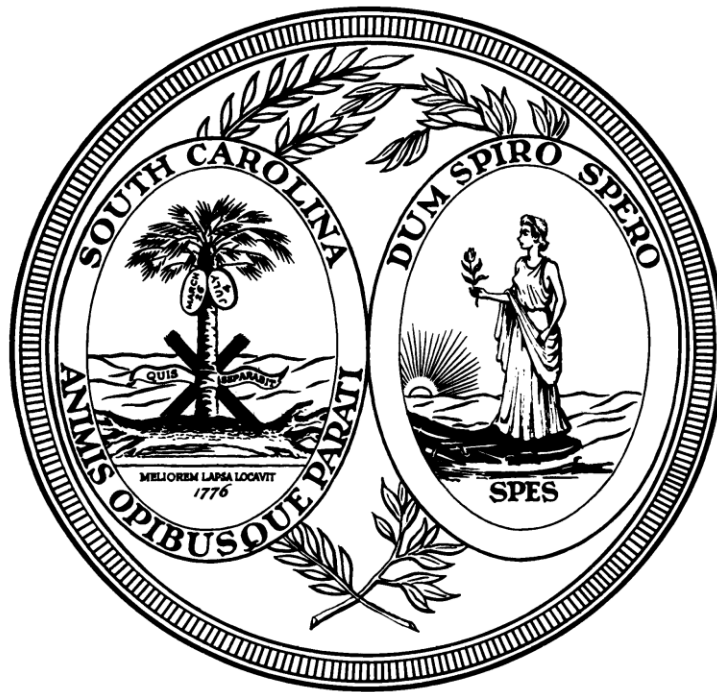


South Carolina Hurricane Plan

Appendix 1 South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan



*South Carolina Emergency
Management Division*

SOUTH CAROLINA HURRICANE PLAN
STATEMENT OF EXECUTION

The purpose of the South Carolina Hurricane Plan is to provide a framework for the delivery of coordinated pre- and post-landfall assistance to citizens of and visitors to South Carolina. The South Carolina Hurricane Plan augments the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP) during hurricane season, June 1 through November 30, each year.

Kim Stenson
Chief of Staff
SC Emergency Management Division
Office of the Adjutant General

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page Number
Table of Contents	i
Record of Changes	iv
Distribution List	v
Basic Plan.....	1
Introduction.....	1
Situation Facts and Assumptions	2
Hurricane Evacuation Study	5
State Hurricane Operations	6
Disaster Intelligence and Communications.....	10
Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities	12
Continuity of Government (COG)	14
Continuity of Operations (COOP)	14
Plan Development and Maintenance.....	14
Administration, Logistics and Finance	14
Authorities and References	14
Acronyms and Glossary	14
Annexes.....	14
Annex 1, Evacuation Decision / Response Timeline.....	1-1
Introduction.....	1-1
Timeline	1-2
Post Land Fall Response Timeline.....	1-10
Minimum Time Evacuation Set Up and Execution	1-14
Reentry and Recovery Operations.....	1-15
Annex 2, State Operating Conditions (OPCONS).....	2-1
Introduction.....	2-1
OPCON Activities	2-1
Annex 3, Evacuation Timing	3-1
Introduction.....	3-1
Evacuation Clearance Times Northern Conglomerate.....	3-4
Evacuation Clearance Times Central Conglomerate	3-5
Evacuation Clearance Times Southern Conglomerate	3-5
Lane Reversal/Counter Flow Indicators.....	3-8
Annex 4 Public Information.....	4-1
Introduction.....	4-1
Example News Releases & EAS Messages	4-3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page Number
Annex 5, Governors Declarations (Example of Executive Orders).....	5-1
Example, Declaration of Emergency	5-1
Example, Mandatory Evacuation Order for a Category 3 Storm	5-2
Example, Selective Resending of a Mandatory Evacuation Order	5-4
 Annex 6, Highway Traffic Operations.....	6-1
Introduction.....	6-1
Evacuation Routes	6-1
TCP Staffing Coordination	6-1
Traffic Flow Equipment.....	6-1
Traffic Management Operations/Evacuation Route Monitoring	6-1
Annex 6 Attachments.....	6-9
Attachment A: Modified Response.....	6-A-1
Attachment B: Mass Transportation	6-B-1
Attachment C: Evacuation Fueling and Refueling Operations	6-C-1
Attachment D: Air Operations	6-D-1
 Annex 7, Shelter Management.....	7-1
General.....	7-1
Public Shelter Opening Procedures and Public Notification	7-1
Public Shelter Closing Procedures.....	7-2
Public Sheltering Requirement	7-2
Attachment A, Shelter Consolidation/Closing Agreement	7-A-1
 Annex 8, Northern Coastal Conglomerate.....	8-1
Introduction.....	8-1
County Operating Conditions (OPCONS).....	8-1
Operational Areas	8-2
The Conglomerate System	8-2
Conglomerate Annex Attachments	8-2
Attachment A: Operating Conditions Levels.....	8-A-1
Introduction.....	8-A-1
OPCONS Activities	8-A-1
Re Entry Operations.....	8-A-7
Attachment B: Operational Areas	8-B-1
Introduction.....	8-B-1
Horry County Operational Area.....	8-B-3
Georgetown County Operational Area.....	8-B-10
Attachment C: Evacuation and Traffic Management.....	8-C-1
Introduction.....	8-C-1
Evacuation Zones	8-C-1
Estimated Evacuation Clearance Times.....	8-C-3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Traffic Management.....	8-C-6
Evacuation Routes	8-C-6
TCP Staffing Coordination	8-C-6
Traffic Flow Equipment.....	8-C-6
Traffic Management Operations/Evacuation Route Monitoring	8-C-6
Traffic Control Point Tables	8-C-8
Attachment D: S.C 544 Traffic Enhancement Plan	8-D-1
Attachment E: U.S .Highway 501 Contra Flow Plan.....	8-E-1
Attachment F: U.S. Highway 17 Counter Flow Plan.....	8-F-1
Attachment G: Shelter Management.....	8-G-1
General	8-G-1
Public Shelter Opening Procedures and Public Notification	8-G-1
Public Shelter Closing Procedures.....	8-G-2
Public Sheltering Requirement	8-G-2
Vulnerable Population and Sheltering Requirements	8-G-3
Special Medical Needs Shelters.....	8-G-3
Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Tables.....	8-G-4
Attachment H: Mass Transportation.....	8-H-1
Introduction.....	8-H-1
Situation	8-H-1
Concept of Operations	8-H-1
Responsibilities	8-H-2
Annex 9, Central Coastal Conglomerate	9-1
Introduction.....	9-2
County Operating Conditions (OPCONS).....	9-2
Operational Areas	9-2
The Conglomerate System	9-2
Conglomerate Annex Attachments	9-2
Attachment A: Operating Conditions Levels.....	9-A-1
Introduction.....	9-A-1
OPCONS Activities	9-A-1
Re Entry Operations.....	9-A-7
Attachment B: Operational Areas	9-B-1
Introduction.....	9-B-1
Charleston County Operational Area.....	9-B-3
Berkeley County Operational Area	9-B-15
Dorchester County Operational Area.....	9-B-22
Attachment C: Evacuation and Traffic Management.....	9-C-1
Introduction.....	9-C-1
Evacuation Zones.....	9-C-1
Estimated Evacuation Clearance Times.....	9-C-5
Traffic Management.....	9-C-8
Evacuation Routes	9-C-8

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TCP Staffing Coordination	9-C-8
Traffic Flow Equipment.....	9-C-8
Traffic Management Operations/Evacuation Route Monitoring	9-C-8
Traffic Control Point Tables	9-C-11
Attachment D: I 26 Lane Reversal Operations	9-D-1
Attachment E. U. S. 321 Information Station	9-E-1
Attachment F: Shelter Management	9-F-1
General	9-F-1
Public Shelter Opening Procedures and Public Notification	9-F-1
Public Shelter Closing Procedures.....	9-F-2
Public Sheltering Requirement	9-F-2
Vulnerable Population and Sheltering Requirements	9-F-3
Special Medical Needs Shelters.....	9-F-3
Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Tables.....	9-F-4
Attachment G: Mass Transportation.....	9-G-1
Introduction.....	9-G-1
Situation	9-G-1
Concept of Operations	9-G-1
Responsibilities	9-G-2
Annex 10, Southern Coastal Conglomerate.....	10-1
Introduction.....	10-2
County Operating Conditions (OPCONS).....	10-2
Operational Areas	10-2
The Conglomerate System	10-2
Conglomerate Annex Attachments	10-2
Attachment A: Operating Condition Levels	10-A-1
Introduction.....	10-A-1
OPCONS Activities	10-A-1
Re Entry Operations.....	10-A-7
Attachment B: Operational Areas	10-B-1
Introduction.....	10-B-1
Beaufort County Operational Area	10-B-3
Colleton County Operational Area	10-B-10
Jasper County Operational Area	10-B-17
Attachment C: Evacuation and Traffic Management.....	10-C-1
Introduction.....	10-C-1
Evacuation Zones.....	10-C-1
Estimated Evacuation Clearance Times.....	10-C-4
Traffic Management.....	10-C-8
Evacuation Routes	10-C-8
TCP Staffing Coordination	10-C-8
Traffic Flow Equipment.....	10-C-8
Traffic Management Operations/Evacuation Route Monitoring	10-C-8

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Traffic Control Point Tables	10-C-10
Attachment D: U. S. Highway Counter Flow	10-D-1
Attachment E: U. S. Highway 21 Reversal.....	10-E-1
Attachment F: U. S. Highway 278 Reversal	10-F-1
Attachment G: Shelter Management.....	10-G-1
General.....	10-G-1
Public Shelter Opening Procedures and Public Notification	10-G-1
Public Shelter Closing Procedures.....	10-G-2
Public Sheltering Requirement	10-G-2
Vulnerable Population and Sheltering Requirements	10-G-3
Special Medical Needs Shelters.....	10-G-3
Hurricane Evacuation Shelters.....	10-G-4
Attachment G: Mass Transportation.....	10-H-1
Introduction.....	10-H-1
Situation	10-H-1
Concept of Operations	10-H-1
Responsibilities	10-H-2
Annex 11, Western Coastal Conglomerate	11-1
Introduction.....	11-1
County Operating Conditions (OPCONS).....	11-2
Operation Areas	11-2
The Conglomerate System	11-2
Conglomerate Annex Attachments	11-2
Attachment A, Shelter Management.....	11-A-1
General.....	11-A-1
Public Shelter Opening Procedures and Public Notification	11-A-1
Public Shelter Closing Procedures.....	11-A-2
Public Sheltering Requirement	11-A-2
Special Medical Needs Shelters.....	11-A-2
Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Tables.....	11-A-4
Annex 12, Acronyms and Glossary	12-1
Acronyms.....	12-1
Glossary	12-5

South Carolina Hurricane Plan

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DISTRIBUTION LIST

The South Carolina Hurricane Plan distribution list is based on the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP) distribution list and additional hurricane operations contacts.

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Lieutenant Governor, Office of	2
Adjutant General, The	6
Agriculture, Commissioner of	3
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Comptroller General, The	3
Education, Superintendent of	1
Secretary of State, The	2
State Treasurer, The	2

STATE AGENCIES

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Budget and Control Board	18
Blind, Commission for the	1
Clemson University (Livestock & Poultry Health Programs)	7
Commerce, Department of	4
Consumer Affairs, Department of	1
Corrections, Department of	3
Criminal Justice Academy	1
Disabilities and Special Needs, Department of	2
Education, Department of	5
Educational Television Network	3
Emergency Management Division (Employees)	90
Employment Security Commission	1
Energy Office, State	1
Forestry Commission	2
Funeral Service, SC State Board of	1
Health and Environmental Control, Department of	67
Health and Human Services, Department of	2
Higher Education, SC Commission on	2
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Human Affairs, SC Commission	1
Insurance, Department of	3

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Juvenile Justice, Department of	2
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Library, State.....	17
Mental Health, Department of	4
Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General.....	1
Museum, State.....	1
Natural Resources, Department of	11
Parks, Recreation and Tourism, Department of	2
Ports Authority, State.....	3
Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services, Department of	3
Public Railways, South Carolina	1
Public Safety, Department of	18
Public Service Authority, S.C	5
Public Service Commission	3
Regulatory Staff, Office of.....	3
Revenue, Department of	4
Sea Grant Consortium.....	1
Social Services, Department of.....	56
SC State Guard.....	1
State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)	20
Technical and Comprehensive Education, State Board of.....	1
Transportation, Department of.....	3
Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of	2

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Civil Air Patrol (SC Wing)	2
FEMA Region IV	7
Emergency Management Institute (FEMA)	1
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA)	1
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission	1
U.S. National Weather Service (Columbia).....	4
U.S. Public Health Services, Region IV	1
U.S. Agriculture, Stabilization, and Conservation Service.....	1
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Charleston District)	3
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Savannah District)	1
U.S. Coast Guard (Charleston)	1
U.S. Coast Guard (Savannah)	1
U.S. Department of Energy	2
U.S. Department of the Army	
Fort Jackson / DCE	3
U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation	1

DISTRIBUTION LIST

SC COUNTIES	53
MUNICIPALITIES	57
SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS	5
VOLUNTEER AGENCIES	
American Red Cross	22
Salvation Army, The	2
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters, SC	1
Animal Care and Control Association, SC	1
Association of Veterinarians, SC	1
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services	1
Seventh Day Adventists, Carolina Conference	2
Harvest Home Food Bank	2
ASSOCIATIONS	
SC Funeral Directors Association	1
SC Health Care Alliance / Hospital Association	2
SC Medical Association	2
SC Coroner's Association	1
COLLEGES	
Charleston Southern University, Earthquake Education Center	1
Citadel, The	2
Coastal Carolina University	2
College of Charleston	2
Francis Marion University	1
Lander University	1
Medical University of SC	3
SC State University	1
University of South Carolina	3
Winthrop University	1
Technical Colleges	20
UTILITIES	13
OTHER STATES	10
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	25
TOTAL	709

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SOUTH CAROLINA HURRICANE PLAN

BASIC PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

A. General

The policy of the State of South Carolina is to be prepared for any emergency or disaster. South Carolina State Regulations 58-1 and 58-101 require contingency plans and implementing procedures for major hazards, such as hurricanes, led by the State and coordinated with counties that have a potential of being impacted. The South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP), augmented by this Hurricane Plan and the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), meet the requirements of the stated regulations.

B. Purpose

To prevent or minimize injury to people and damage to property or to the environment resulting from a tropical cyclone by planning and coordinating the application of State and local resources to warning, evacuating, and sheltering South Carolina citizens and visitors in harm's way.

C. Scope

1. This Plan establishes specific policies and procedures to be followed by the State and counties when responding to the threat of a tropical cyclone approaching South Carolina and immediately after impact. The SCEOP, and the Catastrophic Incident Annex, augmented by the South Carolina Emergency Recovery Plan, addresses post-landfall operations if South Carolina is impacted by a hurricane.
2. The Basic Plan covers the threat, operations, and sheltering terminology; the utilization of the Hurricane Evacuation Study as a basis for hurricane preparedness and planning; evacuation decision/response timeline; phased evacuation decision factors; and lane reversal/counter flow indicators. Annexes to the Basic Plan include; Decision and Response Time Line (Annex 1), Operating Conditions (OPCONs) (Annex 2), Evacuation Orders (Annex 3), Public Information (Annex 4), Governor's Declarations (Annex 5), Highway Traffic Operations (Annex 6), Shelter Operations (Annex 7) and four (4) Conglomerate Annexes (Annex 8-11) which detail specific conglomerate/county conditions, Acronyms and Glossary (Annex 12).

II. SITUATION, FACTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Hurricane Vulnerability Analysis

South Carolina has completed a hazard vulnerability analysis using computer modeling, weather trends, and historical records, and determined that there is medium to high probability of hurricane activity affecting elements of the State population. This analysis reflects not only coastal county vulnerability but potential hurricane effects well into the midland counties of the State.

1. South Carolina is susceptible to all levels of tropical cyclones, from tropical depressions to severe Category 5 hurricanes. These tropical cyclones produce four (4) major hazards: the storm surge, high winds, rainfall-induced flooding, and tornadoes.

Categories of Hurricanes:

Category 1: Minimal Damage

Winds: 74-95 mph

South Carolina coast, surges of up to 4 to 5 feet can be expected.

Category 2: Moderate Damage

Winds: 96-110 mph

South Carolina coast, surges of up to 6 to 8 feet can be expected.

Category 3: Extensive Damage

Winds: 111-130 mph

South Carolina coast, surges of up to 9 to 12 feet can be expected.

Category 4: Extreme Damage

Winds: 131-155 mph

Along the South Carolina coast, surges of up to 13 to 18 feet can be expected.

Category 5: Catastrophic Damage

Winds: More than 155 mph

Along the South Carolina coast, a surge higher than 18 feet can be expected.

2. Storm Surge. The storm surge is a large dome of water, often 50-100 miles wide, that sweeps across the coastline near where a hurricane makes landfall. The surge of high water topped by waves is devastating. The stronger the hurricane, the higher the surge will be. Along the immediate coast, storm surge is the greatest threat to life.
3. Winds. Hurricane winds can destroy buildings, mobile homes, and other property. Debris, such as signs, roofing material, siding, and other items,

become missiles in a hurricane. Wind is the greatest cause of property damage inland of the coast.

4. Rainfall-induced Flooding. Widespread torrential rains, often in excess of 6 inches, can produce deadly and destructive floods. Long after the winds have subsided, hurricanes can generate immense amounts of rain. In 1999, Hurricane Floyd produced high rainfall totals that resulted in devastating floods in South and North Carolina.
5. Tornadoes. While the threat exists for tornadoes to develop in all storm quadrants, they primarily develop in the northeast quadrant of the storm, possibly as much as 200-400 miles from the storm's center of circulation. Tornadoes can potentially become very strong, causing extensive damage to buildings and loss of life.

B. Hazard Analysis

South Carolina is subject to a variety of potentially catastrophic events. The State is at a medium to high risk from hurricane or tropical cyclone activity, and is one of the most vulnerable states in the nation to this threat. The State has 46 counties; six (6) have coastlines which border the Atlantic Ocean with over 200 miles of general coastline. All of the State's inland counties may be directly affected by tropically induced hazards such as high winds, tornadoes, and inland flooding associated with heavy rainfall. A densely populated coastal region, especially during peak tourist seasons, coupled with generally low coastal elevations, significantly increases the State's vulnerability. In coastal counties, the greatest threat to life and property associated with a hurricane and tropical storm is flooding caused by storm surge. The SCEOP, Section II, outlines additional hazards to which the State is susceptible.

C. Facts

1. There have been at least 23 recorded South Carolina hurricane landfalls since 1893. These storms ranged from a low-level Category 1 hurricane to a Category 4, Hugo in 1989, one of the most well known. The State also has had many opportunities to respond to other storm events, either a near miss by hurricanes to storms of tropical proportions. The location of the State ensures that hurricanes or tropical cyclones remain a high threat or risk annually.
2. When a hurricane/tropical storm event occurs, the response should follow a prescribed process. The local jurisdiction should establish an initial response utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) to control and direct the first response. The State will coordinate and provide support as needed when local and regionally available resources become overwhelmed.

3. This Appendix will be implemented upon direction and awareness of a hurricane/tropical cyclone event. In events where existing plans are in place, this Appendix will be implemented in conjunction with those plans.

D. Assumptions

1. A hurricane/tropical cyclone event will generally occur with several days' warning. There is potential for response to a storm with less than normal warning time.
2. South Carolina will receive several days of early warning of impending hurricane or tropical cyclone activity through the National Hurricane Center (NHC), the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the National Weather Service (NWS).
3. The State and threatened counties will use this warning to prepare using plans, protocols, and procedures predefined and coordinated in this and other plans. State agencies, county and municipal governments and other entities, will support preparations for the arrival of a hurricane and the response to the results of that hurricane.
4. Mutual Aid Compacts and agreements will enable assistance in areas of shortfall of personnel, equipment, and logistics; state-to-state, county-to-county, and municipality-to-municipality. Federal support will be available beginning pre-storm, and will be available throughout any recovery.
5. State declarations announcing states of emergency and support will be available to execute plans and recovery.
6. A hurricane/tropical cyclone may result in large numbers of casualties and/or displaced persons that will very quickly overwhelm local and State capabilities.
7. A hurricane/tropical cyclone may trigger a State response without a Federal response.
8. Federal deployment-dependent response resources are not likely to provide significant lifesaving or life-sustaining capabilities until 18-36 hours after the event.
9. Large-scale evacuations, organized or self-initiated, may occur based upon the nature and intensity of the hurricane/tropical cyclone.
10. Large numbers of people may be left temporarily or permanently homeless and will require prolonged temporary housing.

11. The response capabilities of local jurisdictions are likely to be insufficient and quickly overwhelmed. Local first responders may be among those affected and unable to perform their duties.
12. There will be significant issues regarding environmental health, which is the branch of public health that is concerned with all aspects of the natural and built environment that may affect human health, including mental health, in the aftermath of a hurricane/tropical cyclone event.
13. A significant hurricane/tropical cyclone will significantly degrade and may have the potential to destroy initial local emergency response management, medical, and public health capabilities.
14. A hurricane/tropical cyclone affecting South Carolina may have significant interstate dimensions including potential impacts on evacuations, housing, transit, search and rescue, law enforcement coordination, and other areas.

III. HURRICANE EVACUATION STUDY

A. General.

The South Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Study (HES), prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), includes analyses of technical data concerning hurricane hazards, vulnerability of the population, public response to evacuation advisories, timing of evacuations, and sheltering needs for various hurricane threat situations. These analyses, all or in part, had significant impact on the South Carolina Hurricane Plan. The major analyses are: hazards, vulnerability, behavioral, shelter, and transportation analysis.

- B. The USACE managed the project with input and coordination from federal, state, and local agencies. The HES provides tools for use by emergency managers in preparing for and initiating hurricane evacuation operations. The key components are the hurricane evacuation zones and estimated evacuation clearance times. Both components are further addressed in the Basic Plan and the respective Annexes.

- C. Hazards Analysis. The hazards analysis determines the timing and magnitude of wind and storm surge hazards that can be expected from hurricanes of various categories, tracks, and forward speeds. The Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) numerical models were used by the National Hurricane Center to compute surge heights. The South Carolina coast is included in three (3) SLOSH basins: Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The USACE based hazards from freshwater flooding on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

- D. **Vulnerability Analysis.** Using the results of the hazards analysis, the vulnerability analysis identifies those areas, populations, and facilities that are vulnerable to specific hazards under a variety of hurricane threats. Inundation maps were produced and evacuation scenarios were developed. The evacuation scenarios are based on the category of storm. For each scenario evacuation zones were delineated. Population data were used to determine the vulnerable population within each evacuation zone. In areas of potential inundation, critical facilities were identified, such as nursing homes and hospitals.
- E. **Evacuation Zones.** These are areas in coastal counties vulnerable to storm surge inundation and rainfall-induced flooding. A product of the HES, the zones meet the following objectives: be describable over radio/TV media to the public; be based upon easily identifiable roadway or natural features for boundary identification; relate to storm surge limits based on the most recent SLOSH models; allow coastal county residents to determine if their home is in a storm surge vulnerable evacuation area; be useable for the HES transportation modeling; and be related to census / traffic analysis zone boundaries for population and dwelling unit tabulations and calculation of vulnerable populations. The zones are depicted and described in the respective Conglomerate Appendices to the Evacuation and Traffic Management Annex.
- F. **Behavioral Analysis.** This analysis determined the expected response of the population threatened by various hurricane events in terms of the percentage expected to evacuate, probable destinations of evacuees, public shelter use, and use of available vehicles. The methodology employed to develop the behavioral data relied on: discussions concerning expected behavioral response with emergency management staff in each county, review of past behavioral studies as a part of various hurricane planning efforts conducted by USACE and FEMA, behavioral research by Hazards Management Group for the region, and behavioral data collected for the 1996 Hurricanes Bertha and Fran responses in Horry County. Even with these resources, the USACE used a great deal of assumption and judgment in developing the needed parameters.
- G. **Shelter Analysis.** The shelter analysis presents an inventory of pre-designated public shelter facilities, capacities of the shelters, vulnerability of shelters to storm surge, flooding, and shelter demand for each county. Shelter inventories were furnished by emergency management offices in each county and by the local American Red Cross (ARC) Chapter. The USACE estimated the shelter demands from behavioral analysis data.
- H. **Transportation Study.** See Annex 3 for evacuation discussion and clearance tables.

IV. STATE HURRICANE OPERATIONS

A. General

Hurricane preparedness and mitigation efforts occur on a year round basis, and are driven by the threat posed to the State from tropical storms. The significant

impact a tropical storm may have on the State requires that operations taken by county, State, and Federal entities encompass a unified approach at each level of authority.

B. Plan Activation

Activation of this Appendix is tied to the OPGON level of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC); upon determination that a hurricane may threaten the coastal region; the SCEMD Director will elevate the OPGON of the SEOC above OPGON 5. Once the OPGON level is raised, the SCEOP, along with this Appendix, will be activated.

C. National Incident Management System

This Appendix conforms to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS), as outlined in the SCEOP, Section III. Paragraph C for the response and management of the catastrophic affects resulting from a hurricane impacting South Carolina.

D. Operational Area Model

1. As hurricanes impact the State, it may result in isolated areas within the disaster zone. Such conditions could effectively isolate communities within the county from one another as well as from the rest of the State. The resulting damage will make movement of human and material resources to the affected areas difficult, resulting in the need to target specific areas with a significant response effort.
2. To mitigate the effects of a disaster of any size and type, SCEMD, in coordination with each county, has developed Operational Areas and Operational Area response protocols within their respective areas of responsibility. The Operational Area Model within Annex 1 to Appendix 9 of the SCEOP and Attachments within each conglomerate Annex to this Plan provides detail into the State's operational area concept of operations.

E. County and State and Federal Actions

A major hurricane will impact, at a minimum, a significant portion of the State's coastal counties. In order to better prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects from a hurricane, the State and counties have adopted a unified approach. This approach divides the State into four (4) conglomerates, northern, central, southern, and western. Each county within a conglomerate relies on the other in order to protect, evacuate, shelter, and return its citizens from hurricane evacuations. The conglomerate concept of operation is detailed in Annexes 8-11 within this Appendix.

1. County Preparedness

In preparation for the possible landfall of a hurricane, counties will develop plans to address potential needs and requirements as the result of a hurricane affecting their portion of the State. These plans will consist of the identification of the hurricane threat including a Category 5.

2. County Response

Counties will respond to the impacts of a hurricane by developing and implementing protocols and activities to protect lives and property. Counties will develop plans to mitigate identified short falls. These shortfalls can be met through mutual aid or by requesting support from the state.

3. County Recovery

Counties will facilitate the recovery from the impact of hurricanes by ensuring their debris plans are up-to-date and that any temporary debris storage/reduction sites are identified and appropriately permitted. They will ensure that potential locations for Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), and any potential Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) sites have been identified and that the State has the most current information. Post-impact counties will notify the State which DRC and VRC locations are still viable. Lastly, any potential locations for disaster housing sites should have been identified along with any permitting requirements or other site-specific restrictions or other requirements.

4. County Mitigation

Counties will mitigate the effects of a hurricane by developing a hazard mitigation plan, establishing a mitigation strategy, identifying mitigation projects, and implementing mitigation actions. Mitigation actions are short and long-term, specific measures to be undertaken to reduce the loss of life and property. Six (6) of the State's 46 counties are located along the Atlantic Coast, making them especially vulnerable to hurricanes and tropical storms.

F. State Actions

1. State Preparedness

In preparation for hurricanes that may impact the state, South Carolina will develop plans, policies, and procedures designed to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a catastrophic weather event. These plans will address the most likely storm activity threatening the State, organize the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) to monitor and meet the threat, provide a viable response to that threat, and manage resources and assets to recover. The State will be prepared to assist the counties in response and recovery based on the needs identified by those counties.

2. State Response

The State will respond to the effects of a hurricane by implementing plans and procedures to provide assistance in response to operations and to assist the counties in the mission to protect lives and property. The state will establish an emergency operation center to coordinate the state response among state agencies and to provide information and advice to the elected leadership. The state will coordinate with all Federal authorities and adjoining states to facilitate the timely arrival of supplies and personnel.

3. State Recovery

The State will facilitate the recovery from the impact of a hurricane by requesting FEMA perform a joint preliminary damage assessment (PDA) as soon as practical after impact and by streamlining the process for receiving a Presidential Disaster Declaration. After a disaster declaration, the State will quickly integrate with FEMA's Joint Field Office (JFO), and plan and conduct Applicants' Briefings in all affected counties to inform potential applicants of any Federal funding that may be available and how to apply for and use Federal funds for recovery. The State will be the conduit for Federal funds, and will provide all eligible funding to applicants in accordance with program policy. The State will conduct final inspections on small projects, and provide assistance in conducting final inspections on large projects as well as technical assistance, when requested, regarding all Individual and Public Assistance programs.

4. State Mitigation

In order to mitigate the effects that may result from a hurricane impacting the State, South Carolina has conducted a vulnerability assessment using Hazards United States (HAZUS-MH). It was determined that the coastal counties are expected to suffer 75% of the total losses in the State due to hurricanes. To reduce losses, the State developed a mitigation strategy comprised of a list of goals, objectives, and actions to be taken, including loss prevention, property protection, natural resource protection, structural projects, emergency services, and public information and education. With this strategy in place, South Carolina will be more resilient to hurricanes.

G. Federal Actions

1. Federal Preparedness

In preparation for hurricanes, FEMA will implement plans to provide Federal resources to states in the wake of a catastrophic tropical weather event.

2. Federal Response

In response to hurricanes FEMA will provide coordination and assistance to the State with supplies and personnel to assist in the protection of lives and property and to facilitate the return to a normal state for the citizens. Upon the receipt of a Presidential Disaster Declaration, FEMA will establish a coordination facility to assist the state in providing needed supplies, personnel and funding.

3. Federal Recovery

To facilitate the recovery from the effects of a hurricane impacting South Carolina, FEMA conducts, upon request, a joint PDA with the state. The results of the PDA, when meeting or exceeding the State's Individual and Public Assistance thresholds, will be used in the Governor's request for a Presidential Disaster declaration. FEMA facilitates the process of presenting the Governor's request to the President along with their recommendation, and following a decision, FEMA communicates any decision to the State. FEMA coordinates the selection, set up, and management of the JFO. FEMA will assist the State in determining how long a JFO will remain open, and will assist in the transition from a JFO to either the State's Disaster Field Office (DFO) or the State's offices on Fish Hatchery Road in West Columbia.

4. Federal Mitigation

Under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, FEMA mandated that all states have a FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan to mitigate the effects of hurricanes. With a state hazard mitigation plan in place, FEMA provides mitigation grant funding pre-disaster in the form of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program, Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program, Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) Program, and the Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Program. Post-disaster, FEMA will provide the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), which enables mitigation measures to be implemented during the recovery phase of a disaster. State Hazard Mitigation Plans must be updated by the state and approved by FEMA every three (3) years to be eligible for Federal mitigation funding.

V. DISASTER INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATION

Section IV of the SCEOP describes the process that the State uses to acquire and disseminate information on disasters that impact it. As with all disasters, South Carolina government on all levels will provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, and timely information to the at-risk public. The information flow will begin long before the existence of an imminent hurricane threat, it will intensify as a hurricane approaches, and it will continue in the storm's aftermath. This Plan focuses on pre-landfall and reentry issues.

A. Information Planning

To prevent or minimize hurricane-related loss of life, damage to property, and harm to the environment prior to and during initial hurricane threats, the public

will be made aware of potential effects and of actions necessary to safeguard lives and property. As a hurricane approaches, the public will be advised of prudent protective actions. After a storm departs, evacuees will be informed of when and on what routes they can return home.

B. Information Collection

1. State agencies necessary to the successful coordination and conveyance of accurate information to the public during a large-scale coastal evacuation and reentry are the South Carolina Governor's Office; the SCEMD; the Department of Public Safety (SCDPS); the Department of Transportation (SCDOT); the Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR); the SC National Guard (SCNG), the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism (SCPRT); the SC Department of Commerce (SCDOC); the Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC); the Department of Insurance (SCDOI); the SC Department of Social Services (SCDSS); the South Carolina Educational Television/Radio Network (SCETV); and if the evacuation occurs when public schools are in session, the Department of Education (SCDOE). Also key are county emergency management agencies and volunteer organizations including the American Red Cross (ARC). All aforementioned agencies and organizations will provide copies of all news releases issued during the approach of a tropical storm, during the evacuation process, and during reentry operations to ESF-15 at the SEOC.
2. In an effort to provide the most complete picture of ongoing activities during a storm event, it is imperative that all agencies, including affected or supporting counties, utilize the established information sharing systems. The proper, timely, and accurate update of Web EOC is critical to the management of personnel and resources in response operations. Additionally, information will be collected using all sources-electronic, visual, written, and on-scene reports to provide the most complete picture available.

C. Public Information Dissemination

1. Upon the Declaration of a State of Emergency by the Governor, ESF-15, Public Information, will be the primary coordinating element in the dissemination of public information during emergency and disaster operations, State government news releases will be issued to the media Statewide and to national and international media as appropriate, with priority consideration given to the media most able to effectively communicate with the at-risk population. Sample press releases and Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages can be found in Annex 4, Public Information. Annex 5, Governors Declarations, provides examples

of governmental declarations for a hurricane emergency The SEOC will request State-level activation of the EAS when appropriate.

2. State government information of greatest public interest during evacuation and reentry includes, but is not limited to: voluntary and mandatory evacuation orders, road closures traffic management, law enforcement, shelter locations and availability of SCDSS, American Red Cross Pre-Landfall Operations Team (ARCPLLOT), school closures, water quality and nursing home issues, bridge closures, boating restrictions, State office closings (Governor's Office), State park closures, and insurance issues.
3. Private sector information of public interest includes that regarding employers' hours and days of operation; insurance coverage; power outages; telephone service; nursing home, hospital, and other health-care facilities; accommodations for pets; and motel availability.
4. Processes to disseminate information of public interest will follow established Public Information channels. Radio, television, both broadcast and cable, print, news release and live interviews will be used. The SCEMD web page, www.scmd.org along with webpage's of other state agencies will also provide timely information and dissemination of items of public interest.

VI. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General

Section V. of the SCEOP describes the roles and responsibilities of each county, State, and Federal agency in the preparation for, the response to, and recovery from a major disaster impacting the State.

B. Emergency Organization

SCEMD is the primary agency for the coordination of all response efforts to a major hurricane. Pre-landfall, the primary responsibility of all levels of government will be to minimize the loss of life and to safeguard property. Post-landfall, primary responsibilities will be recovery efforts, securing the safety of its citizens, and restoration of the infrastructure damaged by the storm. As recovery efforts are made and infrastructure is reestablished, the focus of each organization will be to return evacuees to their homes and businesses.

C. County

1. Each county will establish a hurricane annex to the county EOP.
2. Each county will conduct emergency operations with support from within the jurisdiction and municipalities and, if needed, the State.

3. Each county will develop and maintain procedures to receive and shelter persons evacuating within and from outside their county with assistance from the State.

D. State

1. The State of South Carolina has an emergency management organization incorporating government agencies, private, and volunteer organizations that have responsibilities for emergency management within the State. The State will ensure that county emergency management needs are met through the use of state assets and by reciprocal intra- and inter-state mutual aid agreements, in addition to assistance from FEMA and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
2. The State retains direction and control of State response and recovery and exercises oversight involving participation from private, and voluntary relief organizations. The State will ensure compatibility with the Federal response and recovery organizations. To that end, South Carolina has developed and implemented programs or initiatives designed to avoid, reduce, and mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies, standards, and regulations.
3. The State will continue to prepare for emergencies and disasters by conducting comprehensive assessments of the threats to the State and update emergency operations plans on an annual basis.
4. The State, through the State Warning Point at SCEMD will maintain a 24-hour capability with the ability to warn the public 24 hours per day.
5. The State will promote awareness, education, and preparedness programs designed to reach all citizens through outreach, public information and training.
6. The State will maintain nationwide mutual aid agreements resident at SCEMD. Resources available for response will be identified and maintained by appropriate state agencies.
7. State agencies and departments will support hazard-specific and other supporting plans, such as the South Carolina Hurricane Plan, as referenced herein.
8. The State will plan for and prepare to use the Alternate EOC if the primary EOC is non-functional and a continuity of essential emergency functions is required.

E. Federal

Federal assistance is provided as directed by the President of the United States under the direction of FEMA and DHS, and in accordance with Federal

emergency plans. They also identify and coordinate assistance under other Federal statutory authorities.

VIII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT (COG)

Section VII. of the SCEOP describes the process and significance for the restoration and continuity of government following the impact of a hurricane. Local governments will need to rapidly respond to the needs of its citizenry. Plans and procedures must be in place prior to hurricane landfall that allow for local governments to continue providing the vital essential functions required to assure the safety and security of lives and property.

IX. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP)

Section VIII. of the SCEOP describes the importance of continuing the essential missions of government. Plans and procedures for hurricane response and recovery operations at the local level must be in place prior to hurricane landfall that provide for the continuity of operations for immediate life safety and the security of property. Operations post landfall must continue to expedite the recovery of the local communities and the safe return of evacuated citizens.

X. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. This Plan is the principal source of documentation concerning the State's hurricane emergency activities. Departments and agencies of State and local governments, and the American Red Cross (ARC), have assisted in the development of this Plan. The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and county emergency management agencies should begin the annual review of this Plan at the end of each hurricane season (November 30). Changes, modifications additions and deletions should be forwarded to the SCEMD Hurricane Program Manager.
- B. The SCEMD Hurricane Program Manager will coordinate the efforts of all responsible departments and agencies for plan development and timely update/revision. At a minimum, this Plan will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis. Annual review and update/revision will be completed prior to June 1.

XI. ADMINISTRATION, LOGISTICS AND FINANCE

Section VI. of the SCEOP outlines how the administration, logistics, and finance of this Appendix will be managed.

XII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

See Section X. of the SCEOP for the authorities and references applicable to this Appendix.

XIII. ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

See Annex 12 this document.

XIV. ANNEXES

1. Decision and Response Timeline
2. Operating Conditions (OPCONS)
3. Evacuation Timing
4. Public Information
5. Governor's Declarations
6. Highway Traffic Operations
 - Attachment A: Modified Response
 - Attachment B: Mass Transportation
 - Attachment C: Evacuation Fueling and Refueling Operations
 - Attachment D: Air Operations
7. Shelter Management
8. Northern Coastal Conglomerate
 - Attachment A: OPGON Activities (OPCONS)
 - Attachment B: Operational Areas
 - Attachment C: Evacuation and Traffic Management
 - Attachment D: S.C 544 Traffic Enhancement Plan
 - Attachment E: U.S .Highway 501 Contra Flow Plan
 - Attachment F: U.S. Highway 17 Counter Flow Plan
 - Attachment G: Shelter Management
 - Attachment H: Mass Transportation
9. Central Coastal Conglomerate
 - Attachment A: Operating Conditions (OPCONS)
 - Attachment B: Operational Areas
 - Attachment C: Evacuation and Traffic Management
 - Attachment D: I 26 Lane Reversal Operations

Attachment E: U. S. 321 Information Station

Attachment F: Shelter Management

Attachment G: Mass Transportation

10. Southern Coastal Conglomerate

Attachment A: Operating Conditions (OPCONS)

Attachment B: Operational Areas

Attachment C: Evacuation and Traffic Management

Attachment D: U. S. Highway Counter Flow

Attachment E: U. S. Highway 21 Reversal

Attachment F: U. S. Highway 278 Reversal

Attachment G: Shelter Management

Attachment H: Mass Transportation

11. Western Conglomerate

Attachment A: Shelter Management

12. Acronyms and Glossary

ANNEX 1 TO BASIC PLAN

EVACUATION DECISION AND RESPONSE TIME LINE

I. INTRODUCTION

A. General

The following Evacuation Decision/Response Timeline describes the major activities from initiation of response through post-reentry. The operations at each scheduled time prior to public notification of a mandatory evacuation order are related to the OPCODEs. The SERT is expected to complete procedures outlined in their respective ESF SOP, the SCEOP, and the South Carolina Hurricane Plan State Annex 2 OPCODEs.

B. Purpose

The Timeline noted below assumes at least 72 hours before initiating mandatory evacuation to allow affected State, county, and municipal agencies sufficient time to prepare. For situations with less than 72 hours preparation time, ESF actions must be compressed into the time available. Those actions noted below by an asterisk (*) require alternative procedures as noted.

C. Scope

1. Certain actions (noted below by **bold** lettering) will be accomplished only for a response to a major (Category 3 or greater) hurricane.

Evacuation Decision and Response Time Line	
Time Prior to Public Notification of a Mandatory Evacuation	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)
OPCON 5	Day to day Operations
Day to day Operations 96 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ SCEMD: Monitor all Atlantic tropical depressions and named storms from June 1st to November 30th for potential threat to South Carolina. ❑ SCEMD: Track National Hurricane Center's (NHC's) tropical cyclone forecasts utilizing hurricane tracking tools. Update each forecast (every six hours) thereafter until threat to South Carolina is over. ❑ South Carolina National Guard (SCNG) conducts critical equipment readiness and locates replacements for any non-operable equipment. Maintain PERSTAT (personnel status) based on deployments. ❑ SCEMD: When a storm is located in a position approximately 96 hours from potential mandatory evacuation date and time, notify SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) to alert healthcare facilities/nursing homes of potential evacuation timing. ❑ ESF-8: Initiate conference call for licensed health care facilities and their associations. Continue calls as necessary until Mandatory Evacuation. ❑ ESF-8: Recommend census reduction measures for hospitals statewide. ❑ SCEMD: Notify key State partners of potential storm activity.

Evacuation Decision and Response Time Line (continued)	
Time Prior to Public Notification of a Mandatory Evacuation	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)
OPCON 4	- 72 Hours Prior to Mandatory Evacuation
- 72 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD: Activate the Emergency Operations Plans (EOP) as required. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD: Assess storm forecast and potential state/regional impact using hurricane-tracking tools. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD: Advise key personnel and ESFs to begin preparation for possible mass evacuation; notify ESFs 1, 6,8,13,16,17, and 19. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD: Brief Governor and staff after receipt of advisories, as required. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD: Conduct coastal county conference calls to discuss advisories, Governor's guidance and future actions. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD: Initiate OPCON 4 activities as required. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Increase SEOC activation staffing as appropriate as required by conditions. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD: Enhance public awareness campaign. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD: Notify ESFs and State agencies to initiate ESF SOP activities.* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ESF 6 may encounter shortfalls in food, cots and blankets if given 36 hours or less shelter preparation time. ESF 11 may encounter food supply shortfalls if given 24 hours or less preparation time. ESF 14 may not fully staff if given 36 hours or less preparation time. <input type="checkbox"/> SCDOT notifies districts and reviews schedules and agreements. <input type="checkbox"/> Issue National Guard warning order for State activation.* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * If insufficient time to issue Warning Order, may need to source units from locations closer to evacuation area and phase forces in as they are activated. <input type="checkbox"/> SCDPS issues warning order to SC Highway Patrol (SCHP). * <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * If insufficient time to issue Warning Order, SCDPS may have to warn and deploy forces as trooper shift work dictates, and phase augmenting troopers to prioritized Traffic Control Points (TCPs). May request State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) or SC Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) assist with TCPs. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD: Consider requesting a Governors State of Emergency to support disaster operations. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD: Consider requesting a Presidential Emergency Declaration to support pre-disaster preparation. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider recommending National Guard request Title 32 funding support. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Notify Operational Area liaison teams. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 13 issues notification to all officers to be on alert and ready to respond. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD: Assess storm forecast and potential state/regional impact using hurricane-tracking tools. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD: Brief Governor and staff after receipt of advisories, as required.

Evacuation Decision and Response Time Line (continued)	
Time Prior to Public Notification of a Mandatory Evacuation	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)
OPCON 4 - 72 Hours Prior to Mandatory Evacuation (continued)	
60 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ SCEMD Notify SCOT to contact portable toilet and bottled water vendors to support set up of comfort stations. ❑ Counties validate emergency housing site selection teams and alert for possible deployment. ❑ Counties verify POD locations. ❑ SCEMD creates a new incident in WEBeoc. ❑ Potential affected counties create a new incident in WEBeoc. ❑ Potential affected counties update their “State-wide County Status” Board and confirm county desk personnel. ❑ SCEMD: Request authority to initiate Mass Transportation Plan for selected counties from the Governor.
- 48 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ SCEMD Notify SCDOT to preposition highway advisory radios. ❑ SCEMD Instruct Communications (ESF-2) to issue pre-planned radio/cell phone equipment in support of Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16) activities.* * May be insufficient time for ESF-2 to distribute all equipment per the plan. A prioritized distribution scheme may be employed. ❑ SCEMD Notify contingency contracts of possible activation. ❑ ESF-19 Select tentative Logistical Staging Areas (LSA’s) for NG TCP and follow on support. ❑ ESF-19 If Declaration of Emergency Executive Order received at 72 hours, execute Executive Order for State Active Duty (SAD) for SCNG to support TCPs. ❑ SCNG identifies routes for deployment and establish necessary support. ❑ ESF-19 Request National Guard install and activate four (4) additional telephone lines in SLED per-assigned staging armories. ❑ SCEMD Notify / alert selected Operational Area Liaison teams for deployment. ❑ ESF-8: Initiate emergency radio communications tests among hospitals and public health departments. ❑ ESF-8: Monitor census reduction and movement of critical care patients from hospitals in projected surge zones. ❑ No/No Go decision on initiation of Mass Transportation Plan from Governors Office.

Evacuation Decision and Response Time Line (continued)	
Time Prior to Public Notification of a Mandatory Evacuation	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)
OPCON 3 - 36 Hours Prior to Mandatory Evacuation	
36 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Traffic Management, ESF 16, mobilizes evacuation support personnel and resources. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD assess storm forecast and potential state/regional impact using hurricane-tracking tools. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Brief Governor and staff after receipt of advisories, as required. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Continue coastal county conference calls, as scheduled, to discuss advisories, Governor's guidance, evacuation decisions and future actions. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Establish priority means and frequencies for communications assets if traditional forms are nonfunctional. Disseminate via conference call, email and fax. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Initiate OPCON 3 activities as required. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Recommend Governor issue Executive Order declaring a State of Emergency, calling the National Guard to State Active Duty, and activating the State EOP, if not issued earlier. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-19 Activate selected National Guard units to support evacuations. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Intensify public information campaign. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF -19, SCNG Initiate / receive / start military LSA operations for troop support. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Increase SEOC activation staffing as appropriate as required by conditions. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Recall selected SCEMD Staff. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Discuss regional traffic coordination procedures and evacuation timing with FEMA and Atlantic coast states' EOCs. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-2 test equipment and assign frequency channels for possible use. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Consider deployment of Operational Area Liaison to potential affected locations or staging areas. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-1 Check with counties on mass transportation needs. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Initiate Mass Transportation Plan; notify SCNG to man processing sites. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-6: Notify shelter partners to include ESF-17 in possible shelter activities. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-8: Monitor ongoing census reduction of health care facilities. Consider requests for facility exemptions from proposed evacuation order on a case-by-case basis <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-12 / ESF-24 activate evacuation fuel plan as required. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-13 mobilizes evacuation support personnel and resources to support ESF-16's Evacuation Reversal Plan. If warranted this may be delayed to OPCON 2. *
30 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * If National Guard is not activated. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Notify Motor Coach Association, Department of Education. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Request Evacuee Tracking Equipment.

Evacuation Decision and Response Time Line (continued)	
Time Prior to Public Notification of a Mandatory Evacuation	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)
OPCON 2 - 25 Hours Prior to Mandatory Evacuation	
25 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Notify SCDOT to deploy resources (bottled water and porta-pots) for comfort stations. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-19, SCNG Pre-position military TCP and LSA personnel as appropriate.
- 24 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Assess storm forecast and potential state/regional impact using hurricane-tracking tools. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Brief Governor and staff after receipt of advisories, as required. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD /ESF-1 Evaluate lane reversal criteria regarding reversal actions. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Continue coastal county conference calls to discuss advisories, Governor's guidance, evacuation decisions and future actions. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Initiate OPCON 2 activities as required. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Increase SEOC activation staffing as appropriate as required by conditions. <input type="checkbox"/> Deploy ESF-13 security resources to staging areas. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Activate Disaster Logistics Support Plan. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Activate contingency contracts. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Ensure Operational Area Liaison teams on site and operational if deployed to forward locations. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD /ESF-19 Request satellite image support from National Guard via "Eagle Vision" satellite system. (Response time is at least 18 hours.) <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Request national assets for imagery using FEMA channels. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 18 considers beginning call center set up and manning plan. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-1 Pre-position SCHP TCP personnel into the areas(s) as appropriate. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-8 Consider Mandatory Evacuation for Nursing Homes and Hospitals with Voluntary Evacuation directive <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-12 Coordinate Implementation of Evacuation Fuel Plan.
- 20 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD / ESF-1 Notify counties to prepare to staff Traffic Control Points (TCPs). <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Notify Public Information Phone System (PIPS) support agencies to prepare for activation. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-18 Make recommendation to the Governor to issue mandatory evacuation order for specific healthcare facilities in the projected surge zone.

Evacuation Decision and Response Time Line (continued)	
Time Prior to Public Notification of a Mandatory Evacuation	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)
OPCON 1	-16 Hours Prior to Mandatory Evacuation
-16 to -13 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Assess storm forecast and potential state / regional impact using hurricane-tracking tools. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Brief Governor and staff after receipt of advisories, as required. <input type="checkbox"/> Governor's decision made regarding voluntary evacuation. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD /ESF-8 Discuss with Governor the potential of a mandatory evacuation of healthcare facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Advise coastal counties of Governor's voluntary evacuation decisions. <input type="checkbox"/> Notify counties, as determined by ESF-16, to staff TCPs. <input type="checkbox"/> Notify ESF-6 to execute voluntary evacuation shelter plan. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Initiate OPCON 1 activities as required. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Increase SEOC activation staffing as required by conditions. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Focus public information campaign specifically on evacuation information. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD SEOC continues at Full Activation as appropriate. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Assess post-landfall weather threats for flood and tornadoes. Provide general weather outlook. <input type="checkbox"/> State active duty for engineer, aviation, and communication assets for SCNG and any additional assets. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD / ESF-19 43d Civil Support Team deploys as required. <input type="checkbox"/> SCHP occupy TCPs for traffic control. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD /ESF-8 Prepare a Mandatory Evacuation directive for Nursing Homes and Hospitals in conjunction with Voluntary Evacuation if appropriate.
- 12 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Governor's public notification of Voluntary Evacuation. <input type="checkbox"/> If required, Governor's public notification of Mandatory Evacuation of specific healthcare facilities. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Activate PIPS and announce telephone number. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD / ESF-15 Broadcast Emergency Alert System (EAS) message. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Issue news releases delineating vulnerable areas. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Continue entering NHC's hurricane forecast into HURREVAC and other hurricane tracking software. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Brief Governor and staff after receipt of advisories, as required. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Monitor impact of voluntary evacuation. <input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation support personnel report to TCPs. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 13 security missions become operational. * <input type="checkbox"/> * If National Guard is not activated for traffic reversal TCPs, law enforcement personnel working security missions will be utilized on TCPs. Once reversal is complete, these officers will return to security missions. <input type="checkbox"/> TCPs manned and prepared to control traffic. <input type="checkbox"/> Mass transportation equipment is placed at Embarkation and Debarkation points.

Evacuation Decision and Response Time Line (continued)	
Time Prior to Public Notification of a Mandatory Evacuation	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)
-10 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ SCEMD Initiate Public Information program to announce Mass Transportation Plan.
- 9 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ ESF-8 Voluntary Evacuation shelters open. Will open either: four (4) hours after notifying ESF 6, or three (3) hours into Voluntary Evacuation.
6 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ 1st Evacuee bus departs; process continues until last bus departs or -2 hours to onset of tropical force winds.
- 4 to – 3 Hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Governor’s decision made to order a Mandatory Evacuation. ❑ Notify ESF-6 to execute mandatory shelter plan. For a strong Category 2 or higher storm, also execute reserve shelter plan. ❑ ESF-1 Initiate Lane Reversal Clearance (if lane reversal ordered). ❑ ESF–8 notifies health care facilities of anticipated mandatory evacuation order as required.
- 0 Hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Governor’s public notification of Mandatory Evacuation. ❑ SCEMD Broadcast EAS message. ❑ SCEMD Issue news releases delineating evacuation areas.

Evacuation Monitoring	
+ 1 hour <i>after</i> public notification of mandatory evacuation or 4 hours after notifying ESF-6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Evacuation shelters open.
Category 1 and 2 storms (lane reversal not initially implemented)	<input type="checkbox"/> ESF-16 monitors evacuation status and reports traffic flow (speed & counts, accidents, and critical intersections). <input type="checkbox"/> Initiate lane reversal, if required.
For each storm	<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation status monitoring/reporting of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shelters status ○ Media activities ○ Traffic situation

Mandatory Evacuation can take 24 hours or more, and will be followed by a variable period of time awaiting storm arrival which will be used by all individuals and organizations for final checks and preparation at all levels. Force protection will be a primary focus of those in the storm zone. As landfall occurs, there is a period of unknown hours for storm event.

This period will reflect an increased effort of information gathering, modeling, and planning at all levels. A continuous effort to remain in contact with affected areas by all means available, as well as monitoring the status and well being of shelters, development of known logistical or resource requirements, and maintenance of communication by all sources highlight this time period. These efforts will focus on the preservation of life and property, as well as the determination of needs in the post-storm environment. Efforts to determine the magnitude of storm damage and the requirements of the support effort are early needs. Finally, through coordination with affected counties, a reentry timeline will be established.

Post Landfall Response Initial Time Line	
Time Post Landfall and storm completion	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)
OPCON 1 (The activities in this check list reflect only specific items. ESFs will refer to the SCEOP and internal SOPs to address all specific topics and tasks.)	
<p>Priorities for immediate post landfall activities will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Life saving and search and rescue. ○ Initial rapid assessment of the disaster in full. ○ Re-establishing communications. 	
+0- 6 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ SEOC continues at Full Activation as required. ❑ SCEMD Brief Governor and staff after receipt of information, as required. ❑ SCEMD ESF-15 Focus public information campaign specifically on remaining clear of the disaster area and providing information on the affected areas. ❑ SCEMD Assess post-landfall weather threats for flood and tornadoes. Provide general weather outlook for the next 24-48-72 hours. ❑ Coordinate with ESF-15 and public information agencies to broadcast bulletins about National Weather Service (NWS) advisories, restricted areas and protective actions ❑ SCEMD Coordinate disaster intelligence gathering from all sources. ❑ Determine status of communications networks; re-establish communications to all affected areas, determine needs and requirements. ❑ ESF 2 Prepare communications plan for short-term use of High Frequency (HF) point-to-point, Satellite Communications and National Guard communications support for worst-case disaster areas. ❑ SCEMD Establish communications at critical facilities (e.g., Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), hospitals, shelters). ❑ SCEMD Alert Emergency Communications Vehicle (ECV) and deploy as necessary. ❑ ESF-19 National Guard deploys 43rd Civil Support Team communications van in support of State missions as ordered. ❑ On-duty SCHP Task Force reestablishes security presence IAW ESF-13 directives. ❑ ESF-16 SCHP provide post disaster intelligence and infrastructure status reports to local EOCs. ❑ ESF-16 SCHP prepare for / execute a shift change for next operational period. ❑ ESF -2 Deploys emergency communications support teams and assets as needed. ❑ SCEMD Assign GETS Cards as needed.

Post Landfall Response Initial Time Line	
Time Post Landfall and storm completion	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)
OPCON 1 (continued)	
+0 - 6 hours (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> ESF – 6 re-evaluate shelter status. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Contact and receive initial post storm reports from Operational Area Liaison teams. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Based on assessments from the field and accumulated facts, modify draft request for Presidential Declaration. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF–6 identify shelters available for post-impact use. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF–6 implement closing and consolidation procedure in coordination with Ops, counties and ARC <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-9 track status of Urban SAR tasks, needs, and capabilities <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-10 provides information regarding any known Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) threats. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-11 track status of local feeding requirements and available resources. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-12 tracks status of power grid to impacted areas. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF – 12 tracks status of natural gas pipelines and natural gas supplies. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF-4 Monitor and track status of local fires and firefighting capabilities. <input type="checkbox"/> Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), State Guard, National Guard and Americorps Volunteers from western counties begin to move to affected counties to assist in point distribution services. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 18 alerts Seventh Day Adventist regarding Donated Goods Warehouse operation. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF 18 utilizes and dispatches volunteer personnel.
+ 6-24 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> SCHP as required, continues to provide security presence IAW ESF –13 requirements, prepare for and execute traffic control procedures for reentry as needed based on county plans and policies. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Dispatch request for Presidential Declaration or prepare executive order rescinding State of Emergency (as needed). <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Deploy the State Assessment Team (SAT) if required. <input type="checkbox"/> SCEMD Issue news releases on state of the state and provide any additional guidance. <input type="checkbox"/> ESF –1 determine status of the road network and coordinate with ESF –3 on road clearance priorities. <input type="checkbox"/> IAW ESF – 1 National Guard will provide assets for road clearance.

Post Landfall Response Initial Time Line	
Time Post Landfall and storm completion	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)
OPCON 1 (continued)	
+6 –24 hours (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ ESF – 3 provide information and establish priority of repair for water, lift stations, wells and sewer facilities. ❑ ESF - 3 provide information regarding damage to public infrastructure and repair of public infrastructure. ❑ ESF-5 track reentry areas where applicable. ❑ ESF-5 State Climate Office provides weather information as required. ❑ ESF-5 activates as required the Hydrology Advisory Team for potential/ anticipated and ongoing flood situations. ❑ ESF-5 collect, analyze, and distribute SAT damage assessment reports. ❑ ESF-5 conducts long range planning and assist in SEOC to Joint Field Office (JFO) transition activities. ❑ ESF-5 continues all reporting and information sharing processes. ❑ SCEMD Begin planning for long-term shelter based on estimates from field intelligence. ❑ ESF-6 Reassess rations requirements based on potential long term feeding sheltering needs. ❑ ESF-6 establishes post-impact emergency feeding sites as required. ❑ ESF-7 conducts staging area coordination. ❑ ESF-8 Determines status of public health and support systems. ❑ ESF-13 responds to security requirements. ❑ ESF-13 Determine the status of law enforcement and other disaster conditions from local authorities. ❑ ESF-15 responds to media inquiries and monitor media. ❑ ESF-15 distributes press releases. ❑ ESF-15 coordinate with State agencies and organizations on release of the following types of information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DHEC - Health bulletins ○ ARC - Closing, consolidation of public shelters ○ SCDOT/SCDPS - Status of roads ○ SC Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism (SCPRT) - Tourism industry oriented information, state park openings ○ SC Department of Insurance (SCDOI) - Insurance claim information ○ SC Department of Education (SCDOE) - Status of schools.

Post Landfall Response Initial Time Line	
Time Post Landfall and storm completion	Operational Key Event, Decision Point, or Timing Window (timings are situation dependent)
OPCON 1 (continued)	
+6 –24 hours (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ ESF-17 monitor requests for assistance and determine storm effects on animals/ exotic animals and related issues. ❑ ESF-18 activates State Donations Call Center and appropriated donations management procedures. ❑ ESF-18 implement the Donated Goods Management Plan, if coordinated and directed by Chief of Operations / State Coordinating Officer (SCO) / Governor.
+ 24-36 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Governor's decision made to continue State of Emergency Declaration. ❑ Decision point on to continuing contingency contracts. ❑ ESF-6 Monitor shelters. ❑ Prepare to issue special reentry passes from the SEOC; and coordinate with ESF-13 for notification to control points for access passes/ and or letters from the SEOC. ❑ SCEMD Coordinate with state agencies to establish information services as required. ❑ SCEMD Execute rotation of Operation Area Liaison team personnel. ❑ Donations Warehouse open and functional. ❑ Counties deploy emergency housing site selection teams to damaged areas and begin development of emergency housing plan.
+On order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ SCEMD Transition to reentry procedures. ❑ ESF-1 Position signage (variable message boards, road markers) to facilitate reentry, as required. ❑ ESF-16 advises EMD Director on lane reversal options. ❑ ESF-16 monitor reentry traffic ❑ SCEMD Coordinate Post-Impact Responder Refuel Plan ❑ ESF-19 Deploy SCNG assets to support operations / communications.

2. Minimum Time Evacuation Preparation and Execution

Due to storm conditions, situations may arise where the 72-hour timeline noted above cannot be met. In such situations, evacuation preparation/execution may still be safely accomplished, depending on the time available and the scope/scale of the evacuation. The chart below illustrates the minimum time required, by evacuation scenario, to safely prepare and execute a hurricane evacuation.

Minimum Time for Evacuation Set-Up and Execution			
Min. Set Up Time	Scope, Areas, and Types of Evacuations		
24 Hours	3 complete Conglomerates All TCPs and evacuation zones, Voluntary and/or Mandatory With reversals With National Guard		
To	2 complete Conglomerates All TCPs and evacuation zones Voluntary and/or Mandatory With reversals With National Guard	3 complete Conglomerates All TCPs and evacuation zones Voluntary and/or Mandatory Without reversals Without National Guard (Add 4 hours to employ National Guard)	
20 Hours			
18 Hours	2 complete Conglomerates All TCPs and evacuation zones, Voluntary and/or Mandatory Without reversals Without National Guard (Add 4 hours to employ National Guard)		
To	1 complete Conglomerate All TCPs and evacuation zones, Voluntary and/or Mandatory With reversals With National Guard		
16 Hours			
14 Hours	4-6 coastal counties All TCPs and evacuation zones With National Guard	7-8 coastal counties Limited areas and prioritized TCPs With National Guard	1 complete Conglomerate All TCPs All evacuation zones Voluntary and/or Mandatory Without reversals Without National Guard (Add 4 hours to employ National Guard)
To			
10 Hours	1-3 coastal counties Limited areas and prioritized TCPs With National Guard	4-6 coastal counties Limited areas and prioritized TCPs With National Guard	7-8 coastal counties Limited areas and prioritized TCPs Without National Guard (Add 4 hours to employ National Guard)
8 Hours	4-6 coastal counties Limited areas and prioritized TCPs Without National Guard (Add 4 hours to employ National Guard)		
To			
6 Hours	1-3 coastal counties Limited areas and prioritized TCPs Without National Guard (Add 4 hours to employ National Guard)		

Note 1: The times noted above are the minimum required to set-up and execute an evacuation of the areas and types noted in the chart, according to the minimum timeframes in the left column. It does not include time required to transmit alert orders, for pre-evacuation discussion or the time required to obtain and transmit the evacuation decision. All times assume the National Guard has been alerted and is prepared for deployment.

Note 2: TCP = Traffic Control Point

II. REENTRY AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS

Once the Governor rescinds the mandatory evacuation order, the SEOC begins reentry operations. Reentry is the transition phase to recovery operations. The SEOC remains at OPCON 1 during reentry. Reentry is transferred to the local level. At a minimum, the following areas/ESFs should consider and accomplish the listed items in the table below.

REENTRY AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS	
RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/ESF/SECTION	ACTIONS
Chief of Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Continue staffing SEOC with the following ESFs, as required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESF 1:Transportation ESF 2:Communications ESF 3:Public Works and Engineering ESF 4:Firefighting ESF 5:Information and Planning ESF 6:Mass Care ESF 7:Resource Support ESF 8:Health and Medical Services ESF 9:Search and Rescue ESF 10:Hazardous Materials ESF 11:Food Services ESF 12:Energy ESF 13:Law Enforcement ESF 16:Evacuation Traffic Management ESF-17:Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response ESF 18:Donated Goods and Volunteer Services ESF 19:Military Support ESF 24Business and Industry Ops Support: Budget and Control Board Operations Support Staff. <input type="checkbox"/> Notify all counties of situation status. <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with Information and Planning (ESF-5) and Public Information (ESF-15) to broadcast bulletins about NWS advisories, restricted areas, and protective actions. <input type="checkbox"/> Deploy the SAT. <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare executive order rescinding evacuation order.

