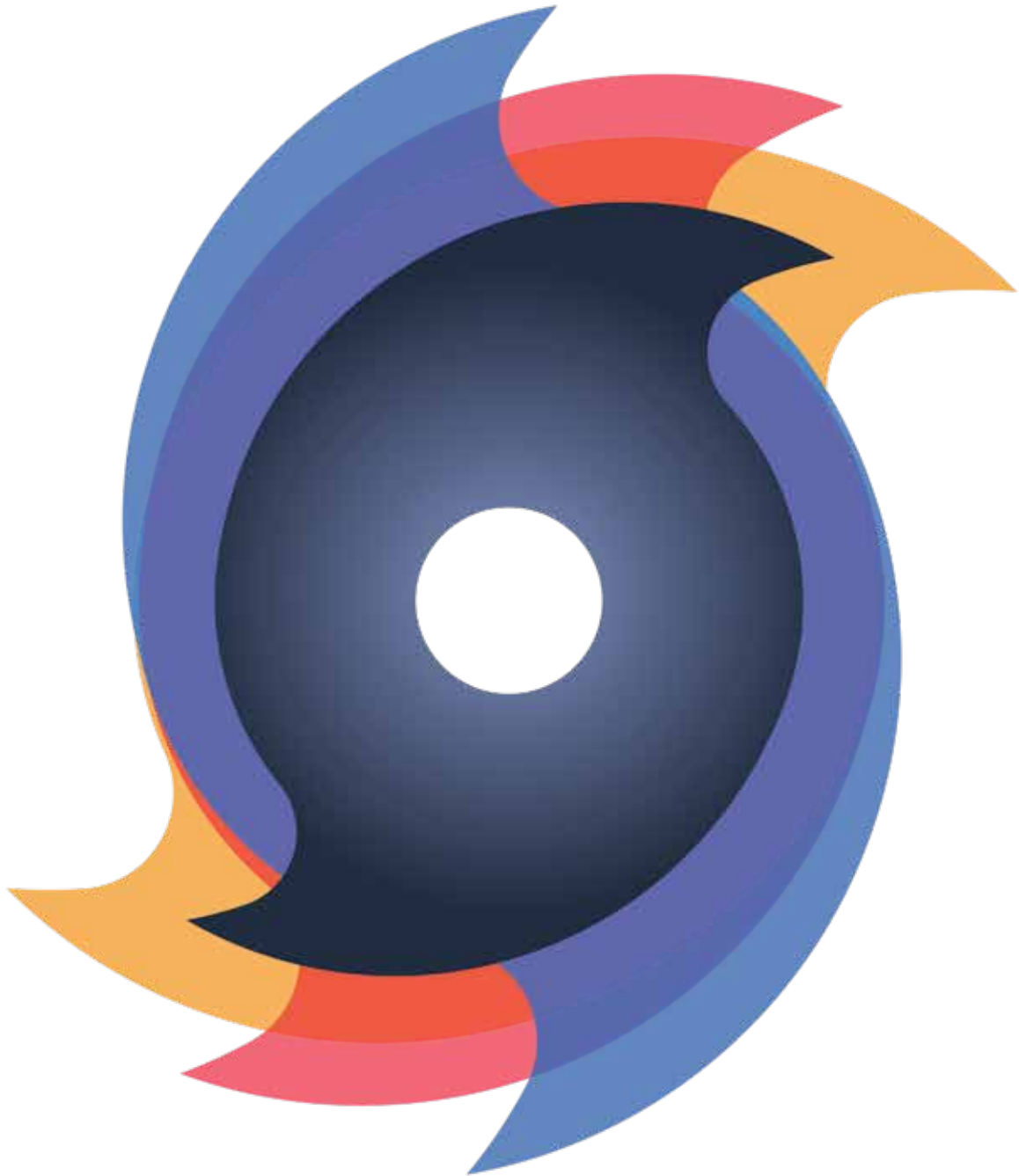


SOUTH CAROLINA HURRICANE GUIDE



2019



Have a plan. Make it personal.

SCEMD

scemd.org

@SCEMD

KNOW

WATCHES AND WARNINGS



Because outside preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the National Hurricane Center issues watches 48 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds. The NHC issues warnings 36 hours in advance of the predicted onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

Storm Surge Watch

A storm surge watch is defined as the possibility of life-threatening inundation from rising water moving inland from the shoreline somewhere within the specified area, generally within 48 hours.

Tropical Storm Watch

An announcement that tropical-storm conditions are possible within the specified area.

Hurricane Watch

An announcement that hurricane conditions are possible within the specified area.

Action: Prepare your home and review your plan for evacuation in case a Hurricane or Tropical Storm Warning is issued. Listen closely to instructions from local officials.

Storm Surge Warning

A storm surge warning is defined as the danger of life-threatening inundation from rising water moving inland from the shoreline somewhere within the specified area, generally within 36 hours.

Tropical Storm Warning

An announcement that tropical-storm conditions are expected within the specified area.

Hurricane Warning

An announcement that hurricane conditions are expected within the specified area.

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

Extreme Wind Warning

Extreme sustained winds of a major hurricane (115 mph or greater), 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.

