

Trident Area Agency on Aging Emergency Preparedness Plan

July 1

2025

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



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

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II. Purpose

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

The Plan is designed to:

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

TAAA will provide:

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

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

The Emergency Operations Center Operating Conditions are as follows:

OPCON 3 - Normal Operations

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

OPCON 2 - Disaster or Emergency Situation Likely or Imminent

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

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

OPCON 1 - Disaster or Emergency Situation in Effect

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

IV. Emergency Management Phases

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

A. Preparedness

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Response

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

TAAA Staff Duties and Responsibilities:

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

- TAAA recognizes that to carry out public disaster responsibilities, individual staff must have plans to protect and secure the safety of their families. TAAA encourages each staff member to develop a family emergency/disaster plan.
- After personal safety for one's family has been established, all staff shall report to TAAA administrative office, when it is same to do so. They will then share the responsibility for provider agencies and determining the status of provider agency facilities, participants' status, service needs and conditions.
- The TAAA Executive Director shall serve as the liaison for the area agency and other agencies with which the area agency has contact. The TAAA Finance Manager will provide back-up to the Executive Director.
- The TAAA Executive Director will request that all meal service providers deliver a two, three, or five-day supply of non-perishable meals to Home Delivered Meal participants, Group Dining participants and at-risk Home Care participants.
- The TAAA Executive will contact Senior Catering, TRIO Community Meals, and Moms Meals to determine how much food is currently on hand at each food preparation facility.
- The TAAA Executive Director or Finance Manager will order additional emergency meals, if needed.
- TAAA will begin welfare checks based on client assessment information.
- The TAAA Executive Director will contact the State Unit on Aging via the Single Point of Contact (SPOC) to inform the State Unit on Aging of the status of disaster preparations and to discuss when and how local TAAA staff can be located after the disaster.
- In the event of a localized disaster that only affects portions of the planning and service area, the TAAA Executive Director will contact Catawba Area Agency on Aging and Vantage Point to assist providers in the disaster area. TAAA will also work with the local emergency management departments, The American Red Cross and VOAD to attempt to coordinate the provision of supplies and volunteers to the providers affected. TAAA staff may be dispersed to the affected areas to assist contractor staff in providing services for seniors in need.
- The Long-Term Care Ombudsmen will coordinate with the State Long Term Care Ombudsman and the Department of Public Health in making provisions for the needs and safety of residents in long-term care facilities. Facilities identified as not having a Disaster Preparedness Plan will be reported to the SC Department of

Public Health. Other TAAA staff may also be required to assist as necessary. The Long-Term Care Ombudsmen will contact each long-term care facility to find out if their plan has changed, when the facility is evacuating, the numbers of residents who are evacuating, the number of residents who will be with family, necessary staffing, issues and/or concerns.

- TAAA staff will participate in conference calls to provide updates and coordination.
- The TAAA Executive Director or Finance Manager will complete the required reports and will send them to the State Unit on Aging no later than 2:00 PM.
- If TAAA's office space is destroyed or cannot be used in the event of a disaster, TAAA will operate from the Faith Sellers Senior Center in Summerville and can be reached at (843) 871-5053.

The Executive Director will meet with staff to:

- Discuss plan and staff duties
- Determine whether to evacuate the office
- Discuss who is evacuating and how they can be reached; and
- Disseminate updated Emergency plans and phone numbers

C. Stabilization

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

- Conduct damage assessment – All TAAA staff and service providers
- Recordkeeping and reporting – All TAAA staff
- Outreach and advocacy efforts – All TAAA staff
- Contact long-term care facilities, Department of Mental Health facilities, Department of Disabilities and Special Needs facilities to account for the safety and well-being of residents – Long Term Care Ombudsmen

D. Recovery

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

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

These efforts include:

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

V. Situations

A. Flooding

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

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

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

Avoid or limit direct contact with contaminated flood water.

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

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

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

Recover after flooding

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

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

Limit contact with flood water.