REENTRY AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS	
RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/ESF/SECTION	ACTIONS
ESF-1 Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Track status of road network, and work with ESF-3 in road clearance priorities. <input type="checkbox"/> Contact SCDOT EOC to determine status of all bridges, roadways, SCDOT equipment, personnel, and facilities affected by the storm, as required. <input type="checkbox"/> Contact the SCDOE to inform them of the OPCON change and provide damage assessment. <input type="checkbox"/> Contact the SCDC to inform them of the OPCON change. <input type="checkbox"/> Contact the SPA to inform them of OPCON change and provide damage assessment. <input type="checkbox"/> Contact State Fleet Management to inform them of the OPCON change and provide damage assessment. <input type="checkbox"/> Contact the SCDOC, Air and Rail Divisions, to inform them of the OPCON change and to assess the status of Air and Rail assets and provide damage assessment. <input type="checkbox"/> Contact the U. S. Coast Guard to inform them of the OPCON change and assess the harbor status. <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare or equipment/personnel requests from counties affected by the storm. <input type="checkbox"/> Position signage (variable message boards, road markers) to facilitate reentry, as required.
ESF-2 Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor Status of communications network. <input type="checkbox"/> Establish communications at critical facilities (e.g., EOCs, hospitals, and shelters). <input type="checkbox"/> Participate in ECV operations.
ESF-3 Public Works and Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> In coordination with ESF-1, establish road clearance priorities. <input type="checkbox"/> Provide information regarding water and sewer system disruption and re-establishment. <input type="checkbox"/> Provide information regarding damage to public infrastructure and repair of public infrastructure.
ESF-4 Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor and track status of local fires and firefighting capabilities. <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct aerial damage assessments of timber and reentry routes. <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with local DOT agencies concerning the need for SCFC equipment to assist with debris removal from local and secondary roads.
ESF-5 Information and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Track reentry areas where applicable. <input type="checkbox"/> State Climatologist's Office provides weather information as required.

REENTRY AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS	
RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/ESF/SECTION	ACTIONS
ESF-6 Mass Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Determine shelter needs based on damages assessment information. <input type="checkbox"/> Identify shelters available for post-impact use. <input type="checkbox"/> Assess availability of SCDSS, SCDHHS employees, and ARC volunteers to manage shelters. <input type="checkbox"/> Activate mutual aid through EMAC or Disaster Services Human Resources (DSHR) if additional personnel are needed. <input type="checkbox"/> Develop staffing plan to support shelters. <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with ESF-11 and other resources to ensure feeding is available for shelters. <input type="checkbox"/> Implement closing and consolidation procedure.
ESF-7 Resource Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct staging area coordination.
ESF-8 Health and Medical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Determine status of public health and support systems.
ESF-9 Search and Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Track status of USR tasks, needs, and capabilities.
ESF-10 Hazardous Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Provide information regarding any known Hazardous Material threats.
ESF-11 Food Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Track status of local feeding requirements and available resources.
ESF-12 Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Track status of power grid to impacted areas. <input type="checkbox"/> Track status of natural gas pipelines and natural gas supplies.
ESF-13 Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Respond to security requirements. <input type="checkbox"/> Determine the status of law enforcement and other disaster conditions from local authorities. <input type="checkbox"/> Plan, coordinate, and execute law enforcement duties with local and county governments.

REENTRY AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS	
RESPONSIBLE AGENCY/ESF/SECTION	ACTIONS
ESF-15 Public Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Coordinate with PIOs in the local EOCs and SEOC regarding need to issue coordinated information about when and where it is safe for residents to return to the area. Joint press releases may be necessary following a mass evacuation where there was no reported damage because of return traffic management issues. ❑ Respond to media inquiries and monitor media. ❑ Distribute press releases (See example press releases and EAS messages) to include, “Governor Rescinding Mandatory Evacuation Order.” ❑ Coordinate with State agencies and organizations on release of the following types of information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SCDHEC Health bulletins ○ ARC Closing, consolidation, and opening of public shelters ○ SCDOT/SCDPS Status of roads ○ SCPRT Tourism industry oriented information, State park openings ○ SCDOI Insurance claim information ○ SCDOE Status of schools
ESF-16 Emergency Traffic Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Coordinate with SCEMD/ESF-13 and local emergency management directors/local agencies to facilitate expedited reentry operations. ❑ Manage traffic at critical intersections post-impact with priority given to emergency service vehicles, transportation of supplies/equipment, and access to critical facilities. ❑ Assist public and private organizations with traffic control during restoration of infrastructure services.
ESF-17 Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Provide status report of farm damage and impacts to animals and agricultural assets. ❑ Monitor and coordinate requests for assistance. ❑ Continue to coordinate animal and agriculture-related recovery efforts as needed.
ESF-18 Donated Goods and Volunteer Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Continue donated goods operations as required.
ESF-19 Military Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Prepare to execute SCNG recovery operations plan.
ESF- 24 Business and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Provide liaison with the public sectors business communities to ensure an efficient exchange of plans and information to support recovery operations. ❑ Work with the private sector to assist in focusing efforts and re-establishing commercial operations.

ANNEX 2 TO BASIC PLAN

STATE OPERATING CONDITIONS (OPCON)

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. In order to make maximum use of advance warning, the State has established a system of OPCON levels. These OPCONs increase the State's level of readiness on a scale from 5 to 1. Each OPCON level is declared when a predetermined set of criteria has been met. OPCONs will not necessarily progress sequentially from 5 to 1. The OPCON placed in effect at any given time will be the appropriate one for existing conditions at the time. Each OPCON includes those key issues regarding communications, essential coordination, and response activities appropriate for the hazard threatening the state.
- B. State agencies, volunteer organizations, and others as indicated in this Plan and the SCEOP will use standard SOPs, OPCON activities listed in the SCEOP, and the following OPCON activities to base agency/organizational response actions within the ESF structure and/or through intra-agency directives/authorities.

II. OPCON ACTIVITIES

- A. OPCON Level 5 indicates the SEOC is at normal day-to-day operations. Prior to hurricane season, all hurricane plans will be reviewed, and points of contact/telephone numbers verified. During hurricane season, storms are tracked and monitored at this level. At a minimum, the areas noted below should accomplish the tasks annotated.
 - 1. Chief of Operations:

Direct all ESFs to review all preparedness plans, SOPs, and update alert rosters.
 - 2. Hurricane Program Manager
 - a. Conduct refresher training on hurricane-related software as needed.
 - b. Brief SERT on hurricane evacuation and sheltering plans and procedures.
 - c. Contact the NWS offices in Columbia, Charleston, and Wilmington to verify emergency management coordination numbers, and orient the Meteorologists in Charge (MICs) and Warning Coordination Meteorologists (WCMs) to evacuation operational procedures to include conference call participation.

- d. Contact the State Climatologist's Office, and review procedures for providing assistance during a hurricane threat.
 - e. When a storm is detected:
 - 1). Review the advisory package, and plot the data in HURREVAC.
 - 2). Review storm conditions with the NWS in Columbia, the State Climatologist with SCDNR, and the Coastal Conglomerate Counties.
 - 3). Brief the following individuals on the storm's status: SCEMD Director, Section Chiefs, Public Information Director, and Duty Officer.
 - 3. ESF-15 Public Information
 - a. Review public affairs materials and methods for distribution.
 - b. Encourage SERT personnel to update family preparedness plans as appropriate.
 - c. Conduct briefings on hurricane operations and public information distribution with state agency Public Information Officers (PIOs), SCETV, and support and volunteer organizations. Review Public Information personnel availability, and develop duty station and shift assignments.
 - d. Distribute hurricane preparedness and awareness press releases during OPGON 5 (refer to example news releases and EAS messages at Annex 4) to include Hurricane Awareness Week and family preparedness planning.
 - 4. State Warning Point (SWP) (when a storm is detected)
 - a. Notify all SCEMD staff of storm status via email.
 - b. Plot storm in SEOC.
 - c. Notify eight (8) coastal counties upon receipt of the first advisory for any named storm.
- B. OPGON Level 4: Once a storm poses a possible threat to South Carolina, the SEOC will move to OPGON 4. The primary events that will occur at this level are the notification of key personnel of the hazard and initiation of preparatory

activities. Given the conditions, the SEOC will primarily be staffed by SCEMD personnel. The SCEOP may be activated at this time.

1. Chief of Operations

- a. Contact the following agencies regarding current situation to include upgraded OPGON status, SEOC status, and storm forecast:
 - 1). Southern Coastal Conglomerate lead county (Beaufort)
 - 2). Central Coastal Conglomerate lead county (Charleston)
 - 3). Northern Coastal Conglomerate lead county (Horry)
 - 4). State Climatologist's Office
 - 5). NWS, Columbia Office
 - 6). FEMA Region IV
- b. Notify all counties of OPGON level change and situation status.
- c. Brief Governor's Office.
- d. Direct all ESFs to review all preparedness plans, SOPs, and update alert rosters.
- e. Initial activation will consist of SCEMD staff monitoring the storm through the SWP. If necessary, include selected ESFs in SEOC activation.
- f. Prepare draft State of Emergency Governor's Executive Order (see example, Executive Orders at Annex 5). The Executive Order may stipulate individual school closings to facilitate shelter operations.
- g. Document major decisions in WebEOC or the Operations Information Officer log. Document decisions by local, State, and Federal officials, such as but not limited to, date/time of Watches & Warnings, teleconferences, State of Emergency declarations, and special meetings.
- h. Prepare and disseminate an Alert Order for all SERT agency heads.
- i. Notify SERT primary points of contact (POC) and Budget and Control Board Operations support staff of operational status, and instruct contacts to review OPGON 4 procedures.
- j. Publish SCEMD staffing roster for SEOC.
- k. Coordinate with Upstate County EMD Directors for possible deployment as Conglomerate Liaison Officers.

- l. Instruct SCEMD staff to review their family preparedness plans.
 - m. Through ESF-15, issue SCNG activation warning order.
 - n. Consider issuing warning order to ESF-7 to contact selected vendors to obtain weekend contact information.
2. SEOC Facilities Manager
 - a. Test SEOC emergency generator and uninterruptible power supply (UPS) system.
 - b. Begin preparing the SEOC for 24-hour operations. Confirm all SEOC facility support vendor contracts (food, copier, and fax machines).
 - c. Contact Fleet Management, and arrange for additional motor vehicles, as required by Chief of Operations.
3. State Warning Point
 - a. Notify all SCEMD staff via email of OPGON level change and storm status.
 - b. Plot storm in SEOC.
4. Hurricane Program Manager

Complete tasks per advisory package received from the NHC:

- a. Review advisory package, and plot forecast data. Determine projected evacuation times to include decision time, start time, and completion times for each coastal conglomerate.
- b. Brief the following SCEMD individuals on the storm's status: Director, SCEMD Section Chiefs, Public Information Director, and Duty Officer.
- c. Review findings with the coastal conglomerate counties.
- d. Prepare briefing package for executive level briefings.
- e. Attend and assist during executive level briefings.
- f. Coordinate conference calls, if applicable, with coastal county emergency management directors. The format for these calls is described in the Plan Overview Communications and Information Section.

- g. Request storm weather conditions/forecast from NWS offices and State Climatologist's Office.

5. ESF-1 Transportation

- a. Check evacuation routes and status of State Highway Emergency Program (SHEP) vehicles.
- b. Provide current maps showing any construction or road closures on evacuation routes.
- c. Notify SCDOT districts and review schedules and agreements.
- d. SCDOT should contact portable toilet and bottled water vendors, and confirm contracts and availability.
- e. SCDOT pre-position Highway Advisory Radios (HARs).
- f. Contact SCDOE, and inform them of the OPGON change and to determine the number of school buses with drivers available to assist in evacuation.
- g. Contact the SCDC and inform them of the OPGON change and to determine if transportation assets are available to evacuate prisoners, if necessary.
- h. Contact the SPA to inform them of OPGON change and determine their status.
- i. Contact State Fleet Management and inform them of the OPGON change and to determine availability of transportation assets to assist in evacuation.
- j. Contact the SCDOC, Air and Rail Divisions, to inform them of the OPGON change and to assess the status of Air and Rail assets and the evacuation of rail and air assets from coastal areas.
- k. Contact the U. S. Coast Guard to inform them of the OPGON change and assess the harbor status.

6. ESF-2 Communications

- a. Review inventories of cell phones and hand-held radios.
- b. Coordinate test of all RF/TELCOM/DATA communication at the SEOC and in the Emergency Communications Vehicle (ECV).

- c. Issue pre-planned radio/cell phone equipment in support of ESF-16 activities.
 - d. Ensure generators supporting 800 MHz back-up operation east of I-95 are fully fueled.
- 7. ESF-4 Firefighting
 - a. Notify ESF-4 SERT members and SC Forestry Commission (SCFC) support personnel of possible activation and deployment of the Incident Management Team(s) (IMTs).
 - b. Notify SCFC pilots of possible evacuation operations.
- 8. ESF-5 Information and Planning:

Obtain tourist occupancy estimate for coastal counties from the SCPRT and about specific events scheduled/status within those counties.
- 9. ESF-6 Mass Care
 - a. Review hurricane evacuation and sheltering plans.
 - b. Alert County SCDSS, SCDHHS, and South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon (SCPPP) of possible Special Needs Medical Shelters (SMNS) and public shelter operations.
 - c. Alert ARC Disaster Officer for South Carolina of possible public sheltering operations.
- 10. ESF-8 Health and Medical
 - a. Alert nursing resources of possible SMNS and public sheltering operations.
 - b. Review web-based shelter tracking system and bed check system.
 - c. A Health Alert Message will be sent to provide conference call specifics and other relevant information. Hospitals will be asked to begin daily updates of the Hospital Bed Capacity website to track capacity Statewide.
 - d. Notify ambulance providers and the SC Motor Coach Association regarding the potential for medical facility evacuations.
 - e. Continue conference calls with healthcare facilities and associations to discuss evacuation and sheltering-in-place decisions.

11. ESF-13 Law Enforcement

- a. Review procedures and staffing plans for security.
- b. Alert law enforcement personnel to make preparations for deployment and activate agency SOPs.

12. ESF-15 Public Information

- a. Review media packet and materials, and prepare to disseminate to the press.
- b. Respond to requests from the media and monitor media.
- c. Respond to requests for assistance from county PIOs.
- d. Notify supplementary State Public Information Personnel of potential need for assistance.
- e. Distribute press releases during OPCON 4 (See example news releases and EAS messages at Annex 4) to include "SCEMD Monitors Tropical Storm (name): Citizens Should Review Plans."
- f. Coordinate with public information personnel from private sector, federal, and volunteer support organizations regarding public information dissemination.
- g. Contact conglomerate county Public Information Officers (PIOs) regarding distribution coordination.

13. ESF-16 Emergency Traffic Management

- a. Request the SCDOT representative review the status of the evacuation routes to determine if there are any potential problems, such as road maintenance/construction, that might adversely affect the evacuation.
- b. Review with SCDOT possible steps that should be taken to alleviate any route problems. Inform SCDOT the same request is being made at the county level, and ask for priority on the request.
- c. Alert agencies and personnel in support of evacuation traffic operations review standard operating procedures, and complete all preparatory actions.
- d. SCDPS issues warning order to SC Highway Patrol (SCHP) for possible evacuation duty.

14. ESF-19 Military Support

Issue unit activation-warning order to selected SCNG units.

- C. OPGON Level 3: Once a storm poses a significant threat to South Carolina, the SEOC will move to OPGON Level 3. The SEOC may be staffed by SCEMD personnel and key SERT agencies. The primary events that will occur in this stage include evacuation discussions (including voluntary evacuations and mandatory evacuation), holding pre-evacuation conferences, and other preparatory activities.

1. All SERT ESFs:

Notify agencies' emergency staff to complete family preparedness activities and be prepared for extended emergency operations.

2. Chief of Operations

- a. Notify the following agencies/counties/states regarding the current situation to include upgraded OPGON status, SEOC status, and storm forecast:

- 1). Southern Coastal Conglomerate lead county (Beaufort)
- 2). Central Coastal Conglomerate lead county (Charleston)
- 3). Northern Coastal Conglomerate lead county (Horry)
- 4). State Climatologist's Office
- 5). NWS, Columbia Office
- 6). State of Georgia
- 7). State of North Carolina
- 8). State of Florida
- 9). Conglomerate inland counties, as needed
- 10). FEMA Region IV

- b. Maintain documentation of major decisions, meetings, Watches & Warnings, etc. in WebEOC or in the Operations Information Officer's Log.

- c. Facilitate discussions on evacuation strategies with SERT and counties.

- d. Based on conditions and the Chief of Operations, the following ESFs/support agencies will establish a presence in the SEOC:

- 1). ESF 1: Transportation
- 2). ESF 2: Communications
- 3). ESF 4: Firefighting (Category 3 or greater hurricane)
- 4). ESF 5: Information and Planning

- 5). ESF 6: Mass Care
 - 6). ESF 7: Resource Support
 - 7). ESF 8: Health and Medical Services
 - 8). ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Category 3 or greater hurricane)
 - 9). ESF 12: Energy
 - 10). ESF 13: Law Enforcement
 - 11). ESF 15: Public Information
 - 12). ESF 16: Emergency Traffic Management
 - 13). ESF 17: Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response
 - 14). ESF 18: Donated Goods and Volunteer Services
 - 15). ESF 19: Military Support
 - 16). ESF 24: Business and Industry
 - 17). Operations Support: Budget and Control Board Operations Support Staff
- e. Recall all SCEMD personnel to a duty status. Cancel all non-emergency related activities, and focus on the approaching storm.
 - f. Notify all counties of OPGON level change and situation status.
 - g. Conduct information briefings for SEOC staff. Monitor and ensure appropriate level of readiness of all SERT agencies.
 - h. Consider deploying Liaison Officers (LNOs) to the coastal conglomerates upon declaration of OPGON 3. Prior to departure, provide a detailed briefing on the present situation and the developing storm scenario. The LNOs should deploy using State fleet vehicles, not SCEMD vehicles. Each LNO should contact the respective conglomerate lead county, and notify the county EOC of expected arrival time.
 - i. Notify State Assessment Team (SAT) team members of possible activation.
 - j. Notify all SCEMD staff via email of OPGON changes.
 - k. Executive Briefings: Present an Executive Order to the Governor for signature declaring a State of Emergency and activating the SCNG for State active duty. The Executive Order may order individual or all potentially affected schools to close. Transmit the Executive Order to appropriate agencies/entities.
 - l. Prepare draft Executive Order for mandatory evacuation (See example Governors Declarations at Annex 5).
 - m. Based on storm severity, prepare a request for a Presidential Emergency Declaration.

- n. Participate in Federal and/or multi-state conference calls coordinating regional operations.
 - o. Notify SCETV to provide technical assistance for television direct communications and radio broadcasts at the SEOC.
 - p. At the Governor's discretion, convene the 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Executive Briefings.
3. SEOC Facilities Manager
- Complete preparations for 24-hour SEOC operations.
4. Hurricane Program Manager
- Complete tasks per advisory package received from the NHC:
- a. Review advisory package, and plot forecast data. Determine projected evacuation times to include decision time, start time, and completion times for each coastal conglomerate.
 - b. Request storm weather conditions/forecast from NWS offices and State Climatologist's Office.
 - c. Brief the following SCEMD individuals on the storm's status: Director, SCEMD Section Chiefs, Public Information Director, and Duty Officer.
 - d. Review findings with the coastal conglomerates.
 - e. Prepare briefing package for executive level briefings.
 - f. Attend and assist during executive level briefings.
 - g. Coordinate conference calls with coastal county emergency management directors. Coordinate conference calls with western conglomerate counties as required. The format for these calls is described in Plan Overview Communications and Information Section.
 - h. Discuss regional traffic coordination/procedures with FEMA and Atlantic coast state EOCs.

5. ESF-1 Transportation

- a. Prepare for transportation requests in support of evacuation.
- b. Survey the coastal counties and determine if they will need any transportation assistance with prisoners. In coordination with SCDC and ESF-13, provide any available assistance in reducing the vulnerable jail population.
- c. Consider issuing cease work order to selected road construction contractors currently performing work on evacuation routes.
- d. Survey coastal counties and determine need for mass transportation assistance.
- e. Contact the SCDOE to inform them of the OPGON change and to determine the number of school buses with drivers available to assist in evacuation.
- f. Contact the SCDC to inform them of the OPGON change and to determine if transportation assets are available to evacuate prisoners, if necessary.
- g. Contact the SPA to inform them of OPGON change and determine their status.
- h. Contact State Fleet Management to inform them of the OPGON change and to determine availability of transportation assets to assist in evacuation.
- i. Contact the SCDOC, Air and Rail Divisions, to inform them of the OPGON change and to assess the status of Air and Rail assets and the evacuation of rail and air assets from coastal areas.
- j. Contact the U. S. Coast Guard to inform them of the OPGON change and assess the harbor status.

6. ESF-2 Communications

- a. Notify Chief Information Officer (CIO) senior staff of OPGON change.
- b. Notify Bell South, Sprint, Motorola/Palmetto 800, and cellular providers.
- c. Notify satellite phone vendor (Stratos) of any potential needs.
- d. Distribute cell phones and hand-held radios, as required.

- e. Prepare the ECV for deployment.
 - f. Provide additional SWP staff, as required.
 - g. Activate ARES/RACES net.
 - h. Issue radios to Civil Air Patrol (CAP).
7. ESF-4 Firefighting
- a. Notify firefighter mobilization plan regional coordinators.
 - b. Ensure regional coordinators contact fire departments with pre-landfall deployment responsibilities.
 - c. Put SCFC Incident Management Team (IMT) on standby for potential deployment to Logistics Staging Area (LSA).
 - d. Develop SERT schedule, and prepare initial report for SEOC.
8. ESF-5 Information and Planning
- a. Update tourist occupancy estimate for coastal counties from the SCPRT about specific events scheduled/status within those counties.
 - b. Request State Climatologist's Office provides weather information to support Executive Briefing Preparation.
 - c. Notify Public Information Phone System (PIPS) staffing points of contact and SCETV that emergency operations are likely.
9. ESF-6 Mass Care
- Notify County SCDSS, SCDHEC, SCDHHS, SCPPP, and the ARC State Disaster Officer for South Carolina of pending sheltering operations. Begin preparations for opening voluntary evacuation and mandatory evacuation shelters.
10. ESF-7 Resource Support
- Confirm availability of critical resources through vendor contracts.
11. ESF-8 Health and Medical
- a. Begin preparation to activate SMNS and evacuation shelters.

- b. Determine evacuation status of all vulnerable nursing homes and hospitals.
- 12. ESF-9 Search and Rescue:

Notify regional coordinators, and ensure units with pre-landfall deployment responsibilities are contacted.
- 13. ESF-12 Energy

Activate evacuation fuel plan as required.
- 14. ESF-13 Law Enforcement
 - a. Prepare for SEOC security using officers from SCPRT.
 - b. Deploy law enforcement personnel to pre-assigned staging areas if conditions warrant.
 - c. Mobilize evacuation support personnel and resources to support evacuation reversal plans if required.
 - d. ESF-13 may mobilize evacuation support personnel and resources to support ESF-16's Evacuation Reversal Plan. If warranted, this may be delayed to OPGON 2.
- 15. ESF-15 Public Information
 - a. Assess the situation, and staff the SEOC to cover news cycles (5:00 a.m. – 11:30 p.m.), as required.
 - b. Respond to media inquiries, and monitor media.
 - c. Distribute press releases (see example press releases and EAS messages at Annex 4) to include "Citizens Should Prepare For Possible Effects From Hurricane (name)."
 - d. Prepare evacuation order press releases.
 - e. Coordinate with State, Federal, and volunteer organizations.
 - f. Notify public news media outlets to test technical capabilities at the SEOC.
 - g. Provide information to SCETV for transmission.

16. ESF-16 Emergency Traffic Management
 - a. Take whatever actions necessary in preparation for an evacuation. Specifically, cease routine maintenance on evacuation routes and do whatever is appropriate to return the road to its normal capacity. Once a decision to evacuate is made, the roads must be ready to handle the traffic. Stage resources as required.
 - b. Anticipate lane reversal operations.
 - c. Have Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) & SCDOT Evacuation Liaison Team personnel log in to Travel Demand Forecast System (TDFM) and establish contact with counterparts at the RRCC.
17. ESF-17 Animal/Agriculture Emergency Response
 - a. Alert support agency personnel in preparation for evacuation and sheltering/ stabling needs.
 - b. Notify farm and industry stakeholders to assist them in storm preparation for their premises and facilities.
18. ESF-18 Donated Goods and Volunteer Services
 - a. In coordination with ESF-7, identify site for donations warehouse.
 - b. Install telephones and computers in the Donated Goods and Volunteer Services Call Center.
19. ESF-19 Military Support
 - a. Determine status of SCNG unit availability and serviceability for probable deployment to State Active Duty (SAD).
 - b. Activate selected units/personnel.
 - c. Install and activate four (4) additional telephone lines in SLED staging area armories.
20. ESF-24 Business and Industry
 - a. Coordinate response of the business and industry partners.
 - b. Start providing business partners with updates as necessary.

- D. OPGON Level 2: Once the SEOC decision is made that a voluntary evacuation or mandatory evacuation order is imminent, the level automatically moves to OPGON 2. Given conditions, the SEOC should be fully manned at this point.

1. Chief of Operations

- a. Notify the following agencies/counties/states regarding current situation, to include upgraded OPGON status, SEOC status, and storm forecast:
 - 1). Southern Coastal Conglomerate lead county (Beaufort)
 - 2). Central Coastal Conglomerate lead county (Charleston)
 - 3). Northern Coastal Conglomerate lead county (Horry)
 - 4). NWS, Columbia Office
 - 5). State Climatologist's Office
 - 6). State of Georgia
 - 7). State of North Carolina
 - 8). State of Florida
 - 9). Conglomerate inland counties, as needed
 - 10). FEMA Region IV
- b. Maintain documentation of major decisions, meetings, Watches & Warnings, etc. in WebEOC or Operations Information Officer's log.
- c. The following ESFs (in addition to those activated at OPGON 3) will be notified to establish operations in the SEOC:
 - 1). ESF-3: Public Works
 - 2). ESF-4: Firefighting (Category 1 or 2 hurricane)
 - 3). ESF-9: Search and Rescue (Category 1 or 2 hurricane)
 - 4). ESF-10: Hazardous Materials
 - 5). ESF-11: Food Services
 - 6). ESF-12: Energy
- d. Conduct information briefings for the SEOC. Ensure personnel are focused on essential evacuation tasks.
- e. Notify all counties of OPGON level change and situation status.
- f. Obtain and distribute official Governor's Executive Orders.
- g. Prepare a formal letter from the Governor to the President requesting an Emergency Declaration for South Carolina. Also begin drafting a letter from the Governor to the President requesting a Major Disaster Declaration for South Carolina.

- h. Coordinate with FEMA regarding the size, time of arrival, and requirement for Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT).
 - i. If appropriate, deploy the ECV.
 - j. Coordinate with other states for possible Emergency Mutual Aid Compact (EMAC) assistance.
 - k. Attend executive-level briefings, and discuss evacuation types, evacuation timing, and lane reversal criteria.
- 2. Hurricane Program Manager
 - a. Complete tasks per advisory package received from the NHC.
 - 1). Review advisory package, and plot forecast data.
 - 2). Determine projected evacuation times to include decision time, start time, and completion times for each coastal conglomerate.
 - 3). Request storm weather conditions/forecast from NWS offices and State Climatologist's Office.
 - b. Brief the following SCEMD individuals on the storm's status:
 - 1). Director, SCEMD
 - 2). Section Chiefs
 - 3). Public Information Director
 - 4). Duty Officer
 - c. Review findings with the coastal conglomerates.
 - d. Prepare briefing package for executive level briefings.
 - e. Attend and assist during executive level briefings.
 - f. Coordinate conference calls with coastal county emergency management directors. The format for these calls is described in Plan Overview Communications and Information Section.
 - g. Attend executive level briefings, and discuss evacuation types, evacuation timing, and lane reversal criteria.

3. ESF-1 Transportation

- a. SCDOT completes all preparatory actions, and deploys resources (i.e., bottled water and portable toilets) to establish Comfort Stations, as required.
- b. Contact the SCDOE to inform them of the OPGON change and ascertain the number of school buses with drivers available to assist in evacuation.
- c. Contact the SCDC to inform them of the OPGON change and to determine if transportation assets are available to evacuate prisoners, if necessary.
- d. Contact the SPA to inform them of OPGON change and determine their status.
- e. Contact State Fleet Management to inform them of the OPGON change and to determine availability of transportation assets to assist in evacuation.
- f. Contact the SCDOC, Air and Rail Divisions, to inform them of the OPGON change and to assess the status of Air and Rail assets and the evacuation of rail and air assets from coastal areas.
- g. Contact the U. S. Coast Guard to inform them of the OPGON change and assess the harbor status.

4. ESF-2 Communications

- a. Coordinate video/telephone conference system use, as required.
- b. Deploy the ECV and portable towers if tasked with approved mission.

5. ESF-4 Firefighting

- a. Stage aircraft and law enforcement officers to assist ESF-16 with monitoring evacuation routes.
- b. Coordinate with ESF-7 for warehouse, equipment, supplies, and personnel.
- c. Marshal IMT personnel and supplies at Columbia SC Fire Commission headquarters for LSA activation.

6. ESF-5 Information and Planning
 - a. As requested by FEMA, assist regarding possible sites selection for a Joint Field Office (JFO).
 - b. Notify PIPS staffing point of contact and SCETV that PIPS operations will begin at a specified time.
7. ESF-6 Mass Care
 - a. Report sheltering operations status and readiness to open.
 - b. Stage shelter resources as required.
8. ESF-7 Resource Support

In coordination with ESF-14, finalize LSA locations; and identify potential warehouse location in forward areas.
9. ESF-9 Search and Rescue

Stage State Urban Search and Rescue (USR) assets as/if requested.
10. ESF-11 Food Services
 - a. Review operational roles and responsibilities.
 - b. Determine status of primary and support agency food resources.
11. ESF-12 Energy

Establish points of contact with all private, public, and municipal electric and gas utilities servicing the potentially damaged areas.
12. ESF-15 Public Information
 - a. Establish the Joint Information Center (JIC), if appropriate.
 - b. Respond to media inquiries, and monitor media.
 - c. Prepare to notify the public regarding evacuation areas.
 - d. Prepare to issue PIPS number.
 - e. Distribute appropriate press releases (see example press releases and EAS messages at Annex 4).

13. ESF-16 Emergency Traffic Management
 - a. Deploy, as required, personnel and equipment to TCPs. Notify counties to prepare to staff TCPs.
 - b. Evaluate lane reversal criteria.
 - c. Deploy, as required, all lane reversal/counter flow operational resources.
14. ESF-17 Animal Emergency Response
 - a. Assist with animal evacuation, sheltering, and stabling efforts.
 - b. Monitor and coordinate requests for assistance.
2. ESF-19 Military Support
 - a. Fully staff ESF-19 cell at SEOC.
 - b. Notify Office of the Adjutant General (OTAG)-EOC of Governor's Executive Order to activate the SCNG to SAD.
 - c. Coordinate with ESF-13 and 16 to commence security and evacuation assistance mission.
 - d. Determine adjacent State military resource capability.
- E. OPCON Level 1: Once a voluntary evacuation recommendation or mandatory evacuation order is announced to the public, the level automatically moves to OPCON 1. At this level, the SEOC will coordinate the evacuation, and will remain at this OPCON through storm landfall and the response phase.
 1. Chief of Operations
 - a. Notify the following agencies/counties/ states regarding current situation to include upgraded OPCON status, SEOC status, and storm forecast:
 - 1). Southern Coastal Conglomerate lead county (Beaufort)
 - 2). Central Coastal Conglomerate lead county (Charleston)
 - 3). Northern Coastal Conglomerate lead county (Horry)
 - 4). State Climatologist's Office
 - 5). NWS, Columbia Office
 - 6). State of Georgia
 - 7). State of North Carolina
 - 8). State of Florida
 - 9). Conglomerate inland counties, as needed
 - 10). FEMA Region IV

- b. Notify all counties of OPCON level change and situation status highlighting evacuation status, timings, flow, etc.
 - c. Conduct information briefings for the SEOC.
 - d. Maintain documentation of major decisions, meetings, Watches & Warnings, etc.
 - e. Place the SAT on stand-by.
 - f. Monitor evacuation operations.
 - g. Based on the projected path of hurricane winds, contact County Directors likely to be unaffected by the storm, and enlist as additional support either to the SEOC or to counties.
 - h. Activate EAS if appropriate.
 - i. Attend executive level briefings. Receive Voluntary and Mandatory Evacuation decision.
 - j. Advise counties of evacuation decision and timing through County Desk Operators, fax, etc.
2. Hurricane Program Manager
- a. Complete tasks per advisory package received from the NHC:
 - 1). Review advisory package, and plot forecast data. Request storm weather conditions/forecast from NWS offices and State Climatologist's Office.
 - 2). Determine projected evacuation times to include decision time, start time, and completion times for each coastal conglomerate.
 - b. Brief the following SCEMD individuals on the storm's status:
 - 1). Director, SCEMD
 - 2). Section Chiefs
 - 3). Public Information Director
 - 4). Duty Officer
 - c. Review findings with the coastal conglomerates.
 - d. Prepare briefing package for executive level briefings.

- e. Attend and assist during executive level briefings.
- f. Coordinate conference calls with coastal county emergency management directors. The format for these calls is described in Plan Overview Communications and Information Section.

3. ESF-1 Transportation

- a. Order all draw and swing bridges in coastal areas to be closed to maritime traffic (boats) with the onset of 25 mile per hour winds or at mandatory evacuation, whichever arrives first.
- b. Contact the SCDOE to inform them of the OPGON change and to determine the number of school buses with drivers available to assist in evacuation.
- c. Contact the SCDC to inform them of the OPGON change and to determine if transportation assets are available to evacuate prisoners, if necessary.
- d. Contact the SPA to inform them of OPGON change and determine their status.
- e. Contact State Fleet Management to inform them of the OPGON change and to determine availability of transportation assets to assist in evacuation.
- f. Contact the SCDOC, Air and Rail Divisions, to inform them of the OPGON change and to assess the status of Air and Rail assets and the evacuation of rail and air assets from coastal areas.
- g. Contact the U. S. Coast Guard to inform them of the OPGON change and assess the harbor status.

4. ESF-2 Communications

Request Spirit Telecom/ATT to provide a representative to the SEOC.

5. ESF-4 Firefighting

- a. Activate aircraft missions and law enforcement officers to assist with monitoring evacuation routes.
- b. Stage resources at predetermined staging areas for potential county debris clearing assistance.
- c. Prepare for forestland damage assessment missions.

- d. Deploy the IMT, and activate LSA.
- 6. ESF-5 Information and Planning
 - a. Activate PIPs.
 - b. Review the SC Recovery Plan, and prepare to implement damage assessment operations.
 - c. Upon arrival, incorporate FEMA IMAT into SEOC.
- 7. ESF-6 Mass Care
 - a. Execute Voluntary and Mandatory Hurricane Evacuation Shelter plan.
 - b. Monitor public shelter operations occupancy levels.
 - c. Coordinate with SEOC Chief of Operations on suspense time for County EOCs to request additional shelter staff, and notify all county EOCs of suspense time at least two (2) hours prior to suspense time.
 - d. Stage shelter resources as required.
- 8. ESF-7 Resource Support

Coordinate State staging area as required.
- 9. ESF-8 Health and Medical
 - a. Stage shelter resources as required.
 - a. Notify healthcare facilities in projected surge zone of anticipated mandatory evacuation order.
- 10. ESF-12 Energy:

Contact all public, co-ops, and municipal electric and gas utilities servicing the damaged areas, and obtain damage assessment, outage data, and estimated restoration time. Maintain contact until restoration is complete
- 11. ESF-13 Law Enforcement:

Activate all ESF-13 security patrols and missions.
- 12. ESF-15 Public Information

- a. Establish JIC, as required.
- b. Respond to media inquiries and monitor media.
- c. Notify the public regarding evacuation areas.
- d. Distribute appropriate press releases (see example press releases and EAS messages at Annex 4) to include, but not limited to:
 - 1). EAS Message: "Voluntary Evacuation"
 - 2). New Release: "Governor Closes State Offices In Areas Possibly Affected by Hurricane (name)"
 - 3). News Release: "Governor Calls For Voluntary Evacuation"
 - 4). News Release: "Public Information Phone System Available"
 - 5). News Release: "Hurricane Watch/Warning Issued For South Carolina Coast"
 - 6). News Release: "Preparations Being Made In Anticipation of Hurricane (name)"
 - 7). EAS Message: "Mandatory Evacuation"
 - 8). News Release: "Governor Orders Mandatory Evacuation"
 - 9). EAS Message: "Lanes Reversed on Parts of (Highway)"
 - 10). News Release: "Traffic Warning for Evacuation"

13. ESF-16 Emergency Traffic Management

- a. Notify counties to staff TCPs.
- b. If lane reversal ordered, initiate lane reversal clearance operations.
- c. Monitor the evacuation traffic using all tools available including radio, aerial, and video surveillance. Be prepared to take corrective actions in the event of unforeseen circumstances.

14. ESF-17 Animal Emergency Response

- a. Assist with opening of animal shelters and stabling facilities as necessary.
- b. Monitor and coordinate requests for assistance.

15. ESF-18 Donated Goods and Volunteer Services:

Prepare to execute Donated Goods Operations Plan as required.

16. ESF-19 Military Support

- a. Monitor, coordinate, and advise SEOC and OTAG of missions and taskings.
- b. Prepare for extended operations after landfall.

ANNEX 3 TO BASIC PLAN

EVACUATION TIMING

I. INTRODUCTION

A. General

As mentioned in paragraph III. H, page 3 of the Basic Plan, a transportation analysis was conducted. The principal purpose of this analysis was to determine the time required to evacuate the threatened population (clearance times) under a variety of hurricane situations and to evaluate traffic control measures that could improve the flow of evacuating traffic. Transportation computer modeling techniques developed to simulate hurricane evacuation traffic patterns were used to conduct this analysis. To provide a better estimate of where these people would go, the behavioral studies included work to estimate what portion of the evacuees would go to other inland counties or seek safe haven in other states.

1. Estimated Evacuation Clearance Times.

- a. A HES tool describing the time required to clear the roadway of all vehicles evacuating in response to a hurricane situation. Clearance time is one of two major considerations involved in issuing an evacuation order or advisory. The other time is the arrival of sustained tropical storm winds. The clearance times were developed by storm scenario and by behavioral characteristics for each conglomerate.
- b. Clearance time begins when the first evacuating vehicle enters the road network and ends when the last evacuating vehicle reaches an assumed point of safety. As determined during the post-Floyd Hurricane Evacuation Studies, I-95 is the Clearance Time cutoff point for the Northern and Central Conglomerates. The Allendale/Hampton County line is the Clearance Time cutoff point for the Southern Conglomerate. Clearance time includes the time required by evacuees to enter the road network (referred to as mobilization time) and the time spent by evacuees traveling along the road network due to traffic congestion (referred to as queuing delay time). Clearance time does not relate to the time any one vehicle spends traveling on the road network and does not include time needed for local officials to assemble and make a decision.
- c. Several hundred clearance time runs were done based on differing intensities of hurricanes, evacuation area assumptions, rapidity of evacuees' response, and differing tourist seasons. Clearance times generally fall below 24 hours for most of the scenarios. However, due to the limited road network and large numbers of tourists and permanent residents who would have to evacuate in the Northern Conglomerate, times could potentially exceed 26 hours for a Category 4-5 hurricane, high tourist occupancy scenario.

- d. Clearance times for normal and reverse / counter flow use have been calculated. Times are shown in the chart on page 6 and in each conglomerate appendix of Annex 2. While the I-26 Reversal Plan is anticipated to significantly reduce conglomerate clearance times, the counter flow plans for US 278, US 501, and US 17 may not produce the desired conglomerate time reductions due to controlling traffic bottlenecks. The bottleneck in the Southern Conglomerate is the merge intersection of US 278 and SC 68 in Hampton County. The US 278 counter flow road segment is upstream of this bottleneck and will not influence the clearance time. However, it may reduce clearance times for the US 278 road segment, thus enabling traffic to more quickly exit Hilton Head Island. The controlling bottleneck in the Northern Conglomerate is US 501 between US 17 Bypass and Conway. The US 17 counter flow road segment is in Georgetown County and will not influence the controlling bottleneck clearance time. However, a clearance time reduction for that road segment is possible, thus enabling traffic to more quickly exit the US 17 area north of Georgetown. Horry County and Conway city officials request their concurrence prior to the implementation of the US 501 Counter Flow plan.
- e. The clearance time calculated for each scenario (category of storm) was based on three criteria: evacuation zone participation rates, population response rate, and level of tourist occupancy.

2. Evacuation Zone Participation Rates.

- a. Participation rates assumed by zones within a county, and for each scenario, are part of the clearance time model. Key factors behind the participation assumptions are as follows:
- b. Zones to be evacuated for storm surge were assumed to have a 100% participation rate. Even though in actuality these rates will be lower, as a matter of public safety the clearance times calculated in this study should allow those who are vulnerable to storm surge the opportunity to evacuate whether they choose to or not.
- c. All mobile home residents in conglomerate counties are assumed to evacuate.
- d. A portion of the theoretically non-vulnerable population was also assumed to evacuate in the modeling. This percentage could be higher than what was used particularly for more intense hurricanes (1%-15%), but will be balanced out with the less than 100% of surge residents who will participate in an actual event.

3. Response Rate.

A critical behavioral aspect considered for the transportation analysis was the rapidity of evacuation response of the evacuating population. Behavioral data from past hurricane evacuations shows that mobilization and actual departures of the evacuating population can occur over a period of many hours or over a very brief time. In the Hurricanes Bertha and Fran evacuations, evacuees loaded the road network over a long period due to the meteorology and path of the storm. In Hurricane Floyd, traffic loaded the road network very quickly.

4. Tourist Profile.

Tourist population varies throughout the season. Clearance times are estimated for low and high tourist populations. High tourist population uses 90% occupancy rates, and low tourist population is based on 30%.

5. Evacuation routes and lane reversal / counter flow plans.

In addition to dedicated evacuation routes, if conditions require their employment, South Carolina will implement one or more of the following lane reversal (four lanes outbound) or counter flow plans (three of four lanes outbound):

- a. Reversal plans: I-26 from I-526 in Charleston westbound to I-77 / I-26 interchange in Columbia; US 501 in Horry County from SC 22 / US 501 interchange west of Conway to the SC 576 / US 501 and US 501 Bypass in Marion County; US 21 in the City of Beaufort from the US 21 / SC 280 intersection to the US 21 / US 17 intersection in Gardens Corner; and US 278 off of Hilton Head from the Cross Island Expressway to the US 278 / I-95 interchange.
- b. Counter Flow plans: US 501 in Horry County east of Conway from SC 544 / SC 544 Connector to the US 501 / US 378 intersection in Conway; US 17 in Georgetown County from the US 17 / DeBordieu intersection south to the five points intersection in the city of Georgetown; US 21 in the city of Beaufort from the US 21 / SC 280 intersection to the US 21 / US 17 intersection in Gardens Corner; and US 278 off of Hilton Head from Spanish Wells Road to the US 278 / SC 170 interchange.

6. South Carolina Clearance Times.

The summary charts on the next pages illustrate the 2005 South Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Clearance Times for normal and reversed / counter flow lane operations. Times are expressed in hours and are based on 2002 U.S. Census estimates extrapolated to 2007.

2009 South Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Clearance Times (In hours)

Hurricane Category & Evacuation Response	Northern Normal Lane Use		Northern US 17 / US 501 Counter Flow or US 501 Reversal	
	Tourist Low	Occupancy High	Tourist Low	Occupancy High
Category 1-2			For US 501 Counter Flow: There is negligible savings in time as counter flow section is downstream of controlling bottleneck. See note 1.	
Rapid	10.75	18.25		
Medium	11.25	19.25		
Long	11.75	19.75	For US 501 Reversal: Clearance Times not calculated. Potential local savings only. See note 1.	
Category 3-4				
Rapid	20.25	27.75		
Medium	21.00	28.75		
Long	21.25	29.25		
Category 5				
Rapid	20.25	29.00		
Medium	21.00	30.00		
Long	21.25	30.25		

Note 1: Traffic bottleneck restricting Clearance Times is US 501 from US17 Bypass to Conway. Due to the location of both counter flow route segments relative to the bottleneck, no conglomerate clearance time reduction is possible. However, these counter flow/reversal plans may provide a local Clearance Time reduction for those road segments only, meaning that traffic may clear Conway or Georgetown sooner. Therefore, the decision to execute / not execute the US 501 Counter Flow / Reversal, or the US 17 Counter Flow should not be made with the assumption that the overall Conglomerate Clearance Times will be reduced.

2009 South Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Clearance Times (continued)

Hurricane Category & Evacuation Response	Central		Central	
	Normal Lane Use		I-26 Reversed Lane	
	Tourist Occupancy		Tourist Occupancy	
	Low	High	Low	High
Category 1				
Rapid	12.25	14.50	9.50	10.75
Medium	12.50	14.75	12.50	12.75*
Long	14.00	15.00	15.50	15.75
Category 2				
Rapid	16.50	19.50	13.50	14.00
Medium	16.75	19.75	14.00	14.25*
Long	17.00	20.00	15.50	16.25
Category 3				
Rapid	23.75	27.50	15.50	17.50
Medium	24.25	28.00	15.75	17.75
Long	24.50	28.25	16.00	18.00
Category 4-5				
Rapid	27.50	31.00	17.50	19.75
Medium	28.00	31.25	17.75	20.00
Long	28.25	31.50	18.00	20.25

*These times reflect the use of most restrictive times based on Folly Road south of the James Island Connector.

2009 South Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Clearance Times (continued)

Hurricane Category & Evacuation Response	South		South	
	Normal Lane Use		US 278 Reversal	
	Tourist Occupancy		Tourist Occupancy	
	Low	High	Low	High
Category 1				
Rapid	12.00	17.50	8.25	11.50
Medium	12.50	18.50	8.75	12.50
Long	13.00	19.50	9.00	13.25
Category 2				
Rapid	16.50	22.50	11.00	15.25
Medium	17.00	23.50	12.00	16.25
Long	17.50	24.50	12.50	17.00
Category 3-5				
Rapid	20.00	25.25	14.00	17.25
Medium	20.50	27.00	14.50	18.50
Long	21.00	27.25	15.00	19.00

Note: Controlling traffic bottleneck is the road segment US 278 from Burnt Church Road to Buckwalter Parkway. Times reflect 2007 estimated census figures and a 2007 localized traffic study for specific routes in Beaufort County. Clearance Times not displaced for US 21 reversal or US 21 counter flow. Potential local savings only.

7. Executive Level Decision Briefings.

After analyzing and interpreting the impacts of the NHC's forecast and the local NWS statements, the SCEMD Director or SEOC Chief of Operations will brief the Governor's Office. Briefings will be held as requested by the Governor. The formal briefing format is:

- a. The NWS representative will discuss the forecast, and the State Climatologist's Office will provide input.
- b. The SCEMD Director or SEOC Chief of Operations will review issues to be addressed and provide a SEOC status update.
- c. The state agency directors will provide status of agency operations.
- d. The SCEMD Director or SEOC Chief of Operations makes recommendations to the Governor with concurrence from State agency directors.
- e. Decision will be made on recommendations presented, and if need be further coordination with county EOCs prior to press conference or press release.

8. Regional Coordination.

- a. The SEOC Chief of Operations will coordinate with SEOCs in neighboring states to include, Georgia, North Carolina, and Florida. With assistance from the FEMA Agencies' Region IV Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) in Atlanta, Georgia, the regional traffic flow will be monitored. Whenever a major hurricane, potentially requiring a large multi-state evacuation, threatens the United States, the federally coordinated Evacuation Liaison Team (ELT) will operate from the RRCC on a 24-hour basis until the threat is past.
- b. The ELT supports regional hurricane response efforts by facilitating rapid, efficient, and safe evacuation of threatened populations. The ELT will accomplish this support by providing federal and State emergency management officials with timely and accurate traffic/evacuation related information during multi-state hurricane threats. The ELT assembles the needed information through communication with appropriate SEOCs, other RRCC locations, the FEMA Emergency Support Team (EST) and the Hurricane Liaison Team (HLT) at the National Hurricane Center in Miami, Florida. ESF-5 (Information and Planning) will collect traffic and evacuation related information from ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management) and ESF-1 (Transportation) and, with the approval of the SEOC Chief of Operations, release the information to the FEMA liaisons for forwarding to the appropriate location.

Phased Evacuation and Lane Reversal.

1. The size and intensity of a hurricane may necessitate the use of a phased evacuation of threatened areas. The phased evacuation recommendation to the Governor will include an initial Voluntary Evacuation phase followed by a Mandatory Evacuation phase of those areas deemed appropriate based on the current forecast and other operational factors. The Mandatory Evacuation phase may be conducted with or without a lane reversal/counter flow along specific evacuation routes based on the current situation and the lane reversal decision factors. A phased evacuation will be considered for any hurricane of Category 2, 3, 4, or 5. A Category 1 hurricane will normally only require the voluntary evacuation or mandatory evacuation phase. Refer to the respective Conglomerate Annex Introduction Section for phased evacuation recommendations.
2. Evacuation activities will be a joint effort of state and local agencies communicating/coordinating through emergency operations centers. Emergency Traffic Management Emergency Support Function ESF-16 located in the SEOC will provide overall coordination, monitor evacuation status, and prepare recommendations for actions regarding evacuation.
3. The reversal of traffic lanes on specific highways to increase the evacuating traffic flow is an unusual event requiring extensive coordination and commitment of resources. Due to the notification/lead times necessary to have resources in place, State and local authorities must be prepared to stage resources to support lane reversals whenever a hurricane threatens regardless of the strength. The following lane reversal decision factors and indicators will be considered in the process of preparing recommendations regarding lane reversal:
4. Lane Reversal/Counter Flow Indicators:

Lane Reversal/Counter Flow Indicators	
Decision Factor	Indicator
a. The storm's current/ projected intensity and the public perception of the threat to their safety.	Category 3 or greater storm that is portrayed through the media as a significant threat will probably require the use of lane reversal.
b. Tourism occupancy: High tourist occupancy greatly increases evacuating population and thereby increases traffic congestion.	For a Category 1 or 2 storms, monitor traffic flow and have lane reversal ready. A Category 3 or greater storm will indicate the need for reversal. (Note: Beaufort County <u>requires</u> highway 278 counter flow during tourist season at 85% tourist occupancy.)
c. The safety of personnel deploying in support of lane reversal and the current weather must be considered regarding day or night initiation of lane reversal.	Whenever possible, start the lane reversal during daylight hours for the safety of all involved.
d. The traffic volumes observed during the voluntary evacuation phase can be viewed as a predictor of the traffic volumes anticipated coming during the subsequent mandatory evacuation phase.	Low traffic volumes during the voluntary evacuation phase may indicate that large volumes are to be expected later during mandatory and therefore lane reversal may be advisable.
e. If there is no lane reversal at the outset of the mandatory evacuation phase, then the early detection of high traffic counts and/or slowed traffic flow will be critical.	SCDOT must have monitored traffic counts and average vehicle speed indicators ready to provide timely warning that lane reversal should be implemented.
f. The monitoring of regional traffic flow and information from the regional Evacuation Liaison Team will be required to provide early warning of factors impacting SC from Georgia, Florida, or North Carolina.	If the South Carolina traffic/storm related situation is marginal and potential exists for significant traffic problems, then a large regional evacuation situation may indicate that lane reversal is advisable.

Note: Refer to the respective Conglomerate Appendix for the lane reversal/ counter flow implementation recommendations. Also note that the decision to execute the US 501 Counter Flow or Reversal, US 17 Counter Flow, the US 278 Counter Flow or Reversal, or the US 21 Counter Flow or Reversal plans may not result in an overall conglomerate clearance time reduction due to the controlling traffic bottlenecks. However, some reduction in clearance times for those specific road segments may take place.

d. Procedural Agreements.

Conglomerate Evacuations. If the Governor determines the situation requires a mandatory evacuation, the SCEMD Director will recommend that the order be based on conglomerates, not on individual counties. The SCEMD Director will recommend the Governor order the evacuation of one, two, or all coastal conglomerates. In addition, all conglomerate counties agree to participate in their conglomerate evacuation if it is ordered. This agreement is critical to the successful development and implementation of the South Carolina Hurricane Plan.

- e. Operating Condition Levels. The counties within each conglomerate will function as a team. When one member county moves to a higher OPCON, all counties within the conglomerate will consider moving to the higher level. The SEOC will assess the situation and consider moving to a higher OPCON level if a county moves to one. The SEOC and county EOCs are not required to remain at the same OPCON. Operational considerations inherent in state-level evacuation preparations often require the state to move to a higher OPCON level earlier than county EOCs.
- f. Communications and Information. Within each conglomerate, one county has been designated as the lead county. This designation is based primarily on the county with the longest evacuation time within each conglomerate. During hurricane operations, the lead county should inform all other conglomerate counties and the SEOC of their current status. If this notification is not feasible, the conglomerate county EOCs should refer to SEOC situation reports and the Web EOC for county status. The SEOC will consider providing a Liaison Officer to each conglomerate lead county EOC to assist in disseminating information among the conglomerate counties and to serve as a conglomerate point of contact to the SEOC.
- g. During OPCON 4 and higher, the SEOC will schedule conference calls with the coastal county EOCs. County EOCs to be included are Jasper, Beaufort, Hampton, Colleton, Charleston, Dorchester, Berkeley, Georgetown, and Horry. The format for these calls is first the latest hurricane forecast will be reported by the National Weather Service (NWS), SEOC Chief of Operations will report SEOC status, county directors will report local operational status and raise concerns/issues regarding hurricane operations, and the Director will discuss executive level evacuation decision or reentry status. Once the area to be evacuated is determined, the SEOC will schedule a conglomerate conference call to discuss evacuation operations.

B. Operational Area Liaisons

- 1. The primary need after a significant hurricane impact will be to obtain immediate disaster intelligence in order to assess the scope or scale of the disaster, and develop an initial assessment of immediate needs. Operational Area Liaisons will fill that need through their deployment into the impacted area and provision of immediate needs assessments to county and state officials.
- 2. Operational Area Liaisons will be sourced from state government, will train and deploy to the affected Operational Areas as a result of catastrophic event (natural or manmade), conduct emergency operations and damage assessment of the affected area, provide immediate assessments results to the local/county EOC and the State EOC and assist the local/county government with identifying basic needs and coordinating state response assistance.

3. The Operational Area Liaison program continues in development and continued planning and training will ensure full program implementation. See Conglomerate annexes for descriptions of areas where Operational Area Liaisons will be employed.

ANNEX 4 TO BASIC PLAN

PUBLIC INFORMATION

I INTRODUCTION

To prevent or minimize hurricane-related loss of life, damage to property, and harm to the environment in South Carolina, government on all levels will provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, and timely information to the at-risk public. The information flow will begin long before the existence of an imminent hurricane threat, it will intensify as a hurricane approaches, and it will continue in the storm's aftermath. This plan focuses on pre-landfall and reentry issues.

A. Emergency Public Information.

1. Prior to and during initial hurricane threats, the public will be made aware of potential ill effects and of actions necessary to safeguard lives and property. As a hurricane approaches, the public will be advised of prudent protective actions. After a storm departs, evacuees will be informed of when and on what routes they can return home.
2. State agencies key to the successful coordination and conveyance of accurate information to the public during a large-scale coastal evacuation and reentry are the South Carolina Governor's Office, the SCEMD, the Department of Public Safety (SCDPS), the Department of Transportation (SCDOT), the Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR), the National Guard, the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism (SCPRT), the SC Department of Commerce (SCDOC), the Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC, the Department of Insurance (SCDOI), the SC Department of Social Services (SCDSS), South Carolina Educational Television/Radio Network (SCETV), and, if the evacuation occurs when public schools are in session, the Department of Education (SCDOE). Also key are county emergency management agencies and volunteer organizations including the American Red Cross (ARC). All aforementioned agencies and organizations will provide mutual copies of all news releases issued during the approach of a tropical storm, during the evacuation process, and during reentry.
3. Upon the Declaration of a State of Emergency by the Governor, ESF-15, Public Information, led by SCEMD, will be the primary coordinating element in the dissemination of public information during emergency and disaster operations, with the advise and consent of the Governor's Press Secretary (ref. S.C. Emergency Operations Plan, Basic Plan (SCEOP), VII, E.), who reserves the authority to intervene, to assume control, or to disseminate supplementary public information at any time. The SEOC will request state-level activation of the Emergency Alert System when appropriate.
4. State government information of greatest public interest during evacuation and reentry includes, but is not limited to: voluntary and mandatory evacuation orders (primary source Governor's Office, SCEMD), road

closures (primary source SCDOT), traffic management (primary source SCDPS), law enforcement (primary source SLED), shelter locations and availability SCDSS, American Red Cross (ARC) Pre-Landfall Operations Team (ARCPLOT), school closures (SCDOE), water quality and nursing home issues (SCDHEC), bridge closures (SCDOT, SCDNR), boating restrictions (SCDNR), state office closings (Governor's Office), state park closures (SCPRT), and insurance issues (SCDOI). Private sector information of great public interest includes that regarding employers' hours and days of operation; insurance coverage; power outages; telephone service; nursing home, hospital, and other health-care facilities; accommodations for pets; and motel availability.

5. In general, state government news releases will be issued to the media statewide and to national and international media as appropriate, with priority consideration given to the media most able to effectively communicate with the at-risk population. Example press releases and EAS messages follow.

OPCON 5 Example News Releases

NEWS RELEASE: Hurricane Awareness Week and Family Preparedness Planning

COLUMBIA, SC (Date/Time) – Governor (Name) has issued a proclamation designating Hurricane Awareness Week (Dates) in South Carolina.

The week is designed to focus attention on the hurricane threat and to increase public awareness. It is sponsored by the National Weather Service and the Emergency Management Division of the Adjutant General's Office.

The South Carolina Emergency Management Division is the state agency responsible for the statewide emergency management program. It supports the counties through training and planning assistance and coordinates the delivery of state resources during emergencies.

The Division sponsored the (Year) Hurricane Conference in (Location) in (Month).

Hurricane season will continue through Nov. 30.

People in potentially vulnerable areas should consider actions they would need to take if the storm threatened South Carolina directly. The public should monitor the storm on NOAA weather radio and through local news media, especially people in low-lying areas along the entire coast.

People in potentially vulnerable areas, especially areas near the coast, should:

- **Review evacuation plans:** Residents living in vulnerable areas and those living in mobile homes that might be in a tropical storm's path must make plans now should an evacuation later become necessary. Become familiar with evacuation routes, which are marked with special signs. Options include: a hotel, motel, or friend's home that is outside the vulnerable area or an American Red Cross shelter. Hotels and motels fill up quickly and out-of-county evacuations take time. The earlier you leave as a hurricane approaches, the less time you will spend on the road.
- **Fuel cars, keep supplies in vehicles, secure important documents:** If the storm approaches South Carolina, individuals and families should fill up their cars with gas. Road maps, nonperishable snack foods, a first-aid kit that includes a supply of your family's prescription medications, and convenience items such as diapers should be available in the car. Secure important documents in waterproof packaging.
- **Obtain supplies to protect the home:** If residents are ordered to evacuate, there will be little time to protect their homes for the storm. Boarding supplies such as wood and shutters should be purchased in advance. Make plans to clear property of outdoor furniture and debris that would damage the home during a hurricane.
- **Make plans to move or store boats:** If you live near the coast, make plans now if you are going to have to relocate your boat. In the event of an approaching hurricane, the SC

Department of Transportation will shut down the operation of swing bridges and draw bridges when sustained winds reach 25 mph.

- **Consider the safety of pets:** Pets are not allowed in Red Cross shelters. Individuals and families should plan to board pets with veterinarians, kennels, or other facilities in non-vulnerable areas. Identification and rabies tags should be attached to the pets' collars
- **Register for special medical care:** Residents with special medical needs who may require transportation or medical care should contact their local emergency management office if they have not already done so. Special medical needs shelters require advance registration.
- **Understand the difference between a Hurricane Watch and a Hurricane Warning:** A Hurricane Watch means a hurricane is possible within 36 hours. Stay tuned for additional advisories. A Hurricane Warning means a hurricane is expected within 24 hours. If you are advised to evacuate, do so immediately.

Residents who live well inland of the storm surge zone and not in highly vulnerable areas may not have to evacuate if the storm approaches South Carolina, but they should prepare to shelter inside their homes. They should consider what they would do to protect their homes and what supplies they would need to last themselves and their families for three days after the storm makes landfall. Recommended supplies include: bottled water (one gallon per person per day), non-perishable canned foods, flashlights, a battery-powered radio and a clock, ice, paper goods and a first-aid kit. For safety reasons, residents are reminded not to use candles during power outages.

OPCON 4 *Example News Releases*

NEWS RELEASE: SCEMD Monitors Tropical Storm (Name); Citizens Should Review Plans

COLUMBIA, SC (Date, Time) – The South Carolina Emergency Management Division is paying close attention to Tropical Storm (Name), and as a result of the storm’s projected movement, key agencies in South Carolina government have been notified to be ready to respond if the need arises.

People in potentially vulnerable areas should review their plans and consider actions they would need to take if the storm threatens South Carolina directly. The public should monitor the storm on NOAA weather radio and through local news media, especially people in low-lying areas along the entire South Carolina coast.

SCEMD is monitoring Tropical Storm (Name) closely, and the Division has increased its state of operational readiness to Operating Condition (OPCON) 4. OPCON 4 is the second lowest of five operational conditions, and it provides for key state agencies to review plans and procedures. The State Emergency Operations Center was staffed (Day) from (Time) to (Time). Personnel representing key state response agencies were notified and are on call if they are needed.

People in potentially vulnerable areas, especially areas near the coast, should:

- **Review evacuation plans:** Residents living in vulnerable areas and those living in mobile homes that might be in a tropical storm’s path must make plans now should an evacuation later become necessary. Become familiar with evacuation routes, which are marked with special signs. Options include: a hotel, motel, or friend’s home that is outside the vulnerable area or an American Red Cross shelter. Hotels and motels fill up quickly and out-of-county evacuations take time. The earlier you leave as a hurricane approaches, the less time you will spend on the road.
- **Fuel cars, keep supplies in vehicles, secure important documents:** If the storm approaches South Carolina, individuals and families should fill up their cars with gas. Road maps, nonperishable snack foods, a first-aid kit that includes a supply of your family’s prescription medications, and convenience items such as diapers should be available in the car. Secure important documents in waterproof packaging.
- **Obtain supplies to protect the home:** If residents are ordered to evacuate, there will be little time to protect their homes for the storm. Boarding supplies such as wood and shutters should be purchased in advance. Make plans to clear property of outdoor furniture and debris that would damage the home during a hurricane.
- **Make plans to move or store boats.** If you live near the coast, make plans now if you are going to have to relocate your boat. In the event of an approaching hurricane, the SC Department of Transportation will shut down the operation of swing bridges and draw bridges when sustained winds reach 25 mph.

- **Consider the safety of pets:** Pets are not allowed in Red Cross shelters. Individuals and families should plan to board pets with veterinarians, kennels, or other facilities in non-vulnerable areas. Identification and rabies tags should be attached to the pets' collars.
- **Register for special medical care:** Residents with special medical needs who may require transportation or medical care should contact their local emergency management office if they have not already done so. Special medical needs shelters require advance registration.
- **Understand the difference between a Hurricane Watch and a Hurricane Warning.** A Hurricane Watch means a hurricane is possible within 36 hours. Stay tuned for additional advisories. A Hurricane Warning means a hurricane is expected within 24 hours. If you are advised to evacuate, do so immediately.

Residents who live well inland of the storm surge zone and not in highly vulnerable areas may not have to evacuate if the storm approaches South Carolina, but they should prepare to shelter inside their homes. They should consider what they would do to protect their homes and what supplies they would need to last themselves and their families for three days after the storm makes landfall. Recommended supplies include: bottled water (one gallon per person per day), non-perishable canned foods, flashlights, a battery-powered radio and a clock, ice, paper goods and a first-aid kit. For safety reasons, residents are reminded not to use candles during power outages.

NEWS RELEASE: With Hurricane (name) Approaching, Keep Fuel Topped Off In Vehicles COLUMBIA, SC (Date, Time) - With Hurricane (Name) posing a potential threat to South Carolina, the public is being urged to top off the fuel in their vehicles as a precautionary measure.

Should an evacuation become necessary, the public should have ample fuel in their cars to move to safety, particularly people in coastal areas subject to storm surge?

The public should monitor the storm on NOAA weather radio and through local news media, especially people in low-lying areas along the entire South Carolina coast. In addition to checking fuel in their vehicles, people should also prepare their homes, gather supplies and review their plans.

Forecasters currently show the storm on a track that could cause heavy rainfall on coastal areas of South Carolina.

As a precautionary measure in anticipation of possible effects on South Carolina from (Name), the state Emergency Management Division began 24-hour staffing of the State Emergency Operations Center with Emergency Management Division personnel today at (Time). Personnel representing key state response agencies were notified and are on call if they are needed to staff the SEOC at a full-scale level.

Currently, (Name) is expected to affect South Carolina beginning (Day).

If the National Hurricane Center issues a hurricane watch, a hurricane will be possible within 36 hours, and residents who live in vulnerable areas should stay tuned. If a hurricane warning is issued, a hurricane is expected within 24 hours. If you live in a vulnerable area and are advised to evacuate, be prepared to leave immediately. The state urges individuals and families to do the following:

- **Prepare to evacuate if ordered to do so:** Residents living in vulnerable areas and those living in mobile homes that are in the storm's path must plan their evacuation now. Become familiar with evacuation routes, which are marked with special signs. Options include: a hotel, motel, or friend's home that is outside the vulnerable area or an American Red Cross shelter. Hotels and motels fill up quickly and out-of county evacuations take time.
- **Fuel cars, keep supplies in vehicles, secure important documents:** If the storm approaches South Carolina, individuals and families should fill up their cars with gas. Road maps, nonperishable snack foods, a first-aid kit that includes a supply of your family's prescription medications, and convenience items such as diapers should be available in the car. Secure important documents in waterproof packaging.