Additional watches and warnings may be issued to provide detailed information on specific threats such as floods and tornadoes. Local National Weather Service offices issue flash flood/flood watches and warnings as well as tornado warnings.

Hurricane Hazards

Hurricanes and tropical storms not only threaten South Carolina's coast but all areas of our state. It's important for all South Carolinians to prepare for hurricane season.

Hurricanes and tropical storms often produce widespread, torrential rains in excess of 6 inches, which may result in deadly and destructive floods. In fact, flooding is the major threat from tropical cyclones for people living inland.

Winds from a hurricane can destroy buildings and manufactured homes. Outdoor items and debris can become projectiles in high winds.

Tornadoes can accompany hurricanes and tropical storms. The most tornadoes spawned by a single tropical cyclone were associated with Hurricane Ivan, which spawned 120 tornadoes in 2004.

EAS STATIONS

The following radio and television stations are key participants in the Emergency Alert System as well as S.C. Public Radio. They broadcast emergency information throughout the state, as do numerous other radio and television stations.

Charleston	Aiken/Augusta	SC Public Radio
WIWF 96.9 FM WEZL 103.5 FM	WBBQ 104.3 FM WLUB 105.7 FM	WLTR 91.3 FM (Columbia)
Grand Strand	Columbia	WSCI 89.3 FM (Charleston)
WYAV 104.1 FM WLFF 106.5 FM	WCOS 97.5 FM WTCB 106.7 FM	WRJA 88.1 FM (Sumter/Columbia)
Florence	York	WNSC 88.9 FM (Rock Hill)
WJMX 103.3 FM WYNN 106.3 FM	WRHI 1340 AM WRHM 107.1 FM WNSC 88.9 FM	WJWJ 89.9 FM (Beaufort/Hilton Head)
Upstate		WEPR 90.1 FM (Greenville/Spartanburg)
WFBC 93.7 FM WESC 92.5 FM		WHMC 90.1 FM (Conway/Myrtle Beach)
		WLJK 89.1 (Aiken)

SCETV WEATHER



Residents in South Carolina can now use a new emergency information service launched by South Carolina Educational Television and South Carolina Public Radio. In partnership with WUFT, this new, story-telling based service provides heightened hurricane, tropical storm and other weather-related emergency content to South Carolina residents and visitors across the state. This new partnership builds on SCETV's existing relationships with state emergency agencies and adds the unique meteorological services of WUFT. In addition to radio updates carried on South Carolina Public Radio stations, residents can track updates on social media by following @SCETV and @SCPublicRadio on Twitter and Facebook using the hashtag #SCETVwx. All updates can also be found on the all new SCETV.org/weather webpage.

INSURANCE

From the S.C. Department of Insurance:

1. Review your insurance policy so that you know if you have adequate coverage. Understand the difference between replacement cost and cash value.
2. Know your policy's deductibles as well as the procedures to take when property is damaged or destroyed. Be sure to contact your insurance company ASAP.
3. A standard homeowners or renters policy does not cover damage from flood; you will need to purchase a separate flood insurance policy. Visit floodsmart.gov for more information.
4. Make a property inventory list of your valuables, furniture, electronics, etc. Take pictures of your property so you can have a visual record of your belongings.
5. If you do evacuate, be sure to carry your important documents with you.
6. When a hurricane is imminent, remove outdoor objects like lawn furniture and garbage cans that may be blown by the wind. Protect window openings with storm shutters.

Ways to Save on Insurance Costs:

Catastrophe savings accounts are state income tax free savings accounts that allow the homeowner to set aside funds to pay for qualified expenses such as deductibles. Insurance premium discounts are available for homes that have been made more storm resistant. State income tax credits are available for property owners who purchase supplies to retrofit and make their homes more resistant to hurricanes and severe storms.



For questions and additional information, please visit doi.sc.gov or call the department's Office of Consumer Services toll-free number, 1-800-768-3467

PREPARE

Hide from the wind...

The **Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale** estimates potential property damage based on a hurricane's sustained wind speed. Hurricanes reaching Category 3 and higher are considered major because of their potential for significant loss of life and property damage. Category 1 and 2 storms are still dangerous, and require preventative measures.

CATEGORY 1



DAMAGE

MINIMAL

Some damage to roofs, siding, gutters and trees.



WINDS

74-95 MPH



POWER OUTAGES

Outages could last several days.

CATEGORY 2



DAMAGE

MODERATE

Extremely dangerous winds could cause major damage to homes and buildings. Shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted.



WINDS

96-110 MPH



POWER OUTAGES

Near total power loss that could last from several days to weeks.

CATEGORY 3



DAMAGE

MODERATE

Devastating damage could occur. Buildings can sustain damage with loss of roof structure and some exterior walls. Trees will be snapped and uprooted.



WINDS

111-129 MPH



POWER OUTAGES

Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks.

CATEGORY 4



DAMAGE

EXTREME

Buildings will sustain severe damage. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.



WINDS

130-156 MPH



POWER OUTAGES

Outages could last for weeks to possibly months.

CATEGORY 5



DAMAGE

CATASTROPHIC

A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and all collapse. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.