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

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

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

Drinking water and food:

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

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

Mold

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

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

Renovation and rebuilding

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

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

Underground Storage Tanks

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

B. Hurricane

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

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

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

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

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

Hurricane Watches and Warnings

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

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

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

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

Tidal Surge

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

C. Pandemic

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TAAA will discontinue visits to long-term care facilities until the SC Department of Public Health approves such visits.

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

Protocols for TAAA Staff:

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

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

D. Terrorist Hazards

Bioterrorism:

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

Chemical Emergencies:

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

Radiation:

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

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

South Carolina Nuclear Power Plants

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

Weapons of Mass Destruction:

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

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

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

E. Earthquakes

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

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

Fault zones

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

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

F. Tornadoes

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

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

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

Tornado facts:

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

VII. Disaster Communications

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

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

The Long-Term Care Ombudsman will coordinate with the State Long Term Care Ombudsman and the Department of Public Health in making provisions for the needs and safety of residents in long-term care facilities. Facilities identified as not having a Disaster Preparedness Plan will be reported to the Department of Public Health. Other TAAA staff may also be required to assist as necessary.

VIII. Organization and Assignment of Responsibility

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

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

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

All Staff

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

Executive Director

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

Finance Manager

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

Family Caregiver Advocate

- Client Interview Forms
- Laptop computer
- Contracts and client records

Community Resource Specialist and SHIAP Coordinator

- Records of open cases

Long Term Care Ombudsmen

- Records of open cases

Aging Services Specialist

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

Assessment Coordinator and Assessors

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

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

IX. Continuity of Agency

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

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

Information: Provide information about local and community-based services and resources, with state and local EOC staff.

Food: Work with contractors to ensure all Home Delivered Meals participants and at-risk home care participants have food. Coordinate efforts for other communities or individuals who may need food.

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

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

X. Plan Development and Maintenance

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

XI. Administration, Finance and References

For reporting purposes, TAAA will submit documentation of any service rendered or assistance provided by the Area Agency on Aging or contractors during a declared emergency. This documentation will be submitted on the form of an Excel spreadsheet. Information including but not limited to the number of employees activated; time sheets documenting normal time and overtime (depending on status of employee); materials used; depleted supplies; mileage to and from the shelters for workers; operation cost(s); meals provided; etc. will be provided to appropriate organizations upon request.

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

XII. Operation Checklist

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

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

XIII. Attachments

A. Evacuation, Decision and Response Timeline

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Region Operating Conditions

The Emergency Operations Center Operating Conditions are as follows:

OPCON 3 - Normal Operations/Ready State

Day to Day Operations.

All storms and significant incidents are tracked and monitored.

Routine watch and warning activities.

Coordinate and conduct prevention and preparedness activities.

OPCON 2 - Disaster or emergency likely or imminent

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

Implementation of the Charleston County Emergency Operations Plan.