OPCON 3 Example News Releases

NEWS RELEASE: Citizens Should Prepare For Possible Effects From Hurricane (Name)

COLUMBIA, SC (Date, Time) – People in coastal and flood-prone areas of South Carolina should pay close attention to Hurricane (Name).

The public should monitor the storm on NOAA weather radio and through local news media, especially people in low-lying areas along the entire South Carolina coast. Now is the time for people to prepare their homes, gather supplies, review their plans, and prepare for possible evacuation.

Forecasters currently show the storm on a track that could cause heavy rainfall on coastal areas of South Carolina.

As a precautionary measure in anticipation of possible effects on South Carolina from (Name), the State Emergency Management Division began 24-hour staffing of the State Emergency Operations Center with Emergency Management Division personnel today at (Time). Personnel representing key state response agencies were notified and are on call if they are needed to staff the SEOC at a full-scale level.

Currently, (Name) is expected to affect South Carolina beginning (Day).

If the National Hurricane Center issues a hurricane watch, a hurricane will be possible within 36 hours, and residents who live in vulnerable areas should stay tuned. If a hurricane warning is issued, a hurricane is expected within 24 hours. If you live in a highly vulnerable area and are advised to evacuate, you should be prepared to leave immediately. The state urges individuals and families to do the following:

- **Prepare to evacuate if ordered to do so:** Residents living in vulnerable areas and those living in mobile homes that are in the storm's path must plan their evacuation now. Become familiar with evacuation routes, which are marked with special signs. Options include: a hotel, motel, or friend's home that is outside the vulnerable area or an American Red Cross shelter. Hotels and motels fill up quickly and out-of county evacuations take time.
- **Fuel cars, keep supplies in vehicles, secure important documents:** If the storm approaches South Carolina, individuals and families should fill up their cars with gas. Road maps, nonperishable snack foods, a first-aid kit that includes a supply of your family's prescription medications, and convenience items such as diapers should be available in the car. Secure important documents in waterproof packaging.
- **Obtain supplies to protect the home:** If residents are ordered to evacuate, there will be little time to protect their homes for the storm. Boarding supplies such as wood and shutters should be purchased in advance. Make plans to clear property of outdoor furniture and debris that would damage the home during a hurricane.

- **Consider the safety of pets:** Pets are not allowed in Red Cross shelters. Individuals and families should plan to board pets with veterinarians, kennels, or other facilities in non-vulnerable areas. Identification and rabies tags should be attached to the pets' collars.

Register for special medical care: Residents with special medical needs who may require transportation or medical care should contact their local emergency management office if they have not already done so. Special medical needs shelters require advance registration.

Residents who live well inland of the storm surge zone and not in vulnerable areas may not have to evacuate, and they should prepare to shelter inside their homes. They should protect their homes and gather supplies to last themselves and their families for three days after the storm makes landfall. Recommended supplies include: bottled water (one gallon per person per day), non-perishable canned foods, flashlights, a battery-powered radio and clock, ice, and paper goods. For safety reasons, residents are reminded not to use candles.

OPCON 1 Example News Releases

NEWS RELEASE: Preparations Being Made In Anticipation of Hurricane (Name)

COLUMBIA, SC (Date, Time) – In anticipation of possible effects on South Carolina from Hurricane (Name), the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, along with representatives from key state agencies and county officials, are preparing for Hurricane (Name) and monitoring the storm to see where it will eventually make landfall.

The South Carolina Emergency Operations Center (Time, Day), began operating in Operating Condition (OPCON) 1, the highest of five operational conditions. It provides for staffing of the Operations Center through storm landfall and into the response phase by state and volunteer agencies to deal with transportation, information and planning, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, food, and law enforcement.

Also recently:

- # SCEMD continues to maintain contact with the National Hurricane Center in Coral Gables, FL and with FEMA.
- # SCEMD provided frequent briefings to Governor (Name) and members of his staff.
- # SCEMD was in close and continuing communication with coastal county emergency managers regarding preparatory storm activities.
- # On (Date/Time), the governor declared a State of Emergency in South Carolina, with particular attention to coastal areas of the state. He also asked for people in (Names) counties to voluntarily evacuate.
- # The Public Information Phone System (PIPS), a 24-hour evacuation and shelter information number, was opened on (Date/Time). The toll-free number for PIPS is (Number).
- # On (Date/Time), the governor ordered a mandatory evacuation for (Give Specifics) in response to the potential threat posed by Hurricane (Name).
- # As of (Date/Time), approximately (Number) vehicles and (Number) people had evacuated.
- # Approximately (Number) people are currently in authorized shelters.
- # Schools that are closed in counties throughout the state include those in (Names) counties.

With the path of Hurricane (Name) uncertain, the governor has urged citizens who have not evacuated (Names) counties, as well as those persons in other coastal counties, to make all necessary precautions to ensure their safety and secure and protect their property.

NEWS RELEASE: Hurricane Watch/Warning Issued For South Carolina Coast

COLUMBIA, SC (Date/Time) – In anticipation of possible effects on South Carolina from Hurricane (Name), the National Weather Service issued a hurricane watch today for part of the southeastern coast to include South Carolina.

A hurricane watch indicates that South Carolina is vulnerable to Hurricane (Name) and should take swift actions to safeguard residents and tourists. If individuals and families are not prepared for evacuation, secured their homes and purchased supplies for their families, they must act now.

- **Determine if you live in an evacuation zone.** During a hurricane warning individuals and families may be ordered to evacuate. Evacuation zones will be identified by local emergency managers and state officials via the news media. Individuals and families should keep in mind that out-of-county evacuations and evacuating far inland takes time. People planning to evacuate of their own accord should leave now, during the watch period.
- **Help a friend or relative in need of shelter.** Individuals and families who live far inland and outside of the storm surge evacuation zone have the opportunity to help friends and relatives by offering their home as safe shelter. The location of approved Red Cross shelters will be announced via the news media.
- **Residents who live far inland and outside the storm surge zone must prepare their homes.** Boarding supplies to protect the home must be purchased now. Residents with storm shutters should begin installing them. Supplies to last the family for three days should also be collected now. Those supplies include: bottled water, battery-powered radios, flashlights, canned foods, blankets, special medications and extra clothes.
- **Shelter and road closure information.** The state is providing toll-free, 24-hour telephone numbers for information on shelter locations and routes (1-800-Number for PIPS) and road closures (1-800-Number for DOT information).

The South Carolina Emergency Management Division is still currently operating in Operating Condition (OPCON) (Insert level), the (Rank) lowest of five operational conditions. It provides for staffing of the Operations Center by state and volunteer agencies to deal with transportation, information and planning, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, food, and law enforcement. Those areas include three that would be of immediate importance if Hurricane (Name) were on a track toward South Carolina: evacuation, traffic control, and sheltering.

Also today:

- SCEMD continues to maintain contact with the National Hurricane Center in Coral Gables, FL and FEMA.
- More than (Number) SC National Guard members were transported from armories in the upstate to staging areas nearer to the coast today.
- SCEMD provided frequent briefings to Governor (Name) and members of his staff.
- SCEMD was in close and continuing communication with coastal county emergency managers regarding preparatory storm activities.

EAS MESSAGE: Voluntary Evacuation

South Carolina Governor (Name) is requesting that tourists, visitors, and residents along the entire South Carolina coast voluntarily leave in response to the potential threat posed by Hurricane (Name). This is a very dangerous storm that is capable of severe damage in South Carolina.

The governor is strongly recommending voluntary evacuation to safeguard human life on the South Carolina coast.

NEWS RELEASE: Governor (name) closes state offices in areas possibly affected by Hurricane (name)

Columbia, SC (Date, Time) – Governor (Name) will excuse employees from reporting to work on (Day of Week) in counties affected by extreme weather conditions expected from Hurricane (name).

The following counties' offices will be closed all day: (list counties)

The following offices will close at noon: (list counties)

The following offices will close at 3 p.m.: (list counties)

NEWS RELEASE: Governor Calls For Voluntary Evacuation

Columbia, SC (Date/Time) -- Governor (Name) on (Day) called for a voluntary evacuation of South Carolina's coast. The governor said coastal residents should secure their property and move inland.

(Name) said if the situation remains the same, he will call for a mandatory evacuation of South Carolina's coast (Day/Time).

Those on barrier islands, living in low-lying areas or along rivers and streams are especially vulnerable.

American Red Cross shelters will be open (Location) (Day) (Time).

There are (Number) state law enforcement officers and National Guard troops on duty to help with the evacuation. In addition, these officers will secure the property of residents who evacuate and will enforce the law in evacuation zones.

In inland counties, anyone living in mobile homes or vulnerable structures should consider relocating to more substantial locations.

NEWS RELEASE: Public Information Phone System Available

COLUMBIA, SC (Date/Time) – The Public Information Phone System was activated (Day/Time) after Governor (Name) requested a voluntary evacuation along (Specify areas) of South Carolina's coast.

The phone system provides people with evacuation routes and shelter information and will be operational 24 hours a day. The public can call (Number) to speak with an operator about evacuation routes and shelters that are available to coastal residents who have been asked to voluntarily evacuate.

American Red Cross shelters will be open by (Date/Time).

EAS MESSAGE: Mandatory Evacuation

The South Carolina Emergency Management Division is requesting activation of the Emergency Alert System at the direction of South Carolina Governor (Name). The Governor has ordered a mandatory evacuation of all persons located (Describe, as "on barrier islands; on beachfront property; near low-lying rivers, creeks, or streams; and in manufactured housing") in the following counties: (List Counties). Persons in inland counties near the projected path of Hurricane (Name) should take all precautions to ensure their protection from potential high winds. (Describe affected areas within counties by landmarks, when possible.)

Law enforcement personnel will be posted along evacuation routes to help people move as safely and quickly as possible.

The governor has ordered the mandatory evacuation in order to safeguard human life in the coastal counties of South Carolina.

NEWS RELEASE: Governor Orders Mandatory Evacuation

Columbia, SC (Date/Time) -- Governor (Name) on (Day/Time) ordered a mandatory evacuation of people in vulnerable areas along (Specify Area)

Those on barrier islands, living in low-lying areas or along rivers and streams are especially vulnerable.

American Red Cross shelters are open from (Specify Area).

There are (Number) state law enforcement officers and National Guard troops on duty to help with the evacuation. In addition, these officers will secure the property of residents who evacuate and enforce the law in evacuation zones.

In inland counties, anyone living in mobile homes or vulnerable structures should consider relocating.

EAS MESSAGE: Lanes Reversed On Parts of (Highway)

To speed the flow of traffic from coastal areas, all four lanes of (Highway) from (Exit/Location) at (Location) to (Highway) near (Location) are being used for westbound traffic only. Law enforcement personnel are routing all traffic from (Location) inland to (Location) on all four lanes of the (Highway/Interstate). Traffic is not being allowed to travel (Direction) toward (Location) on (Highway/Exit) toward the coast.

Law enforcement personnel are posted along evacuation routes to help people move as safely and quickly as possible.

NEWS RELEASE: Highway Patrol prepares interstate for one-way traffic

Columbia, SC (Date/Time) – In response to an order from Governor (Name), the state Highway Patrol is routing (Number) miles of (Highway) for westbound traffic only.

The patrol is preparing to close eastbound lanes of (Highway) from (Exit/Intersection) at (Location) to (Exit/Intersection) in (Location). The affected portion of the road in (Names) counties will be open to westbound traffic only.

Motorists should not begin to cross into the eastbound lanes until law enforcement officers have secured the route.

NEWS RELEASE: Highway Patrol issues traffic warning.

Columbia, SC (Date/Time) – In response to an order from Governor (Name), the state Highway Patrol and local law enforcement have activated the state hurricane evacuation road network. Expect heavy westbound traffic from coastal areas.

To facilitate evacuation traffic flow, the Highway Patrol is requesting motorists limit travel from points west of Columbia into Columbia and to any points along established hurricane evacuation routes east of Columbia.

NEWS RELEASE: Filling Stations Urged To Remain Open during Evacuation

COLUMBIA, SC (Date, Time) - Filling stations located along hurricane evacuation routes and out of mandatory evacuation areas are being urged to remain open during the evacuation from coastal areas in anticipation of Hurricane (name).

Governor (name) has ordered people to leave vulnerable areas along South Carolina's coast beginning at (time / day). Owners and managers are asked to keep filling stations open along evacuation routes throughout the evacuation process so that motorists will be able to leave vulnerable areas without delay. Stations within mandatory evacuation areas must close to allow employees to move inland to safety.

OPCON 1 – Reentry Example News Releases**NEWS RELEASE: Governor Lifts Mandatory Evacuation Order; Reentry Begins**

COLUMBIA, SC (Date/Time) – Governor (Name) lifted the mandatory evacuation order for (Names) counties, allowing residents and visitors to return to the counties at the discretion of their local and county officials.

The South Carolina Emergency Management Division, along with representatives from FEMA and local officials, began assessing damage in coastal counties from (Location) to the (Location). Also recently:

- ❑ SCEMD provided frequent briefings to Governor (Name) and members of his staff.
- ❑ SCEMD was in close and continuing communication with coastal county emergency managers regarding response and recovery activities.
- ❑ (Number) of people are without power in South Carolina. Power companies are currently working to restore power to those people affected by the hurricane.
- ❑ Currently, South Carolina is under no hurricane watches or warnings of any kind.
- ❑ All Red Cross Shelters were closed at (Time). The shelters housed (Number) people and provided (Number) meals.

Schools that are closed in counties throughout the state include: (List closings)

NEWS RELEASE: Exercise Precautions When Returning Home

COLUMBIA, SC (Date, Time) – Governor (Name) rescinded his mandatory evacuation order for coastal areas of South Carolina (Day/Time), clearing the way for local governments to determine when it is safe for residents to return home. Residents should keep the following precautions in mind.

Do not return home until local authorities say it is okay to do so. The health and safety of you and your family should be your first concern after a disaster.

- ❑ Be on the lookout for new hazards created by the hurricane, such as washed out roads, contaminated buildings, contaminated water, gas leaks, broken glass, downed power lines or damaged wiring, and slippery floors.

- ❑ Be aware of exhaustion. Resist the tendency to do too much at once. Set your priorities and pace yourself. Create a manageable schedule.
- ❑ Watch for signs of stress and fatigue. Talk about the situation with others to release tensions. Encourage others to talk about their concerns. Get professional crisis counseling if necessary.
- ❑ Encourage children to talk about their feelings. Explain how you plan to deal with the situation. Involve them in cleanup activities. Being part of the recovery process will help them cope. Keep the family together.
- ❑ Drink plenty of clean water. Try to eat well and get enough rest.
- ❑ Wear sturdy work boots and gloves, and wash your hands thoroughly with soap and clean water often when working in debris.
- ❑ Inform local authorities about health and safety hazards, including downed power lines, washed out roads, smoldering insulation or dead animals.

When returning to a damaged home:

- ❑ Keep a battery-powered radio with you so you can listen for emergency updates.
- ❑ Wear sturdy work boots and gloves.
- ❑ Before going inside, walk carefully around the outside of your home and check for loose power lines, gas leaks, and structural damage. Do not enter if flood water remains around the building. If you have doubts about safety, have your home inspected by a professional before entering.
- ❑ Use a battery-powered flashlight for light. DO NOT use oil, gas lanterns, candles or torches. Leaking gas or other flammable materials may be present. Do not smoke. Do not turn on the lights until you're sure they're safe to use.
- ❑ Watch out for animals, especially poisonous snakes. Use a stick to poke through debris.
- ❑ Enter the building carefully and check for damage. Check for cracks in the roof, foundation and chimneys. Be aware of loose boards and slippery floors. If it looks like the building may collapse, leave immediately.
- ❑ Check for gas leaks, starting at the hot water heater. If you smell gas or hear a hissing or blowing sound, open a window and leave immediately. Turn off the main gas valve from the outside, if you can. Call the gas company from a neighbor's house. If you shut off the gas supply at the main valve, you will need a professional to turn it back on.
- ❑ Check the electrical system. If you see sparks, broken or frayed wires, or if you smell hot insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker if you are not wet and can do so without standing in water. If you have any doubts about your ability to turn off the electricity safely, leave the house and call a professional.
- ❑ Check appliances. If appliances are wet, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. Then unplug appliances and let them dry out. Have appliances checked by a professional before using them again.
- ❑ Check the water and sewage systems. If pipes are damaged, turn off the main water valve.
- ❑ Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, and gasoline. Open cabinets carefully. Be aware of objects that may fall.
- ❑ Look for valuable items, such as jewelry and family heirlooms, and protect them.
- ❑ Try to protect your home from further damage. Open windows and doors to get air moving through. Patch holes.

- ❑ Clean and disinfect everything that got wet. The mud left behind by floodwaters can contain sewage and chemicals.
- ❑ Check with local authorities before using any water; it could be contaminated. Wells should be pumped out and the water tested by authorities before drinking.
- ❑ Throw out fresh food that has come into contact with flood waters. Check refrigerated food for spoilage. Throw out flooded cosmetics and medicines.
- ❑ Call your insurance agent. Take pictures of damages. Keep good records of repair and cleaning costs.
- ❑ Tune to local radio and television stations and read local newspapers for information regarding financial assistance, emergency housing, food, first aid, and clothing.

ANNEX 5 TO BASIC PLAN

GOVERNOR'S DECLARATIONS

EXAMPLE DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

State of South Carolina

Executive Department



Office of the Governor

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. _____

WHEREAS, the National Hurricane Center has determined that the coastline of the State of South Carolina is presently vulnerable to the effects of a strengthening hurricane that continues to develop in the Atlantic Ocean; and

WHEREAS, I have been advised that Hurricane _____ is advancing in a _____ direction and represents a threat to the safety, security, welfare and property of citizens and transients living in South Carolina.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me as Governor, pursuant to the Constitution and Statutes of the State of South Carolina, I hereby declare that a State of Emergency exists in South Carolina. I direct that the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan be placed into effect. I direct that all prudent preparations be taken at the individual, local, and state levels to protect against the possible effects of Hurricane _____. I further direct that the South Carolina National Guard be placed on a standby status and, at the discretion of the Adjutant General, in consultation with the Governor's Office, and in coordination with South Carolina Emergency Management Division, specified units of the National Guard be placed on active duty to assist civil authorities and to take all reasonable precautions as is necessary for the preservation of life and property.

Further Proclamations and Orders deemed necessary to ensure the fullest possible protection of life and property during this State of Emergency shall be issued verbally by me, and thereafter published for dissemination within the succeeding twenty-four hour period.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE GREAT
SEAL OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
THIS ___ DAY OF MONTH, YEAR.

GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

SECRETARY OF STATE

EXAMPLE MANDATORY EVACUATION ORDER FOR CATEGORY 3 HURRICANE

State of South Carolina

Executive Department



Office of the Governor

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. _

WHEREAS, the National Hurricane Center advises that Hurricane _____ will strike the coast of South Carolina; and

WHEREAS, the force of Hurricane _____ represents an imminent threat to the safety, security and welfare of the residents and visitors of South Carolina; and

WHEREAS, a state of emergency has been declared (Executive Order Number ____) in South Carolina and the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan was placed into effect in order to provide for the health, safety and welfare of residents and visitors located in the threatened areas where the effect of Hurricane _____ could be experienced; and

WHEREAS, I am authorized pursuant to Section 25-1-440 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, as amended, the elected chief executive of the state to direct and compel evacuation of all or part of the populace from any stricken or threatened area if this action is deemed necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response, or recovery; and

WHEREAS, I have determined that evacuation is necessary for the preservation of life in and surrounding the threatened area.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me as Governor pursuant to the Constitution and Laws of South Carolina, I do hereby order a mandatory evacuation of all persons and selected health care facilities located on barrier islands, on beachfront property; near low lying rivers, creeks, or streams, and in manufactured housing; in the following counties: Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Georgetown, Horry, and Jasper. *(Delete counties that don't apply)* Persons in inland counties near the projected path of Hurricane _____ should take all precautions to ensure their protection from potential high winds and inland flooding. This evacuation order is effective ____ AM/PM, (insert date). All persons are ordered to evacuate the area as expeditiously as possible. Governing authorities are responsible for and may determine that essential response personnel may remain within mandatorily evacuated areas. Area specific details for the mandatory evacuation follow: *(Delete areas that don't apply)*

1. Beaufort County: All residents and tourists are asked to evacuate.
2. Berkeley County: All residents and tourists south of Clements Ferry Road and south of Halfway Creek Road to Guerins Bridge Road, and those living along the Cooper River south of Hagan Plantation between one mile east of the Cooper River and one

mile west of the Back River; also those residents living in low-lying areas along the Goose Creek Reservoir; and all manufactured housing residents.

3. Charleston County: West Ashley Area: All residents and tourists except for those residing in and northwest of the town of Ravenel, Hollywood, and Meggett; and all manufactured housing residents. Charleston Peninsula and Charleston Neck Area: All residents and tourists southeast of Cosgrove Avenue. North Charleston Area: All residents and tourists west of I-26 and south of Montague Ave.; remaining areas between Dorchester Road and the Ashley River, low-lying areas around Noisett Creek; and all manufactured housing residents. East Cooper Area: All residents and tourists east of the Cooper River to the Georgetown County line; and all manufactured housing residents.
4. Colleton County: All residents and tourists south of Alternate 17, Ritter Road, and south of the Iron Crossroads and Cottageville Communities; Edisto Beach; and all manufactured housing residents.
5. Dorchester County: Residents and tourists living in low-lying areas along Rantowles Creek and all manufactured housing residents.
6. Georgetown County: All residents and tourists on or east of US 17 and US 17 Bypass in the northern portion of the county; the city of Georgetown; residents living in low-lying areas along rivers, streams, and creeks, and all manufactured housing residents.
7. Hampton County: All residents and tourists in low-lying areas along the Tulifinny River and all manufactured housing residents.
8. Horry County: All residents and tourists on or east of Bypass US 17 in southern Grand Strand and on or East of US 17 in the northern Grand Strand area, all residents living in low-lying areas along rivers, streams, and creeks, and all manufactured housing residents.
9. Jasper County: All residents and tourists east and south of I-95 and west of Purrysburg Road (SC 34); west of I-95, areas northwest of Hardeeville and south of Bagshaw Swamp and the Coosawhatchie area north of Taylor Mill Road (CR 175) and east of Loghaul Road (CR 39); and all manufactured housing residents.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE
GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF SOUTH
CAROLINA, THIS _____ DAY OF MONTH,
YEAR.

GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

SECRETARY OF STATE

EXAMPLE SELECTIVELY RESCINDING MANDATORY EVACUATION ORDER

State of South Carolina



Executive Department

Office of the Governor

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. _

WHEREAS, effective Month, Day, Year the undersigned ordered a mandatory evacuation in Executive Order _____ of persons in _____ county / counties because of the imminent danger posed by Hurricane _____; and

WHEREAS, conditions now exist which justify the rescission of the mandatory evacuation order and allow re-entry of persons into _____ county/counties, and/or within selected areas (noted below). However, damaged areas as identified by local officials in these areas may be restricted to insure the safety of their citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me as Governor, pursuant to the Constitution and Statutes of the State of South Carolina, I hereby order that persons affected by the mandatory evacuation order set forth in Executive Order _____ be allowed to return to all areas of _____ county/counties, except as noted below, or as identified by local officials as necessary to insure the safety of their citizens, and declare that the mandatory evacuation provisions of Executive Order _____ are hereby rescinded for _____ county/counties effective at _____ am/pm on Month, Day, Year.

(List counties/areas excluded from rescission)

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE
GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF SOUTH
CAROLINA, THIS _____ DAY OF MONTH,
YEAR.

GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

SECRETARY OF STATE

ANNEX 6 TO BASIC PLAN

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Evacuation of the population from vulnerable areas is one of the most crucial issues in protecting lives in the face of an approaching hurricane. The basic traffic management concept is to allow traffic to flow along evacuation routes unimpeded, and to supplement existing traffic control devices with law enforcement personnel who will staff selected TCPs within the conglomerates. Each TCP has been established to provide assistance to the evacuating populace. The assigned law enforcement agencies and the SCNG are responsible for staffing and monitoring predetermined TCPs.

II. EVACUATION ROUTES

The South SCHP and the SCDOT in coordination with local officials, established hurricane evacuation routes. The SCDOT maintains the evacuation route directional signs placed along all routes.

III. TCP STAFFING COORDINATION

The SCHP, in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies, compiled the TCPs listed within each conglomerate section. The SCNG, where identified, will work as partners with State and local law enforcement agencies. TCPs are required to be staffed for continuous 24-hour periods unless otherwise noted. Detailed listings, including manning requirements of TCPs by county, appear in each Conglomerate Annex.

IV. TRAFFIC FLOW EQUIPMENT

The SCDOT will provide all necessary equipment identified during Evacuation Route Coordination meetings to include barriers, cones, remote signal devices, etc. This equipment is detailed in the Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16) SOPs.

V. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS/EVACUATION ROUTE MONITORING

A. TCP Staffing

The TCPs will be staffed by designated agencies during evacuation and reentry when requested by the SEOC, and will be staffed until traffic resumes normal levels of operation.

B. Lane Reversal/Counter Flow Procedures

The operational decision of when and if to reverse lanes or activate counter flow measures during an evacuation or reentry is covered in the Basic Plan. The lane reversal/counter flow plans are described, where applicable, in each

Conglomerate Annex's Traffic Management Section. The reentry lane reversal plan for I-26 is in the Central Coastal Conglomerate's Annex Traffic Management Section.

1. Emergency Access Routes to Charleston Area during I-26 Reversal:

To accommodate emergency vehicles to the Charleston area during I-26 lane reversal, the following routes are recommended for emergency vehicle ingress:

- a. US 21 to US 176 to US 52 to Charleston
- b. US 21 to Orangeburg take bypass US 178 to US 78

The above routes are recommended assuming lane reversal will not be ordered on evacuation routes other than I-26.

2. Emergency Access Routes to Remaining Coastal Areas:

The coastal areas with counter flow plans will utilize the remaining, non-reversed, eastbound lanes for emergency vehicles.

C. Radio Surveillance

ESF-16 will monitor SCHP radio traffic to determine ongoing status of field operations and traffic flow.

D. Video Surveillance

SCDOT will provide closed-circuit television images of evacuation routes, where available, to ESF-1 (Transportation) and ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management) operations personnel. The following locations will have video cameras:

- 1. Charleston County: I-26 from and including I-526 interchange to Exit 199.
- 2. Orangeburg County: I-26 at I-95
- 3. Columbia: I-26 from Exit 101 to Exit 110; I-20 Exit 61 to the I-77 Interchange; and I-77 near the Broad River Bridge.
- 4. Beaufort County: SC 170 from SC 802 to SC 462; US 278 from Cross Island Parkway to SC 170. Feeds originate from Beaufort County Intelligent Transportation Systems camera network.
- 5. Jasper County: I-95 at Exit 8.

6. Florence County: I-95 from Exit 160 to Exit 170.
7. Horry County: US 501 at SC 22 east of Aynor; US 501 at US 17 Bypass.

E. Traffic Counter Surveillance

SCDOT will provide electronic access to counter data to include vehicle count and speed data to ESF-1 and ESF-16. The Table on the following pages lists permanent counter sites:

Traffic Counter Sites Located Within Each Conglomerate				
County	Route	Location	DOT Site #	Lanes
Southern Coastal Conglomerate				
Aiken	I-20	Aiken: @ Welcome Center @ Georgia State line	23	6
Bamberg	US-301	Bamberg: US 301 @ Little Salkehatchie River	4	4
Barnwell	US-78	In Elko @ The West City Limits	9	2
Beaufort	US-17/21	Yemasee: North of S-3, South of Yemasee	5	2
	US-278	Beaufort: Jarvis Creek West of Hilton Head	35	4
	US-278	Hilton Head @ Toll Facility	47	4
	US-21	0.7 mile South of S-238, between Garden Corner & Lobeco	48	4
Hampton	US-321	East of the City of Estill	63	
	US-278	West of the City of Hampton	64	
Jasper	I-95	Jasper: I-95 @ Welcome Center @ Georgia State Line	28	6
	US-278	0.1 mile East of S-88	66	
Central Coastal Conglomerate				
Berkeley	I-26	Between SC-27 & S-16	54	4
	US-52	1.0 mile North of S-9	58	
	US-176	0.4 mile East of US-17 ALT	59	
Charleston	US-17	Jacksonboro: US 17 @ Edisto River	2	4
	US-17	Charleston: @ the Cooper River Bridge- New Bridge	6	3
	US-17	Charleston: @ the Cooper River Bridge- Old Bridge	7	2
	I-26	Charleston: West of SC-642	31	6
	I-526	Charleston: between S-475 & Ashley River	34	4
	US-17	Charleston: South of SC-171 & SC-700	40	4
	I-526	Charleston: @ Cooper River	46	4
Dorchester	I-95	Between SC-61 & US-78	55	4
	US-78	1.1 miles West of SC-27 (Four Holes Swamp)	60	
	SC-61	At Dorchester Waterworks	61	
Lexington	US-1	Lexington: between S-169 & S-879	1	2
	I-20	Gilbert: I-20 @ S-625	22	4

Central Coastal Conglomerate (continued)				
Orangeburg	US-21	In Orangeburg @ RR NW of US-21 & US-601	3	4
	I-26	Orangeburg: @ S-92 NW of SC-210	20	4
	I-95	Between I-26 & US-176	56	4
Richland	US-21	Columbia: @ Blossom Street Bridge	13	4
	I-26	White Rock: @ S-234 NW of Columbia	15	4
	S-1201	Columbia: Faraway Drive near I-20 & I-77 (out)	16	
	I-126	Columbia: between Broad River Rd. & Greystone Blvd.	21	8
	I-77	Columbia: @ S-1432 between US-21 & S-52	32	6
	I-20	Between US-321 & US-21	52	6
Northern Coastal Conglomerate				
Clarendon	US-301	1.5 miles NE of Manning between S-40 & S-49	10	2
	I-95	Manning: S-49, North of Manning	19	4
Dillon	I-95	Dillon: Welcome Center near NC state line	29	6
Florence	US-378	0.4 mile East of SC-41	62	
Georgetown	US-17	Georgetown: 1 mile East of Waccamaw	11	4
Horry	US-501	Myrtle Beach: 4.2 miles NW of Intracoastal Waterway	18	4
	US-17	Horry: US-17 Welcome Center near NC state line	30	6
	SC-9	Horry: between Waccamaw River & S-57	36	4
	SC-544	0.2 mile East of S-953	65	
Marion	US-76	0.5 mile East of S-315	67	
Williamsburg	US-521	Between S-81 & S-599	57	4

F. High profile Bridge closures

Due to onset of high winds, certain bridges may need to be closed to vehicle or water traffic for safety. Closure of these bridges will be a local decision based on current wind conditions. However, prior to closure, county EOCs will coordinate the closure with state ESF-1/SCDOT. The following lists those bridges that could be closed due to high winds.

HIGH PROFILE BRIDGES			
COUNTY	ROADWAY	BODY OF WATER	LOCATION
Beaufort	SC 170	Broad	
Beaufort	SC 170	Chechessey	
Beaufort	SC 802	Intracoastal Waterway	McTeer Bridge
Beaufort	SC 802	Battery Creek	
Beaufort	US 21	Whale Branch	
Beaufort	US 21	Intracoastal Waterway	
Beaufort	US 21	Harbor River	

HIGH PROFILE BRIDGES (Continued)			
COUNTY	ROUTE	BODY OF WATER	LOCATION
Beaufort	US 21	Johnson Creek	
Beaufort	US 278	Intracoastal Waterway	
Beaufort	US 278	Toll Bridge to Hilton Head	
Beaufort	US 21	Intracoastal Waterway	
Berkeley	SC 41	Wando	
Berkeley	US 17 Alt	Tail Race Canal	
Berkeley	US 17 Alt	Santee	
Charleston	S-10-20	Intracoastal Waterway	Limehouse Bridge
Charleston	SC 7	Ashley	North Bridge
Charleston	SC 30	Ashley	James Island Connector
Charleston	SC 171	Intracoastal Waterway	Wappoo Cut
Charleston	SC 174	Intracoastal Waterway	Dawhoo
Charleston	SC 517	Intracoastal Waterway	Isle of Palms Connector
Charleston	SC 700	Stono	Maybank Bridge
Charleston	SC 703	Intracoastal Waterway	Ben Sawyer
Charleston	SC 703	Breech Inlet	Breech Inlet
Charleston	US 17	Cooper	Arthur Ravenel
Charleston	US 17	Ashley	Old and New Ashley River Bridges
Charleston	I 526	Ashley	Westmorland Bridge
Charleston	I 526	Cooper	Don Holt Bridge
Charleston	I 526	Wando	Wando Bridge
Jasper	US 17	Black	Talmdage Bridge
Jasper	SC 119	Savannah	Savannah River Bridge

The following swing and draw bridges may be closed to water traffic prior to the onset of Tropical Force winds.

SOUTH CAROLINA SWING AND DRAW BRIDGES		
COUNTY	ROADWAY	LOCATION
Horry County	SC 9	Little River
Horry County	SC 544	Socastee
Berkeley County	SC 41	Wando
Charleston County	SC 171	Wappoo Cut
Charleston County	SC 703	Ben Sawyer
Charleston County	US 17 N	New Ashley
Charleston County	US 17 S	Old Ashley
Beaufort County	US 21	Harbor River
Beaufort County	US 21	Lady's Island

G. Aerial Surveillance

ESF-16 in coordination with ESF-12 will utilize State and local aircraft to monitor traffic flow. During air operations, reports will be submitted hourly, or as the situation may require, to ESF-16 and the SCHP District Troop Commanders. Pilots will report any observed incident that impedes the flow of traffic. ESF-16 will monitor radio traffic, and may periodically request situation reports in areas of evacuation routes not visible by the SCDOT closed-circuit television cameras. See Attachment D following.

H. Monitoring Critical Roadway Segments

Roadway segments with the highest evacuation vehicles to roadway capacity ratio are considered to be critical links for an efficient evacuation. These congested areas control the flow of traffic during a hurricane evacuation, and are key areas for traffic control and monitoring.

1. Southern Coastal Conglomerate

- a. Beaufort County: (South of Broad River): US 278 from Cross Island Parkway to Burnt Church Road, Cross Island Parkway and William Hilton Parkway interchange, Hilton Head connector I-95 interchange in Jasper County, and I-16 westbound on ramp from I-95 (in Savannah).
- b. Beaufort County: (North of Broad River): US 21 and Lady's Island Drive, US 21 and US 17 intersection at Gardens Corner, US 21 through Beaufort, and US 21 and SC 280 intersection.
- c. Jasper County: Hilton Head connector I-95 interchange, US 278 through Ridgeland, and US 17-I-95 interchange.

- d. Colleton County: Alt. 17 through Walterboro, SC 64 through Walterboro, and SC 174 and US 17 intersection (in Charleston County).
 - e. Inland Counties: US 278 through Hampton (in Hampton County), US 278 and SC 64 intersection in Barnwell (in Barnwell County), US 21 through Orangeburg (in Orangeburg County), US 301 and US 278 intersection (in Allendale County), and SC 68 and US 278 intersection (in Hampton County).
2. Central Coastal Conglomerate
- a. Charleston County: I-26 and Mark Clark Expressway interchange, Folly Road south of new James Island Bridge connector, I-26/I-95 interchange (in Orangeburg County), I-26 north of Exit 208/US 52 connector (3 NB to 2 NB lane transition), Maybank Highway and Folly Road Intersection, I-26 from Cosgrove Avenue to Mark Clark Expressway, Cooper River Bridge (US 71), and I-526 high level structures (wind vulnerability).
 - b. Dorchester County: I-26, US 52 through Moncks Corner, and Alt 17 and I-26 interchange.
 - c. Inland Counties: I-26/I-95 interchange (in Orangeburg County), US 21 intersections through Orangeburg, I-26 and I-77 interchange (in Lexington County), I-20 and I-77 interchange (in Richland County), and SC 61 at Alt 17 area.
3. Northern Coastal Conglomerate
- a. Horry County: US 501 between US 17 Bypass and Conway, Business 501 from SC 544 through Conway, US 501 and SC 319 intersection at Aynor, 21 Street and US 17 Bypass intersection, US 501 through Conway, SC 319 and US 701 intersection north of Conway, and SC 9 and US 76 intersection.
 - b. Georgetown County: US 521 from Alt 17 through Andrews, US 17/US 701/US 521 intersection in Georgetown, and US 521/Alt 17 through Georgetown.
 - c. Inland Counties: US 501 and US 76 intersection at Marion (Marion County), US 521 and US 52 intersection (Williamsburg County), US 521 through Manning (Clarendon County), US 76/US 301 through Florence (Florence County), I-95 northbound on ramps (Florence and Dillon Counties), US 521/US 378 intersection in Sumter (Sumter County), and I-20 westbound on ramps (Darlington and Lee Counties).

I. Comfort Stations

Comfort Stations are designated points along I-26 which are to be supplied with portable toilets and potable water. Comfort Stations augment the existing facilities at rest areas during a mandatory evacuation.

1. Supplying Water to Comfort Stations

SCDOT will have a contract vendor provide the water at each of the eight (8) Comfort Stations. This contract will be in effect at the beginning of each hurricane season. Each site will be supplied with 18,000 20-oz. bottles of water. SCDOT will utilize its Supply Depot trucks to haul the water from the vendor's location to each of the eight (8) sites. One truck will be deployed to each site simultaneously. Once ESF-1 is notified of a pending lane reversal, SCDOT will begin loading and transporting water to the Comfort Stations. SCDOT requires eight (8) hours to load and deliver the water for the Comfort Stations.

2. Supplying Portable Toilets

Upon notifications of a mandatory evacuation, SCDOT will stock each Comfort Station with a minimum of 20 portable toilets. SCDOT will have a contract in place at the beginning of each hurricane season, which will utilize vendors in close proximity to each Comfort Station. SCDOT will have portable toilets delivered to all locations within eight (8) hours from Notice of Pending Lane Reversal.

3. Locations

The Comfort Stations along the I-26 corridor are located in the following rest areas:

- a. East and West Bound Rest Area Facilities in Charleston County.
- b. East and West Bound Weigh Stations in Berkeley County.
- c. East and West Bound Rest Area Facilities in Orangeburg County.
- d. East and West Bound Rest Area Facilities in Calhoun County.

J. Highway Advisory Radios (HARs)

HARs are used to disseminate information to the public during emergency conditions such as a lane reversal. SCDOT presently has 12 HARs in their inventory. HARs are stationed at the following locations:

1. Horry County – 3 HARs: US 17 at US 501, US 17 at SC 22 (Conway Bypass), and US 576 at Marion Bypass.

2. Charleston County – 2 HARs: I-26 at I-526, and I-26 at US 17A.
3. Richland County –3 HARs: I-26 at St. Andrews Road, I-20 at I-77, and I-26 at I-77.
4. Greenville County -2 HARs: I-85 at milepost 60, and I-85 at I-385.
5. York County – 2 HARs: Near North Carolina line on I-77, and I-77 at US 21.
6. Locations may vary as operations dictate, but it is expected all HARs will remain in the general vicinities mentioned above. If phone access is not available at a site, information will be furnished to the units by input at the unit.

VI. Annex 6 Attachments

Attachment A: Modified Response

Attachment B: Mass Transportation

Attachment C: Evacuation Fueling and Refueling Operations

Attachment D: Air Operations

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ATTACHMENT A: MODIFIED RESPONSE**I. INTRODUCTION**

South Carolina is susceptible to the direct and indirect affects of tropical cyclones. Under existing plans and protocols, the response to these storms hinges primarily upon the intensity of the storm and the vulnerability of the impacted area to storm surge, high winds and rain induced flooding. In addition to these factors, the significant increase in population along the coastal region of South Carolina and the corresponding demands on highway infrastructure have created greater emphasis on maximum utilization of highway capacity to facilitate the timely evacuation of vulnerable populations.

II. MISSION

The South Carolina Department of Public Safety (ESF-16) is tasked with ensuring the safe and effective management of vehicular traffic during various emergency situations. In the event of an impending hurricane, the Department, working with its primary support agencies – South Carolina Department of Transportation (ESF-1), South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (ESF 13), South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (ESF-13), South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services (ESF-13) – will coordinate state level support for evacuation traffic management through the South Carolina Hurricane Plan.

III. SITUATION

The State of South Carolina is vulnerable to the effects of hurricanes. The South Carolina Hurricane Plan provides a thorough and flexible framework within which state level support activities are coordinated and managed in response to a variety of hurricane related contingencies. Tropical cyclones tend to originate in the eastern Atlantic Ocean, develop while moving on a westward course, and follow relatively predictable tracks. Under this traditional, evolutionary process, hurricanes provide sufficient time for orchestrating and implementing response protocols. However, recent history suggests that lower intensity tropical disturbances can develop in a relatively short period of time (e.g., Hurricane Gaston); in addition, these lower intensity storms can follow highly erratic paths and/or assume very unpredictable intensification patterns (e.g., Hurricane Charley, Hurricane Ophelia, and Tropical Storm Hanna). When confronting a rapidly developing or suddenly changing tropical cyclone, evacuation operations must be modified to accommodate compressed implementation time lines and minimal assets.

In the cases of the aforementioned tropical cyclones, the anticipated and/or immediate impact was concentrated towards small but densely populated coastal areas of South Carolina. With the expectation that storms of similar dynamics will present similar threats, traffic management issues can be reasonably anticipated: densely populated area, limited evacuation period, compressed response time, and finite personnel resources. Given these variables, the effective use of identified evacuation routes with minimal staffing of Traffic Control Points (TCP's) and maximum coordination of existing assets is imperative. To these ends, a modified response for low intensity tropical cyclones will

concentrate available assets on conducting evacuation operations exclusively within the eight coastal counties – Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Georgetown, Horry, and Jasper – individually.

(State level resources, in the absence of National Guard assets, are only sufficient to support limited evacuation operations for a single coastal county. All other evacuation scenarios – conglomerate-wide or multi-county evacuations involving multiple operational periods and/or lane reversal operations – are directed exclusively in accordance with established evacuation protocols as outlined by the South Carolina Hurricane Plan and the SCDPS Hurricane Evacuation Operation Plan.)

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. With the threat of a low intensity tropical cyclone impacting a coastal county of South Carolina, SCDPS, through its Emergency Support Function (ESF-16), will implement evacuation operations based upon the response time line established by SCEMD and agreed upon by SCDPS and its supporting agencies. To ensure the efficient application of resources and to provide for operational continuity, SCDPS operations will be organized in accordance with Incident Command System (ICS) protocols as outlined by SCDPS Policy Directive 300.34.
- B. Upon notification of SCDPS and support agency personnel (utilizing established protocols), a pre-designated, rapid response contingent will deploy to the potentially impacted county. The SCDPS Incident Management Coordinator (IMC), as appointed by the SC Highway Patrol Troop Commander and in accordance with SCDPS Policy Directive 300.34, will assume control of these personnel and conduct briefings and equipment checks in accordance with established Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- C. The rapid response contingent will ensure the deployment of all necessary support equipment and staff to designated Traffic Control Points (TCP's). (See the included Table.)
- D. The SCDPS IMC will initiate evacuation operations in concert with local evacuation efforts and in accordance with established protocols.
- E. Incident Commanders may reduce the number of staffed TCP's and/or the staffing numbers for the TCP's based upon the level of evacuation response and other traffic control factors; however, TCP staffing must be given priority based upon the following criteria:
 - 1. Primary TCP's: coastal TCP's that represent loading points for traffic evacuating from surge zones to designated evacuation routes and inland TCP's established at the convergence of designated evacuation routes.

2. Secondary TCP's: Inland TCP's that manage potential conflict points at the intersection of designated evacuation routes and other non-evacuation routes.
- F. Incident Commanders will hold personnel that are not assigned directly to TCP's in a reserve status (i.e., available or out-of-service) within the Area of Operations. In the event that a second operational period is required, these personnel will represent a part of the relief contingent.
 - G. In the event that a second operational period is deemed necessary, ESF 16 will coordinate the notification and coordination of a full relief contingent that will staff evacuation operations for the ensuing operational period.
 - H. The relief contingent will deploy to the impacted county and replace the rapid response force for the second operational period. These personnel will report to the SCDPS IMC prior to deploying to TCP's and will receive all necessary briefings and equipment checks in accordance with the SOPs.

V. ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness

1. Ensure the development of adequate procedures for evacuation traffic management in responding to low intensity and/or rapidly developing tropical cyclones.
2. Coordinate response activities with supporting agencies.

B. Response

1. Provide timely notification to support agencies with regard to the deployment for and implementation of traffic evacuation operations.
2. Implement Appendix C (Communications Plan) of the SCDPS Hurricane Evacuation Plan.
3. When applicable, implement Appendix D (Air Operations Plan) of the SCDPS Hurricane Evacuation Plan.
4. Ensure the timely, safe, and effective management of evacuating traffic.
5. Monitor all traffic operations from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

C. Recovery

1. Provide notification to support personnel with regard to demobilization.

2. Ensure the safe and efficient resumption of vehicular travel through the impacted area.

D. Mitigation – Complete and forward any necessary incident reports and/or after-action reports.

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. SC Department of Transportation (ESF-1)

1. Develop and maintain a roster of personnel that represents a rapid response contingent.
2. Develop and maintain a roster of personnel that represents a relief contingent.
3. Develop and maintain procedures and protocols for ensuring the rapid deployment of traffic control equipment, in support of traffic evacuation operations, consistent with requirements outlined in the existing South Carolina Hurricane Plan or as requested by ESF-16 or Incident Command.
4. Deploy the necessary equipment and personnel to support traffic evacuation operations at the order of the SCDPS IMC.
5. Demobilize all personnel and equipment at the conclusion of traffic evacuation operations.
6. Assist ESF-16 with the coordination of traffic management issues during evacuation operations.

B. SC Law Enforcement Division (ESF-13)

1. Develop and maintain a roster of personnel that represents a rapid response contingent.
2. Develop and maintain a roster of personnel that represents a relief contingent.
3. Develop and maintain procedures and protocols for ensuring the rapid deployment of personnel, in support of traffic evacuation operations, consistent with requirements outlined in the existing South Carolina Hurricane Plan or as requested by ESF-16 or Incident Command.
4. Deploy the necessary personnel to support traffic evacuation operations at the order of the SCDPS IMC.
5. Demobilize all personnel at the conclusion of traffic evacuation operations.

6. Assist ESF-16 with the coordination of traffic management issues during traffic evacuation operations.

C. SC Department of Natural Resources (ESF-13)

1. Develop and maintain a roster of personnel that represents a rapid response contingent.
2. Develop and maintain a roster of personnel that represents a relief contingent.
3. Develop and maintain procedures and protocols for ensuring the rapid deployment of personnel, in support of traffic evacuation operations, consistent with requirements outlined in the existing South Carolina Hurricane Plan or as requested by ESF-16 or Incident Command.
4. Deploy the necessary personnel to support traffic evacuation operations at the order of the SCDPS IMC.
5. Demobilize all personnel at the conclusion of traffic evacuation operations.
6. Assist ESF-16 with the coordination of traffic management issues during traffic evacuation operations.

D. SC Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services (ESF-13)

1. Develop and maintain a roster of personnel that represents a rapid response contingent.
2. Develop and maintain a roster of personnel that represents a relief contingent.
3. Develop and maintain procedures and protocols for ensuring the rapid deployment of personnel, in support of traffic evacuation operations, consistent with requirements outlined in the existing South Carolina Hurricane Plan or as requested by ESF-16 or Incident Command.
4. Deploy the necessary personnel to support traffic evacuation operations at the order of the SCDPS IMC.
5. Demobilize all personnel at the conclusion of traffic evacuation operations.
6. Assist ESF-16 with the coordination of traffic management issues during traffic evacuation operations.

- E. SC Department of Public Safety (ESF-16)
1. Coordinate all traffic management/lane reversal operations.
 2. Provide timely notification to all support agencies.
 3. Develop and maintain a roster of personnel that represents a rapid response contingent.
 4. Develop and maintain a roster of personnel that represents a relief contingent.
 5. Develop and maintain procedures and protocols for ensuring the rapid deployment of personnel, in support of traffic evacuation operations, consistent with requirements outlined in the existing South Carolina Hurricane Plan or as requested by Incident Command.
 6. Deploy the necessary personnel to support traffic evacuation operations at the order of the SCDPS IMC.
 7. Demobilize all personnel at the conclusion of traffic evacuation operations.
 8. Assist ESF-16 with the coordination of traffic management issues during traffic evacuation operations.

The following charts depict Traffic Control Points and staffing by county for a modified response evacuation of coastal counties. This specific option utilizes state and local law enforcement personnel assets.

Northern Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
GEORGETOWN COUNTY		
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency
		12 Hr Staffing
43-01	US 17 @ SC 707	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (4)
43-02	US 17 @ Waccamaw Hospital	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
43-03	US 17 @ Bellamy Rd	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
43-04	US 17 @ Wachesaw Rd	SC Highway Patrol (3)
43-05	US 17 @ North Litchfield (Boyle Dr)	SC Highway Patrol (3)
43-06	US 17 @ Willbrook Blvd	SC Highway Patrol (3)
4307	US 17 @ South Litchfield	SC Highway Patrol (3)
43-08	US 17 @ Martin Luther King Rd	SC Highway Patrol (3)
43-09	US 17 @ North Causeway	SC Highway Patrol (3)
43-10	US 17 @ South Causeway	SC Highway Patrol (3)
43-11	US 17 @ Wood St	Georgetown PD (3)
43-12	US 17 @ US 521 @ US 701 (5 Points)	SC Highway Patrol (3) Georgetown PD (Monitor)
43-13	US 17A @ Merriman Rd	Georgetown SO (1)
43-14	US 17A @ S 717 (Reservoir St)	Georgetown PD (monitor)
43-15	US 17A @ S 71 (McDonald Rd)	SC Highway Patrol (3)
43-16	US 521 @ Andrews Bypass	SC Highway Patrol (3)
43-17	US 17 @ Marina Dr	Georgetown PD (monitor)
43-18	US 17 @ Frontage Rd	Georgetown PD (monitor)
43-19	US 17 @ US 701 (Wal-mart Entrance)	Georgetown PD (monitor)
43-20	US 701 @ Merriman Rd	Georgetown PD (monitor)
43-21	US 701 @ Anthuan Maybank Hwy	Georgetown PD (monitor)
43-22	US 701 @ S 174 (Kensington Blvd)	Georgetown SO (1)
43-23	US 701 @ SC 51	SC Highway Patrol (3)
43-24	US 521 @ SC 41	Andrews PD (1)

Northern Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
GEORGETOWN COUNTY (Continued)		
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency
		12 Hr Staffing
43-25	US 521 @ SC 41 Bypass	Andrews PD (1)
	Total Personnel – Georgetown County	SC Highway Patrol (35) Support Agency Personnel (4) Georgetown SO (2) Georgetown PD (3) Andrews PD (2)
HORRY COUNTY		
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency
		12 Hr Staffing
51-1	US 501 @ 3 rd Ave South	Myrtle Beach PD (3)
51-2	US 501 @ Robert Grissom Pkwy	Myrtle Beach PD (3)
51-3	US 501 @ Seaboard St	Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-4	US 501 @ Oak St	Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-5	US 501 Broadway	Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-6	US 501 @ US 17	Myrtle Beach PD (3)
51-7	US 501 @ S 1244 (George Bishop)	SC Highway Patrol (4)
51-8	US 501 @ S 137 (Forestbrook)	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-9	US 501 @ Waccamaw Pines Dr	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-10	US 501 @ Legends	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-11	US 501 @ Carolina Forest Blvd	SC Highway Patrol (4)
51-12	US 501 @ Gardner Lacy Rd	SC Highway Patrol (4)
51-13	US 501 @ Singleton Ridge Rd	Conway PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-14	US 501 @ College Rd	Conway PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-15	US 501 @ 16 th Ave	Conway PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)

Northern Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
HORRY COUNTY (Continued)		
51-16 (N/R)	US 501 @ SC 544 Entrance Ramp	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-17 (N/R)	US 501 @ SC 544	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (4)
51-18	US 501 @ US 378	Conway PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-19	US 501 @ S 24	Aynor PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-20	US 501 @ SC 319	Aynor PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-21	SC 544 @ SC 31	SC Highway Patrol (4)
51-22	US 17 Bypass @ SC 544	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (4)
51-23	SC 544 @ Big Block Rd	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-24	SC 544 @ S 814	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-25	SC 544 @ Castlewood	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-26	SC 544 @ S 616 East	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-27	SC 544 @ S 616 West	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-28	SC 544 @ Singleton Ridge Rd	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-29	SC 544 @ S 1285 (Jackson Bluff Rd)	Conway PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-30	SC 544 @ College Rd	Conway PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-31	S 20 @ Drawbridge	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-32	SC 90 @ S 20 (Nixon's Crossroads)	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-33	SC 9 @ S 20	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-34	SC 9 @ S 57	SC Highway Patrol (4)
51-35	SC 9 @ Colonial Charters	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-36	US 17 Business South @ SC 544	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (4)
51-37	US 17 Bypass @ 10 th Ave	SC Highway Patrol (3) Horry County PD (1)
51-38	US 17 Bus @ Front Gate	Myrtle Beach PD (1)

Northern Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
HORRY COUNTY (Continued)		
51-39	US 17 Bus @ 3 rd Ave South	Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-40	S 15 @ 3 rd Ave South	Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-41	US 17 Bus @ US 501 (Main St)	Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-42	US 17 Bus @ 10 th Ave N (Mr Joe White)	Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-43	US 17 Business @ 21 st Ave North	Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-44	US 17 Bypass @ 21 st Ave North	Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-45	21 st Ave North @ Oak St	Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-46	US 17 Bypass @ 29 th Ave North	Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-47	US 17 Bypass @ 38 th Ave North	Myrtle Beach PD (1) Horry County PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-48	US 17 Business @ 38 th Ave North	Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-49	38 th Ave North @ Oak St	Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-50	US 17 Bypass @ 48 th Ave	Myrtle Beach PD (1) Horry County PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-51	48 th Ave North @ Robert Grissom Pkwy	Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-52	SC 31 @ International Dr	Myrtle Beach (1)
51-53	US 17 Bypass @ 62 nd Ave	Myrtle Beach PD (1) Horry County PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-54	US 17 Bypass @ 79 th Ave	Myrtle Beach PD (1) Horry County PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-55	US 17 Bypass @ 82 nd Ave	Myrtle Beach PD (1) Horry County PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-56	US 17 @ Grand Dunes	Myrtle Beach PD (Monitor)
51-57	US 17 Business @ US 17 Bypass	Myrtle Beach PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)

Northern Conglomerate – Coastal Counties

HORRY COUNTY (Continued)

51-58	US 17 @ Lake Arrow Head Rd	SC Highway Patrol (3) Horry County PD (1)
51-59	US 17 @ Chestnut Rd	SC Highway Patrol (3) Horry County PD (1)
51-60	US 17 @ Briaffcliff Acres	SC Highway Patrol (2)
51-61	US 17 @ 48 th Ave South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-62	US 17 @ 46 th Ave South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-63	US 17 @ 37 th Ave South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-64	US 17 @ 33 rd Ave South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-65	US 17 @ 27 th Ave South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-66	US 17 @ 17 th Ave South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-67	US 17 @ 6 th Ave South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-68	US 17 @ Main St Connector	North Myrtle Beach PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-69	US 17 @ 2 nd Ave North	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-70	US 17 @ Gator Hole	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-71	US 17 @ 11 th Ave North	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-72	US 17 @ Sea Mt	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-73	Ocean Blvd @ Sea Mt	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-74	Ocean Blvd @ Main St	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-75	Ocean Blvd @ 6 th Ave South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-76	Ocean Blvd @ 17 th Ave South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-77	Ocean Blvd @ 27 th Ave South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-78	Ocean Blvd @ 33 rd Ave South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-79	Ocean Blvd @ 48 th Ave South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)
51-80	US 17 @ SC 22	SC Highway Patrol (3) Support Agency Personnel (3)
51-81	SC 22 @ SC 90	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-82	SC 22 @ SC 905	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-83	SC 22 @ US 701	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-84	SC 22 @ SC 319	SC Highway Patrol (2)

Northern Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
HORRY COUNTY (Continued)		
51-85	US 501 @ SC 22	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-86	US 17 @ SC 90	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-87	US 17 @ Coquina Harbour	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-88	US 17 @ Horseshoe Rd	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-89	US 17 @ Cypress Creek	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-90	US 17 @ S 50 (Mineola) (Little River)	SC Highway Patrol (1) Horry County PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-91	US 17 @ SC 179 (Little River)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
51-92	US 17 Bypass @ Garden City Connector	SC Highway Patrol (1) Horry County PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-93	US 17 Business @ Garden City Connector	SC Highway Patrol (1) Horry County PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-94	US 17 Bypass @ Glenn's Bay Rd	SC Highway Patrol (1) Horry County PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-95	US 17 Business @ Glenn's Bay Rd	Surfside Beach PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-96	US 17 Bypass @ Queen's Harbor	Horry County PD (1) Horry County SO (1)
51-97	US 17 Bypass @ Lowe's	Horry County PD (1) Horry County SO (1)
51-98	US 17 Bypass @ Palmetto Point	Horry County PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-99	US 17 Bypass @ SC 707 (Back Gate)	Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-100	US 17 Business @ Atlantic Ave	SC Highway Patrol (1) Horry County PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-101	Atlantic Ave @ Wacammaw Dr (Garden City)	Horry County PD (2)
51-102	US 17 Business @ Melody Dr	Horry County SO (2)

Northern Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
HORRY COUNTY (Continued)		
51-103	US 17 Bypass @ S 801	Horry County SO (3)
51-104	US 17 Business @ S 801	Horry County SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-105	US 17 Business @ Mt. Gilead	Horry County SO (1)
51-106	US 501 @ SC 31	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-107	US 501 Business @ French Collins Rd	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
51-108	US 501 Business @ SC 90	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-109	SC 905 (Main St) @ 4 th Ave	Conway PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-110	US 701 @ 16 th Ave	Conway PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-111	US 701 @ Mill Pond Rd	Conway PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-112	US 501 @ Mill Pond Rd	Conway PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51- 113	US 501 @ Cultra Rd	Conway PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51- 114	US 501 @ 9 th Ave	Conway PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
51-115	US 501 @ 4 Mile Rd	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-116	US 378 @ S 134	SC Highway Patrol (3)
51-117	US 521 @ SC 375	SC Highway Patrol (1) Greeleyville PD (2)
	Total Personnel – Horry County	SC Highway Patrol (124) Support Agency Personnel (73) Greeleyville PD (2) Horry County PD (18) Horry County SO (8) N Myrtle Beach PD (20) Myrtle Beach PD (35) Surfside PD (1) Conway PD (14) Aynor PD (2)

Central Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
BERKELEY COUNTY		
15-1	SC 45 @ SC 41 (Jamestown)	Jamestown PD (1) One Shift Only
15-2	SC 41 @ S 98 (Huger)	Berkeley SO (1)
15-3	SC 41 @ SC 402	Berkeley SO (1)
15-4	US 52 @ US 17 Alt	SC Highway Patrol (3)
15-5	US 52 @ SC 402	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (4)
15-6	US 52 @ Old Mt. Holly	Goose Creek PD (2)
15-7	US 52 @ US 176	Goose Creek PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (4)
15-8	US 52 @ Liberty Hall Rd	Goose Creek PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
15-9	US 52 @ SC 45	St. Stephen PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
15-10	US 176 @ US 17 Alt	Goose Creek PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
15-11	US 176 @ Mt. Holly Rd	Goose Creek PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
15-12	US 176 @ SC 27	Berkeley SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
15-13	US 176 @ S 16 (Jedburg Rd)	Berkeley SO (1)
15-14	US 52 @ S 50 (Landfill Rd)	Moncks Corner PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
15-15	US 17 Alt @ S 50 (Landfill Rd)	Moncks Corner PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
15-16	US 17 Alt @ S 34	Moncks Corner PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)

Central Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
BERKELEY COUNTY (Continued)		
15-17	SC 6 @ S 34 @ S 315	Moncks Corner PD (3) Support Agency Personnel (2)
	AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS	SC Highway Patrol (5) SC National Guard (22) Berkeley SO (4) Goose Creek PD (8) St. Stephen PD (1) Moncks Corner PD (7) Jamestown PD (1) One Shift Only
CHARLESTON COUNTY		
Charleston City Police Department		
19-1	Glen McConnell Pkwy @ Bees Ferry Rd	Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-2	Folly Rd @ Ft. Johnson Rd	Charleston PD (1)
19-3	Folly Rd @ Harborview Rd	Charleston PD (2)
19-4	Harborview Rd @ James Island Expressway	Charleston PD (2)
19-5	Folly Rd @ Maybank Hwy	Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-6	Bees Ferry Rd @ SC 61	Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-7	Main Rd @ Maybank Hwy	Charleston PD (1)
19-8	Maybank Hwy @ River Rd	Charleston PD (1)
19-9	Folly Rd @ Windmere	Charleston PD (1)
19-10	US 17 @ Wesley Dr (SC 171)	Charleston PD (1)
19-11	SC 61 @ Wesley Dr (SC 171)	Charleston PD (1)
19-12	James Island Expressway @ Folly Rd	Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-13	SC 61 @ SC 171	Charleston PD (2)
19-14	SC 61 @ Playground Rd	Charleston PD (1)
19-15	SC 61 @ Wappoo Dr	Charleston PD (1)
19-16	SC 61 @ SC 7	Charleston PD (2)

Central Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
TCP Location		Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
CHARLESTON COUNTY (Continued)		
19-17	SC 61 @ Savage Rd	Charleston PD (1)
19-18	US 17 @ SC 7	Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-19	SC 7 @ Skylark Rd	Charleston PD (2)
19-20	US 17 @ Skylark Rd	Charleston PD (1)
19-21	US 17 @ Wappoo Rd	Charleston PD (1)
19-22	SC 7 @ Orangegrove Rd	Charleston PD (2)
19-23	W. M. Kennerty Dr @ SC 61	Charleston PD (1)
19-24	Riverland Dr @ Maybank Hwy	Charleston PD (1)
19-25	SC 61 @ Ashley Hall Rd	Charleston PD (1)
19-26	SC 7 @ Ashley Hall Rd	Charleston PD (1)
19-27	Brownswood Rd @ Main Rd	Charleston PD (1)
19-28	Brownswood Rd @ River Rd	Charleston PD (1)
19-29	I-526 (Mark Clark Expressway) @ SC 61	Charleston PD (1)
19-30	I-526 (Mark Clark Expressway) @ SC 7	Charleston PD (1)
19-31	Spring St @ Lockwood Dr	Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-32	I-26 (Coming St) @ US 17	Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-33	Meeting St @ Calhoun St	Charleston PD (1)
19-34	Calhoun St @ James Island Expressway	Charleston PD (1)
19-35	East Bay St @ Cooper St. Bridge	Charleston PD (monitor)
19-36	I-526 (Mark Clark Expressway Exit Ramp) @ US 17	Charleston PD (1)
19-37	US 17 South @ Main Rd	Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-38	I-526 (Mark Clark Expressway) @ S 33 (Clements Ferry Rd)	Charleston PD (2)
19-39	I-26 Approach @ Meeting St Entrance	Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-40	I-26 @ S 49 (Mt. Pleasant St)	Charleston PD (monitor)

Central Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
TCP Location		Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
CHARLESTON COUNTY (Continued)		
19-41	I-26 @ S 46 (Rutledge Ave)	Charleston PD (monitor)
Charleston SO		
19-42	Main Rd @ River Rd	Charleston SO (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
19-43	US 17 @ Porcher Bluff Rd	Charleston SO (2)
19-44	US 17 @ SC 41	Charleston SO (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
19-45	US 17 @ Steed Creek Rd	Charleston SO (monitor)
19-46	US 17 @ SC 45	Charleston SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-47	US 17 @ Seewee Rd (South End)	Charleston SO (1)
19-48	US 17 @ Bees Ferry Rd	Charleston SO (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
19-49	US 17 @ Savage Rd	Charleston SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-50	Kiawah Island Pkwy @ Bohicket Rd	Charleston SO (1)
19-51	SC 174 @ Toogoodoo Rd	Charleston SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-52	SC 174 @ Palmetto Rd	Edisto Beach PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-53	SC 174 @ US 17	Charleston SO (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
19-54	SC 174 @ SC 162	Charleston SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-55	US 17 @ SC 162	Charleston SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-56	US 17 @ SC 165	Charleston SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-57	US 17 @ Davidson Rd	Charleston SO (1)
19-58	SC 165 @ SC 162	Charleston SO (1)
19-59	Folly Rd @ Camp Rd	Charleston SO (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)

