State Income Tax Credits:** Homeowners who purchase supplies to retrofit their properties for hurricane and severe storm resistance can apply for assistance.

GET THE APP

Use the South Carolina Emergency Management Division's official app to prepare for emergencies.

Available to download from the Apple App Store or Google Play (iPhone and Android compatible).



- **View Know Your Zone** evacuation maps
- **Customize and build a personal emergency plan**
- **Share your locations with emergency contacts**
- **Keep track of your disaster supplies kit**
- **Use the emergency alert whistle and strobe light**
- **Document storm damage**

PETS

Including your pets in your family emergency plan is crucial, and your veterinarian can help you prepare for emergencies.

IMPORTANT TIPS:

> BEFORE

- Keep a disaster “GO KIT” for each of your pets in a location that is easily accessible. The kit should contain a cage or carrier that is large enough for your pet to stand and turn around in, a leash and harness, food and water bowls, enough food and water for 3 days, medications, health records and care instructions, microchip numbers, and a litter box with litter and clean-up supplies.
- Keep your pets’ immunizations up to date, especially for rabies. Make sure to keep copies of all important documents also.
- Choose animal identification methods, such as microchipping or ID tags on their collar. **Keep photos of yourself with your animals to prove ownership if you become separated.**
- Evacuate with your pets outside of the evacuation zone. Only use emergency temporary shelters as a last resort. Consider boarding facilities, veterinary clinics, pet-friendly hotels, or the homes of friends and family instead.
- Counties may have temporary shelters for pets. Open shelters will be listed on the South Carolina Emergency Manager mobile app and scemd.org.

> DURING

- In the immediate post-landfall period, extreme damage from winds or flooding may occur. The primary focus of emergency workers during this time will be the safety of human lives.
- When circumstances allow, there will be personnel trained in animal emergencies to assist emergency workers and citizens with animal needs. These may include rescuing displaced animals, ID, treatment, temporary shelter, care, and reunifying with owners.
- Information about options for assistance with animals will be provided as soon as possible from SCEMD through news briefings and telephone hotlines.



**ANIMAL RESCUE MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY
AFTER A HURRICANE.**

> AFTER

- If your pet is lost, contact your veterinarian, animal control organization, or county and state emergency managers for assistance searching lists and databases of found and sheltered animals during the hurricane.
- Familiar landmarks and scents may be unrecognizable after a hurricane, causing your pet to become lost and confused.
- Monitor your pets carefully after an emergency. Even pets that are normally calm and friendly may become defensive or aggressive. Be sure to leash dogs and keep them in a fenced yard with access to water and shelter.

OTHER RESOURCES:

Clemson Livestock-Poultry Health:
803-788-2260
clemson.edu/LPH

South Carolina Department of Agriculture:
803-734-2210
agriculture.sc.gov

Charleston Animal Society:
843-747-4849
charlestonanimalsociety.org

S.C. Association of Veterinarians:
1-800-441-7228
scav.org

EVACUATION ACTIONS

> BEFORE

BE PREPARED

Contact your local emergency management office to assist in determining your vulnerability to a hurricane. Hurricanes bring high winds, tornadoes, heavy rains, and flooding to inland areas, in addition to storm surges that may extend beyond coastal areas.

If you live in a vulnerable area, be sure to plan an evacuation route. Consider staying with family and friends or in a hotel outside the vulnerable area. Learn safe routes inland. Be ready to drive at least 20 to 50 miles inland to locate a safe place.

BEFORE YOU LEAVE HOME

- **KNOW** where you will go.
- **STAY** tuned to your local TV or radio stations for emergency information.
- **CHARGE** your mobile devices and bring extra chargers.
- **TURN** off gas, electricity, and water.
- **MAKE** arrangements for pets. Although many shelters allow pets, it's best to make your own arrangements for them.
- **FUEL** up and service family vehicles.



IN ADDITION TO THE ITEMS LISTED IN YOUR BASIC DISASTER SUPPLIES KIT, ALSO CARRY ROAD MAPS, JUMPER CABLES, AND A TIRE REPAIR KIT.

> ON THE ROAD

LEAVE EARLY, TAKE YOUR TIME

The SC Emergency Response Team has collaborated with the petroleum industry to increase fuel availability at selected gas stations along major evacuation routes.

Rest areas along I-26 will be equipped with additional facilities to accommodate drivers efficiently. Weigh stations managed by the SC Department of Public Safety will also be available as comfort stations. A GPS may misdirect you to closed roads. Stay on official evacuation routes.



A GPS may misdirect you to closed roads. Stay on official evacuation routes.

> DURING

PROTECT YOURSELF

- During a power outage, it's important to stay informed by tuning into local TV and radio stations. Make sure to have a battery-operated, solar-powered, or hand-crank-operated radio or TV.
- Stay inside a well-built structure, away from windows and doors, even if covered. Find an interior room, closet, or space under the stairs on the first floor.
- Be alert. Tornadoes are very often spawned during hurricanes. If the "eye" of the storm passes over your area, be aware that severe conditions will quickly return with winds from the other direction.
- Limit non-emergency calls. Be sure to keep calls brief to minimize any network congestion. Wait at least 10 seconds before redialing a call. For non-emergencies, try sending text messages.

