

Waccamaw Region 8 Emergency Operations Plan

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	2
PURPOSE	2
SCOPE	2
Assumptions & Risks	3
DISASTER PHASES	3
OPERATIONS	5
<i>Service Providers & Outlets</i>	8
Recovery	9
Emergency Training	10
Local Resources & Collaboration	11
MOUs	12
AAA CONTACTS & LOCAL EMERGENCY CONTACTS	12
Useful Resources	14

INTRODUCTION

The Waccamaw Regional AAA serves the Waccamaw Region which includes Horry, Georgetown, and Williamsburg Counties. The Waccamaw AAA in accordance with the South Carolina Department on Aging updates and submits an Emergency Operations Plan EOP annually. This plan will serve as a guideline that the Waccamaw will use to prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergency situations.

The Waccamaw AAA and its aging staff will work with; contracted providers, County EMD officials, SCDOA, local partnering agencies, and other statewide AAAs & COGs. The continuation of these partnerships will allow the Waccamaw AAA to respond quicker and more efficient for the clients we serve.

PURPOSE

The purpose of these EOP is to establish the framework for how the Waccamaw AAA prepares, responds, and recovers from an emergency disaster. The clients who are served within the Waccamaw Region can be heavily dependent upon our services. Therefore it is imperative that the Waccamaw AAA develops a plan that accounts for as many possible outcomes that can be prepared for.

The Waccamaw AAA will accomplish its goals through local, state, and federal partnerships. The Waccamaw AAA will first relay any client or provider requests first through local contacts. Depending on the needs or barriers a request can then be made to the state or federal level if needed. The Waccamaw AAA will utilize all local contacts first in hopes of meeting the needs of those served.

SCOPE

The WRCOG AAA Region 8 EOP will establish policies and procedures for both WRCOG AAA staff. For providers and other aging partnering agencies. Each are expected to have their own EOP to follow during an emergency. The EOP provided herein can be used as a framework or referred to by other aging partners.

The EOP will describe how our WRCOG AAA will; support local agencies, prepare for, respond to, and recover from. This plan will address any local threats that our region can be vulnerable to. Any and all potential risk factors are not limited to those listed.

Assumptions & Risks

It is the position of the WRCOG AAA to plan for as many potential risk factors that may or may not

Below are potential risk factors that may or may not affect our region on an annual basis. This is a list of some potential hazards, but not all that affect our area. It is the responsibility of all agencies serving the aging community to work together during a time of need.

Natural Hazards: hurricanes, tropical storms, tornadoes, flooding, severe weather, ice storms, erosion, sink holes, and diseases.

Man-Made Hazards: terrorism, cyber-attacks, technological and infrastructure system failures.

DISASTER PHASES

OPCON LEVEL	Level of Alert/ Response Capability	Action Plan
3	Normal operations. No immediate threats.	No action required
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced level of alert and awareness • Partial response and early planning begins • Communication with providers and clients begin • Early preparation for Emergency Meals 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WRCOG Senior Staff will meet to discuss approaching threat. 2. WRCOG Staff will discuss changes to staff workplace and schedules 3. AAA will communicate with providers regarding Emergency Meal Distribution. 4. Client wellness check calls are made
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full alert • Threat imminent 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emergency Meals Distributed if not already. 2. Shelters are activated and clients are assisted where needed.

WRCOG AAA EOP

The WRCOG AAA despite the designated OPGON level will operate with a minimal level of preparedness. The mission of the WRCOG AAA is to be prepared for situations that can develop unexpectedly. For situations such as but not limited to; sever weather, icy conditions, or unexpected power outages. The WRCOG AAA understands that due to the clientele being served there should always be level of awareness.

Full activation of the EOP doesn't require the declaration by the governor as a State of Emergency. Certain situations may affect part or all of our region at any time. It is the responsible

OPCON Level 3:

- Normal operations.
- No requirements or expectations of staff or providers.

OPCON Level 2:

- Partial activation and planning for potential hazard.
- Potential hazard has been identified and will be followed.
- Threat is expected, but uncertain.
- Operations are as normal unless said otherwise.

Staff/Provider Requirements

- Order shelf stable meals to have on hand if not already on hand.
- Providers will begin to communicate with clients.
- Providers will communicate with Waccamaw AAA for updates and any assistance needed.
- Waccamaw AAA staff will be provided; staff names, client names, and a plan of action for checking in should the situation require.
- AAA Staff will begin prepping to work remotely should the event call for this.

OPCON Level 1:

- State of Emergency has been declared.
- Disaster has now become imminent.
- Waccamaw AAA and providers are in full activation.
- Regular services have been halted or modified due to hazard.

Staff/Provider Requirements

- Providers are to send out emergency meals, unless already distributed.
- Daily reporting begins from the providers submitting to the AAA. This will last until the situation has resolved and operations have resumed back to normal.
- AAA Staff will begin to work remotely.

OPERATIONS

Each whether natural or manmade disaster requires a level of adaptability. No one situation is the same, however all situations offer the ability to learn and adjust. This is to be better prepared moving forward for future hazards.

The Waccamaw AAA is required to perform but not limited to; ensuring providers are up to date on all changes and requirements, ensure clients are not having a lapse in service, ensuring fresh product is regularly coming in or expected, if there is a shortage or prevention of delivery the AAA may be requested to step in for assistance where it is applicable, ensuring that the AAA is up to date on all that is going on in the region.

Kim Harmon AAA Director:

- Will receive all provider and AAA updates.
- Will communicate and meet with other AAA directors as well as the SCDOA regarding any funding or resource updates.
- Will handle unit checks in AIM for any emergency provided service.
- Will oversee all ongoing programs and emergency services.

Justin Blomdahl Aging Program Coordinator:

- Assist providers in running the YEmrgInfo report from AIM. This report will assist in identifying the most high risk clients.
- Will receive all daily status reports from providers and designated AAA Staff.
- These forms will be submitted to the SCDOA in the format that the SCDOA sets.
- Will communicate with providers regarding any needs or where the AAA can assist.
- Communicate with assessment staff to task each of them out for specific tasks should the situation call for it.
- Communicate with local; EMD, VOADs, and other emergency relief groups within the region.

Ombudsmen Program; Tasia Stackhouse, Beulah Tobrit, Jamie Davis

- Responsible for ensuring clients within the facilities are taken care of.
- Assist with seeking out transportation for those who are in need.
- Coordinate with the local EMD or SCEMD for resources in situation that require additional assistance.
- Communicate with WRCOG AAA Aging Program coordinator regarding potential ride needs for clients.
- Submit daily reports to Kim Harmon.

Family Caregiver Program Sherrin Mazyck:

- Responsible for communicating with all caregivers.
- Assist those who are in need of transportation assistance for themselves or those they care for.
- Communicate with both Lisa Daniels and Justin Blomdahl if there are special ride needs for sheltering.
- Submit daily reports to Kim Harmon.

Information and Referral Trina Cason:

- Be available to provide resources to clients who are in need of assistance.
- Stay in communication with local; EMD, VOADS, or other emergency planning groups for resources and updates.
- Submit daily reports to Kim Harmon

Aging Assessors

- In the event of a natural disaster aging staff will be asked to work remotely from home. It is the responsibility of assessors to ensure all required office supplies are gathered prior to a crisis situation.
- While working from home assessors will be required to submit daily and/or weekly status reports to their direct supervisor.
- Assessors will also be given a list of clients within the region served. Those clients will be their list to call for wellness checks. This will only happen if the providers requests the assistance of the AAA.
- Assessors may also be called upon to assist with meal deliveries should a situation require this to occur.

Aging Mobility Management

- Through our current rides program. We have agencies who are willing to step in and offer sheltering rides for those in need.
- Agencies who have agreed to work with us during a State of Emergency will operate under a special guideline.
 - Agencies will be paid \$2:00 per mile in reimbursement. No loading fees will be charged.
 - Clients will only be authorized to be transported to and from a shelter during a state of emergency. Relative homes are acceptable if that is where a client chooses to shelter. Travel that is outside of our region will require the Aging Program Coordinator authorization.
 - All Medical & Essential rides will be temporarily suspended until the governor has lifted that declaration.

WRCOG AAA EOP

- All rides will be coordinated by Lisa Daniels, and supported by Justin Blomdahl, part time staff, interns, and Sherrin Mazyck.
- The WRCOG AAA will offer transportation assistance for sheltering. This is however a NON-EMERGENCY rides program. Emergency situations will require clients to contact their local emergency personnel or EMD.

