

# Trident Area Agency on Aging Emergency Preparedness Plan

July 1

# 2024

The Older Americans Act of 1965 assigns an active emergency management coordination role for Trident Area Agency on Aging. This Emergency Preparedness Plan details how Trident Area Agency on Aging will coordinate activities and develop long-range emergency preparedness plans with local and State emergency response agencies, relief organizations local and State governments and any other institutions that have responsibility for disaster relief.



***The Mission of Trident Area Agency on Aging is to promote and support the health and wellness of current and future generations of older citizens in our communities. We focus on the overall well-being of these older citizens so they may enjoy lives of dignity, confidence, and personal family fulfillment.***

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## II. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to delineate the role that Trident Area Agency on Aging (TAAA) will carry out as a partner in emergency management coordination. The Aging network is not primary emergency management agencies; however, organizations have a number of responsibilities to their program participants in order to prepare for a disaster. During a disaster, it is imperative that TAAA and local provider agencies work together to coordinate and assist in service delivery. Depending on the scope of the disaster, TAAA may be required to be a direct service provider in order to locate at-risk program participants and/or to help in arranging or delivering services.

The Plan is designed to:

- Facilitate the return of TAAA and home and community-based services to normal operating conditions as soon as practical based on circumstances and the threat environment;
- Ensure that this Plan and local contractors' plans are viable and operational
- Ensure that TAAA is prepared to respond to emergencies, to recover from them and to mitigate against their impacts;
- Assist in the coordination to ensure uninterrupted communications to the local contractors, local EMD and State Unit on Aging; and
- Provide a means for information gathering and dissemination

TAAA will provide:

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

### **III. Trident Area Agency on Aging's Role at Each OPCON Level**

The Emergency Operations Center Operating Conditions are as follows:

#### **OPCON 3 - Normal Operations**

- TAAA will provide ongoing preparedness activities as indicated in Section IV during OPCON 3.
- TAAA will coordinate with county aging service providers and review provider disaster preparedness plans.
- TAAA will develop MOUs and will update MOUs, as necessary.
- TAAA will ensure that the onsite pantry is stocked with non-perishable food.
- TAAA will ensure that at least a three-day supply of non-perishable meals are at each senior center or nutrition site.
- TAAA will collect/update evacuation plans from each long-term care facility, DDSN facility, and DMH facility.
- TAAA will participate in on-going emergency preparedness trainings, Healthcare Coalition meetings and VOAD meetings.
- TAAA will review emergency, shelf-stable menus with catered meal providers.
- TAAA will update and maintain emergency contact information for staff, service providers, catered meals providers, local emergency contact personnel and state office personnel.

#### **OPCON 2 - Disaster or Emergency Situation Likely or Imminent**

- The TAAA Executive Director or designee will participate in county emergency management conference calls.
- The TAAA Executive Director or designee will contact service providers to discuss needs and closure information.
- TAAA will contact Senior Catering, TRIO Community Meals and Dorchester Seniors to determine how much food is currently on hand at each food preparation facility.

- TAAA will ask service providers to deliver emergency meals to program participants.
- TAAA will contact each long-term care facility, Department of Mental Health facility and each Department of Mental Health facility to find out if their plan has changed, when the facility is evacuating, the numbers of residents who are evacuating, the number of residents who will be with family, necessary staffing, issues and/or concerns.
- TAAA will begin welfare checks based on client assessment information. Assessment staff and Administrative staff will perform welfare checks on a daily basis for the most vulnerable seniors.
- TAAA will order additional emergency meals, if necessary.
- TAAA will participate in conference calls.
- TAAA will complete required reports and will send them to the State Unit on Aging as required.

### **OPCON 1 - Disaster or Emergency Situation in Effect**

- TAAA will continue welfare checks based on client assessment information.
- TAAA will contact service providers and will request a status update on safety, needs and concerns.
- TAAA will contact all catered meals providers to provide an update.
- TAAA will participate in conference calls.
- TAAA will complete required reports and will send them to the State Unit on Aging as required.

## IV. Emergency Management Phases

The four (4) emergency management phases defined in this Plan include: Preparedness, Response, Stabilization and Recovery. Each phase outlines the tasks that need to be completed as well as the person(s) responsible.

### A. Preparedness

Preparedness is the ongoing planning phase prior to an emergency/disaster. The following list represents TAAA activities and the staff members who are responsible:

- Coordinate with county aging service providers; review service provider disaster preparedness plans – Executive Director
- Develop MOUs – Executive Director
- Amend MOUs as necessary – Executive Director
- Ensure that at least a three-day supply of non-perishable meals are at each senior center or nutrition site – Executive Director in partnership with providers
- Ensure that the onsite pantry is stocked with non-perishable food – Assessment Coordinator and Aging Program Specialist (Lowcountry Food Bank)
- Communicate with the State Unit on Aging – Executive Director/Finance Manager
- Collect/Update Evacuation Plans from each long-term care facility – Long Term Care Ombudsmen
- Coordinate with caterer – Executive Director/Finance Manager
- Safeguard internal records and property – all staff
- Education and training of staff – Executive Director/Finance Manager
- Maintenance of emergency lists – Executive Director/Finance Manager

TAAA will assist contractors and service providers in distributing written information and providing on-site and community educational activities for older persons in order to self-prepare for potential disastrous situations.

Seniors will be advised on the necessary supplies to have on hand, supplies to take to a shelter and evacuation procedures.

- Water - one gallon per person, per day
- Food - nonperishable, easy-to-prepare items
- Flashlight
- Battery powered or hand crank radio (NOAA Weather Radio, if possible)
- Extra batteries
- Lighter/Matches
- First aid kit
- Medications (seven-day supply), other medical supplies, and medical paperwork (e.g., medication list and pertinent medical information)

- Sanitation and personal hygiene items
- Copies of personal documents (proof of address, deed/lease to home, passports, birth certificates and insurance policies)
- Cell phone with chargers
- Family and emergency contact information
- Extra cash
- Emergency blanket
- Map(s) of the area
- Extra set of car keys and house keys
- Manual can opener
- Medical supplies (e.g., hearing aids with extra batteries, glasses, contact lenses, syringes, or a cane)

Supplies should be packed in easy-to-carry containers, clearly label the containers and stored where they are easily accessible. In a disaster situation, emergency supplies will need to be accessed quickly, whether individuals are sheltering at home or evacuating. Expiration dates on food, water, and batteries throughout the year.

In the case of a hurricane or other disaster WARNING, staff will take the following steps to ensure the protection of property:

- Unplug all appliances, computers and machines and cover them with plastic sheeting, if needed.
- Remove and take all essential papers as delineated in the Evacuation Checklist.

## **B. Response**

Response is the time period immediately following the disaster when staff will be called upon to initiate activities that stabilize the lives of people affected by a disaster. In the event of a disaster, will work with the county emergency management, The American Red Cross and VOAD to attempt to coordinate the provision of supplies and volunteers for the service providers affected. If necessary, TAAA staff will deploy to the affected areas to assist provider in providing services for seniors in need.

TAAA Staff Duties and Responsibilities:

- When a disaster warning is declared, the TAAA Executive Director will contact the State Unit on Aging via the Single Point of Contact (SPOC). This purpose of the contact is to inform the State Unit on Aging of status of disaster preparations and to discuss when and how local TAAA staff can be located after the disaster.
- TAAA will assure the safety of its staff.



- TAAA recognizes that in order to carry out public disaster responsibilities, individual staff must have plans to protect and secure the safety of their families. TAAA encourages each staff member to develop a family emergency/disaster plan.
- After personal safety for one's family has been established, all staff shall report to TAAA administrative office, if and when it is safe to do so. They will then share the responsibility for provider agencies and determining the status of provider agency facilities, participants' status, service needs and conditions.
- The TAAA Executive Director shall serve as the liaison for the area agency and other agencies with which the area agency has contact. The TAAA Finance Manager will provide back-up to the Executive Director.
- The TAAA Executive Director will request that all meal service providers deliver a two, three, or five-day supply of non-perishable meals to Home Delivered Meal participants, Group Dining participants and at-risk Home Care participants.
- The TAAA Executive will contact Senior Catering, TRIO Community Meals, Moms Meals and Dorchester Seniors to determine how much food is currently on hand at each food preparation facility.
- The TAAA Executive Director or Finance Manager will order additional emergency meals, if needed.
- TAAA will begin welfare checks based on client assessment information. The AIM database will have the names, addresses and phone numbers of seniors who require assistance during an emergency evacuation. TAAA will utilize the AIM Report **YEmrginfo** to identify high-risk seniors.
- The TAAA Executive Director will contact the State Unit on Aging via the Single Point of Contact (SPOC) to inform the State Unit on Aging of status of disaster preparations and to discuss when and how local TAAA staff can be located after the disaster.
- In the event of a localized disaster that only affects portions of the planning and service area, the TAAA Executive Director will contact Catawba Area Agency on Aging and Vantage Point to assist providers in the disaster area. TAAA will also work with the local emergency management departments, The American Red Cross and VOAD to attempt to coordinate the provision of supplies and volunteers to the providers affected. TAAA staff may be dispersed to the affected areas to assist contractor staff in providing services for seniors in need.

- The Long Term Care Ombudsmen will coordinate with the State Long Term Care Ombudsman and the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) in making provisions 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. Other TAAA staff may also be required to assist as necessary. The Long Term Care Ombudsmen will contact each long-term care facility to find out if their plan has changed, when the facility is evacuating, the numbers of residents who are evacuating, the number of residents who will be with family, necessary staffing, issues and/or concerns.
- TAAA staff will participate in conference calls to provide updates and coordination.
- The TAAA Executive Director or Finance Manager will complete required reports and will send them to the State Unit on Aging no later than 2:00 PM.
- If TAAA's office space is destroyed or cannot be used in the event of a disaster, TAAA will operate from the Faith Sellers Senior Center in Summerville and can be reached at (843) 871-5053.

The Executive 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; and
- Disseminate updated Emergency plans and phone numbers

### **C. Stabilization**

Stabilization is the sustained care offered over a longer period of time and is intended to assist people in reestablishing their lives. The stabilization phase may take from a few hours to several months, depending upon the scope of the disaster. TAAA will participate in post-disaster hazard mitigation activities to reduce future risks from disasters.

- Conduct damage assessment – All TAAA staff and service providers
- Recordkeeping and reporting – All TAAA staff
- Outreach and advocacy efforts – All TAAA staff

- Contact long-term care facilities, Department of Mental Health facilities, Department of Disabilities and Special Needs facilities to account for the safety and well-being of residents – Long Term Care Ombudsmen

#### **D. Recovery**

Recovery consists of actions taken to return to a normal or perhaps a safer situation following a disaster or emergency. TAAA will participate in follow-up discussions to consider options that would mitigate the effects of future disasters.

TAAA will assist in long-term recovery efforts are assisting with community redevelopment and restoring the economic viability of the disaster area(s) through collective efforts of governmental and non-governmental organizations.

These efforts include:

- Assist older persons and network service providers to apply for financial and other assistance. FEMA and other funding sources may help reimburse network agencies for this service, and these resources may help employ and train additional temporary personnel – All staff
- Continuing advocacy for seniors affected by the disaster who may be having difficulty obtaining the assistance they require – All staff

## V. Situations

### A. Flooding

A flood is a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two (2) or more acres of normally dry land area or of two (2) or more properties from: overflow of inland or tidal waters; or unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; or mudflow; or collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or similar body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels that result in a flood as defined above.

State and local response agencies are the primary responders for people who are concerned about or are affected by flooding.

**Avoid contact with flood water due to potentially elevated levels of contamination** associated with raw sewage and other hazardous or toxic substances that may be in the flood water. EPA and the Department of Health and Human Services urge everyone in contact with flood waters to follow these guidelines:

Avoid or limit direct contact with contaminated flood water.

Wash your hands frequently with soap, especially before drinking and eating.

Do not allow children to play in flood water, or play with toys contaminated with flood water.

Report cuts or open wounds, and report all symptoms of illness. Keep vaccinations current.

#### **Recover after flooding**

**ALERT: Generator exhaust is toxic. Always put generators outside well away from doors, windows, and vents.** Never use a generator inside homes, garages, crawlspaces, sheds, or similar areas. Carbon monoxide (CO) is deadly, can build up quickly, and linger for hours.

Never heat your home using a "combustion appliance" such as a gas stove, oven, barbeque grill, or dryer. Never operate any gas-burning heater or other appliance in a poorly vented or closed room, or where anyone is sleeping.

#### **Limit contact with flood water.**

Flood water may have high levels of raw sewage or other hazardous substances. Early symptoms from exposure to contaminated flood water may include upset stomach, intestinal problems, headache and other flu-like discomfort. Anyone experiencing these and any other problems should immediately seek medical attention.

Do not use the sewage system until water in the soil absorption field is lower than the water level around the house. If you have a home-based or small business and your septic system has received chemicals, take extra precautions to prevent contact with water or inhaling fumes. Proper clean-up depends on the kinds of chemicals in the wastewater.

**Children:** Be sure children are protected from chemicals and diseases in flood water. Behavior such as crawling or placing objects in their mouths can increase a child's risk of exposure and sickness.

### **Drinking water and food:**

Boiling water information – To kill all major water-borne bacterial pathogens, **bring water to a rolling boil for 1 full minute**. Boil 3 minutes at elevations above 5280 feet (1 mile or 1.6 km).

What do I do about water from **household wells** after a flood? Do not turn on the pump due to danger of electric shock. Do not drink or wash with water from the flooded well until it is tested and safe to use.

### **Mold**

**Mold can cause serious health problems. The key to mold control is moisture control.** After the flood, remove standing water and dry indoor areas. Remove and discard anything that has been wet for more than 24-48 hours.

Contact the Centers for Disease Control for more information about mold.

### **Renovation and rebuilding**

**Lead-safe work:** By law, contractors need to use lead-safe work practices on emergency renovations on homes or buildings built before 1978. Activities such as sanding, cutting, or demolition can create lead-based paint hazards. Lead-contaminated dust is harmful to adults, particularly pregnant women, and children.

**Asbestos:** Anyone working on demolition, removal, and cleanup of building debris needs be aware of any asbestos and to handle asbestos materials properly. People exposed to asbestos dust can develop serious lung health problems including asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma. Although the use of asbestos has dramatically decreased in recent years, it is still found in many residential and commercial buildings and can pose a serious health risk.