WINDS

157+ MPH

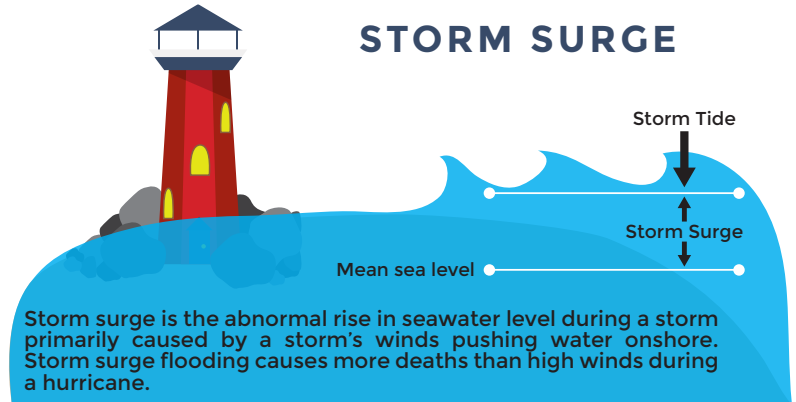
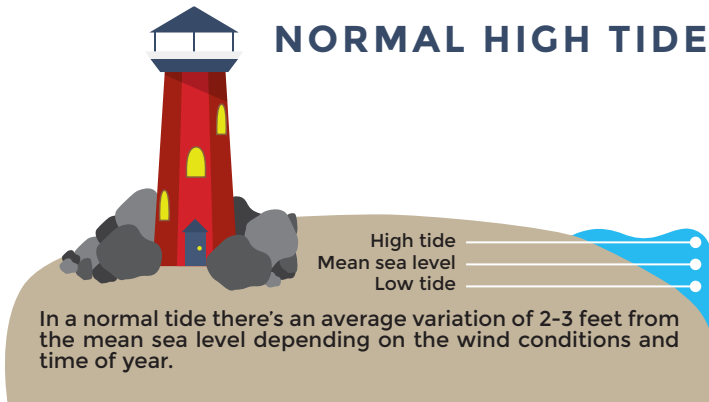
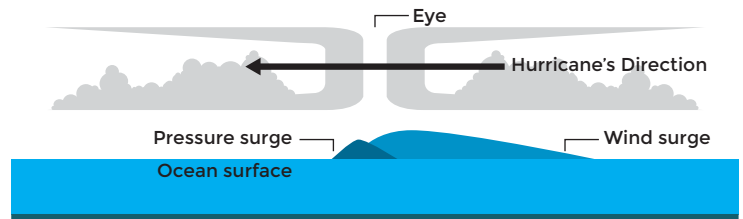


POWER OUTAGES

Outages will last for weeks to possibly months.

...and run from the water.

Storm surge inundation is the total water level that occurs on normally dry ground as a result of the storm tide, and is expressed in terms of water, in feet, above ground level.



HURRICANE NAMES

2 0 1 9

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Andrea | Humberto | Olga |
| Barry | Imelda | Pablo |
| Chantal | Jerry | Rebekah |
| Dorian | Karen | Sebastien |
| Erin | Lorenzo | Tanya |
| Fernand | Melissa | Van |
| Gabrielle | Nestor | Wendy |

2 0 2 0

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Arthur | Hanna | Omar |
| Bertha | Isaias | Paulette |
| Cristobal | Josephine | Rene |
| Dolly | Kyle | Sally |
| Edouard | Laura | Teddy |
| Fay | Marco | Vicky |
| Gonzalo | Nana | Wilfred |

In the event that more than 21 named hurricanes occur in the Atlantic in a season, additional storms will take names from the Greek alphabet: Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, etc.






POWER POINTERS


- If you see a downed power line, do not touch it. Do not touch tree limbs or other objects touching a power line.
- Do not attempt to tie generators into the house circuit. This can be dangerous to you, your neighbors and to linemen. Plug appliances directly into the generator.
- Should the power go out while you are cooking, remember to turn the stove off and remove any cookware from the cooking surfaces and oven.
- Do not open refrigerators or freezers during an outage unless absolutely necessary. Repeated openings cause the cold air to escape and food to thaw more quickly.
- If you smell gas, leave your home immediately, and call the power 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.



ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

-  Put your most important identification and medical records into a digital format for easy safekeeping and quicker movement because paper documents can easily get misplaced or damaged during a significant weather event.
-  Put your name and contact information on your equipment in case it gets misplaced during the excitement of evacuation, sheltering, or shelter consolidation.
-  Ask for help if you need it. Call your local emergency management office. Some offices have a list of people who need extra help during an emergency.
-  Know yourself and have your plan ready and in place. Make sure other people know your plan too. Leave as soon as you can so you can reach your destination safely ahead of a storm.
-  Review the hurricane preparation checklists in this guide. Think about any additional items you may need like batteries for hearing aids and similar devices, extra oxygen tanks, electrical backups for medical equipment or special food requirements.




The South Carolina Emergency Manager Mobile App

AVAILABLE NOW

Download on the App Store | GET IT ON Google Play

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

Have a plan. Take it with you.