Provider Tasks:

- Responsible for the purchasing and distribution of emergency shelf stable meals to clients.
- Responsible for documentation of distributed Emergency Shelf Stable meals within in AIM or other approved SCDOA approved documentation system.
 - Per SCDOA Policy and Procedures, The number of meals provided to clients shall not exceed 5 per week, unless preauthorized.
 - On page 50 of the SCDOA Policy Manual meal reimbursement procedures can be found.
 - During a declared State of Emergency. SCDOA nutrition policies are not required. However, meals should be obtained from an approved meal provider. Unless the situation does prevent this from happening.
- Expected to have surplus to last the duration of a disaster related event. In the event the resources have been exhausted the provider is expected to work with local EMD, then WRCOG AAA, and lastly the SCDOA or SCEMD for support. Only state resources can be used in the event all local resources have been exhausted, or the state has reached out to provide an opportunity and resource.
- Wellness check calls are expected to be conducted by provider staff. The WRCOG AAA will provide a list of client utilizing the YEmrgInfo report from AIM. The WRCOG AAA staff will serve as a supporting role for wellness check calls if requested by provider.
- For situations where a client needs special requests such as transportation for evacuation purposes, in immediate danger, or other situations where the provider is not equipped to handle. The provider is expected to first communicate with local EMD and emergency personnel first. The WRCOG AAA does have MOUs in place for transportation resources for evacuation should the resource be needed.
- Daily reports by the provider are expected on a basis set by the SCDOA. These reports could be requested to be sent daily or weekly which is dependent upon the disaster related situation. Those reports are to be sent to the WRCOG AAA Aging Program Coordinator. Preferred method is via email to jblomdahl@wrcog.org. Depending upon the situation phone called or text submissions are acceptable.
- All three of our county providers are expected to have a close working relationship with their EOC. Within our region we have each of our providers who work directly in the EOCs, are on the emergency operations boards/committees, or are part of the county wide emergency operations planning. This allows for those clients that we do serve to have the best advocacy during a time of a crisis.

Service Providers & Outlets

Within the Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments. There is an Information & Referral program, that serves as a link to resources and services serving the Waccamaw Region. These services may include but are not limited to, local churches, volunteer groups, VOADs, out of state agencies, or any other person(s)/agencies willing to donate to assist those in need. Our information referral program helps to take those resources known to those who are in need.

1. Meal Providers & Outlets:

- a. Between the current aging providers and the WRCOG contracts are held with Senior Catering & Golden Gourmet. These meal providers currently serve our local Senior Centers and HDM client. During a time of crisis these meal agencies offer emergency shelf stable meals. These meals are designed to go to those clients who have been authorized to receive services provided by the WRCOG/AAA.
- b. For those clients who are not authorized by the WRCOG/AAA for services. There are resources out there that will be provided. Resources such as local food banks, local meal distribution sites at churches/other locations, VOAD resources, or Neighbor2Neighbor who offer a pantry program. Resources may be limited depending upon how our region is affected. The WRCOG/AAA remains closely linked to these voluntary agencies to have resources for those that we currently serve and those who are not served by our agency.
- c. Depending upon the longevity of how long it takes our region to recover. The WRCOG/AAA will utilize all local resources first, but partners with the SCDOA and SCEMD for federal services that could become available. These resources will be looked to for support once our local resources have been exhausted.

2. Shelf Stable Distribution:

- a. Providers are responsible for the distribution of the Emergency Shelf Stable Meals to all clients.
- b. Should a provider need assistance distribution the WRCOG AAA can be called upon. The WRCOG AAA will utilize established MOUs with partnering agencies. WRCOG AAA Staff will only be used after all other resources have been exhausted.
- c. The provider is responsible for ensuring that meals are safe and have not expired.
- d. Stockpiling of meals in preparation is discouraged as it does runs the risk of spoiling.
- e. Each natural disaster will require its own response time. This will be in part to the direct affect our region sustains. To ensure our clients are cared for. Providers should anticipate prolonged events. Which will require not only the distribution of meals prior to an event, but the continuation once the meals several days following the declared disaster. As we have seen within our region there are numerous residual affects such as flooding that can greatly impact our region.

WRCOG AAA EOP

3. Transportation

- a. The WRCOG AAA has partnered with several agencies to provide medical transportation to clients within the region.
- b. The WRCOG AAA transportation program services can be used for transportation to and from shelters or family members homes where a client wishes to evacuate to. (Once a client is transported to a preferred destination that client cannot call upon the WRCOG AAA services until after the State of Emergency has been lifted). Special circumstances and requests can only be authorized with the approval of the Aging Program Coordinator.
- c. During a declared state of Emergency all Medical Scheduled Rides and Essential Rides will be temporarily suspended.
- d. The WRCOG AAA will NOT offer any emergency rides. For situations of emergency where a client is in imminent danger. The client is expected to call 911 or contact local EMDs.

Recovery

The road to recovery is different and duration can be short or long term. It depends upon the event that has taken place and the location. For coastal and low level areas near river systems. Flooding tends to pose a longer threat to the region. The road to recovery will occur by following a three step method; Step One Assessment, Step Two Supply Distribution, Step Three Reopen.

Step One Assessment:

1. WRCOG AAA staff will assess any damage to office buildings.
2. Providers will assess any damages to their; sites, facilities, or vehicles.
3. Staff will assess damages to their own personal properties, or that of their families.
4. Clients will be assessed through the use of wellness check calls by providers, or assessments with the WRCOG AAA Aging Team.
5. The WRCOG AAA will also coordinate with local; law enforcement agencies, emergency personal, and emergency action groups such as VOAD/Salvation Army/Red Cross. To determine greatest level of impact.

Step Two Supply Distribution:

1. Once a need has been identified by through the assessment process. The WRCOG AAA and providers will work with clients to identify their most immediate need.
 - a. Shelf Stable meals can be provided to those who have lost power.
 - b. Transportation can be offered to those seeking shelter.
 - c. Coordination with; local, state, or federal agencies to acquire more shelf stable meals when needed.
 - d. Assisting those to identify how to navigate the FEMA and insurance process.
 - e. Communicate with local volunteer groups for assistance with; clean up, evacuating, or distribution of goods and needed medical supplies.
2. The WRCOG AAA will rely on the provider to arrange assistance for all clients that are being served. AAA staff will be on standby to be called in for assistance if needed.

WRCOG AAA EOP

Step Three Reopen:

This process sounds monotonous, yet it plays a key role in returning clients to their normal lives. It is important that services resume as quickly, but as safely as possible. For areas not as greatly affected, the plan and expectation are for those services to resume to normal operation. Unless there is an immediate need that prevents staff from being open for normal operations.

We learned that through COVID prolonged closures only weakens the clientele that we serve. It is the goal of the AAA to get facilities back operational as quickly as possible. Provided the buildings and roadways allow for safe operation. This in most cases will not be possible for all centers, but for some who can we will look to reopen. In some cases clients may attend another center until their center has been cleared to resume normal operations.

Reasons for closures:

- Center is currently occupied as an emergency shelter
- Center has sustained damage and is in need of repairs
- Transportation to and from the center is too dangerous.
- Clients may drive themselves in some cases when vans are unsafe for travel.

Emergency Training

The WRCOG due to insurance purposes has developed a Safety & Wellness Committee. This committee is responsible for updating and planning out training sessions for staff within each department. Training as listed below, but not limited to;

- Active shooter training
- Fire drills
- Hurricane safety planning
- Storm preparation
- Knowing your zone
- Inclement weather
- Hygiene tips

Apart from training that is put on by the WRCOG office. Both our Information and Referral Specialist and our Aging Program Coordinator. Regularly attend local VOAD meetings and emergency response committees. Each work hand in hand relaying valuable information that can benefit even the smallest of needs within the region.

Local Resources & Collaboration

The AAA will aid in the assistance of locating local/other supporting resources for; staff, clients, and providers. Through the combined collaboration the AAA will do its best to assist in meeting the needs of our region.

- There are three main providers in our region. These providers are tasked with providing meal assistance and communication to the clients within our servicing network. Contact information can be found within the contacts section.
 - A. Horry County Council on Aging
 - B. Georgetown County Bureau of Aging Services
 - C. Williamsburg County Vital Aging
- Crisis Updates:
 - A. Found at the end of this plan is our “Useful Resources” Section. Within this section are mobile apps and websites for staying up to date with all local news.
 - B. Contact information for our three emergency operations offices can be found in the contacts section.
 - C. All emergency operations centers will have direct communication with our contracted providers.
- Transportation Referrals in the event of a crisis:

Below is a list of some local potential transportation resources. In the event of a disaster some of these services may have changes that temporarily or permanently modify their services. The AAA staff will assist in connecting clients with these resources if needed.

1. Neighbor2Neighbor
2. Williamsburg Transit Authority
3. Georgetown County Bureau of Aging Services Medical Transportation.
4. Amtrak
5. Coast RTA
6. Medi Tram Transportation
7. Williamsburg on Demand Response
8. WRCOG Consumer choice transportation agencies.

- Food Banks and Pantries

During a disaster there can be several or a select few food distribution locations. Some pop up expected and others can be unexpected. The AAA will do its best to stay as current and up to date with all food pantry locations who are active during and emergency.

WRCOG AAA EOP

<https://lowcountryfoodbank.org/find-food/find-pantry/> can be used to locate potential food pantries or distribution sites within our region.

1. Salvation Army has Location in all three counties of our region.
2. St. Cyprian Catholic Church Georgetown
3. Catholic Charities Pee Dee Horry
4. North Strand Helping Hands Horry
5. Shepard of the Sea Horry
6. Caring and Sharing Williamsburg
7. Hopewell Senior Day Care Center Williamsburg
8. St. John Community Food Ministry Williamsburg

MOUs

WRCOG AAA has the Pee Dee AAA – Vantage Point

WRCOG AAA has Santee Lynches AAA

WRCOG AAA has a rides MOU with Merit and Uber.