### **Underground Storage Tanks**

During a flood, underground storage tank (UST) systems may become displaced or damaged and release their contents into the environment, causing soil, surface water, and groundwater contamination.

## B. Hurricane

A hurricane is the most severe category of "tropical cyclone" - a general term for all circulating weather systems over tropical waters. When the winds of a tropical cyclone reach a constant speed of 74 miles per hour or more and the storm has a well-defined counterclockwise circulation, it is called a hurricane.

Hurricane winds blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center known as the "eye." The "eye" is generally 20 to 40 miles wide, and the entire storm may have a diameter of 400 miles across. A hurricane can bring torrential rains, high winds, and a storm surge as it nears land. A single hurricane can last more than two weeks over open waters and can run a path across the entire length of the eastern seaboard. More detailed information about tropical storms and hurricanes can be found at the National Hurricane Center's at [www.nhc.noaa.gov](http://www.nhc.noaa.gov).

Hurricanes usually occur between June 1 and November 30. Each year, on average, ten tropical storms (of which six become hurricanes) develop over the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, or Gulf of Mexico. Many of these remain over the ocean. However, approximately (5) five hurricanes strike the United States coastline every three (3) years. Of these five, two (2) will be major hurricanes (category 3 or greater on the Saffir-Simpson Scale).

Category	Sustained Winds	Types of Damage Due to Hurricane Winds
1	74-95 mph 64-82 kt 119-153 km/h	<b>Very dangerous winds will produce some damage:</b> Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.
2	96-110 mph 83-95 kt 154-177 km/h	<b>Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage:</b> Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
3 (major)	111-129 mph 96-112 kt 178-208 km/h	<b>Devastating damage will occur:</b> Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many

Category	Sustained Winds	Types of Damage Due to Hurricane Winds
		trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
4 (major)	130-156 mph 113-136 kt 209-251 km/h	<b>Catastrophic damage will occur:</b> Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
5 (major)	157 mph or higher 137 kt or higher 252 km/h or higher	<b>Catastrophic damage will occur:</b> A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

## Hurricane Watches and Warnings

**Tropical Storm Watch:** Tropical Storm conditions (winds 39-73 mph) are possible in the specified area of the Watch, usually within thirty-six (36) hours.

**Tropical Storm Warning:** Tropical Storm conditions are expected in the specified area of the Warning, usually within twenty-four (24) hours.

**Hurricane Watch:** Hurricane conditions are possible in the specified area of the Watch, usually within thirty-six (36) hours. During a Hurricane Watch, prepare to take immediate action to protect your family and property in case a Hurricane Warning is issued.

**Hurricane Warning:** Hurricane conditions are expected in the specified area of the Warning, usually within twenty-four (24) hours. Complete all storm preparations and evacuate if directed by local officials.

## **Tidal Surge**

Tidal surge or storm surge is an abnormal rise of sea level along a shore, primarily resulting from the winds of a storm. The graphic below demonstrates the increase in tidal surge with the corresponding storm category. For more information regarding storm surge and hurricanes and be located at [www.nhc.noaa.gov](http://www.nhc.noaa.gov).

## **C. Pandemic**

A pandemic is a global disease outbreak. An influenza or flu pandemic occurs when a new flu virus emerges and people have little or no immunity against it. The virus spreads easily from person-to-person, and for some it may cause serious illness, even death.

Pandemics occur every fifteen (15) to fifty (50) years. Some past pandemics have been relatively mild; others have killed millions of people worldwide.

Regular seasonal flu outbreaks do not qualify as pandemics. But the H1N1 flu virus that first appeared in South Carolina in April 2009 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) because it was a new strain of flu virus and spread throughout the world.

The most recent pandemic, according to the WHO, is Coronavirus disease (COVID-19), an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that can cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, there are several known coronaviruses that cause respiratory infections. These coronaviruses range from the common cold to more severe diseases such as SARS, MERS, and COVID-19.

The most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face.

The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it is important to also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow).

At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating potential treatments.



In addition to the toll a pandemic can take on human health, they can stress our:

- Health care systems, because health care providers and hospitals must deal with a surge in patient demand;
- Government, including public health and social service agencies due to demand and high rates of employee absenteeism because of illness;
- Schools, which may have to cope with extended closings;
- Businesses, which might have to cope with extremely high levels of absenteeism due to illness;
- Emergency responders, including law enforcement; and
- Public utilities, who may lack the staff to provide essential services, Mortuary operations.

TAAA will make available Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), such as gloves and disposable facemasks to staff in order to minimize the spread of COVID19.

TAAA staff will wash their hands or use hand sanitizer upon entering the office.

TAAA will prohibit out of office meetings and will encourage the use of virtual meetings through platforms such as Zoom.

TAAA will host virtual meetings via Zoom. Zoom meetings will be by invitation only for security purposes.

TAAA will discontinue in-home assessments/home visits until it is safe to resume such visits.

TAAA will discontinue visits to long-term care facilities until DHEC approves such visits.

TAAA's office will remain closed to the public until it is safe to reopen. TAAA staff will meet with clients virtually or over the phone.

Protocols for TAAA Staff:

1. Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.
2. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth, especially with unwashed hands.
3. Avoid close contact with people who are showing symptoms of illness.
4. Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.

5. Cover your cough or sneezes with a tissue or sneeze into your elbow. Throw the tissue in the garbage and make sure to clean your hands afterwards.
6. Stay home when you are sick.

#### **D. Terrorist Hazards**

##### **Bioterrorism:**

Bioterrorism is the intentional release of any bacteria or viruses used to cause injury or illness to plants, animals, or people. These biological agents can be spread through water, air, or the food supply.

##### **Chemical Emergencies:**

Chemical emergencies occur when there is a release of chemicals into the atmosphere that could have harmful effects on people's health. A release of chemicals into the environment could be intentional, in the case of a terrorist attack, or unintentional, in the case of a train derailment. Since you may not immediately be aware of what type of chemical has been released, it is important to get to a safe place and follow the guidance of local officials. You may be advised by local officials to shelter-in-place or evacuate. The CDC has prepared a list of types and categories of hazardous chemicals.

##### **Radiation:**

Radiation emergencies can occur from an incident at a fixed nuclear site, a radiological dispersion device, or a nuclear bomb. While these incidents are highly unlikely, it is important to be prepared prior to potential radiation exposure. A radiological dispersion device is also known as a "dirty bomb." The main danger from these devices is the actual explosion, as there is usually not enough radiation dispersed to cause harm. The CDC has prepared a guide to help inform you about radiation, types of exposure, and how to prepare for such an event.

South Carolina has four nuclear power facilities and two are closely located in neighboring states. All South Carolina counties, except for five coastal counties (Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester and Georgetown) fall within the ten or fifty-mile emergency planning zones of at least one nuclear power plant.

##### **South Carolina Nuclear Power Plants**

- Catawba Nuclear Station
- Robinson Nuclear Station
- Oconee Nuclear Station
- V.C. Summer Nuclear Station
- Vogtle Electric Generating Plant

##### **Weapons of Mass Destruction:**

Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) are chemical, biological, or radiological agents capable of causing death or serious injury to a great number of people. Chemical agents

require a hazardous materials response with specialized equipment and pharmaceuticals. Biological agents require a response by the medical community similar to an epidemiologic response. Radiological agents emit radiation, which is an invisible hazard that requires special detection instruments.

In the event of a chemical or biological weapon attack, your local authorities will instruct you on the best course of action. It may be to evacuate immediately, seek shelter at a designated location, or take shelter where you are and attempt to seal the premises.

## **E. Earthquakes**

For hundreds of millions of years, the forces of continental drift have reshaped the Earth. Continental drift is based on the idea that the continents bumped into, and slid over and under each other and at some later time broke apart. Today, most people accept the theory that the Earth's crust is on the move, and we call this theory plate tectonics. The crust (lithosphere) is broken into about 12 enormous plates that float on hotter, softer rocks in the underlying mantle (asthenosphere). The Earth's heat drives convection currents in the asthenosphere, moving the plates past one another very slowly. Plates move mere inches annually, carrying the continents and ocean basins with them as they drift about.

The majority of earthquakes worldwide occur at plate boundaries when plates stick and then jump past each other. These quakes often are the ones that are the most destructive and well understood in terms of plate tectonics. The cause of earthquakes in South Carolina is not so clear. South Carolina's quakes are located within a plate rather than at a plate boundary. Perhaps the intraplate quakes felt in South Carolina are the result of stresses transmitted inward from the boundaries of the North American plate. In our state, quakes may occur along ancient plate boundaries where existing faults are reactivated as the tectonic stress is released.

### **Fault zones**

Portions of the Trident Region lie over part of a geological fault. There have been earthquakes associated with this fault in the past as the rock beneath the surface shifts. Therefore, it is important that our staff knows how to protect themselves and volunteers in the event and earthquake occurs. The actual movement of the ground, frightening as it is, seldom is direct cause of death or injury. The ground movement, or tremors, can cause buildings, bridges and other structure to shake or collapse.

Most casualties result from falling objects and debris, splintering glass and fires.

## **F. Tornadoes**

A tornado is a violent storm with whirling winds, sometimes reaching speeds up to 300 miles per hour. It appears as a rotating, funnel-shaped clouds, from gray to black in color, which extends toward the ground from the base of a thundercloud. A tornado spins like

a top and may sound like the roaring of an airplane or a train. These short-lived storms are the most violent of all atmospheric phenomena, and over a small area, the most destructive. They frequently accompany the advance of hurricanes.

- To begin preparing, build an emergency kit and make a family communications plan.
- Listen to the radio or television station for the latest information. Always listen to instructions given by local emergency management officials.
- Be alert to changing weather conditions.
- Look for the following danger signs: Dark, often greenish sky; large hail; large, dark, low-lying cloud; loud roar similar to a freight train.
- Be prepared to take shelter immediately.

Tornado facts:

- Tornadoes may strike quickly, with little or no warning.
- Tornadoes may appear nearly transparent until dust and debris are picked up or a cloud forms in the tunnel.
- The average forward speed of a tornado is 30 mph, but may vary from stationary to 70 mph.
- Tornadoes can accompany tropical storms and hurricanes as they move onto land.
- Waterspouts are tornadoes that form over water.

## **VII. Disaster Communications**

The TAAA Executive Director shall serve as the liaison. The TAAA Finance Manager will serve as the designated back-up.

Network agencies will assist older persons to apply for financial and other assistance. FEMA and other funding sources may help reimburse network agencies for this service and these resources may help employ and train additional temporary personnel.

The Long Term Care Ombudsman will coordinate with the State Long Term Care Ombudsman and the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) in making provisions 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. Other TAAA staff may also be required to assist as necessary.

## **VIII. Organization and Assignment of Responsibility**

TAAA recognizes that in order to carry out public disaster responsibilities, individual staff must have plans to protect and secure the safety of their families. TAAA encourages each staff member to develop a family emergency/disaster plan.

In preparation for a disaster, all TAAA staff should clear all desks of paper, cover all equipment with plastic and unplug all appliances and equipment.

All staff members will secure their personal work area first, then assist others in securing remaining areas. Staff should refer to the Operations Checklist. The following outlines the TAAA staff member who is responsible for taking pertinent items in the event an evacuation is ordered.

**All Staff**

Disaster Preparedness Plan  
Pens/Pencils and Paper  
Current correspondence  
Resource Directory

**Executive Director**

Staff, Board, State Unit on Aging and Contractor contact information  
Laptop Computer  
Current State Unit on Aging Policies and Procedures Manual  
Client Assessment Forms

**Finance Manager**

Staff, Board, State Unit on Aging and Contractor contact information  
Insurance Policies  
General ledger, accounts receivable, accounts payable  
Other financial records that are irreplaceable  
Agency checkbook and petty cash

**Family Caregiver Advocate**

Client Interview Forms  
Laptop computer  
Contracts and client records

**Information and Referral Assistance Specialist and SHIAP Coordinator**

Records of open cases

**Long Term Care Ombudsmen**

Records of open cases

**Aging Services Specialist**

Tablets/Laptops  
Jetpack  
Records of open cases  
Client Interview/Assessment Forms

**Assessment Coordinator and Assessors**

Tablets/Laptops  
Jetpack  
Records of open cases  
Client Interview/Assessment Forms

TAAA will assure the safety of its staff. After personal safety for one's family has been established, all staff shall report to TAAA's administrative office. They will then share the responsibility for locating provider agencies and determining the status of provider agency facilities, clients' status, service needs and conditions.

## **IX. Continuity of Agency**

The TAAA Executive Director shall respond to the emergency as follows:

- a. Notify TAAA 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/caregivers who may be impacted by the emergency
- e. Respond 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 and at-risk home care participants have food. Coordinate efforts for other communities or individuals who may be in need of food.

Friendly Reassurance: Deploy staff, resource advocates or others to check on vulnerable seniors. This includes homebound participants or other seniors participating in Group Dining Programs. Seniors will be assisted by providing food/water, offering information, contacting caregivers, calling 911 and directing to local hospitals or shelters for further assistance.

Other: 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.

## **X. Plan Development and Maintenance**

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

## **XI. Administration, Finance and References**

For reporting purposes, TAAA will submit documentation of any service rendered or assistance provided by the Area Agency on Aging or contractors during a declared emergency. This documentation will be submitted in the form of an Excel spreadsheet. 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 shelters for workers; operation cost(s); meals provided; etc. will be provided to appropriate organizations upon request.

TAAA has an account established at Lowes to purchase emergency supplies, if needed. Other resources are available at the discretion of the Executive Director or Finance Manager. TAAA maintains limited emergency supplies on hand.

## **XII. Operation Check-list**

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

- Staff will be notified of the need to shutdown and the office closing, if any. This may occur via email, phone call, text message, voice mail 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.
- Designated and Alternate staff for each area will ensure the following: (Staff designated should not be those who would require early dismissal due to caregiving responsibilities.)
- Prior purchase/storage of rolled plastic and lawn trash bags to cover monitors, computers, printers and other equipment in each area.
- Window blinds will be closed and all doors should be closed including those in conference rooms, reception area and offices.
- All paperwork, files, and books not in filing cabinets should be placed in filing cabinets as time permits.
- All telephones, computers, monitors, and desktop equipment should be unplugged from wall and covered with plastic bag, if possible.
- For computers, staff should save all critical work to the network, turn off and unplug the computer. Network drives are backed up daily through Green Cloud; therefore, all critical data and/or files should be saved to the network.
- Staff members should stay tuned to local television and radio stations for reports of office closure and reopening.