Central Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
TCP Location		Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
CHARLESTON COUNTY (Continued)		
19-60	US 78 @ Ladson Rd	Charleston SO (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
19-61	SC 642 @ Cross County	N. Charleston PD (1) Charleston SO (1)
19-62	I-26 @ Dorchester Rd	Charleston SO (1)
19-63	I-26 @ SC 7 (Cosgrove Ave)	Charleston SO (1)
Folly Beach PD		
19-64	Center St @ Ashley Ave	Folly Beach PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-65	Folly Rd @ Sol Legare Rd	Folly Beach PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
Isle of Palms PD		
19-66	SC 517 @ Palm Blvd	Isle of Palms PD (2)
Mt. Pleasant PD		
19-67	US 17 Bypass @ McGrath Darby	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)
19-68	US 17 Bypass @ Houston Northcutt	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)
19-69	SC 703 @ Center St	Mt. Pleasant PD (monitor)
19-70	Coleman Blvd @ McGrath Darby	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)
19-71	SC 703 @ Rifle Range Rd	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)
19-72	US 17 @ Long Point Rd	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)
19-73	US 17 @ IOP Connector	Mt. Pleasant PD (3) Support Agency Personnel (3)
19-74	IOP Connector @ Rifle Range Rd	Mt. Pleasant PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
19-75	IOP Connector @ Hungry Neck Blvd	Mt. Pleasant PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
19-76	I-526 @ Bowman Rd	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)
19-77	US 17 N @ Mathis Ferry Rd	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)
19-78	Rifle Range Rd @ Hamlin Rd	Mt. Pleasant PD (monitor)
19-79	SC 703 @ Chuck Dawley Hwy / I 526 Spur	Mt. Pleasant PD (3)

Central Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
TCP Location		Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
CHARLESTON COUNTY (Continued)		
19-80	I-526 @ US 17 Northbound Ramp	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)
19-81	I-526 @ US 17 Hungryneck Blvd	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)
19-82	I-526 @ Long Point	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)
19-83	I-526 Spur @ US 17 N (Exit Ramp)	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)
19-84	US 17 @ Hamlin Rd	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)
19-85	I-526 @ I-526 Spur (Georgetown Exit)	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)
19-86	Hungry Neck Blvd @ Venning Rd	Mt. Pleasant PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
North Charleston PD		
19-87	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Eagle Landing	N. Charleston PD (2)
19-88	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Northwoods Blvd	N. Charleston PD (2)
19-89	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Best Buy Shopping Center	N. Charleston PD (monitor)
19-90	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Ashley Phosphate Rd	N. Charleston PD (3) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-91	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Remount Rd	N. Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
19-92	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Greenridge Rd	N. Charleston PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-93	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Otranto	N. Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
19-94	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Reynolds Ave	N. Charleston PD (flash)
19-95	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Aviation Ave	N. Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
19-96	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Durant Ave	N. Charleston PD (flash)
19-97	Block ramps to I-526 West @ US 52 (Rivers Ave) send traffic West on US 52 (Rivers Ave)	N. Charleston PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-98	North Rhett & I-526 to block ramps to West I-526 and send west on North Rhett	N. Charleston PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-99	Remount Rd @ North Rhett Ave	N. Charleston PD (Monitor)
19-100	Remount Rd @ Murray Dr	N. Charleston PD (Monitor)
19-101	Remount Rd @ Attaway Rd	N. Charleston PD (Monitor)

Central Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
TCP Location		Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
CHARLESTON COUNTY (Continued)		
19-102	Remount Rd @ Yeamans Hall Rd	N. Charleston PD (Monitor)
19-103	Cross County @ Ashley Phosphate Rd	N. Charleston PD (flash)
19-104	Stall Rd @ Ashley Phosphate Rd	N. Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
19-105	SC 642 (Dorchester Rd) @ Coosaw Creek Rd	N. Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
19-106	SC 642 (Dorchester Rd) @ Montague Ave	N. Charleston PD (monitor)
19-107	US 78 @ Fernwood	N. Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
19-108	US 78 @ Medical Plaza	N. Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
South Carolina Highway Patrol		
19-109	I-26 @ I-526 (Mark Clark Expressway)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
19-110	I-26 @ Aviation Ave	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
19-111	I-26 @ Ashley Phosphate Rd	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
19-112	I-26 Westbound on ramp @ Ashley Phosphate Rd	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
19-113	I-26 @ US 52 Connector	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
19-114	I-26 @ US 78	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
19-115	I-26 interchanges between I-526 @ I-77	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
Sullivans Island PD		
19-116	Jasper Rd @ Middle St @ Breeches Inlet	Sullivans Island PD (1)
19-117	Jasper Rd @ 22 1/2 St	Sullivans Island PD (1)
19-118	Middle St @ 22 1/2 St	Sullivans Island PD (1)
19-119	Myrtle St @ 22 1/2 St	Sullivans Island PD (1)

Central Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
TCP Location		Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
	AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS	SC Highway Patrol (monitor) Support Agency Personnel (54) Charleston PD (54) Charleston SO (28) Edisto Beach PD (1) Folly Beach PD (2) Isle of Palms PD (2) Mt. Pleasant PD (37) N. Charleston PD (25) Sullivans Island PD (4)
DORCHESTER COUNTY		
35-1	SC 61 @ SC 165	SC Highway Patrol (3)
35-2	US 17 Alt @ SC 61	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (4)
35-3	SC 61 @ SC 27	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
35-4	SC 642 (Dorchester Rd) @ Ashley Phosphate Rd	N. Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (2)
35-5	Patriots Blvd @ Ashley Phosphate Rd	N. Charleston PD (2)
35-6	Wescott Plantation @ SC 642 (Dorchester Rd)	N. Charleston PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
35-7	SC 642 (Dorchester Rd) @ Parlor Dr	Dorchester SO (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
35-8	SC 642 @ S 230 (Ladson Rd)	SC Highway Patrol (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
35-9	SC 642 (Dorchester Rd) @ S 199 (Trolley Rd)	Summerville PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
35-10	SC 642 (Dorchester Rd) @ Brandywine Rd	Dorchester SO (2)
35-11	SC 642 (Dorchester Rd) @ S 22 (Old Orangeburg Rd)	SC Highway Patrol (2)
35-12	US 17 Alt @ SC 642 (Dorchester Rd)	SC Highway Patrol (3)
35-13	US 17 Alt @ S 22 (Old Orangeburg Rd)	SC Highway Patrol (4)
35-14	US 78 @ S 22 (Old Orangeburg Rd)	SC Highway Patrol (4)
35-15	S 22 (Old Orangeburg Rd) @ S 13 (Central Ave)	Dorchester SO (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)

Central Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
TCP Location		Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
DORCHESTER COUNTY (Continued)		
35-16	S 22 (Old Orangeburg Rd) @ S 58 (Mallard Rd)	Dorchester SO (2)
35-17	S 22 (Old Orangeburg Rd) @ S 231 (Old Parsonage Rd @ West Butternut) (Barricade)	Dorchester SO (1)
35-18	US 78 @ US 178	SC Highway Patrol (3)
35-19	US 178 @ SC 453 Intersection barricaded allowing local travel only	Harleyville PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
35-20	I-95 @ US 178	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (4)
35-21	US 17 Alt @ US 78	Summerville PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
35-22	US 78 @ SC 165 (Berlin G. Parkway)	Summerville PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
35-23	US 78 @ North Cedar St	Summerville PD (2) Support Agency Personnel (1)
35-24	US 78 @ S 58 (Jedburg Rd)	Dorchester SO (2)
35-25	SC 165 @ SC 642	SC Highway Patrol (3)
35-26	US 15 @ US 178	Dorchester SO (2)
35-27	US 78 @ Bryan St	Summerville PD (monitor)
35-28	US 78 @ Maple St	Summerville PD (monitor)
35-29	US 78 @ S 65 (West Richardson St)	SC Highway Patrol (2)
	AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS	SC Highway Patrol (29) Support Agency Personnel (20) N. Charleston PD (6) Dorchester SO (13) Summerville PD (8) Harleyville PD (1)

Southern Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
BEAUFORT COUNTY		
North of Broad River		
13-1	Sea Island Pkwy @ Martin Luther King Dr	Beaufort SO (2)
13-2	Polawana Rd @ Sea Island Pkwy	Beaufort SO (2)
13-3	US 21 @ SC 802	Beaufort SO (4)
13-4	Lady's Island Dr @ Meridian Rd & Island Causeway @ Lady's Island Dr	Beaufort SO (3)
13-5	SC 802 @ Ribaut Rd	Beaufort SO (4)
13-6	Ribaut Rd @ Mossy Oaks	Port Royal PD (1)
13-7	Ribaut Rd @ Parris Ave	Port Royal PD (1)
13-8	SC 802 @ Parris Island	Parris Island MP (2)
13-9	SC 280 (Robert Smalls Pkwy) @ SC 802 *Barricade turn to SC 802	SC Highway Patrol (3)
13-12	SC 280 @ SC 170	Beaufort PD (2)
13-13	SC 802 @ SC 170 (Broad River Bridge) BARRICADES	Beaufort SO (4) One shift only
13-14	US 21 @ SC 280 (Begin Lane Reversal)	SC Highway Patrol (4)
13-15	US 21 @ SC 116	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (3)
13-16	US 21 @ Grays Hill	Beaufort SO (4)
13-17	US 17 (Gardens Corner) @ US 21	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (4)
13-18	US 17 @ Sheldon Church Rd	SC Highway Patrol (1)
13-19	US 17Alt @ US 21 (Pocotaligo)	Beaufort SO (4)
13-20	Bay St @ Carteret St	Beaufort PD (1)
13-21	Boundary St @ Charles St	Beaufort PD (monitor)
13-22	Ribaut Rd @ Boundary St	Beaufort PD (1)
13-23	US 21 @ SC 170	Beaufort PD (2)
13-24	SC 280 @ S 20 (Broad River Blvd)	SC Highway Patrol (3)
13-25	SC 280 @ Mink Point Rd	SC Highway Patrol (3)

Southern Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
BEAUFORT COUNTY (Continued)		
Hilton Head		
13-26	Coligny Plaza @ Traffic Circle	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (3)
13-27	Pope Ave @ Cordillo Pkwy	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
13-28	US 278 @ Sea Pines Circle	Beaufort SO (2) Support Agency Personnel (4)
13-29	US 278 @ Arrow Rd	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
13-30	US 278 @ Shipyard	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
13-31	US 278 @ Long Cove Club	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
13-32	US 278 @ Palmetto Dunes	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (3)
13-33	US 278 @ Folly Field	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
13-34	US 278 @ Port Royal Plantation	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-35	US 278 @ Mathews Dr	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (3)
13-36	US 278 @ Beach City Rd	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
13-37	US 278 @ Indigo Run / Hilton Head Plantation	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (3)
13-38	Arrow Rd @ Target Rd	Beaufort SO (1)
13-39	Archer Rd @ Palmetto Bay Rd	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-40	Target Rd @ Palmetto Bay Rd	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)

Southern Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
TCP Location		Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
BEAUFORT COUNTY (Continued)		
13-41	Point Comfort Rd @ Palmetto Bay Rd	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
13-42	Marshland Rd @ Cross Island Pkwy	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-43	Spanish Wells Rd @ Marshland Rd	Beaufort SO (1)
13-44	Cross Island Pkwy @ ramp from Marshland Rd	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-45	US 278 @ Spanish Wells Rd/Cross Island Pkwy	SC Highway Patrol (5) Support Agency Personnel (4)
13-46	US 278 @ Squire Pope Rd	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
13-47	US 278 @ Jenkins Rd	SC Highway Patrol (2)
13-48	US 278 @ Windmill Harbor	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-49	US 278 @ Blue Herron Point	SC Highway Patrol (2)
Bluffton (US 278 Fording Island Rd)		
13-50	US 278 @ Buckingham Landing Rd	SC Highway Patrol (2)
13-51	US 278 @ The Gatherings	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (3)
13-52	US 278 @ Moss Creek / Bridge Center	SC Highway Patrol (3)
13-53	US 278 @ Tanger Outlet II @ Old South Econo Storage	SC Highway Patrol (3)
13-54	US 278 @ Hilton Head National	SC Highway Patrol (3)
13-55	US 278 @ Colleton River Plantation (Lowe's)	SC Highway Patrol (3)
13-56	US 278 Heritage Lakes @ Malphrus Dr	SC Highway Patrol (4)
13-57	US 278 @ Sawmill Creek Rd /Tanger Outlet I	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (4)
13-58	US 278 @ Burnt Church Rd	SC Highway Patrol (1) Support Agency Personnel (4)
13-59	US 278 @ Home Depot Entrance	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (3)

Southern Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
TCP Location		Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
BEAUFORT COUNTY (Continued)		
13-60	US 278 @ Kitties Crossing (shopping center)	SC Highway Patrol (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
13-61	US 278 @ SC 46	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (4)
13-62	US 278 @ Simmonsville Rd	SC Highway Patrol (3) Bluffton PD (1)
13-63	US 278 @ S 29 (Buck Island Rd)	SC Highway Patrol (3)
13-64	US 278 @ Belfair Plantation	SC Highway Patrol (3)
13-65	US 278 @ Rose Hill Plantation	SC Highway Patrol (3)
13-66	US 278 @ Buck Walter Pkwy/Berkeley Hall	SC Highway Patrol (3)
13-67	US 278 @ SC 170 @ McGarveys	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (4)
12-68	US 278 @ Okatie Center (Beaufort County) (PERSONNEL TOTALS ARE INCLUDED IN US 278 COUNTER FLOW PLAN)	Support Agency Personnel (3)
13-69	SC 170 @ Gibblet Rd	SC Highway Patrol (3)
13-70	US 278 @ Sun City	SC Highway Patrol (3)
13-71	Palmetto Bluff Rd @ Riverside Dr	Beaufort SO (Monitor)
Bluffton - SC 46 (Maye River Rd)		
13-72	SC 46 @ Burnt Church Rd	Beaufort SO (1)
13-73	SC 46 @ Bluffton Rd/Maye River Rd	Bluffton PD (1)
13-74	SC 46 @ Simmonsville Rd	SC Highway Patrol (4)
13-75	SC 46 @ Buck Walter Pkwy	SC Highway Patrol (4)
13-76	SC 46 @ Bartons Run Dr	Beaufort SO (1)
13-77	SC 46 @ Hampton Hall	Beaufort SO (1)
13-78	SC 46 @ Rose Dhu Creek Plantation	Beaufort SO (Monitor)
13-79	SC 46 @ Old Miller Rd	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-80	SC 46 @ SC 170 (Traffic Circle)	SC Highway Patrol (3) Support Agency Personnel (3)
13-81	SC 46 @ New Riverside Heritage	Beaufort SO (1)

TCP Location		Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
BEAUFORT COUNTY (Continued)		
Bluffton - (Bluffton Pkwy)		
13-82	Bluffton Pkwy @ Burnt Church/Fern Lakes	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (3)
13-83	Bluffton Pkwy @ Burnt Church/Lake Lindon	Beaufort SO (1)
13-84	Bluffton Pkwy @ Burnt Church/Bluffton Pkwy	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-85	Bluffton Pkwy @ Bridge Point	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (3)
13-86	Bluffton Pkwy @ The Lakes at Myrtle Pointe	Beaufort SO (1)
13-87	Bluffton Pkwy @ SC 46 (Bluffton Rd)	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (3)
13-88	Bluffton Pkwy @ Goethe Rd	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-89	Bluffton Pkwy @ Red Capan Rd	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-90	Bluffton Pkwy @ Simmonsville Rd	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
13-91	Simmonsville Rd @ Simmons Cay	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
13-92	Simmonsville Rd @ Baywood	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-93	Simmonsville Rd @ Bluffton House	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-94	Buck Island Rd @ Windtree	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-95	Buck Island Rd @ Old Carolina	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-96	Buck Island Rd @ Westbury Park	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-97	Bluffton Pkwy @ Buck Island Rd	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
13-98	Bluffton Pkwy @ Pine Crest Way	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
13-99	Bluffton Pkwy @ Pine Crest	Bluffton PD (1)
13-100	Bluffton Pkwy @ Buckwalter South (Hampton Hall)	Bluffton PD (1)
13-101	Bluffton Pkwy @ Buckwalter North (The Townes)	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (4)
13-102	Bluffton Pkwy @ Hampton Pkwy (NEW RD)	Bluffton PD (1)

TCP Location		Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
BEAUFORT COUNTY (Continued)		
13-103	SC 170 @ Sun City	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (3)
13-104	Bluffton Pkwy @ SC 170 (Okatie Highway)	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (3)
Bluffton - (Buckwalter Pkwy)		
07-105	Buckwalter Pkwy @ Woodbridge (Parkside Rd)	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-105	Buckwalter Pkwy @ Sandy Pointe (Lake Pointe Dr)	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-106	Buckwalter Pkwy @ Shell Hall	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-107	Buckwalter Pkwy @ McCracken Cir North	Bluffton PD (2)
13-108	Buckwalter Pkwy @ McCracken Cir South (The Farm)	Bluffton PD (2)
13-109	Buckwalter Pkwy @ Old Bridge Dr (The Farm)	Bluffton PD (2)
Bluffton - SC 170 (Okatie Highway)		
13-111	SC 170 @ River Bend	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
13-112	SC 170 @ Rivers End	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-113	SC 170 @ S 442 (Argent Way)	Beaufort SO (1) SC Highway Patrol (1) Support Agency Personnel (2)
13-114	SC 170 @ Oldfield Plantation	Beaufort SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
13-115	SC 170 @ SC 462 @ The Tech School	SC Highway Patrol (3)
13-116	SC 170 @ S 54 (Snake Rd & Callawassie Rd)	SC Highway Patrol (3)
	AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS	SC Highway Patrol (93) Support Agency Personnel (125) Beaufort SO (82) Parris Island MP (2) Port Royal PD (2) Beaufort PD (6) SLED/SCDNR (1) Bluffton PD (11)

Southern Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
TCP Location		Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
COLLETON COUNTY		
29-1	US 21 @ 17 Alt	Colleton SO (1)
29-2	I-95 @ US 21	SC Highway Patrol (3)
29-3	US 17 @ SC 64 (Jacksonboro, SC)	Colleton SO (1)
29-4	US 17 Alt @ Robertson Blvd	Colleton SO (1)
29-5	I-95 @ SC 64	SC Highway Patrol (3)
29-6	I-95 @ SC 61	SC Highway Patrol (3)
29-7	SC 64 @ Robertson Blvd	Colleton SO (1)
29-8	US 15 @ Robertson Blvd	Walterboro PD (2)
29-9	Robertson Blvd @ Bells Hwy	Walterboro PD (2)
29-10	US 15 @ SC 61	SC Highway Patrol (3)
29-11	US 21 @ SC 64	Colleton SO (1)
29-12	US 21 @ SC 63	Colleton SO (1)
29-13	US 17 @ SC 303	Colleton SO (2)
29-14	SC 303 @ Rivers St	Colleton SO (2)
29-15	SC 303 @ Jefferies Blvd	Walterboro PD (2)
29-16	SC 303 @ Ritter Rd	Colleton SO (1)
29-17	SC 303 @ Clover Hill Rd	Colleton SO (1)
29-18	US 17Alt @ SC 63	Walterboro PD (2)
29-19	I-95 @ SC 63	SC Highway Patrol (4)
29-20	SC 174 @ Palmetto Blvd (Edisto Beach)	Colleton SO (1) Edisto PD (1)
29-21	US 17Alt @ SC 651 (Rehoboth Rd)	Cottageville PD (1)
29-22	SC 61 @ SC 651 (Rehoboth Rd)	Colleton SO (1)
	AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS	SC Highway Patrol (16) Colleton SO (14) Walterboro PD (8) Edisto PD (1) Cottageville PD (1)

Southern Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
TCP Location		Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
JASPER COUNTY		
53-01	US 17 @ SC 46	Hardeeville PD (1)
53-02	US 321 @ SC 46	SC Highway Patrol (3)
53-03	US 278 @ New River Pkwy (PERSONNEL TOTALS ARE INCLUDED IN US 278 COUNTER FLOW PLAN)	Support Agency Personnel (2)
53-04	US 278 @ S 141 (Argent Blvd)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (3)
53-05	SC 462 @ Old House	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
53-06	US 278 @ SC 336 in Ridgeland	Ridgeland PD (1)
53-07	SC 46 @ S 421 (I-95 Frontage Rd)	Hardeeville PD (1)
53-08	US 278 @ USC Beaufort (PERSONNEL TOTALS ARE INCLUDED IN US 278 COUNTER FLOW PLAN)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (4)
53-09	SC 462 @ S 54 (Snake Rd)	SC Highway Patrol (3)
53-10	SC 462 @ SC 336 (Coolers Store)	SC Highway Patrol (3)
53-11	US 278 @ US 17	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (3)
53-12	US 278 @ SC 462	SC Highway Patrol (1)
53-13	I-95 @ Exit 28	SC Highway Patrol (3)
53-14	I-95 @ Exit 33 (Point South)	SC Highway Patrol (3)
53-15	I-95 Exit 8 @ US 278 (PERSONNEL TOTALS ARE INCLUDED IN US 278 COUNTER FLOW PLAN)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Support Agency Personnel (4)
	AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS	SC Highway Patrol (24) Support Agency Personnel (14) SLED/SCDNR (1) Hardeeville PD (2) Ridgeland PD (1)
HAMPTON COUNTY		
25-01	US 321 @ SC 119	SC Highway Patrol (1) Hampton SO (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)

Southern Conglomerate – Coastal Counties		
TCP Location		Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing
HAMPTON COUNTY (Continued)		
25-02	US 321 @ SC 333	Hampton SO (1)
25-03	US 321 @ SC 3	Estill PD (1) (Barricade)
25-04	SC 3 @ S 19	SC Highway Patrol (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
25-05	US 278 @ SC 68	SC Highway Patrol (1) Support Agency Personnel (1)
25-06	US 278 @ SC 63	Varnville PD (1)
25-07	US 278 @ US 601	Hampton PD (1)
25-08	US 278 @ SC 363	Hampton PD (1)
25-09	I-95 @ SC 68	Hampton SO (1)
25-10	US 17Alt @ Connelly Street	Yemassee PD (1)
25-11	SC 68 @ Connelly Street	Yemassee PD (1)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		SCHP (3) Hampton SO (3) Estill PD (1) Support Agency Personnel (3) Varnville PD (1) Hampton PD (2) Yemassee PD (2)

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ATTACHMENT B: MASS TRANSPORTATION**I. INTRODUCTION**

Catastrophic hurricane impacts may over extend counties' capabilities to evacuate substantial numbers of local residents who do not possess the means to evacuate themselves. Residents without access to personal transportation rely on their government (local, State, or Federal) to provide the means to move them out of harms way. This Attachment delineates the status of county mass transportation plans and the role/responsibilities of State government to assist when/if requested.

II. SITUATION

The State of South Carolina is susceptible to the impact of tropical systems. These systems produce four (4) major hazards: storm surge, high winds, rainfall-induced flooding, and tornadoes.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The transportation of local populations out of an evacuation zone is the responsibility of the county. The State will assist the counties in locating assets to help reduce identified shortfalls. Individuals will be transported to destinations in or out of the county, and will be offered return transportation when reentry has been approved for that jurisdiction.

B. Preparedness

The county plans are summarized as follows:

1. Beaufort County: The County will use local rapid transit authority assets to move 1,500 individuals per trip, and has the increased capacity to 1,700 per trip to Hampton County.
2. Berkeley County: The Berkeley County school district transportation department serves as the lead agency to coordinate and execute transportation resources to move up to 10,000 individuals.
3. Charleston County: The education transportation service provides evacuation services on pre-designated routes. "Special needs" transport will require assistance from outside the county. County Emergency Management works with medical care facilities and SCDHEC to solidify requirements and resources to meet the needs of the critical care population.
4. Colleton County: Colleton County School District and the Veolia Transportation Company transportation provide evacuation transportation to "special needs" personnel and other citizens needing transportation to designated shelters.

5. **Dorchester County:** Dorchester County will use five (5) handicapped-capable buses from the regional transit authority to provide “on call” bus service as coordinated through the county EOC. An additional 4-8 handicapped buses are available from the two (2) schools districts if needed.
6. **Georgetown County:** Georgetown County uses two (2) school buses running routes to five (5) central pickup points throughout the county.
7. **Horry County:** Horry County uses the public bus system to provide evacuation transportation for those areas east of Highway 17. Service is provided from seven (7) evacuation pickup points to Horry County shelters.
8. **Jasper County:** The county plans include use of school and church buses for transport to shelters.
9. **Counties will pre-coordinate known mass transportation shortfalls with State ESF-1, who in turn will pre-identify State-owned transportation assets to fill county mass transportation needs.**
10. **State government will assist counties through pre-impact loss estimation modeling to identify population segments and areas potentially in need of mass transportation.**

C. Response

Prior to the execution of mass transportation plans, counties will coordinate transportation needs with State ESF-1. ESF-1 will ensure assets are in place at county destinations prior to or coincidentally with county plan execution. ESF-1 will monitor county mass transportation operations, and assist with additional assets as requested. Transportation assistance will continue into reentry and recovery as required.

D. Recovery

State ESF-1 monitors county mass transportation operations (if on-going), and provides assistance as requested.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. SC Emergency Management Division (SCEMD)

1. **Maintain and operate the Web-EOC or other similar system to assign and monitor the status of requests from the counties.**

2. Through application of loss estimation software, assist counties in identifying population segments and/or areas potentially requiring emergency transportation.
3. Annually coordinate with county agencies regarding updates/enhancements to county mass transportation plans.

B. SC Department of Education (SCDOE)

1. Through ESF 1, will maintain lists of sources of additional transportation assets and drivers to meet the shortfall requirements identified by the counties.
2. Coordinate additional transportation resources on a pre-planned basis to meet pre-identified needs from counties experiencing shortfalls.
3. Coordinate, dispatch, and monitor mass transportation resources during response and recovery operations as requested.

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ATTACHMENT C: EVACUATION FUELING AND REFUELING OPERATIONS**I. INTRODUCTION****A. General**

1. During evacuations for a major (Category 3-5) hurricane, significant portions of the population will be displaced and requested or ordered to evacuate. As in past major hurricane evacuations, a number of evacuees will leave their points of origin in vehicles with insufficient quantities of fuel to reach their destination, and will need to re-fuel while en-route.
2. Because of interrupted fuel supply caused by fuel demand by evacuees, large-scale evacuations blocking access routes, and the closing of supply terminals and ports due to impending hurricane landfall, filling stations and vendors may also experience fuel supply shortages before, during and after major evacuations. Such shortages may result in point of sale rationing or the closing of filling station due to lack of fuel. These shortages or closures may impact the public's ability to obtain fuel while evacuating.
3. This attachment outlines a basic protocol for fuel supply and re-supply to selected filling stations on or near hurricane evacuation routes before, during, and immediately after a major hurricane evacuation. The goal of this operation is to make fuel available to the evacuating public at selected filling stations consistent with safety and commercial ability to provide fuel.
4. Agencies and entities participating in this protocol and their roles are as follows:
 - a. South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD): Maintains overall direction and control of evacuation fueling operations regarding determination of need for plan execution, areas within which to execute refueling operations, and timing for implementing and terminating refueling operations; through ESF-12 coordinates with suppliers and vendors regarding timing for plan execution or termination, and specific locations to receive priority for fuel; updates and maintains this protocol in coordination with participating agencies, suppliers, and vendors.
 - b. South Carolina Department of Public Safety (Highway Patrol) (SCHP): As Emergency Support Function (ESF)-16, monitors evacuation operations and traffic flow, assists with alternate route selection for bulk fuel transport, prioritizes bulk fuel shipments for timely travel to or from selected priority fuel sites.
 - c. South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT): As ESF-1, selects alternate routes for bulk fuel transport as requested.

- d. South Carolina Office of Regulatory Services (ORS): As ESF-12, and during hurricane response, serves as the primary liaison between the state of South Carolina, the South Carolina Petroleum Council, the South Carolina Petroleum Marketers Association, and suppliers for execution of this protocol. ESF-12 will monitor the overall fueling operation, coordinate requested state assistance regarding route selection, priority routing for bulk transfer vehicles, and coordinate timing for plan execution and termination as determined by SCEMD.
- e. South Carolina Petroleum Council (SCPC): During response to major hurricanes (Category 3 or higher) performs duties representing ESF-12 and liaisons with petroleum corporation representatives regarding overall refueling planning, operations and requested state assistance. Petroleum corporation representatives will liaison between their carriers and stations regarding plan implementation within their corporate structure and with the State of South Carolina (ESF-12) concerning overall issues such as plan timing, areas for implementation, timing of termination, etc.
- f. South Carolina Petroleum Marketers Association (SCPMA): During response to major hurricanes (Category 3 or higher) assists SCPC and ESF-12 regarding overall refueling planning, operations and requested state assistance. Petroleum corporation representatives will liaison between their carriers and stations regarding plan implementation within their corporate structure and with the State of South Carolina (ESF-12) concerning overall issues such as plan timing, areas for implementation, timing of termination, etc.
- g. Fuel suppliers and vendors: Coordinates with the State of South Carolina (ESF-12) regarding protocol execution and termination; prior to and during evacuation operations schedules, dispatches and monitors priority fuel shipments to selected fuel outlets. Monitors fuel availability at the selected fuel outlets and endeavors to maintain sufficient fuel inventory to enable public refueling during major evacuations.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. This operation will be implemented wholly or in part in response to a Category 3-5 hurricane evacuation, or as coordinated between SCEMD, state ESF-12 (Energy), and the affected fuel suppliers. As evacuation response for Category 1-2 hurricanes is generally lower and is not anticipated to significantly stress the fuel supply system, any spot shortages that occur will be managed solely by fuel suppliers.

- B. Participation by all commercial motor fuel suppliers, bulk petroleum transport concerns, distributors, vendors, etc. in this plan is voluntary. As participants, however, they are expected to use their reasonable best efforts to maintain motor fuel supplies in accordance with this plan, but failure to do so will not subject any commercial participant to any liability nor create any enforceable obligation to supply fuels.
- C. Actions taken by the state of South Carolina specifically supporting execution of this plan are: monitor storm, evacuation and landfall timing, coordinate execution and termination dates and times, areas and specific filling station for priority fueling operations with participating entities, and monitoring plan execution.
- D. Actions taken by participating petroleum corporations, suppliers, transporters, and vendors are: coordinating execution and termination dates and times, areas and specific filling stations for priority fueling operations with the state of South Carolina, managing and dispatching fuel loads, determining fuel destinations, and monitoring inventory levels as provided by participating stations.
- E. In coordination with major fuel suppliers and retailers, SCEMD has determined specific filling stations by location to participate in the fueling operation. When this plan is implemented, some or all of these facilities will begin receiving more frequent fuel shipments from the normal suppliers as required to maintain sufficient fuel stocks. The increased pace of fuel shipments will begin 12 hours prior to a Voluntary evacuation or when pre-evacuation fuel demand increases significantly and continue as required until late in the Mandatory evacuation period.
- F. As the state gears up for an impending major hurricane response, SCEMD monitors storm progress and if or when OPGON 2 (24 hours prior to Mandatory evacuation, 12 hours prior to Voluntary evacuation) is declared, and as coordinated with petroleum suppliers and vendors, will notify ESF-12 to begin the fuel and re-fuel operation. SCEMD will also determine the scope of the potential evacuation and provide specific areas within which the operation will commence.
- G. ESF-12 (Energy) will coordinate the implementation, timing of the operation, and termination with all affected fuel suppliers and vendors. ESF-12 will monitor the execution of the operation and provide updates to SEOC operations every six hours until the operation is terminated. Termination date and time will be a function of reduced evacuation flow, reduced fuel demand, planned termination of overall evacuation operations, and other factors. SEOC Operations will determine the actual termination date and time as coordinated with suppliers, terminal representatives, carriers, and vendors through ESF-12.
- H. Based on current or anticipated fuel demand, ESF-12, suppliers and vendors will monitor fuel availability and inventory levels at the filling stations and manage shipment schedules accordingly to maintain desired fuel availability.

- I. Pricing of motor fuels is not regulated by this plan. Pricing during declared emergencies is subject to the provisions of Section 39-5-145 of the Code of South Carolina.
- J. To support the filling stations selected for priority supply, bulk transport will use existing, pre-planned delivery routes until evacuation conditions require alternate routes to filling stations. Upon request, alternate route guidance will be provided to suppliers by state ESF-16 in coordination with ESF-1. Law enforcement escort of bulk fuel trucks will not be accomplished except as authorized by SEOC operations. However, ESF-16 will give priority as required for the movement of bulk fuel trucks across evacuation routes at Traffic Control Points.
- K. Operational Direction and Control
 - 1. Overall direction and control for this plan will be maintained by SEOC Operations as assisted by ESF-12 and in coordination with petroleum industry representatives. SEOC Operations will also maintain direction and control over all state-level responding ESFs or agencies.
 - 2. Fuel suppliers and vendors will maintain direction and control of personnel and equipment normally under their control.
- L. Transportation and Traffic Management
 - 1. When requested by suppliers or vendors through ESF-12, ESF-1 and ESF-16 will determine appropriate primary or alternate transportation routes to and from fuel supply and delivery points.
 - 2. ESF-16 will monitor evacuation operations and prioritize fuel transport as required. Law enforcement escort of bulk transport vehicles will not take place unless authorized.
- M. Communications
 - 1. All entities will use communication methods normally at their disposal. As this operation will take place prior to landfall, all normal communications means should be available. No specialized communications assets (satellite telephone or radio, etc.) will be employed by state-level agencies or ESFs unless authorized by SEOC Operations.
- N. Reentry, post-landfall and recovery
 - 1. Priority fueling operations are not planned for execution during the reentry phase of response unless authorized by state officials and after coordination with fuel suppliers and vendors.
 - 2. Depending on scope and scale of disaster impact, post-landfall and recovery actions may include commercially supplying fuel under the

auspices of this plan to selected filling stations within the impacted areas. These stations could act as jurisdictional public safety emergency fueling points or fueling points for the general public. Location of and accessibility to stations, availability of fuel and power (either commercial or generator) are all considerations that will need to be coordinated between the SEOC and commercial suppliers and vendors before establishing the emergency fueling points.

III. ACTIONS

A. Preparedness

1. Pre-plan primary and alternate routes for fuel delivery to pre-identified filling stations. As coordinated and requested ESF-16 will provide suggested routing based on current evacuation plans.
2. Annually review and update this plan.
3. At least annually, coordinate or identify current or new priority filling stations to participate in this plan and coordinate their planned actions.
4. Establish an emergency contact list that includes telephone and fax numbers, and an e-mail address for each person or company listed. Review and update this list annually.

B. Response

1. Pre-landfall:
 - a. Monitor storm direction, strength, and evacuation timing.
 - b. At OPCON 3 (36 hours prior to potential Mandatory evacuation), alert SCPC and fuel suppliers of impending priority fuel operation. Provide anticipated area(s) identified for priority fueling.
 - c. At OPCON 2 (24 hours from Mandatory evacuation, 12 hours from Voluntary evacuation) reconfirm identified priority fueling areas and notify the SCPC, fuel suppliers and vendors to begin priority fueling operation.
 - d. SCEMD monitors fueling operation; update areas and locations requiring fuel operations as storm or evacuation conditions dictate. Provide information to petroleum corporation representatives to assist with determining areas subject to plan execution.
 - e. Assist fuel suppliers with route planning as conditions require.

- f. As required, assist fuel suppliers with travel priority through or across evacuation routes.
 - g. Monitor evacuation and landfall timing, coordinate fueling termination date and time and terminate priority fueling operation not later than four hours from onset of 39 MPH winds anywhere on the coast of South Carolina.
 - 2. Reentry and Post-landfall:
 - a. Based on need, restart priority fueling operations to assist reentry traffic movement.
 - b. After coordination and conformation of need, continue post-landfall priority fueling operations at selected locations in the impacted areas.
 - c. When requested and authorized, assist vendors with access, power generation, fueling site security and other needs.
 - d. Determine need for and if required, coordinate establishment of county or municipal public safety fueling points.
- C. Recovery

In coordination with suppliers and vendors, continue priority public fueling operations and public safety fueling operations as required and authorized.
- D. Mitigation
 - 1. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
 - 2. Support requests and directives concerning mitigation or re-development.
 - 3. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state or federal briefings, situation reports, action plans, and After Action Reviews (AAR). Such information as specific suppliers and vendors participating in the operation, quantity of fuel supplied and dispensed during emergency fueling operations, suggested improvements, etc., should be captured and submitted.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Emergency Management Division
 - 1. Maintain, update, and coordinate this protocol.

2. Monitor storms, develop, provide, and update storm intensity data, evacuation timing, 39 MPH wind arrival timing, and potential impacted areas information.
3. Analyze storm and potential impact information and determine areas requiring fueling operations, and operation execute date and time.
4. Authorize fueling operation to begin, then monitor storm progress and fueling operation. Modify fueling areas and terminate all or part of the operation as timing and pre-landfall conditions require.
5. Coordinate above actions and information with ESF-12.
6. Coordinate reentry, post-landfall and recovery fueling operations as necessary.

B. Department of Transportation

1. In coordination with Department of Public Safety (Highway Patrol) and SCEMD, develop primary and alternate routes to each priority fueling station.
2. Provide route planning assistance as requested during priority fueling operations.

C. Department of Public Safety (Highway Patrol)

1. Assist Department of Transportation with primary and secondary route development.
2. Assist Department of Transportation with route planning during priority fueling operations.
3. Monitor evacuation traffic flow and prioritize bulk fuel transport travel to or from priority fueling sites as required.

D. Office of Regulatory Services

1. Include SCPA and SCPMA representatives on ESF-12 staff when responding to a major (Category 3 or higher) hurricane.
2. Coordinate and communicate with SEOC Operations, fuel suppliers and vendors regarding timing of plan execution or termination and areas or locations for fueling operations.
3. Coordinate route planning, pre-planning, and other plan immediate needs with appropriate SEOC ESFs and fuel suppliers and vendors.
4. Monitor overall plan execution and provide updates to SEOC Operations.

E. South Carolina Petroleum Council (SCPC)

Within ESF-12, serve as the primary point of contact and liaison during response for coordination between SEOC and fuel suppliers and vendors during fueling plan implementation.

F. South Carolina Petroleum Marketers Association (SCPMA)

Within ESF-12, assist as point of contact and liaison during response for coordination between SEOC and fuel suppliers and vendors during fueling plan implementation.

G. Fuel suppliers and vendors

1. Execute this plan in coordination with SEOC ESF-12.
2. Pre-plan primary and alternate routes for fuel delivery to pre-identified filling stations.
3. Coordinate with the SCPC, SEOC and ESF-12 regarding timing for plan implementation and termination.
4. Under auspices of this plan when implemented, coordinate with fuel outlets regarding fuel shipments, schedules, stock levels, etc., to ascertain re-fuel needs.
5. In coordination with SEOC ESF-12, schedule, dispatch and monitor fuel shipments to priority filling stations as listed in this plan, or as otherwise coordinated with ESF-12 and SEOC Operations.
6. Coordinate with SCEMD regarding plan update or modification.

V. LOCATIONS OF SITES FOR PRIORITY FUELING OPERATIONS

As agreed between the South Carolina Emergency Management Division and applicable fuel suppliers and vendors, the chart listing those locations and sites pre-selected to receive fuel shipments during hurricane evacuation operations is kept under separate cover. Sites and order of priorities for refueling will be established prior to plan implementation and may be modified during execution as conditions require prior to release to the public. Additions or deletions of sites must be coordinated between the South Carolina Emergency Management Division and the appropriate supplier or vendor.

ATTACHMENT D: AIR OPERATIONS PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

The SCDPS, through its ESF (ESF 16), is tasked with ensuring the safe and effective management of vehicular traffic during various emergency situations. In the event of an impending hurricane, the Department, working with its primary support agencies, will coordinate state level support for evacuation traffic management through the South Carolina Hurricane Plan. To ensure the efficient application of resources and to provide for operational continuity, SCDPS operations will be organized in accordance with ICS protocols as outlined by SCDPS Policy Directive 300.34.

II. MISSION

A critical component of effective evacuation traffic management is the constant and timely monitoring of evacuation routes for incidents that impede the flow of evacuating vehicles. The SCDPS is charged with coordinating the air reconnaissance of evacuation routes for the purpose of identifying traffic incidents (i.e., collisions, disabled motorists, vehicle fires, etc.) and/or traffic violations (i.e., vehicle moving in the wrong direction in reverted travel lanes, vehicles crossing medians into reverted travel lanes, etc.) that inhibit the efficient flow of traffic or otherwise endanger public safety.

III. SITUATION

The timely detection of and response to traffic incidents are critical to the efficient evacuation of threatened areas. Incidents that impede traffic flow for an extended period of time will result in unnecessary congestion of evacuation routes and will cause significant delays in the proper clearance of designated evacuation zones. Properly coordinated air reconnaissance will greatly enhance detection capabilities and will significantly improve response times to traffic incidents, thereby mitigating congestion and delays. Air reconnaissance will be used during the mandatory phase of evacuation operations for Category 2 storms and higher.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Commander's Intent: The continuous monitoring of evacuation routes by assigned aircraft throughout the course of mandatory evacuation operations; to provide consistent reports of traffic flow; and to provide for timely reports of traffic incidents.

- A. OPCON Activities: All preparatory and implementation actions will be conducted within the existing OPCON framework. To this end, ESF 16 personnel will perform the following functions.
 - 1. OPCON 5 (96 hours prior to Mandatory Evacuation): Maintain normal operations and review the Air Operations Plan.
 - 2. OPCON 4 (72 hours prior to Mandatory Evacuation): Initiate preparatory actions by contacting the aviation liaison for the support agencies – State Law Enforcement Division (SLED); SCFC; SCNG; SCDNR; CAP;

Charleston Police Department (CPD); Charleston Sheriff's Office (CSO) – and requesting that each agency review the Air Operations Plan.

3. OPGON 3 (36 hours prior to Mandatory Evacuation): Coordinate with the aviation liaisons to ensure completion of the following actions:
 - a. Review the Air Operations Plans and provide ESF 16 with status concerning the availability of aircraft and/or personnel.
 - b. Place all assigned aircraft and personnel in a ready status as per agency policy and procedures.
 4. OPGON 2 (20 +/- 4 Hours prior to Mandatory Evacuation/Voluntary Evacuation underway): Coordinate with the aviation liaisons to ensure completion of the following actions:
 - a. Complete the mission briefing of aviation personnel to ensure complete familiarity with the assigned reconnaissance routes, communication protocols, reporting procedures, and safety protocols as per agency policy and procedures.
 - b. Stage assigned aircraft and personnel for deployment to the assigned Area of Operation (A/O).
 5. OPGON 1 (Mandatory Evacuation underway): Coordinate with the aviation liaisons and the Air Branch to ensure completion of the following actions:
 - a. Deploy aircraft to the assigned A/O with the initiation of Mandatory Evacuation.
 - b. Monitor status of assigned aircraft throughout Mandatory Evacuation.
- B. Aviation Support Activities. Aviation assets will deploy to assigned evacuation routes and report the status of traffic flow and prevailing traffic conditions to include location and source of any traffic obstructions and traffic conditions at designated (critical) intersections.
1. Aviation support will be coordinated through ESF-1(Air Branch) and in accordance with the following instructions:
 - a. Upon deployment to the designated A/O, aircraft will come under the operational control of the Unified Command and will report their arrival in the assigned A/O to the designated EOC by 800 MHz Radio. (Aircraft and aviation personnel will remain under the policy and administrative control of their agency.)

- b. Air support assets will report critical information (i.e., traffic conditions and traffic incidents) to the designated EOC.
 - c. During mandatory evacuations, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) will restrict airspace above all evacuation routes to public service aircraft only.
 - d. Prior to evacuations, FAA will issue “squawk” codes to all public service aircraft.
 - e. Out of service aircraft will report their status to the Air Branch at the SEOC by 800 MHz Radio.
- 2. Aircraft will be assigned to specific evacuation routes. (See Table 1 – Air Routes.)

V. ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness

- 1. Maintain current Memoranda of Understanding (MOU’s) with support agencies.
- 2. Ensure the development of adequate procedures for coordinating and executing air reconnaissance missions during evacuation operations.
- 3. Coordinate aviation support activities with supporting agencies.
- 4. Develop and maintain current lists of assigned air routes. (See Table 1 – Air Routes.)
- 5. Develop and maintain current lists of available air assets. (See Table 2 – Aircraft Assets.)
- 6. Maintain a current and accurate roster of aviation liaison contact information.

B. Response

- 1. Provide timely notification to support agencies with regard to evacuation operations.
- 2. Ensure the timely notification of support agencies with regard to the staging and deployment of assigned aircraft.
- 3. Coordinate with the Air Branch to ensure continuous monitoring of aircraft status.

C. Recovery

1. Provide notification to support personnel with regard to demobilization.
2. Coordinate with the Air Branch to ensure the safe recovery of assigned aircraft prior to termination of evacuation operations.

D. Mitigation

Complete and forward any necessary incident reports and/or after-action reports.

V. **RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED)

1. Assign personnel and aircraft to support the air reconnaissance mission.
2. Provide ESF-16 with current and accurate contact information for aviation liaison.
3. Ensure the availability of aviation assets prior to the implementation of evacuation operations.
4. Maintain aviation liaison with ESF 16 throughout evacuation operations to include all preparatory and implementation stages (e.g., OPCON Levels).
5. Ensure the proper briefing of aviation personnel as per the ESF 16 Air Operations Plan and agency policy and procedures.
6. Maintain internal SOPs in support of the ESF 16 Air Operations Plan as necessary.

B. South Carolina Forestry Commission (SCFC)

1. Assign personnel and aircraft to support the air reconnaissance mission.
2. Provide ESF-16 with current and accurate contact information for aviation liaison.
3. Ensure the availability of aviation assets prior to the implementation of evacuation operations.
4. Maintain aviation liaison with ESF 16 throughout evacuation operations to include all preparatory and implementation stages (e.g., OPCON Levels).
5. Ensure the proper briefing of aviation personnel as per the ESF 16 Air Operations Plan and agency policy and procedures.

6. Maintain internal SOPs in support of the ESF 16 Air Operations Plan as necessary.

C. South Carolina National Guard (SCNG)

1. Assign personnel and aircraft to support the air reconnaissance mission.
2. Provide ESF-16 with current and accurate contact information for aviation liaison.
3. Ensure the availability of aviation assets prior to the implementation of evacuation operations.
4. Maintain aviation liaison with ESF 16 throughout evacuation operations to include all preparatory and implementation stages (e.g., OPCON Levels).
5. Ensure the proper briefing of aviation personnel as per the ESF 16 Air Operations Plan and agency policy and procedures.
6. Maintain internal SOPs in support of the ESF 16 Air Operations Plan as necessary.

D. South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR)

1. Assign personnel and aircraft to support the air reconnaissance mission.
2. Provide ESF-16 with current and accurate contact information for aviation liaison.
3. Ensure the availability of aviation assets prior to the implementation of evacuation operations.
4. Maintain aviation liaison with ESF 16 throughout evacuation operations to include all preparatory and implementation stages (e.g., OPCON Levels).
5. Ensure the proper briefing of aviation personnel as per the ESF 16 Air Operations Plan and agency policy and procedures.
6. Maintain internal SOPs in support of the ESF 16 Air Operations Plan as necessary.

E. Civil Air Patrol

1. Assign personnel and aircraft to support the air reconnaissance mission.
2. Provide ESF-16 with current and accurate contact information for aviation liaison.

3. Ensure the availability of aviation assets prior to the implementation of evacuation operations.
4. Maintain aviation liaison with ESF 16 throughout evacuation operations to include all preparatory and implementation stages (e.g., OPCON Levels).
5. Ensure the proper briefing of aviation personnel as per the ESF 16 Air Operations Plan and agency policy and procedures.
6. Maintain internal SOPs in support of the ESF 16 Air Operations Plan as necessary.

F. Charleston Police Department (CPD)

1. Assign personnel and aircraft to support the air reconnaissance mission.
2. Provide ESF-16 with current and accurate contact information for aviation liaison.
3. Ensure the availability of aviation assets prior to the implementation of evacuation operations.
4. Maintain aviation liaison with ESF 16 throughout evacuation operations to include all preparatory and implementation stages (e.g., OPCON Levels).
5. Ensure the proper briefing of aviation personnel as per the ESF 16 Air Operations Plan and agency policy and procedures.
6. Maintain internal SOPs in support of the ESF 16 Air Operations Plan as necessary.

G. Charleston Sheriff's Office (CSO)

1. Assign personnel and aircraft to support the air reconnaissance mission.
2. Provide ESF-16 with current and accurate contact information for aviation liaison.
3. Ensure the availability of aviation assets prior to the implementation of evacuation operations.
4. Maintain aviation liaison with ESF 16 throughout evacuation operations to include all preparatory and implementation stages (e.g., OPCON Levels).
5. Ensure the proper briefing of aviation personnel as per the ESF 16 Air Operations Plan and agency policy and procedures.
6. Maintain internal SOPs in support of the ESF 16 Air Operations Plan as necessary.

Table 1 – Air Routes

Route #	Routes	Agency	Call Signs	Radio Channel	Back-up Agencies	A/O Commander
SOUTHERN CONGLOMERATE						
1.	SC 46/ SC 321/SC 3/ SC 125	Civil Air Patrol	Palmetto 101	LEC-8	SC Forestry Commission Pickens SO	Captain C. J. Madden
2.	US 278	Civil Air Patrol	Palmetto 102	LEC-8		
3.	US 21/ SC 68	SC Forestry Commission	Palmetto 103	LEC-8		
CENTRAL CONGLOMERATE						
4.	SC 174/ US 17/ SC 64	Civil Air Patrol	Palmetto 104	LEC-6	SC Forestry Commission Pickens SO	Captain J. A. Woods
5.	SC 61/ US 78	Civil Air Patrol	Palmetto 105	LEC-6	SC Forestry Commission Greenville SO	
6.	US 78 / US 178	SC Law Enforcement Division	SLED 501	LEC-6		
7.	I-26 Charleston I-95	SC Law Enforcement Division	SLED 502	LEC-6		
8.	I-26 I-95 to Columbia	SC Law Enforcement Division	SLED 500	LEC-7		Captain C.N. Williamson Captain Leroy Taylor
9.	US 176	Civil Air Patrol	Palmetto 109	LEC-6		Captain J. A. Woods
10.	SC 41/ SC 402/ SC 6	SC Forestry Commission	Palmetto 110	LEC-6		
NORTHERN CONGLOMERATE						
11.	US 521/SC 261/ US 378	SCNG	Guard 111	LEC-5	SC Forestry Commission	Captain M. Warren
12.	US 378	SCNG	Guard 112	LEC-5		
13.	US 501/ US 76/ SC 327/ SC 38	Civil Air Patrol	Palmetto 113	LEC-5		
14.	SC 9	Civil Air Patrol	Palmetto 114	LEC-5		
EVACUATION SURVEILLANCE ROUTES						
15.	I-95	Surveillance Aircraft TBD	SCDNR 210	LEC-5-8	TBD***** **	
16.	US 17 N & S of Charleston	Charleston PD/Charleston SO	TBD	LEC-6	TBD	

***** Update MOU

Table 2 – Aircraft Assets

SUPPORT AGENCY	TYPE AIRCRAFT	TAIL NUMBER	MODEL
SLED	Rotary Wing	N500SC	MD500E
SLED	Rotary Wing	N501SL	OH-6
SLED	Rotary Wing	N502SL	MD500E
SLED	Rotary Wing	N600SL	UH-1H
SCDNR	Fixed Wing	N5472U	Cessna 210
SCDNR	Fixed Wing	N8WL	Cessna 206
SCDNR	Twin Engine	N19WL	P68 Vulcan Air
SC Forestry Commission	Fixed Wing	N10044	Cessna 185
SC Forestry Commission	Fixed Wing	N31FC	Cessna 172
SC Forestry Commission	Fixed Wing	N62219	Cessna 172
SC Forestry Commission	Fixed Wing	N9997F	Cessna 172
SC Forestry Commission	Fixed Wing	N32FC	Cessna 180
SC Forestry Commission	Fixed Wing	N1919F	Cessna 172
SC Forestry Commission	Fixed Wing	N1044Y	Cessna 180
SC Forestry Commission	Fixed Wing	N178ZL	Cessna 182
SC Forestry Commission	Fixed Wing	N43400Z	Piper Super Club
National Guard	Rotary Wing		UH-60
National Guard	Rotary Wing		OH-58+
Civil Air Patrol	Fixed Wing	N2263T	Cessna R182/A
Civil Air Patrol	Fixed Wing	N759MY	Cessna 182/A
Civil Air Patrol	Fixed Wing	N736CY	Cessna 172XP
Civil Air Patrol	Fixed Wing	N8039Y	Cessna 172
Civil Air Patrol	Fixed Wing	N99162	Cessna 172
Civil Air Patrol	Fixed Wing	N9906L	Cessna 172
Civil Air Patrol	Fixed Wing	N738HO	Cessna 172
Civil Air Patrol	Fixed Wing	N738NH	Cessna 172
Civil Air Patrol	Fixed Wing	N5320K	Cessna 172
Civil Air Patrol	Fixed Wing	N993CP	Cessna 172
Charleston SO	Rotary Wing	N6179N	OH-58A+
Charleston SO	Rotary Wing	N722S	OH-58A+
Charleston SO	Rotary Wing	N595AF	OH-58C
Charleston SO	Fixed Wing	N29872	PA-31
Charleston PD	Fixed Wing		Cessna 182
Greenville SO	Rotary Wing	N232GS	OH-58C
Greenville SO	Rotary Wing	N234GS	VH-1H
Greenville SO	Fixed Wing	N233GS	Cessna 182P
Lexington SO	Rotary Wing	321LC	OH-58
Lexington SO	Rotary Wing	322LC	OH-58
Pickens SO	Rotary Wing	N158PS	OH-58C
Pickens SO	Fixed Wing	N158 PC	Cessna 182
Richland SO	Rotary Wing	N651RC	OH-58
Richland SO	Fixed Wing	N5062R	Cessna 172

ANNEX 7
SHELTER MANAGEMENT

Annex 7

I. GENERAL

- A. Shelter management includes estimating the number of evacuees that may need sheltering, planning for shelter space, coordinating resources, and coordinating shelter openings. Hurricane evacuation shelter requirements are calculated using a percent of the vulnerable population. The conglomerates identify space to fulfill sheltering requirements.
- B. To coordinate shelter openings, public hurricane evacuation shelters are identified as voluntary evacuation shelters, mandatory evacuation shelters, and reserve shelters.
- C. The following Conglomerate Annexes contain detailed shelter listings by county. County emergency management, SCEMD, and the American Red Cross (ARC) coordinate shelter locations. The South Carolina Department of Social Services (SCDSS), the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), and the ARC coordinate shelter staffing and management.
- D. Special Medical Needs Shelters are provided for evacuees requiring special medical attention and their caregivers.

II. PUBLIC SHELTER OPENING PROCEDURES AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

- A. If the Governor recommends voluntary evacuation, ESF-6 will coordinate with the conglomerate(s) possessing voluntary shelters for the opening of some or all of the voluntary evacuation shelters. If the Governor orders a mandatory evacuation, ESF-6 will coordinate with the conglomerate(s) possessing mandatory shelters for the opening of some or all mandatory evacuation and voluntary evacuation shelters. Note that under certain impending storm conditions (i.e., rapidly intensifying hurricane), shelters previously coordinated to open may remain closed in favor of shelters in other, more favorable locations.
- B. Once the Governor recommends a voluntary evacuation or orders a mandatory evacuation, a designated time by which shelters will open is determined. The shelter opening time for the voluntary evacuation recommendation and mandatory evacuation order is at least four (4) hours after the decision to open shelters is made.
- C. The ARC issues all public announcements about opening public shelters and the time the shelters will open. The public announcement will include the shelter(s) opening time and location. Shelters may open before the announced time. Local chapters will have primary responsibility for these announcements. The announcements will also be consolidated and provided to major media outlets from the State EOC as the information becomes available.

- D. Reserve shelters will open as local officials consider it necessary. For larger storms, the resources for reserve shelters will be staged at the beginning of the mandatory evacuation order. County EOC officials will notify local mass care personnel of the requirement to open reserve shelters. Reserve shelters will be operational within four hours of notification. ARC to minimize confusion announces reserve shelter openings to the public. The reserve shelter public announcement will read to the effect, “The following additional shelters have opened, and are now accepting evacuees”.

III. PUBLIC SHELTER CLOSING PROCEDURES

The procedure for closing hurricane evacuation shelters is described in the following “South Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Consolidation/Closing Procedure” agreement between SCEMD, DSS, and ARC.

IV. PUBLIC SHELTERING REQUIREMENTS

- A. To plan shelter space for evacuees, the vulnerable population for each conglomerate was analyzed and used to calculate shelter requirements. The vulnerable population consists of all residents and tourists within a Category 4/5-storm surge inundation area and residents living in structures susceptible to wind damage within each conglomerate. The Army Corps of Engineers determined the vulnerable population shelter requirements during the hurricane evacuation restudy.
- B. The shelter requirements are a planning goal for evacuation shelter emergency capacity. The ARC determines the emergency capacity using 15 sq. ft. per person. Shelter requirements may change annually due to the increasing coastal population and to the increase of those living in vulnerable structures.
- C. The following table shows the three (3) conglomerates’ total estimated vulnerable population and shelter requirements:

SC Vulnerable Population & Sheltering Requirements	
Total Vulnerable Population	10% Shelter Requirement
1,537,617	153,762

V. SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS SHELTERS

- A. During a hurricane evacuation affecting the Coastal Hurricane Conglomerate counties, Special Medical Needs Shelters (SMNS) will open in a county at the same time as public shelters. Western Conglomerate requirements are different. For all conglomerate counties, a SMNS will not close until the SEOC approves, and all shelter clients can return home or relocate to a suitable alternate location.
- B. DHEC, DSS, and county emergency management agencies determined locations of shelters appropriate for those persons with special medical needs. DSS and DHEC have agreements with these facilities. The SMNS are listed in the following conglomerate Annexes.

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ATTACHMENT A, ANNEX 7

**South Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Consolidation/Closing
Procedural Agreement****1.0 Overview**

In South Carolina, the South Carolina Department of Social Services (SCDSS) is the lead State agency for Mass Care Emergency Support Function (ESF-6). The American Red Cross (ARC) selects, opens, and maintains shelters in coordination with SCDSS and County Emergency Management Divisions (EMDs). The State of South Carolina and the ARC are committed to operating shelters before and after a hurricane until evacuees have access to their housing or other shelter becomes available.

This procedure applies to closing or consolidation of hurricane evacuation shelters which function in accordance with current regulations. This procedure does not apply to Special Medical Needs Shelters (SMNS) or shelters managed by other agencies or organizations.

ARC-managed shelters are open to the public without discrimination of any kind. ARC will not deter evacuees from leaving the shelter. However, authority to return to an area resides with the local government.

2.0 Procedures**2.1 Threat Determination**

Hurricane evacuation shelters will remain open while the threat of the storm exists in the vicinity of the shelter. ARC will keep shelters open or in an alert phase (ready to be opened) as long as there is still a possible threat to South Carolina.

Before shelters are closed, the level of threat remaining will be assessed. The County Emergency Management Director and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Operations Manager will determine when the threat has passed. The County Emergency Management Director will relay the threat determination decision through the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to the local ARC Chapter and the County DSS. The SEOC Operations Manager will notify the SEOC ESF-6. The ARC can then initiate the shelter consolidation/closure decision process.

2.2 Shelter Consolidation/Closing

The decision to close shelters is based on many factors, including the number of evacuees in the shelter, returning destination of the evacuees, location of nearby shelters, available transportation, and housing options. The identification and recommendation on which shelters to close or consolidate are based on the local ARC Chapter's consultation with the County DSS and the County EMD with final approval from the ARC Pre-Landfall Operation Team (PLOT) or the Disaster Relief Operational Headquarters (DRO HQ).

Shelters may be deactivated but remain in an alert phase (ready to be reopened) status in the event evacuees are unable to return home. The ARC PLOT or DRO, SEOC Operations Manager, and SEOC ESF-6 should be consulted for assistance with resolution in the event of a disagreement.

The ARC PLOT or DRO Headquarters will notify the SEOC ESF-6 when shelters are officially closed. ESF-6, in conjunction with SEOC Public Information Officer, will ensure the SEOC staff and Public Information Phone System (PIPS) Manager are informed once a shelter is closed. The ARC will ensure the dissemination of shelter information to the public.

The following options cite two (2) possible scenarios for closing shelters:

Option 1: All the evacuees can return home, and there is no need for a shelter. The shelter manager, local ARC Chapter, County DSS, and the County EMD will determine if evacuees might need to return to a shelter based on initial damage reports. All evacuees must be given time to go home and inspect their homes for damage. After that, the shelter may close with the agreement of the ARC PLOT or DRO in consultation with the SEOC ESF-6.

Option 2: Reduced number of shelter occupants. As the number of persons needing shelter is reduced, the local ARC Chapter will work closely with County EMD and County DSS to determine the best solutions for those still needing temporary housing. Shelter status may change with the agreement of the ARC PLOT or DRO in consultation with the SEOC ESF-6.

A variety of congregate and/or individual solutions may be agreed upon. Possibilities include consolidating shelters or establishing a smaller shelter in another school or non-school facility. After surveying all the shelters in the county and determining the number of evacuees needing shelter, the local ARC Chapter will determine the best alternative and must receive approval for their proposed temporary housing agreements. This approval must be obtained from the ARC PLOT or DRO. If the disaster is over and the population needing housing has been clearly identified, the local ARC Chapter may include in their proposed plan a consideration for lodging in motels.

If consolidation is the best option, shelter residents will be given advanced notice, with detailed directions to the designated shelter and the telephone number of the local ARC Chapter for questions. If transportation is required, ARC will work with the local government, private and non-profit agencies to identify resources. A sign will be posted in a prominent location at the closed shelter directing any additional evacuees to the consolidated shelter's location. The sign will include directions and the telephone number of the local ARC Chapter.

If an alternative method of sheltering is implemented, the posted sign will indicate the telephone number of the local ARC Chapter for questions and sheltering arrangements.

If evacuees were pre-disaster homeless, the local ARC Chapter will work with local human services staff to confirm pre-disaster living conditions and options available for the evacuees.

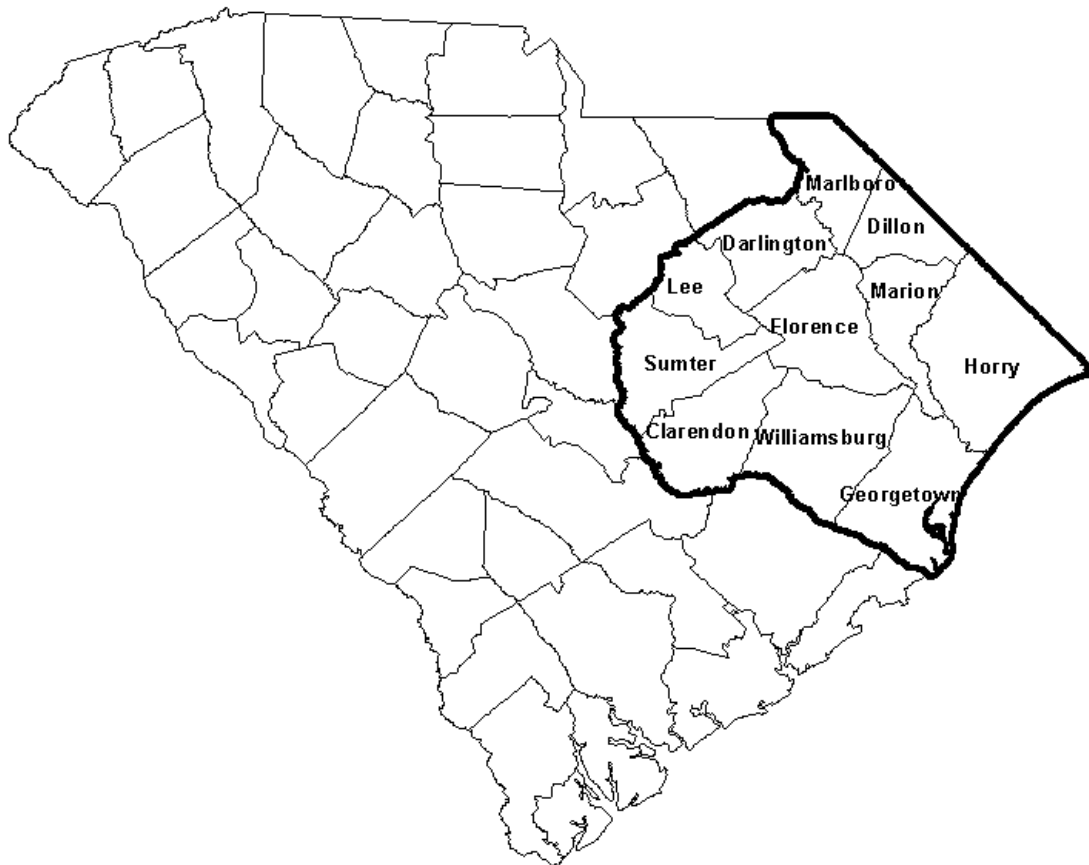
ANNEX 8 TO BASIC PLAN

NORTHERN COASTAL CONGLOMERATE

I. INTRODUCTION

This Annex is applicable to those counties comprising the Northern Coastal Conglomerate, including Horry, Georgetown, Williamsburg, Marion, Florence, Dillon, Clarendon, Sumter, Darlington, Lee, and Marlboro.