AAA CONTACTS & LOCAL EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Agency	Name	Phone/Email
Waccamaw AAA	Kim Harmon Director	Office - 843-436-6143 [REDACTED] kharmon@wrcog.org
Waccamaw AAA	Justin Blomdahl Aging Program Coordinator	Office - 843-436-6123 [REDACTED] jblomdahl@wrcog.org
Waccamaw AAA	Trina Cason IR&A Specialist	Office - 843-436-2110 [REDACTED] tcason@wrcog.org
Waccamaw AAA	Sherrin Mazyck Family Caregiver Advocate	Office - 843-436-6127 [REDACTED] smazyck@wrcog.org
Waccamaw AAA	Tasia Stakehouse Regional Ombudsman	Office - 843-436-6145 [REDACTED] tstakehouse@wrcog.org

WRCOG AAA EOP

Waccamaw AAA	Beulah Torbit Long Term Care Ombudsman	Office - 843-436-6601 [REDACTED] btorbit@wrcog.org
Waccamaw AAA	Samantha McClary Medicare Specialist	Office - 843-436-6252 [REDACTED] smcclary@wrcog.org
Waccamaw AAA	Danielle Wilson-Bennett Aging Assessor	[REDACTED] dwilsongbennett@wrcog.org
Waccamaw AAA	Katrina Everett Aging Assessor	[REDACTED] keverett@wrcog.org
Waccamaw AAA	Zandrena Gamble Aging Assessor	[REDACTED] zgamble@wrcog.org
Elaine Gore	Horry County Council on Aging Director	Office - 843-488-2107 [REDACTED] Laine1@sccoast.net
Robert Welch	Williamsburg County Vital Aging Director	Office - 843-354-5496 [REDACTED] rwelch@vitalaginginc.org
Brad Stafford	Georgetown County Bureau of Aging Services Director	[REDACTED] bstafford@gtcounty.org
Vanessa Brown	Georgetown County Bureau of Aging Services	[REDACTED] vmbrown@gtcounty.org
Beth Goodale	Georgetown County Parks & Recreation	[REDACTED] bgoodale@gtcounty.org
Randy Webster	Horry County EOC Director	[REDACTED]
Brandon Ellis	Georgetown County EOC Director	[REDACTED]
Vivian Bufkin	Williamsburg County EOC Director	843-354-9330 (EMD) 843-354-0606 (E911)
Jerry Williams	Manager Salvation Army	[REDACTED] Jerry.williams@uss.salvationarmy.org

Useful Resources

For any information on; Shelters, Closing, Zones, or General Information refer to

<https://www.scmd.org/>

Mobile Applications

- **SC Emergency Manager App (South Carolina Updates, Planning Tools & Shelter Status) (FREE)**
<https://www.scmd.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>

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

WHEREAS, the Waccamaw 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 Waccamaw 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, Waccamaw 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, Waccamaw 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, Waccamaw 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 Waccamaw 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 Waccamaw Area Agency on Aging on Aging and Vantage Point Memorandum of Understanding (herein referred to as the "Emergency Management MOU") therein is hereby approved.

EXECUTED THIS 7th DAY OF March, 2024.

FOR WACCAMAW
AREA AGENCY ON AGING

BY Kimberly D Harmon

Kimberly D Harmon
PRINTED NAME

Area Agency on Aging Director
TITLE

FOR VANTAGE POINT
PEE DEE AREA AGENCY ON AGING

BY Sheila C Welch

Sheila C. Welch
PRINTED NAME

Area Agency on Aging Director
TITLE

**Emergency Management Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
Between Waccamaw Area Agency on Aging and Santee-Lynches Area Agency on Aging**

WHEREAS, the Waccamaw Area Agency on Aging and Santee-Lynches 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 Waccamaw Area Agency on Aging and Santee-Lynches 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, Waccamaw Area Agency on Aging and Santee-Lynches 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, Waccamaw Area Agency on Aging and Santee-Lynches 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, Waccamaw Area Agency on Aging and Santee-Lynches 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 advance 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 Waccamaw Area Agency on Aging and Santee-Lynches 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 Waccamaw Area Agency on Aging on Aging and Santee-Lynches Area Agency on Aging Memorandum of Understanding (herein referred to as the "Emergency Management MOU") therein is hereby approved.

EXECUTED THIS 18th DAY OF MARCH 2024.

FOR WACCAMAW
AREA AGENCY ON AGING

BY: *Kimberly Harma*

Kimberly Harma
PRINTED NAME

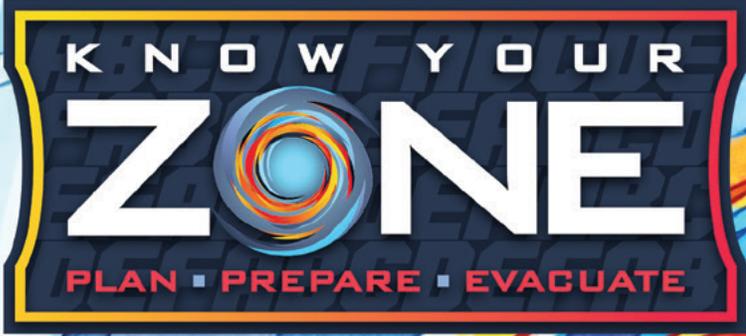
AAA Director
TITLE

FOR SANTEE-LYNCHES
AREA AGENCY ON AGING

BY: *Janae Stowe*

Janae Stowe
PRINTED NAME

TITLE



SOUTH CAROLINA
HURRICANE GUIDE



HURRICANE.SC

2024

KNOW

WATCHES & WARNINGS...

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

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

HURRICANE HAZARDS

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

ACTION:

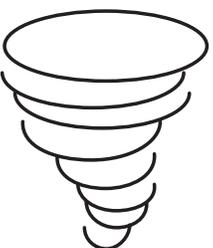
- Prepare your home and review your plan for evacuation in case a Tropical Storm or Hurricane Warning is issued.
- If directed by state or local officials, finish storm preparations and leave the threatened area immediately.

ACTION:

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



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



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

EXTREME WIND WARNING

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

ACTION:

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

DON'T ZONE OUT!

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

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

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

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

EMERGENCY ALERTS

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

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

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



IMPORTANT CONTACTS

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

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

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

National Hurricane Center (NHC)
hurricanes.gov

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

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

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

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

SC CareLine
1-855-472-3432

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

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

PREPARE

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



STORM LEVEL



DAMAGE



WINDS

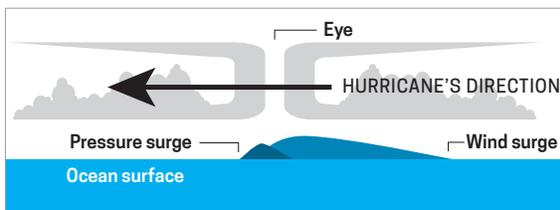


POWER OUTAGES

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

RUN FROM THE WATER

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



Storm surge 1-3 feet above ground level:

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

Storm surge 4-6 feet above ground level:

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

Storm surge 7-9 feet above ground level:

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

Storm surge 10 feet above ground level:

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

POWER POINTERS

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



START PREPARING FOR A POWER OUTAGE NOW.

VISIT SCEMD.ORG 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.