# XIII. Attachments



## **A. Evacuation, Decision and Response Timeline**

TAAA staff should follow the follow evacuation procedures and should never ignore an evacuation order. Once an evacuation is ordered, staff should leave as soon as possible.

Authorities will be most likely to instruct individuals to leave if they are in a low-lying area, or within the greatest potential path of the storm. If your home is located in one of these areas, you should make plans to evacuate even before an order is given.

Once again, remember that most shelters and some hotels do not accept pets.

“Comfort Stations” may be located at designated points along I-26 which will be supplied with portable toilets and bottled water. These stations are designed to expand the existing facilities at rest areas during a mandatory evacuation.

If a hurricane warning is issued for your area or you are directed by authorities to evacuate the area:

- Take only essential items with you.
- Follow the instructions provided by local utility companies or emergency preparedness officials regarding the turning off of electric and gas utilities.
- Disconnect appliances to reduce the likelihood of electrical shock when power is restored.
- Make sure your automobile's emergency kit is with you.
- Follow the designated evacuation routes as others may be blocked. Expect heavy traffic.
- Avoid flooded roads and watch for washed-out bridges. Traffic tends to move slowly as evacuation routes become crowded.
- Know that evacuation will probably take longer than expected, so give yourself plenty of time. More importantly, be patient.

## **B. Region Operating Conditions**

The Emergency Operations Center Operating Conditions are as follows:

### **OPCON 3 - Normal Operations/Ready State**

Day to Day Operations.

All storms and significant incidents are tracked and monitored.

Routine watch and warning activities.

Coordinate and conduct prevention and preparedness activities.

### **OPCON 2 - Disaster or emergency situation likely or imminent**

Partial or Full activation of the Charleston County Emergency Operations Center.

Implementation of the Charleston County Emergency Operations Plan.

### **OPCON 1 - Disaster or Emergency Situation in Effect**

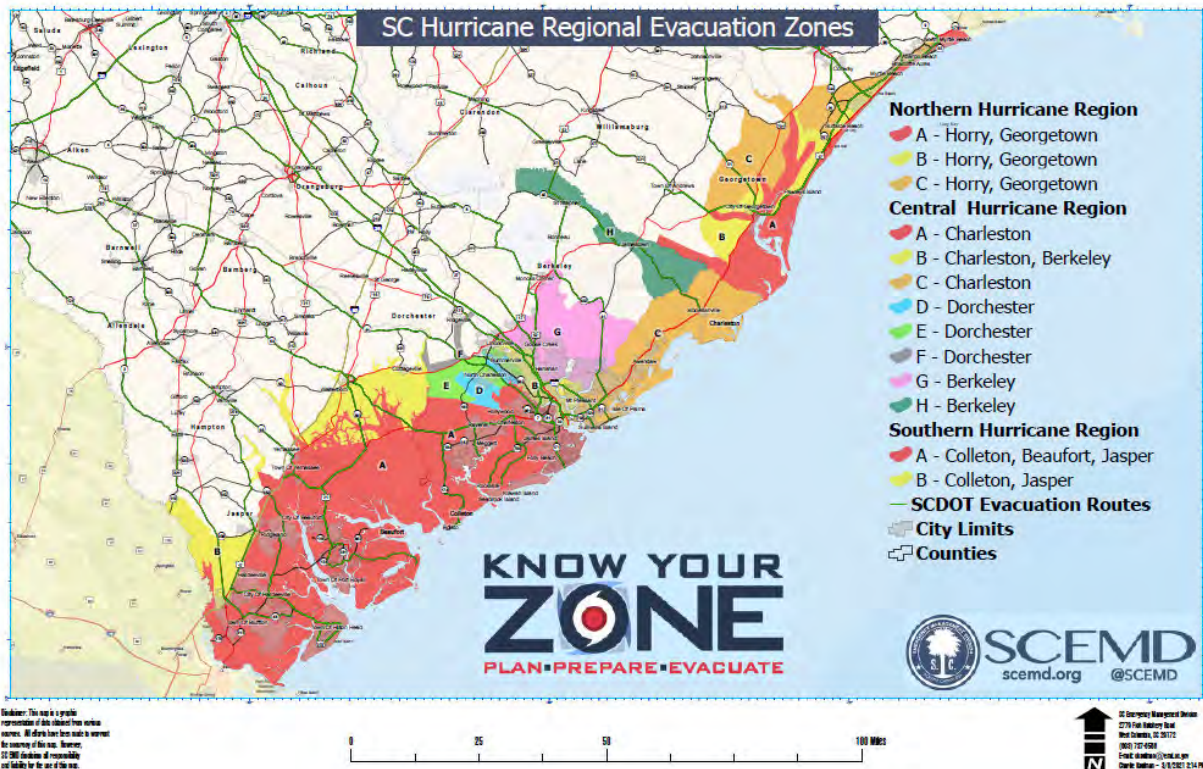
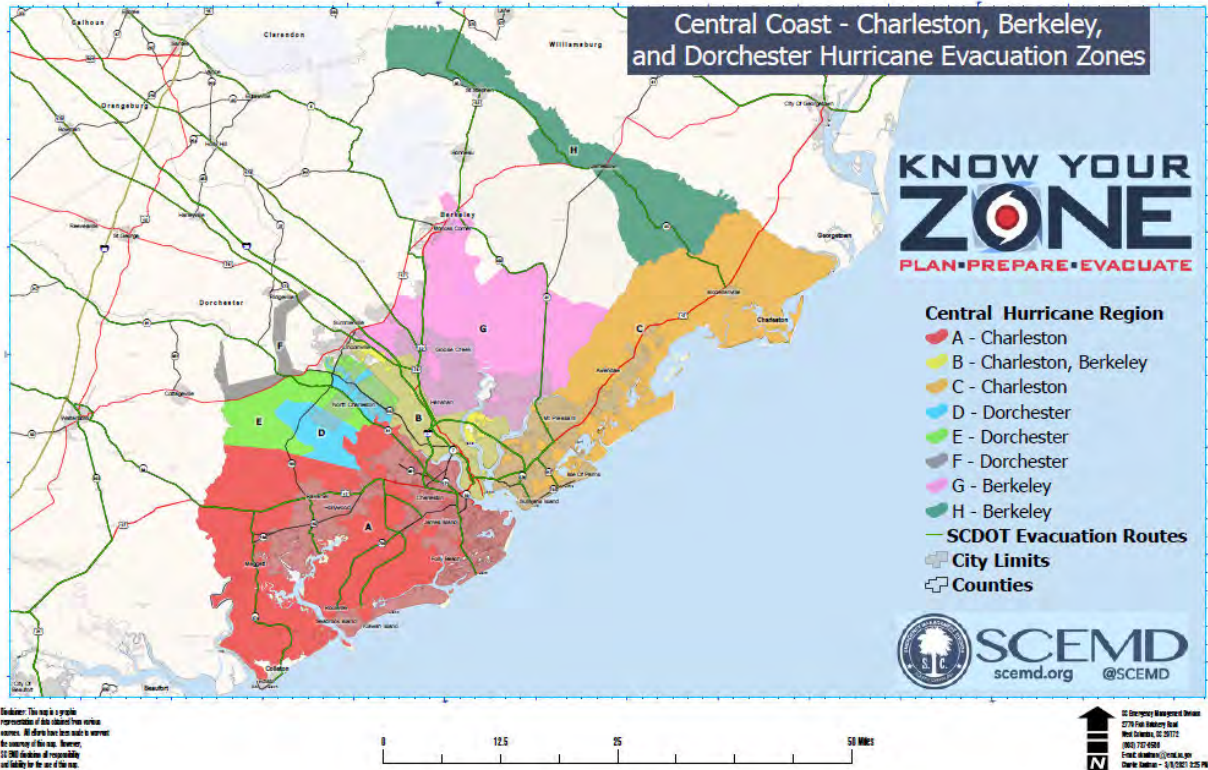
Full activation of the County Emergency Operations Center.

Highest state of emergency operations.

The Trident Region is vulnerable to the following emergency conditions:

1. Hurricane/Tropical
2. Coastal Erosion
3. Flooding
4. Wildfire
5. Tornado
6. Earthquake
7. Hazardous Materials
8. Rip currents
9. Severe Storms/windstorms/hail
10. Drought/Heat
11. Winter Weather/Freezing/Snow/Ice
12. Avian Flu/Pandemic
13. Dam Failure
14. Terrorism
15. Tsunami

# C. Evacuation Zones



## **D. Public Information**

When an outdoor warning siren activates, everyone should go indoors and immediately tune into one of the local Emergency Alert System (EAS) outlets for official information.

There are (3) three main reasons for siren activation:

1. Severe weather has been detected such as a tornado or a severe thunderstorm;
2. There is a hazardous material accident. Nuclear Disaster; and/or
3. An important announcement about homeland security has been issued.

TAAA will utilize radio stations, television stations and social media (Facebook) to disseminate information.

### **AM Radio Stations**

[1250](#) - WTMA - The Mighty TMA - News, Talkshow  
843-556-5660

[1390](#) - WXTC - Heaven 1390 – Gospel  
877-872-5275

### **FM Radio Stations**

[89.3](#) - WSCI - Your Classical NPR News Station  
843-721-1005

[92.5](#) - WCSQ - Coast 92.5 - 80's, 90's and Today  
843-722-6278

[93.3](#) - WWWZ - Z93 Jamz - Hip Hop  
843-308-9393

[94.3](#) - WSCC - Charleston's Home For News Talk  
843-884-2534

[95.1](#) - WSSX - 95SX - Contemporary Rock  
843-721-9595

[96.1](#) - WAVF - 96 Wave - Alternative Rock  
843-972-1100

[96.9](#) - WSUY - Sunny 96.9 - Soft Rock  
843-402-0969

[99.7](#) - WXST - Star 99.7 - Adult Urban Contemporary  
843-278-7827

[102.5](#) - WXLV - Y102.5 – Oldies  
843-881-9591

[103.5](#) - WEZL - Charleston's Best Country  
843-721-1035

[104.5](#) - WRFQ - Classic Q - Classic Rock  
843-884-2534

[105.5](#) - WCOO - The Bridge - Classic Hits  
843-402-0105

## **Television Stations**

WCBD NBC Channel 2 (843)216-4875 210 West Coleman Boulevard, Mt. Pleasant

WCIV ABC Channel 4 (843) 881-4444 888 Allbritton Boulevard, Pleasant

WCSC CBS Channel 5 (843) 402-5555 2126 Charlie Hall Boulevard, Charleston

WMMP 36 My TV Charleston (843)744-2424 4301 Arco Lane, Charleston

WITV 7 PBS (803) 737-3200 1041 George Rogers Boulevard, Columbia

WTAT 24 Fox (843)744-2424 4301 Arco Lane, Charleston

## **Trident Region Emergency Resources:**

### **Berkeley County**

#### **Emergency 911**

Berkeley County EMS (843) 761-4180

Berkeley County Disaster Preparedness (843) 719-4166

Berkeley County Government (843) 719-4175

Berkeley County Sheriff (843) 719-4465

BCD-RTMA - TricCounty Link (843) 899-4096

DHEC Environmental Quality Control (843) 740-1590

DHEC 24-Hour Emergency Response (803) 253-6488

DHEC Bureau of Drinking Water Protection (803) 734-5341

Hare's pump Service (843) 761-8473

National Guard (843) 761-8556

Poison Control Center 1-800-922-1117

Regional DDSN (843) 832-5562

Santee Cooper Electric (843) 761-8000

SC Highway Patrol (843) 761-8190

SC Emergency Preparedness (803) 734-8020

### **Charleston County**

#### **Emergency 911**

Bon Secours St. Francis Hospital (843) 402-1000

DHEC Environmental Affairs Charleston Office (843) 953-0150

DHEC 24-Hour Emergency Response (803) 253-6488 or (888) 481-0125

DHEC Bureau of Drinking Water Protection (803) 734-5341

Emergency Preparedness Division (843) 202-7400

Hazardous Materials Division (843) 958-4071

Medical University of South Carolina (843) 792-2300

National Guard Armory – Charleston (843) 459-3792 / North Charleston – (843) 412-7371

Poison Control Center 1-800-222-1222

Rescue Squad (843) 745-6303

Roper Hospital (843) 724-2000

Sanitation Department (843) 724-7364

Sheriff's Department (843) 554-4700

### **Dorchester County**

#### **Emergency 911**

DHEC Environmental Quality Control (843) 740-1590

DHEC 24-Hour Emergency Response (803) 253-6488

DHEC Bureau of Drinking Water Protection (803) 734-5341

Dorchester County Administrator (843) 832-0103

Dorchester County Sheriff (843) 832-0300

Emergency Dispatch Center (843) 821-8211

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) (843) 832-0341

Emergency Preparedness (843) 832-0341

Poison Control Center 1-800-922-1117

Regional DDSN (843) 832-5562

SC Emergency Preparedness (803) 734-8020

Summerville Medical Center Emergency Room (843) 832-5000

Trident Medical Center Emergency Room (843) 797-4160 or (843) 797-8860

Water and Sewer Plant (843) 767-2474

## **E. Operational Areas/Area Planning Factors**

The Trident Region (Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester counties) is threatened by natural and technological hazards. The threats posed by these hazards are both immediate (hazardous chemical spill, act of terrorism, hurricane, tornado) and long-term (drought, chronic environmental chemical release). These hazards have the potential to disrupt day-to-day activities, cause extensive property damage and create mass casualties.

Historically, the greatest risk was perceived to be from natural hazards (e.g., hurricane, tornadoes, earthquakes, floods, etc.). However, the continued expansion of chemical usage, attacks on the World Trade Center, The Pentagon and the Boston Marathon have given rise to hazardous chemical releases/spills and the potential increase in terrorist activities. The Trident Region faces possible threats to the interstate, bridges, overpasses, State Ports Authority, school buses and commercial trucks.

There are approximately 700 bridges in the region. The congestion of Interstate 26 and Interstate 526, limited public transit options and isolated rural areas also could limit mobility after a disaster, slowing the area's recovery.