Northern Coastal Conglomerate



II. COUNTY OPERATING CONDITIONS (OPCONS)

South Carolina Counties have adopted the concept of advance warning through the system of Operating Conditions (OPCONS). These OPCONS increase the County Emergency Operations Center's level of readiness on a scale from 5 to 1 when a pre-determined set of criteria are met. OPCONS do not have to progress sequentially from 5 to 1; they will be established for existing conditions at the time. Each OPCON includes those key issues regarding communications, essential coordination and response activities appropriate for the hazard threatening the State. Northern Conglomerate OPCONS are detailed at Attachment A.

III. OPERATIONAL AREAS

To mitigate the effects of a disaster of any size and type, the State and counties have developed Operational Areas and Operational Area response protocols within their respective areas of responsibility. The Operational Area Model for Northern Conglomerate counties are found within Attachment B of this Annex which details the modeling of possible losses from a catastrophic hurricane.

IV. THE CONGLOMERATE SYSTEM

South Carolina uses the conglomerate system to provide interrelated hurricane support to counties and citizens. This concept provides for evacuation routes through the conglomerates to allow or funnel the population from the threatened coastal regions. Evacuation traffic for this conglomerate is located at Attachment C. Additional traffic plans detailing specific protocols that may be utilized in traffic control are located at Attachments D through F. Shelters are located along evacuation routes inland to provide for that portion of the population that require sheltering and are unable to proceed to safer locations. Attachment G discusses shelters for the Northern Conglomerate. Attachment H reviews the Conglomerate County Mass Transportation plans.

V. CONGLOMERATE ANNEX ATTACHMENTS

- A. OPGON Activities
- B. Operational Areas
- C. Evacuation and Traffic Management
- D. S.C 544 Traffic Enhancement Plan
- E. U.S. Highway 501 Contra Flow Plan
- F. U.S. Highway 17 Counter Flow Plan
- G. Shelter Management
- H. Mass Transportation

ATTACHMENT A: OPERATING CONDITION LEVELS

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. In order to make maximum use of advance warning, a system of Operating Conditions (OPCON) was established. These OPCONs increase the Emergency Operations Center's (EOC's) level of readiness on a scale from 5 to 1. Each OPCON is declared when a predetermined set of criteria has been met. OPCONs will not necessarily progress sequentially from 5 to 1. The OPCON placed in effect at any given time will be the appropriate one for existing conditions at the time. Each OPCON includes those key issues regarding communications, essential coordination, and response activities appropriate for the hazard threatening the State.
- B. Activities for each OPCON follow. The lists highlight key hurricane operational activities, and are not considered inclusive of all activities. The activities listed herein supplement existing county-specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). This Annex applies to the Northern Conglomerate and outlines the basic activities and tasks that may be accomplished at specific operating conditions that will mirror those at State level. County actions may vary from this annex to meet the needs at local level.

II. OPCON ACTIVITIES

- A. **OPCON 5** indicates the EOC is at normal day-to-day operations. Prior to hurricane season, all hurricane plans will be reviewed, and points of contact/telephone numbers verified. During hurricane season, storms are tracked and monitored at this level. At a minimum, the respective areas noted below should accomplish the tasks annotated.
 - 1. Operations
 - a. Review all preparedness plans, SOPs, and update alert rosters.
 - b. Conduct an orientation meeting with selected county officials and EOC staff to review hurricane evacuation and sheltering plans and procedures.
 - c. When a storm is detected:
 - 1). Review the advisory package, and plot forecast data.
 - 2). Consider discussing the situation with the following agencies: SCEMD Operations, other counties within the coastal conglomerate, and the NWS office servicing the area.
 - 2. Public Information
 - a. Review public affairs materials and methods for distribution.
 - b. Encourage EOC personnel to update family preparedness plans.

- B. **OPCON 4:** Once a storm poses a possible threat to South Carolina, if conditions warrant, the EOC may move to OPCON 4. The primary events that will occur at this level are the notification of key personnel of the hazard and initiation of preparatory activities. The EOC will be primarily staffed by selected county emergency management personnel. At a minimum, the following areas/Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) should accomplish the listed actions.

1. Operations

- a. Notify the SEOC of Operations status.
- b. Lead Conglomerate County, Horry County, notifies: other counties within their conglomerate of OPCON level change, other Coastal Conglomerate lead counties, and the NWS office servicing the conglomerate.
- c. Brief county and municipal officials.
- d. Implement the EOC staffs' family preparedness plans.
- e. Document major decisions by local, State, and Federal officials such as, but not limited to, date/time of watches and warnings, teleconferences, State of Emergency declarations, and special local meetings.
- f. Review advisory package, and plot forecast data. Determine projected evacuation times to include decision time, start time, and completion times.
- g. Participate in SCEMD-led telephone conferences discussing the storm. Be prepared to discuss any local issues that might impact an evacuation such as local festivals, golf tournaments, road construction, etc.
- h. Check emergency generator and communications systems.
- i. Begin preparing the EOC for 24-hour operations.
- j. Consider having county Public Information Officer (PIO) deploy to the EOC.

2. Mass Care (ESF-6)

Review conglomerate shelter plans, and alert the local American Red Cross (ARC) chapter of possible sheltering operations.

3. Law Enforcement (ESF-13)

Contact law enforcement agencies, and request they review their evacuation responsibilities including Traffic Control Points (TCP) staffing.

4. Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16)

Request the SCDOT Resident Maintenance Engineer and SCDOT Resident Construction Engineer review the status of the evacuation routes to determine if there are any potential problems, such as road maintenance, that might adversely affect the evacuation. Discuss the possibility of an evacuation, and have the SCDOT Resident Maintenance Engineer and SCDOT Resident Construction Engineer review possible steps that could be taken to alleviate any problems.

5. Public Information

- a. Review media packet, and prepare to disseminate to the press.
- b. Respond to requests from the media.

C. **OPCON 3:** Once a storm poses a significant threat to South Carolina, EOCs will move to OPCON 3. EOCs readiness may increase and be staffed by county emergency management personnel and key support agencies. The primary events that will occur in this stage include evacuation discussions (including voluntary evacuations and mandatory evacuation), holding pre-evacuation conferences, and other preparatory activities. At a minimum, the following areas/ ESFs will accomplish the listed actions.

1. All Emergency Support Functions

Emergency officials should complete family preparedness activities, and be prepared for extended emergency operations.

2. Operations

- a. Notify the SEOC of Operations status.
- b. Lead Conglomerate County, Horry County other counties within their conglomerate of the OPCON change, other Coastal Conglomerate lead counties, and the NWS office servicing the conglomerate.
- c. Maintain documentation of major decisions, meetings, and Watches and Warnings.

- d. Conduct information briefings for key county officials and EOC staff. Ensure everyone is focused on those tasks that are essential.
 - e. Participate in SCEMD-led telephone conferences discussing evacuation times. Be prepared to discuss any local issues that might impact on the evacuation such as local festivals, golf tournaments, road construction, etc.
 - f. Review advisory package, and plot forecast data. Determine updated evacuation times to include decision time, start time, and completion times.
 - g. Consider issuing a county-level call for voluntary evacuation. Prior to doing so, coordinate with other conglomerate counties and with SEOC Operations. Possible inclusions in the voluntary evacuation are tourists and those that need more time to transport vehicles, boats, recreational vehicles, etc.
 - h. Establish a link with SEOC WebEOC, if not already accomplished.
 - i. Complete preparation for 24-hour EOC operations.
3. Mass Care (ESF-6)
- Notify the local ARC chapter of probable sheltering operations and to begin preparations for opening shelters.
4. Law Enforcement (ESF-13)
- Notify local officials that a major evacuation might be ordered in the next 24 hours or less. Local law enforcement officials should begin coordinating with State officials to ensure everything is in place to efficiently manage the evacuation operation.
5. Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16)
- a. Continue to monitor evacuation routes and TCPs.
 - b. Prepare for personnel and equipment deployment to evacuation route TCPs.
6. Public Information
- Monitor the media.

D. **OPCON 2:** Once the State notifies that a decision is made that a voluntary evacuation or mandatory evacuation order is imminent, the county EOC should

consider increasing readiness to OPCON 2. At a minimum, areas/ESFs listed below should accomplish the annotated tasks.

1. Operations

- a. Notify the SEOC of Operations status.

Lead Conglomerate County, Horry County, notifies: other counties within their conglomerate of OPCON change, other Coastal Conglomerate lead counties, and the NWS office servicing the conglomerate.

- b. Review advisory package, and plot forecast data. Determine updated evacuation times to include decision time, start time, and completion times.
- c. Maintain documentation of major decisions, meetings, and Watches and Warnings.
- d. Participate in SCEMD-led telephone conferences discussing evacuation.
- e. County EOC should be fully activated at this stage.
- f. Conduct information briefings for key county officials and EOC staff. Ensure everyone is focused on tasks that are essential to the evacuation. Counties should be prepared for a “Declaration of a State of Emergency” from the Governor.
- g. Notify local officials that an evacuation will be ordered for the Northern Coastal Conglomerate. Law enforcement officials need to have personnel and equipment in place by a time specified by the SEOC.
- h. Activate appropriate local government emergency procedures.

2. Mass Care (ESF-6)

Notify the local ARC chapter to open shelters at the designated time.

3. Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16)

- a. Monitor TCPs and road conditions.
- b. Local enforcement officials have personnel and equipment in place as specified by SEOC.

- E. **OPCON 1:** Once a voluntary evacuation recommendation or mandatory evacuation order is announced to the public, the level automatically moves to OPCON 1. At this level, the EOC will coordinate the evacuation, and will remain at this OPCON through storm landfall and the response phase. At a minimum, the following areas/ESFs should accomplish the annotated tasks.

1. Operations

- a. Notify the SEOC of Operations status.

Lead Conglomerate County, Horry County notifies: other counties within their conglomerate of OPCON change, other Coastal Conglomerate lead counties, and the NWS office servicing the conglomerate.

- b. Review advisory package, and plot forecast data. Determine the projected arrival time of 34-knot winds (40 mph), and remind public officials and EOC staff that preparatory activities need to be completed prior to this time.

- c. Participate in SCEMD-led telephone conferences discussing evacuation.

- d. Monitor the evacuation operation. Be prepared to take corrective actions in the event of unforeseen circumstances such as road work, bridge operations, or major accidents.

- e. Maintain documentation of major decisions, meetings, and Watches and Warnings.

- f. Conduct information briefings for key county officials and EOC staff. Ensure everyone is focused on those tasks that are essential.

- g. Review the SC Recovery Plan, and begin planning to implement:

1). Damage Assessment operations, and

2). Donated Goods operations.

2. Mass Care (ESF-6)

- a. Monitor local ARC shelter operations. Determine the occupancy levels, and be prepared to open supplemental shelters if the need arises.

- b. Update and provide status of shelter operations and evacuee populations.

3. Health and Medical (ESF-8)

Provide Nurse Liaison support at Lead County EOC to assist in triage at shelters.

4. Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16)

Monitor TPCs and road conditions. Ensure evacuation process is proceeding smoothly. Keep operations informed of all progress and unforeseen circumstances.

III. REENTRY OPERATIONS

A. Once the Governor rescinds the mandatory evacuation order, reentry operations may begin if conditions in impacted/affected counties permit. Reentry is the transition phase to recovery operations. The SEOC and county EOCs remain at OPGON 1 during reentry. Reentry is managed at the local level commensurate with local conditions. The following considerations (not all inclusive) should be used by local officials to determine the feasibility of permitting reentry:

1. County Emergency Management Director/Coordinator

a. Continue staffing of the EOC with the following functions as required:

Transportation	Hazardous Materials
Communications	Food Services
Public Works and Engineering	Energy
Public Information	Law Enforcement
Mass Care	Search and Rescue
Health and Medical Services	Donated Goods and Services

b. Coordinate with public information agencies to broadcast bulletins about local conditions, restricted areas, and further protective actions.

c. With county executive leadership, assess conditions in the following functional areas discussed below.

2. Transportation (ESF-1)

a. Determine the status of the primary and secondary road network.

b. Determine the status of traffic regulatory devices (signs, traffic lights, etc).

c. Determine the status of bridges and bridge approaches.

- d. Implement debris clearing operations to open prioritized roadways to emergency responders along all Interstates, U. S. highways, and primary and secondary roads affected by the storm.
 - e. Upon completion of debris clearing operations, commence debris collection operations.
- 3. Communications (ESF-2)
 - a. Determine the status of emergency and local government/response communications network.
 - b. Determine the status of communications at critical facilities (e.g., EOCs, hospitals, and shelters).
 - c. Determine the status of commercial communications networks (radio, TV, and cellular).
- 4. Public Works and Engineering (ESF-3)
 - a. Determine the extent of debris clearance requirements.
 - b. Determine the status of water and sewer (water pumps, lift stations, and wells).
 - c. Determine the status of Public Works personnel, equipment, and facilities.
- 5. Firefighting (ESF-4)
 - a. Identify any known fire threats or incidents.
 - b. Determine the status of the firefighting force, equipment, and facilities.
 - c. Determine the status of water sources available.
 - d. Coordinate with local DOT agencies concerning the need to remove debris from local/secondary roads.
- 6. Mass Care (ESF-6)
 - a. Determine the status/number/staffing of shelters available for reentry.
 - b. Implement shelter closing and consolidation according to procedures in the State Annex, Shelter section.

7. Health and Medical (ESF-8)
 - a. Determine the status of public health systems/issues.
 - b. Determine the status of EMS staff, equipment, and facilities.
 - c. Determine the status of hospitals and nursing homes.
8. Search and Rescue (ESF-9)

Determine the status of rescue personnel, equipment, and facilities.
9. Hazardous Materials (ESF-10)
 - a. Identify any Hazardous Material (HazMat) incidents or threats.
 - b. Determine status of HazMat response force, equipment, and facilities.
10. Food Services (ESF-11)

Determine the status/availability of mass feeding sources/facilities.
11. Energy (ESF-12)
 - a. Determine the status of power grid: outages, damage, and time to restore.
 - b. Determine the status of natural gas facilities/pipelines (if any).
12. Law Enforcement (ESF-13)
 - a. Identify any security requirements or concerns.
 - b. Determine the status of general disaster conditions from local authorities to provide situation updates.
13. Public Information (ESF-15)
 - a. Coordinate with public information officers: local EOCs will need to issue correct information about when and where it is safe for residents to return to the area. State and county joint press releases might be necessary following a mass evacuation when there was no reported damage because of return traffic management issues.

- b. PIO staff will be prepared to respond to media inquiries and monitor media.
- c. Press releases will be prepared and ready for distribution.
- d. PIO will coordinate with State and local agencies and organizations on release of the following types of information:
 - 1). SCDHEC health bulletins
 - 2). ARC closing, consolidation, and opening of public shelters
 - 3). SCDOT/SCDPS status of roads
 - 4). SCPRT tourism industry oriented information, State park openings
 - 5). SCDOI insurance claim information

14. Donated Goods and Volunteer Services (ESF-18)

Determine the availability of people and resources.

ATTACHMENT B: OPERATIONAL AREAS

I. INTRODUCTION

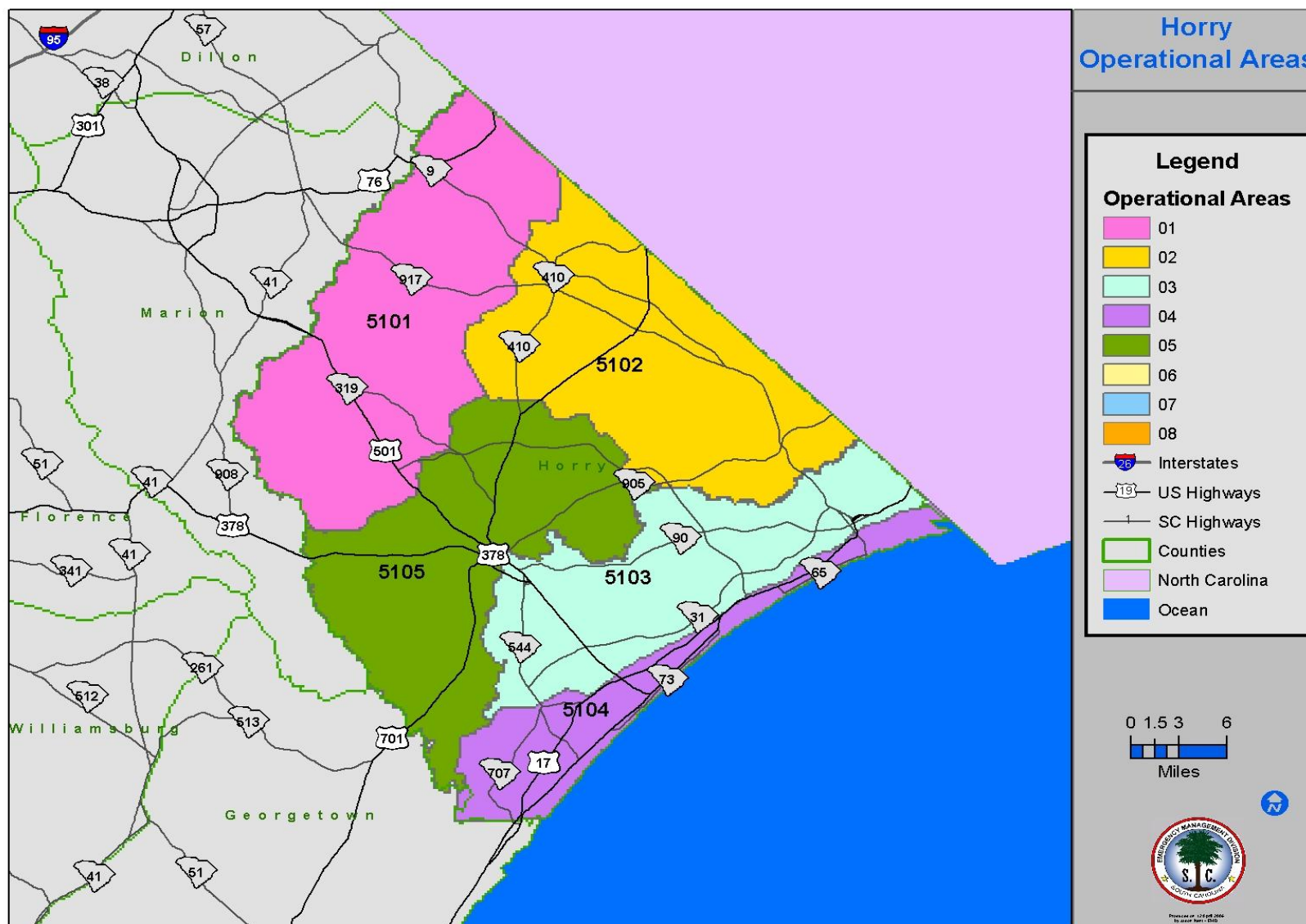
The Operational Areas for the Northern Conglomerate are provided in this Attachment. The maps display those areas developed by SCEMD and the respective counties creating manageable, easily recognizable areas within each county that affords a basis to model possible effects of disastrous weather occurrences. Additionally, these areas are used to identify key and critical facilities that are important to continued governmental functioning and or recovery. These areas also assist the counties and the State in focusing response to an emergency situation. Using data derived from modeling based on the FEMA baseline program, Hazards US (HAZUS), projections have been developed on potential losses from a catastrophic storm.

A. Operational Area Modeling

1. The maps in the following section depict Operational Areas in the two Northern Conglomerate counties. The Operational Areas are composed of one or more census tracts to enable SCEMD to conduct hurricane loss estimation modeling and baseline disaster needs assessments.
2. The graphs and charts following the maps depict the worst-case loss estimates and baseline human needs requirements developed for each Operational Area. HAZUS – MH was used to develop the loss estimates and formed the basis for the human needs requirements. Note that the loss estimates that follow are the result of wind damage only. Storm surge loss estimates will be conducted and included in the charts when future HAZUS versions contain that capability.
3. Worst-case, noted below in the charts, for each coastal county is defined as a Category 5 hurricane that makes landfall in the county so as to generate the maximum wind damage to the greatest area. For baseline planning purposes, pre-evacuation permanent population data in each operational area formed the computational baseline. A small percentage of the estimated tourist or visitor population was included in the analysis to reflect the assumption that this segment of the population will have evacuated for a Category 5 hurricane and will not return post-impact.
4. The majority of the data below was developed using the 2007 projected U.S. Census estimates. Essential facility loss estimates and hazardous material sites are based on 2000 HAZUS data and are so marked.
5. Information contained in the following charts and graphs should be used to develop pre-storm, initial response/support plans which will form the planning basis for actual, real-time response/support planning.

6. This section provides planning figures for basic support items in a hurricane response scenario. The demographic information loss details estimated needs for sheltering and provided additional planning needs such as displaced households, age, Spanish-speaking populations, and others. The need for pet shelter support is also noted.
7. Additional loss estimates highlight Essential Facilities (Based on 2000 HAZUS data), Hazardous Materials Sites (Based on 2000 HAZUS data), Residential Damage, and potential type and weight (in tons) of debris in a post storm scenario.
8. Finally, commodity requirements based on citizen needs are displayed by water, meals, ice, and selected commodity. The daily support packages by individual item are provided for planning purposes.

HORRY COUNTY



OPERATIONAL AREA DESCRIPTIONS

OPERATIONAL AREA: Northern Conglomerate			
COUNTY NAME: HORRY			
COUNTY CODE: Horr			
County/ID	FIPS Code	Location	Boundary
Horr -1	5101	Aynor	West boundary is the county line / Little Pee Dee River, north boundary is the State line. East and south boundary is a line from the State line south following Fairview Bluff Hwy., Barnhill Rd., Mill Pond Rd., Louisville Rd., Valley Forge Rd., Good Luck Rd., Horry Rd., and Enoch Rd. to the county line. Includes the towns of Aynor, Galivants Ferry, and Cool Springs.
Horr -2	5102	Loris	West from the State line following Fairview Bluff Hwy., Barnhill Rd., Mill Pond Rd., Louisville Rd, Valley Forge Rd. South from the White Oak Swamp to the east of the Waccamaw River. Includes the town of Loris.
Horr -3	5103	Red Hill	North boundary is the State line. West boundary is the Waccamaw River, northeast is the State line, and the south boundaries by the Intracoastal Waterway. Include the towns of Brooksville, Wampee, and Nixonville.
Horr -4	5104	Myrtle Beach	Bounded by the State line to the north, south by the county line, east by the Atlantic Ocean, and west by the Intracoastal Waterway. Includes the towns of Cherry Grove, Ocean Drive, North Myrtle Beach, Crescent Beach, Atlantic Beach, Windy Hill, Briarcliff Acres, Myrtle Beach, Surfside Beach, and Garden City.
Horr -5	5105	Conway	Bounded on the west by a line established by Good Luck Rd., Horry Rd., and Enoch Rd. to the county line, on the east by the Waccamaw River the south by the county line and the north by the White Oak Swamp connecting to the Waccamaw River. Includes the town of Conway.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Horry County Category	Description	Operational Area 5101(6.16%)	Operational Area 5102 (9.87%)	Operational Area 5103 (22.57%)	Operational Area 5104 (44.33%)	Operational Area 5105 (17.08%)	Horry County Total
Demographics	Population	15,138	24,255	55,464	108,938	41,973	245,768
	Total Households	6,582	10,546	24,115	47,364	18,249	106,856
Additional Demographic Information	Age 65 or older	2,377	3,808	8,708	17,103	6,590	38,586
	Non English speaking HH	954	1,528	3,494	6,863	2,644	15,483
	Homeless	151	243	555	1,089	420	2,458
	HH w/o Transportation	283	453	1,037	2,037	785	4,595
	Disabled	3,361	5,385	12,313	24,184	9,318	54,560
Initial Shelter	Displaced Households	50	41	12,716	41,133	5,742	59,682
	Persons per H/H (2.3 people per H/H)	115	94	29,247	94,606	13,207	137,269
	# of People Seeking Short-term shelter	12	12	3,138	9,914	1,639	14,715
Animal Response	# of pets needing shelter (60% of HH Seeking Shelter)	3	3	819	2,586	427	3,839

CRITICAL NEEDS

Needs Assessment	Description	Operational Area 5101(6.16%)	Operational Area 5102 (9.87%)	Operational Area 5103 (22.57%)	Operational Area 5104 (44.33%)	Operational Area 5105 (17.08%)	County Total
Drinking Water: 3 1-liter bottles per person per day	Sheltered	12	12	3,138	9,914	1,639	14,715
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	103	82	26,108	84,692	11,568	122,554
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	1	1	318	1,028	144	1,492
	Total Liters of water per day	349	286	88,694	286,903	40,050	416,282
Meals (2 meals per day)	Sheltered	24	24	6,277	19,828	3,277	29,430
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	206	165	52,217	169,384	23,136	245,107
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	2	2	636	2,057	287	2,984
	Total Meals Per Day	232	191	59,129	191,268	26,700	277,521
Ice = 8 lb. Bag daily	1 bag per/displaced person (minus # in shelters)	103	82	26,108	84,692	11,568	122,554
	1 bag per person sheltered	12	12	3,138	9,914	1,639	14,715
	Total Bags of Ice per Day	115	94	29,247	94,606	13,207	137,269
Blankets 2 per person	Sheltered	24	24	6,277	19,828	3,277	29,430
Cots	1 per sheltered	12	12	3,138	9,914	1,639	14,715
	20% overage	2	2	628	1,983	328	2,943
	Total Cots	14	14	3,766	11,897	1,966	17,658
Generators	1 per 385 people sheltered	0	0	8	26	4	38
Portable Toilets	1 per 15 people sheltered	1	1	209	661	109	981

DAMAGE

County Category	Description	Operational Area 5101 (6.16%)	Operational Area 5102 (9.87%)	Operational Area 5103 (22.57%)	Operational Area 5104 (44.33%)	Operational Area 5105 (17.08%)	Horry County Total
Essential Facilities (Based on 2000 HAZUS data)	#Police Stations Total	1	0	0	2	2	5
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	0	0	2	0	2
	#Schools Total	4	5	5	16 <small>To include Horry / Georgetown Tech</small>	10 <small>To include Coastal Carolina U</small>	40
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	0	2	16	4	22
	# Hospitals Total	0	1	1	1	0	3
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	0	1	1	0	2
	# Fire Stations Total	8	6	6	11	6	37
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	0	4	11	3	18
Inventory of Hazardous Materials Sites (Based on 2000 HAZUS data)		29	69	25	453	135	711
Residential Damage	Total # of Houses	6,349	9,715	21,340	56,796	15,690	109,890
	Moderate Damage Count	258	222	4,246	9,917	3,716	18,359
	Severe Damage Count	31	11	4,754	17,532	2,508	24,836
	Completely Destroyed County	28	13	6,314	24,607	2,774	33,736
	Damage Subtotal	317	246	15,314	52,055	8,998	76,930
Debris Total Weight (Tons)	Brick/Wood	3,088	3,198	410,951	1,742,424	171,135	2,330,796
	Concrete / Steel	26	2	37,786	145,449	14,684	197,947
	Tree	237,065	239,010	1,153,419	628,790	1,155,127	3,413,411
	Eligible Tree Weight	10,788	13,388	143,978	231,858	95,002	495,014

*At Least Moderate Damage means the facility needs to be inspected before reuse.

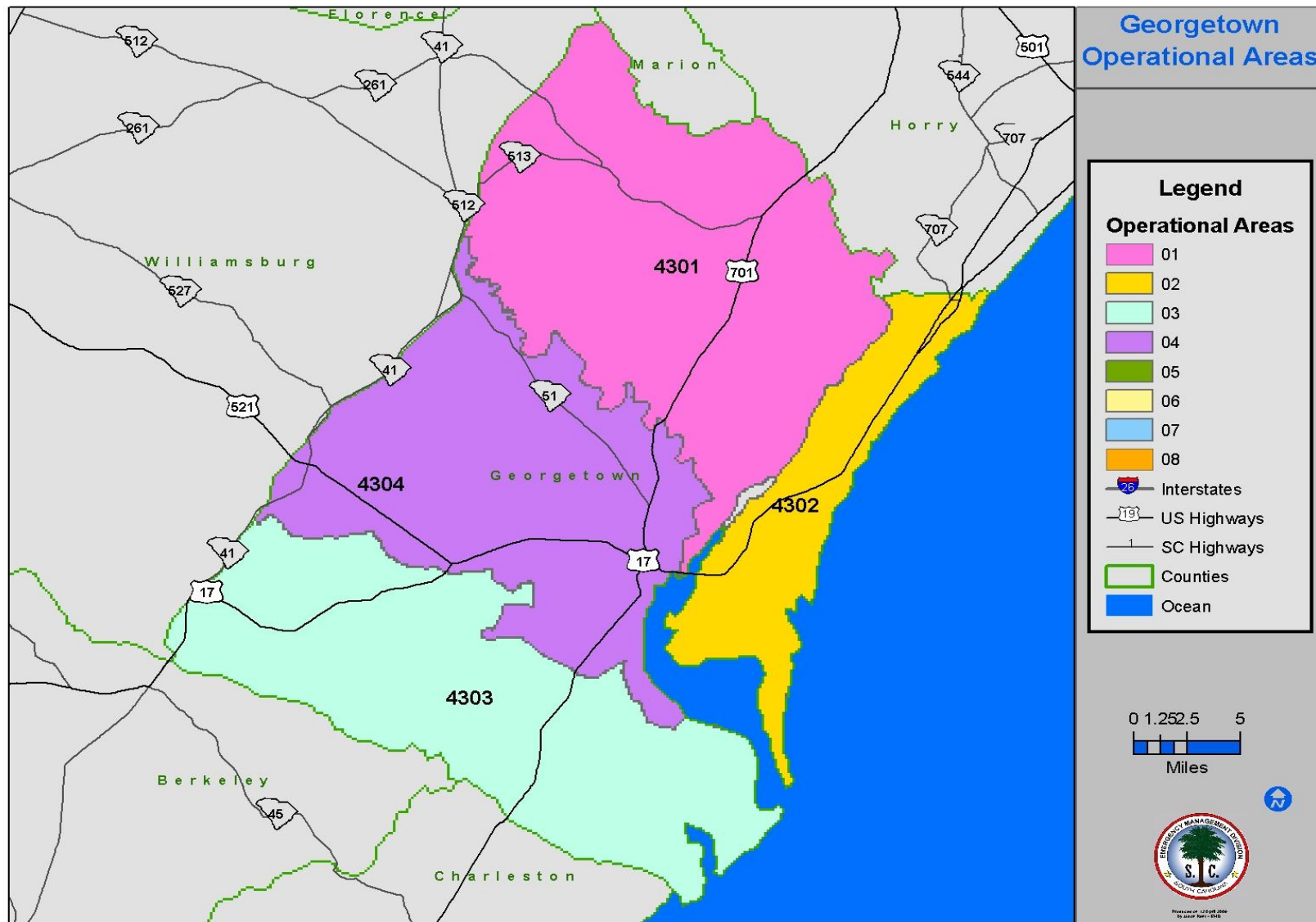
Annex 8
RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Horry County Category	Description	Operational Area 5101(6.16%)	Operational Area 5102 (9.87%)	Operational Area 5103 (22.57%)	Operational Area 5104 (44.33%)	Operational Area 5105 (17.08%)	Horry County Total
Ice per Day	8 lb bag/per person	115	94	29,247	94,606	13,207	137,269
8 lb per bag	Total Weight per Operational Area	920	754	233,974	756,847	105,653	1,098,149
	Tons of ice	0	0	117	378	53	549
1 pallet/275 bags	Total # pallets per Operational Area	0	0	106	344	48	499
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	0	5	17	2	25
Water	3 one liter bottles/per person/day	349	286	88,694	286,903	40,050	416,282
12 bottles per case	Total cases per Operational Area	29	24	7,391	23,909	3,338	34,690
30 lb per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	872	715	221,735	717,257	100,126	1,040,705
	Tons of water	0	0	111	359	50	520
70 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	0	0	106	342	48	496
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	0	5	17	2	25

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Horry County Category	Description	Operational Area 5101(6.16%)	Operational Area 5102 (9.87%)	Operational Area 5103 (22.57%)	Operational Area 5104 (44.33%)	Operational Area 5105 (17.08%)	Horry County Total
Meals	2/person/day	232	191	59,129	191,268	26,700	277,521
12 meal per case	Total cases per Operational Area	19	16	4,927	15,939	2,225	23,127
20 lbs per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	387	318	98,549	318,781	44,501	462,535
	Tons of MREs	0	0	49	159	22	231
48 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	0	0	103	332	46	482
40 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	0	3	8	1	12
	Total number of Trucks	0	0	13	43	6	62
	# of type III PODs required	0	0	6	19	3	27
	# of personnel required to operate PODs	1	1	187	605	85	879

GEORGETOWN COUNTY



OPERATIONAL AREA DESCRIPTIONS

OPERATIONAL AREA: Northern Conglomerate			
COUNTY NAME: GEORGETOWN			
COUNTY CODE: Geor			
County/ID	FIPS Code	Location	Boundary
Geor -1	4301	Yauhannah	East boundary is the Waccamaw River. West boundary is the county line. Northern boundary is the county line, and the south boundary is Black River. Includes the towns of Midway Cross Roads and Plantersville.
Geor -2	4302	Waccamaw Neck	West boundary is the Waccamaw River. North is the county line. East is the Atlantic Ocean. South boundary is Winyah Bay. Includes Pawleys Island, Litchfield Beach, and DeBordieu.
Geor -3	4303	North Santee	North boundary is a line created by the Boggy Swamp, Sampit River, Woodstock Road, Penny Royal Rd., East CCC Rd., White Hall Rd., and South Island Rd. West and south boundaries are the county lines. East boundary is Winyah Bay. Includes town of North Santee.
Geor -4	4304	Georgetown	South boundary is a line created by the Boggy Swamp, Sampit River, Woodstock Rd., Penny Royal Rd., East CCC Rd., White Hall Rd., and South Island Rd. West is the county line. East boundary is Winyah Bay, and north is the Black River. Includes the town of Andrews and City of Georgetown.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Georgetown County Category	Description	Operational Area 4301 (12.89%)	Operational Area 4302 (29.83%)	Operational Area 4303 (7.02%)	Operational Area 4304 (50.25%)	Georgetown County Total
Demographics	Population	7,942	18,380	4,325	30,962	61,609
	Total Households	3,453	7,991	1,880	13,462	26,787
Additional Demographic Information	Age 65 or older	1,334	3,088	727	5,202	10,351
	Non English speaking HH	278	643	151	1,084	2,157
	Homeless	79	184	43	310	616
	HH w/o Transportation	148	344	81	579	1,162
	Disabled	1,763	4,080	960	6,874	13,679
Initial Shelter	Displaced Households	1,630	6,038	2,684	3,037	13,389
	Persons per H/H (2.3 people per H/H)	3,749	13,887	6,173	6,985	30,795
	# of People Seeking Short-term shelter	2,971	5,112	2,610	3,638	14,331
Animal Response	# of pets needing shelter (60% of HH seeking Shelter)	775	1,334	681	949	3,739

CRITICAL NEEDS

Needs Assessment	Description	Operational Area 4301 (12.89%)	Operational Area 4302 (29.83%)	Operational Area 4303 (7.02%)	Operational Area 4304 (50.25%)	County Total
Drinking Water: 3 1-liter bottles per person per day	Sheltered	2,971	5,112	2,610	3,638	14,331
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	778	8,775	3,563	3,347	16,464
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	41	151	67	76	335
	Total Liters of water per day	11,369	42,115	18,721	21,183	93,388
Meals (2 meals per day)	Sheltered	5,942	10,224	5,220	7,276	28,662
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	1,556	17,551	7,126	6,694	32,927
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	82	302	134	152	669
	Total Meals Per Day	7,580	28,077	12,481	14,122	62,259
Ice = 8 lb. Bag daily	1 bag per/displaced person (minus # in shelters)	778	8,775	3,563	3,347	16,464
	1 bag per person sheltered	2,971	5,112	2,610	3,638	14,331
	Total Bags of Ice per Day	3,749	13,887	6,173	6,985	30,795
Blankets 2 per person	Sheltered	5,942	10,224	5,220	7,276	28,662
Cots	1 per sheltered	2,971	5,112	2,610	3,638	14,331
	20% overtime	594	1,022	522	728	2,866
	Total Cots	3,565	6,134	3,132	4,366	17,197
Generators	1 per 385 people sheltered	8	13	7	9	37
Portable Toilets	1 per 15 people sheltered	198	341	174	243	955

DAMAGE

Georgetown County Category	Description	Operational Area 4301 (12.89%)	Operational Area 4302 (29.83%)	Operational Area 4303 (7.02%)	Operational Area 4304 (50.25%)	Georgetown County Total
Essential Facilities (Based on 2000 HAZUS data)	#Police Stations Total	0	0	0	3	3
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	0	0	3	3
	#Schools Total	5	2	1	9	17
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	5	2	1	9	17
	# Hospitals Total	0	0	0	1	1
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	0	0	1	1
	# Fire Stations Total	5	4	1	6	16
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	5	4	1	6	16
Inventory of Hazardous Materials Sites(Based on 2000 HAZUS data)		11	48	6	255	320
Residential Damage	Total # of Houses	3,054	12,237	1,683	11,888	28,862
	Moderate Damage Count	853	2,833	348	3,129	7,163
	Severe Damage Count	687	3,876	404	3,224	8,191
	Completely Destroyed County	899	4,371	727	3,752	9,749
	Damage Subtotal	2,439	11,080	1,479	10,105	25,103
Debris Total Weight (Tons)	Brick/Wood	46,017	257,049	37,380	211,476	551,922
	Concrete / Steel	5,366	14,656	5,848	16,819	42,689
	Tree	1,261,539	401,669	1,142,086	1,046,801	3,852,095
	Eligible Tree Weight	41,382	66,054	45,683	91,034	244,153

*At Least Moderate Damage means the facility needs to be inspected before reuse.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Georgetown County Category	Description	Operational Area 4301 (12.89%)	Operational Area 4302 (29.83%)	Operational Area 4303 (7.02%)	Operational Area 4304 (50.25%)	Georgetown County Total
Ice	8 lb bag/per person	3,749	13,887	6,173	6,985	30,795
8 lb per bag	Total Weight per Operational Area	29,992	111,099	49,386	55,881	246,358
	Tons of ice	15	56	25	28	123
1 pallet/275 bags	Total # pallets per Operational Area	14	50	22	25	112
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	1	3	1	1	6
Water	3 one liter bottles/per person/day	11,369	42,115	18,721	21,183	93,388
12 bottles per case	Total cases per Operational Area	947	3,510	1,560	1,765	7,782
30 lb per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	28,423	105,288	46,802	52,958	233,471
	Tons of water	14	53	23	26	117
70 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	14	50	22	25	111
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	1	3	1	1	6

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (CONT)

Georgetown County Category	Description	Operational Area 4301 (12.89%)	Operational Area 4302 (29.83%)	Operational Area 4303 (7.02%)	Operational Area 4304 (50.25%)	Georgetown County Total
Meals	2/person/day	7,580	28,077	12,481	14,122	62,259
12 meal per case	Total cases per Operational Area	632	2,340	1,040	1,177	5,188
20 lbs per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	12,633	46,795	20,801	23,537	103,765
	Tons of MREs	6	23	10	12	52
48 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	13	49	22	25	108
40 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	1	1	1	3
	Total number of Trucks	2	6	3	3	14
	# of type III PODs required	1	3	1	1	6
	# of personnel required to operate PODs	24	89	40	45	197

ATTACHMENT C: EVACUATION AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

This Attachment is applicable to those counties comprising the Northern Coastal Conglomerate including Horry, Georgetown, Williamsburg, Marion, Florence, Dillon, Clarendon, Sumter, Darlington, Lee, and Marlboro.

II. EVACUATION ZONES

- A. Evacuation zones are those areas that need to be evacuated for a particular hurricane scenario to protect residents at risk from flooding or high winds. The parameters for the zones are:
 - 1. Easily describable to the public over radio and television.
 - 2. Based upon easily identifiable roadway or natural features for boundary identification.
 - 3. Relate to storm surge limits based on the most recent SLOSH model.
 - 4. In hard copy, allow coastal residents to determine if their home is in a storm surge vulnerable evacuation area.
 - 5. Be useable for transportation modeling/clearance time calculations.
 - 6. Be related to census/traffic analysis zone boundaries for population and dwelling unit tabulations and calculations of vulnerable populations.
- B. Coastal counties have several clearance time modeling zones based on the hurricane surge flooding. This information is a key element of the transportation analysis. The evacuation zone maps follow this section.
- C. Clearance Time Modeling Zones. Two (2) of the Northern Conglomerate counties have clearance time modeling zones based on the hurricane surge flooding. The following table shows the clearance time modeling zones and the hurricane categories for each county:

Clearance Time Modeling Zones Table		
County	Clearance Time Modeling Zones	All Residents in Traffic Zones:
Georgetown	Evacuation Zone Cat. 1-2	1-5, 8
	Evacuation Zone Cat. 3	1-5, 8-10
	Evacuation Zone Cat. 4-5	1-13
Horry	Evacuation Zone Cat. 1-2	1-6
	Evacuation Zone Cat. 3-4	1-10
	Evacuation Zone Cat. 5	1-13, 15-16

Due to the error in forecasting the strength of hurricanes, consideration will be given to evacuating for one (1) category higher storm than predicted.

D. Evacuation Zone Descriptions

1. HORRY COUNTY EVACUATION AREAS

- a. Category 1 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists east of Business U.S. 17 in the southern Grand Strand and east of U.S. 17 in the northern Grand Strand area; all residents living in low-lying areas along rivers, streams, and creeks; and all manufactured housing residents.
- b. Category 2 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists east of Business U.S. 17 in the southern Grand Strand and east of U.S. 17 in the northern Grand Strand area; all residents living in low-lying areas along rivers, streams, and creeks; and all manufactured housing residents.
- c. Category 3 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists east of Bypass U.S. 17 in southern Grand Strand and east of U.S. 17 in the northern Grand Strand area; all residents living in low-lying areas along rivers, streams, and creeks; and all manufactured housing residents.
- d. Category 4 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists east of Bypass U.S. 17 in southern Grand Strand and east of U.S. 17 in the northern Grand Strand area; all residents living in low-lying areas along rivers, streams, and creeks; and all manufactured housing residents.
- e. Category 5 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists east of the Intracoastal Waterway and in the Little River area East of U.S. 17; residents living in low-lying areas along rivers, streams, and creeks; and all manufactured housing residents.

2. GEORGETOWN COUNTY EVACUATION AREAS

- a. Category 1 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists east of U.S. 17 and U.S. 17 Bypass in the northern portion of the county; residents living in low-lying areas along rivers, streams, and creeks; and all manufactured housing residents.
- b. Category 2 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists east of U.S. 17 and U.S. 17 Bypass in the northern portion of the county; residents living in low-lying areas along rivers, streams, and creeks; and all manufactured housing residents.
- c. Category 3 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists east of U.S. 17 and U.S. 17 Bypass in the northern portion of the county; the City of Georgetown; residents living in low-lying areas along rivers, streams, and creeks; and all manufactured housing residents.
- d. Category 4 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists east of Indian Hut Road and Nine Mile Curve and east of U.S. 701 from Georgetown/Horry County boundary to Highway 4 including all residents east of the Intracoastal Waterway on the Waccamaw Neck; residents living in low-lying areas along rivers, streams, and creeks; and all manufactured housing residents.
- e. Category 5 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists east of Indian Hut Road and Nine Mile Curve and east of U.S. 701 from Georgetown/Horry County boundary to Highway 4 including all residents east of the Intracoastal Waterway on the Waccamaw Neck; residents living in low-lying areas along rivers, streams, and creeks; and all manufactured housing residents.

III. ESTIMATED EVACUATION CLEARANCE TIMES

- A. Clearance time is one of two (2) major considerations involved in issuing an evacuation order or advisory. The other time is the arrival of sustained tropical storm winds. The clearance times were calculated by storm scenario and by behavioral characteristics for the Northern Conglomerate. A discussion on the calculation of the estimated evacuation clearance times is found in the Basic Plan.
- B. Clearance time is the time required to clear the roadway of all vehicles evacuating in response to a hurricane situation. Clearance time begins when the first evacuating vehicle enters the road network, and ends when the last evacuating vehicle reaches an assumed point of safety. The assumed point of safety is I-95 for the Northern Conglomerate. Clearance time includes the time required by evacuees to enter the road network (referred to as mobilization time), and the time spent by evacuees traveling along the road network due to traffic congestion (referred to as queuing

delay time). Clearance time does not relate to the time any one vehicle spends traveling on the road network, and does not include time needed for local officials to assemble and make a decision.

- C. Clearance times generally fall below 24 hours for most scenarios. Due to the location of the controlling bottlenecks for clearance time calculations (U.S. 501 out of Myrtle Beach), evacuation traffic does nothing to an adjacent conglomerate's clearance time. For the Northern Conglomerate, clearance times are largely a function of how well bottlenecks near the coast are processing evacuation traffic and whether inland traffic control points are manned.
- D. For the Northern Conglomerate, commute times were estimated from Horry to Florence. Individual household travel times are shortest for the long response situation where traffic loading the highways is spread over 11+ hours. Commute times may be as long as 14 hours for a Category 1-2 hurricane with high-tourist occupancy or 19 hours for a Category 5 hurricane with high-tourist occupancy.
- E. Lane Reversal and Counter Flow Plans. If required, South Carolina will implement one (1) or more of the following lane reversal (four lanes outbound) or counter flow (three of four lanes outbound) plans in the Northern Conglomerate. None of these plans will provide a conglomerate-wide clearance time reduction, but may provide a time reduction for those specific route segments only. These plans are described in more detail in the attachments to this Annex.
 - 1. Reversal plans: U.S. 501 in Horry County from S.C. 22/U.S. 501 interchange west of Conway to the S.C. 576/U.S. 501 and U.S. 501 Bypass interchanges in Marion County.
 - 2. Counter flow plans: U.S. 17 in Georgetown County from the U.S. 17/DeBordieu intersection south to the Five Points intersection in the City of Georgetown.
- F. The calculated hurricane evacuation clearance times for the Northern Conglomerate are listed on the next page. Several-hundred-clearance time runs were completed based on differing intensity of hurricanes, evacuation area assumptions, rapidity of evacuees' response, and differing tourist seasons. Regarding reversal/counter flow plans, clearance times have been calculated only for the U.S. 501 counter flow. No clearance time reduction will take place if that plan is implemented, as the controlling bottleneck is upstream from the counter flowed route segments. While clearance times have not been calculated for the remaining reversal or counter flow plans, no planned clearance time reduction will take place due to the location of the controlling bottleneck being upstream of the reversed/counter flowed route segments. However, there may be time savings for the specific route segments only.

**NORTHERN CONGLOMERATE CLEARANCE TIMES
(IN HOURS)**

(From the South Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Restudy)

	<u>Normal Lane Use</u>		<u>W/US 501 Counter Flow</u>	
	<u>Low-Tourist Occupancy</u>	<u>High-Tourist Occupancy</u>	<u>Low-Tourist Occupancy</u>	<u>High-Tourist Occupancy</u>
<u>Category 1-2 Hurricane</u>				
Rapid Response	10.75 hour	18.25 hours		
Medium Response	11.25	19.25		
Long Response	11.75	19.75		
<u>Category 3-4 Hurricane</u>				
Rapid Response	20.25	27.75	(Negligible savings in time as counter flow section is downstream of controlling bottleneck)	
Medium Response	21.00	28.75		
Long Response	21.25	29.25		
<u>Category 5 Hurricane</u>				
Rapid Response	20.25	29.00		
Medium Response	21.00	30.00		
Long Response	21.25	30.25		

Note: Times in this table include 2007 census estimates. Clearance times not calculated for US 17 Counter Flow or US 501 Reversal. Implementation of either plan may provide local clearance time savings only.

G. NORTHERN CONGLOMERATE PHASING

1. Category 1: A voluntary or mandatory evacuation recommendation will be based on the above table.
2. Category 2-5: A mandatory evacuation recommendation will be based on the above table. A voluntary evacuation may be recommended approximately 8-12 hours prior to a mandatory evacuation.

H. NORTHERN CONGLOMERATE US 501 PARTIAL COUNTER FLOW

Category 1-5: A U.S. 501 partial counter flow is not envisioned, but may be implemented under an extreme circumstance.

I. NORTHERN CONGLOMERATE US 17 COUNTERFLOW

Category 1-5: A U.S. 17 counter flow is not envisioned, but may be implemented if conditions in the U.S. 17 Counter Flow Plan (Attachment 2, this Annex) are satisfied. Georgetown County authorities must request implementation through the Georgetown County EOC; ESF-16, and the SCEMD Director must concur.

IV. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Evacuation of the population away from vulnerable areas is one of the most crucial issues in protecting lives in the face of an approaching hurricane. The basic traffic management concept is to allow traffic to flow along evacuation routes unimpeded, and to supplement existing traffic control devices with law enforcement personnel who will staff selected TCPs within the conglomerate. Each TCP has been established to provide assistance to the evacuating populace. Various law enforcement agencies and the National Guard are responsible for staffing or monitoring predetermined TCPs.

V. EVACUATION ROUTES

The South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS)/Highway Patrol (SCHP) and the SCDOT, in coordination, established hurricane evacuation routes with local officials. The SCDOT maintains the evacuation route directional signs.

VI. TCP STAFFING COORDINATION

The SCHP, in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies, compiled the TCPs listed within each conglomerate section. The South Carolina National Guard, where identified, will work as partners with State and local law enforcement agencies. In the TCP Staffing listing, where personnel requirements are indicated unless otherwise indicated, the staffing represents a 24- hour period.

VII. TRAFFIC FLOW EQUIPMENT

The SCDOT will provide all necessary equipment identified during Evacuation Route Coordination meetings to include barriers, cones, remote signal devices, etc. This equipment is detailed in the ESF – Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16) SOP.

VIII. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS/EVACUATION ROUTE MONITORING

- A. TCP Staffing. The TCPs will be staffed by designated agencies during evacuation and reentry when requested by the SEOC, and will be staffed until traffic resumes normal levels of operation.
- B. Lane Reversal/Counter Flow Procedures. The operational decision of when and if to reverse lanes or activate counter flow measures during an evacuation or reentry is covered in the Basic Plan. The counter flow plan for U.S. 501 is presented later in this section.

Emergency Access Routes to Coastal Areas. Eastbound emergency traffic will use the outermost eastbound (#2) lane on U.S. 501 during counter flow operations.

- C. Radio Surveillance. ESF-16 will monitor SCHP radio traffic for potential problems. Local EOCs should likewise monitor local law enforcement channels and report problems to ESF-16.
- D. Video Surveillance. SCDOT will provide closed-circuit television images of evacuation routes, where available, to ESF-1 (Transportation) and ESF-16 operations personnel.
- E. Traffic Counter Surveillance. SCDOT will provide electronic access to counter data to include vehicle count and speed data to ESF-1 and ESF-16.
- F. Aerial Surveillance. ESF-16 will utilize State and local aircraft to monitor traffic flow. During air operations, reports will be submitted hourly, or as the situation may require, to ESF-16 and SCHP District Troop Commanders. Pilots will report any observed incident that impedes the flow of traffic. ESF-16 will monitor radio traffic, and may periodically request situation reports in areas of evacuation routes not visible by the SCDOT closed-circuit television cameras.
- G. Monitoring Critical Roadway Segments. Roadway segments with the highest evacuation vehicles-to-roadway capacity ratio are considered to be critical links for an efficient evacuation. These congested areas control the flow of evacuation traffic during a hurricane evacuation, and are key areas for traffic control and monitoring. Supporting local law enforcement should pay special attention to these areas.

Following are the roadway segments in each county that control the flow of evacuation traffic in the Northern Coastal Conglomerate:

- 1. Horry County: U.S. 501 between U.S. 17 Bypass and Conway; Business 501 from S.C. 544 through Conway; U.S. 501 and S.C. 319 intersection at Aynor; 21 Street and U.S. 17 Bypass intersection; U.S. 501 through Conway; S.C. 319 and U.S. 701 intersection north of Conway; and S.C. 9 and U.S. 76 intersection.
- 2. Georgetown County: U.S. 521 from Alt. 17 through Andrews; U.S. 17/U.S. 701/U.S. 521 intersection in Georgetown; and U.S. 521/Alt. 17 through Georgetown.
- 3. Inland Counties: U.S. 501 and U.S. 76 intersection at Marion (Marion County); U.S. 521 and U.S. 52 intersection (Williamsburg County); U.S. 521 through Manning (Clarendon County); U.S. 76/U.S. 301 through Florence (Florence County); I-95 northbound on ramps (Florence and Dillon Counties); U.S. 521/U.S. 378 intersection in Sumter (Sumter County); and I-20 westbound on ramps (Darlington and Lee Counties)

- H. Comfort Stations. Not applicable to the Northern Conglomerate.
- I. Highway Advisory Radios (HARs). HARs are used to disseminate information to the public during emergency conditions. SCDOT presently has 12 HARs in their inventory.
- J. TCP Staffing. The TCP Staffing for each TCP in the Northern Conglomerate follows:

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
CLARENDON COUNTY			
27-01	US 521 @ SC 261	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
27-02	US 521, SC 261 @ S 30 (Church St)	Manning PD (1)	Manning PD (2)
27-03	US 301 @ SC 261 (Brooks St) Close	Manning PD (monitor)	Manning PD (monitor)
27-04	SC 261 @ S 133 (Mill St) Close	Manning PD (monitor)	Manning PD (monitor)
27-05	SC 261 @ S 97 (Boundary St)	Manning PD (1)	Manning PD (2)
27-06	SC 261 @ Wal-mart	Manning PD (1)	Manning PD (2)
27-07	SC 261 @ S 63 (Raccoon Rd)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (8)
27-08	US 15 (Paxville) @ SC 261	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
27-09	US 378 @ US 301 (Turbeville)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		SC Highway Patrol (5) SC National Guard (10) Manning PD (3)	SC Highway Patrol (10) SC National Guard (20) Manning PD (6)
DARLINGTON COUNTY			
31-01	US 52 Business @ US 52 Bypass	Darlington PD (monitor)	Darlington PD (monitor)
31-02	US 52 Bypass @ SC 340	Darlington PD (monitor)	Darlington PD (monitor)
31-03	US 52 Bypass @ US 401	Darlington PD (monitor)	Darlington PD (monitor)
31-04	US 52 Bypass @ SC 151	Darlington PD (monitor)	Darlington PD (monitor)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
DARLINGTON COUNTY (Continued)			
31-05	SC 151 @ S 13 (Center Rd.)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
31-06	SC 151 @ SC 151 Bypass	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
31-07	SC 151 Bypass @ US 15	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
31-08	SC 151 @ S 102	Hartsville PD (monitor)	Hartsville PD (monitor)
31-09	SC 151 Bypass @ S 10 (Kelly Town Rd.)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
31-10	SC 151 @ S 23 (Old Camden Rd.)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
31-11	SC 151 @ Pine Dale Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		Darlington PD monitor SC Highway Patrol (monitor) Hartsville PD (monitor)	Darlington PD monitor SC Highway Patrol (monitor) Hartsville PD (monitor)
DILLON COUNTY			
33-01	US 301 @ SC 917	Latta PD (monitor)	Latta PD (monitor)
33-02	SC 9 (Lakeview)	Lakeview PD (1)	Lakeview PD (2)
33-03	SC 9 @ Deerwood Ave.	SC Highway Patrol (2)	SC Highway Patrol (4)
33-04	US 301 @ Harrison St.	Dillon PD (monitor)	Dillon PD (monitor)
33-05	US 301 @ Jackson St.	Dillon PD (1)	Dillon PD (2)
33-06	US 301 @ SC 9 Bypass	SC Highway Patrol (2)	SC Highway Patrol (4)
33-07	SC 9 Bypass @ Martin Luther King Dr.	Dillon PD (monitor)	Dillon PD (monitor)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
DILLON COUNTY (Continued)			
33-08	SC 9 Bypass @ Commerce Dr.	Dillon PD (1)	Dillon PD (2)
33-09	SC 9 Bypass @ Enterprise Rd.	Dillon PD (1)	Dillon PD (2)
33-10	I-95 @ SC 9 Bypass	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
33-11	I-95 @ SC 38	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		SC Highway Patrol (4) Latta PD (monitor) Lakeview PD (1) Dillon PD (3) Dillon PD (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (8) Latta PD (monitor) Lakeview PD (2) Dillon PD (6) Dillon PD (monitor)
FLORENCE COUNTY			
41-01	SC 341 @ SC 41/51 (Johnsonville)	Johnsonville PD (monitor)	Johnsonville PD (monitor)
41-02	US 378 @ SC 51 (Kingsburg)	Florence SO (1)	Florence SO (2)
41-03	US 378 @ SC 341 (Lake City) West End of Intersection	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
41-04	US 378/52 Business (Lake City) @ SC 341	Lake City PD (monitor)	Lake City PD (monitor)
41-05	SC 51 @ Howe Springs Rd.	Florence PD (monitor)	Florence PD (monitor)
41-06	US 52/ SC 51 (Coles Cross Roads)	Florence PD (1)	Florence PD (2)
41-07	US 52 @ Cherokee Rd.	Florence PD (monitor)	Florence PD (monitor)
41-08	US 76/301 @ US 52	Florence PD (1)	Florence PD (2)
41-09	US 52 @ TV Rd.	Florence PD (monitor)	Florence PD (monitor)
41-10	US 52 @ Cheves St.	Florence PD (monitor)	Florence PD (monitor)
41-11	I-95 @ US 52	SC Highway Patrol (2)	SC Highway Patrol (4)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
FLORENCE COUNTY (Continued)			
41-12	US 76 @ Old Marion Hwy.	Florence SO (1)	Florence SO (2)
41-13	US 76 @ SC 327	Florence SO (1)	Florence SO (2)
41-14	US 76 (Flea Market) @ SC 327	SC Highway Patrol (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2)
41-15	SC 327 @ Old Marion Hwy.	SC Highway Patrol (2)	SC Highway Patrol (4)
41-16	I-95 @ SC 327 (Barricades)	Florence SO (1)	Florence SO (2)
41-17	US 76 @ Church St.	Florence PD (monitor)	Florence PD (monitor)
41-18	US 52 @ US 378	SC Highway Patrol (2)	SC Highway Patrol (4)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		SC Highway Patrol (7) Florence SO (4) Johnsonville PD (monitor) Lake City PD (monitor) Florence PD (2)	SC Highway Patrol (14) Florence SO (8) Johnsonville PD (monitor) Lake City PD (monitor) Florence PD (4)
GEORGETOWN COUNTY			
43-01	US 17 @ SC 707	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (8)
43-02	US 17 @ Waccamaw Hospital	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
43-03	US 17 @ Bellamy Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
43-04	US 17 @ Wachesaw Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
GEORGETOWN COUNTY (Continued)			
43-05	US 17 @ North Litchfield (Boyle Dr.)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
43-06	US 17 @ Willbrook Blvd.	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
4307	US 17 @ South Litchfield	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
43-08	US 17 @ Martin Luther King Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
43-09	US 17 @ North Causeway	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
43-10	US 17 @ South Causeway	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
43-11	US 17 @ Wood St.	Georgetown PD (3)	Georgetown PD (6)
43-12	US 17 @ US 521 @ US 701 (5 Points)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2) Georgetown PD (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4) Georgetown PD (monitor)
43-13	US 17A @ Merriman Rd.	Georgetown SO (1)	Georgetown SO (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
GEORGETOWN COUNTY (Continued)			
43-14	US 17A @ S 717 (Reservoir St.)	Georgetown PD (monitor)	Georgetown PD (monitor)
43-15	US 17A @ S 71 (McDonald Rd.)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
43-16	US 521 @ Andrews Bypass	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)
43-17	US 17 @ Marina Dr.	Georgetown PD (monitor)	Georgetown PD (monitor)
43-18	US 17 @ Frontage Rd.	Georgetown PD (monitor)	Georgetown PD (monitor)
43-19	US 17 @ US 701 (Wal-mart Entrance)	Georgetown PD (monitor)	Georgetown PD (monitor)
43-20	US 701 @ Merriman Rd.	Georgetown PD (monitor)	Georgetown PD (monitor)
43-21	US 701 @ Anthuan Maybank Hwy.	Georgetown PD (monitor)	Georgetown PD (monitor)
43-22	US 701 @ S 174 (Kensington Blvd.)	Georgetown SO (1)	Georgetown SO (2)
43-23	US 701 @ SC 51	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
43-24	US 521 @ SC 41	Andrews PD (1)	Andrews PD (2)
43-25	US 521 @ SC 41 Bypass	Andrews PD (1)	Andrews PD (2)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		SC Highway Patrol (13) SC Highway Patrol (monitor) SC National Guard (26) Georgetown PD (3) Georgetown PD (monitor) Georgetown SO (2) Georgetown SO (monitor) Andrews PD (2)	SC Highway Patrol (26) SC Highway Patrol (monitor) SC National Guard (50) Georgetown PD (6) Georgetown PD (monitor) Georgetown SO (4) Georgetown SO (monitor) Andrews PD (4)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
HORRY COUNTY			
51-1	US 501 @ 3 rd Ave. South	Myrtle Beach PD (3)	Myrtle Beach PD (6)
51-2	US 501 @ Robert Grissom Pkwy.	Myrtle Beach PD (3)	Myrtle Beach PD (6)
51-3	US 501 @ Seaboard St.	Myrtle Beach PD (2)	Myrtle Beach PD (4)
51-4	US 501 @ Oak St.	Myrtle Beach PD (1)	Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-5	US 501 Broadway	Myrtle Beach PD (2)	Myrtle Beach PD (4)
51-6	US 501 @ US 17	Myrtle Beach PD (3)	Myrtle Beach PD (6)
51-7	US 501 @ S 1244 (George Bishop)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (8)
51-8	US 501 @ S 137 (Forestbrook)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-9	US 501 @ Waccamaw Pines Dr.	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-10	US 501 @ Legends	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-11	US 501 @ Carolina Forest Blvd.	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (4)
51-12	US 501 @ Gardner Lacy Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (4)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
HORRY COUNTY (Continued)			
51-13	US 501 @ Singleton Ridge Rd.	Conway PD (2) SC National Guard (2)	Conway PD (4) SC National Guard (4)
51-14	US 501 @ College Rd.	Conway PD (2) SC National Guard (2)	Conway PD (4) SC National Guard (4)
51-15	US 501 @ 16 th Ave.	Conway PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Conway PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-16 (N/R)	US 501 @ SC 544 Entrance Ramp	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-17 (N/R)	US 501 @ SC 544	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (8)
51-18	US 501 @ US 378	Conway PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Conway PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-19	US 501 @ S 24	Aynor PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Aynor PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-20	US 501 @ SC 319	Aynor PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Aynor PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-21	SC 544 @ SC 31	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (4)
51-22	US 17 Bypass @ SC 544	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (8)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
HORRY COUNTY (Continued)			
51-23	SC 544 @ Big Block Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-24	SC 544 @ S 814	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-25	SC 544 @ Castlewood	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-26	SC 544 @ S 616 East	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-27	SC 544 @ S 616 West	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-28	SC 544 @ Singleton Ridge Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-29	SC 544 @ S 1285 (Jackson Bluff Rd.)	Conway PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Conway PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-30	SC 544 @ College Rd.	Conway PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Conway PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-31	S 20 @ Drawbridge	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-32	SC 90 @ S 20 (Nixon’s Crossroads)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-33	SC 9 @ S 20	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-34	SC 9 @ S 57	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (4)
51-35	SC 9 @ Colonial Charters	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-36	US 17 Business South @ SC 544	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (8)
51-37	US 17 Bypass @ 10 th Ave.	SC Highway Patrol (1) Horry County PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Horry County PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-38	US 17 Business @ Front Gate	Myrtle Beach PD (1)	Myrtle Beach PD (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
HORRY COUNTY (Continued)			
51-39	US 17 Business @ 3 rd Ave. South	Myrtle Beach PD (1)	Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-40	S 15 @ 3 rd Ave. South	Myrtle Beach PD (1)	Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-41	US 17 Business @ US 501 (Main St.)	Myrtle Beach PD (1)	Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-42	US 17 Business @ 10 th Ave. North (Mr. Joe White)	Myrtle Beach PD (1)	Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-43	US 17 Business @ 21 st Ave. North	Myrtle Beach PD (1)	Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-44	US 17 Bypass @ 21 st Ave. North	Myrtle Beach PD (1)	Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-45	21 st Ave. North @ Oak St.	Myrtle Beach PD (1)	Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-46	US 17 Bypass @ 29 th Ave. North	Myrtle Beach PD (1)	Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-47	US 17 Bypass @ 38 th Ave. North	Myrtle Beach PD (1) Horry County PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Myrtle Beach PD (2) Horry County PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-48	US 17 Business @ 38 th Ave. North	Myrtle Beach PD (1)	Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-49	38 th Ave North @ Oak St.	Myrtle Beach PD (1)	Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-50	US 17 Bypass @ 48 th Ave.	Myrtle Beach PD (1) Horry County PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Myrtle Beach PD (2) Horry County PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-51	48 th Ave. North @ Robert Grissom Pkwy.	Myrtle Beach PD (1)	Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-52	SC 31 @ International Dr.	Myrtle Beach PD (1)	Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-53	US 17 Bypass @ 62 nd Ave.	Myrtle Beach PD (1) Horry County PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Myrtle Beach PD (2) Horry County PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-54	US 17 Bypass @ 79 th Ave.	Myrtle Beach PD (1) Horry County PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Myrtle Beach PD (2) Horry County PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-55	US 17 Bypass @ 82 nd Ave.	Myrtle Beach PD (1) Horry County PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Myrtle Beach PD (2) Horry County PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-56	US 17 @ Grand Dunes	Myrtle Beach PD (monitor)	Myrtle Beach PD (monitor)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
HORRY COUNTY (Continued)			
51-57	US 17 Business @ US 17 Bypass	Myrtle Beach PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Myrtle Beach PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-58	US 17 @ Lake Arrow Head Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (1) Horry County PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Horry County PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-59	US 17 @ Chestnut Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (1) Horry County PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Horry County PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-60	US 17 @ Briarcliff Acres	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)
51-61	US 17 @ 48 th Ave. South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-62	US 17 @ 46 th Ave. South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-63	US 17 @ 37 th Ave. South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-64	US 17 @ 33 rd Ave. South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-65	US 17 @ 27 th Ave. South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-66	US 17 @ 17 th Ave. South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-67	US 17 @ 6 th Ave. South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-68	US 17 @ Main St. Connector	North Myrtle Beach PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-69	US 17 @ 2 nd Ave. North	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-70	US 17 @ Gator Hole	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-71	US 17 @ 11 th Ave. North	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
HORRY COUNTY (Continued)			
51-72	US 17 @ Sea Mt.	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-73	Ocean Blvd. @ Sea Mt.	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-74	Ocean Blvd. @ Main St.	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-75	Ocean Blvd. @ 6 th Ave. South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-76	Ocean Blvd. @ 17 th Ave. South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-77	Ocean Blvd. @ 27 th Ave. South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-78	Ocean Blvd. @ 33 rd Ave. South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-79	Ocean Blvd. @ 48 th Ave. South	North Myrtle Beach PD (1)	North Myrtle Beach PD (2)
51-80	US 17 @ SC 22	SC Highway Patrol (3) SC National Guard (3)	SC Highway Patrol (6) SC National Guard (6)
51-81	SC 22 @ SC 90	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-82	SC 22 @ SC 905	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-83	SC 22 @ US 701	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-84	SC 22 @ SC 319	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)
51-85	US 501 @ SC 22	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-86	US 17 @ SC 90	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-87	US 17 @ Coquina Harbour	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
HORRY COUNTY (Continued)			
51-88	US 17 @ Horseshoe Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-89	US 17 @ Cypress Creek	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-90	US 17 @ S 50 (Mineola) (Little River)	SC Highway Patrol (1) Horry County PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Horry County PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-91	US 17 @ SC 179 (Little River)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
51-92	US 17 Bypass @ Garden City Connector	SC Highway Patrol (1) Horry County PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Horry County PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-93	US 17 Business @ Garden City Connector	SC Highway Patrol (1) Horry County PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Horry County PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-94	US 17 Bypass @ Glenn’s Bay Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (1) Horry County PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Horry County PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-95	US 17 Business @ Glenn’s Bay Rd.	Surfside Beach PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Surfside Beach PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-96	US 17 Bypass @ Queen’s Harbor	Horry County PD (1) Horry County SO (1)	Horry County PD (2) Horry County SO (2)
51-97	US 17 Bypass @ Lowe’s	Horry County PD (1) Horry County SO (1)	Horry County PD (2) Horry County SO (2)
51-98	US 17 Bypass @ Palmetto Pointe	Horry County PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Horry County PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-99	US 17 Bypass @ SC 707 (Back Gate)	Myrtle Beach PD (2)	Myrtle Beach PD (4)
51-100	US 17 Business @ Atlantic Ave.	SC Highway Patrol (1) Horry County PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Horry County PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-101	Atlantic Ave. @ Waccamaw Dr. (Garden City)	Horry County PD (2)	Horry County PD (4)
51-102	US 17 Business @ Melody Dr.	Horry County SO (2)	Horry County SO (4)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
HORRY COUNTY (Continued)			
51-103	US 17 Bypass @ S 801	Horry County SO (2)	Horry County SO (4)
51-104	US 17 Business @ S 801	Horry County SO (1) SC National Guard (2)	Horry County SO (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-105	US 17 Business @ Mt. Gilead	Horry County SO (1)	Horry County SO (2)
51-106	US 501 @ SC 31	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-107	US 501 Business @ French Collins Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
51-108	US 501 Business @ SC 90	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-109	SC 905 (Main St.) @ 4 th Ave.	Conway PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Conway PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-110	US 701 @ 16 th Ave.	Conway PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Conway PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-111	US 701 @ Mill Pond Rd.	Conway PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Conway PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-112	US 501 @ Mill Pond Rd.	Conway PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Conway PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51- 113	US 501 @ Cultra Rd.	Conway PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Conway PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51- 114	US 501 @ 9 th Ave.	Conway PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Conway PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
51-115	US 501 @ 4 Mile Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
HORRY COUNTY (Continued)			
51-116	US 378 @ S 134	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS (N/R) – These Traffic Control Points (TCP’s) are staffed during Normal Lane Usage and during the U.S. 501/S.C. 544 Lane Reversal. Supplemental SLED/SCDNR personnel totals are contained within the U.S. 501 Reversal Plan’s TCP list.		SC Highway Patrol (54) SC National Guard (143) Horry County PD (18) Horry County SO (8) Myrtle Beach PD (35) Myrtle Beach PD (monitor) North Myrtle Beach PD (20) Conway PD (14) Aynor PD (2) Surfside Beach PD (1)	SC Highway Patrol (108) SC National Guard (286) Horry County PD (36) Horry County SO (16) Myrtle Beach PD (70) Myrtle Beach PD (monitor) North Myrtle Beach PD (40) Conway PD (28) Aynor PD (4) Surfside Beach PD (2)
LEE COUNTY			
No identified Traffic Control Points			
MARION COUNTY			
67-01	US 501 @ SC 41 Alt.	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
76-02 (N/R)	US 501 @ SC 576	SC Highway Patrol (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2)
67-03	US 501 Bypass @ SC 41 Alt.	SC Highway Patrol (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS (N/R) – These Traffic Control Points (TCP’s) are staffed during Normal Lane Usage and during the U.S. 501 Lane Reversal. Supplemental SLED/SCDNR personnel totals are contained within the U.S. 501 Reversal Plan’s TCP list.		SC Highway Patrol (2) SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
MARLBORO COUNTY			
69-1	SC 38 @ SC 381	Marlboro SO (monitor)	Marlboro SO (monitor)
69-2	SC 38 @ US 15/401	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
69-3	US 15/401 @ Cottingham Blvd.	Marlboro SO (monitor)	Marlboro SO (monitor)
69-4	US 15/401 @ SC 9	Marlboro SO (monitor)	Marlboro SO (monitor)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
MARLBORO COUNTY (Continued)			
69-5	US 1 @ SC 9	Marlboro SO (monitor)	Marlboro SO (monitor)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		Marlboro SO (monitor) SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	Marlboro SO (monitor) SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
SUMTER COUNTY			
85-1	US 378 @ Alice Dr.	Sumter City PD (2)	Sumter City PD (4)
85-2	US 76 @ SC 441	Sumter SO (2)	Sumter SO (4)
85-3	US 378 @ Carter Rd.	Sumter SO (monitor)	Sumter SO (monitor)
85-4	US 378/US 76 @ SC 261 (Stateburg)	SC Highway Patrol (1) Sumter SO (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Sumter SO (2)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		SC Highway Patrol (1) Sumter SO (3) Sumter City PD (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Sumter SO (6) Sumter City PD (4)
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY			
89-1	US 52 @ US 521 (Greeleyville Crossroads)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
89-2	US 52 @ SC 375	Williamsburg SO (2)	Williamsburg SO (4)
89-3	US 521 @ SC 377	Williamsburg SO (2)	Williamsburg SO (4)
89-4	SC 41 @ SC 51	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
89-05	SC 261 @ S 24	Williamsburg SO (monitor)	Williamsburg SO (monitor)
89-06	SC 41 @ SC 527	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY (Continued)			
89-07	SC 261 @ SC 41	Hemingway PD (2)	Hemingway PD (4)
89-08	US 521 @ SC 375	SC Highway Patrol (1) Greeleyville PD (2) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Greeleyville PD (4) SC National Guard (4)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		SC Highway Patrol (3) SC Highway Patrol (monitor) SC National Guard (6) Williamsburg SO (4) Williamsburg SO (monitor) Hemingway PD (2) Greeleyville PD (2)	SC Highway Patrol (6) SC Highway Patrol (monitor) SC National Guard (12) Williamsburg SO (8) Williamsburg SO (monitor) Hemingway PD (4) Greeleyville PD (4)