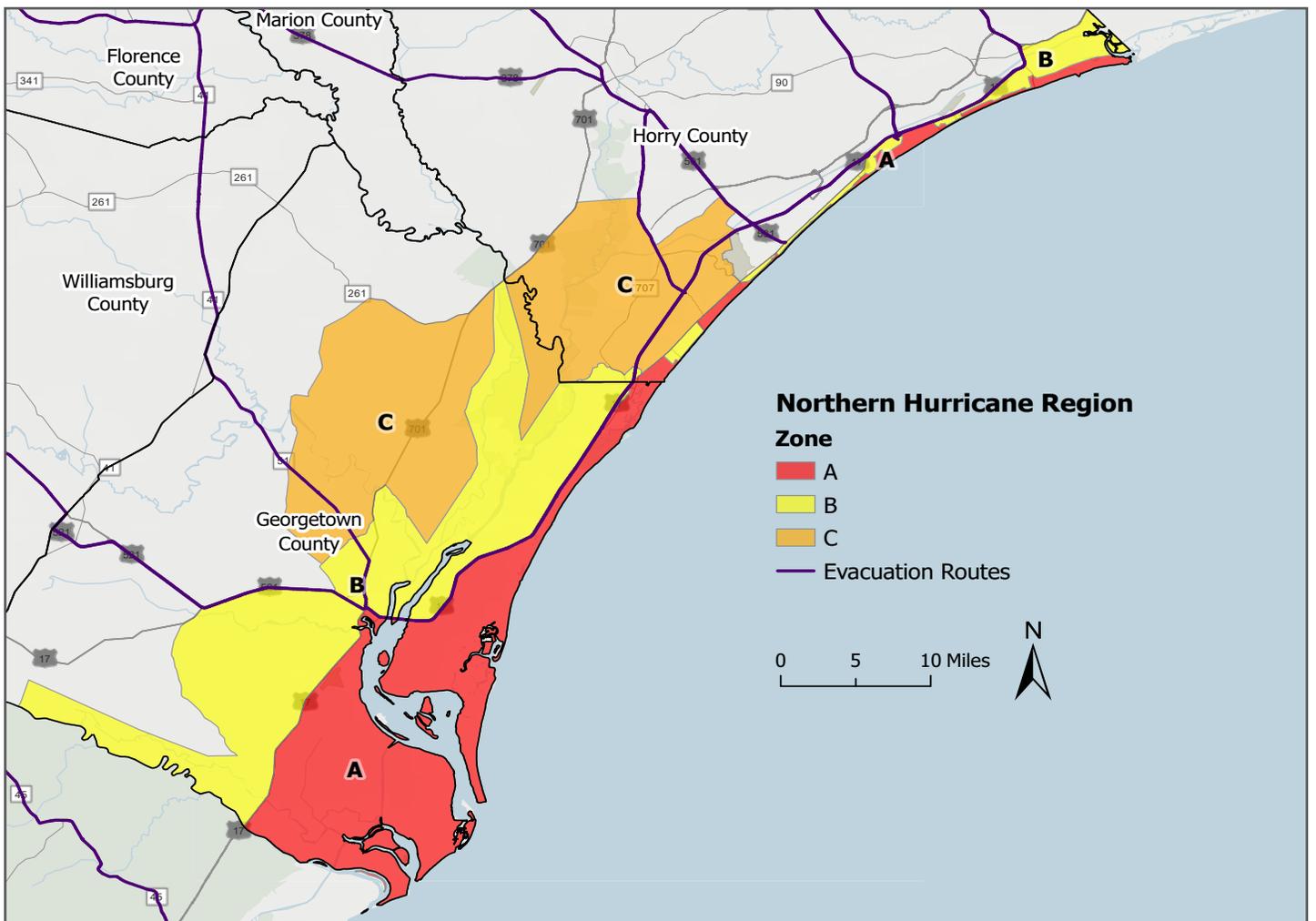
KNOW YOUR ZONE

PLAN ■ PREPARE ■ EVACUATE

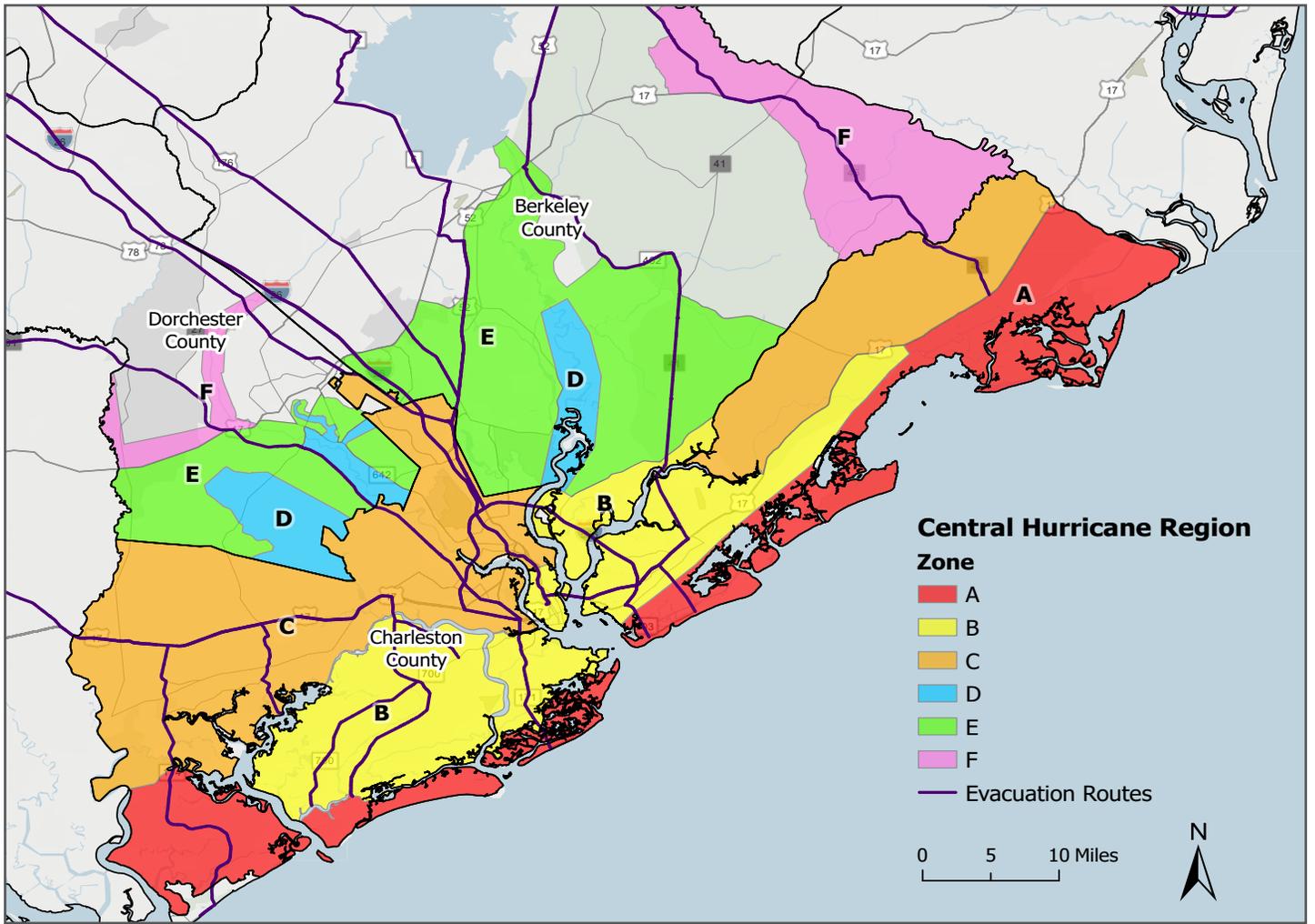
Residents in South Carolina should check if they live in an evacuation zone, especially this year, as there have been changes based on updated storm surge model data from the National Hurricane Center. Recent hurricanes, such as Matthew in 2016, Irma in 2017, and Ian in 2022, have influenced these changes.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