OPCON 1 - Disaster or Emergency Situation in Effect

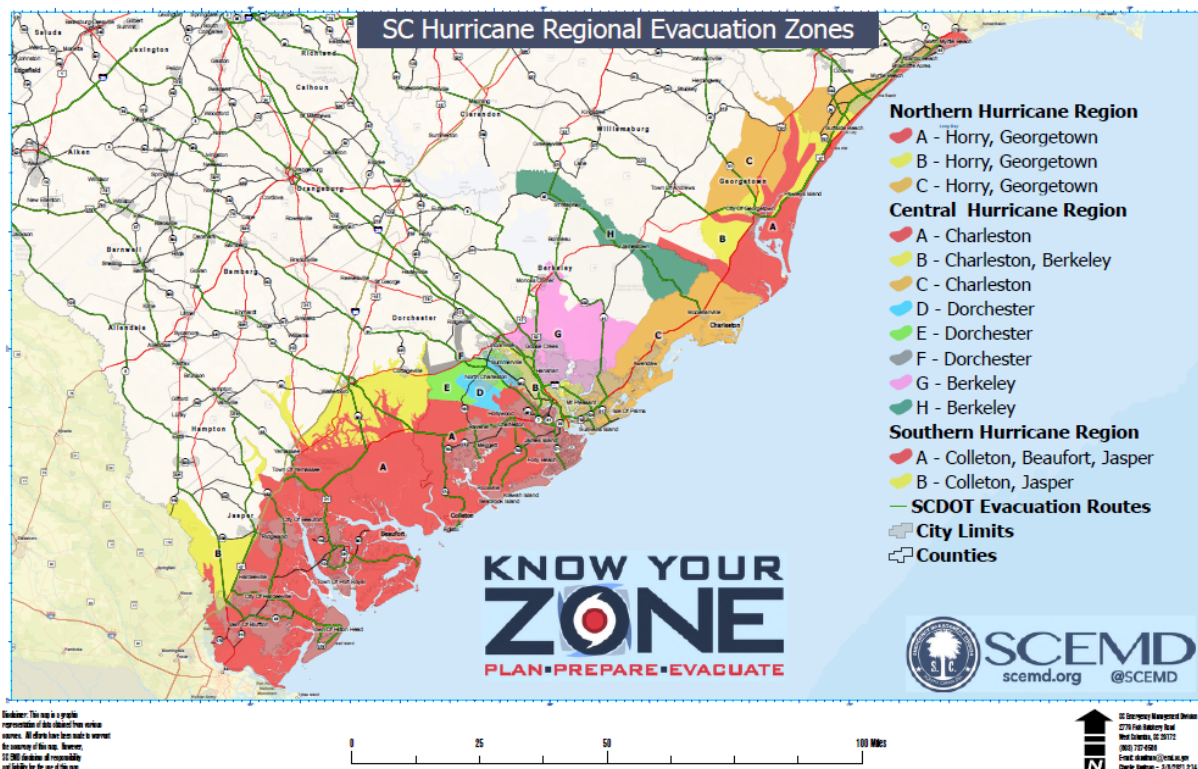
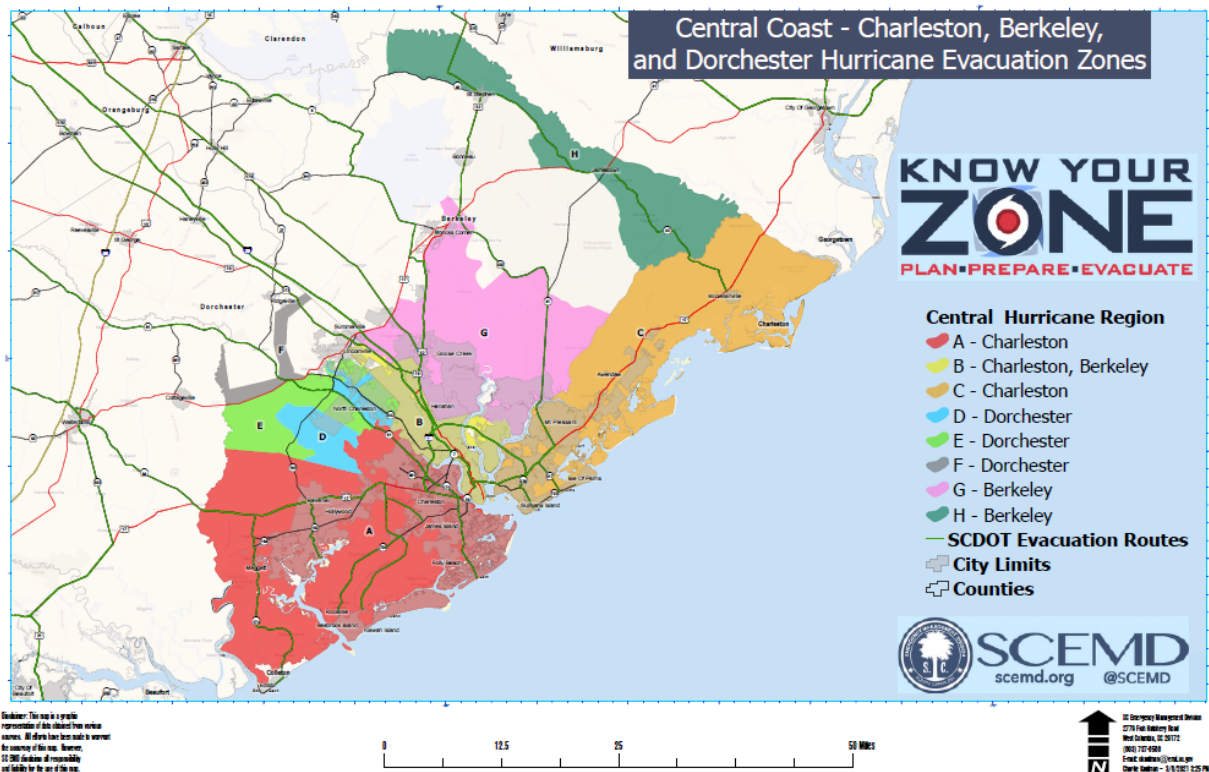
Full activation of the County Emergency Operations Center.