SCEMD
scemd.org @SCEMD

IMPORTANT CONTACTS

S. C. Emergency Management Division
scemd.org

Public Information Phone System (PIPS)
1-866-246-0133*
*only activated as needed
*Spanish interpreters available

S.C. Department of Public Safety
EmergencyTraffic Network
sctrffic.org

National Hurricane Center
hurricanes.gov

The Official Website of the State of South Carolina
sc.gov

S.C. Department of Insurance
doi.sc.gov
(803) 737-6160
(803) 768-3467

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

FEMA
fema.gov
ready.gov

SCDHEC CareLine
855-472-3432

S.C. Salvation Army
doingthemoostgood.org
(704) 522-4970

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

PREPARING PETS



Include your pet in your family disaster plan.

BEFORE

Including your pets in your family emergency plan is essential. Your veterinarian is an excellent resource to help you prepare. Here are some important tips:

- Evacuate with your pet outside of the evacuation zone. An emergency temporary shelter should be a last resort.
- Have a cage/carrier for each pet – a means of containment will be needed anywhere you go.
- Counties may have a temporary emergency shelter for pets, the South Carolina Emergency Manager mobile app and scemd.org will list open shelters.
- Instead of shelters, consider boarding facilities, veterinary clinics, pet-friendly hotels as well as homes of friends and relatives.

- Choose an identification method for each animal. Examples: micro-chipping and ID tags on collar. Have photos of yourself with your animals to prove ownership if you become separated.
- Keep your animals' immunizations, especially rabies, current and be sure to have copies of all important documents.
- Maintain a disaster 'go kit' for each pet in a quickly accessible site: cage/carrier large enough to stand and turn around in, leash, harness, bowls, 3-days of water and food, medications, health records/care instructions, microchip numbers, litter box/litter and clean-up supplies.

DURING

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

AFTER

- If your pet is lost, contact your veterinarian, animal care/control organization and/or county and state emergency managers who can help you search lists and databases of animals that have been found and sheltered during the hurricane.
- Familiar scents and landmarks may be different after a hurricane. Your pet may become confused and lost.
- Watch your animals closely. The behavior of your pets may change after an emergency. Normally quiet and friendly pets may become aggressive or defensive. Leash dogs and place them in a fenced yard with access to shelter and water.



Animal rescue may not be available immediately after a hurricane.

OTHER RESOURCES

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

S.C. Department of Agriculture
803-734-2200 | agriculture.sc.org

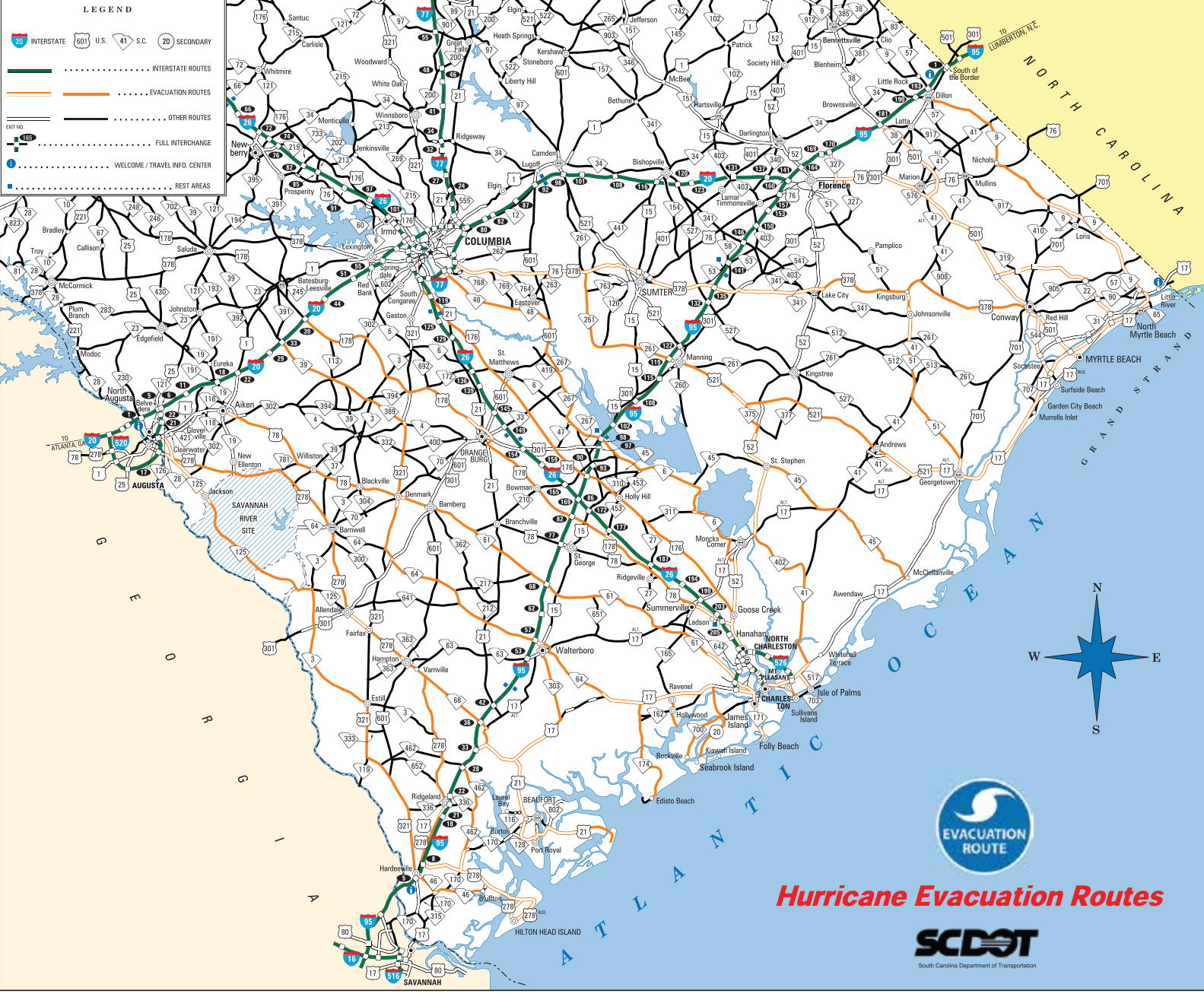
S.C. Association of Veterinarians
1-800-441-7228 | scav.org