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

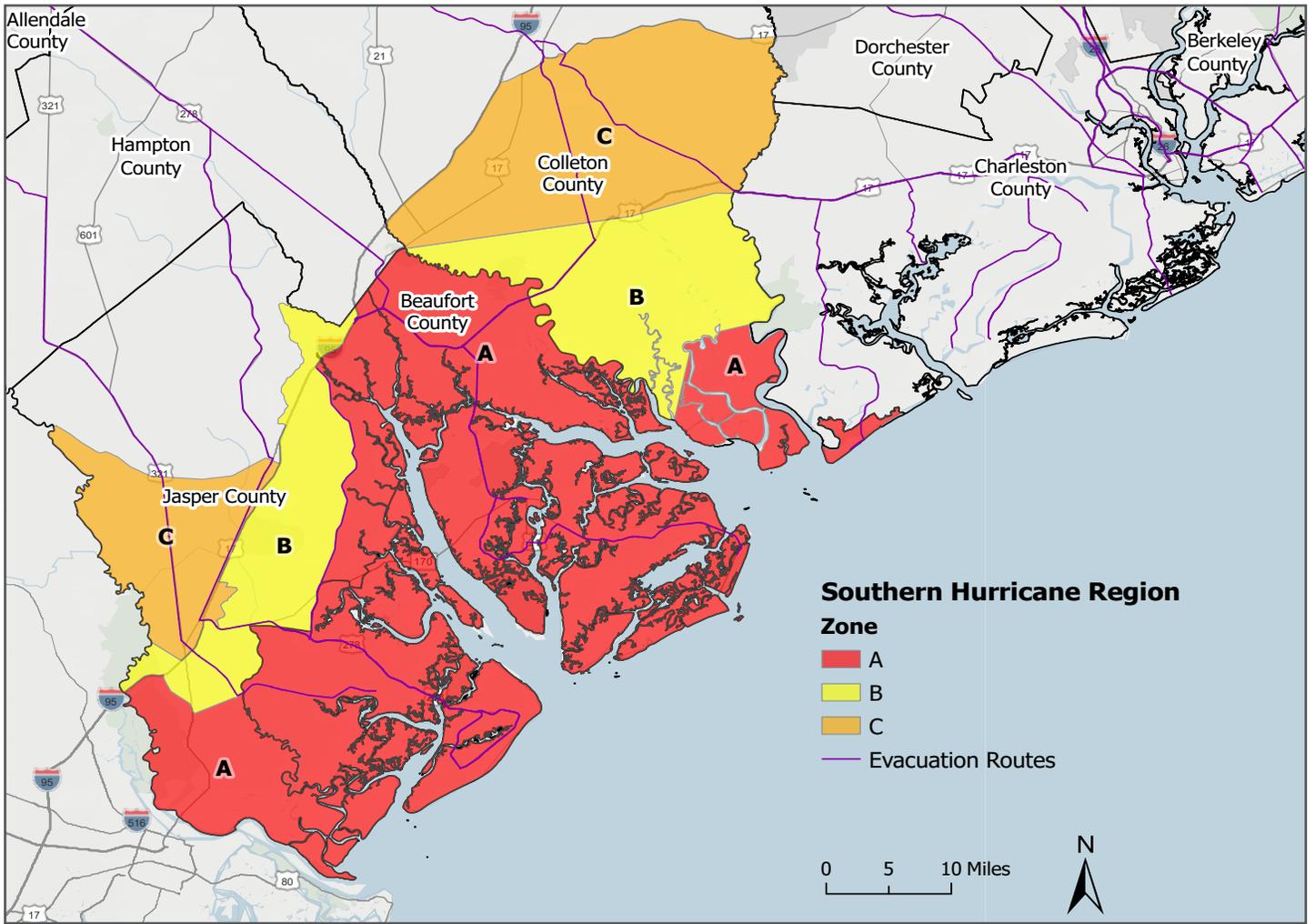
NORTHERN COAST



CENTRAL COAST



SOUTHERN COAST



EVACUATE

 INTERSTATE
  U.S.
  S.C.
  SECONDARY

 INTERSTATE ROUTES

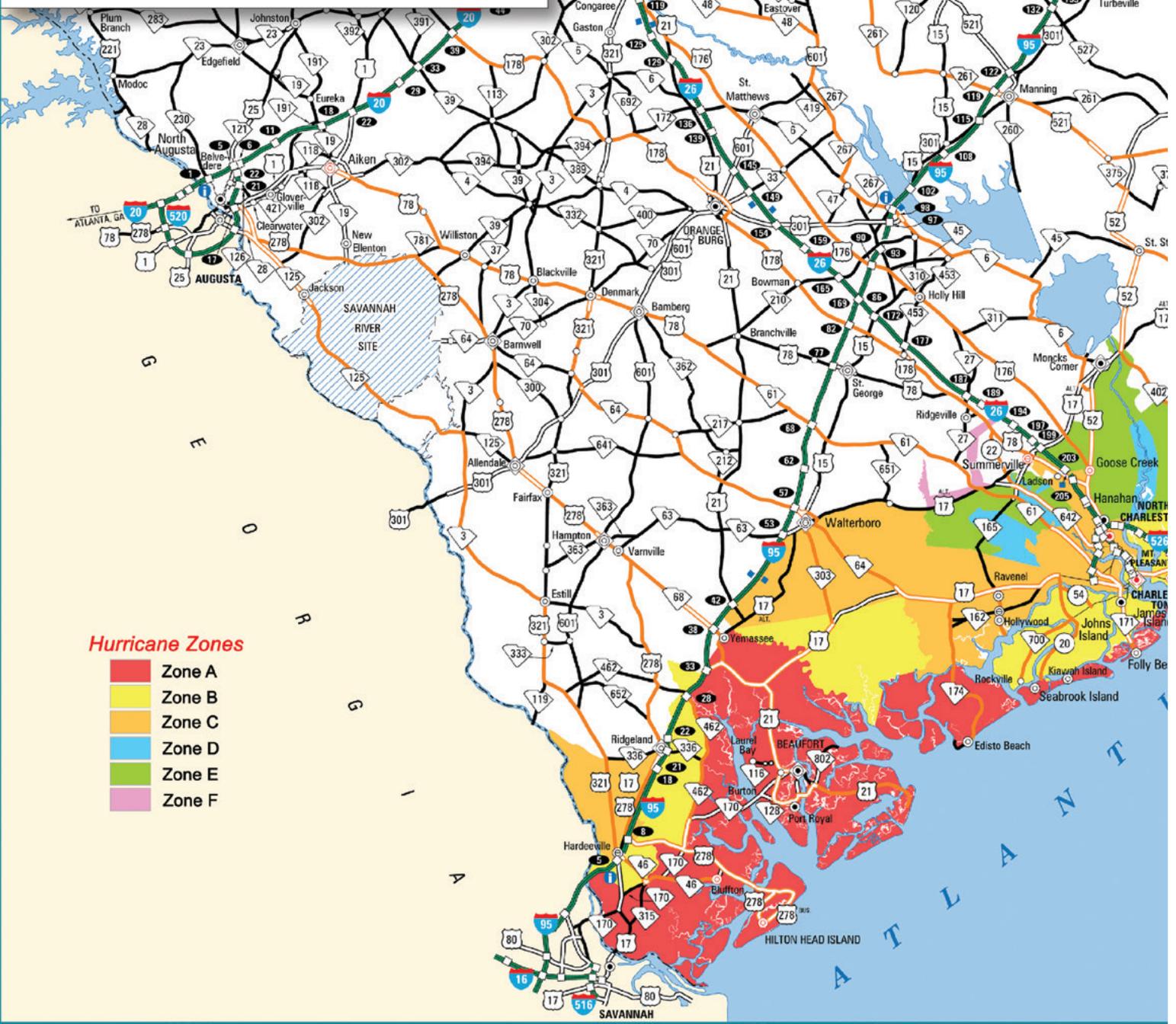
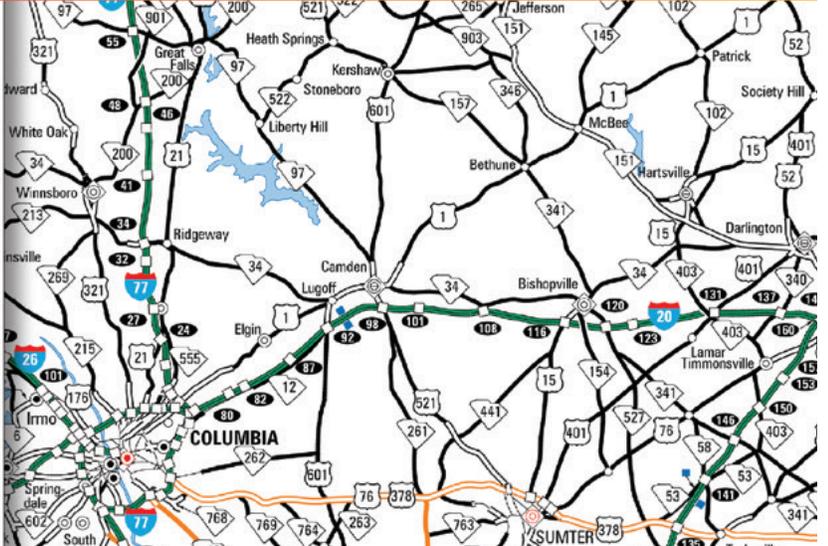
 EVACUATION ROUTES