## **F. Shelters**

In the event of a disaster, TAAA encourages seniors to attend shelters only if they are unable to leave town.

TAAA makes referrals to warming or cooling shelters as they become available. Warming and cooling shelters often change; therefore, TAAA's Information and Referral Assistance Program maintains a list of these shelters as they become open. Generally, emergency shelters in the Trident Region are in schools, churches, public facilities, etc. When referring to shelters, TAAA will remind individuals of the rules and procedures. These rules must be followed to ensure their safety and the safety of others around them:

- No weapons
- No drugs
- No alcohol
- No pets
- No smoking in the building
- Register when you arrive
- Sign in and out when entering or leaving
- Watch children
- Keep food and beverages in designated areas
- Be careful with your valuables as they are your responsibility
- Respect quiet hours
- Keep your area clean
- Help keep the shelter clean

Shelters are provided as a free community service by the Red Cross in conjunction with their partners. Assistance in keeping the shelters clean and orderly will help to make sure that the service continues in the future.

In an evacuation, the following shelters may be opened at the following locations:

**Berkeley County:**

**Berkeley High School**

406 W. Main Street  
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

**Goose Creek High School**

1137 Red Bank Road  
Goose Creek, SC 29445

**Hanahan Middle School**

5815 Murray Drive  
Hanahan, SC 29410

**Stratford High School**

951 Crowfield Boulevard  
Goose Creek, SC 29445

**St. Stephen Elementary School**

1053 Russellville Road  
St. Stephen, SC 29479

**Cross High School**

1293 Old Highway 6  
Cross, SC 29436

**Macedonia Middle School**

200 Macedonia Foxes Circle

**Sangaree Elementary/Middle**

1460 Royle Road



Moncks Corner, SC 29461

**Cane Bay High**

1624 State Rd  
Summerville, SC 29483

**Cross Elementary**

1325 Ranger Drive  
Cross, SC 29436

**Berkeley Middle**

320 N. Live Oak Drive  
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

**Sedgefield Middle**

131 Charles B. Gibson Blvd  
Goose Creek, SC 29445

**Whitesville Elementary**

324 Gaillard Rd  
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

**Charleston County**

**Morningside Middle**

1999 Singley Lane  
North Charleston, SC

**Stall High School**

3625 Ashley Phosphate Rd  
Charleston, SC 29418

**Mandatory**

**Garrett Academy of Technology**

2731 Gordon Street  
North Charleston, SC 29405

**Zucker Middle**

6401 Dorchester Road  
North Charleston, SC 29418

**Midland Park Primary**

2415 Midland Park Road,

Moncks Corner, SC 29461

**Cainhoy Elementary/Middle**

2424 Cainhoy Road  
Huger, SC 29450

**Berkeley Elementary**

715 Highway 6  
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

**Devon Forest Elementary**

1127 Dorothy Street  
Goose Creek, SC 29445

**Westview Elementary/Middle**

100 Westview Boulevard  
Goose Creek, SC 29445

**Northwoods Middle School**

7749 Pinehurst Street  
North Charleston, SC 29405

**North Charleston High School**

3625 Ashley Phosphate Road  
North Charleston, SC 29405

**A.C. Corcoran Elementary**

8585 Vistavia Road  
North Charleston, SC 29406

**Pepperhill Elementary School**

3300 Creola Road  
North Charleston, SC

North Charleston

**Lambs Elementary School**

6800 Dorchester Road  
North Charleston, SC 29418

**Matilda F. Dunstan Elementary**

1825 Remount Road  
North Charleston, SC

**Pet Shelter**

NOTE: (Only one person per pet allowed)

**North Charleston Coliseum**

5001 Coliseum Drive  
North Charleston, SC 29418

**Dorchester County**

**Summerville High School**

1101 Bonehille Road  
Summerville, SC 29483

**Ashley Ridge High School**

4800 Delemar Highway  
Summerville, SC 29485

**Beech Hill Elementary School**

1001 Beech Hill Road  
Summerville, SC 29483

**Oakbrook Middle School**

4704 Old Fort Drive  
Ladson, SC 29456

**DuBose Middle School**

1000 DuBose School Rd  
Summerville, SC 29483

**Fort Dorchester Elementary**

5201 Old Glory Lane  
Summerville, SC 29483

**Alston Middle School**

500 Bryan Street

**Ladson Elementary School**

3321 Ladson Road  
Ladson, SC 29456

**Ronald E. McNair Campus**

3795 Spruill Avenue  
North Charleston, SC

**Fort Dorchester High School**

8500 Patriot Boulevard  
North Charleston, SC 29485

**Summerville Elementary**

835 South Main Street  
Summerville, SC 29483

**Windsor Hill Elementary**

8600 William Moultrie  
North Charleston, SC 29404

**Flowertown Elementary School**

20 King Charles Circle  
Summerville, SC 29483

**Knightsville Elementary School**

847 Orangeburg Road  
Summerville, SC 29483

**Rollings School of the Arts**

815 South Main Street  
Summerville, SC 29483

**Gregg Middle School**

500 Greenwave Boulevard

Summerville, SC 29483

**Spann Elementary**

901 John McKissick Way  
Summerville, SC 29483

**Harleyville/Ridgeville**

7650 East Main Street  
Dorchester, SC 29437

**Special medical needs shelters**

**Berkeley Intermediate**

777 Stoney Landing Road  
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

**Pinehurst Elementary** (formerly Alice Birney Middle)

7750 Pinehurst St  
North Charleston, SC 29405

Summerville, SC 29483

**Woodland High School**

4128 Highway 78  
Dorchester, SC 29430

**St. George Middle School**

600 Mimms Street  
St. George, SC 29477

**Faith Sellers Senior Center**

312 North Laurel Street  
Summerville, SC 29483

## **G. Trainings**

TAAA staff are encouraged to attend the following trainings:

South Carolina Emergency Management Division – as offered

County Emergency Preparedness Offices – as offered

South Carolina Department on Aging – as offered

## **H. On-going Coordination Meeting Dates**

TAAA participates in the Lowcountry Healthcare Preparedness Coalition monthly meetings.

TAAA participates in Dorchester County's Annual Hurricane Expo annually, usually during the first Saturday in June.

## **I. Greatest Needs Protocols**



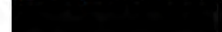
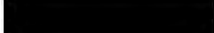
The greatest needs protocols include disaster preparedness information and education, transportation to shelters for homebound seniors and adults with disabilities in the event of a disaster, and food and water for homebound seniors and adults with disabilities after a disaster.

## J. Emergency Contacts

**REGION: Trident**

**FISCAL YEAR 2024-2025**

Coordinating Agencies	Emergency Contact Staff	Home Phone Numbers or After Hours Number
<b>Trident Area Agency on Aging</b> 4450 Leeds Place West Suite B North Charleston, SC 29405 (843) 554-2275	Stephanie Blunt Executive Director	(843) 336-3048 – Home [REDACTED]
	Lisa Natividad Finance Manager	(843) 261-3784
	Amanda Bonner Receptionist	(513) 545-3201
	Angela Edwards SHIAP Program Manager	(843) 860-2278
	Lauren McNally Family Caregiver Advocate	(843) 568-1834
	Lavonia Dixon Information and Referral Assistance Specialist	(843) 642-0868
	Don Bagwell Resource Coordinator	(843) 851-9593 – Home [REDACTED]
	Julie Courtright Assessment Coordinator	(843) 513-5909
	Crystal Mahon Assessor	(843) 642-7633
	Laquan Shannon Assessor	(803) 316-0793
	<b>Long -Term Care Ombudsman Program</b>	Cawana Tisdale
Janet DuBois		(843) 343-0927
Lessie Jefferson		(854) 202-1893
Ekima Richardson		(843) 323-1924
Tina Reid	(843) 730-3943	
<b>Area Agency on Aging Contractors</b>		
Berkeley Seniors, Inc. 103 Gullede Street Moncks Corner, SC 29461 (843) 761-0390	Donna Cook	(843) 270-3379
	Deborah Hartwell	(843) 371-2582
Dorchester Seniors, Inc. 312 North Laurel Street PO Box 3349 Summerville, SC 29484 (843) 871-5053	LaQuinta West	(843) 345-6253
	Ivory Harrison	(843) 607-3105
Charleston Area Senior Citizens Services, Inc.	Donna Cook	(843) 270-3379
	Stephanie Duncan	(843) 729-3225

259 Meeting Street Charleston, SC 29401 (843) 722-4127		
South Santee Senior and Community Center 710 South Santee Road McClellanville, SC 29458	Sheila Powell  Sherlyn Blake Dorothy Parker	(843) 928-3809 – Home 
Senior Catering 314 Main Street Little Mountain, SC 29075	Judy Milhan  David Chellam	(803) 345-1835 – Office (803) 673-2966
St. Stephen Kitchen	Tasha Jenkins	 (843) 567-5977 1-800-768-7856
<b>Emergency Preparedness Offices</b>		
Berkeley County 223 North Live Oak Drive Moncks Corner, SC 29461	Will Rochester	(843) 719-4166 – Office
Dorchester County 212 Demming Way Suite 3 Summerville, SC 29483	Tom McNeal	(843) 832-0341 
Charleston County 8500 Palmetto Commerce Parkway N. Charleston, SC 29456	Jeff Coates	

## **K. Memoranda of Understanding/Agreements**

TAAA updates formal MOUs with the Catawba Area Agency on Aging and Vantage Point annually. TAAA also has an Agreement with the Lowcountry Food Bank.

### **Emergency Management Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)**

#### **Between Trident Area Agency on Aging and Catawba Area Agency on Aging**

**WHEREAS**, the Trident Area Agency on Aging and the Catawba Area Agency on Aging are subject to danger and damage anytime from natural disasters (earthquake, flood, hurricane, landslide, severe weather, tornadoes, tsunamis, wildfire, winter storm and extreme cold), biological or a man-made disaster; and

**WHEREAS**, the Trident Area Agency on Aging and the Catawba Area Agency on Aging propose this Emergency Management Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to establish a formal working Mutual-Aid relationship between organizations in support of Emergency Management planning, response and recovery programs; and

**WHEREAS**, in light of their respective common goals to provide in-home and community-based senior services with as little interruption as possible as a result of natural or man-made emergency or disaster, Trident Area Agency on Aging and Catawba Area Agency on Aging recognize the need to maintain a strong coordination at a level that ensures efficient use of all available resources, consistent with the principles of each entity; and

**WHEREAS**, Trident Area Agency on Aging and the Catawba Area Agency on Aging agree to encourage, coordinate, promote and support an ongoing relationship between both entities and to hold periodic partnership meetings to focus on, but not limited to, identifying and assessing an all hazards approach and associated risks, particularly as they relate to providing services to a vulnerable older adult population; and

**WHEREAS**, Trident Area Agency on Aging and the Catawba Area Agency on Aging would benefit from the development and adoption of this MOU; and

#### **WHEREAS, both parties agree, but are not limited to the following:**

- Cooperate in all areas of mutual interest as it relates to Emergency Management: sharing data, information, planning, response, recovery and other operational support programs.
- Provide a rapid coordinated and effective response with utilization of resources of both planning and service areas, including any resources on hand or available that are essential to the safety, care and welfare of seniors and family caregivers impacted in the event of a declared emergency.
- Allocate the responsibility for joint expenses only in writing and only in advances of any commitment.
- Appoint a representative from each agency to serve as a point of contact for matters relevant to this MOU.
- This MOU becomes effective on the date of execution and shall remain in effect unless terminated by written notification by either Area Agency on Aging to the other.
- This MOU may be amended by written mutual agreement.

**WHEREAS**, the Executive Directors of the Trident Area Agency on Aging and the Catawba Area Agency on Aging have considered this Multi-Planning and Service Area MOU and has determined that it is in the best interest of seniors and family caregivers to approve such an MOU.

**NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY CONFIRMED THAT** the Trident Area Agency on Aging and the Catawba Area Agency on Aging Memorandum of Understanding (herein referred to as the **"Emergency Management MOU"**) therein is hereby approved.

EXECUTED THIS 1<sup>st</sup> DAY OF MARCH, 2024.

**FOR TRIDENT AREA AGENCY ON AGING**

BY *Stephanie M. Blunt*

Stephanie M. Blunt  
PRINTED NAME

Executive Director  
TITLE

**FOR CATAWBA AREA AGENCY ON AGING**

BY *Barbara J. Robinson*

Barbara J. Robinson  
PRINTED NAME

Executive Director  
TITLE



**Emergency Management Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)**  
**Between Trident Area Agency on Aging and Vantage Point**

**WHEREAS**, the Trident Area Agency on Aging and Vantage Point are subject to danger and damage anytime from natural disasters (earthquake, flood, hurricane, landslide, severe weather, tornadoes, tsunamis, wildfire, winter storm and extreme cold), biological or a man-made disaster; and

**WHEREAS**, the Trident Area Agency on Aging and Vantage Point propose this Emergency Management Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to establish a formal working Mutual-Aid relationship between organizations in support of Emergency Management planning, response and recovery programs; and

**WHEREAS**, in light of their respective common goals to provide in-home and community-based senior services with as little interruption as possible as a result of natural or man-made emergency or disaster, Trident Area Agency on Aging and Vantage Point recognize the need to maintain a strong coordination at a level that ensures efficient use of all available resources, consistent with the principles of each entity; and

**WHEREAS**, Trident Area Agency on Aging and Vantage Point agree to encourage, coordinate, promote and support an ongoing relationship between both entities and to hold periodic partnership meetings to focus on, but not limited to, identifying and assessing an all hazards approach and associated risks, particularly as they relate to providing services to a vulnerable older adult population; and

**WHEREAS**, Trident Area Agency on Aging and Vantage Point would benefit from the development and adoption of this MOU; and

**WHEREAS, both parties agree, but are not limited to the following:**

- Cooperate in all areas of mutual interest as it relates to Emergency Management: sharing data, information, planning, response, recovery and other operational support programs.
- Provide a rapid coordinated and effective response with utilization of resources of both planning and service areas, including any resources on hand or available that are essential to the safety, care and welfare of seniors and family caregivers impacted in the event of a declared emergency.
- Allocate the responsibility for joint expenses only in writing and only in advances of any commitment.
- Appoint a representative from each agency to serve as a point of contact for matters relevant to this MOU.
- This MOU becomes effective on the date of execution and shall remain in effect unless terminated by written notification by either Area Agency on Aging to the other.
- This MOU may be amended by written mutual agreement.