S.C. Animal Care and Control
843-329-1574 | scacca.org

EVACUATE

LEGEND

- INTERSTATE
- U.S.
- S.C.
- SECONDARY
- INTERSTATE ROUTES
- EVACUATION ROUTES
- OTHER ROUTES
- EXIT NO.
- FULL INTERCHANGE
- WELCOME / TRAVEL INFO. CENTER
- REST AREAS



Hurricane Evacuation Routes

SCDOT
South Carolina Department of Transportation

EVACUATION ROUTES & LANE REVERSALS

Grand Strand Area

North Myrtle Beach and 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.

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 and 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 and Folly Beach

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

Awendaw and 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, US 321, and SC 389 to I-20.
- Downtown will use the normal lanes of I-26.

Daniel Island

- Evacuees will use I-526 or Clements Ferry Road as conditions warrant.

Hilton Head Island and Beaufort Areas

Hilton Head Island

- Hilton Head Island evacuees will use both the William Hilton Parkway (US 278 Business) and the Cross Island Parkway toll facility (US 278).
- As these two roads merge, a third lane will be formed by reversing flow on the inside eastbound lane of US 278. This lane will carry traffic from the toll facility 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.

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 if in the right lane of I-526.
- Those in the left lane of I-526 will be directed into the reversed lanes of I-26.

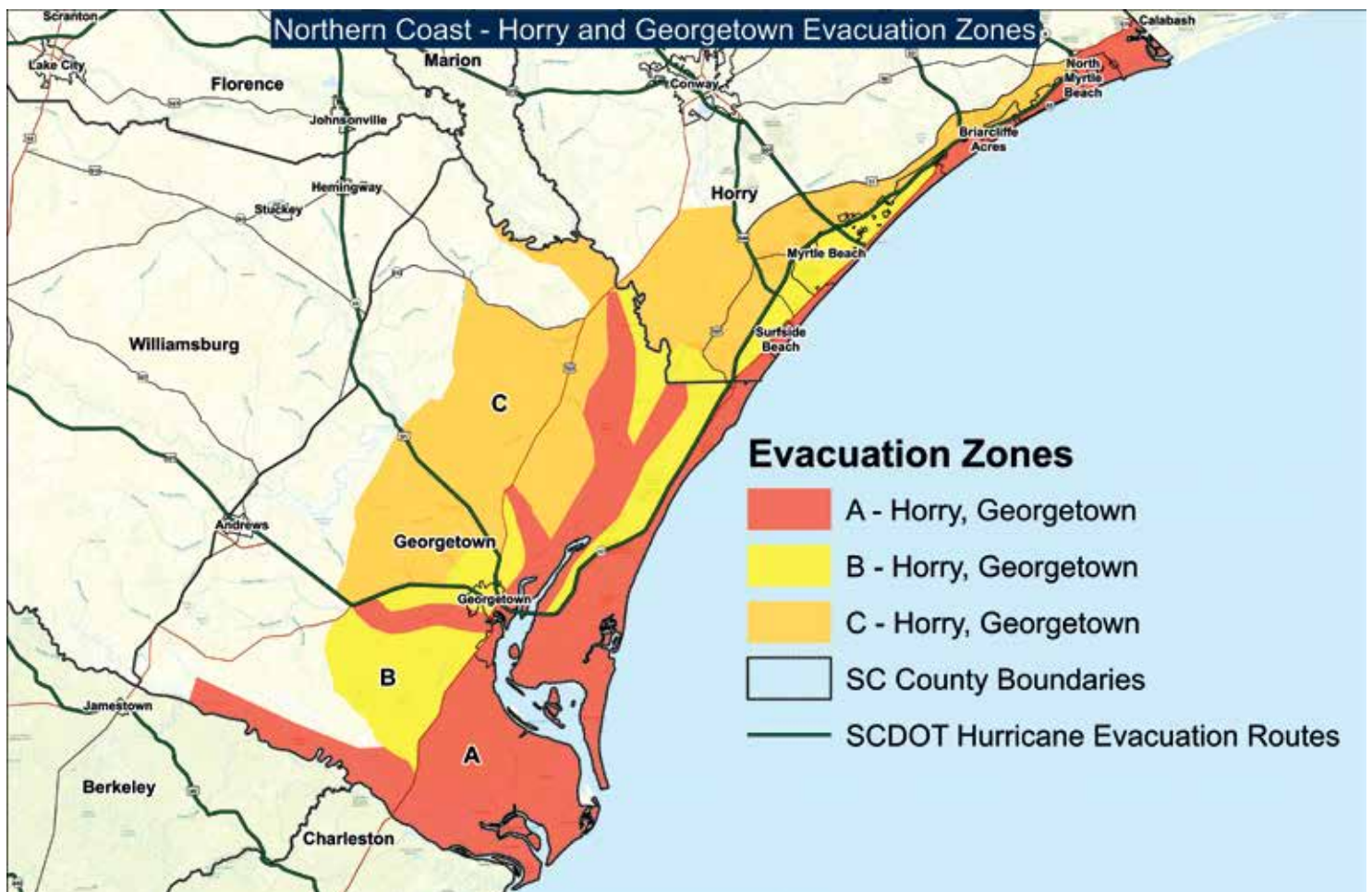
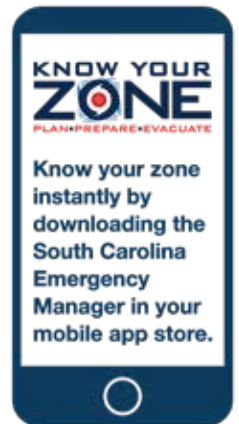
KNOW YOUR ZONE