ATTACHMENT D: S.C. 544 TRAFFIC ENHANCEMENT PLAN**I. EXECUTION**

- A. Upon an executive order by the Governor, or at the beginning of mandatory evacuation, for a Category 2 or greater hurricane, this plan will be implemented as outlined. The South Carolina Department of Public Safety is the Governor's executive agent for all emergency traffic management issues before, during, and after an evacuation. Therefore, operational control of this plan will remain the primary responsibility of the South Carolina Department of Public Safety. The necessary safety measures and procedures to implement this plan are outlined below.
- B. In order for this plan to be consistent with procedures currently in place, it would be implemented in conjunction with the Northern Conglomerate U.S. 501 Contra Flow Plan. In the event of a rapidly developing storm, which facilitates the mobilization of personnel in a compressed timeframe, the U.S. 501 Contra Flow Plan would be the primary consideration for implementation, in lieu of this plan. All assets will be pre-staged in the event it becomes necessary to implement this plan during the voluntary evacuation if traffic volumes and participation rates increase during this phase.
- C. To implement a traffic contra flow on U.S. 501, traffic utilizing S.C. 544 from the Surfside Beach area will be directed onto S.C. 544 Connector. From the Connector, traffic approaching U.S. 501 will turn left into both lanes of U.S. 501 southbound, utilizing the improved entrance ramp. (See Diagram #1.)
- D. When vehicles reach the intersection of U.S. 501 and U.S. 378, all traffic in the reversed lanes will be required to turn left and travel west on U.S. 378. Left turns will not be allowed for vehicles utilizing the normal northbound travel lanes of U.S. 501. (See Diagram #2.)
- E. All traffic traveling southbound on U.S. 501 toward Myrtle Beach will transition into one lane. SCDOT will provide cones and drums to taper the traffic lanes along with a changeable message board alerting southbound traffic to the lane reversal. This traffic will be routed through the city of Conway as follows: (See SCDOT Map.).
- F. From the intersection of U.S. 501 and S.C. 544 to the Waccamaw River Bridge, the roadway is divided by earth median. However, SCDOT will provide cones and drums at each median crossover to prevent vehicles from crossing all lanes of U.S. 501.
- G. From the Waccamaw River Bridge to the U.S. 701 overpass, a concrete barrier divides U.S. 501. This barrier will prevent vehicles from traversing into the normal northbound lanes of U.S. 501.
- H. Once the contra flow is in effect, all traffic approaching U.S. 501 from the northern side of the roadway will be required to turn right. At the direction of law

enforcement personnel or National Guard Soldiers, traffic approaching U.S. 501 from the southern side of the roadway will be required to turn left into the reverted lanes.

- I. Upon notification/verification from SCDOT that all necessary traffic safety devices are in place, traffic flushing procedures would be verified. A SCDPS officer will travel the length (approximately 3 miles) of the contra flow to verify the traffic on U.S. 501 has been properly flushed between U.S. 378 and S.C. 544. This SCDPS officer will notify the Horry County EOC and inform the ESF-16 designee that verification procedures have been completed. This information will be relayed to the SCHP Horry OIC and SCDOT Horry Command Personnel.

II. STAFFING

- A. Staffing levels are indicated by the chart listed below.
- B. Law enforcement personnel and National Guard Soldiers will disperse along U.S. 501 to direct traffic exiting out of private drives and county roads. Some locations will be barricaded as determined by SCDOT.

LOCATION	12 Hour Staffing	24 Hour Staffing
In Bound Public Traffic (Green Route)		
US 501 @ El Bethel Rd.**	SCDPS 0 SCNG 1 Conway PD 0 Horry SO 1 Horry PD 0	SCDPS 0 SCNG 2 Conway PD 0 Horry SO 2 Horry PD 0
US 378 @ El Bethel Rd.**	SCDPS 0 SCNG 1 Conway PD 0 Horry SO 1 Horry PD 0	SCDPS 0 SCNG 2 Conway PD 0 Horry SO 2 Horry PD 0
US 378 @ Dirty Branch Rd.* Detour in-bound traffic on CMS	SCDPS 0 SCNG 1 Conway PD 0 Horry SO 1 Horry PD 1	SCDPS 0 SCNG 2 Conway PD 0 Horry SO 1 Horry PD 1
S 29/Kate's Bay Rd. @ Dirty Branch Rd.	SCDPS 0 SCNG 1 Conway PD 0 Horry SO 0 Horry PD 1	SCDPS 0 SCNG 2 Conway PD 0 Horry SO 0 Horry PD 2
S 29/Kate's Bay Rd. @ Janette St.	SCDPS 0 SCNG 1 Conway PD 1 Horry SO 0 Horry PD 0	SCDPS 0 SCNG 2 Conway PD 2 Horry SO 0 Horry PD 0

LOCATION	12 Hour Staffing	24 Hour Staffing
In Bound Public Traffic (Green Route)		
US 701/4 th Ave. @ Janette St.	SCDPS 0 SCNG 1 Conway PD 1 Horry SO 0 Horry PD 0	SCDPS 0 SCNG 2 Conway PD 2 Horry SO 0 Horry PD 0
US 701 @ US 501(Smith St.)	SCDPS 1 SCNG 0 Conway PD 1 Horry SO 0 Horry PD 0	SCDPS 2 SCNG 0 Conway PD 2 Horry SO 0 Horry PD 0
US 701 @ US 501 Business (Main St.)	SCDPS 1 SCNG 0 Conway PD 1 Horry SO 0 Horry PD 0	SCDPS 2 SCNG 0 Conway PD 2 Horry SO 0 Horry PD 0
4 th Ave @ Beatty St.	monitor only	
4 th Ave @ Laurel St.	monitor only	
4 th Ave @ Main St.	monitor only	
SC 544 Reversal Traffic (Pink Route)		
SC 544 @ US 501 (N/R)	SCDPS 2 SCNG 3 Conway PD 0 Horry SO 0 Horry PD 0	SCDPS 4 SCNG 6 Conway PD 0 Horry SO 0 Horry PD 0
US 501 @ US 378 (N/R)	SCDPS 1 SCNG 1 Conway PD 1 Horry SO 0 Horry PD 0	SCDPS 2 SCNG 2 Conway PD 2 Horry SO 0 Horry PD 0
US 378 @ Grainger Dr.	SCDPS 0 SCNG 0 Conway PD 1 Horry SO 0 Horry PD 1	SCDPS 0 SCNG 0 Conway PD 2 Horry SO 0 Horry PD 2
TOTAL Personnel (N/R) – These Traffic Control Points (TCP’s) are staffed during Normal Lane Usage and during the U.S. 501/S.C. 544 Lane Reversal Plans. SCHP, Horry SO, Horry PD, Conway PD, and/or additional SCNG personnel totals are contained within the Normal Lane Usage TCP list.	SCDPS 5 SCNG 10 Conway PD 6 Horry SO 3 Horry PD 3	SCDPS 10 SCNG 20 Conway PD 12 Horry SO 5 Horry PD 5

* SCDOT Shoulder improvements

**Barricade

III. TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

SCDOT will provide approximately 500 cones and or other appropriate traffic control devices/barricades, etc, and two (2) changeable message boards to implement the S.C. 544 Traffic Enhancement Plan.

IV. DIAGRAMS

See attached diagrams for illustrations on traffic flow patterns.

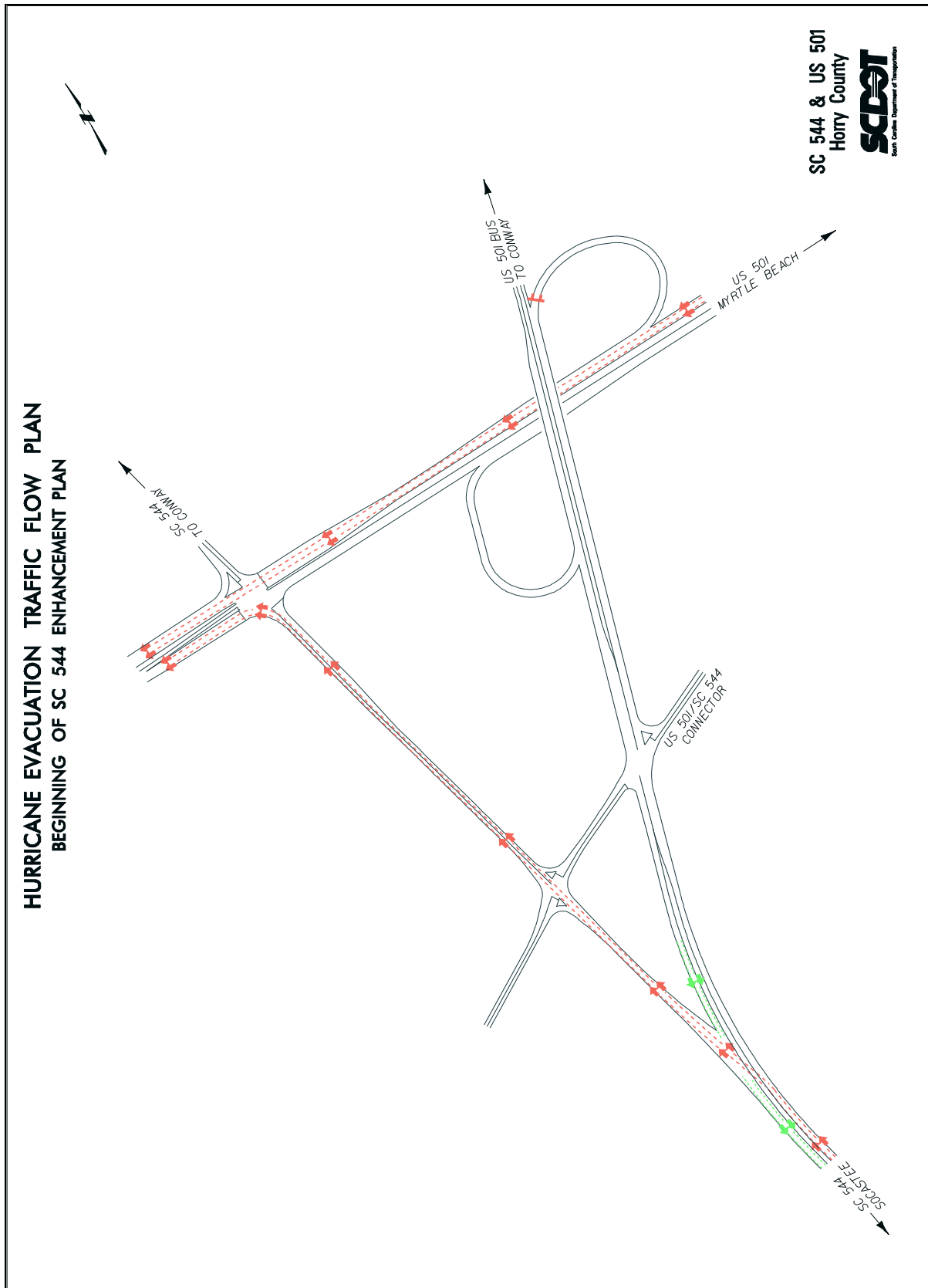


Diagram #1

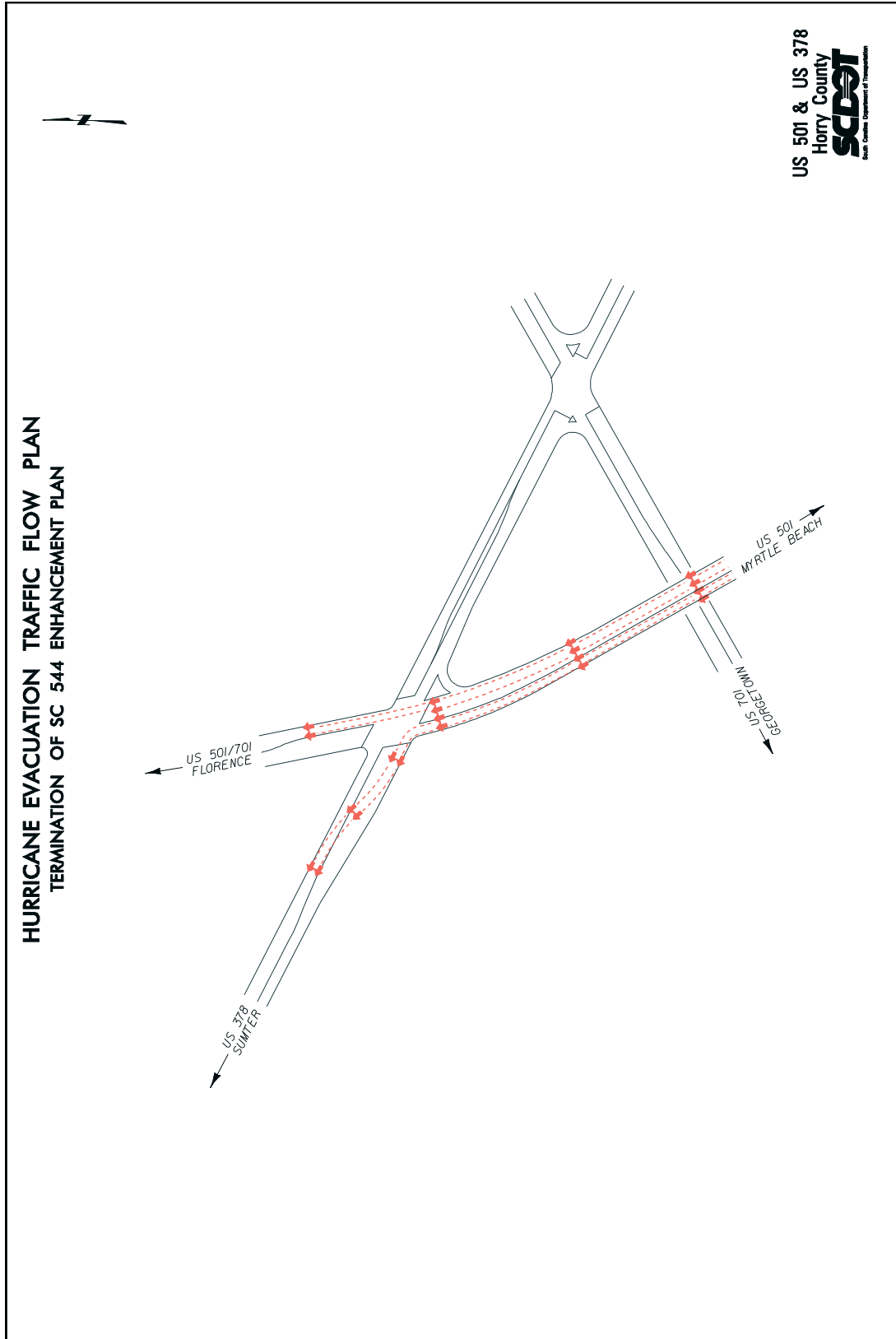


Diagram #2

ATTACHMENT E: U.S. HIGHWAY 501 CONTRA FLOW PLAN (FOUR LANE)**I. EXECUTION**

- A. Upon an executive order by the Governor, or at the beginning of mandatory evacuation, for a Category 2 or greater hurricane, this plan will be implemented as outlined. The necessary safety measures and procedures to implement this plan are outlined as follows.
- B. To implement the U.S. 501 Contra Flow Plan, traffic traveling north on U.S. 501 would be required to utilize a paved median cross-over in the vicinity of the Secondary 847 on the eastside of the intersection of U.S. 501 and S.C. 22. Traffic on U.S. 501 in the normal northbound (outbound) lanes would be directed to the reversed lanes of U.S. 501. Law enforcement personnel staged at this intersection will facilitate this maneuver. Traffic approaching U.S. 501 from the northbound lanes of the S.C. 22 Conway Bypass will be directed on the normal southbound (outbound) lanes of U.S. 501. The single lane entrance ramp from S.C. 22 to U.S. 501 is of sufficient width to and will be expanded to accommodate two lanes of traffic turning right simultaneously. (See Diagram #1.)
- C. Traffic approaching the U.S. 501 Bypass (Marion Bypass) in the normal north bound (outbound) lanes will be restricted to U.S. 501 north on the Marion Bypass where they can access I-95 or other inland routes. This exit ramp is of sufficient width to accommodate two lanes of traffic.

Traffic on the reversed lanes will traverse a paved median crossover on the eastside of the intersection of U.S. 501 and S.C. 41 Alt. onto the normal lanes of S.C. 576 toward Florence. (See Diagram #2.)
- D. Traffic traveling toward the coast on S.C. 576 will be directed to S.C. 41 Alt. Traffic will then travel east on U.S. 378 to U.S. 501 to Myrtle Beach. This diversion should not impact evacuating traffic. Motorists traveling from Dillon on U.S. 501 south will be diverted onto U.S. 76 towards Mullins. Traffic can then access S.C. 917 south to S.C. 9 south to North Myrtle Beach.
- E. To implement this plan, traffic diversions and flushing procedures by law enforcement personnel will be necessary. The flushing procedure will begin immediately upon a notification to execute beginning at the intersection of U.S. 501 and S.C. 41 Alt. The distance for completion of this procedure is approximately 23 miles. This procedure would not impact the normal (outbound) evacuating traffic.
- F. SCDOT will begin placing cones and other safety devices in the roadway as needed. This would include the painted medians in Aynor (Horry County) and Rains (Marion County). The total distance is approximately 4.5 miles. Law enforcement and National Guard soldiers will be in place to help motorists attempting to enter/exit businesses in Aynor.

1. Additionally, SCDOT will place barrels in the paved cross-overs for the total length of this contra flow plan (23 miles). “No Right Turn” signs will be positioned on the eastbound side of the roadway at public roads which will prevent/notify motorists that the contra flow is in effect and that all traffic on U.S. 501 will be outbound. Sufficient law enforcement staffing will be in place on the reversed side at secondary roads to prevent right turns into the reversed lanes.
 2. At the order to execute this plan, all traffic approaching U.S. 501 from secondary and county roads will not be allowed to cross U.S. 501. SCDOT will deploy safety equipment and law enforcement personnel/national guard soldiers will be in place to monitor this situation.
- G.. SCDPS will utilize two (2) 4-wheel drive vehicles to respond to incidents that may occur during the duration of the contra flow plan. Personnel will clear any traffic obstructions that could impede the consistent flow of evacuating traffic. These vehicles will be equipped with 800 MHz radios and personnel will remain in contact with SCDPS supervisory personnel, the local EOC, and SEOC to report any incidents as needed.
- H. Upon notification/verification from SCDOT that all necessary traffic safety devices are in place, traffic flushing procedures would be verified. A SCDPS officer will travel the length of the contra flow (approximately 23 miles) to verify the traffic on U.S. 501 inbound has reached the intersection of U.S. 501 and S.C. 22. Redundant verification could occur utilizing the assigned aircraft to visually verify that no attempts to enter the confines of the eastbound lanes in the wrong direction have occurred. The SCDPS officer will notify the local EOC (Horry) and inform the ESF-16 staff that verification procedures have been completed. This information will be relayed to the SCHP Horry OIC and SCDOT Horry Command Personnel.

In order for this plan to be consistent with procedures currently in place, it would be implemented at the beginning of mandatory evacuation or as ordered by the Governor. All assets will be pre-staged in the event it becomes necessary to implement this plan during the voluntary evacuation if traffic volumes and participation rates increase during this phase.

Upon notification from the ESF-16 OIC (Director, Colonel or designee), the order to implement this plan would be given. The Troop 5 Commander shall designate an OIC (Lieutenant) to oversee implementation and coordinate all activities. The OIC is responsible for verification to the SEOC via telephone and 800 MHz radio that this plan has been executed would be received. This information will be provided to SCDOT personnel in the SEOC for redundant verification.

II. STAFFING

Traffic Control Point Staffing			
County/Id	TCP Location	Responsible Agency (12 Hr Staffing)	Responsible Agency (24 Hr Staffing)
HORRY COUNTY			
26-01 (N/R)	US 501 @ SC 22	SLED/SCDNR (1)	SLED/SCDNR (2)
26-02	US 501 @ White Oak Rd.	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC Nation Guard (1)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC Nation Guard (2)
26-03	US 501@ S 97 (Horry Rd.)	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC Nation Guard (1)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
26-04	US 501@ S 132 (Ridge Rd.)	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC Nation Guard (1)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
26-05	US 501 @ S 1048 (Roberts Rd.)	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC Nation Guard (1)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
26-06	US 501 @ Wisteria Rd.	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC Nation Guard (3)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (6)
26-07	US 501@ S 32 (9 th Ave.)	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC Nation Guard (3)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (6)
26-08	US 501 @ S 24 (8 th Ave.)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC Nation Guard (6)	SLED/SCDNR (4) SC National Guard (12)
26-09	US 501 @ S 195 (7 th Ave.)	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC National Guard (2)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)
26-10	US 501 @ S 128 (Frye Rd.)	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC Nation Guard (3)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (6)
26-11	US 501 @ S 100 (St. John Rd.)	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC Nation Guard (1)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
26-12	US 501 @ Floyd Page Rd.	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC Nation Guard (1)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
26-13	US 501 @ S 461 (Zion Rd.)	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC Nation Guard (1)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
26-14	US 501 @ S 99 (Pee Dee Hwy.)	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC National Guard (2)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)
26-15	US 501 @ S 216	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC National Guard (2)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)
MARION COUNTY			
34-01	US 501 @ New River Pines	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC National Guard (2)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)

Traffic Control Point Staffing			
County/Id	TCP Location	Responsible Agency (12 Hr Staffing)	Responsible Agency (24 Hr Staffing)
MARION COUNTY (Continued)			
34-02	US 501 @ S 41 (Entrance Ramp)	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC National Guard (2)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)
34-03	US 501 @ Lenzie Legette Rd.	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC Nation Guard (1)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
34-04	US 501 @ S 32 (Grady Rd.)	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC National Guard (2)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)
34-05	US 501 @ S 389 (Chippenham Rd.)	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC National Guard (2)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)
34-06	US 501 @ S 850 (Harry Shelly Rd.)	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC National Guard (2)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)
34-07	US 501 @ S 860 (Granger Ct.)	SLED/SCDNR (1) SC National Guard (2)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)
34-08	US 501 @ S 19 (Bluff Rd.)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)	SLED/SCDNR (4) SC National Guard (8)
34-09 (N/R)	US 501 @ SC 576	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)	SLED/SCDNR (4) SC National Guard (8)
34-10	US 501 @ US 76	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)	SLED/SCDNR (4) SC National Guard (8)
34-11	SC 576 @ US 76	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)	SLED/SCDNR (4) SC National Guard (8)
	TOTAL (N/R) – These TCP's are staffed during Normal Lane Usage and during the U.S. 501 Lane Reversal. SCHP and/or SCNG personnel totals are contained within the Normal Lane Usage TCP list.	SLED/SCDNR 31 SC National Guard 59	SLED/SCDNR 62 SC National Guard 118

III. EQUIPMENT

A substantial amount of safety equipment to execute this plan will be positioned by SCDOT. Approximately 1,000 cones and other safety equipment will be pre-staged in advance of an order to implement. This equipment will be staged at the Marion County SCDOT section shed where it will be readily accessible. SCDOT will maintain a current list of resources necessary to fulfill the mission requirements of this plan. If needed, additional information can be provided by SCDOT.

IV. DIAGRAMS

See attached diagrams for illustrations on traffic flow patterns.

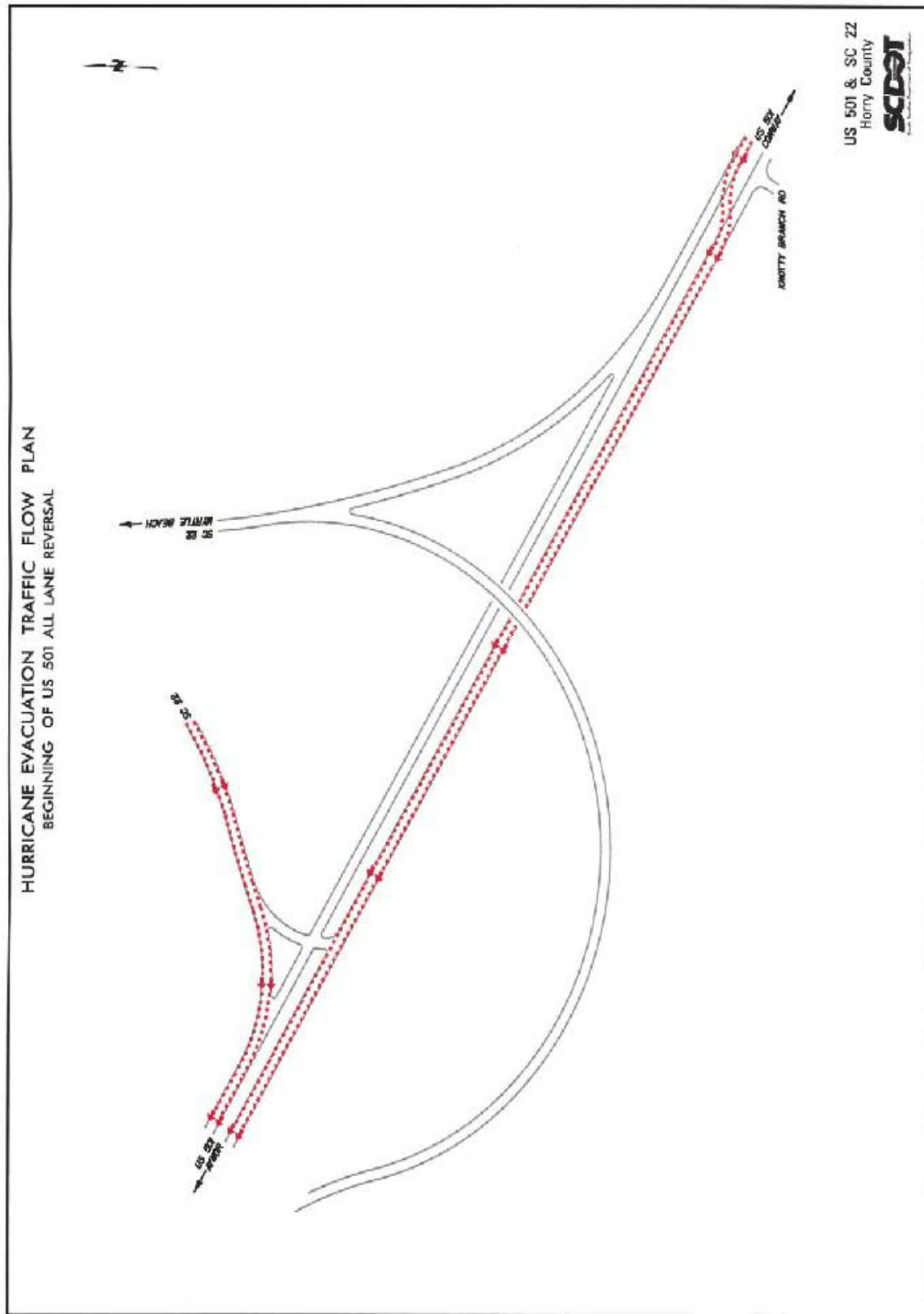


Diagram # 1

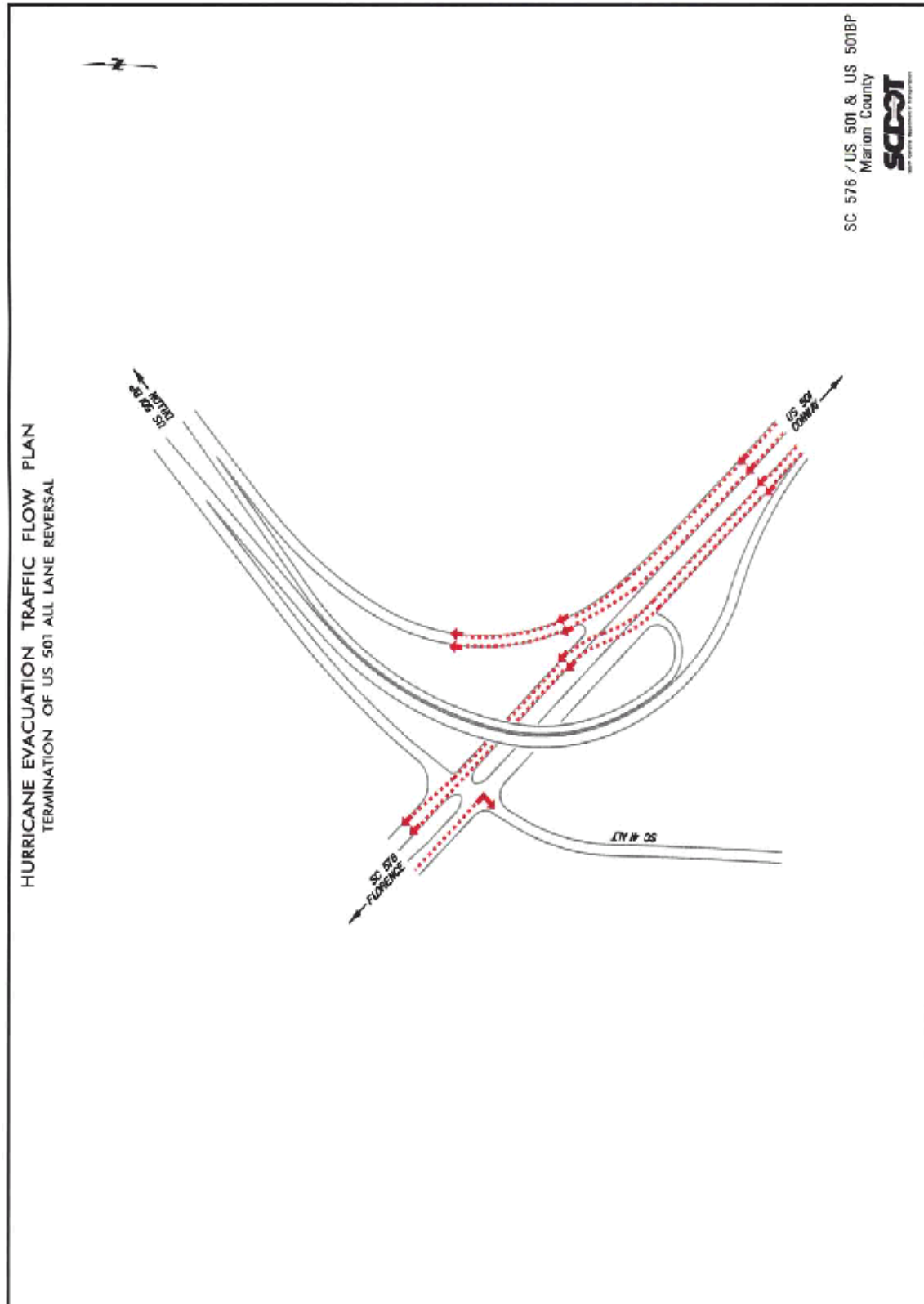


Diagram # 2

ATTACHMENT F: U.S. HIGHWAY 17 COUNTER FLOW PLAN (THREE LANE)

I. EXECUTION

- A. Utilizing the lane nearest the grass median of U.S. 17 northbound a third southbound lane will be created. Traffic cones will be placed in the center of U.S. 17 northbound. Vehicle traffic will move from the # 1 lane of U.S. 17 southbound across the first paved median crossover north of DeBordieu Plantation.
- B. All traffic turning left from DeBordieu Plantation will be required to utilize the counter flow lane of U.S. 17 northbound in a southbound configuration.
- C. All vehicular traffic in the # 2 lane of U.S. 17 southbound will be required to turn right onto Black River Road and be directed to U.S. 701 northbound.
- D. Beyond Black River Road all vehicular traffic southbound on U.S. 17 will be re-directed into the normal U.S. 17 southbound lanes.
- E. South of Black River Road all vehicular traffic northbound on U.S. 17 will be reduced to one lane utilizing the # 2 lane of U.S. 17 north.
- F. All vehicular traffic northbound on U.S. 701 will be reduced to one lane utilizing the # 2 lane of U.S. 701 northbound. Traffic cones will be positioned to reduce vehicle traffic to one lane and allow for uninterrupted access for vehicles from Black River Road onto U.S. 701.
- G. All vehicular traffic west of U.S. 17 approaching U.S. 17 within the counter flow area will be required to turn right on U.S. 17 in a southbound direction.
- H. All vehicular traffic east of U.S. 17 approaching U.S. 17 within the counter flow area will be allowed to turn north or south onto U.S. 17 only within the counter flow lanes.

II. Staffing

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing	Responsible Agency 24 Hr Staffing
GEORGETOWN COUNTY			
22-01	US 17 @ Wood St.	SC National Guard (1)	SC National Guard (2)
22-02	US 17 @ King St.	SC National Guard (1)	SC National Guard (2)
22-03	US 17 @ Orange St.	SC National Guard (1)	SC National Guard (2)
22-04	US 17 @ Broad St.	Georgetown PD (1) SC National Guard (1)	Georgetown PD (2) SC National Guard (2)
22-05	US 17 @ Screven St.	SC National Guard (1)	SC National Guard (2)
22-06	US 17 @ Queen St.	SC National Guard (1)	SC National Guard (2)
22-07	US 17 @ Cannon St.	SC National Guard (1)	SC National Guard (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency 12 Hr Staffing	Responsible Agency 24 Hr Staffing
22-08	US 17 @ St. James	Georgetown PD (1) SC National Guard (1)	Georgetown PD (2) SC National Guard (2)
22-09	US 17 @ S 832	SC National Guard (1)	SC National Guard (2)
22-10	US 17 @ DeBordieu Plantation	SC Highway Patrol (1) Georgetown SO (2) National Guard (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Georgetown SO (4) National Guard (2)
22-11	US 17 @ Re-convergence/Black River Rd.	Georgetown PD (1) SC National Guard (1)	Georgetown PD (2) SC National Guard (2)
22-12	US 701 @ Black River Rd.	Georgetown SO (1)	Georgetown SO (1)
	Totals	SCNG (11) Georgetown PD (3) Georgetown SO (3)	SCNG (22) Georgetown PD (6) Georgetown SO (5)

III. Equipment

- A. The City of Georgetown will provide the necessary Type III barricades and approximately 1,400 reflectorized traffic cones to be used to separate/distinguish traffic lanes and to reduce other lanes as required.
- B. The SCDOT will provide one (1) Changeable Message Sign (CMS) and one (1) Highway Advisory Radio (HAR), subject to availability.

ATTACHMENT G: SHELTER MANAGEMENT**I. GENERAL**

- A. Shelter management includes estimating the number of evacuees that may need sheltering, planning for shelter space, coordinating resources, and coordinating shelter openings. Hurricane evacuation shelter requirements are calculated using a percent of the vulnerable population. The conglomerate counties identify space to fulfill sheltering requirements.
- B. To coordinate shelter openings, public hurricane evacuation shelters are identified as voluntary evacuation shelters, mandatory evacuation shelters, reserve shelters and post storm shelters.
- C. This Northern Conglomerate Operational Appendix contains a current shelter listing with individual shelters listed as mandatory (M), voluntary (V), reserve (R), and (P) post storm impact. County emergency management, SCEMD, and the American Red Cross (ARC) coordinate shelter locations. Shelter staffing and management is coordinated between the Department of Social Services (DSS), the Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), and the ARC.
- D. Post-storm shelters are those designated by local emergency management to be used only in post storm situations. These shelters will not be utilized until they undergo a post storm assessment, ensuring safety and structural soundness prior to use as a public shelter. Voluntary, Mandatory, and Reserve shelters may also be used as post-storm shelters. Currently no post-impact shelters are planned in this Conglomerate.
- E. Special Medical Needs Shelters (SMNS) are provided for evacuees requiring special medical attention and their caregiver.

II. PUBLIC SHELTER OPENING PROCEDURES AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

- A. If the Governor recommends a voluntary evacuation, the conglomerate will open voluntary evacuation shelters. If the Governor orders a mandatory evacuation, the conglomerate will open mandatory evacuation shelters.
- B. Once the Governor recommends a voluntary evacuation or orders a mandatory evacuation, a designated time by which shelters will open is determined. The shelter opening time for the voluntary evacuation recommendation and mandatory evacuation order is at least four (4) hours after the decision to open shelters is made.
- C. The ARC issues all public announcements about opening public shelters and the time the shelters will open. The public announcement will include the shelter(s) opening time and location. Shelters may open before the announced time. Local chapters will have primary responsibility for these announcements. The announcements will also be consolidated and provided to major media outlets from the State EOC as the information becomes available.

- D. Reserve shelters will open as local officials consider it necessary. For larger storms, the resources for reserve shelters will be staged at the beginning of the mandatory evacuation order. County EOC officials will notify local mass care personnel of the requirement to open reserve shelters. Reserve shelters will be operational within four (4) hours of notification. The ARC, to minimize confusion, announces reserve shelter openings to the public. The reserve shelter public announcement will read to the effect, “The following additional shelters have opened and are now accepting evacuees.”

III. PUBLIC SHELTER CLOSING PROCEDURES

The procedure for closing hurricane evacuation shelters is described in the “South Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Consolidation/Closing Procedure” agreed upon by SCEMD, SCDSS, and the ARC. A copy is located in Annex 7 of the Base Plan.

IV. PUBLIC SHELTERING REQUIREMENTS

- A. To plan shelter space for evacuees, the vulnerable population for the Northern Conglomerate was analyzed and used to calculate shelter requirements. The vulnerable population consists of all residents and tourists within a Category 4/5 storm surge inundation area and residents living in structures susceptible to wind damage within the conglomerate. The Army Corps of Engineers determined the vulnerable population shelter requirements during the hurricane evacuation restudy.
- B. The shelter requirements are a planning goal for evacuation shelter emergency capacity. The ARC determines the emergency capacity using 15 sq. ft. per person. for hurricane evacuation shelters. Shelter requirements change annually. This change is due to the increasing coastal population and to the increase of those living in vulnerable structures.

The following Table depicts the Northern Coastal Conglomerate vulnerable populations and sheltering requirements by county.

NCC Vulnerable Population & Sheltering Requirements & Capacities				
County	Total Vulnerable Population	Shelter Requirement	2009 Shelter Capacity	2009 Capacity vs Requirement
Clarendon	18,840	1,884	4,303	+ 2,419
Darlington	26,872	2,687	5,217	+ 2,530
Dillon	12,727	1,909	3,311	+ 1,402
Florence	39,024	3,902	11,356	+ 7,454
Georgetown	72,441	7,244	790	- 6,454
Horry	325,910	32,590	8,082	- 24,508
Lee	8,662	1,299	2,252	+ 933
Marion	13,357	2,004	5,192	+ 3,188
Marlboro	10,351	1,035	1,223	+ 188
Sumter	35,612	5,342	5,588	+246
Williamsburg	18,678	2,802	2,759	- 43
NCC TOTAL	582,474	62,698	50,073	-12,625

* Coastal Conglomerate shelter shortfalls covered by other Conglomerate shelters.


V. SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS SHELTERS (SMNS)

- A. During a hurricane evacuation, Special Medical Needs Shelters (SMNS) will open in a county at the same time as public shelters. A SMNS will not close until the SEOC approves, and all shelter clients can return home or relocate to a suitable alternate location.
- B. SCDHEC, SCDSS, and the county emergency management agency's determined locations of shelters appropriate for those persons with special medical needs. SCDSS and SCDHEC have agreements with these facilities. Note these facilities are subject to change with/without notice.









SPECIAL MEDICAL NEED SHELTERS	
County	Facility Name
Clarendon	Lake Marion Nursing Home 1527 Urbana Road Summerton, SC 29148
Darlington	McLeod Regional Medical Center 701 Cashua Ferry Road Darlington, SC 29532





SPECIAL MEDICAL NEED SHELTERS (continued)	
Dillon	McLeod Regional Medical Center 301 E. Jackson Street Dillon, SC 29536
Florence	McLeod Regional Medical Center 555 E. Cheves Street (Primary) Florence, SC 29506
	Carolinas Hospital 805 Pamplico Highway (Secondary) Florence, SC 29505
Georgetown	Pleasant Hill Elementary School 127 School House Drive Hemingway, SC 29554
Horry	Homewood Elementary School 108 N. Clemson Road (Primary) Conway, SC 29526
	Loris Wellness Center 3207 Casey Street (Secondary) Loris, SC 29569
Lee	Sumter County SMNS
Marion	Mullins Nursing Center 518 S. Main Street Mullins, SC 29574
Marlboro	Marlboro Park Hospital 1138 Cheraw Highway Bennettsville, SC 29512
Sumter	Tuomey Healthcare System 129 N. Washington Street Sumter, SC 29150
Williamsburg	Kingstree Senior High School 615 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. Kingstree, SC 29566
	Williamsburg Regional Hospital 500 Nelson Blvd. Kingstree, SC 29556






VI. HURRICANE EVACUATION SHELTER TABLES








The following tables list the Northern Coastal Conglomerate hurricane evacuation shelters by county and shelter category. Note the categories are (V) for voluntary shelter, (M) for mandatory shelter, (R) for reserve shelter, and (P) post storm shelter. Note these shelters are subject to change with/without notice. The generator symbol  in the county shelter type










block denotes the presence of a Generator Transfer Switch installed to facilitate the connection of a service generator in an emergency.









County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Clarendon County			
M	1	Manning High School 2155 Paxville Highway Manning, SC 29102	1,310
M 	2	East Clarendon Complex 1171 Pope St. Turbeville, SC 29162	345
R 	3	Manning Junior High School 1101 W L Hamilton Road Manning, SC 29102	825
R 	4	Scott's Branch High School 9253 Alex Harvin Highway Summerton, SC 29148	708
R 	5	Manning Elementary School 311 West Boyce Street Manning, SC 29102	392
R	6	Manning Primary School 125 N. Boundary Street Manning, SC 29102	388
R 	7	Walker-Gamble Elementary School 2358 Walker-Gamble Road New Zion, SC 29111	335
Darlington County			
M 	1	Darlington Middle School 160 Pinedale Road Darlington, SC 29532	1,285
M 	2	Hartsville Middle School 1427 Fourteenth Street Hartsville, SC 29550	1,285
M 	3	Lamar High School 214 N Darlington Avenue Lamar, SC 29069	447

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Darlington County (continued)			
M 	4	Rosenwald Elementary School 508 Church Street Society Hill, SC 29593	180
R	5	Darlington High School 525 Spring Street Darlington, SC 29532	542
R	6	Lamar Elementary School 214 N. Darlington Avenue Lamar, SC 29069	180
R	7	North Hartsville Elementary 110 School Street Hartsville, SC 29550	830
R	8	Hartsville High School 703 Lewellen Ave. Hartsville, SC 29550	400
R	9	Spaulding Middle School 400 South Main Street, Lamar, SC 29069	140
R	10	Thornwell School for the Arts 437 W Carolina Ave. Hartsville, SC 29550	300
R	11	Brunson-Dargan Elementary 400 Wells St. Darlington, SC 29532	200
Dillon County			
M 	1	Dillon High School 1730 Highway 301 North Dillon, SC 29536	770
M 	2	Latta High School 618 North Richardson Street Latta, SC 29565	144
M 	3	Lake View High School 401 East 3rd Ave. Lake View, SC 29563	800
R	4	South Elementary School 900 Patriot Street Dillon, SC 29536	160

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Dillon County (continued)			
R 	5	Stewart Heights Elementary Schl 1001 West Calhoun Extension Dillon, SC 29536	160
R	6	J V Martin Junior High School 301 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. Dillon, SC 29536	147
R 	7	Latta Middle School 602 North Richardson Street Latta, SC 29565	333
R 	8	Lake View Elementary School 1311 Scott Street Lake View, SC 29563	264
R	9	Gordon Elementary School 926 Perry Avenue Dillon, SC 29536	533
Florence County			
M 	1	Wilson High School 1411 East Old Marion Highway Florence, SC 29506	1,256
M 	2	South Florence High School 3200 S. Irby Street Florence, SC 29505	1,000
M 	3	Lake City High School 652 N. Matthews Road Lake City, SC 29560	980
M 	4	Hannah-Pamplico Elem./Mid. Schl 2131 S. Pamplico Highway Pamplico, SC 29583	1,113
M 	5	Timmons ville Educational Center 304 Kemper Street Timmons ville, SC 29161	2,000
R	6	Southside Middle School 200 East Howe Springs Road Florence, SC 29505	643

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Florence County (continued)			
R	7	Ron McNair Jr. High School Carver Street Lake City, SC 29560	857
R	8	Williams Middle School 119 North Irby Street Florence, SC 29506	1,049
R	9	Hanna-Pamplico High School 2055 S. Pamplico Highway Pamplico, SC 29583	312
R	10	Lake City Elementary School 906 N. Matthews Road Lake City, SC 29560	368
R	11	Sneed Middle School 1102 Ebenezer Road Florence, SC 29501	1,778
Georgetown County			
V 	1	Pleasant Hill Elementary 127 Schoolhouse Drive Hemingway, SC 29554	383
M 	2	Andrews Primary 13072 County Line Road Andrews, SC 29510	407
Horry County			
V 	1	Loris Elementary School 901 East Hwy 9 Business Loris, SC 29569	464
V 	2	South Conway Elementary School 3001 Fourth Avenue Conway, SC 29527	495
M 	3	Aynor Elementary School 516 Jordanville Road Aynor, SC 29511	413
M 	4	Aynor High School 201 Highway 24 Aynor, SC 29511	627
M 	5	Conway Elementary School 1101 Snowhill Drive Conway, SC 29526	687

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Horry County (continued)			
M 	6	Conway High School 2301 Church Street Conway, SC 29526	1,280
M 	7	Green Sea Floyds Elementary Schl 5000 Tulip Grove Road Green Sea, SC 29545	533
M 	8	Green Sea Floyds High & Middle Schools 5265 Highway 9 Green Sea, SC 29545	1,115
M 	9	Loris High School 301 Loris Lion Road Loris, SC 29569	1,090
M 	10	Pee Dee Elementary School 6555 Hwy 134 Conway, SC 29527	533
M 	11	Whittemore Park Middle School 1808 Rhue Street Conway, SC 29527	845
Lee County			
M 	1	Lee Central High School 1800 Wisacky Road Bishopville, SC 29010	1,065
R 	2	Dennis Intermediate School 321 Roland Street Bishopville, SC 29010	615
R	3	Mt. Pleasant Middle School 3075 Elliott Highway Bishopville, SC 29010	372
R 	4	Lower Lee Primary School 5142 St. Charles Rd. Maysville, SC 29104	200

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Marion County			
V/M 	1	Marion High School 1205 South Main Street Marion, SC 29571	1,511
M 	2	Mullins High School 747 Millers Rd. Mullins, SC 29574	835
M 	3	Creek Bridge High School 6641 S. Hwy. 41 Marion, SC 29571	1,200
M 	4	Britton's Neck Elementary School 223 Gresham Road Gresham, SC 29546	455
R 	5	Johnakin Middle School 601 Gurley Street Marion, SC 29571	716
R	6	Mullins High School 747 Millers Road Mullins, SC 29574	835
Marlboro County			
M 	1	Marlboro High School 951 Fayetteville Avenue Bennettsville, SC 29512	910
R 	2	McColl Elementary / Middle Schl 700-B North Main Street McColl, SC 29517	133
R	3	Clio Elementary/Middle School 2635 Highway 9 E Clio, SC 29525	180
Sumter County			
M 	1	Sumter High School 2580 McCray's Mill Road Sumter, SC 29154	1,991
R	2	Alice Drive Middle School 40 Miller Road Sumter, SC 29150	788
R	3	Furman Middle School 3400 Bethel Church Road Sumter, SC 29154	650

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Sumter County (continued)			
R	4	Ebenezer Middle School 3440 Ebenezer Road Dalzell, SC 29040	505
R	5	Mayewood Middle School 4300 E. Brewington Rd. Sumter, SC 29153	422
R	6	Alice Drive Elementary School 251 Alice Drive Sumter, SC 29150	652
R	7	Hillcrest Middle School 4555 Peach Orchard Road (US 521 West at Hwy 441) Dalzell, SC 29040	580
Williamsburg County			
V 	1	Hemingway High School 402 South Main Street Hemingway, SC 29554	339
V 	2	Kingstree Senior High West 615 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave Kingstree, SC 29556	295
M	3	Kingstree Senior High East 615 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave Kingstree, SC 29556	195
M 	4	C.E. Murray High School 222 C.E. Murray Boulevard Greeleyville, SC 29056	632
M 	5	Kingstree Junior High School 710 Third Avenue Kingstree, SC 29556	293
R 	6	D.P. Cooper Elementary School 4568 Seaboard Road Salters, SC 29590	355
R 	7	Saint Marks Elementary School 6628 Thurgood Marshall Highway Kingstree, SC 29556	333
R	8	Cades-Hebron Elementary Schl 3783 Green Road Cades, SC 29518	317

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ATTACHMENT H: MASS TRANSPORTATION

I. INTRODUCTION

Catastrophic hurricane impacts may over extend counties' capabilities to evacuate substantial numbers of local residents who do not possess the means to evacuate themselves. Residents without access to personal transportation rely on their government (local, State, or Federal) to provide the means to move them out of harm's way. This Attachment delineates the status of county mass transportation plans and the role/responsibilities of State government to assist when/if requested.

II. SITUATION

The State of South Carolina is susceptible to the impact of tropical systems. These systems produce four (4) major hazards: storm surge, high winds, rainfall-induced flooding, and tornadoes.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The transportation of local populations out of an evacuation zone is the responsibility of the county. The State will assist the counties in locating assets to help reduce identified shortfalls. Individuals will be transported to destinations in or out of the county, and will be offered return transportation when reentry has been approved for that jurisdiction.

B. Preparedness

The county plans for the Northern Conglomerate Coastal Counties are summarized as follows:

1. Horry County: Horry County uses the public bus system to provide evacuation transportation for those areas east of Highway 17. Service is provided from seven (7) evacuation pickup points to Horry County shelters.
2. Georgetown County: Georgetown County uses two (2) school buses running routes to five (5) central pickup points throughout the county.
3. Counties will pre-coordinate known mass transportation shortfalls with State ESF-1, who in turn will pre-identify State-owned transportation assets to fill county mass transportation needs
4. State government will assist counties through pre-impact loss estimation modeling to identify population segments and areas potentially in need of mass transportation.

C. Response

Prior to the execution of mass transportation plans, counties will coordinate transportation needs with State ESF-1. ESF-1 will ensure assets are in place at county destinations prior to or coincidentally with county plan execution. ESF-1 will monitor county mass transportation operations, and assist with additional assets as requested. Transportation assistance will continue into reentry and recovery as required.

D. Recovery

State ESF-1 monitors county mass transportation operations (if on-going), and provides assistance as requested.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

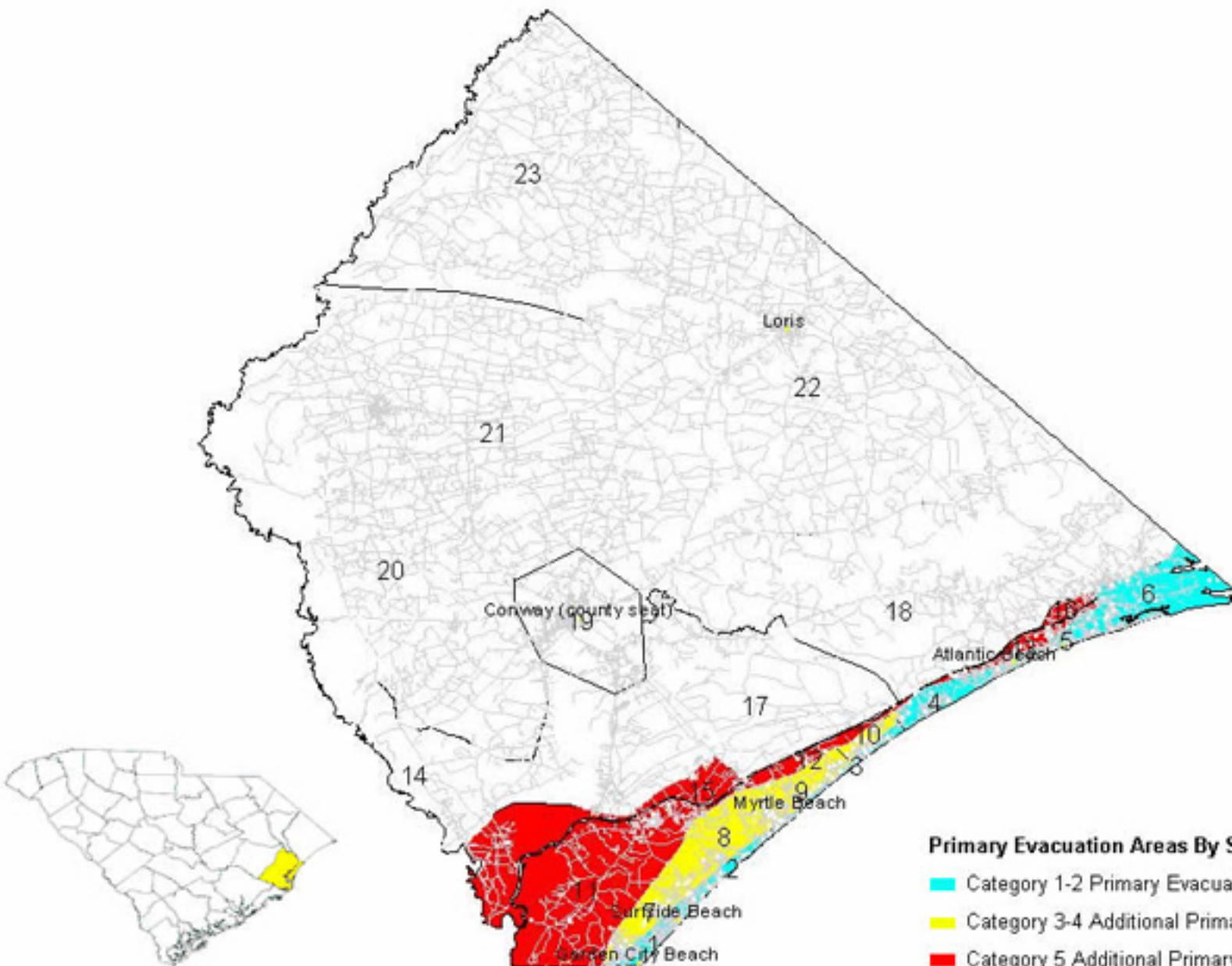
A. SC Emergency Management Division (SCEMD)

1. Maintain and operate the WebEOC or other similar system to assign and monitor the status of requests from the counties.
2. Through application of loss estimation software, assist counties in identifying population segments and/or areas potentially requiring emergency transportation.
3. Annually coordinate with county agencies regarding updates/enhancements to county mass transportation plans.

B. SC Department of Education (SCDOE)

1. Through ESF 1, maintain lists of sources of additional transportation assets and drivers to meet the shortfall requirements identified by the counties.
2. Coordinate additional transportation resources on a pre-planned basis to meet pre-identified needs from counties experiencing shortfalls.
3. Coordinate, dispatch, and monitor mass transportation resources during response and recovery operations as requested.