 OTHER ROUTES

EXIT NO.  FULL INTERCHANGE

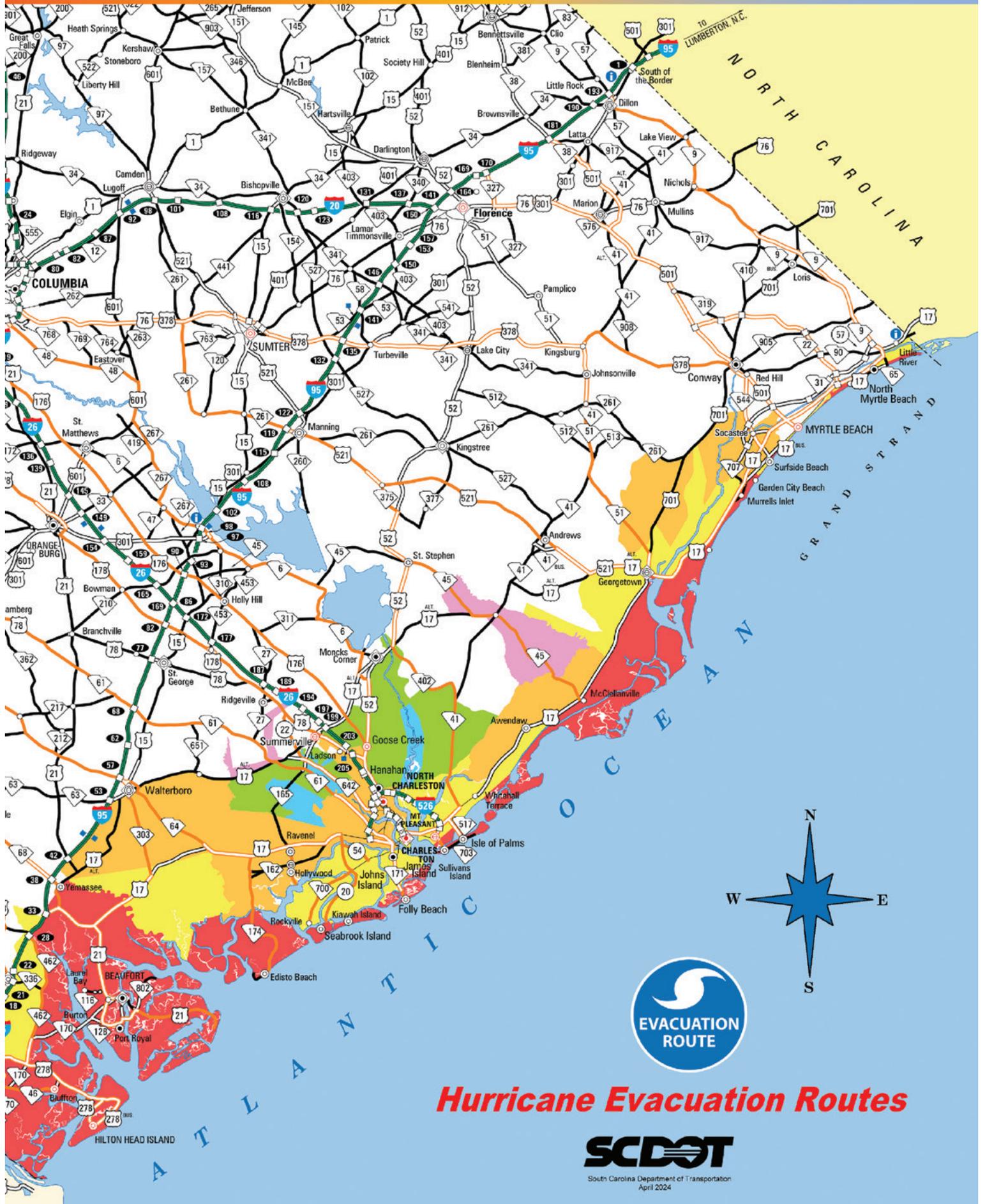
 WELCOME / TRAVEL INFO. CENTER

 REST AREAS



Hurricane Zones

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



Hurricane Evacuation Routes



EVACUATION ROUTES & LANE REVERSALS

CHARLESTON AREA

Edisto Island, Adams Run

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

Yonges Island, Meggett, Hollywood, Ravenel

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

Johns Island, Kiawah Island & Seabrook

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

James Island & Folly Beach

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

Awendaw & McClellanville

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

City of Charleston

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

North Charleston

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

East Cooper

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

Daniel Island

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

EVACUATION ROUTES & LANE REVERSALS

HILTON HEAD ISLAND & BEAUFORT AREAS

Hilton Head Island

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

Beaufort

▪ **TWO-LANE EVACUATION:**

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

▪ **THREE-LANE EVACUATION:**

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

GRAND STRAND AREA

North Myrtle Beach & Northward

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

Myrtle Beach

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

Garden City Beach South to Winyah Bay, & Georgetown

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

ACCESS & FUNCTIONAL NEEDS



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



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



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



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



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

INSURANCE



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

From the S.C. Department of Insurance:

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

Ways to Save on Insurance Costs:

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

GET THE APP

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

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



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

PETS

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

IMPORTANT TIPS:

> BEFORE

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

> DURING

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



ANIMAL RESCUE MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER A HURRICANE.

> AFTER

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

OTHER RESOURCES:

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

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

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

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

EVACUATION ACTIONS

> BEFORE

BE PREPARED

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

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

BEFORE YOU LEAVE HOME

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



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

> ON THE ROAD

LEAVE EARLY, TAKE YOUR TIME

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

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



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

> DURING

PROTECT YOURSELF

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

SEEKING SAFETY

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

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



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

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

RETURNING HOME

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



SOME AREAS MAY BE INACCESSIBLE DUE TO THEM BEING UNSAFE.

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

Avoid downed and sagging power lines

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

Be alert for driving restrictions

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

Enter your home with caution

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

Take pictures

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

Inspect the utilities in your home

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

Monitor radio, TV, and social media

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

Let a relative know you are home

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



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



NEVER TRY TO MOVE OR DRIVE AROUND BARRICADES.

BASIC DISASTER SUPPLIES KIT



- **“South Carolina Hurricane Guide”**



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



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



- **Portable radio with extra batteries**



- **Plastic dishes, eating utensils**



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



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



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



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



- **NOAA Weather Radio**



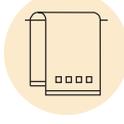
- **Rain jackets, pants, boots**



- **Sunglasses, mosquito repellent, sunscreen**



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



- **Blankets, towels**



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



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



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



- **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.

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



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

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

CONOZCA SU
ZONA
PLANEAR ▪ PREPARAR ▪ EVACUAR



CAROLINA DEL SUR
GUÍA DE HURACANES



HURRICANE.SC

2024

CONOZCA

VIGILANCIAS Y ADVERTENCIAS...

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

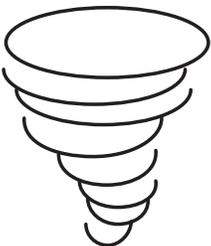
	EMITIDO 48 HORAS ANTES DEL INICIO PREVISTO	EMITIDO 36 HORAS ANTES DEL INICIO PREVISTO
	VIGILANCIAS	ADVERTENCIAS
MAREJADA CICLÓNICA:  <i>Inundación que pone en peligro la vida debido al aumento del agua que se desplaza hacia el interior desde la costa.</i>	VIGILANCIA DE MAREJADA CICLÓNICA El peligro es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

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.



- 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:

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

¡NO TE DESCONECTES!

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

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

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

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

ALERTAS DE EMERGENCIA

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

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

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



CONTACTOS IMPORTANTES

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

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

Solo se activa según sea necesario / Intérpretes de español disponibles

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PREPARAR

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



NIVEL DE TORMENTA

DAÑO

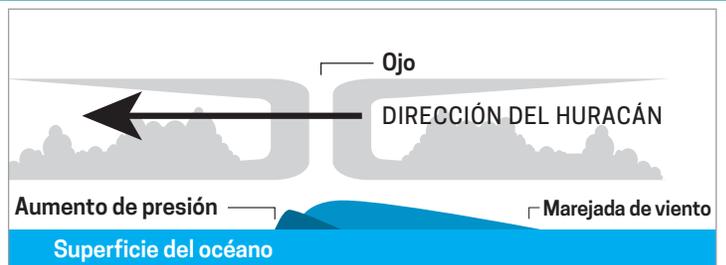
VIENTOS

CORTES DE ENERGÍA

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

... Y HUYE DEL AGUA

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



TOMAS DE CORRIENTE

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



COMIENCE A PREPARARSE PARA UN CORTE DE ENERGÍA AHORA.

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

NOMBRES DE HURACANES

2024

Alberto (al-BAIR-toe)

Beryl (BEHR-ril)

Chris (kris)

Debby (DEH-bee)

Ernesto (er-NES-toh)

Francine (fran-SEEN)

Gordon (GOR-duhn)

Helene (heh-LEEN)

Isaac (EYE-zik)

Joyce (joyss)

Kirk (kurk)

Leslie (LEHZ-lee)

Milton (MIL-ton)

Nadine (nay-DEEN)

Oscar (AHS-kur)

Patty (PAT-ee)

Rafael (rah-fah-ELL)

Sara (SAIR-uh)

Tony (TOH-nee)

Valerie (VAH-lur-ee)

William (WILL-yum)