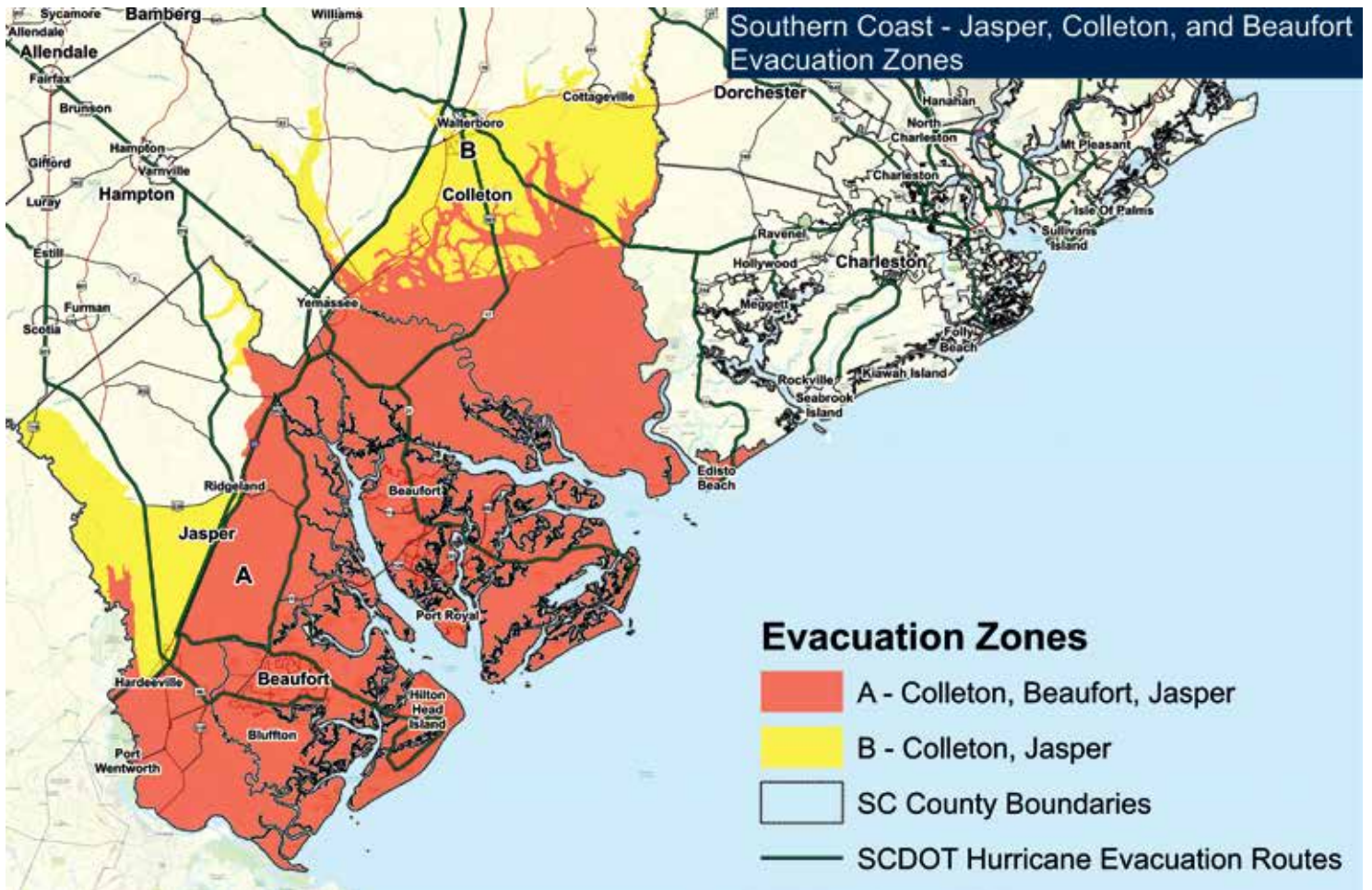