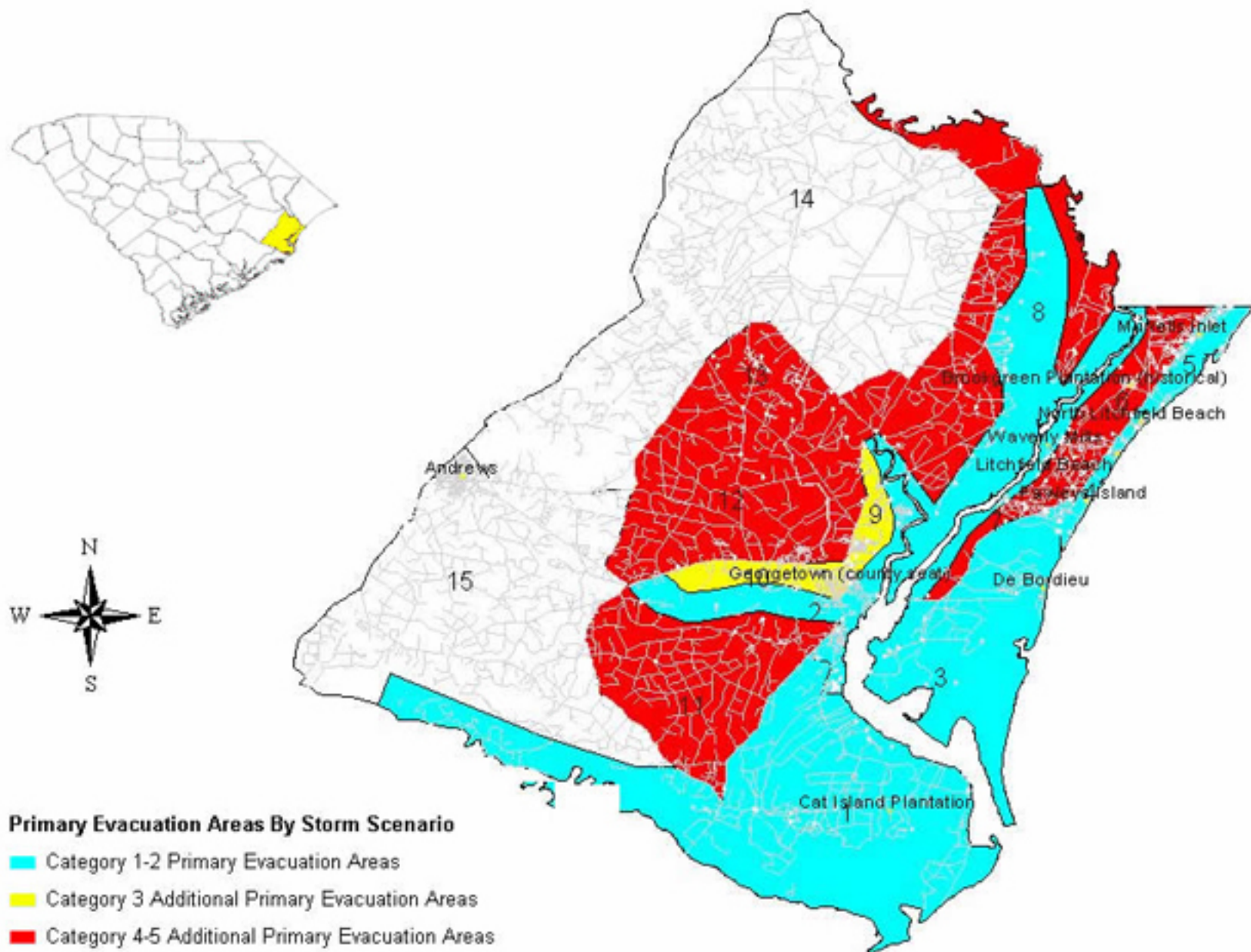
Horry County Evacuation Zones



Primary Evacuation Areas By Storm Scenario

- Category 1-2 Primary Evacuation Areas
- Category 3-4 Additional Primary Evacuation Areas
- Category 5 Additional Primary Evacuation Areas

Georgetown County Evacuation Zones



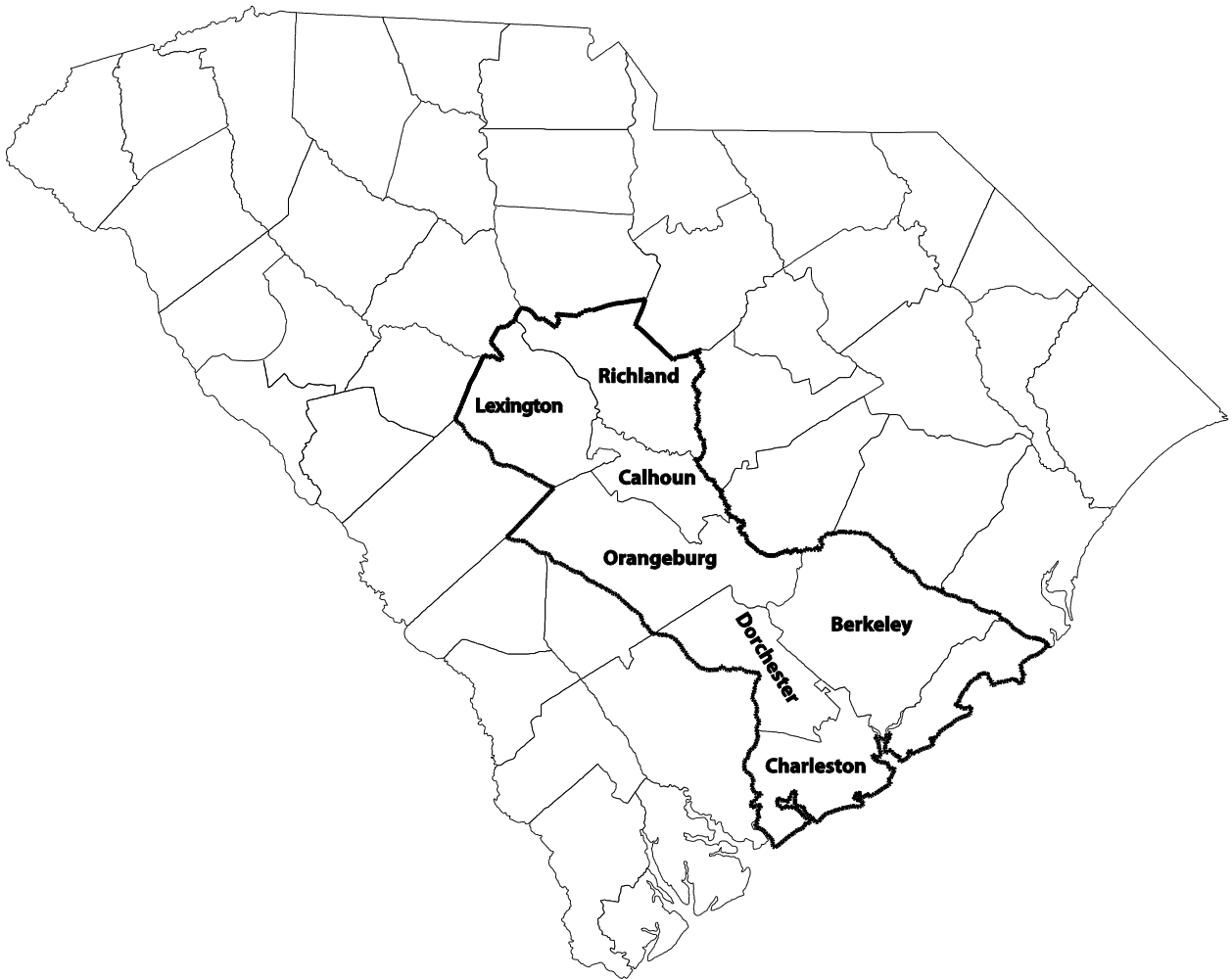
ANNEX 9 TO BASIC PLAN

CENTRAL COASTAL CONGLOMERATE

I. INTRODUCTION

This Annex is applicable to those counties comprising the Central Coastal Conglomerate, including Charleston, Berkeley, Dorchester, Orangeburg, Calhoun, Richland, and Lexington.

Central Coastal Conglomerate



II. COUNTY OPERATING CONDITIONS (OPCONS)

South Carolina Counties have adopted the concept of advance warning, through the system of Operating Conditions (OPCONS) These OPCONS increase the County Emergency Operations Center's level of readiness on a scale from 5 to 1 when a pre-determined set of criteria are met. OPCONS do not have to progress sequentially from 5 to 1, they will be established for existing conditions at the time. Each OPCON includes those key issues regarding communications, essential coordination and response activities appropriate for the hazard threatening the state. Northern Conglomerate OPCONS are detailed at attachment A.

III. OPERATIONAL AREAS

To mitigate the effects of a disaster of any size and type, the State and counties have developed Operational Areas and Operational Area response protocols within their respective areas of responsibility. The Operational Area Model for Central Conglomerate counties are found within Attachments B of this Annex details the modeling of possible losses from a catastrophic Hurricane.

IV. THE CONGLOMERATE SYSTEM

South Carolina uses the conglomerate system to provide interrelated hurricane support to counties and citizens. This concept provides for evacuation routes through the conglomerates to allow or funnel the population from the threatened coastal regions. Evacuation traffic for this conglomerate is located at Attachment C. Additional traffic plans detailing specific protocols that may be utilized in traffic control are located at Attachment D. Shelters are located along evacuation routes inland to provide for that portion of the population that require sheltering and are unable to proceed to safer locations. Attachment E discusses shelters for the Central Conglomerate. Attachment F reviews the Conglomerate County Mass Transportation plans.

V. CONGLOMERATE ANNEX ATTACHMENTS

- A. OPCON Activities
- B. Operational Areas
- C. Evacuation and Traffic Management
- D. I 26 Lane Reversal Operation
- E. Shelter Management
- F. Mass Transportation

ATTACHMENT A: OPERATING CONDITION LEVELS

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. In order to make maximum use of advance warning, a system of Operating Conditions (OPCON) was established. These OPCONs increase the Emergency Operations Center's level of readiness on a scale from 5 to 1. Each OPCON is declared when a predetermined set of criteria has been met. OPCONs will not necessarily progress sequentially from 5 to 1. The OPCON placed in effect at any given time will be the appropriate one for existing conditions at the time. Each OPCON includes those key issues regarding communications, essential coordination, and response activities appropriate for the hazard threatening the state.
- B. Activities for each OPCON follow. The lists highlight key hurricane operational activities, and are not considered inclusive of all activities. The activities listed herein supplement existing county-specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs. This Annex applies to the Central Conglomerate and outlines the basic activities and tasks that may be accomplished at specific operating conditions that will mirror those at State level. County actions may vary from this annex to meet the needs at local level.

II. OPCON ACTIVITIES

- A. **OPCON 5** indicates the EOC is at normal day-to-day operations. Prior to hurricane season, all hurricane plans will be reviewed, and points of contact/telephone numbers verified. During hurricane season, storms are tracked and monitored at this level. At a minimum, the respective areas noted below should accomplish the tasks annotated.
 - 1. Operations
 - a. Review all preparedness plans, SOPs, and update alert rosters.
 - b. Conduct an orientation meeting with selected county officials and EOC staff to review hurricane evacuation and sheltering plans and procedures.
 - c. When a storm is detected:
 - 1). Review the advisory package, and plot forecast data.
 - 2). Consider discussing the situation with the following agencies: SCEMD Operations, other counties within the coastal conglomerate, and the NWS office servicing the area.
 - 2. Public Information
 - a. Review public affairs materials and methods for distribution.

- b. Encourage EOC personnel to update family preparedness plans.

B. **OPCON 4:** Once a storm poses a possible threat to South Carolina, if conditions warrant, the EOC may move to Operating Condition (OPCON) 4. The primary events that will occur at this level are the notification of key personnel of the hazard and initiation of preparatory activities. The EOC will be primarily staffed by selected county emergency management personnel. At a minimum, the following areas/Support Functions (ESFs) should accomplish the listed actions.

1. Operations

- a. Notify the SEOC of Operations status.
- b. Lead Conglomerate County, Charleston County–Central notifies: other counties within their conglomerate of OPCON level change, other Coastal Conglomerate lead counties, and the NWS office servicing the conglomerate.
- c. Brief County and Municipal officials.
- d. Implement the EOC staff’s family preparedness plans.
- e. Document major decisions by local, State, and federal officials, such as but not limited to, date/time of watches and warnings, teleconferences, State of Emergency declarations, and special local meetings.
- f. Review advisory package, and plot forecast data. Determine projected evacuation times to include decision time, start time, and completion times.
- g. Participate in SCEMD-led telephone conferences discussing the storm. Be prepared to discuss any local issues that might impact an evacuation such as local festivals, golf tournaments, road construction, etc.
- h. Check emergency generator and communications systems.
- i. Begin preparing the EOC for 24-hour operations.
- j. Consider having county Public Information Officer (PIO) deploy to the EOC.

2. Mass Care (ESF-6)

Review conglomerate shelter plans and alert local ARC chapter of possible sheltering operations.

3. Law Enforcement (ESF-13)

Contact law enforcement agencies and request that they review their evacuation responsibilities including TCP staffing.

4. Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16)

Request the SCDOT Resident Maintenance Engineer and SCDOT Resident Construction Engineer review the status of the evacuation routes to determine if there are any potential problems, such as road maintenance, that might adversely affect the evacuation. Discuss the possibility of an evacuation, and have SCDOT Resident Maintenance Engineer and SCDOT Resident Construction Engineer review possible steps that could be taken to alleviate any problems.

5. Public Information

- a. Review media packet, and prepare to disseminate to the press.
- b. Respond to requests from the media.

C. **OPCON 3:** Once a storm poses a significant threat to South Carolina, EOCs will move to Operating Condition (OPCON) 3. EOCs readiness may increase and be staffed by county emergency management personnel and key support agencies. The primary events that will occur in this stage include evacuation discussions (including voluntary evacuations and mandatory evacuation), holding pre-evacuation conferences, and other preparatory activities. At a minimum, the following areas/ Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) will accomplish the listed actions.

1. All Emergency Support Functions

Emergency officials should complete family preparedness activities, and be prepared for extended emergency operations.

2. Operations

- a. Notify the SEOC of Operations status.
- b. Lead Conglomerate County, Charleston County–Central notifies: other counties within their conglomerate of OPCON change, other Coastal Conglomerate lead counties, and the NWS office servicing the conglomerate.
- c. Maintain documentation of major decisions, meetings, and Watches & Warnings.

- d. Conduct information briefings for key county officials and EOC staff. Ensure everyone is focused on those tasks that are essential.
- e. Participate in SCEMD-led telephone conferences discussing evacuation times. Be prepared to discuss any local issues that might impact on the evacuation such as local festivals, golf tournaments, road construction, etc.
- f. Review advisory package, and plot forecast data. Determine updated evacuation times to include decision time, start time, and completion times.
- g. Consider issuing a county-level call for voluntary evacuation. Prior to doing so, coordinate with other conglomerate counties and with SEOC Operations. Possible inclusions in the voluntary evacuation are tourists and those that need more time to transport vehicles, boats, recreational vehicles, etc.
- h. Establish a link with SEOC WebEOC, if not already accomplished.
- i. Complete preparation for 24-hour EOC operations.

3. Mass Care (ESF-6)

Notify local ARC chapter of probable sheltering operations and to begin preparations for opening shelters.

4. Law Enforcement (ESF-13)

Notify local officials that a major evacuation might be ordered in the next 24 hours or less. Local law enforcement officials should begin coordinating with State officials to ensure everything is in place to efficiently manage the evacuation operation.

5. Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16)

- a. Continue to monitor evacuation routes and traffic control points.
- b. Prepare for personnel and equipment deployment to evacuation route TCPs.

6. Public Information

Monitor media.

- D. **OPCON 2:** Once the SEOC decision is made that a voluntary evacuation or mandatory evacuation order is imminent, the county EOC should consider increasing

readiness to Operating Condition (OPCON) 2. At a minimum, areas/ Emergency Support Functions (ESF) listed below should accomplish the annotated tasks.

1. Operations

- a. Notify the SEOC of Operations status.

Lead Conglomerate County, Charleston County notifies: other counties within their conglomerate of OPCON change, other Coastal Conglomerate lead counties, and the NWS office servicing the conglomerate.

- b. Review advisory package, and plot forecast data. Determine updated evacuation times to include decision time, start time, and completion times.
- c. Maintain documentation of major decisions, meetings, and Watches & Warnings.
- d. Participate in SCEMD-led telephone conferences discussing evacuation.
- e. County EOC should be fully activated at this stage.
- f. Conduct information briefings for key county officials and EOC staff. Ensure everyone is focused on tasks that are essential to the evacuation. Counties should be prepared for a “Declaration of a State of Emergency” from the Governor.
- g. Notify local officials that an evacuation will be ordered for the Central Coastal Conglomerate. Law enforcement officials need to have personnel and equipment in place by a time specified by the SEOC.
- h. Activate appropriate local government emergency procedures.

2. Mass Care (ESF-6)

Notify local ARC chapter to open shelters at the designated time.

3. Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16)

- a. Monitor traffic control points and road conditions.
- b. Local enforcement officials have personnel and equipment in place as specified by SEOC.

E. **OPCON 1:** Once a voluntary evacuation recommendation or mandatory evacuation order is announced to the public, the level automatically moves to Operating

Condition (OPCON) 1. At this level, the EOC will coordinate the evacuation, and will remain at this OPCON through storm landfall and the response phase. At a minimum, the following areas/Emergency Support Functions (ESF) should accomplish the annotated tasks.

1. Operations

- a. Notify the SEOC of Operations status.

Lead Conglomerate County, Charleston County notifies: other counties within their conglomerate of OPCON change, other Coastal Conglomerate lead counties, and the NWS office servicing the conglomerate.

- b. Review advisory package, and plot forecast data. Determine the projected arrival time of 34-knot winds (40 m.p.h.), and remind public officials and EOC staff that preparatory activities need to be completed prior to this time.
- c. Participate in SCEMD-led telephone conferences discussing evacuation.
- d. Monitor the evacuation operation. Be prepared to take corrective actions in the event of unforeseen circumstances such as road work, bridge operations, or major accidents.
- e. Maintain documentation of major decisions, meetings, and Watches & Warnings.
- f. Conduct information briefings for key county officials and EOC staff. Ensure everyone is focused on those tasks that are essential.
- g. Review the SC Recovery Plan, and begin planning to implement:
- 1). Damage Assessment operations, and
 - 2). Donated Goods operations.

2. Mass Care (ESF-6)

Monitor local ARC shelter operations. Determine the occupancy levels, and be prepared to open supplemental shelters if the need arises.

- a. Update and provide status of shelter operations and evacuee populations.

3. Health and Medical (ESF-8)

Provide Nurse Liaison support at Lead County EOC to assist in telephone triage at shelters.

4. Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16)

Monitor traffic control points and road conditions. Ensure evacuation process is proceeding smoothly. Keep operations informed of all progress and unforeseen circumstances.

III. REENTRY OPERATIONS

A. Once the Governor rescinds the mandatory evacuation order, reentry operations may begin if conditions in impacted/affected counties permit. Reentry is the transition phase to recovery operations. The SEOC and county EOCs remain at OPGON 1 during reentry. Reentry is managed at the local level commensurate with local conditions. The following considerations (not all inclusive) should be used by local officials to determine the feasibility of permitting reentry:

1. County Emergency Preparedness Director/Coordinator

a. Continue staffing of EOC with the following functions as required:

Transportation	Hazardous Materials
Communications	Food Services
Public Works and Engineering	Energy
Public Information	Law Enforcement
Mass Care	Search and Rescue
Health and Medical Services	Donated Goods and Services

b. Coordinate with public information agencies to broadcast bulletins about local conditions, restricted areas, and further protective actions.

c. With county executive leadership, assess conditions in the following functional areas:

2. Transportation (ESF-1)

a. Determine status of primary and secondary road network.

b. Determine status of traffic regulatory devices (signs, traffic lights, etc).

c. Determine status of bridges and bridge approaches.

d. Implement debris clearing operations to open prioritized roadways to emergency responders along all Interstates, U. S. highways, primary and secondary roads affected by the storm.

- e. Upon completion of debris clearing operations, commence debris collection operations.
- 3. Communications (ESF-2)
 - a. Status of emergency and local government/response communications network.
 - b. Status of communications at critical facilities (e.g., Emergency Operations Centers, hospitals, and shelters).
 - c. Status of commercial communications networks (radio, TV, and cellular).
- 4. Public Works and Engineering (ESF-3)
 - a. Determine extent of debris clearance requirements.
 - b. Determine status of water and sewer (water pumps, lift stations, and wells).
 - c. Determine status of Public Works personnel, equipment, and facilities.
- 5. Firefighting (ESF-4)
 - a. Identify any known fire threats or incidents.
 - b. Determine status of firefighting force, equipment, and facilities.
 - c. Determine status of water sources available.
 - d. Coordinate with local DOT agencies concerning the need to remove debris from local/secondary roads.
- 6. Mass Care (ESF-6)
 - a. Status/number/staffing of shelters available for reentry.
 - b. Implement shelter closing and consolidation according to procedures in State Annex, Shelter section.
- 7. Health and Medical (ESF-8)
 - a. Determine status of public health systems/issues.

- b. Determine status of EMS staff, equipment, and facilities.
 - c. Determine status of hospitals and nursing homes.
- 8. Search and Rescue (ESF-9)
Determine status of rescue personnel, equipment, and facilities.
- 9. Hazardous Materials (ESF-10)
 - a. Identify any Hazardous Material (HazMat) incidents or threats.
 - b. Determine status of HazMat response force, equipment, and facilities.
- 10. Food Services (ESF-11)
Determine status/availability of mass feeding sources/facilities.
- 11. Energy (ESF-12)
 - a. Determine status of power grid: outages, damage, and time to restore.
 - b. Determine status of natural gas facilities/pipelines (if any).
- 12. Law Enforcement (ESF-13)
 - a. Identify any security requirements or concerns.
 - b. Determine status of general disaster conditions from local authorities to provide situation updates.
- 13. Public Information (ESF-15)
 - a. Coordinate with public information officers: local EOCs will need to issue correct information about when and where it is safe for residents to return to the area. State and county joint press releases might be necessary following a mass evacuation when there was no reported damage because of return traffic management issues.
 - b. PIO staff prepared to respond to media inquiries and monitor media.
 - c. Press releases prepared and ready for distribution.
 - d. PIO will coordinate with State and local agencies and organizations on release of the following types of information:
 - 1). SCDHEC health bulletins

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|--|
| 2). | ARC | closing, consolidation, and opening of public shelters |
| 3). | SCDOT/SCDPS | status of roads |
| 4). | SCPRT | tourism industry oriented information, State park openings |
| 5). | SCDOI | insurance claim information |
14. Donated Goods and Volunteer Services (ESF-18)
- Determine availability of people and resources.
15. Military Support (ESF-19)
- Determine the availability of personnel and resources; provide update on status of Conglomerate Task Force Operations
16. Business and Industry (ESF-24)
- Coordinate with local business for support and determine status of business infrastructure to support returning populations.

ATTACHMENT B: OPERATIONAL AREAS

I INTRODUCTION

The Operational Areas for the Central Conglomerate are provided in this Attachment. The maps display those areas developed by SCEMD and the respective counties creating manageable, easily recognizable, areas within each county that affords a basis to model possible effects of disastrous weather occurrences. Additionally these areas are used to identify key and critical facilities that are important to continued governmental functioning and or recovery. These areas also assist the counties and the state in focusing response to an emergency situation. Using data derived from modeling based on the FEMA baseline program, Hazards US (HAZUS), projections have been developed on potential losses from a catastrophic storm.

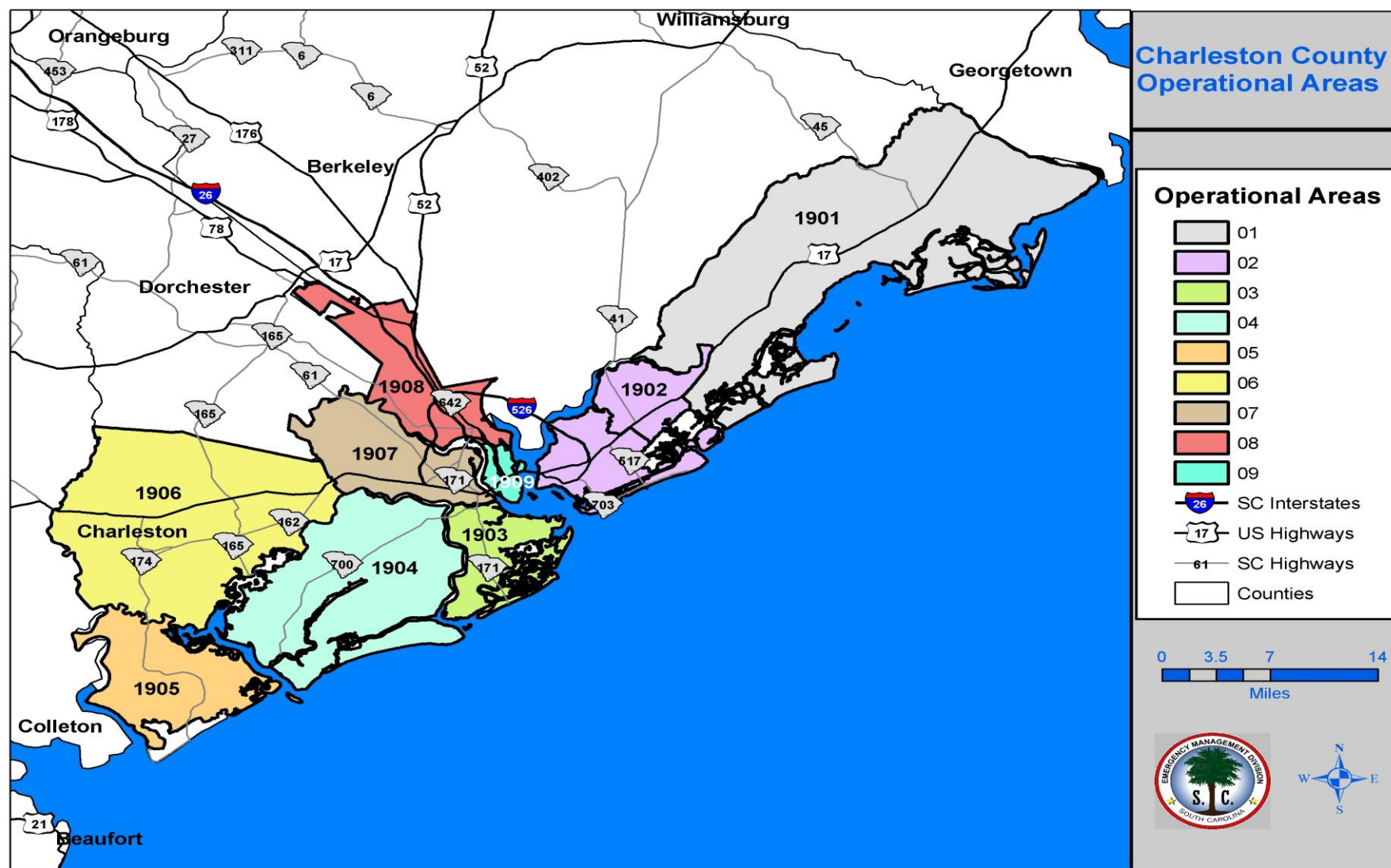
A. Operational Area Modeling

1. The maps in the following section depict Operational Areas in the three Central Conglomerate counties. The Operational Areas are composed of one or more census tracts to enable SCEMD to conduct hurricane loss estimation modeling and baseline disaster needs assessments.
2. The graphs and charts following the maps depict the worst-case loss estimates and baseline human needs requirements developed for each Operational Area. HAZUS – MH was used to develop the loss estimates and formed the basis for the human needs requirements. Note that the loss estimates that follow are the result of wind damage only. Storm surge loss estimates will be conducted and included in the charts when future HAZUS versions contain that capability.
3. Worst-case, noted below in the charts, for each coastal county is defined as a Category 5 hurricane that makes landfall in the county so as to generate the maximum wind damage to the greatest area. For baseline planning purposes, pre-evacuation permanent population data in each operational area formed the computational baseline. A small percentage of the estimated tourist or visitor population was included in the analysis to reflect the assumption that this segment of the population will have evacuated for a Category 5 hurricane and will not return post-impact.
4. The majority of the data below was developed using the 2007 projected U.S. Census estimates. Essential facility loss estimates and hazardous material sites are based on 2000 HAZUS data and are so marked.
5. Information contained in the following charts and graphs should be used to develop pre-storm, initial response/support plans which will form the planning basis for actual, real-time response/support planning.
6. This section provides planning figures for basic support items in a hurricane response scenario. The demographic information loss details estimated needs

for sheltering and provided additional planning needs such as displaced households, age, Spanish-speaking populations, and others. The need for pet shelter support is also noted.

7. Additional loss estimates highlight Essential Facilities (Based on 2000 HAZUS data), Hazardous Materials Sites (Based on 2000 HAZUS data), Residential Damage, and potential type and weight (in tons) of debris in a post storm scenario.
8. Finally, commodity requirements based on citizen needs are displayed by water, meals, ice, and selected commodity. The daily support packages by individual item are provided for planning purposes.

CHARLESTON COUNTY



OPERATIONAL AREA DESCRIPTIONS

OPERATIONAL AREA: Central Conglomerate			
COUNTY NAME: CHARLESTON COUNTY			
COUNTY CODE: Berk			
County/ID	FIPS Code	Location	Description/Boundary
Chas-1	1901	McClellanville	North boundary is county line, south boundary is Steed Creek Rd and Doar Rd Divide at Bulls Bay. Includes towns of McClellanville and Awendaw.
Chas-2	1902	Mt. Pleasant/Awendaw	North boundary divides at Bull Bay, west boundary is the Wando River and south boundary is the Cooper River. Includes the towns of Mt. Pleasant, Awendaw, Isle of Palms and Sullivans Island.
Chas-3	1903	James Island / Folly Beach	North boundary is Wappoo Creek, east and southern boundary is the Atlantic, and the west boundary is the Stono River. Includes Folly Beach area.
Chas-4	1904	Johns Island	North and east boundary is the Stono River, south boundary is the Atlantic, and west boundary is the North Edisto River.
Chas-5	1905	Edisto Island	Includes the entire island as bounded by the Edisto and North Edisto Rivers.
Chas-6	1906	Hollywood / Ravenel	North boundary is county line, south boundary is Dawho River, west boundary is the Edisto River, and east boundary is Wadlaw River. Includes towns of Hollywood, Ravenel, and Meggett.
Chas-7	1907	West Ashley / St. Andrews	North boundary is county line and is between Stono and Ashley Rivers. South boundary is the Wappoo Creek. No cities / towns located in this Operational Area.
Chas-8	1908	Peninsula North	East boundary is the Cooper River; west boundary is the Ashley River. Includes the City of Charleston, North area, Lincolnville and N. Charleston.
Chas-9	1909	Peninsula South	Pittsburgh Ave and Meeting Street/King St. Extension north up King St. Extension where it intersects with I-26 West to the Ashley River between Rhodia and Osprey Place Apartments. Boundary follows the two cities boundaries.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT AREAS 1-5

Charleston County Category	Description	Operational Area 1901 (1%)	Operational Area 1902 (20%)	Operational Area 1903 (11%)	Operational Area 1904 (5%)	Operational Area 1905 (.50%)
Demographics	Population	3,359	67,180	36,949	16,795	1,680
	Total Households	1,335	26,712	14,692	6,678	667
Additional Demographic Information	Age 65 or older	643	7,435	4,287	1,926	196
	Non-English Speaking	352	4,122	2,345	1,056	107
	Homeless	55	644	366	165	17
	HH w/o Transportation	103	1,204	686	308	31
	Disabled	1221	14,287	8134	3,662	372
Initial Shelter	Displaced Households	1,467	21,897	13,410	3,789	386
	Persons per H/H (2.4 people per H/H)	3,521	52,553	32,184	9,094	926
	# of People Seeking Short-term shelter	432	4,616	3,169	1,024	132
Animal Response	# of pets needing shelter (60% of HH displaced)	880	13,138	8,046	2,273	232

DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT AREAS 6-9

Charleston County Category	Description	Operational Area 1906 (4%)	Operational Area 1907 (19.5%)	Operational Area 1908 (27.49%)	Operational Area 1909 (11.51%)	Charleston County Total
Demographics	Population	13,436	65,501	92,338	38,662	335,900
	Total Households	5,342	26,045	31,253	20,836	133,560
Additional Demographic Information	Age 65 or older	1,608	7,744	9,166	6,111	39,233
	Non-English Speaking	880	4,235	5,014	3,343	21,455
	Homeless	137	662	784	522	3,352
	HH w/o Transportation	257	1,237	1,465	976	6,267
	Disabled	3051	14691	17392	11595	74,405
Initial Shelter	Displaced Households	1,915	19,343	19,663	13,115	94,985
	Persons per H/H (2.4 people per H/H)	4,596	46,423	47,191	31,476	227,964
	# of People Seeking Short-term shelter	573	4,879	6,546	4,364	25,735
Animal Response	# of pets needing shelter (60% of HH displaced)	1,149	11,606	11,798	7,175	56,087

CRITICAL NEEDS AREAS 1-5

Needs Assessment	Description	Operational Area 1901 (1%)	Operational Area 1902 (20%)	Operational Area 1903 (11%)	Operational Area 1904 (5%)	Operational Area 1905 (.50%)
Drinking Water: 3 1-liter bottles per person per day	Sheltered	432	4,616	3,169	1,024	132
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	3,089	47,937	29,015	8,070	794
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	37	547	335	95	10
	Total Liters of water per day	10,672	159,301	97,558	27,565	2,808
Meals (2 meals per day)	Sheltered	864	9,232	6,338	2,048	264
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	6,178	95,874	58,030	16,139	1,589
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	73	1,095	671	189	19
	Total Meals Per Day	7,115	106,200	65,039	18,377	1,872
Ice = 8 lb. Bag daily	1 bag per/displaced person (minus # in shelters)	3,089	47,937	29,015	8,070	794
	1 bag per person sheltered	432	4,616	3,169	1,024	132
	Total Bags of Ice per Day	3,521	52,553	32,184	9,094	926
Blankets 2 per person	Sheltered	864	9,232	6,338	2,048	264
Cots	1 per sheltered	432	4,616	3,169	1,024	132
	20% overtime	86	923	634	205	26
	Total Cots	518	5,539	3,803	1,229	158
Generators	1 per 385 people sheltered	1	12	8	3	0
Portable Toilets	1 per 15 people sheltered	29	308	211	68	9

CRITICAL NEEDS AREAS 6-9

Needs Assessment	Description	Operational Area 1906 (4%)	Operational Area 1907 (19.5%)	Operational Area 1908 (27.49%)	Operational Area 1909 (11.51%)	County Total
Drinking Water: 3 1-liter bottles per person per day	Sheltered	573	4,879	6,546	4,364	25,735
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	4,023	41,544	40,645	27,112	202,229
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	48	484	492	328	2,375
	Total Liters of water per day	13,932	140,720	143,048	95,412	691,016
Meals (2 meals per day)	Sheltered	1,146	9,758	13,092	8,728	51,470
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	8,046	83,088	81,290	54,224	404,458
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	96	967	983	656	4,749
	Total Meals Per Day	9,288	93,814	95,366	63,608	460,677
Ice = 8 lb. Bag daily	1 bag per/displaced person (minus # in shelters)	4,023	41,544	40,645	27,112	202,229
	1 bag per person sheltered	573	4,879	6,546	4,364	25,735
	Total Bags of Ice per Day	4,596	46,423	47,191	31,476	227,964
Blankets 2 per person	Sheltered	1,146	9,758	13,092	8,728	51,470
Cots	1 per sheltered	573	4,879	6,546	4,364	25,735
	20% overture	115	976	1,309	873	5,147
	Total Cots	688	5,855	7,855	5,237	30,882
Generators	1 per 385 people sheltered	1	13	17	11	67
Portable Toilets	1 per 15 people sheltered	38	325	436	291	1,716

DAMAGE AREAS 1-5

County Category	Description	Operational Area 1901 (1%)	Operational Area 1902 (20%)	Operational Area 1903 (11%)	Operational Area 1904 (5%)	Operational Area 1905 (.50%)
Essential Facilities	#Police Stations Total	0	4	1	0	2
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	0	0	0	0
	#Schools Total	7	12	8	10	2
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	1	1	1	3	1
	# Hospitals Total	0	1	0	0	0
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	0	0	0	0
	# Fire Stations Total	5	9	7	6	1
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	1	2	2	1	0
Inventory of Hazardous Materials Sites		17	145	74	46	8
	Total # of Houses	4,312	29,583	15,117	10,401	853
	Moderate Damage Count	919	4,016	1,933	2,890	228
	Severe Damage Count	1,210	9,099	4,635	2,947	196
	Completely Destroyed County	1,776	15,422	8,067	2,881	251
	Damage Subtotal	3,905	28,537	14,635	8,718	675
Debris Total Weight (Tons)	Brick/Wood	44,195	773,175	392,743	164,533	12,482
	Concrete / Steel	4,536	28,283	14,148	8,431	1,195
	Tree	1,394,666	258,316	85,386	373,438	153,955
	Eligible Tree Weight	41,840	84,042	34,087	41,144	7,698

*At Least Moderate Damage means the facility needs to be inspected before reuse

DAMAGE AREAS 6-9

County Category	Description	Operational Area 1906 (4%)	Operational Area 1907 (19.5%)	Operational Area 1908 (27.49)%	Operational Area 1909 (11.51%)	Charleston County Total
Essential Facilities	#Police Stations Total	1	0	1	3	12
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	0	0	1	1
	#Schools Total	9	12	33	23	116
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	3	3	11	0	24
	# Hospitals Total	0	1	3	7	12
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	1	0	0	1
	# Fire Stations Total	4	8	12	6	58
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	1	1	2	10
Inventory of Hazardous Materials Sites		57	194	806	329	1,676
	Total # of Houses	5,353	22,405	23,353	15,569	126,946
	Moderate Damage Count	1,577	5,538	6,274	4,183	27,558
	Severe Damage Count	916	7,197	7,454	4,969	38,623
	Completely Destroyed County	962	6,910	6,438	4,291	46,998
	Damage Subtotal	3,455	19,645	20,166	13,443	113,179
Debris Total Weight (Tons)	Brick/Wood	50,367	464,318	538,504	359,002	2,799,319
	Concrete / Steel	4,201	12,811	23,839	15,892	113,336
	Tree	531,459	217,372	122,849	81,899	3,219,340
	Eligible Tree Weight	36,891	60,108	43,672	29,114	378,596

*At Least Moderate Damage means the facility needs to be inspected before reuse.

DAILY RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AREAS 1-5 (EST)

Charleston County Category	Description	Operational Area 1901 1.64%	Operational Area 1902 19.21%	Operational Area 1903 10.93%	Operational Area 1904 4.92%
Ice per Day	8 lb bag/per person	3,374	50,363	30,843	8,715
8 lb per bag	Total Weight per Operational Area	26,993	402,905	246,744	69,718
	Tons of ice	13	201	123	35
1 pallet/275 bags	Total # pallets per Operational Area	12	183	112	32
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	1	9	6	2
Water	3 one liter bottles/per person/day	10,232	152,732	93,535	26,428
12 bottles per case	Total cases per Operational Area	853	12,728	7,795	2,202
30 lb per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	25,581	381,829	233,837	66,071
	Tons of water	13	191	117	33
70 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	12	182	111	31
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	1	9	6	2

DAILY RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AREAS 1-5 (EST) (CONT)

Charleston County Category	Description	Operational Area 1901 1.64%	Operational Area 1902 19.21%	Operational Area 1903 10.93%	Operational Area 1904 4.92%
Meals	2/person/day	6,822	101,821	62,357	17,619
12 meal per case	Total cases per Operational Area	568	8,485	5,196	1,468
20 lbs per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	11,369	169,702	103,928	29,365
	Tons of MREs	6	85	52	15
48 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	12	177	108	31
40 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	4	3	1
	Total number of Trucks	2	23	14	4
	# of type III PODs required	1	10	6	2
	# of personnel required to operate PODs	22	322	197	56

DAILY RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AREAS 6-9 (EST)

Charleston County Category	Description	Operational Area 1905 .50%	Operational Area 1906 4.10%	Operational Area 1907 19.74%	Operational Area 1908 38.95%	County Total
Ice per Day	8 lb bag/per person	888	4,405	44,489	75,389	218,466
8 lb per bag	Total Weight per Operational Area	7,102	35,236	355,911	603,115	1,747,724
	Tons of ice	4	18	178	302	874
1 pallet/275 bags	Total # pallets per Operational Area	3	16	162	274	794
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	1	8	14	40
Water	3 one liter bottles/per person/day	2,692	13,357	134,917	228,627	662,520
12 bottles per case	Total cases per Operational Area	224	1,113	11,243	19,052	55,210
30 lb per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	6,731	33,393	337,294	571,566	1,656,301
	Tons of water	3	17	169	286	828
70 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	3	16	161	272	789
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	1	8	14	39

DAILY RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AREAS 6-9 (EST) (CONT)

Charleston County Category	Description	Operational Area 1905 .50%	Operational Area 1906 4.10%	Operational Area 1907 19.74%	Operational Area 1908 38.95%	County Total
Meals	2/person/day	2,395	16,991	86,525	152,418	446,946
12 meal per case	Total cases per Operational Area	200	1,416	7,210	12,701	37,246
20 lbs per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	3,992	28,318	144,208	254,030	744,910
	Tons of MREs	2	14	72	127	372
48 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	4	29	150	265	776
40 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	1	4	7	19
	Total number of Trucks	0	2	20	34	99
	# of type III PODs required	0	1	9	15	44
	# of personnel required to operate PODs	6	28	285	482	1,398



OPERATIONAL AREA DESCRIPTIONS

OPERATIONAL AREA: Central Conglomerate			
COUNTY NAME: BERKELEY COUNTY			
COUNTY CODE: Berk			
County/ID	FIPS Code	Location	Description/Boundary
Berk-1	1501	Berkeley Northeast	North and east boundaries are bounded by county line and east side of the Diversion Canal. South Boundary stops before Daniel Island incorporated areas. West boundary is West Branch tributary to the Cooper River. Includes the towns of St. Stephen, Bonneau, and Jamestown.
Berk-2	1502	Berkeley South	Daniels Island and Incorporated areas.
Berk-3	1503	Hanahan	Town of Hanahan and incorporated areas.
Berk-4	1504	Goose Creek	City of Goose Creek, US Naval Weapon Station, and incorporated areas.
Berk-5	1505	Berkeley Northwest	East boundary is bounded by the west side of the Diversion Canal and Lake Marion. North and west boundaries are bounded by county line, south boundary ends before City of Goose Creek incorporated areas. Includes the town of Moncks Corner.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Berkeley County Category	Description	Operational Area 1501 (14%)	Operational Area 1502 (3.25%)	Operational Area 1503 (14.77%)	Operational Area 1504 (26.76%)	Operational Area 1505 (41.22%)	Berkeley County Total
Demographics	Population	21,544	5,004	22,739	41,199	63,461	153,947
	Total Households	7,569	1,757	7,985	14,468	22,286	54,065
Additional Demographic Information	Age 65 or older	1956	454	2,064	3,739	5,759	13,911
	Non English speaking HH	1,282	298	1,353	2,451	3,775	9,159
	Homeless	217	50	229	415	640	1,552
	HH w/o Transportation	406	0	429	777	1,196	2,902
	Disabled	4,825	1,120	5,090	9,222	14,206	34,463
Initial Shelter	Displaced Households	7,371	1,549	3,972	4,947	7,830	25,669
	Persons per H/H (2.75 people per H/H)	20,270	4,260	10,923	13,604	21,533	70,590
	# of People Seeking Short-term shelter	2,207	404	1,011	1213	2,094	6,929
Animal Response	# of pets needing shelter (60% of HH displaced)	4,423	929	2,383	2,968	4,698	15,401

CRITICAL NEEDS

Needs Assessment	Description	Operational Area 1501 (14%)	Operational Area 1502 (3.25%)	Operational Area 1503 (14.77%)	Operational Area 1504 (26.76%)	Operational Area 1505 (41.22%)	County Total
Drinking Water: 3 1-liter bottles per person per day	Sheltered	2,207	404	1,011	1,213	2,094	6,929
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	18,063	3,856	9,912	12,391	19,439	63,661
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	184	39	99	124	196	642
	Total Liters of water per day	61,364	12,895	33,067	41,184	65,185	213,694
Meals (2 meals per day)	Sheltered	4,414	404	1,011	1,213	52	7,042
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	36,127	7,712	19,824	24,783	38,877	88,445
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	369	77	199	247	392	892
	Total Meals Per Day	40,909	8,193	21,034	26,243	39,321	96,378
Ice = 8 lb. Bag daily	1 bag per/displaced person (minus # in shelters)	18,063	3,856	9,912	12,391	19,439	63,661
	1 bag per person sheltered	2,207	404	1,011	1,213	2,094	4,835
	Total Bags of Ice per Day	20,270	4,260	10,923	13,604	21,533	70,590
Blankets 2 per person	Sheltered	4,414	808	2,022	2,426	4,188	13,858
Cots	1 per sheltered	2,207	404	1,011	1,213	2,094	6,929
	20% overture	441	81	202	243	419	1,386
	Total Cots	2,648	485	1,213	1,456	2,513	8,315
Generators	1 per 385 people sheltered	6	1	3	3	5	18
Portable Toilets	1 per 15 people sheltered	147	27	67	81	140	462

DAMAGE

County Category	Description	Operational Area 1501 (14%)	Operational Area 1502 (3.25%)	Operational Area 1503 (14.77%)	Operational Area 1504 (26.76%)	Operational Area 1505 (41.22%)	Berkeley County Total
Essential Facilities	#Police Stations Total	0	0	1	0	2	3
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%						
	#Schools Total	13	4	6	24	24	71
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%						
	# Hospitals Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%						
	# Fire Stations Total	13	4	2	3	13	35
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%						
Inventory of Hazardous Materials Sites		98	32	60	71	258	519
Residential Damage	Total # of Houses	7,569	1,757	7,985	14,468	22,286	54,065
	Moderate Damage Count	1,925	424	4,528	8,419	5,904	21,200
	Severe Damage Count	4,153	1,004	3,153	5,885	3,738	17,933
	Completely Destroyed County	11,928	2,467	2,093	3,922	3,912	24,322
	Damage Subtotal	18,006	3,895	9,774	18,226	13,554	63,455
Debris Total Weight (Tons)	Brick/Wood	312,186	64,461	86,261	147,699	236,488	847,095
	Concrete / Steel	52,665	6,831	3,480	5,239	16,607	84,822
	Tree	5,347,841	917,415	44,551	215,634	1,489,713	8,015,154
	Eligible Tree Weight	223,871	45,871	20,110	44,258	132,961	467,071

*At Least Moderate Damage means the facility needs to be inspected before reuse.

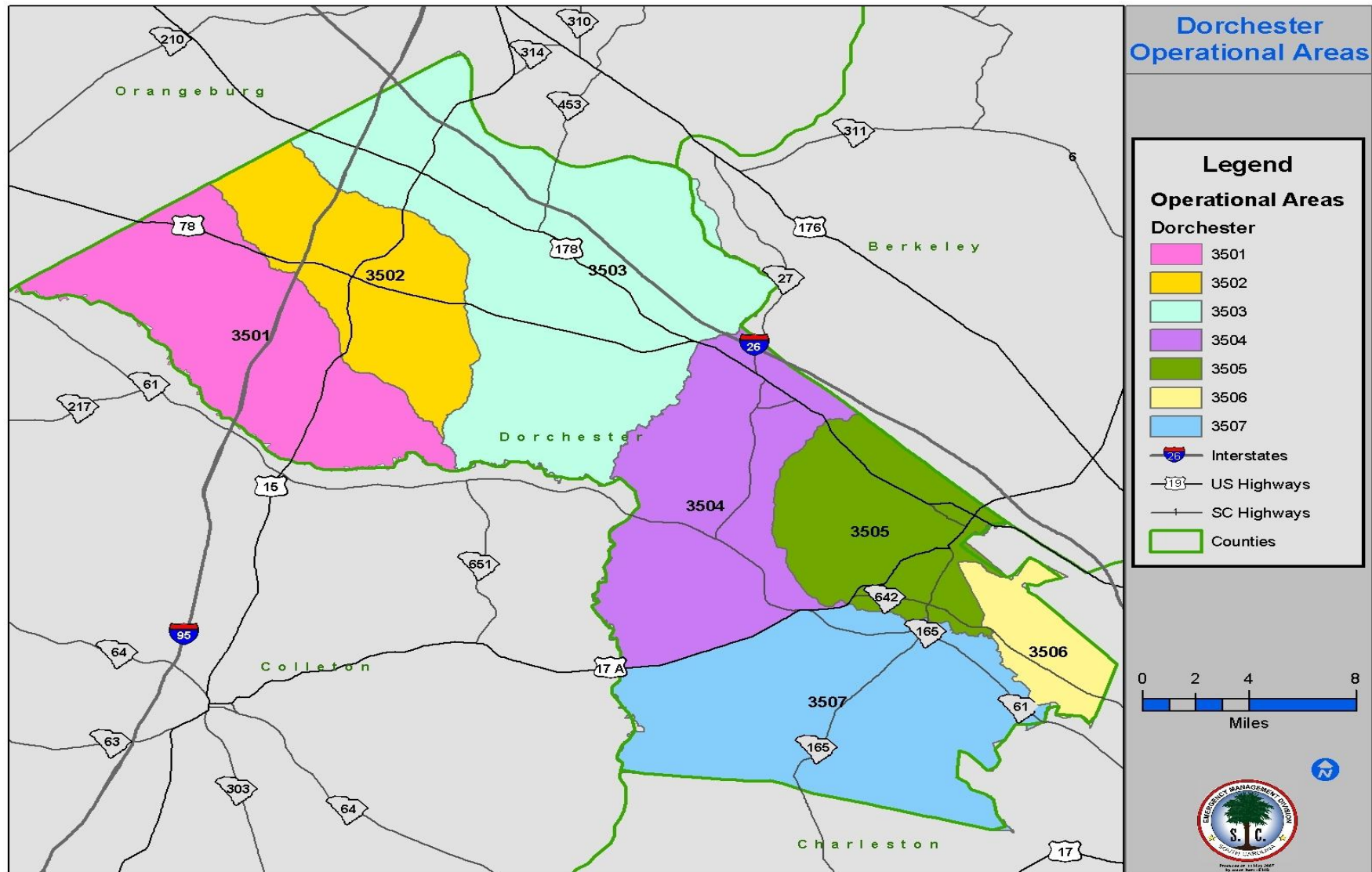
DAILY RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AREAS (EST)

Berkeley County Category	Description	Operational Area 1501 14%	Operational Area 1502 3.25%	Operational Area 1503 14.77%	Operational Area 1504 26.76%	Operational Area 1505 41.22%	County Total
Ice	8 lb bag/per person	2,207	404	1,011	1,213	2,094	6,929
8 lb per bag	Total Weight per Operational Area	17,656	3,232	8,088	9,704	16,752	55,432
1 pallet/275 bags	Total # pallets per Operational Area	8	1	4	4	8	25
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	0	0	0	0	2
Water	3 one liter bottles/per person/day	61,364	12,895	33,067	41,184	65,185	213,694
12 bottles per case	Total cases per Operational Area	5,114	1,075	2,756	3,432	5,432	17,808
30 lb per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	153,409	32,239	82,667	102,959	162,962	534,236
70 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	73	15	39	49	78	254
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	4	1	2	2	4	13

DAILY RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AREAS (EST) (CONT)

Berkeley County Category	Description	Operational Area 1501 14%	Operational Area 1502 3.25%	Operational Area 1503 14.77%	Operational Area 1504 26.76%	Operational Area 1505 41.22%	County Total
Meals	2/person/day	40,909	8,597	22,045	27,456	39,321	138,327
12 meal per case	Total cases per Operational Area	3,409	716	1,837	2,288	3,277	11,527
20 lbs per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	68,182	14,328	36,741	45,760	65,535	230,546
	Tons of MREs	34	7	18	23	33	115
48 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	71	15	38	48	68	240
40 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	2	0	1	1	2	6
	Total number of Trucks	6	1	3	4	6	21
	# of type III PODs required	4	1	4	8	12	29
	# of personnel required to operate PODs	138	32	128	256	384	938

DORCHESTER COUNTY



OPERATIONAL AREA DESCRIPTIONS

OPERATIONAL AREA: Central Conglomerate			
COUNTY NAME: DORCHESTER COUNTY			
COUNTY CODE: Dorc			
County/ID	FIPS Code	Location	Description/Boundary
Dorc-1	3501	GROVER	North boundary separated by county line. West boundary is Edisto River. The East boundary is the Polk Swamp Tributary. Includes the Grover community.
Dorc-2	3502	ST. GEORGE	North boundary separated by county line. West boundary is the Polk Swamp Tributary. East and South boundary areas are the Indian Field Swamp tributary. Includes the town of St. George.
Dorc-3	3503	HARLEYVILLE/REEVESVILLE	North and East boundaries are separated by county line. West boundary is the Indian Field Swamp tributary. The south boundary is the Four Hole Swamp tributary. Includes the towns of Harleyville and Reevesville.
Dorc-4	3504	GIVHANS	Bounded by Four Hole Swamp to the north, south by US 17A, east by the Great Cypress Swamp, and west by county line. Includes the towns of Givhans and Ridgeville.
Dorc-5	3505	SUMMERVILLE/LADSON	Bounded by the Great Cypress Swamp to the north, Ashley River to the west, county line to the east, and south boundary is SR 230. Includes the town of Summerville and communities of Knightsville and Jdburg.
Dorc-6	3506	DORCHESTER ROAD CORRIDOR	West boundary is Ashley River, east and south boundaries are county line, and north boundary is SR 230. Includes the Dorchester State Park, parts of the Ladson community, and the western portion of the City of North Charleston.
Dorc-7	3507	CLUBHOUSE/DELEMAR	West, east, and south boundaries separated by county line. North boundary is US 17A and the Great Cypress Swamp tributary.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT AREAS 1-4

Dorchester County Category	Description	Operational Area 3501 (2.6%)	Operational Area 3502 (5.3%)	Operational Area 3503 (5.7%)	Operational Area 3504 (5.8%)
Demographics	Population	3,214	6,552	7,046	7,170
	Total Households	977	1,993	2,142	2,180
Additional Demographic Information	Age 65 or older	304	607	660	676
	Non English speaking HH	60	121	131	134
	Homeless	32	65	70	72
	HH w/o Transportation	60	121	131	134
	Disabled	717	1,435	1,560	1,596
Initial Shelter	Displaced Households	447	1,066	849	1,066
	Persons per H/H (2.75 people per H/H)	1,229	2,932	2,335	2,932
	# of People Seeking Short-term shelter	130	336	254	294
Animal Response	# of pets needing shelter (60% of HH displaced)	268	640	509	640

DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT AREAS 5-7

Dorchester County Category	Description	Operational Area 3505 (49.3%)	Operational Area 3506 (28.7%)	Operational Area 3507 (2.6%)	Dorchester County Total
Demographics	Population	60,944	35,479	3,214	123,619
	Total Households	18,532	10,788	977	37,589
Additional Demographic Information	Age 65 or older	5,702	3,317	302	11,568
	Non English speaking HH	1,134	660	60	2,300
	Homeless	607	353	32	1,231
	HH w/o Transportation	1,134	660	60	2,300
	Disabled	13,467	7,834	714	27,323
Initial Shelter	Displaced Households	10,655	5,871	491	20,445
	Persons per H/H (2.75 people per H/H)	29,301	16,145	1,350	56,224
	# of People Seeking Short-term shelter	2,558	1,319	121	5,012
Animal Response	# of pets needing shelter (60% of HH displaced)	6,393	3,523	295	12,267

CRITICAL NEEDS AREAS 1-4

Needs Assessment	Description	Operational Area 3501 (2.6%)	Operational Area 3502 (5.3%)	Operational Area 3503 (5.7%)	Operational Area 3504 (5.8%)
Drinking Water: 3 1-liter bottles per person per day	Sheltered	130	336	254	294
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	1,099	2,596	2,081	2,638
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	11	27	21	27
	Total Liters of water per day	3,721	8,874	7,068	8,874
Meals (2 meals per day)	Sheltered	260	672	508	588
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	2,199	5,191	4,162	5,275
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	22	53	42	53
	Total Meals Per Day	2,481	5,916	4,712	5,916
Ice = 8 lb. Bag daily	1 bag per/displaced person (minus # in shelters)	1,099	2,596	2,081	2,638
	1 bag per person sheltered	130	336	254	294
	Total Bags of Ice per Day	1,229	2,932	2,335	2,932
Blankets 2 per person	Sheltered	260	672	508	588
Cots	1 per sheltered	130	336	254	294
	20% overture	26	67	51	59
	Total Cots	156	403	305	353
Generators	1 per 385 people sheltered	0	1	1	1
Portable Toilets	1 per 15 people sheltered	9	22	17	20

CRITICAL NEEDS AREAS 5-7

Needs Assessment	Description	Operational Area 3505 (49.3%)	Operational Area 3506 (28.7%)	Operational Area 3507 (2.6%)	County Total
Drinking Water: 3 liter bottle per person per day	Sheltered	2,558	1,319	121	5,012
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	26,743	14,826	1,229	33,716
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	266	147	12	511
	Total Liters of water per day	88,703	48,876	4,088	117,241
Meals (2 meals per day)	Sheltered	5116	2638	242	10,024
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	53,487	29,653	2,459	102,424
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	533	294	25	1,022
	Total Meals Per Day	59,135	32,584	2,725	113,470
Ice = 8 lb. Bag daily	1 bag per/displaced person (minus # in shelters)	26,743	14,826	1,229	51,212
	1 bag per person sheltered	2,558	1,319	121	5,012
	Total Bags of Ice per Day	29,301	16,145	1,350	56,224
Blankets 2 per person	Sheltered	5,116	2,638	242	10,024
Cots	1 per sheltered	2,558	1,319	121	5,012
	20% overture	512	264	24	1,002
	Total Cots	3,070	1,583	145	6,014
Generators	1 per 385 people sheltered	7	3	0	9
Portable Toilets	1 per 15 people sheltered	171	88	8	334

DAMAGE AREAS 1-4

County Category	Description	Operational Area 3501 (2.6%)	Operational Area 3502 (5.3%)	Operational Area 3503 (5.7%)	Operational Area 3504 (5.8%)
Essential Facilities	#Police Stations Total	0	1	1	1
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	1	0	1
	#Schools Total	0	3	3	2
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	0	0	2
	# Hospitals Total	0	0	0	0
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	0	0	0
	# Fire Stations Total	4	1	3	3
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	1	0	3
Inventory of Hazardous Materials Sites		7	34	73	34
Residential Damage	Total # of Houses	1,440	2,504	2,878	2,280
	Moderate Damage Count	438	813	877	706
	Severe Damage Count	242	527	455	489
	Completely Destroyed County	230	440	411	531
	Damage Subtotal	910	1,780	1,743	1,726
Debris Total Weight (Tons)	Brick/Wood	12,120	29,800	22,614	29,001
	Concrete / Steel	911	2,027	1,533	3,058
	Tree	420,602	318,860	840,003	683,473
	Eligible Tree Weight	100,944	114,789	201,601	164,033

*At Least Moderate Damage means the facility needs to be inspected before reuse.

DAMAGE AREAS 5-7

County Category	Description	Operational Area 3505 (49.3%)	Operational Area 3506 (28.7%)	Operational Area 3507 (2.6%)	Dorchester County Total
Essential Facilities	#Police Stations Total	1	0	0	4
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	1	0	0	3
	#Schools Total	12	5	1	26
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	12	5	1	20
	# Hospitals Total	0	1	0	1
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	1	0	1
	# Fire Stations Total	3	2	1	17
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	3	2	1	10
Inventory of Hazardous Materials Sites		153	54	20	375
Residential Damage	Total # of Houses	21,249	12,729	1,246	44,326
	Moderate Damage Count	6,665	4,076	390	13,965
	Severe Damage Count	5,107	3,140	273	10,233
	Completely Destroyed County	4,320	2,408	244	8,584
	Damage Subtotal	16,092	9,624	907	32,782
Debris Total Weight (Tons)	Brick/Wood	280,031	157,125	13,162	543,853
	Concrete / Steel	14,317	5,794	795	28,435
	Tree	344,859	133,816	647,952	3,389,565
	Eligible Tree Weight	664,671	319,590	155,508	1,721,136

*At Least Moderate Damage means the facility needs to be inspected before reuse.

DAILY RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AREAS 1-4 (EST)

Dorchester County Category	Description	Operational Area 3501 (2.6%)	Operational Area 3502 (5.3%)	Operational Area 3503 (5.7%)	Operational Area 3504 (5.8%)
Ice	8 lb bag/per person	1,229	2,932	2,335	2,932
8 lb per bag	Total Weight per Operational Area	9,834	23,452	18,678	23,452
	Tons of Ice	5	12	9	12
1 pallet/275 bags	Total # pallets per Operational Area	4	11	8	11
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	1	0	1
Water	3 one liter bottles/per person/day	3,721	8,874	7,068	8,874
12 bottles per case	Total cases per Operational Area	310	740	589	740
30 lb per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	9,303	22,186	17,670	22,186
	Tons of water	5	11	9	11
70 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	4	11	8	11
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	1	0	1

DAILY RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AREAS 5-7 (EST) (CONT)

Dorchester County Category	Description	Operational Area 3505 (49.3%)	Operational Area 3506 (28.7%)	Operational Area 3507 (2.6%)	County Total
Ice	8 lb bag/per person	29,301	16,145	1,350	56,224
8 lb per bag	Total Weight per Operational Area	234,410	129,162	10,802	449,790
	Tons of Ice	117	65	5	225
1 pallet/275 bags	Total # pallets per Operational Area	107	59	5	204
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	5	3	0	10
Water	3 one liter bottles/per person/day	88,703	48,876	4,088	170,205
12 bottles per case	Total cases per Operational Area	7,392	4,073	341	14,184
30 lb per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	221,757	122,190	10,219	425,512
	Tons of water	111	61	5	213
70 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	106	58	5	203
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	5	3	0	10

DAILY RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AREAS 1-4 (EST)

Dorchester County Category	Description	Operational Area 3501 (2.6%)	Operational Area 3502 (5.3%)	Operational Area 3503 (5.7%)	Operational Area 3504 (5.8%)
Meals	2/person/day	2,481	5,916	4,712	5,916
12 meal per case	Total cases per Operational Area	207	493	393	493
20 lbs per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	4,135	9,861	7,853	9,861
	Tons of MREs	2	5	4	5
48 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	4	10	8	10
40 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	0	0	0
	Total number of Trucks	1	1	1	1
	# of type III PODs required	1	1	1	1
	# of personnel required to operate PODs	21	42	45	46

DAILY RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AREAS 5-7 (EST) (CONT)

Dorchester County Category	Description	Operational Area 3505 (49.3%)	Operational Area 3506 (28.7%)	Operational Area 3507 (2.6%)	County Total
Meals	2/person/day	59,135	32,584	2,725	113,470
12 meal per case	Total cases per Operational Area	4,928	2,715	227	9,456
20 lbs per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	98,559	54,307	4,542	189,116
	Tons of MREs	45	27	2	95
48 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	103	57	5	199
40 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	2	1	0	5
	Total number of Trucks	13	7	1	25
	# of type III PODs required	12	7	1	25
	# of personnel required to operate PODs	390	227	21	791

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ATTACHMENT C: EVACUATION AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT**I. INTRODUCTION**

This Attachment is applicable to those counties comprising the Central Coastal Conglomerate, including Charleston, Berkeley, Dorchester, Orangeburg, Calhoun, Colleton, Richland, and Lexington

II. EVACUATION ZONES

- A. Evacuation zones are those areas that need to be evacuated for a particular hurricane scenario to protect residents at risk from flooding or high winds. The parameters for the zones are:
 - 1. Easily describable to the public over radio and television.
 - 2. Based upon easily identifiable roadway or natural features for boundary identification.
 - 3. Relate to storm surge limits based on the most recent SLOSH model.
 - 4. In hard copy, allow coastal residents to determine if their home is in a storm surge vulnerable evacuation area.
 - 5. Be useable for transportation modeling/clearance time calculations.
 - 6. Be related to census/traffic analysis zone boundaries for population and dwelling unit tabulations and calculations of vulnerable populations.
- B. Coastal counties have several clearance time modeling zones based on the hurricane surge flooding. This information is a key element of the transportation analysis. The evacuation zone maps follow this section.
- C. Clearance Time Modeling Zones. Four of the Central Conglomerate counties have clearance time modeling zones based on the hurricane surge flooding. The following table shows for each county the clearance time modeling zones and the hurricane categories.

Clearance Time Modeling Zones Table		
County	Clearance Time Modeling Zones	All Residents in Traffic Zones:
<u>Charleston</u>	Evacuation Zone Cat 1 Evacuation Zone Cat 2 Evacuation Zone Cat 3 Evacuation Zone Cat 4-5	1-8, 13-16 1-10, 17, 19, 20 1-25 1-25, 27
Dorchester	Evacuation Zone Cat 1-3 Evacuation Zone Cat 4-5	1 1-2
Berkeley	Evacuation Zone Cat 1-3 Evacuation Zone Cat 4-5	1-3 1-4

Due to the error in forecasting the strength of hurricanes, consideration will be given to evacuating for one category higher storm than predicted.