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

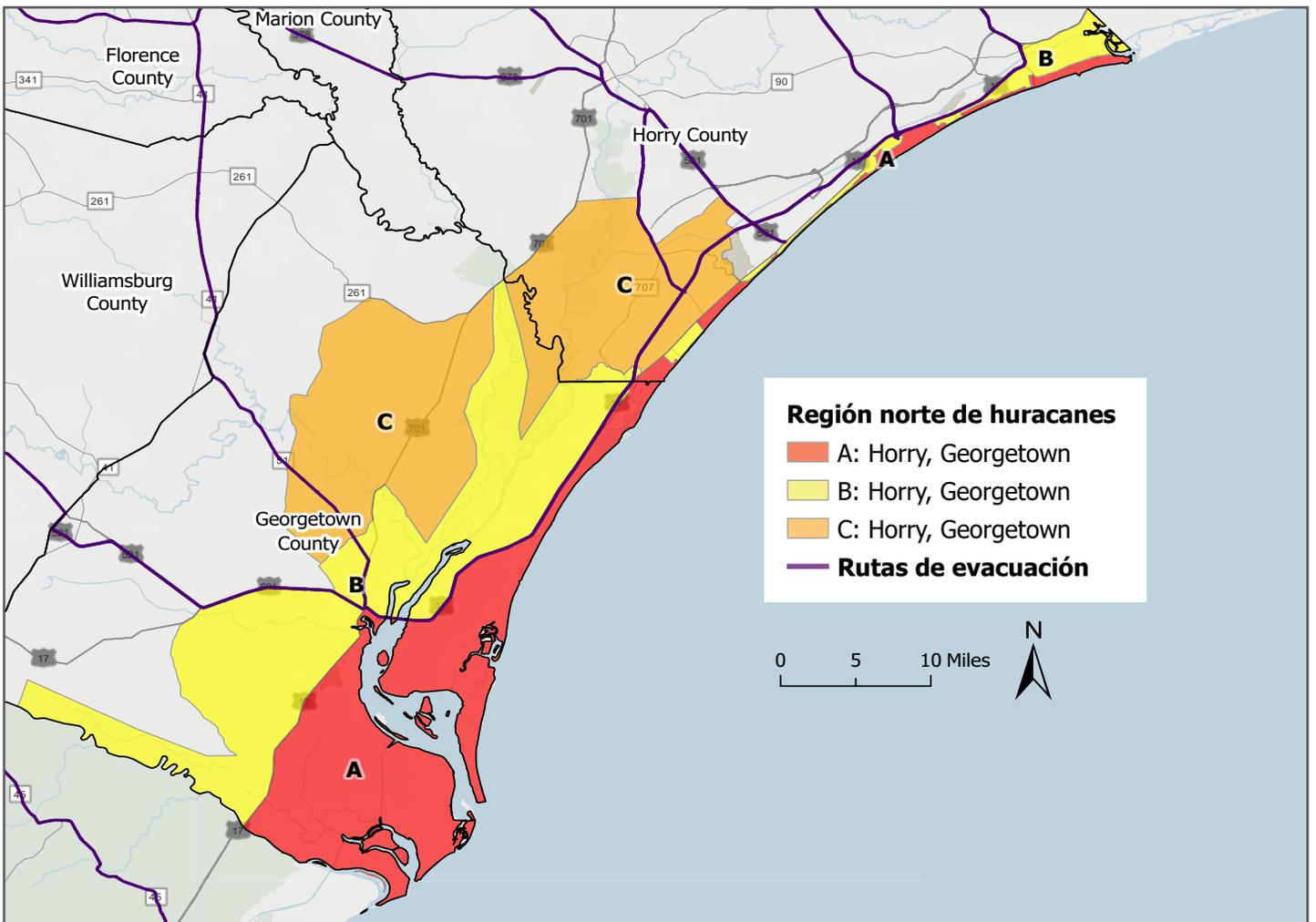
CONOZCA SU ZONA

PLANEAR ■ PREPARAR ■ EVACUAR

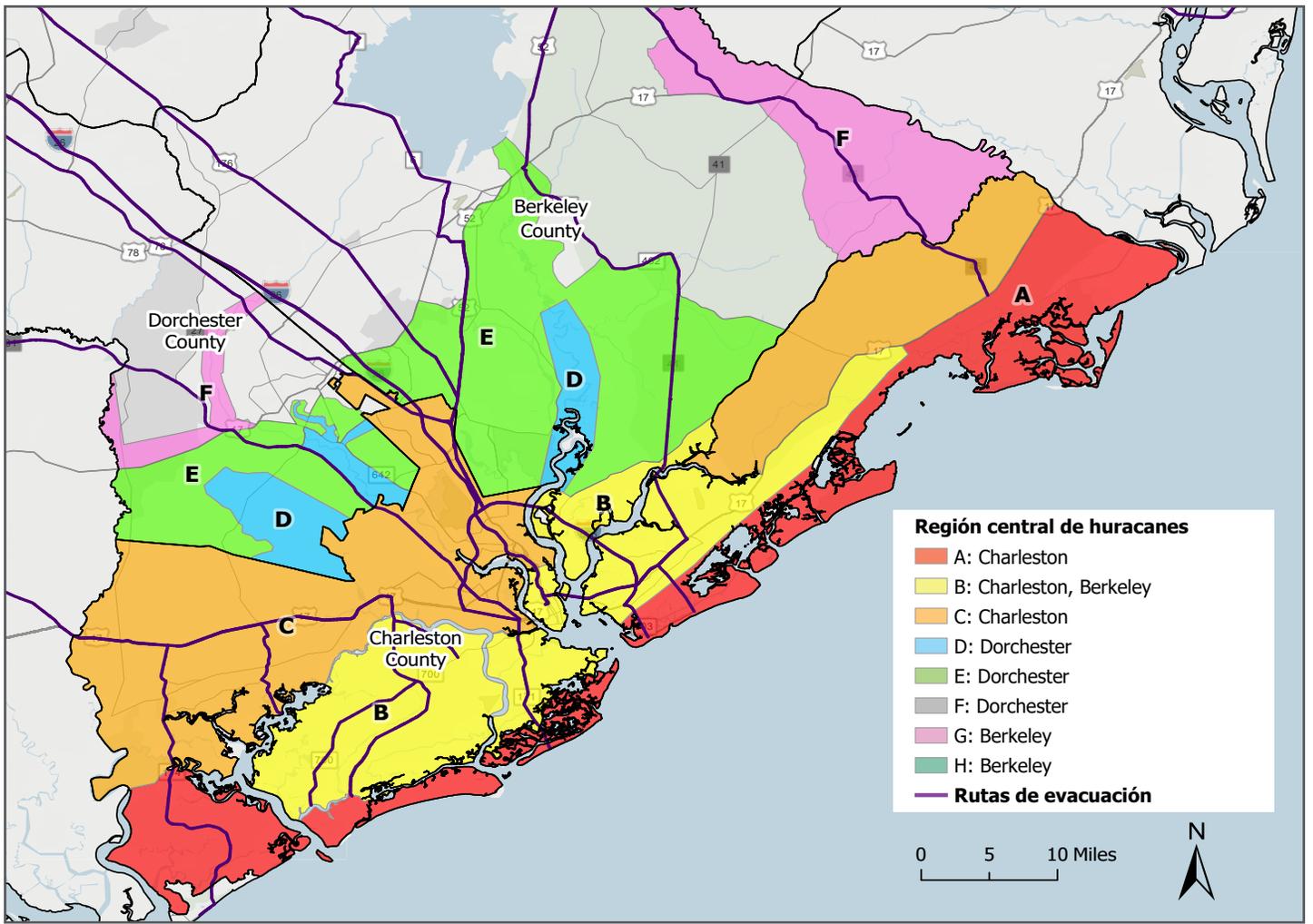
Los residentes de Carolina del Sur deben verificar si viven en una zona de evacuación, especialmente este año, ya que ha habido cambios basados en datos actualizados del modelo de marejadas ciclónicas del Centro Nacional de Huracanes. Huracanes recientes, como Matthew en 2016, Irma en 2017 e Ian en 2022,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