Highest state of emergency operations.

The Trident Region is vulnerable to the following emergency conditions:

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

C. Evacuation Zones



D. Public Information

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

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

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

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

AM Radio Stations

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

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

FM Radio Stations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Television Stations

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trident Region Emergency Resources:

Berkeley County

Emergency 911

Berkeley County EMS (843) 761-4180

Berkeley County Disaster Preparedness (843) 719-4166

Berkeley County Government (843) 719-4175

Berkeley County Sheriff (843) 719-4465

BCD-RTMA - Tri County Link (843) 899-4096

Hare's pump Service (843) 761-8473

National Guard (843) 761-8556

Poison Control Center 1-800-922-1117

Regional DDSN (843) 832-5562

Santee Cooper Electric (843) 761-8000

SC Highway Patrol (843) 761-8190

Charleston County

Emergency 911

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

Emergency Preparedness Division (843) 202-7400

Hazardous Materials Division (843) 958-4071

Medical University of South Carolina (843) 792-2300

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

Poison Control Center 1-800-222-1222

Rescue Squad (843) 745-6303

Roper Hospital (843) 724-2000

Sanitation Department (843) 724-7364

Sheriff's Department (843) 554-4700

Dorchester County

Emergency 911

Dorchester County Administrator (843) 832-0103

Dorchester County Sheriff (843) 832-0300

Emergency Dispatch Center (843) 821-8211

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

Emergency Preparedness (843) 832-0341

Poison Control Center 1-800-922-1117

Regional DDSN (843) 832-5562

Summerville Medical Center Emergency Room (843) 832-5000

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

Water and Sewer Plant (843) 767-2474

E. Operational Areas/Area Planning Factors

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

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

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

F. Shelters

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

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

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

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

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

Berkeley County:

Berkeley High School
406 W. Main Street
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

Hanahan Middle School
5815 Murray Drive
Hanahan, SC 29410

St. Stephen Elementary School
1053 Russellville Road
St. Stephen, SC 29479
Macedonia Middle School
200 Macedonia Foxes Circle
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

Cane Bay High
1624 State Rd
Summerville, SC 29483

Cross Elementary
1325 Ranger Drive
Cross, SC 29436

Berkeley Middle
320 N. Live Oak Drive
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

Sedgefield Middle
131 Charles B. Gibson Blvd
Goose Creek, SC 29445

Whitesville Elementary
324 Gaillard Rd
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

Charleston County
Morningside Middle

Goose Creek High School
1137 Red Bank Road
Goose Creek, SC 29445

Stratford High School
951 Crowfield Boulevard
Goose Creek, SC 29445

Cross High School
1293 Old Highway 6
Cross, SC 29436
Sangaree Elementary/Middle
1460 Royle Road
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

Cainhoy Elementary/Middle
2424 Cainhoy Road
Huger, SC 29450

Berkeley Elementary
715 Highway 6
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

Devon Forest Elementary
1127 Dorothy Street
Goose Creek, SC 29445

Westview Elementary/Middle
100 Westview Boulevard
Goose Creek, SC 29445

Northwoods Middle School

1999 Singley Lane
North Charleston, SC

Stall High School

3625 Ashley Phosphate Rd
Charleston, SC 29418

Mandatory

Garrett Academy of Technology

2731 Gordon Street
North Charleston, SC 29405

Zucker Middle

6401 Dorchester Road
North Charleston, SC 29418

Midland Park Primary

2415 Midland Park Road,
North Charleston

Lambs Elementary School

6800 Dorchester Road
North Charleston, SC 29418

Matilda F. Dunstan Elementary

1825 Remount Road
North Charleston, SC

Pet Shelter

NOTE: (Only one person per pet allowed)