SEEKING SAFETY

Be prepared for an evacuation by having a plan in place. Consider staying with family or friends or at a hotel far inland. If those options are unavailable, the SC Department of Social Services and the American Red Cross will provide a safe place to stay as the hurricane makes landfall.

These emergency shelters may not have cots, blankets, and other amenities for every person until well after hurricane conditions subside. Although some food may be provided, specialty foods for infants and people on restricted diets may not be available. If you plan to go to a shelter for safety, bring all the items in your disaster supplies kit: sleeping bags, pillows, and cots.



EMERGENCY SHELTERS ARE PLACES OF LAST RESORT. COTS AND BLANKETS MAY NOT BE PROVIDED.

Remember, text "shelter" and your zip code to 43362 to receive a list of nearby shelter locations. This has been made possible through partnerships with FEMA and the American Red Cross.

RETURNING HOME

RETURN HOME ONLY AFTER LOCAL AUTHORITIES ADVISE IT IS SAFE TO DO SO. ←



SOME AREAS MAY BE INACCESSIBLE DUE TO THEM BEING UNSAFE.

KEEP TUNED TO YOUR LOCAL TV AND RADIO STATIONS AND MONITOR SOCIAL MEDIA FOR RECOVERY INFORMATION.

Avoid downed and sagging power lines

- Report them immediately to power companies, police or fire departments.

Be alert for driving restrictions

- Avoid flooded roads and washed-out roads and bridges.
- Follow directions provided by local public safety officials.

Enter your home with caution

- Open doors and windows to ventilate and dry your home.
- Use flashlights to inspect for damage.
- Use the telephone only for emergency calls.
- Check refrigerated foods for spoilage.
- Beware of snakes, insects, and other animals that may be seeking higher ground during a flood.

Take pictures

- Photos of damage will help in filing insurance claims.
- Contact your insurance claims agent immediately to report the incident.

Inspect the utilities in your home

- Check for gas leaks.
 - > If you smell gas or hear a hissing or blowing sound, open a window and quickly leave the building. If you can, turn off the gas at the outside main valve. From a safe place, call 9-1-1 and your utility provider to report a gas leak. Only a professional should turn it back on.
- Look for electrical system damage.
 - > If you notice any sparks, frayed or broken wires, or a burning smell, it's crucial to turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If water is around the access to the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician for advice first.
- Check for damage to the water and sewage line.
 - > Avoid using the toilets if you suspect the sewage lines are damaged. Instead, call a professional plumber. In case of damaged water pipes, contact the water company and refrain from consuming or using tap water.

Monitor radio, TV, and social media

- Learn how to receive further information from officials and apply for assistance.

Let a relative know you are home

- Tell family or friends how to contact you, especially if phone service is out.



LOCAL OFFICIALS WILL PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT HOW YOU CAN PROPERLY DISPOSE OF STORM DEBRIS AND DAMAGED PROPERTY.



NEVER TRY TO MOVE OR DRIVE AROUND BARRICADES.

BASIC DISASTER SUPPLIES KIT



- “South Carolina Hurricane Guide”



- **Bottled water**
(2 gallons per person per day)



- **Non-perishable food**
(for at least 3 days)



- **Portable radio with extra batteries**



- **Plastic dishes, eating utensils**



- **Pet supplies**
(food, leash, carrier, vaccination records)



- **First Aid Kit**
(including prescription medications)



- **Bedding & clothing for each family member**



- **Soap, shampoo, other personal hygiene items**



- **NOAA Weather Radio**



- **Rain jackets, pants, boots**



- **Sunglasses, mosquito repellent, sunscreen**



- **Flashlight(s) with extra batteries**



- **Blankets, towels**



- **Important documents**
(driver's license, Social Security card, proof of residence, insurance policies, wills, deeds, birth and marriage certificates, tax records, medical records, family pictures, etc.)



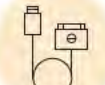
- **Cash**
(enough to fill up a vehicle with gas)



- **Baby supplies**
(food, diapers, medication)



- **Toothbrush, toothpaste**



- **Mobile device chargers**



- **Hand sanitizer**

2024 S.C. HURRICANE GUIDE

This Hurricane Guide was compiled and created by the S.C. Emergency Management Division as a public service in partnership with various state, local, federal, and volunteer agencies. Some of these agencies include the South Carolina Department of Transportation, South Carolina Department of Public Safety, National Weather Service, South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs, Clemson University Extension Service, South Carolina Department of Insurance, Federal Emergency Management Agency, American Red Cross, and others.

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Have a plan. Make it personal.
SCEMD
scemd.org @SCEMD



visit hurricane.sc

Visit hurricane.sc to learn about your updated hurricane evacuation zone and get started on your hurricane safety plan. Find all the information in the South Carolina Hurricane Guide and more at hurricane.sc, whenever you need a quick, online resource to prepare for a hurricane in South Carolina.

Rely on verified sources such as scemd.org and hurricane.sc to make informed decisions about your safety and avoid misinformation, rumors, and malicious information.