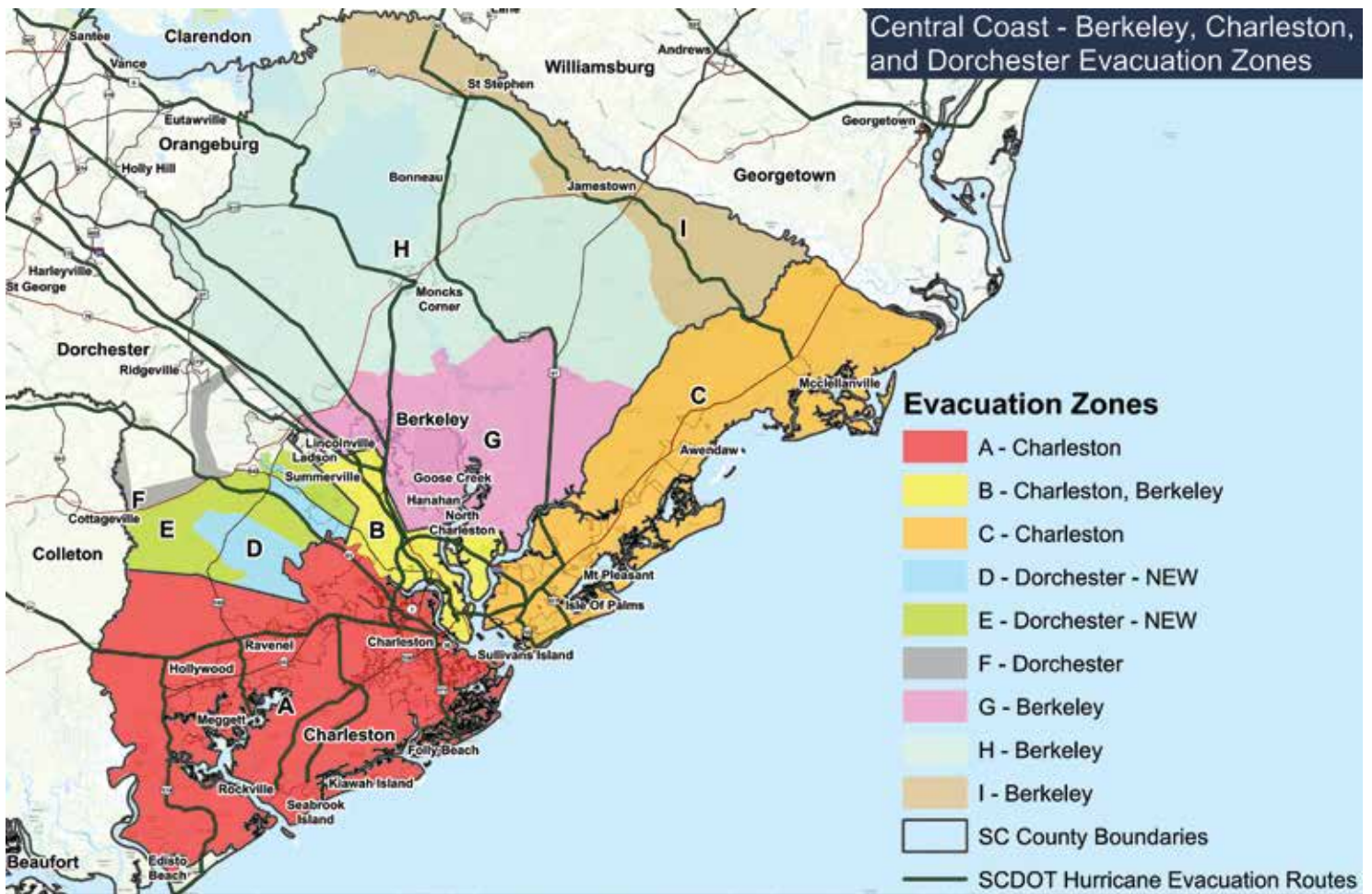
PLAN • PREPARE • EVACUATE