North Charleston Coliseum

5001 Coliseum Drive
North Charleston, SC 29418

Dorchester County

Summerville High School

1101 Bonehille Road
Summerville, SC 29483

Ashley Ridge High School

4800 Delemar Highway
Summerville, SC 29485

7749 Pinehurst Street
North Charleston, SC 29405

North Charleston High School

3625 Ashley Phosphate Road
North Charleston, SC 29405

A.C. Corcoran Elementary

8585 Vistavia Road
North Charleston, SC 29406

Pepperhill Elementary School

3300 Creola Road
North Charleston, SC

Ladson Elementary School

3321 Ladson Road
Ladson, SC 29456

Ronald E. McNair Campus

3795 Spruill Avenue
North Charleston, SC

Fort Dorchester High School

8500 Patriot Boulevard
North Charleston, SC 29485

Summerville Elementary

835 South Main Street
Summerville, SC 29483

Beech Hill Elementary School
1001 Beech Hill Road
Summerville, SC 29483

Oakbrook Middle School
4704 Old Fort Drive
Ladson, SC 29456

DuBose Middle School
1000 DuBose School Rd
Summerville, SC 29483

Fort Dorchester Elementary
5201 Old Glory Lane
Summerville, SC 29483

Alston Middle School
500 Bryan Street
Summerville, SC 29483

Spann Elementary
901 John McKissick Way
Summerville, SC 29483

Harleyville/Ridgeville
7650 East Main Street
Dorchester, SC 29437

Special medical needs shelters

Berkeley Intermediate
777 Stoney Landing Road
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

Pinehurst Elementary (formerly Alice Birney Middle)
7750 Pinehurst St
North Charleston, SC 29405

Windsor Hill Elementary
8600 William Moultrie
North Charleston, SC 29404

Flowertown Elementary School
20 King Charles Circle
Summerville, SC 29483

Knightsville Elementary School
847 Orangeburg Road
Summerville, SC 29483

Rollings School of the Arts
815 South Main Street
Summerville, SC 29483

Gregg Middle School
500 Greenwave Boulevard
Summerville, SC 29483

Woodland High School
4128 Highway 78
Dorchester, SC 29430

St. George Middle School
600 Mimms Street
St. George, SC 29477

Faith Sellers Senior Center
312 North Laurel Street
Summerville, SC 29483

G. Training

TAAA staff are encouraged to attend the following training:

South Carolina Emergency Management Division – as offered

County Emergency Preparedness Offices – as offered

South Carolina Department on Aging – as offered

H. On-going Coordination Meeting Dates

TAAA participates in the Lowcountry Healthcare Preparedness Coalition monthly meetings.

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

I. Greatest Needs Protocols

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

J. Emergency Contacts

REGION: Trident

FISCAL YEAR 2025-2026

SC Emergency Management: 803-737-8500 WebAlert@emd.sc.gov		
Coordinating Agencies	Emergency Contact Staff	Home Phone Numbers or After-Hours Number
Trident Area Agency on Aging 4450 Leeds Place West Suite B North Charleston, SC 29405 (843) 554-2275	Stephanie Blunt Executive Director	(843) 412-3099
	Lisa Natividad Finance Manager	(843) 261-3784
	Amanda Bonner Receptionist	(513) 545-3201
	Angela Edwards SHIAP Program Manager	(843) 860-2278
	Ekima Richardson Family Caregiver Advocate	(843) 532-7834
	Lavonia Graham Community Resource Specialist	(843) 642-0868
	Don Bagwell Resource Coordinator	(843) 851-9593 – Home (843) 737-1467 – Cell
	Julie Courtright Assessment Coordinator	(843) 513-5909
	Crystal Mahon Assessor	(843) 642-7633
	Laquan Shannon Assessor	(803) 316-0793
Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program	Cawana Tisdale	(843) 259-6005
	Josette Lee-Pearson	(843) 642-4309
	Lessie Jefferson	(854) 202-1893
	Tina Reid	(843) 730-3943
Area Agency on Aging Contractors		
Berkeley Seniors, Inc. 103 Gullledge Street Moncks Corner, SC 29461 (843) 761-0390	Donna Cook	(843) 270-3379
	Deborah Hartwell	(843) 371-2582
Dorchester Seniors, Inc. 312 North Laurel Street PO Box 3349 Summerville, SC 29484 (843) 871-5053	LaQuinta West	(843) 345-6253
	Ivory Harrison	(843) 607-3105
Charleston Area Senior Citizens Services, Inc.	Donna Cook	(843) 270-3379
	Stephanie Duncan	(843) 729-3225