**WHEREAS**, the Area Agency on Aging Directors of the Trident Area Agency on Aging and Vantage Point have considered this Multi-Planning and Service Area MOU and has determined that it is in the best interest of seniors and family caregivers to approve such an MOU.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY CONFIRMED THAT the Trident Area Agency on Aging and Vantage Point Memorandum of Understanding (herein referred to as the "Emergency Management MOU") is EXECUTED THIS 7<sup>th</sup> DAY OF March, 2024.

**FOR TRIDENT  
AREA AGENCY ON AGING**

BY Stephanie M. Blunt

Stephanie M. Blunt  
PRINTED NAME

Executive Director  
TITLE

**FOR VANTAGE POINT  
PEE DEE AREA AGENCY ON AGING**

BY Shelia C. Welch

Shelia C. Welch  
PRINTED NAME

Area Agency on Aging Director  
TITLE

## **L. Lowcountry Food Bank Member Agency Agreement**

### **Lowcountry Food Bank Member Agency Agreement**

Lowcountry Food Bank products are strictly for the sole purpose of serving those that experience hunger in the ten coastal county service area, and we see ourselves as your partners in this effort. Your violation of any of our policies and procedures clearly endangers the ability of the Lowcountry Food Bank to obtain more food from our donors (nationally and/or locally) and erodes the integrity of feeding the hungry. We cannot and will not tolerate the misuse of privately donated product or USDA commodities by our member agencies.

The Agency affirms the following:

1. It meets all IRS eligibility requirements for receipt, transfer, and use of donated food under section 170(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;
2. It will provide for the safe and proper handling of the donated goods, which conforms to all local, state and Federal regulations;
3. It will adhere to additional donor stipulations;
4. It will abide by the policies, procedures, and record keeping requirements of the Lowcountry Food Bank;
5. It will accept all items in "as is" condition;
6. It agrees to pay the handling fees assessed; and
7. It will not engage in discrimination in the provision of service against any person because of race, color, citizenship, religion, sex, national origin, ancestry, age, marital status, disability, sexual orientation including gender identity, unfavorable discharge from the military, or status as a protected veteran.
8. It will utilize the Food Bank's services consistently. Agencies must not undergo extended periods of inactivity, defined as no poundage taken from the Lowcountry Food Bank or through retail pick-ups for two consecutive months and/or any four months in a year.
9. It will distribute food using the "client choice" model, which allows clients to choose what they receive from a variety of foods, better enabling clients to meet their personal dietary needs.

The Lowcountry Food Bank may terminate this agreement immediately upon receipt of evidence that your agency has violated the terms and conditions of this agreement in any of the following ways:

1. Lowcountry Food Bank food use for funerals, Directors'/Pastors' anniversaries, weddings, church picnics, bible study, etc. (anything inconsistent with exclusively feeding those experiencing hunger in your community).
2. Creation of a feeding program with the use of food from the Lowcountry Food Bank without approval from the Lowcountry Food Bank.
3. Solicitation and/or receipt of monetary donations and/or volunteer services in exchange for food from needy recipients.

4. Food bank products used for own personal use (i.e. home).
5. Failure to turn in meal reports by the 10<sup>th</sup> of the month.
6. Failure to keep accounts current (30 day term).
7. Failure to maintain a safe, locked, clean storage facility.
8. Failure to maintain quality pest control.
9. Failure to follow safe food handling practices.
10. Failure to maintain nutrition outreach to the clients that you serve.
11. Failure to distribute food in a timely manner. Perishable food distributed must be fit for human consumption. Additionally, the Lowcountry Food Bank discourages hoarding of food.
12. Failure to attend mandatory meetings scheduled by the Lowcountry Food Bank.
13. Failure to maintain proper records of clients served.
14. Failure to maintain a working budget for distribution program.
15. Failure to notify the Lowcountry Food Bank of a change in Director/Pastor.

**In signing this agreement, we understand that violation of any of the above mentioned policies set forth by the Lowcountry Food Bank can and will lead to immediate termination of membership and possible legal action.**

(Print)  
Director/Pastor Name: Stephanie M. Blunt  
Signature: Stephanie M. Blunt Date: 2-11-16

## LOWCOUNTRY FOOD BANK RELEASE FORM

WHEREAS, The Lowcountry Food Bank has offered to provide and supply certain foods, foodstuffs and related items to Trident Area Agency on Aging, a 501(c) (3) agency, or faith-based organization, hereinafter referred to as "Agency", and

WHEREAS, Agency has warranted to The Lowcountry Food Bank that all items received will be duly inspected by a qualified member of the staff and found fit for human consumption or they will not be accepted.

THEREFORE, Agency hereby warrants, represents and guarantees as follows:

1. That it has been awarded 501(c) (3) status, or is a faith-based organization.
2. The Lowcountry Food Bank and the original donor have specifically disclaimed any warranties or representations, expressed or implied, as to the purity or fitness for consumption of any or all such donated items.
3. That all items are in "as is" condition.
4. That Agency will utilize employees or volunteers having sufficient training, experience and expertise in the evaluation, handling, preparation and feeding of any and all items accepted.
5. That Agency, because of the qualifications of its personnel, as above specified, hereby accepts full responsibility for the purity and fitness for human consumption of any and all items accepted.
6. That Agency will serve the product as soon as possible, to provide maximum palatability and freshness.
7. That Agency will use the items only in a use related to its exempt purpose and solely for the feeding of the needy, ill, or children.
8. That Agency will neither offer for sale, sell, transfer nor barter the items supplied by The Lowcountry Food Bank, in exchange for money, other properties, or services.
9. Any restriction placed on the use or distribution of products by the donor, such as restriction of food to use in meals prepared on the premises of Agency organization, will be strictly adhered to.
10. The original donor, the Lowcountry Food Bank, and Feeding America:
  - a. Are released by the Agency from any liabilities resulting from the donated goods;
  - b. Are held harmless from any claims or obligations in regard to the Agency or the donated goods;  
and
  - c. Offer no express warranties in relation to the gift of goods.
11. The Lowcountry Food Bank hereby grants to the Member Agency non-exclusive, non-transferable, revocable authorization to use the "Lowcountry Food Bank" name in connection with the Member Agency's partnership with the Lowcountry Food Bank. The Member Agency has access to use the "Lowcountry Food Bank" logo; this does not include any other logos affiliated with the LCFB.

Additionally, this does not include the rights for Member Agency to share the Lowcountry Food Bank's logo with any other organization. Upon expiration or termination of this partnership, the agency shall discontinue use of the Lowcountry Food Bank's name, brand, and logo. The Member Agency agrees not to use any name, brand, or logo similar to the Lowcountry Food Bank's name, brand, or logo at any time.

The undersigned hereby warrants that he/she is a legally warranted and authorized agent of Agency, whose name appear below, and his/her legal signature does hereby bind it to the terms, conditions and limitations of this document of release.

(Print)  
Director/Pastor Name: Stephanie M. Blunt  
Signature: *Stephanie M. Blunt* Date: 2-11-16

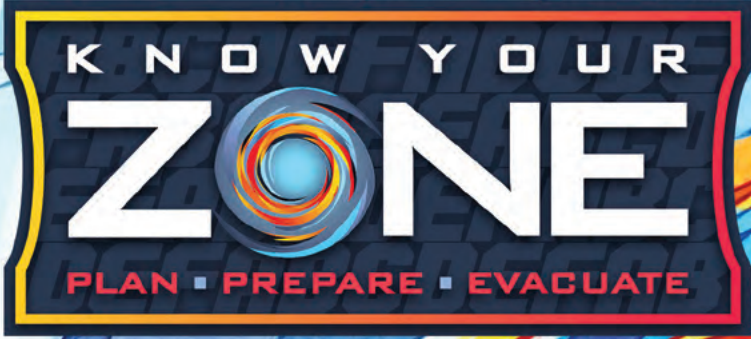
## M. Resources

### Mobile Applications

- **SC Emergency Manager App (South Carolina Updates, Planning Tools & Shelter Status) (FREE)**  
<https://www.scemd.org/stay-informed/mobile-applications/>
- **My Radar (winds, storm tracks & weather alerts) (FREE/PAID)**  
<https://myradar.com/>
- **Hurricane Tracker (FREE/PAID)**  
<http://www.hurrtracker.com/Main/home.html>
- **American Red Cross Emergency App (FREE)**  
<https://apps.apple.com/us/app/emergency-by-american-red/id954783878>
- **FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) (Emergency Alerts & Planning Tools) (FREE)**  
<https://www.fema.gov/about/news-multimedia/mobile-app-text-messages>

### South Carolina Closures and Outages

- **State Office Closures**  
<https://scemd.org/closings/>
- **School Closures**  
<https://ed.sc.gov/districts-schools/schools/district-and-school-closures/>
- **Power Outages**  
<https://poweroutage.us/area/state/south%20carolina>



**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 <b>48</b> HOURS IN ADVANCE OF <b>ANTICIPATED ONSET</b>	ISSUED <b>36</b> HOURS IN ADVANCE OF <b>PREDICTED ONSET</b>
	<b>WATCHES</b>	<b>WARNINGS</b>
<b>STORM SURGE:</b>  <i>Life-threatening flooding from rising water moving inland from the shoreline.</i>	STORM SURGE WATCH <b><i>danger is possible</i></b>	STORM SURGE WARNING <b><i>danger is expected</i></b>
<b>TROPICAL STORM:</b>  <i>An organized system of powerful thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39-73 mph.</i>	TROPICAL STORM WATCH <b><i>conditions are possible</i></b>	TROPICAL STORM WARNING <b><i>conditions are expected</i></b>
<b>HURRICANE:</b>  <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 <b><i>conditions are possible</i></b>	HURRICANE WARNING <b><i>conditions are expected</i></b>

## 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](http://scemd.org).**



## IMPORTANT CONTACTS

**S.C. Emergency Management Division (SCEMD)**  
[scemd.org](http://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](http://scdps.sc.gov/hurricane)

**National Hurricane Center (NHC)**  
[hurricanes.gov](http://hurricanes.gov)

**The Official Website of the State of S.C.**  
[sc.gov](http://sc.gov)

**S.C. Department of Insurance**  
[doi.sc.gov](http://doi.sc.gov) ▪ 803-737-6160

**American Red Cross**  
[redcross.org](http://redcross.org) ▪ 1-866-438-4636

**Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**  
[fema.gov](http://fema.gov) ▪ [ready.gov](http://ready.gov)





**SC CareLine**  
1-855-472-3432

**S.C. Salvation Army**  
[salvationarmyusa.org](http://salvationarmyusa.org) ▪ 704-522-4970

**S.C. Department of Transportation**  
[scdot.org](http://scdot.org) ▪ 855-GO-SCDOT ▪ 855-467-2368

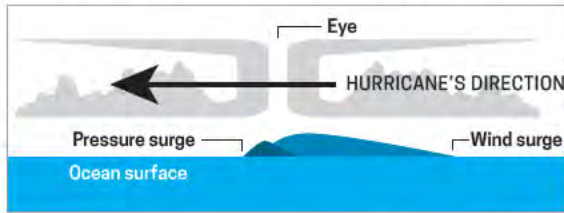
# PREPARE

**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.

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

## 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](http://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](http://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.