Use these maps to identify your correct hurricane evacuation zone. Include your zone information in your plan to evacuate prior to landfall of a hurricane.

These maps of the South Carolina coast show areas that are most vulnerable to tropical storm conditions. State and local authorities will announce evacuations by these designated zones.

Actual storm conditions may require changes to the planned evacuation zones. Monitor local media for specific evacuation instructions. For more information, visit the Know Your Zone page at scemd.org.





EVACUATION ACTIONS

BEFORE

Be Prepared

Contact your local emergency management office to assist in determining your vulnerability to a hurricane. A storm surge may extend beyond coastal areas, but hurricanes also bring high winds, tornadoes, heavy rains, and flooding to inland areas.

If you live in a vulnerable area, be sure to plan an evacuation route. Consider staying in a hotel or with family and friends outside of 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.

Make arrangements for pets. Pets are not allowed in most shelters.

Fuel up family vehicles and service them.

Turn off gas, electricity, and water.

Stay tuned to your local television and radio stations for emergency information.

Charge your cell phone and mobile devices. (Have an extra charger for your phone, etc.)



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 South Carolina Emergency Response Team has been working in partnership with the petroleum industry in an attempt to make extra fuel available at certain filling stations along major evacuation routes.

Rest areas along I-26 will be enhanced with additional facilities in order to accommodate motorists efficiently. Department of Public Safety weigh stations will also be available as comfort stations.

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

DURING

Protect Yourself

- Stay tuned to your local television and radio stations for emergency information. Be sure to keep a battery-operated, solar-powered or hand-crank operated radio or television for use during power outages.
- Stay inside of a well-constructed building away from the windows and the doors, even if they are covered. Go to an interior first-floor room, closet, or under the stairs.
- 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 return with winds from the other direction in a very short time.
- 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 from your mobile device.
- Once the storm passes, be patient. You will most likely not be able to return home right away.

SEEKING SHELTER



Emergency shelters are the place of last resort. Cots and blankets may not be provided in the shelter before the storm.

Emergency shelters may be opened should a hurricane approach South Carolina. Before heading to a public shelter, first consider staying with family and friends or in a hotel out of the evacuated area. If those options are unavailable, the American Red Cross will provide a safe place to stay when you have no other place to go. Cots and blankets may only be provided in the public shelter after hurricane conditions subside. Although food may be provided, specialty items for infants and individuals on restricted diets may not be available. If you plan to evacuate to a shelter, bring the supplies listed in your disaster supplies kit.

PLUS:

- Blankets, sleeping bags, pillows and cots.
- Special foods, if you are on a restricted diet.

During an evacuation, pay attention to emergency alerts via media and road signs for information about the nearest open shelter in case you need it.

RETURNING HOME



If you have evacuated, some areas may be inaccessible even after the official evacuation order is rescinded. **Return home only after local authorities advise it is safe to do so.** Keep tuned to your local radio and TV stations and monitor social media for recovery information.

Avoid downed and sagging power lines.

- Report them immediately to the power company, police or fire department.

Be alert for driving restrictions.

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

Enter your home with caution.

- Open windows and doors to ventilate and dry your home.
- Check refrigerated foods for spoilage.
- Use the telephone only for emergency calls.
- Beware of snakes, insects and other animals driven to higher ground by floodwater.
- Do not use candles or open flames indoors. Use a flashlight to inspect for damage.

Inspect the utilities in your home.

- **Check for gas leaks.** If you smell gas or hear a blowing or hissing noise, open a window and quickly leave the building. Turn off the gas at the outside main valve if you can. From a safe place, call to report a gas leak to your utility provider. If you turn off the gas for any reason, it must be turned back on by a professional.
- **Look for electrical system damage.** If you see sparks, broken or frayed wires, or if you smell something burning, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician first for advice.
- **Check for sewage and water line damage.** If you suspect sewage lines are damaged, avoid using the toilets and call a plumber. If water pipes are damaged, contact the water company and avoid water from the tap.



Never try to move or drive around barricades.



Local officials will provide information about how you can properly dispose of storm debris and damaged property.

Take pictures.

- Photos of the damage will help in filing insurance claims. Contact your insurance claims agent as soon as possible.

Let a relative know you are home.

- Tell them how to get in touch with you, especially if phone service is out.

Monitor the radio, TV and social media.

- Learn how to apply for possible assistance and how to receive further official information.

BASIC DISASTER SUPPLIES

 "South Carolina Hurricane Guide"	 Bedding and clothing for each family member	 Toothbrush, toothpaste	 Cash, enough to fill up your vehicle with gas
 Portable radio with extra batteries	 Plastic dishes, eating utensils	 Soap, shampoo and other personal hygiene items	 Flashlight(s) with extra batteries
 Mobile device chargers	 Rain jackets, pants, boots	 Blankets, towels	 First Aid Kit, including any prescription medications
 NOAA Weather Radio	 Sunscreen, sunglasses and mosquito repellent	 Driver's license, Social Security card, proof of residence, insurance policies, wills, deeds, birth and marriage certificates, tax records, medical records, family pictures, etc.	 Bottled water (2 gallons per person per day)
 Non-perishable food for at least 3 days	 Baby supplies (food, diapers, medication)		 Pet supplies (food, leash and carrier, vaccination records)

2019 SC HURRICANE GUIDE

This Hurricane Guide was compiled and produced by the S.C. Emergency Management Division as a public service in coordination with state, federal, local and volunteer agencies, including the S.C. Department of Public Safety, S.C. Commission for Minority Affairs, Clemson University Extension Service, the S.C. Department of Insurance, National Weather Service, S.C. Broadcasters Association, S.C. Department of Natural Resources, Federal Emergency Management Agency, American Red Cross, S.C. Department of Transportation, and others.

Special appreciation goes to the organizations listed below that provided monetary contributions in support of this printing.



Visit scemd.org to stay connected during an emergency. Our website is designed to make it easy to get information before, during and after a major disaster, such as a hurricane. It's also mobile-friendly so you can access important information no matter where you are. Additionally, download the South Carolina Emergency Manager mobile app to develop your personal emergency plan and follow the official @SCEMD accounts on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram to stay connected during an emergency. During emergencies it's important to know the sources of the information you are consuming. Only trust information provided by verified and reputable sources to avoid misinformation, rumors or malicious disinformation.