259 Meeting Street Charleston, SC 29401 (843) 722-4127		
South Santee Senior and Community Center 710 South Santee Road McClellanville, SC 29458	Sheila Powell Sherlyn Blake Dorothy Parker	(843) 928-3809 – Home (843) 697-3644 – Cell (843) 325-3328 – Cell (843) 489-5166 – Cell
Senior Catering 314 Main Street Little Mountain, SC 29075	Judy Milhan David Chellam	(803) 345-1835 – Office (803) 673-2966
St. Stephen Kitchen	Tasha Jenkins	(843) 826-7051 – Cell (843) 567-5977 1-800-768-7856
Emergency Preparedness Offices		
Berkeley County 223 North Live Oak Drive Moncks Corner, SC 29461	Will Rochester	(843) 719-4168 – Office
Dorchester County 212 Demming Way Suite 3 Summerville, SC 29483	Tom McNeal	(843) 832-0341 (843) 259-9525
Charleston County 8500 Palmetto Commerce Parkway N. Charleston, SC 29456	Justin Pierce	(843) 746-3810

K. Memoranda of Understanding/Agreements

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

Emergency Management Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Cooperate in all areas of mutual interest as it relates to Emergency Management: sharing data, information, planning, response, recovery and other operational support programs.
- Provide a rapid coordinated and effective response with utilization of resources of both planning and service areas, including any resources on hand or available that are essential to the safety, care and welfare of seniors and family caregivers impacted in the event of a declared emergency.
- Allocate the responsibility for joint expenses only in writing and only in 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 Executive Directors of the Trident Area Agency on Aging and the Catawba Area Agency on Aging have considered this Multi-Planning and Service Area MOU and has determined that it is in the best interest of seniors and family caregivers to approve such an MOU.

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

EXECUTED THIS 1st DAY OF MARCH, 2024.

FOR TRIDENT AREA AGENCY ON AGING

BY Stephanie M. Blunt

Stephanie M. Blunt
PRINTED NAME

Executive Director
TITLE

FOR CATAWBA AREA AGENCY ON AGING

BY Barbara J. Robinson

Barbara J. Robinson
PRINTED NAME

Executive Director
TITLE

Emergency Management Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Between Trident Area Agency on Aging and Vantage Point

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Cooperate in all areas of mutual interest as it relates to Emergency Management: sharing data, information, planning, response, recovery and other operational support programs.
- Provide a rapid coordinated and effective response with utilization of resources of both planning and service areas, including any resources on hand or available that are essential to the safety, care and welfare of seniors and family caregivers impacted in the event of a declared emergency.
- Allocate the responsibility for joint expenses only in writing and only in 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 Trident Area Agency on Aging and Vantage Point have considered this Multi-Planning and Service Area MOU and has determined that it is in the best interest of seniors and family caregivers to approve such an MOU.

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

FOR TRIDENT
AREA AGENCY ON AGING

BY Stephanie M. Blunt

Stephanie M. Blunt
PRINTED NAME

Executive Director
TITLE

FOR VANTAGE POINT
PEE DEE AREA AGENCY ON AGING

BY Shelia C. Welch

Shelia C. Welch
PRINTED NAME

Area Agency on Aging Director
TITLE

L. Lowcountry Food Bank Member Agency Agreement

Lowcountry Food Bank Member Agency Agreement

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

The Agency affirms the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. Resources

Mobile Applications

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

South Carolina Closures and Outages

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