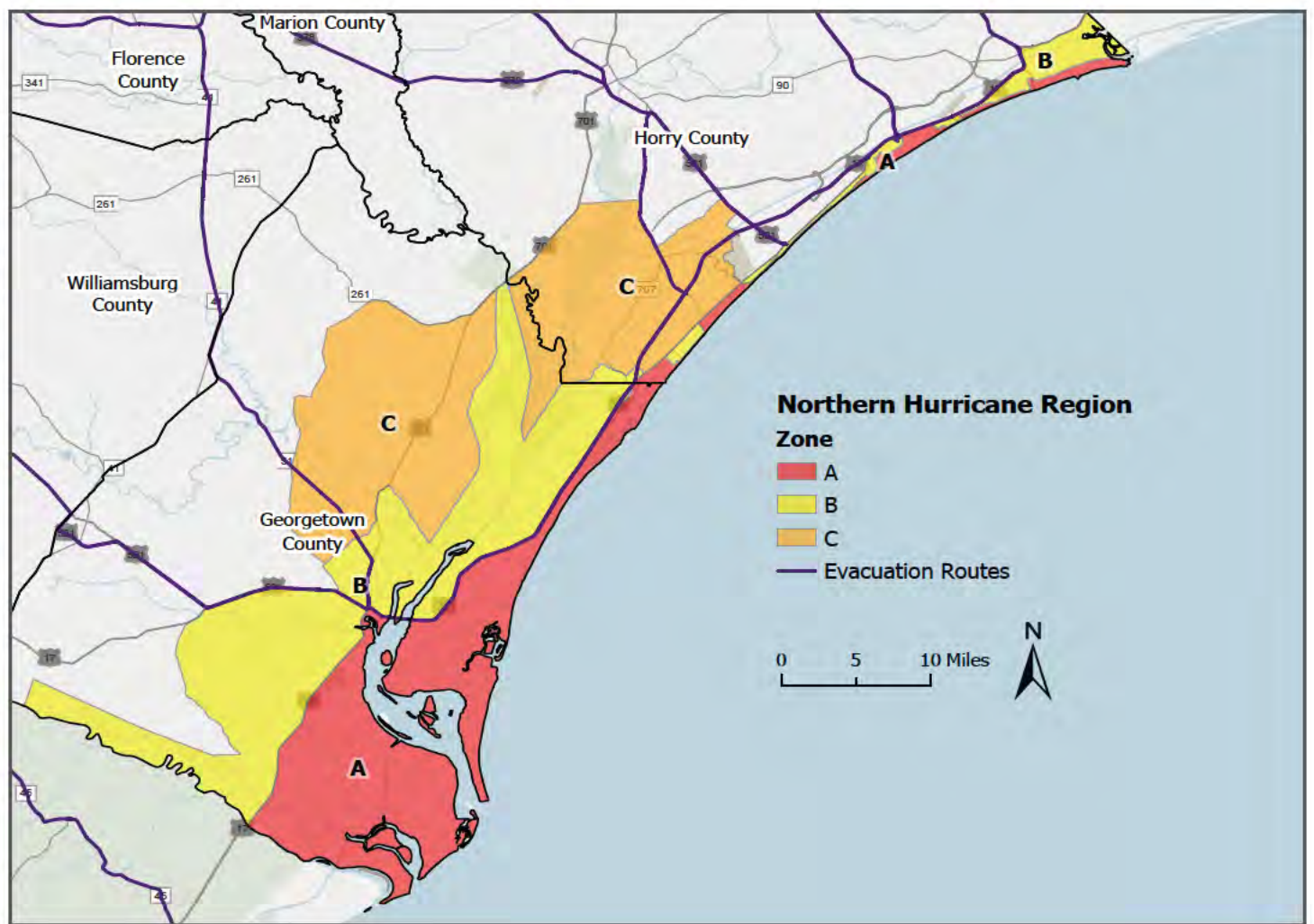
# KNOW YOUR ZONE

PLAN ■ PREPARE ■ EVACUATE

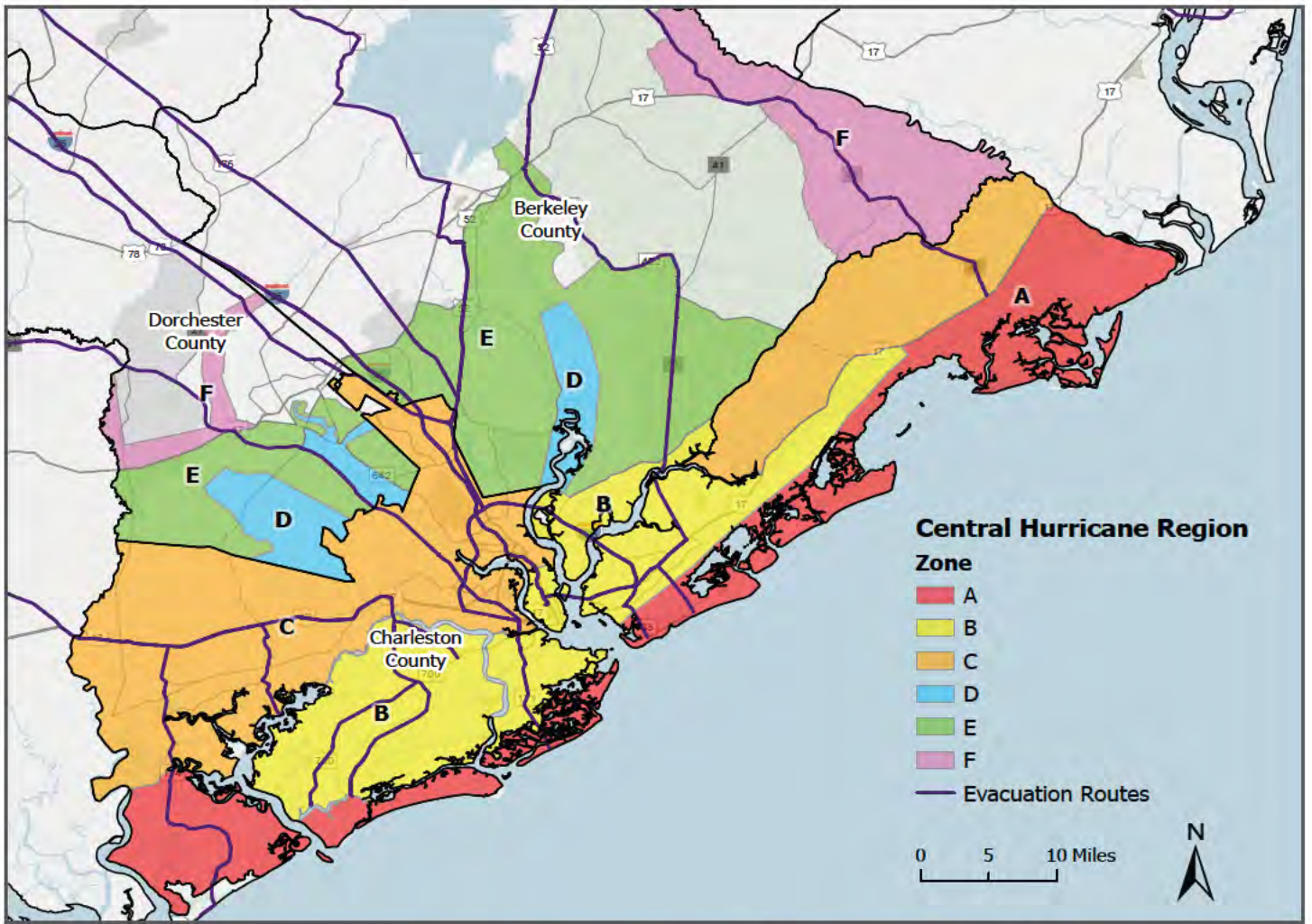
Residents in South Carolina should check if they live in an evacuation zone, especially this year, as there have been changes based on updated storm surge model data from the National Hurricane Center. Recent hurricanes, such as Matthew in 2016, Irma in 2017, and Ian in 2022, have influenced these changes. Use the maps available on [hurricane.sc](http://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](http://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.*

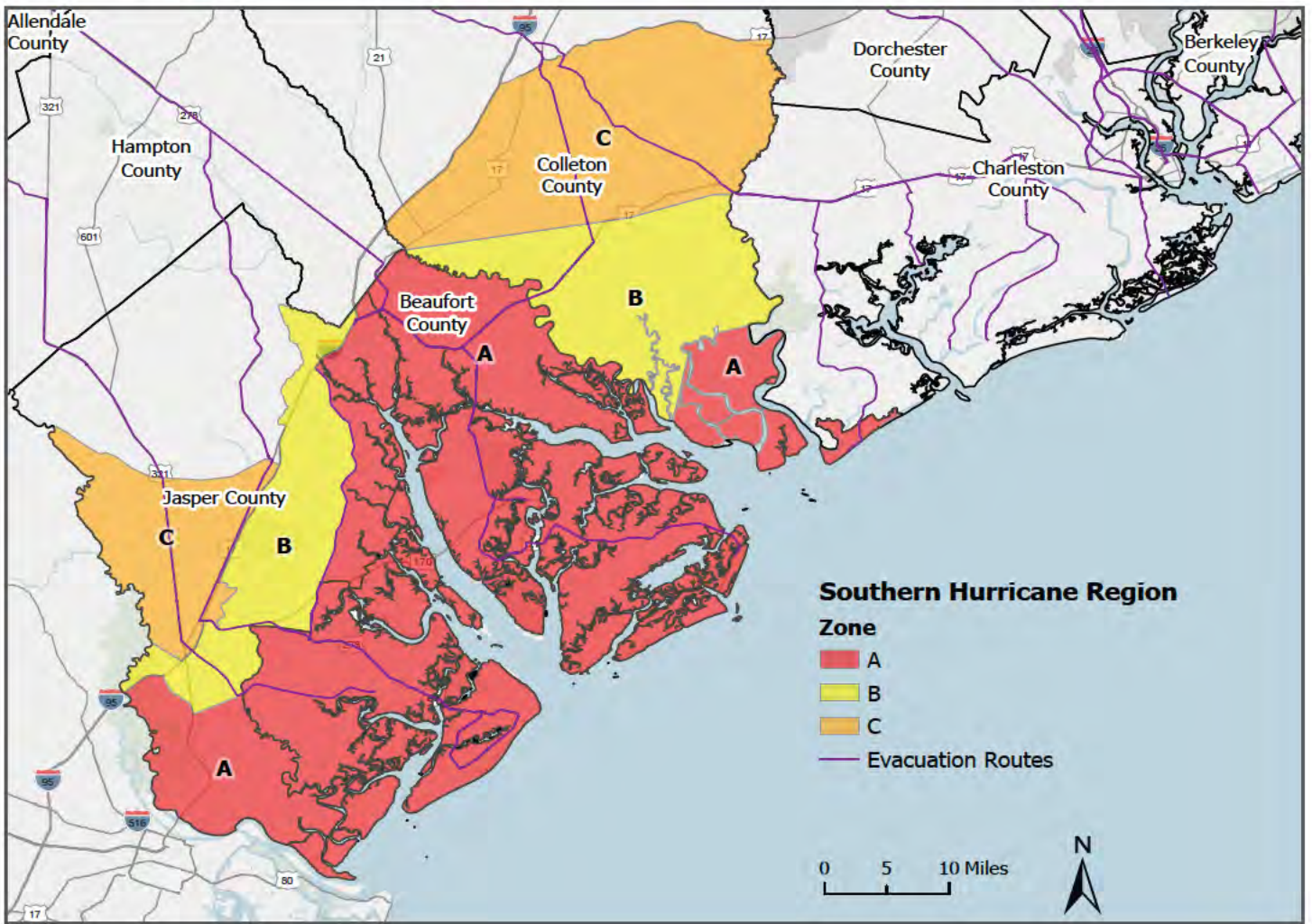
NORTHERN COAST



# CENTRAL COAST




# SOUTHERN COAST




# EVACUATE

 INTERSTATE  U.S.  S.C.  SECONDARY

 ..... INTERSTATE ROUTES

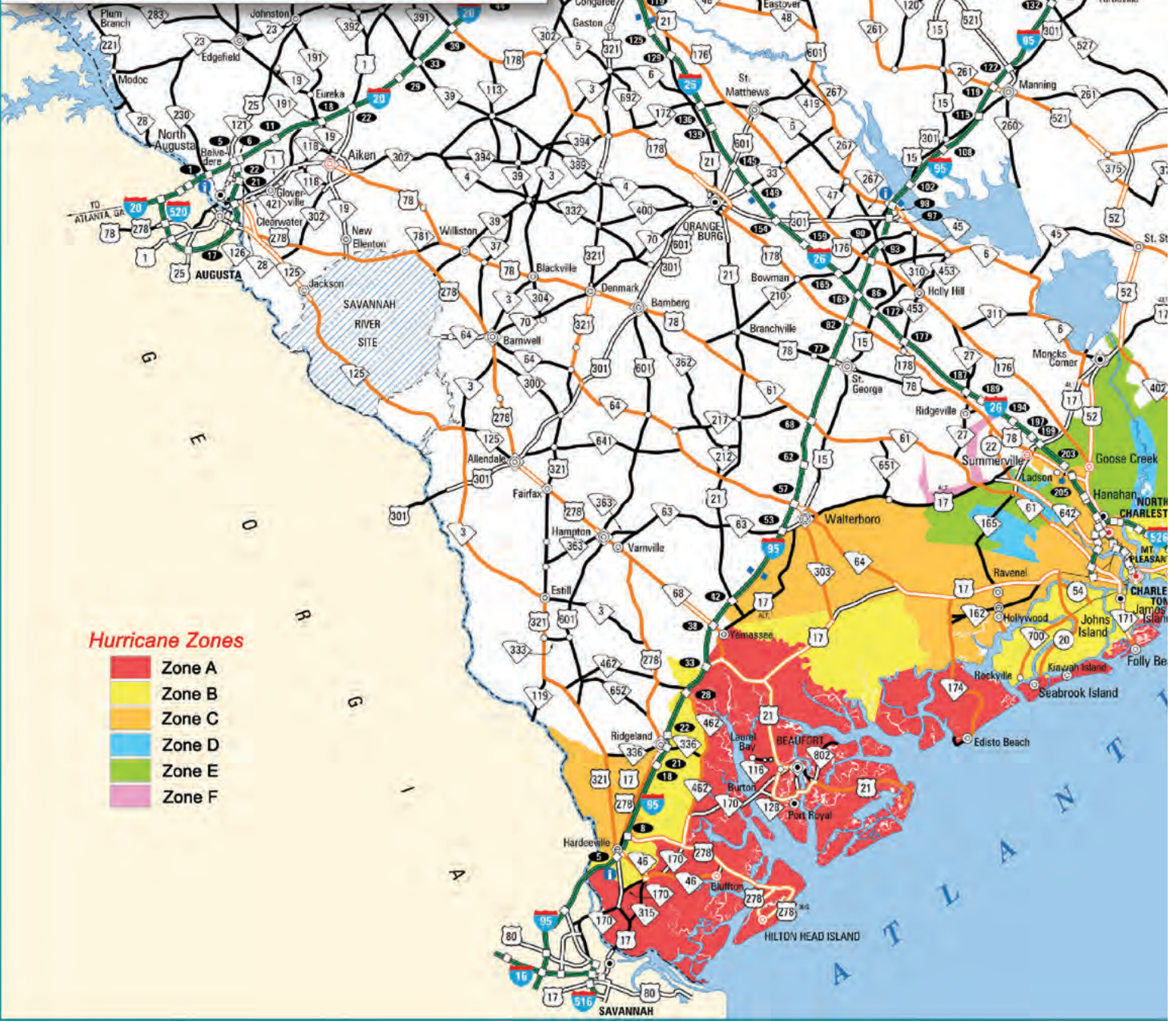
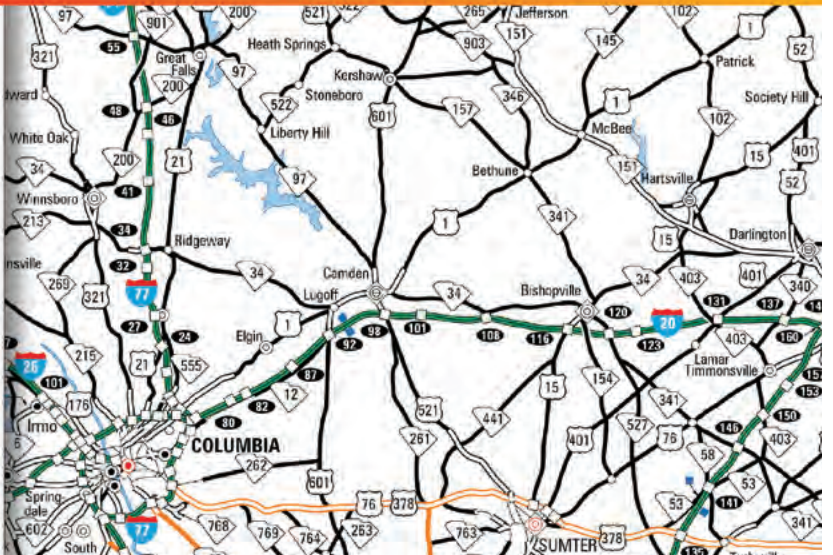
 ..... EVACUATION ROUTES