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

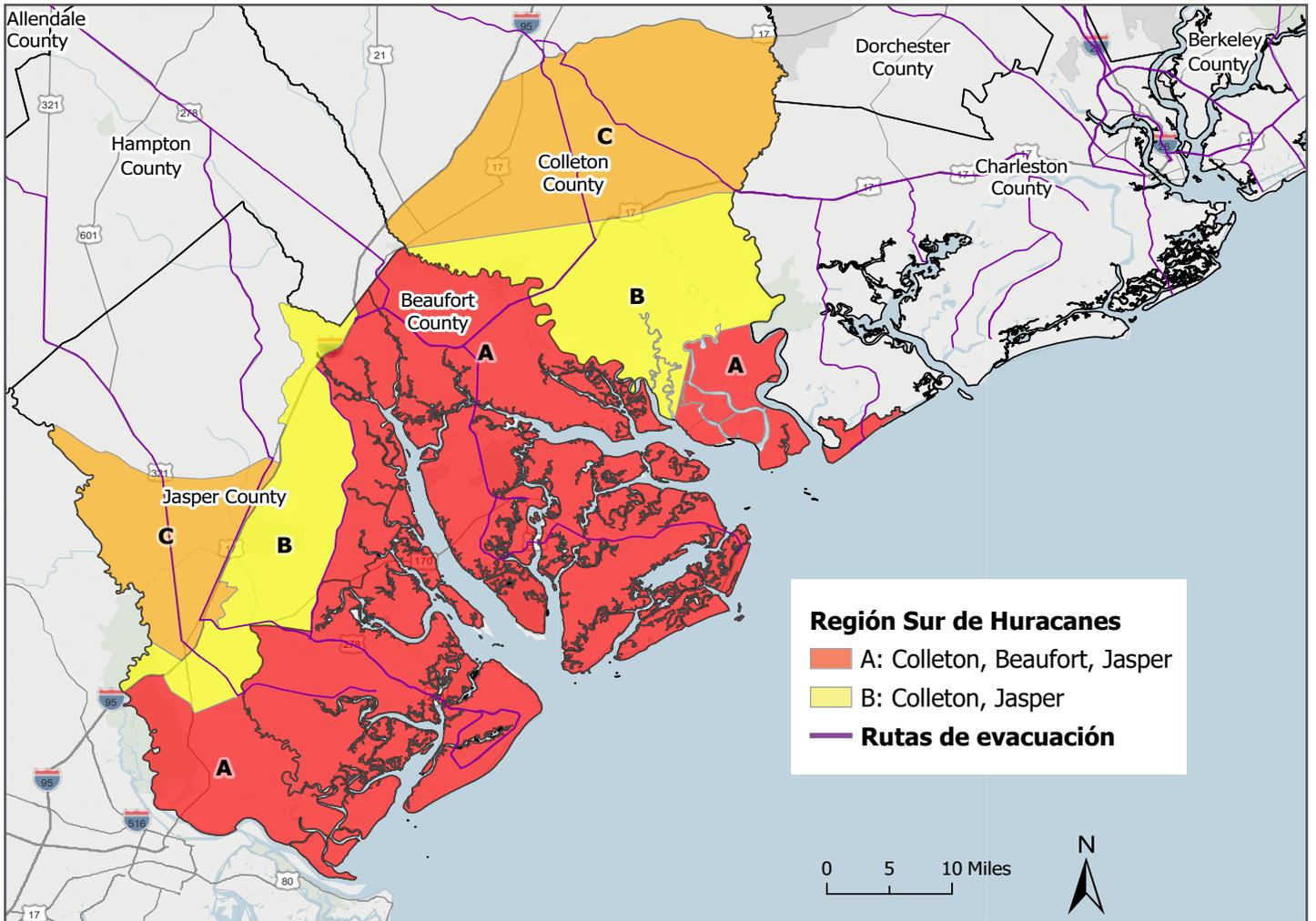
COSTA NORTE



COSTA CENTRAL



COSTA DEL SUR



EVACUAR

 INTERESTATAL
  U.S.
  S.C.
  SECUNDARIO

 RUTAS INTERESTATALTES

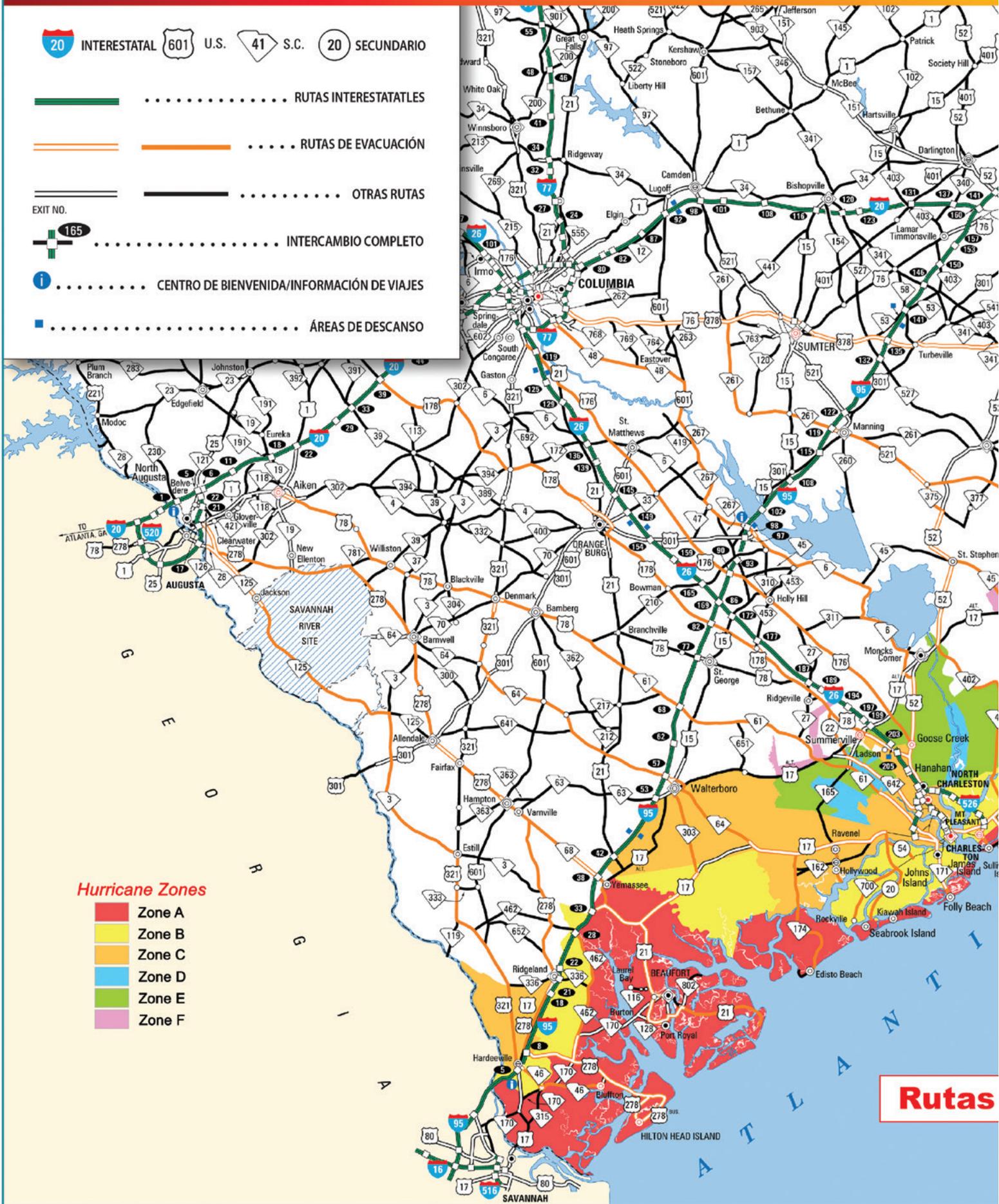
 RUTAS DE EVACUACIÓN

 OTRAS RUTAS

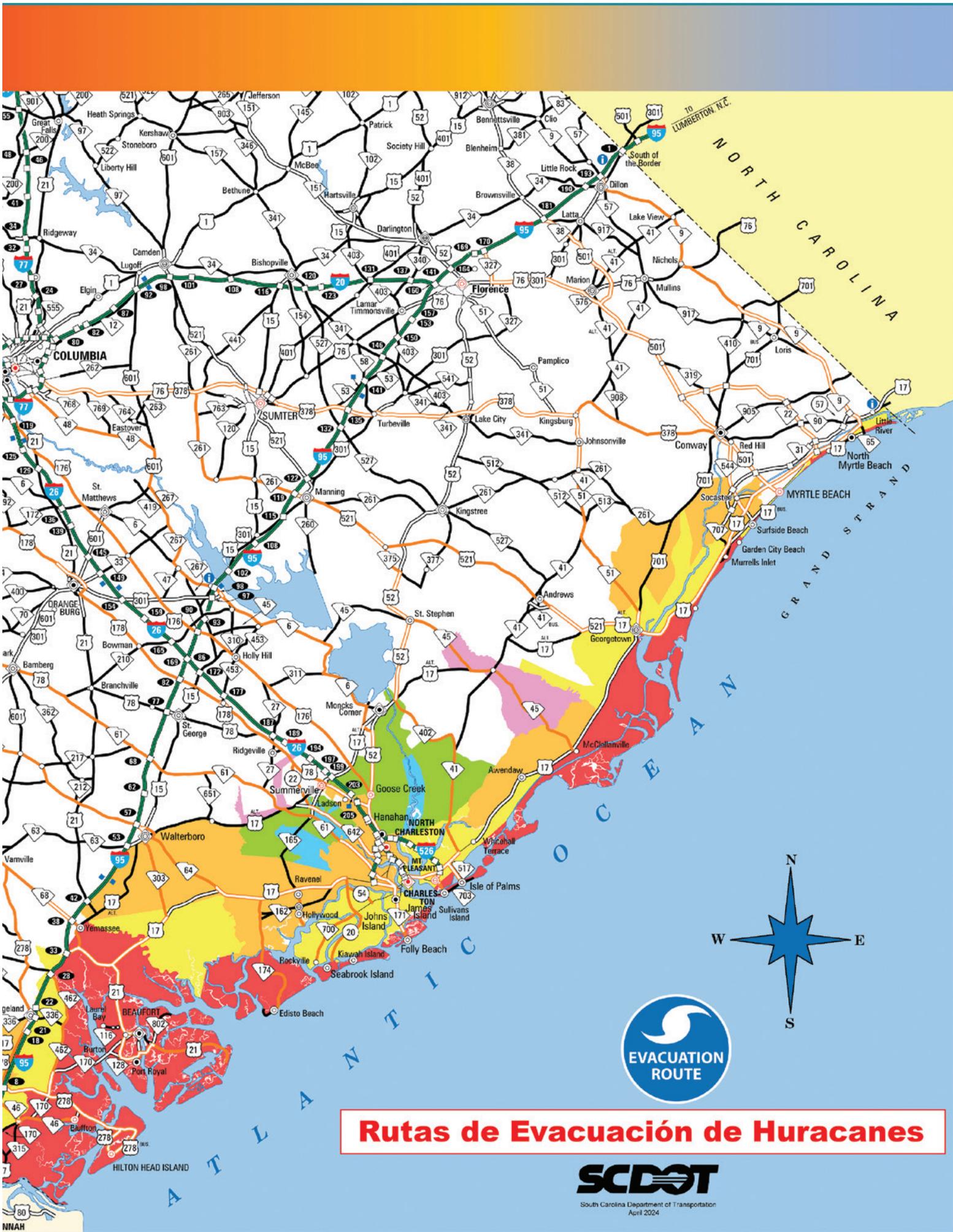
EXIT NO.  INTERCAMBIO COMPLETO

 CENTRO DE BIENVENIDA/INFORMACIÓN DE VIAJES

 ÁREAS DE DESCANSO



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 O LLAME A LA OFICINA DE SERVICIOS AL CONSUMIDOR DEL DEPARTAMENTO (NÚMERO GRATUITO): **1-800-768-3467**

Del Departamento de Seguros de Carolina del Sur:

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

Formas de ahorrar en costos de seguro:

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

CONSIGUE EL APP

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

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



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

MASCOTAS

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

CONSEJOS IMPORTANTES:

> ANTES

- 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 enumerarán los refugios abiertos.
- En lugar de refugios, considere albergues, clínicas veterinarias, hoteles que acepten mascotas, así como casas de amigos y parientes fuera de una zona de evacuación.
- Elija un método de identificación para cada animal. Ejemplos: microchips y etiquetas de identificación en collares. Tenga una foto suya con sus animales para demostrar la propiedad en caso de separación.
- Mantenga actualizadas las vacunas de sus animales (especialmente contra la rabia) y tenga copias de todos los documentos importantes.
- Mantenga un kit de suministros para desastres para cada mascota en un lugar de fácil acceso: transportador/jaula (lo suficientemente grande como para pararse y darse la vuelta), correa, arnés, tazones, 3 días de agua y comida, medicamentos, registros de salud/instrucciones de cuidado, microchip números, caja de arena / arena y artículos de limpieza.

> DURANTE

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



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

> DESPUÉS

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

OTROS RECURSOS:

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

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

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

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

ACCIONES DE EVACUACIÓN

> ANTES

ESTÉ PREPARADO

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

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

ANTES DE SALIR DE TU CASA

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



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)



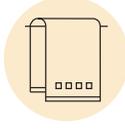
▪ Impermiables, pantalones y botas



▪ 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.

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



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



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

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