 ..... OTHER ROUTES

EXIT NO.  ..... FULL INTERCHANGE

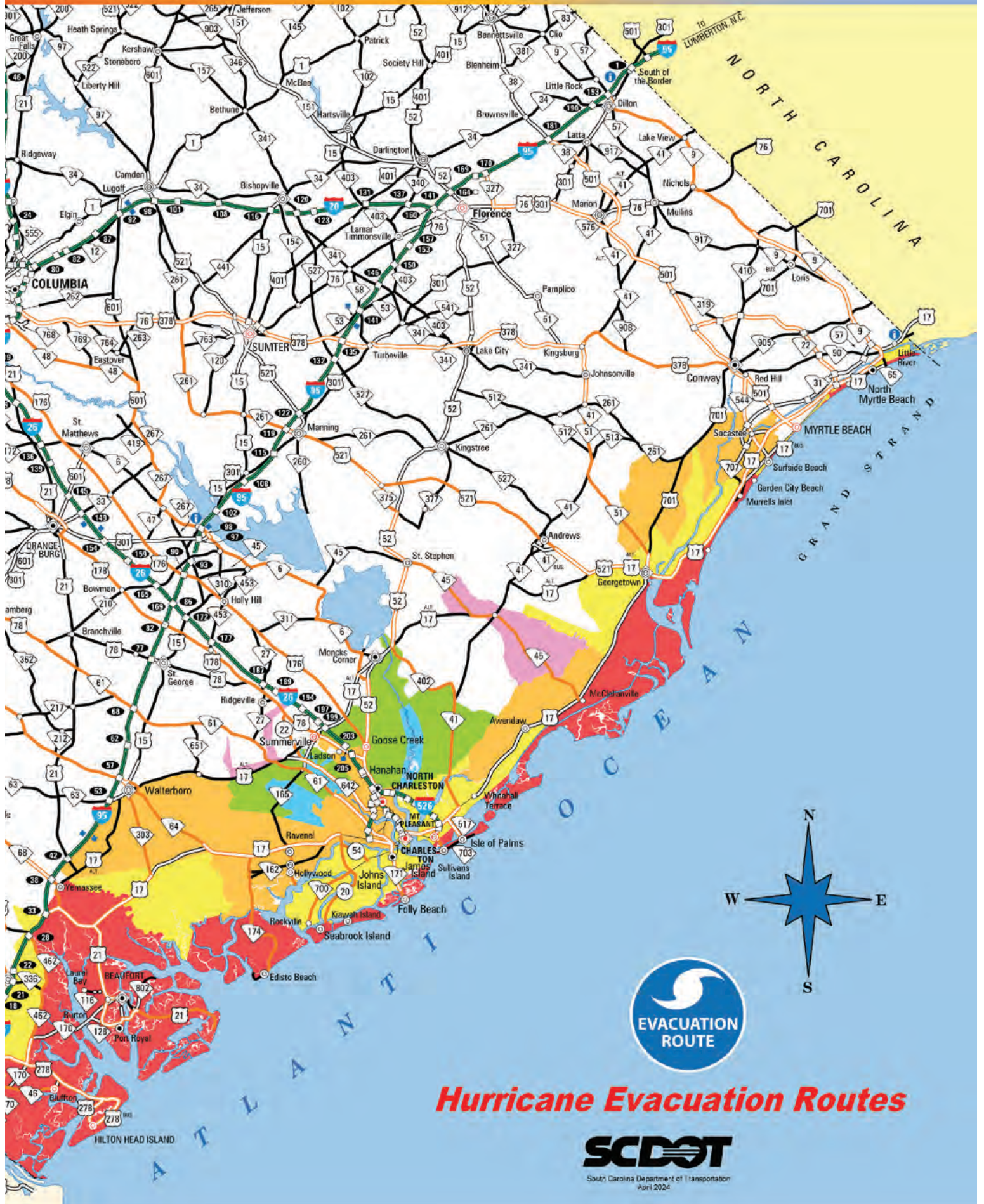
 ..... WELCOME / TRAVEL INFO. CENTER

 ..... REST AREAS



## Hurricane Zones

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



## Hurricane Evacuation Routes



# 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.

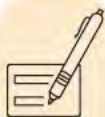
### Garden City Beach South to Winyah Bay, & Georgetown

- 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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://clemson.edu/LPH)

**South Carolina Department of Agriculture:**  
803-734-2210  
[agriculture.sc.gov](http://agriculture.sc.gov)

**Charleston Animal Society:**  
843-747-4849  
[charlestonanimalsociety.org](http://charlestonanimalsociety.org)

**S.C. Association of Veterinarians:**  
1-800-441-7228  
[scav.org](http://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**



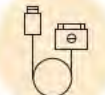
- **Important documents**  
(driver's license, Social Security card, proof of residence, insurance policies, wills, deeds, birth and marriage certificates, tax records, medical records, family pictures, etc.)



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



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



- **Mobile device chargers**



- **Hand sanitizer**



- **Toothbrush, toothpaste**

# 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.*

*Special appreciation goes to the organizations below that provided monetary contributions supporting this printing.*



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



Visit [hurricane.sc](https://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](https://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](https://scemd.org) and [hurricane.sc](https://hurricane.sc) to make informed decisions about your safety and avoid misinformation, rumors, and malicious information.

CONOZCA SU  
**ZONA**  
PLANEAR ■ PREPARAR ■ EVAGUAR



**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 <b>48</b> HORAS ANTES DEL INICIO PREVISTO	EMITIDO <b>36</b> HORAS ANTES DEL INICIO PREVISTO
<b>VIGILANCIAS</b>	<b>ADVERTENCIAS</b>

<b>MAREJADA CICLÓNICA:</b> → <i>Inundación que pone en peligro la vida debido al aumento del agua que se desplaza hacia el interior desde la costa.</i>	<b>VIGILANCIA DE MAREJADA CICLÓNICA</b> <i>El peligro es posible</i>	<b>ALERTA DE MAREJADA CICLÓNICA</b> <i>Se espera peligro</i>
<b>TORMENTA TROPICAL:</b> → <i>Un sistema organizado de poderosas tormentas eléctricas con una circulación definida y vientos máximos sostenidos de 39-73 mph.</i>	<b>VIGILANCIA DE TORMENTA TROPICAL</b> <i>Las condiciones son posibles</i>	<b>ADVERTENCIA DE TORMENTA TROPICAL</b> <i>Se esperan condiciones</i>
<b>HURACÁN:</b> → <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>	<b>VIGILANCIA DE HURACÁN</b> <i>Las condiciones son posibles</i>	<b>ADVERTENCIA DE HURACÁN</b> <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:

- 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:

- 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](http://scemd.org).**



## CONTACTOS IMPORTANTES

**División de Manejo de Emergencias de Carolina del Sur (SCEMD por sus siglas en inglés)**  
[scemd.org](http://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](http://scdps.sc.gov)

**Centro Nacional de Huracanes (NHC por sus siglas en inglés)**  
[hurricanes.gov](http://hurricanes.gov)

**El Sitio de Red Oficial del Estado de Carolina del Sur**  
[sc.gov](http://sc.gov)

**Departamento de Seguros de Carolina del Sur**  
[doi.sc.gov](http://doi.sc.gov) ▪ 803-737-6160

**Cruz Roja**  
[redcross.org](http://redcross.org) ▪ 1-866-438-4636

**Agencia Federal para el Manejo de Emergencias (FEMA por sus siglas en inglés)**  
[fema.gov](http://fema.gov) ▪ [ready.gov](http://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](http://salvationarmyusa.org) ▪ 704-522-4970

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

## ... 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](http://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.

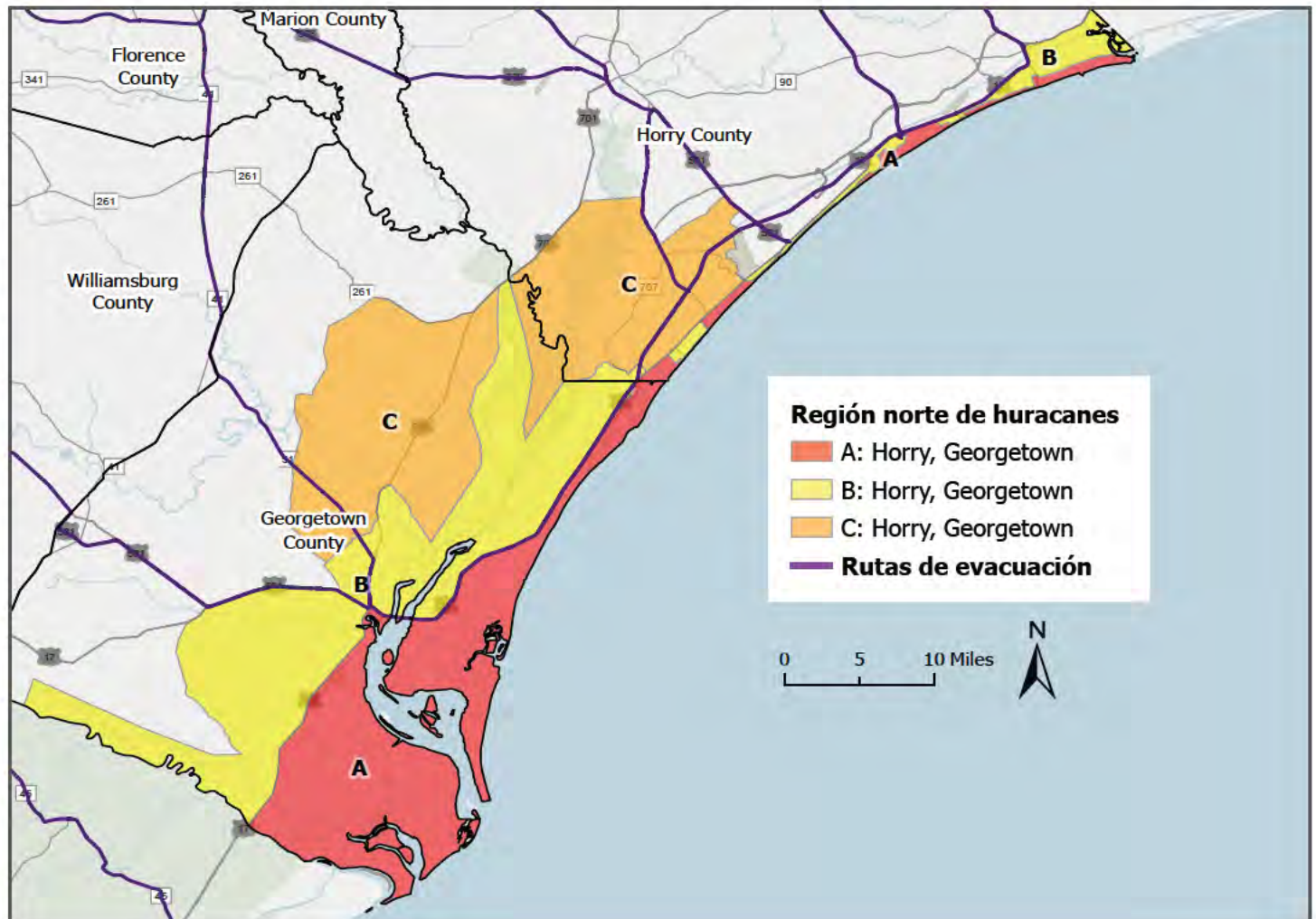
# CONOZCA SU ZONA

PLANEAR ■ PREPARAR ■ EVACUAR

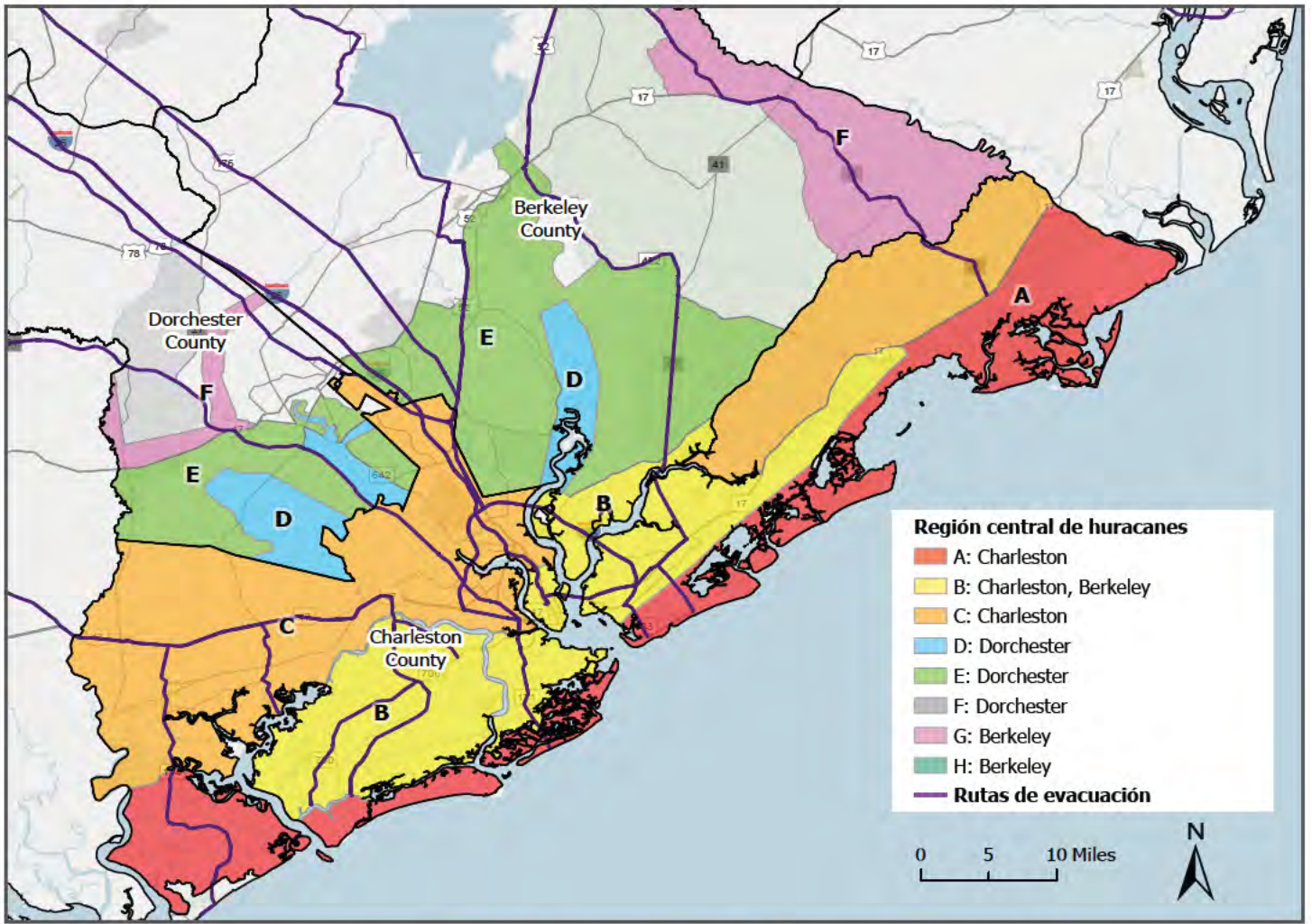
Los residentes de Carolina del Sur deben verificar si viven en una zona de evacuación, especialmente este año, ya que ha habido cambios basados en datos actualizados del modelo de marejadas ciclónicas del Centro Nacional de Huracanes. Huracanes recientes, como Matthew en 2016, Irma en 2017 e Ian en 2022, han influido en estos cambios. Utilice los mapas disponibles en [Hurricane.sc](https://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](https://huracan.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.*

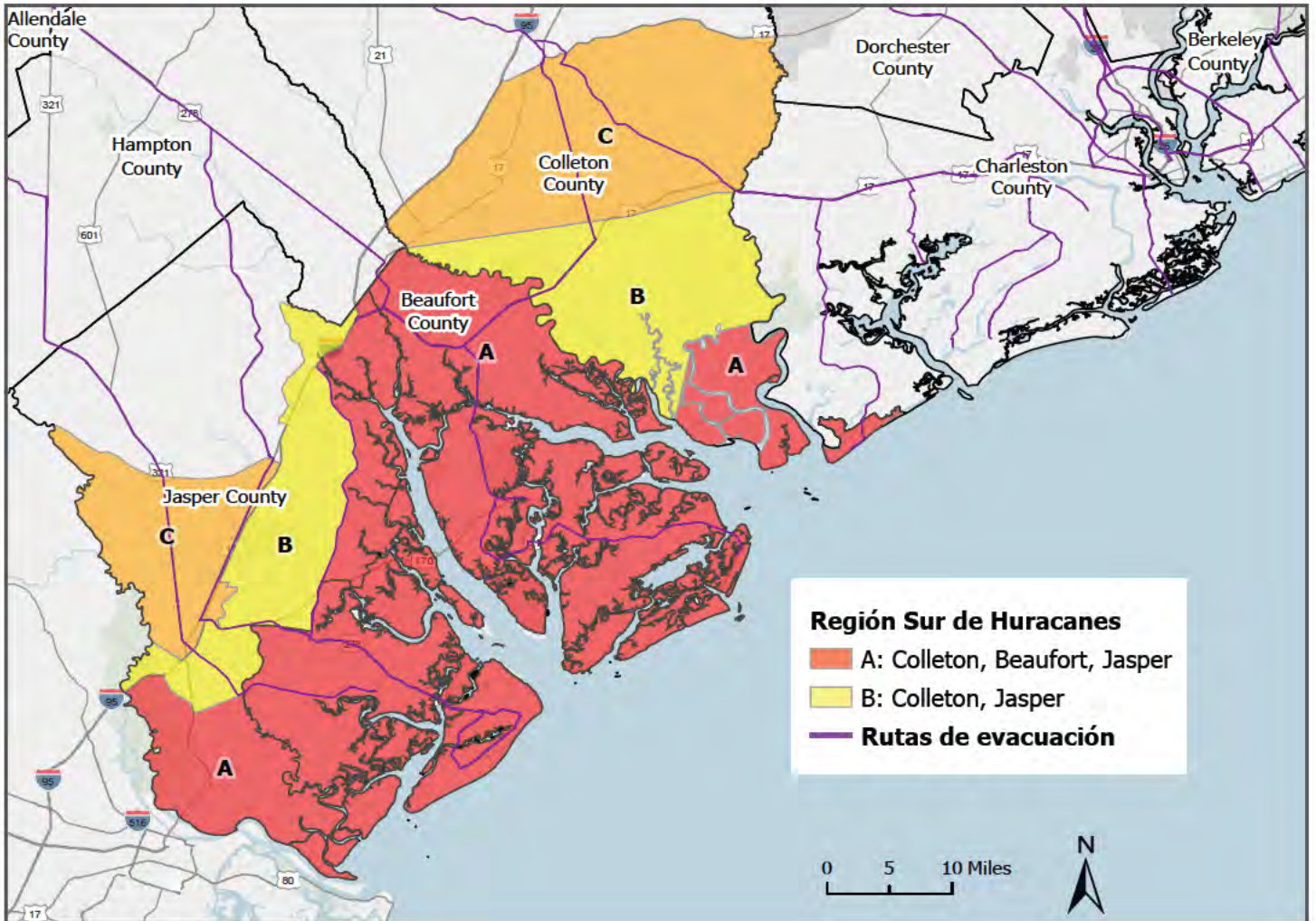
COSTA NORTE



# COSTA CENTRAL



# COSTA DEL SUR




# EVACUAR


 INTERESTATAL 
  U.S. 
  S.C. 
  SECUNDARIO

 ..... RUTAS INTERESTATALTES

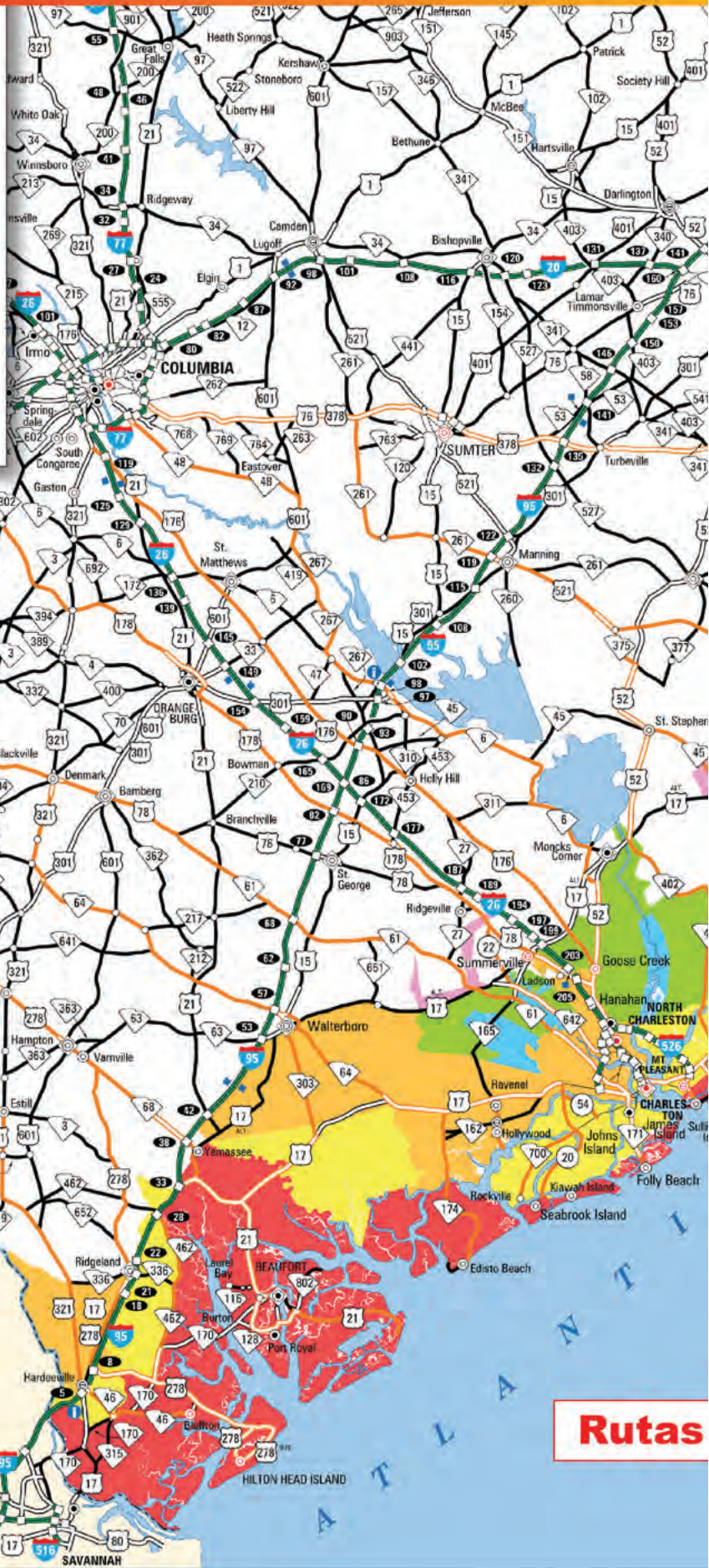
 ..... RUTAS DE EVACUACIÓN

 ..... OTRAS RUTAS

EXIT NO.  ..... INTERCAMBIO COMPLETO

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

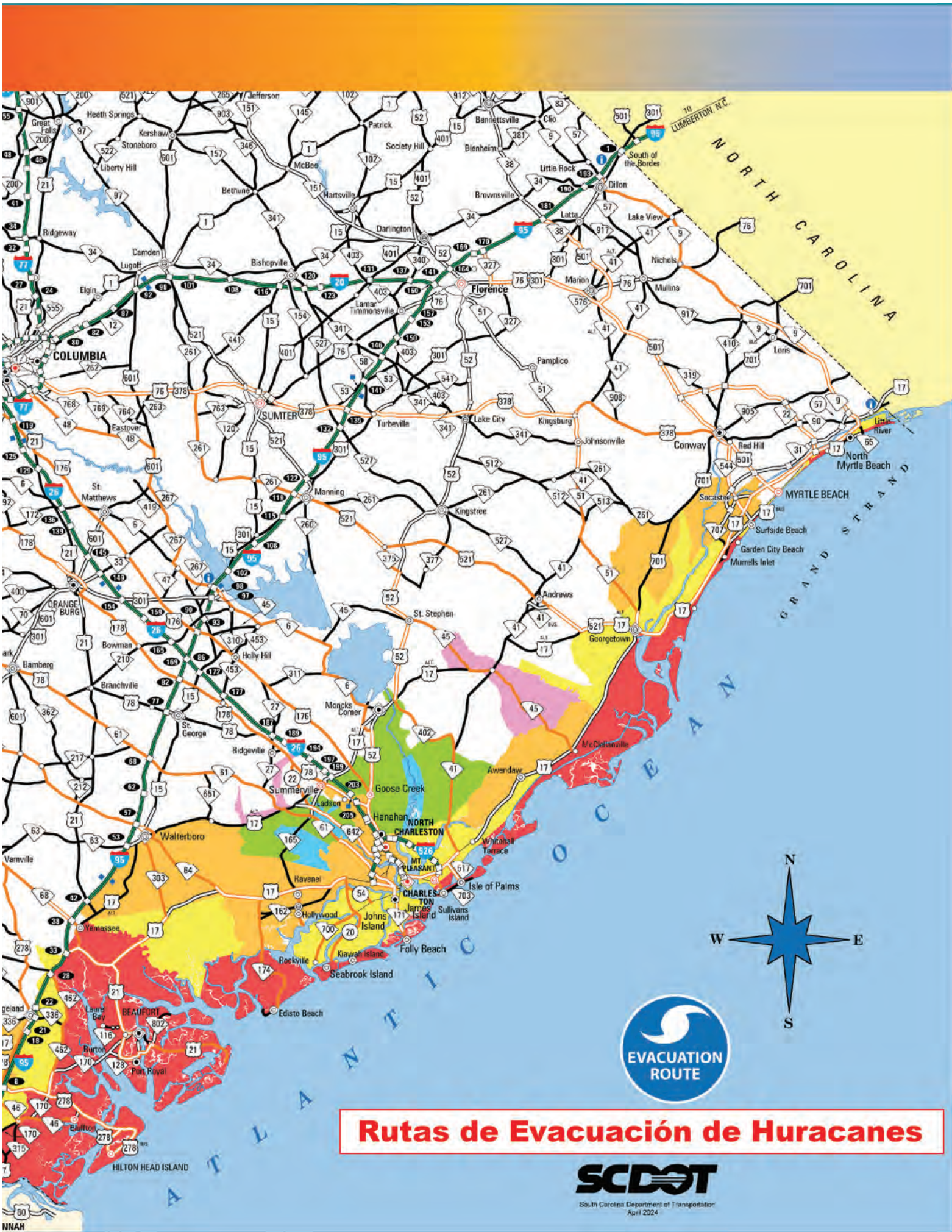
 ..... ÁREAS DE DESCANSO



## Hurricane Zones

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

**Rutas**



**Rutas de Evacuación de Huracanes**





# 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.

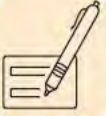
### Garden City Beach sur a Winyah Bay y Georgetown

- 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](http://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](http://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

- Evacúe 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](http://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](http://clemson.edu/LPH)

**Departamento de Agricultura de Carolina del Sur:**  
803-734-2210  
[agriculture.sc.gov](http://agriculture.sc.gov)

**Sociedad de animales de Charleston:**  
843-747-4849  
[charlestonanimalsociety.org](http://charlestonanimalsociety.org)

**Asociación de Veterinarios de Carolina del Sur:**  
1-800-441-7228  
[scav.org](http://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.



ADemás 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

- Repórtelos 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



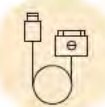
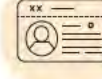
- Documentos importantes (licencia de conducir, tarjeta del Seguro Social, prueba de residencia, pólizas de seguro, testamentos, escrituras, certificados de nacimiento y matrimonio, registros de impuestos, registros médicos, fotografías familiares, etc.)



- 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.

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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](http://hurricane.sc) y [scemd.org](http://scemd.org), para ayudar a evitar la desinformación, los rumores o la información errónea maliciosa.