D. Evacuation Zone Descriptions

1. BERKELEY COUNTY EVACUATION AREAS

- a. Category 1 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists south of Clements Ferry Road and south of Halfway Creek Road to Guerins Bridge Road, and those living along the Cooper River south of Hagan Plantation between one mile east of the Cooper River and one mile west of the Back River; those residents living in low-lying areas along the Goose Creek Reservoir; and all manufactured housing residents.
- b. Category 2 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists south of Clements Ferry Road and south of Halfway Creek Road to Guerins Bridge Road, and those living along the Cooper River south of Hagan Plantation between one mile east of the Cooper River and one mile west of the Back River; those residents living in low-lying areas along the Goose Creek Reservoir; and all manufactured housing residents.
- c. Category 3 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists south of Clements Ferry Road and south of Halfway Creek Road to Guerins Bridge Road, and those living along the Cooper River south of Hagan Plantation between one mile east of the Cooper River and one mile west of the Back River; those residents living in low-lying areas along the Goose Creek Reservoir; and all manufactured housing residents.

- d. Category 4 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists south of Clements Ferry Road and south of Halfway Creek Road to Guerins Bridge Road, and those living along the Cooper River south of Hagan Plantation between one mile east of the Cooper River and one mile west of the Back River; those residents living in low-lying areas along the Goose Creek Reservoir, the area between Honey Hill and Wambaw Creek, low-lying areas along the Santee River south of Jamestown; and all manufactured housing residents.
- e. Category 5 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists south of Clements Ferry Road and south of Halfway Creek Road to Guerins Bridge Road, and those living along the Cooper River south of Hagan Plantation between one mile east of the Cooper River and one mile west of the Back River; those residents living in low-lying areas along the Goose Creek Reservoir, the area between Honey Hill and Wambaw Creek, low-lying areas along the Santee River south of Jamestown; and all manufactured housing residents.

2. DORCHESTER COUNTY EVACUATION AREAS

- a. Category 1 Evacuation Area: Residents and tourists in low-lying areas along Rantowles Creek and all manufactured housing residents.
- b. Category 2 Evacuation Area: Residents and tourists living in low-lying areas along Rantowles Creek and all manufactured housing residents.
- c. Category 3 Evacuation Area: Residents and tourists living in low-lying areas along Rantowles Creek and all manufactured housing residents.
- d. Category 4 Evacuation Area: Residents and tourists living along County Line Road between Edisto River and SC 165; those living in low-lying areas along Rantowles Creek; and all manufactured housing residents.
- e. Category 5 Evacuation Area: Residents and tourists living along County Line Road between Edisto River and SC 165; those living in low-lying areas along Rantowles Creek; and all manufactured housing residents.

3. CHARLESTON COUNTY EVACUATION AREAS

- a. Category 1 Evacuation Area: **West Ashley Area:** All residents and tourists on barrier islands including Edisto, Seabrook, Kiawah, and Folly Beach; on Johns Island, residents between River Road and the Stono River, Kiawah River, and Edisto River; on Wadmalaw Sound, Leadenwah Creek, Bohicket Creek, and Church Creek; on James

Island, residents in low-lying areas near the Stono River, Clark Sound, Parrot Point Creek, James Island Creek, the Harbor, and Wappoo Creek; remaining residents between Ashley River Road and the Ashley River; remaining residents in low-lying areas along the South Edisto River, Wallace and Rantowles Creeks, Russel Creek, Dawhoo River, and the Toogoodoo Creek; and all manufactured housing residents. **Charleston Peninsula and Charleston Neck Area:** All residents and tourists residing in areas east of East Bay Street, south of Broad Street, and west of Ashley Avenue; in the Charleston Neck, those in low-lying areas along Ashley River, Cooper River, Town Creek, and Shipyard Creek; and all manufactured housing residents. **North Charleston Area:** All residents and tourists between Dorchester Road and the Ashley River; and low-lying areas along Cooper River and Noisett Creek; and all manufactured housing residents. **East Cooper Area:** All residents and tourists on barrier islands including Sullivans Island, Isle of Palms, Goat Island, Dewees Island, and Capers Island and all areas in the Awendaw and McClellanville areas southeast of the Intracoastal Waterway from Hamlin Sound to the Georgetown County line; in Mount Pleasant, areas southeast of Rifle Range Road and low-lying areas along Toler's Cove, Shem Creek, Cooper River, Wando River, Molasses Creek, Hobcaw Creek, and Horlbeck Creek; and all manufactured housing residents.

- b. Category 2 Evacuation Area: **West Ashley Area:** All residents and tourists on barrier islands including Edisto, Seabrook, Kiawah, James Island, and Folly Beach; on Johns Island, all residents between River Road and the Stono River, Kiawah River, and Edisto Rivers; on Wadmalaw Island, in low-lying areas near the North Edisto River, Wadmalaw River and the Wadmalaw Sound, Leadenwah Creek, Bohicket Creek, and Church Creek; remaining residents between Ashley River Road and the Ashley River; residents between the Mark Clark Expressway and Bees Ferry Road, and remaining residents in low-lying areas along the South Edisto River, Wallace and Rantowles Creeks, Russell Creek, Dawhoo River, and the Toogoodoo Creek; and all manufactured housing residents. **Charleston Peninsula and Charleston Neck Area:** All residents and tourists southeast of I-26, Rutledge Avenue exit; in the Charleston Neck, all residents between King Street and the Ashley River, between Meeting Street and the Cooper River, and in low-lying areas along Town Creek and Shipyard Creek; and all manufactured housing residents. **North Charleston Area:** All residents between Dorchester Road and the Ashley River and those in low-lying areas along Noisett Creek and the Cooper River (including the Old Naval Shipyard); and all manufactured housing residents. **East Cooper Area:** All residents and tourists on barrier islands including Sullivans Island, Isle of Palms, Goat Island, Dewees Island, and Capers Island; in Mount Pleasant, areas southeast of Rifle Range Road and low-lying areas along Toler's Cove, Shem

Creek, Cooper River, Wando River, Molasses Creek, Hobcaw, Creek and Horlbeck Creek; the Whitehall Terrace area; areas southeast of US 17 from Hamlin Sound to the Georgetown County line to include Awendaw and McClellanville; and all manufactured housing residents.

- c. Category 3 Evacuation Area: **West Ashley Area:** All residents and tourists except for those residing in and northwest of the Towns of Ravenel, Hollywood, and Meggett; and all manufactured housing residents. **Charleston Peninsula and Charleston Neck Area:** All residents and tourists southeast of Cosgrove Avenue. **North Charleston Area:** All residents and tourists west of I-26 and south of Montague Ave.; remaining areas between Dorchester Road and the Ashley River, low-lying areas around Noisett Creek; and all manufactured housing residents. **East Cooper Area:** All residents and tourists east of the Cooper River to the Georgetown County line; and all manufactured housing residents.
- d. Category 4 Evacuation Area: **West Ashley Area:** All residents and tourists except for those residing in and northwest of the Towns of Ravenel, Hollywood, and Meggett; and all manufactured housing residents. **Charleston Peninsula and Charleston Neck Area:** All residents and tourists southeast of Cosgrove Avenue. **North Charleston Area:** All residents west of I-26 and south of Montague Avenue; remaining areas between Dorchester Road and the Ashley River; low-lying areas around Noisett Creek; and all manufactured housing residents. **East Cooper Area:** All residents and tourists east of the Cooper River to the Georgetown County line; and all manufactured housing residents.
- e. Category 5 Evacuation Areas: **West Ashley Area:** All residents and tourists west of the Ashley River. **Charleston Peninsula and Charleston Neck Area:** All residents and tourists south of Cosgrove Ave. **North Charleston Area:** The area west of I-26 and south of Montague Ave.; remaining areas between Dorchester Road and the Ashley River; low-lying areas around Noisett Creek; and all manufactured housing residents. **East Cooper Area:** All residents and tourists east of the Cooper River to the Georgetown County line.

III. ESTIMATED EVACUATION CLEARANCE TIMES

- A. Clearance time is one of two major considerations involved in issuing an evacuation order or advisory. The other time is the arrival of sustained tropical storm winds. The clearance times were calculated by storm scenario and by behavioral characteristics for the Central Conglomerate. A discussion on the calculation of the estimated evacuation clearance times is found in the Basic Plan.

- B. Clearance time is the time required to clear the roadway of all vehicles evacuating in response to a hurricane situation. Clearance time begins when the first evacuating vehicle enters the road network, and ends when the last evacuating vehicle reaches an assumed point of safety. The assumed point of safety for the Central Conglomerate is I-95. Clearance time includes the time required by evacuees to enter the road network (referred to as mobilization time) and the time spent by evacuees traveling along the road network due to traffic congestion (referred to as queuing delay time). Clearance time does not relate to the time any one vehicle spends traveling on the road network, and does not include time needed for local officials to assemble and make a decision.
- C. Clearance times generally fall below 24 hours for most of the scenarios. Due to the location of the controlling bottlenecks for clearance time calculations (I-26 out of Charleston), evacuation traffic does nothing to an adjacent conglomerates' clearance time. For the Central Conglomerate, the bottleneck controlling time extends further inland (I-26 at I-95), and is influenced by many different sources of evacuation traffic.
- D. For the Central Conglomerate, household commute times were estimated from Charleston to Columbia. The worst household commute times will be 2 to 5 hours in a Category 1 hurricane where there is a low-tourist occupancy. For a Category 1 hurricane with a high-tourist occupancy, these times will be 2 to 6 hours for worst household commute times. For a Category 4-5 scenario with a high-tourist occupancy, worst household commute times could be as high as 14 to 18 hours. Even with the reverse lane operation on I-26, households leaving during the middle of the evacuation could have a 4 to 9 hour commute.
- E. Lane Reversal and Counter Flow Plans: If conditions require, South Carolina will implement the following reversal (four lanes outbound) plan in the Central Conglomerate. Currently, there are no counter flow plans developed for the Central Conglomerate. If implemented, the I-26 reversal plan could provide a significant conglomerate-wide clearance time reduction. This plan reverses all lanes of I-26 from the I-26/I-526 interchange in Charleston to the I-26/I-77 interchange in Columbia. This plan is described in more detail in the attachment to this Annex.
- F. The following are the calculated hurricane evacuation clearance times for the Central Conglomerate. Several hundred clearance time runs were done based on differing intensity of hurricanes, evacuation area assumptions, rapidity of evacuees' response, and differing tourist seasons.

**CENTRAL CONGLOMERATE CLEARANCE TIMES
(IN HOURS)
(From the South Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Restudy)**

	<u>Normal Lane Use</u>		<u>W/I-26 Reverse Lane</u>	
	<u>Low Tourist Occupancy</u>	<u>High Tourist Occupancy</u>	<u>Low Tourist Occupancy</u>	<u>High Tourist Occupancy</u>
<u>Category 1 Hurricane</u>				
Rapid Response	12.25 hours	14.50 hours	9.50 hours	10.75 hours
Medium Response	12.50	14.75	12.50	12.75 *
Long Response	14.00	15.00	15.50	15.75
<u>Category 2 Hurricane</u>				
Rapid Response	16.50	19.50	13.50	14.00
Medium Response	16.75	19.75	14.00	14.25 *
Long Response	17.00	20.00	15.50	16.25
<u>Category 3 Hurricane</u>				
Rapid Response	23.25	27.50	15.50	17.50
Medium Response	24.25	28.00	15.75	17.75
Long Response	24.50	28.25	16.00	18.00
<u>Category 4-5 Hurricane</u>				
Rapid Response	27.50	31.00	17.50	19.75
Medium Response	28.00	31.25	17.75	20.00
Long Response	28.25	31.50	18.00	20.25

NOTE: Times in this table include 2007 estimated census figures. The I-26 reverse lane clearance times are based on a reversal of I-26 from Highway 526 (Mark Clark Expressway) in Charleston to I-77 near Columbia. * These times reflect the use of most restrictive times based on Folly Road south of the James Island Connector.

G. CENTRAL CONGLOMERATE PHASING

1. Category 1: A voluntary or mandatory evacuation recommendation will be based on the above table.
2. Category 2: A mandatory evacuation recommendation will be based on the above table. A voluntary evacuation will be recommended approximately 12 hours prior to a mandatory evacuation.
3. Category 3-5: A mandatory evacuation recommendation will be based on the above table. A voluntary evacuation will be recommended approximately 12 hours prior to a mandatory evacuation. A mandatory evacuation of barrier islands (Isle of Palms, Sullivan's Island, Folly Beach, Kiawah Island, and Seabrook Island) may occur approximately eight (8) hours prior to a mandatory evacuation. Discussions with municipal and county officials will determine recommended implementation time and areas.

H. CENTRAL CONGLOMERATE I-26 REVERSAL

1. Category 1 - Weak Category 2: No planned reversal is envisioned. The situation will be monitored and I-26 will be reversed if required.
2. Strong Category 2-5: The reversal of I-26 will be recommended.

IV. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Evacuation of the population away from vulnerable areas is one of the most crucial issues in protecting lives in the face of an approaching hurricane. The basic traffic management concept is to allow traffic to flow along evacuation routes unimpeded, and to supplement existing traffic control devices with law enforcement personnel who will staff selected Traffic Control Points (TCPs) within the conglomerate. Each TCP has been established to provide assistance to the evacuating populace. Various law enforcement agencies and the National Guard are responsible for staffing or monitoring predetermined TCPs.

V. EVACUATION ROUTES

The South Carolina Department of Public Safety/Highway Patrol (SCDPS/SCHP) and the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) in coordination with local officials established hurricane evacuation routes. The SCDOT maintains the evacuation route directional signs.

VI. TCP STAFFING COORDINATION

The SCHP, in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies, compiled the TCPs listed within each conglomerate section. The National Guard, where identified, will work as partners with State and local law enforcement agencies. In the TCP Staffing listing where personnel requirements are indicated, unless otherwise indicated, the staffing represents a 24-hour period.

VII. TRAFFIC FLOW EQUIPMENT

The SCDOT will provide all necessary equipment identified during Evacuation Route Coordination meetings to include barriers, cones, remote signal devices, etc. This equipment is detailed in the Emergency Support Function (ESF) – Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

VIII. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS/EVACUATION ROUTE MONITORING

- A. TCP Staffing. The TCPs will be staffed by designated agencies during evacuation and reentry when requested by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), and will be staffed until traffic resumes normal levels of operation.
- B. Lane Reversal/Counter Flow Procedures. The operational decision of when and if to reverse lanes or activate counter flow measures during an evacuation or reentry is

covered in the Basic Plan. The counter flow plan for US 501 is presented later in this section.

- C. Lane Reversal/Counter Flow Procedures. The operational decision of when and if to reverse lanes or activate counter flow measures during an evacuation or reentry is covered in the Basic Plan. The I-26 lane reversal plan is at Attachment A to this Appendix.
 - 1. Emergency Access Routes to Charleston Area during I-26 Reversal. To accommodate emergency vehicles to the Charleston area during I-26 lane reversal, the following routes are recommended for emergency vehicle ingress:
 - a. US 21 to US 176 to US 52 to Charleston
 - b. US 21 to Orangeburg take bypass US 178 to US 78
 - 2. The above routes are recommended assuming lane reversal will not be ordered on evacuation routes other than I-26.
- D. Radio Surveillance. ESF-16 will monitor SCHP radio traffic for potential problems. Local EOCs should likewise monitor local law enforcement channels and report problems to ESF-16.
- E. Video Surveillance. SCDOT will provide closed-circuit television images of evacuation routes, where available, to ESF-1 (Transportation) and ESF-16 operations personnel.
- F. Traffic Counter Surveillance. SCDOT will provide electronic access to counter data to include vehicle count and speed data to ESF-1 and ESF-16.
- G. Aerial Surveillance. ESF-16 will utilize State and local aircraft to monitor traffic flow. During air operations, reports will be submitted hourly, or as the situation may require, to ESF-16 and SCHP District Troop Commanders. Pilots will report any observed incident that impedes the flow of traffic. ESF-16 will monitor radio traffic, and may periodically request situation reports in areas of evacuation routes not visible by the SCDOT closed circuit television cameras.
- H. Monitoring Critical Roadway Segments. Roadway segments with the highest evacuation vehicles to roadway capacity ratio are considered to be critical links for an efficient evacuation. These congested areas control the flow of evacuation traffic during a hurricane evacuation, and are key areas for traffic control and monitoring. Supporting local law enforcement should pay special attention to these areas.
- I. The following list shows the roadway segments in each county that control the flow of evacuation traffic in the Central Coastal Conglomerate:

1. Charleston County: I-26 and Mark Clark Expressway interchange, Folly Road south of new James Island Bridge connector, I-26/I-95 interchange (in Orangeburg County), I-26 north of Exit 208/US 52 connector (3 NB to 2 NB lane transition), Maybank Highway and Folly Road Intersection, I-26 from Cosgrove Avenue to Mark Clark Expressway, Cooper River Bridge (US 71), and I-526 high level structures (wind vulnerability).
 2. Dorchester County: I-26, and SC 61 at Alt 17 area.
 3. Berkeley County: US 52 through Moncks Corner, and Alt 17 and I-26 interchange.
 4. Inland Counties: I-26/I-95 interchange (in Orangeburg County), US 21 intersections through Orangeburg, I-26 and I-77 interchange (in Lexington County), and I-20 and I-77 interchange (in Richland County).
- J. Comfort Stations.
1. Comfort Stations are designated points along I-26, which are to be supplied with portable toilets and potable water. Comfort Stations augment the existing facilities at rest areas during a mandatory evacuation.
 2. Locations. The Comfort Stations along the I-26 corridor are located in the following rest areas:
 - a. East and West Bound Rest Area Facilities in Charleston County.
 - b. East and West Bound Weigh Stations in Dorchester County.
 - c. East and West Bound Rest Area Facilities in Orangeburg County.
 - d. East and West Bound Rest Area Facilities in Calhoun County.
- K. Highway Advisory Radios (HARs). HARs are used to disseminate information to the public during emergency conditions. SCDOT presently has 12 HARs in their inventory.
- L. Traffic Control Point Staffing. The Traffic Control Point Staffing for each TCP in the Central Conglomerate follows. Traffic Control Point Staffing For Normal Lane Usage begins on next page.

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
BERKELEY COUNTY			
15-1	SC 45 @ SC 41 (Jamestown)	Jamestown PD (1) One Shift Only	Jamestown PD (1) One Shift Only
15-2	SC 41 @ S 98 (Huger)	Berkeley SO (1)	Berkeley SO (2)
15-3	SC 41 @ SC 402	Berkeley SO (1)	Berkeley SO (2)
15-4	US 52 @ US 17 Alt	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
15-5	US 52 @ SC 402	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (8)
15-6	US 52 @ Old Mt. Holly	Goose Creek PD (2)	Goose Creek PD (4)
15-7	US 52 @ US 176	Goose Creek PD (2) SC National Guard (4)	Goose Creek PD (4) SC National Guard (8)
15-8	US 52 @ Liberty Hall Rd	Goose Creek PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	Goose Creek PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
15-9	US 52 @ SC 45	St. Stephen PD (1) SC National Guard (2)	St. Stephen PD (2) SC National Guard (4)
15-10	US 176 @ US 17 Alt	Goose Creek PD (2) SC National Guard (2)	Goose Creek PD (4) SC National Guard (4)
15-11	US 176 @ Mt. Holly Rd	Goose Creek PD (1) SC National Guard (1)	Goose Creek PD (2) SC National Guard (2)
15-12	US 176 @ SC 27	Berkeley SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Berkeley SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
15-13	US 176 @ S 16 (Jedburg Rd)	Berkeley SO (1)	Berkeley SO (2)
15-14	US 52 @ S 50 (Landfill Rd)	Moncks Corner PD (2) SC National Guard (2)	Moncks Corner PD (4) SC National Guard (4)
15-15	US 17 Alt @ S 50 (Landfill Rd)	Moncks Corner PD (1) SC National Guard (1)	Moncks Corner PD (2) SC National Guard (2)
15-16	US 17 Alt @ S 34	Moncks Corner PD (1) SC National Guard (1)	Moncks Corner PD (2) SC National Guard (2)
15-17	SC 6 @ S 34 @ S 315	Moncks Corner PD (3) SC National Guard (2)	Moncks Corner PD (6) SC National Guard (4)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		SC Highway Patrol (3) SC National Guard (24) Berkeley SO (4) Goose Creek PD (8) St. Stephen PD (1) Moncks Corner PD (7) Jamestown PD (1) One Shift Only	SC Highway Patrol (6) SC National Guard (48) Berkeley SO (8) Goose Creek PD (16) St. Stephen PD (2) Moncks Corner PD (14) Jamestown PD (1) One Shift Only

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
CALHOUN COUNTY			
17-01	US 176 @ US 601	SC Highway Patrol (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2)
1702	US 176 @ SC 33	Cameron PD (1)	Cameron PD (2)
17-03	US 176 @ US 21	SC Highway Patrol (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2)
17-04	US 601 @ SC 267	Calhoun SO (1)	Calhoun SO (2)
17-05	US 601 @ SC 6	St. Matthews PD (Monitor)	St. Matthews PD (Monitor)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		SCHP (2) Cameron PD (1) Calhoun SO (1)	SCHP (4) Cameron PD (2) Calhoun SO (2)
CHARLESTON COUNTY			
Charleston City Police Department			
19-1	Glen McConnell Pkwy @ Bees Ferry Rd	Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (1)	Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (2)
19-2	Folly Rd @ Ft. Johnson Rd	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-3	Folly Rd @ Harborview Rd	Charleston PD (2)	Charleston PD (4)
19-4	Harborview Rd @ James Island Expressway	Charleston PD (2)	Charleston PD (4)
19-5	Folly Rd @ Maybank Hwy	Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (1)	Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (2)
19-6	Bees Ferry Rd @ SC 61	Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (1)	Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (2)
19-7	Main Rd @ Maybank Hwy	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-8	Maybank Hwy @ River Rd	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-9	Folly Rd @ Windmere	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-10	US 17 @ Wesley Dr (SC 171)	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-11	SC 61 @ Wesley Dr (SC 171)	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-12	James Island Expressway @ Folly Rd	Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (1)	Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (2)
19-13	SC 61 @ SC 171	Charleston PD (2)	Charleston PD (4)
19-14	SC 61 @ Playground Rd	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-15	SC 61 @ Wappoo Dr	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-16	SC 61 @ SC 7	Charleston PD (2)	Charleston PD (4)
19-17	SC 61 @ Savage Rd	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
CHARLESTON COUNTY (Continued)			
19-18	US 17 @ SC 7	Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (1)	Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (2)
19-19	SC 7 @ Skylark Rd	Charleston PD (2)	Charleston PD (4)
19-20	US 17 @ Skylark Rd	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-21	US 17 @ Wappoo Rd	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-22	SC 7 @ Orangegrove Rd	Charleston PD (2)	Charleston PD (4)
19-23	W. M. Kennerty Dr @ SC 61	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-24	Riverland Dr @ Maybank Hwy	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-25	SC 61 @ Ashley Hall Rd	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-26	SC 7 @ Ashley Hall Rd	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-27	Brownswood Rd @ Main Rd	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-28	Brownswood Rd @ River Rd	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-29	I-526 (Mark Clark Expressway) @ SC 61	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-30	I-526 (Mark Clark Expressway) @ SC 7	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-31	Spring St @ Lockwood Dr	Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (1)	Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (2)
19-32	I-26 (Coming St) @ US 17	Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (1)	Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (2)
19-33	Meeting St @ Calhoun St	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-34	Calhoun St @ James Island Expressway	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-35	East Bay St @ Cooper St. Bridge	Charleston PD (monitor)	Charleston PD (monitor)
19-36	I-526 (Mark Clark Expressway Exit Ramp) @ US 17	Charleston PD (1)	Charleston PD (2)
19-37	US 17 South @ Main Rd	Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (1)	Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (2)
19-38	I-526 (Mark Clark Expressway) @ S 33 (Clements Ferry Rd)	Charleston PD (2)	Charleston PD (4)
19-39	I-26 Approach @ Meeting St Entrance	Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (1)	Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (2)
19-40	I-26 @ S 49 (Mt. Pleasant St)	Charleston PD (monitor)	Charleston PD (monitor)
19-41	I-26 @ S 46 (Rutledge Ave)	Charleston PD (monitor)	Charleston PD (monitor)
Charleston County Sheriff			
19-42	Main Rd @ River Rd	Charleston SO (2) SC National Guard (2)	Charleston SO (4) SC National Guard (4)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
CHARLESTON COUNTY (Continued)			
19-43	US 17 @ Porcher Bluff Rd	Charleston SO (2)	Charleston SO (4)
19-44	US 17 @ SC 41	Charleston SO (2) SC National Guard (2)	Charleston SO (4) SC National Guard (4)
19-45	US 17 @ Steed Creek Rd	Charleston SO (monitor)	Charleston SO (monitor)
19-46	US 17 @ SC 45	Charleston SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Charleston SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
19-47	US 17 @ Seewee Rd (South End)	Charleston SO (1)	Charleston SO (2)
19-48	US 17 @ Bees Ferry Rd	Charleston SO (2) SC National Guard (2)	Charleston SO (4) SC National Guard (4)
19-49	US 17 @ Savage Rd	Charleston SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Charleston SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
19-50	Kiawah Island Pkwy @ Bohicket Rd	Charleston SO (1)	Charleston SO (2)
19-51	SC 174 @ Toogoodoo Rd	Charleston SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Charleston SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
19-52	SC 174 @ Palmetto Rd	Edisto Beach PD (1) SC National Guard (1)	Edisto Beach PD (2) SC National Guard (2)
19-53	SC 174 @ US 17	Charleston SO (2) SC National Guard (2)	Charleston SO (4) SC National Guard (4)
19-54	SC 174 @ SC 162	Charleston SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Charleston SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
19-55	US 17 @ SC 162	Charleston SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Charleston SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
19-56	US 17 @ SC 165	Charleston SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Charleston SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
19-57	US 17 @ Davidson Rd	Charleston SO (1)	Charleston SO (2)
19-58	SC 165 @ SC 162	Charleston SO (1)	Charleston SO (2)
19-59	Folly Rd @ Camp Rd	Charleston SO (2) SC National Guard (2)	Charleston SO (4) SC National Guard (4)
19-60	US 78 @ Ladson Rd	Charleston SO (2) SC National Guard (2)	Charleston SO (4) SC National Guard (4)
19-61	SC 642 @ Cross County	N. Charleston PD (1) Charleston SO (1)	N. Charleston PD (2) Charleston SO (2)
19-62	I-26 @ Dorchester Rd	Charleston SO (1)	Charleston SO (2)
19-63	I-26 @ SC 7 (Cosgrove Ave)	Charleston SO (1)	Charleston SO (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
CHARLESTON COUNTY (Continued)			
Folly Beach Police Department			
19-64	Center St @ Ashley Ave	Folly Beach PD (1) SC National Guard (1)	Folly Beach PD (2) SC National Guard (2)
19-65	Folly Rd @ Sol Legare Rd	Folly Beach PD (1) SC National Guard (1)	Folly Beach PD (2) SC National Guard (2)
Isle of Palms Police Department			
19-66	SC 517 @ Palm Blvd	Isle of Palms PD (2)	Isle of Palms PD (4)
Mt. Pleasant Police Department			
19-67	US 17 Bypass @ McGrath Darby	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)	Mt. Pleasant PD (4)
19-68	US 17 Bypass @ Houston Northcutt	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)	Mt. Pleasant PD (4)
19-69	SC 703 @ Center St	Mt. Pleasant PD (monitor)	Mt. Pleasant PD (monitor)
19-70	Coleman Blvd @ McGrath Darby	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)	Mt. Pleasant PD (4)
19-71	SC 703 @ Rifle Range Rd	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)	Mt. Pleasant PD (4)
19-72	US 17 @ Long Point Rd	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)	Mt. Pleasant PD (4)
19-73	US 17 @ IOP Connector	Mt. Pleasant PD (3) SC National Guard (3)	Mt. Pleasant PD (6) SC National Guard (6)
19-74	IOP Connector @ Rifle Range Rd	Mt. Pleasant PD (2) SC National Guard (2)	Mt. Pleasant PD (4) SC National Guard (4)
19-75	IOP Connector @ Hungry Neck Blvd	Mt. Pleasant PD (2) SC National Guard (2)	Mt. Pleasant PD (4) SC National Guard (4)
19-76	I-526 @ Bowman Rd	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)	Mt. Pleasant PD (4)
19-77	US 17 N @ Mathis Ferry Rd	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)	Mt. Pleasant PD (4)
19-78	Rifle Range Rd @ Hamlin Rd	Mt. Pleasant PD (monitor)	Mt. Pleasant PD (monitor)
19-79	SC 703 @ Chuck Dawley Hwy / I 526 Spur	Mt. Pleasant PD (3)	Mt. Pleasant PD (6)
19-80	I-526 @ US 17 Northbound Ramp	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)	Mt. Pleasant PD (4)
19-81	I-526 @ US 17 Hungryneck Blvd	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)	Mt. Pleasant PD (4)
19-82	I-526 @ Long Point	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)	Mt. Pleasant PD (4)
19-83	I-526 Spur @ US 17 N (Exit Ramp)	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)	Mt. Pleasant PD (4)
19-84	US 17 @ Hamlin Rd	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)	Mt. Pleasant PD (4)
19-85	I-526 @ I-526 Spur (Georgetown Exit)	Mt. Pleasant PD (2)	Mt. Pleasant PD (4)
19-86	Hungry Neck Blvd @ Venning Rd	Mt. Pleasant PD (1) SC National Guard (1)	Mt. Pleasant PD (2) SC National Guard (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
CHARLESTON COUNTY (Continued)			
North Charleston Police Department			
19-87	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Eagle Landing	N. Charleston PD (2)	N. Charleston PD (4)
19-88	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Northwoods Blvd	N. Charleston PD (2)	N. Charleston PD (4)
19-89	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Best Buy Shopping Center	N. Charleston PD (monitor)	N. Charleston PD (monitor)
19-90	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Ashley Phosphate Rd	N. Charleston PD (3) SC National Guard (1)	N. Charleston PD (6) SC National Guard (2)
19-91	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Remount Rd	N. Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (2)	N. Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (4)
19-92	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Greenridge Rd	N. Charleston PD (1) SC National Guard (1)	N. Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (2)
19-93	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Otranto	N. Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (2)	N. Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (4)
19-94	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Reynolds Ave	N. Charleston PD (flash)	N. Charleston PD (flash)
19-95	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Aviation Ave	N. Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (2)	N. Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (4)
19-96	US 52 (Rivers Ave) @ Durant Ave	N. Charleston PD (flash)	N. Charleston PD (flash)
19-97	Block ramps to I-526 West @ US 52 (Rivers Ave) send traffic West on US 52 (Rivers Ave)	N. Charleston PD (1) SC National Guard (1)	N. Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (2)
19-98	North Rhett & I-526 to block ramps to West I-526 and send west on North Rhett	N. Charleston PD (1) SC National Guard (1)	N. Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (2)
19-99	Remount Rd @ North Rhett Ave	N. Charleston PD (Monitor)	N. Charleston PD (Monitor)
19-100	Remount Rd @ Murray Dr	N. Charleston PD (Monitor)	N. Charleston PD (Monitor)
19-101	Remount Rd @ Attaway Rd	N. Charleston PD (Monitor)	N. Charleston PD (Monitor)
19-102	Remount Rd @ Yeamans Hall Rd	N. Charleston PD (Monitor)	N. Charleston PD (Monitor)
19-103	Cross County @ Ashley Phosphate Rd	N. Charleston PD (flash)	N. Charleston PD (flash)
19-104	Stall Rd @ Ashley Phosphate Rd	N. Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (2)	N. Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (4)
19-105	SC 642 (Dorchester Rd) @ Coosaw Creek Rd	N. Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (2)	N. Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (4)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
CHARLESTON COUNTY (Continued)			
19-106	SC 642 (Dorchester Rd) @ Montague Ave	N. Charleston PD (monitor)	N. Charleston PD (monitor)
19-107	US 78 @ Fernwood	N. Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (1)	N. Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (2)
19-108	US 78 @ Medical Plaza	N. Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (1)	N. Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (2)
South Carolina Highway Patrol			
19-109	I-26 @ I-526 (Mark Clark Expressway)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
19-110	I-26 @ Aviation Ave	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
19-111	I-26 @ Ashley Phosphate Rd	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
19-112	I-26 Westbound on ramp @ Ashley Phosphate Rd	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
19-113	I-26 @ US 52 Connector	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
19-114	I-26 @ US 78	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
19-115	I-26 interchanges between I-526 @ I-77	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
Sullivans Island Police Department			
19-116	Jasper Rd @ Middle St @ Breeches Inlet	Sullivans Island PD (1)	Sullivans Island PD (2)
19-117	Jasper Rd @ 22 1/2 St	Sullivans Island PD (1)	Sullivans Island PD (2)
19-118	Middle St @ 22 1/2 St	Sullivans Island PD (1)	Sullivans Island PD (2)
19-119	Myrtle St @ 22 1/2 St	Sullivans Island PD (1)	Sullivans Island PD (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
CHARLESTON COUNTY (Continued)			
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		SC Highway Patrol (monitor) SC National Guard (54) Charleston PD (54) Charleston SO (28) Edisto Beach PD (1) Folly Beach PD (2) Isle of Palms PD (2) Mt. Pleasant PD (37) N. Charleston PD (25) Sullivans Island PD (4)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor) SC National Guard (108) Charleston PD (108) Charleston SO (56) Edisto Beach PD (2) Folly Beach PD (4) Isle of Palms PD (4) Mt. Pleasant PD (74) N. Charleston PD (50) Sullivans Island PD (8)
DORCHESTER COUNTY			
35-1	SC 61 @ SC 165	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
35-2	US 17 Alt @ SC 61	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (8)
35-3	SC 61 @ SC 27	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
35-4	SC 642 (Dorchester Rd) @ Ashley Phosphate Rd	N. Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (2)	N. Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (4)
35-5	Patriots Blvd @ Ashley Phosphate Rd	N. Charleston PD (2)	N. Charleston PD (4)
35-6	Wescott Plantation @ SC 642 (Dorchester Rd)	N. Charleston PD (2) SC National Guard (1)	N. Charleston PD (4) SC National Guard (2)
35-7	SC 642 (Dorchester Rd) @ Parlor Dr	Dorchester SO (2) SC National Guard (1)	Dorchester SO (4) SC National Guard (2)
35-8	SC 642 @ S 230 (Ladson Rd)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
35-9	SC 642 (Dorchester Rd) @ S 199 (Trolley Rd)	Summerville PD (2) SC National Guard (1)	Summerville PD (4) SC National Guard (2)
35-10	SC 642 (Dorchester Rd) @ Brandywine Rd	Dorchester SO (2)	Dorchester SO (4)
35-11	SC 642 (Dorchester Rd) @ S 22 (Old Orangeburg Rd)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)
35-12	US 17 Alt @ SC 642 (Dorchester Rd)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
35-13	US 17 Alt @ S 22 (Old Orangeburg Rd)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (4)
35-14	US 78 @ S 22 (Old Orangeburg Rd)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (4)
35-15	S 22 (Old Orangeburg Rd) @ S 13 (Central Ave)	Dorchester SO (2) SC National Guard (1)	Dorchester SO (4) SC National Guard (2)
35-16	S 22 (Old Orangeburg Rd) @ S 58 (Mallard Rd)	Dorchester SO (2)	Dorchester SO (4)
35-17	S 22 (Old Orangeburg Rd) @ S 231 (Old Parsonage Rd @ West Butternut) (Barricade)	Dorchester SO (1)	Dorchester SO (2)
35-18	US 78 @ US 178	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
35-19	US 178 @ SC 453 Intersection barricaded allowing local travel only	Harleyville PD (1) SC National Guard (1)	Harleyville PD (2) SC National Guard (2)
35-20	I-95 @ US 178	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (8)
35-21	US 17 Alt @ US 78	Summerville PD (2) SC National Guard (1)	Summerville PD (4) SC National Guard (2)
35-22	US 78 @ SC 165 (Berlin G. Parkway)	Summerville PD (2) SC National Guard (1)	Summerville PD (4) SC National Guard (2)
35-23	US 78 @ North Cedar St	Summerville PD (2) SC National Guard (1)	Summerville PD (4) SC National Guard (2)
35-24	US 78 @ S 58 (Jedburg Rd)	Dorchester SO (2)	Dorchester SO (4)
35-25	SC 165 @ SC 642	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
35-26	US 15 @ US 178	Dorchester SO (2)	Dorchester SO (4)
35-27	US 78 @ Bryan St	Summerville PD (monitor)	Summerville PD (monitor)
35-28	US 78 @ Maple St	Summerville PD (monitor)	Summerville PD (monitor)
35-29	US 78 @ S 65 (West Richardson St)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		SC Highway Patrol (15) SC National Guard (34) N. Charleston PD (6) Dorchester SO (13) Summerville PD (8) Harleyville PD (1)	SC Highway Patrol (30) SC National Guard (68) N. Charleston PD (12) Dorchester SO (26) Summerville PD (16) Harleyville PD (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
LEXINGTON COUNTY			
32-01	I-26 East Exit @ SC 302	Cayce PD (1) Springdale PD (1)	Cayce PD (2) Springdale PD (2)
32-02	I-26 East Entrance @ SC 302	Cayce PD (1)	Cayce PD (2)
32-03	I-26 West Exit @ SC 302	Cayce PD (1) Lexington SO (1)	Cayce PD (2) Lexington SO (2)
32-04	I-26 West Entrance @ SC 302	Lexington SO (1)	Lexington SO (2)
32-05	I-26 East Exit @ US 321	Lexington SO (1) Cayce PD (1)	Lexington SO (2) Cayce PD (2)
32-06	I-26 East Entrance Ramps @ US 321	SC Highway Patrol (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2)
32-07	I-26 West Exit @ US 321	Lexington SO (1)	Lexington SO (2)
32-08	I-26 West Entrance traveling from Cayce @ US 321	Cayce PD (1)	Cayce PD (2)
32-09	I-26 West Entrance traveling toward Cayce @ US 321	SC Highway Patrol (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2)
32-10	I-77 @ US 321 @ Fish Hatchery Rd	Lexington SO (1) Cayce PD (1)	Lexington SO (2) Cayce PD (2)
32-11	US 321 @ US 21	Lexington SO (1)	Lexington SO (2)
32-12	I-26 @ US 1	Lexington SO (1)	Lexington SO (2)
32-13	I-26 @ US 378	Lexington SO (1)	Lexington SO (2)
32-14	US 178 @ SC 3	SC Highway Patrol (2)	SC Highway Patrol (4)
32-15	US 178 @ SC 302	Pelion PD (?)	Pelion PD (?)
32-16	I-77 @ SC 35 (Saxe Goth)	Cayce PD (1)	Cayce PD (1)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		SC Highway Patrol (4) Lexington SO (8) Cayce PD (7) Springdale PD (1) Pelion PD (?)	SC Highway Patrol (8) Lexington SO (16) Cayce PD (13) Springdale PD (2) Pelion PD (?)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
ORANGEBURG COUNTY			
75-01	US 178 @ SC 210	Bowman PD (monitor)	Bowman PD (monitor)
75-02	US 178 @ US 21 Bypass	SC Highway Patrol (1) Orangeburg SO (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Orangeburg SO (2)
75-03	US 301 @ US 21 Bypass	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC State University PD (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC State University PD (4)
75-04	US 21 Bypass @ SC 33 (Belleville Rd.)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC State University PD (2)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC State University PD (4)
75-05	US 601 @ US 21 Bypass	SC Highway Patrol (1) Orangeburg SO (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Orangeburg SO (2)
75-06	US 21 Bypass @ Ellis Ave.	Orangeburg PD (monitor)	Orangeburg PD (monitor)
75-07	US 21 Bypass @ Old St. Mathews Rd.	Orangeburg PD (2)	Orangeburg PD (4)
75-08	US 21 Bypass @ Columbia Rd.	Orangeburg PD (2)	Orangeburg PD (4)
75-09	US 21 Bypass @ Old Riley Rd.	Orangeburg PD (monitor)	Orangeburg PD (monitor)
75-10	US 21 Bypass @ Broughton Street	Orangeburg PD (1)	Orangeburg PD (2)
75-11	US 178 @ US 321	North PD (1)	North PD (2)
75-12	US 176 @ S 453	Holly Hill PD (1)	Holly Hill PD (2)
75-13	US 176 @ Wells Cross Roads	SC Highway Patrol (1) Orangeburg SO (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Orangeburg SO (2)
75-14	US 176 @ US 301	SC Highway Patrol (1) Orangeburg SO (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Orangeburg SO (4)
75-15	I-95 @ US 176	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
75-16	I-95 @ SC 6	SC Highway Patrol (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2)
75-17	SC 47 @ SC 6	Elloree PD (Monitor)	Elloree PD (Monitor)
75-18	SC 315 @ SC 6	Santee PD (Monitor)	Santee PD (Monitor)
75-19	SC 45 @ SC 6	Eutawville PD (Monitor)	Eutawville PD (Monitor)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		SCHP (8) Orangeburg SO (5) SC State Unv. PD (4) Orangeburg PD (5) North PD (1) Holly Hill PD (1)	SCHP (16) Orangeburg SO (10) SC State Unv. PD (8) Orangeburg PD (10) North PD (2) Holly Hill PD (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
RICHLAND COUNTY			
40-01	US 378 @ Trotter Rd	Richland SO (1)	Richland SO (2)
40-02	US 378 @ Universal Dr	Richland SO (monitor)	Richland SO (monitor)
40-03	US 378 @ Garners Ferry Rd (Entrance to Wal-Mart)	City of Columbia PD (1)	City of Columbia PD (2)
40-04	US 378 (Garners Ferry Rd) @ Atlas Rd	City of Columbia PD (1)	City of Columbia PD (2)
40-05	I-77 @ US 378	City of Columbia PD (2)	City of Columbia PD (4)
40-06	US 378 @ Horrell Hill Rd	Richland SO (1)	Richland SO (2)
40-07	US 378 @ Lower Richland Blvd	Richland SO (1)	Richland SO (2)
40-08	I-77 @ Bluff Rd	Richland SO (2)	Richland SO (4)
40-09	I-77 @ Shop Rd	Richland SO (2)	Richland SO (4)
40-10	I-26 @ Bush River Rd	Richland SO (2)	Richland SO (4)
40-11	I-77 @ Decker Blvd	Richland SO (2)	Richland SO (4)
40-12	I-77 @ Two Notch Rd	Richland SO (2)	Richland SO (4)
40-13	US 378 @ Pineview	Richland SO (2)	Richland SO (4)
40-14	I-77 @ Forrest Dr	City of Columbia PD (2)	City of Columbia PD (4)
40-15	US 601 @ SC 48	SC Highway Patrol (Monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (Monitor)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		Richland SO (15) City of Columbia PD (6)	Richland SO (30) City of Columbia PD (12)

ATTACHMENT D: I-26 LANE REVERSAL OPERATION**I. Execution**

Under the direction of the Department of Public Safety (SCDPS), ESF-16 is the executive agent for all evacuation/reentry emergency traffic control operations, including regulation of the State road network and management of all contingency actions, including the I-26 reversal operation.

2. Lane reversal of an Interstate highway is a highly unusual event that should be implemented only under certain conditions when citizens are at risk from natural or technological disasters.
3. Lane reversal consists of two (2) distinct phases: pre-deployment activities and response operations.
4. Because of the increased safety concerns relative to the reversal of I-26, the implementation will be conducted using State assets. These assets consist primarily of SCDPS; South Carolina Highway Patrol (SCHP; South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT; and supported by Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services (SCPPP); and State Law Enforcement Division (SLED).

B. Pre-deployment Activities

1. To accomplish the mission of converting the eastbound lanes of I-26 to a westerly direction, a 17-hour advance notification is required.
 - a. Personnel and equipment must be pre-positioned approximately 12 hours in advance of an Executive Order to execute.
 - b. SCHP officers participating in the reversal of I-26 will be drawn from throughout the State; therefore, a minimum advance notice of five (5) hours is necessary to ensure all personnel can be at the designated staging areas located in Columbia, Orangeburg, and Charleston for briefings and assignments.
 - c. The SCDOT will also require an advance notice of five (5) hours to ensure all necessary changeable message boards, HARs, cones, barricades, and other physical assets will be pre-positioned 12 hours in advance of an order to implement lane reversal.
2. At the staging areas SCHP District Commanders, or their designees, will:
 - a. Brief personnel on the lane reversal operation plan.

- b. Make assignments of personnel to specific interchanges.
 - c. Coordinate operations with personnel from other supporting agencies.
- 3. The SCDOT will:
 - a. Deploy available pre-programmed message boards and HARs along predetermined locations along I-26 and I-95 outlining the lane reversal plan.
 - b. Have the capability to modify the initial messages by remote cell phone access based on events that may develop during the operation.
 - c. Identify personnel in each area capable of deploying to the location of each message board and HAR to change information displayed or broadcast.
 - d. Notify pre-designated contractors to move portable toilets and water to planned comfort station locations to ensure they are in position prior to implementation of the lane reversal plan.
 - e. Assist in the identification of feasible alternate eastbound emergency access routes.
 - f. Move SCDOT Incident Response trucks into position to support lane reversal operations.
 - g. Erect Type III barricades at paved median crossovers to block crossover traffic.
- 4. Upon completion of all necessary pre-deployment activities, the SCHP Commanders from the three (3) staging areas and the SCDOT District supervisors will notify ESF-16 in the SEOC that they are ready to implement lane reversal operations when ordered by the Governor.
- C. Response Operations
 - 1. Upon notification that a recommendation to reverse the I-26 traffic has been approved by the Governor, ESF-16 will begin execution of the lane reversal plan.
 - a. The SCHP Commander will be notified to deploy personnel to the I-26 interchanges as outlined in this Plan.
 - b. SCDOT will be notified to deploy personnel and all necessary equipment to planned positions to facilitate lane reversal operations.

- c. SCDOT will supervise and operate Comfort Stations along the evacuation route.
2. As personnel and equipment arrive at their designated interchange, they should immediately begin to place barricades and cones, and divert traffic from entering the Interstate in an easterly direction. The senior trooper at each post will be responsible for communicating the status of their interchange to the SCHP Troop Commander or his designee. The SCHP supervisor will also physically report to each interchange under his authority to ensure personnel have placed equipment in the proper position and all personnel understand their instructions for the movement of traffic at their interchange.
3. Lane Clearing
 - a. Each SCHP Troop Commander will communicate to the SCHP Commander's designee and ESF-16 in the SEOC when all the I-26 interchanges are fully functional and ready to begin the movement of traffic westbound in the reversed lanes.
 - b. Traffic control posts will restrict all traffic from entering I-26 in an easterly direction.
 - c. Upon confirmation that all the I-26 interchanges are fully functional and ready to begin the movement of traffic westbound in the reversed lanes, two (2) troopers in fully marked patrol vehicles will begin from I-26 at the I-77 interchange and travel east.
 - d. When the two marked patrol vehicles reach I-26 at the I-526 interchange, they will immediately turn around and begin to lead evacuation traffic in a westerly direction in the reversed lanes.
4. Aerial Surveillance
 - a. In conjunction with the lane clearing procedures initiated with the movement of marked patrol vehicles in the reversed lanes, two (2) rotary wing aircraft will be utilized to ensure safety during the lane reversal operation. The State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) will deploy their aircraft equipped with 800MHz radios in order to maintain direct radio contact with troopers and SCHP Commanders at all times. Each aircraft will be assigned a sector of observation along I-26. One aircraft will be assigned to survey from the I-26 and I-77 interchange to the I-26 and I-95 interchange. The other aircraft will be assigned from the I-26 and I-95 interchange to the I-26 and I-526 interchange.

- b. Pilots will immediately report any vehicle that may attempt to cross the median or circumvent the physical barriers at each interchange, and travel in an easterly direction during the lane reversal operation. Any transgression will be immediately reported to troopers in the affected area with the aircraft remaining over the event until a trooper or other law enforcement officer arrives on the scene. Pilots will also report any observed incident that impedes the flow of traffic.
 - c. During air operations, reports will be submitted hourly, or as the situation may require, to ESF-16 in the SEOC. ESF-16 will monitor radio traffic, and may periodically request situation reports in areas of I-26 not visible by the SCDOT closed-circuit television cameras.
 - d. An additional aircraft will be assigned to monitor traffic on I-95 both north and south of I-26 as part of the aircraft mission to support evacuation outlined in the ESF-16 Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). However, during periods when SLED aircraft are refueling or otherwise unavailable, the aircraft will move into the I-26 airspace previously occupied by the SLED aircraft. Constant communication between the three aircraft must take place to ensure constant surveillance capability during the lane reversal operation.
- 5. Post-Evacuation. Once the evacuation has been completed or a determination is made that traffic flow is at a level not requiring lane reversal, and prior to the arrival of gale force winds, the following actions will be accomplished:
 - a. ESF-16, through the SCHP Troop Commanders or their designees, will order, in coordination with the SCDOT district engineers, the removal of road barriers and other equipment and the reopening of the eastbound lanes of I-26 for eastbound traffic.
 - b. SCDOT personnel will remove all barriers from the roadway, and secure equipment in accordance with the applicable SOP. Personnel will then travel to pre-designated shelter locations until the storm passes, and begin preparations for possible reentry operations.
 - c. Upon the removal of barriers, law enforcement personnel will leave TCPs and travel to pre-designated shelter locations until the storm passes, and begin preparations for possible reentry operations.
 - d. The South Carolina National Guard (SCNG) wrecker crews will proceed to pre-designated shelter locations until the storm passes, and begin preparations for possible reentry operations.

IV. COMMAND AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. Command

1. General - Overall responsibility for traffic management, including the I-26 lane reversal, has been designated to ESF-16, with primary responsibility placed on the DPS. However, SCDOT has a significant role in the success of the lane reversal operation. ESF-16 will closely coordinate operations between SCDPS and SCDOT. SCDOT will furnish a list of management personnel responsible for supervising SCDOT responsibilities for inclusion in the SOP supporting this operation Plan.
2. Operation Command - Lane reversal operations will be directed by the SCHP Commander's designee with the rank of Major or above. The SCHP Troop Captain in each of the 3 (three) troops will direct the activities within their troop boundaries along I-26 and at each interchange within the patrol troop. All activities regarding the I-26 lane reversal operation will be communicated to the SCHP Commander's designee throughout the length of the operation.
3. Supervision - Supervisors from within the three SCHP districts will be assigned to specific geographic locations along the I-26 corridor to supervise troopers and other law enforcement personnel. Supervisors will report the status of personnel assigned to line patrols and traffic control points to each respective SCHP District Commander or his designee whenever warranted, but at a minimum of every hour once the lane reversal is underway.

B. Communications

1. Personnel assigned to the I-26 lane reversal operation will operate on the SCDPS 800 MHz radio system. Channel 83, LE D-6, will be the primary channel for the lane reversal operations at the interchanges of I-95 and I-26 to the I-526 and I-26 interchange in Charleston. Channel 99, LE D-7, will be the primary channel for all lane reversal operations from the interchange of I-26 and I-95 inclusive to the interchange of I-26 and I-77 in Columbia. These channels are capable of allowing direct communication throughout the length of the lane reversal operation and allow for constant monitoring of the operation from the SEOC at all times. All personnel in the lane reversal operation will be utilizing these frequencies, therefore, radio communication shall be limited to critical information only. It is the responsibility of first-line supervisors to monitor and correct any unnecessary radio communications.
2. SCHP District Commanders will monitor all radio traffic throughout the operation, and in addition, utilize the SCDPS Command Channel (Zone 10, Channel 158) to communicate directly with Patrol Command Staff, the SCDPS Director, and other SCHP District Commanders.

3. To ensure constant interagency communication during the lane reversal operation, SCDPS and SCDOT will communicate on 800 MHz (Zone 10, Channel 146). The Patrol Commander, or his designee, the affected SCHP District Commanders, and ESF-16 in the SEOC will monitor SCDPS/SCDOT Command.
4. A representative from the SCNG will receipt for eleven (11) each 800 MHz radios from B&CB, CIO, during the pre-deployment phase for use by SCNG personnel in support of lane reversal operations.

V. SUPPORT OPERATIONS

The SCNG will provide the following support specific to I-26 reversal operations:

- A. The mid-shift meal for State personnel operating in fixed field locations will be provided. Designated SCHP personnel will report to SCNG command posts to sign for predetermined numbers of meals for distribution to field personnel.
- B. The SCNG will provide wrecker support along the I-26 evacuation route. This support will be to clear vehicles impeding the flow of traffic along the evacuation route. Wreckers will be positioned at the following locations and will be equipped with 800 MHz radios:

CENTRAL CONGLOMERATE I-26 Reversal	
1	I-77 @ I-26 Interchange
2	I-26 @ US 601 Overpass (Exit 145)
3	I-26 Weight Station (Mile Marker 172)
4	I-26 @ I-526 (Mile Marker 213)

All above wreckers are staged, and will be available for relocation on order of Troop Commander.

III. TRAFFIC CONTROL POINT STAFFING

A. I-26 Reversal Plan Staffing

<u>Interchange</u>		SCHP	SCPPP	Total
I-26 @ I-526	T-6	12	2	14*
I-26 @ Remount Rd		2	4	6
I-26 @ Aviation Ave		2	2	4
I-26 @ Ashley Phosphate Rd		10	4	14
I-26 @ 52 Connector		3	3	6
I-26 @ US 78		8	2	10
I-26 @ S 62 College Park Rd		4	2	6
I-26 @ US 17 Alt		8	2	10
I-26 @ S 16		2	4	6
I-26 @ S 27		2	4	6
I-26 @ S 453		2	4	6
I-26 @ US 15		4	4	8
I-26 @ I-95	T-7	12	0	12*
I-26 @ SC 210		2	4	6
I-26 @ S 36		2	4	6
I-26 @ US 301		2	4	6
I-26 @ SC 33		2	4	6
I-26 @ US 601		2	4	6
I-26 @ S 22		2	4	6
I-26 @ SC 6		2	4	6
I-26 @ US 21	T-1	4	4	8
I-26 @ S 31		2	4	6
I-26 US 21/176		2	4	6
I-26 @ I-77		24	0	24*
Total Personnel		117	77	194

SCDNR

Rest Area @ mm 204	T-6	8	0	8
Rest Area @ mm 150	T-7	8	0	8
Rest Area @ mm123	T-1	8	0	8
<u>Total Personnel</u>		24	0	24
Weigh Station @ mm 173	T-6	8	0	8
<u>Total Personnel</u>		8	0	8

Total personnel assigned to traffic control points: 226

* Denotes the assignment of a supervisor to the post.

- B. As shown below, a SCHP Trooper will be assigned to patrol between specific interchanges along the I-26 corridor to investigate accidents and assist stranded motorists. SCDOT cable barriers are in place for a substantial portion of I-26. The addition of cable barriers necessitates assigning troopers to both portions of the roadway. Troopers assigned to specific legs of I-26 will coordinate their efforts to maintain a presence on the Interstate whenever possible.
- C. Troopers on line patrol are responsible for all incidents/collision investigation within their assigned area. In addition, SCDOT, where applicable, will utilize SHEP vehicles to assist with incident management and disabled motorists to resolve all incidents as efficiently as possible with due regard to safety.
- D. One supervisor (Corporal or Sergeant) per District per shift will be assigned to a leg of the line patrol either on the eastbound and westbound side. The supervisor will respond to all major incidents within the portions of Interstate within their District.

<u>District 1</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Troopers (24-hour staffing)</u>	
Between I-77 and Exit 125	9	2	2
Between Exit 125 and Exit 136	9	2	2
		4	4
District 7			
Between Exit 136 and Exit 145	9	2	2
Between Exit 145 and Exit 154	9	2	2
Between Exit 154 and Exit I-95	14	2	2
		6	6
District 6			
Between I-95 and Exit 177	8	2	2
Between Exit 177 and Exit 194	17	2	2
Between Exit 194 and Exit 203	9	2	2
		6	6
Between Exit 203 and Exit 208	5	3	3
Between Exit 208 and I-526 Connector	4	3	3
		6	6
Total	44		

SCDOT I-26 Reversal Plan

Beginning in Columbia at: I-26 at I-77:

Exit 116:

All eastbound I-26 traffic will be directed northward onto I-77 using the lane closure as shown on the attached plan. The ramps from US 321 onto I-26 will be blocked using barricades or drums. All westbound I-26 traffic on normal lanes will be directed to I-77 northbound using two (2) lanes on the existing one lane ramp. Barricades will be placed on the normal westbound lanes just beyond the exit onto I-77. Two lanes on the reversed eastbound lanes in the westbound direction will utilize the median crossover to access the normal I-26 westbound lanes. Barricades should be placed on I-26 eastbound just beyond the median crossover and on the entrance ramp from I-77 southbound to I-26 eastbound. For I-77 southbound, all traffic will be directed to I-26 westbound. Barricades will be placed to prevent any traffic from proceeding to I-26. The access from US 321 to I-77 will be blocked using barricades or drums.

Exit 119:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site.

Rest Area in Calhoun County:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades at exit to Rest Area as shown on plan as directed by South Carolina Highway Patrol. These barricades will be removed by Patrol to allow access to rest area by reverted lanes.

Exit 125:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site.

Exit 129:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site.

Exit 136:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site.

Exit 139:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site.

Exit 145:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site. Cones will be placed along I-26 mainline to prevent exit from reverted lanes to US 601.

Exit 149:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site.

Rest Area in Orangeburg County:

Type III Barricades are to be placed at exit to Rest Area as shown on plan as directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol. These barricades will be removed by Patrol to allow access to rest area by reverted lanes.

Exit 154:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site. Cones will be placed along I-26 mainline to prevent exit from reverted lanes to US 301.

Exit 159:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site.

Exit 165:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site.

Exit 169:

SCDOT will place Barricades or Drums as indicated in Condition 1 as directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol. SCDOT will place barricades or drums off roadway to satisfy Condition 2. Condition 2 barricades or drums will be placed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol as needed.

Exit 172:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site. Cones will be placed along I-26 mainline to prevent exit from reverted lanes to US 15.

Exit 177:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site.

Weigh Station:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III barricades at exit to Weigh Station as shown on plan as directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol. These barricades will be removed by Patrol to allow access to the Weigh Station by reverted lanes.

Exit 187:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site.

Exit 194:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site.

Exit 199:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site. Cones will be placed along I-26 mainline to prevent exit from reverted lanes to US 17A.

Exit 203:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site. Cones will be placed along I-26 mainline to prevent exit from reverted lanes to College Park.

Rest Area in Charleston County:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III barricades at exit to Rest Area as shown on plan as directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol. These barricades will be removed by Patrol to allow access to rest area by reverted lanes.

Exit 205:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site. Cones will be placed along I-26 mainline to prevent exit from reverted lanes to US 78.

Exit 208:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site. Cones will be placed along I-26 mainline to prevent exit from reverted lanes to Northside Drive.

Exit 209:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site. Cones will be placed along I-26 mainline to prevent exit from reverted lanes to Ashley Phosphate.

Exit 211:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site. Cones will be placed along I-26 mainline to prevent exit from reverted lanes to Aviation Avenue.

Exit 212A:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades as shown on plan when directed by the South Carolina Highway Patrol Trooper on site. Cones will be placed along I-26 mainline to prevent exit from reverted lanes to Remount Road.

Exit 212:

All traffic on I-526 eastbound destined for I-26 westbound will be routed to the reversed lanes of I-26. The ramp normally facilitating this movement will be barricaded. I-526 westbound traffic destined for I-26 westbound in the right lane may access I-26 in the normal fashion. Traffic in the left lane will be diverted to the reverse lanes of I-26. Traffic northbound on US 52 will not be allowed to access I-526 westbound. Refer to plan for details.

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I-26 at I-77 Exit 116

District 1

EVACUATION IMPLEMENTATION:

To implement the lane reversal of I-26, traffic traveling eastbound on I-26 and traffic traveling southbound on I-77 towards I-26 must be diverted. To accomplish this task, the following diversion will be executed:

All traffic traveling southbound on I-77 will be advised by changeable message boards of the inability to access I-26 in advance of exit of US 378. Vehicles that do not exit prior to the intersection of I-26 will be required to travel west on I-26. **No access to I-26 eastbound will be authorized.**

Traffic traveling eastbound on I-26 will be allowed to exit at US 321m but will not be required to do so. All traffic that does not exit at US 321 will be diverted onto I-77 northbound.

EVACUATION TRAFFIC FLOW:

I-26 westbound traffic will be required to travel north on I-77 at the end of the lane reversal. Traffic traveling west in the eastbound lanes (reverted lanes) will be redirected onto the westbound lanes of I-26 through the median crossover beyond the I-77 entrance ramps. Exit 115 (US 321) will be closed to traffic westbound on I-26.

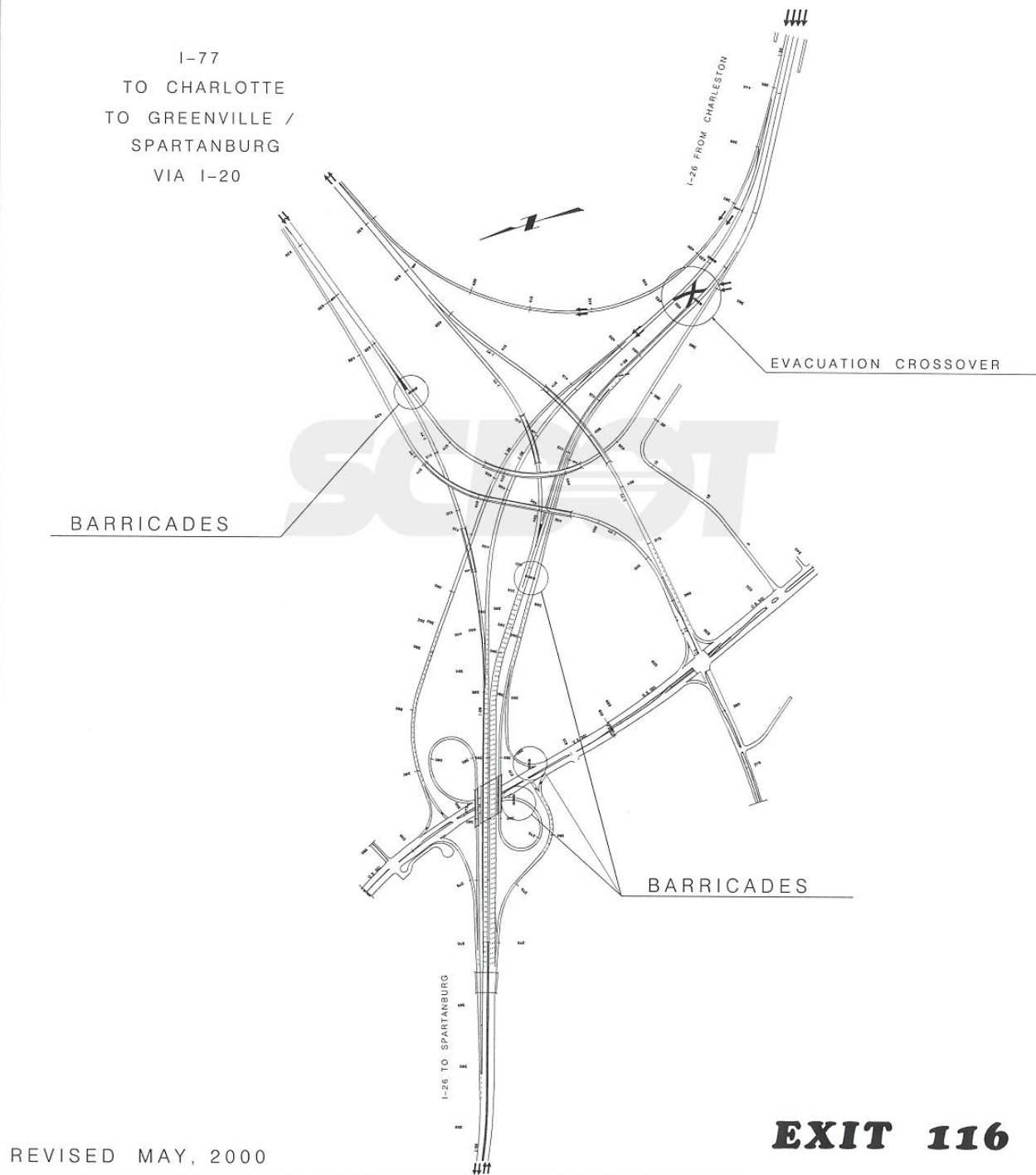
REENTRY TRAFFIC FLOW:

To facilitate traffic flow for reentry, the #1 lane of I-26 eastbound will be directed to I-77 northbound. Lanes #2 and #3 will be diverted to the westbound lanes of I-26 through the median crossover. Lane #4 will be allowed to utilize the eastbound lanes of I-26, while the southbound lane of I-77 will be directed onto the eastbound lanes of I-26 simultaneously

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	30
Barrels:	8
Cones:	570
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	4

I-26 REVERSAL OPERATIONS I-26 AT I-77



I-26 at US 21/176 Exit 119

District 1

EVACUATION:

Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto US 21/176. Once a vehicle exits from the reverted lanes, vehicles will not be allowed to re-access the reverted lanes. To reacquire the Interstate, vehicles must enter into the normal westbound lanes.

REENTRY

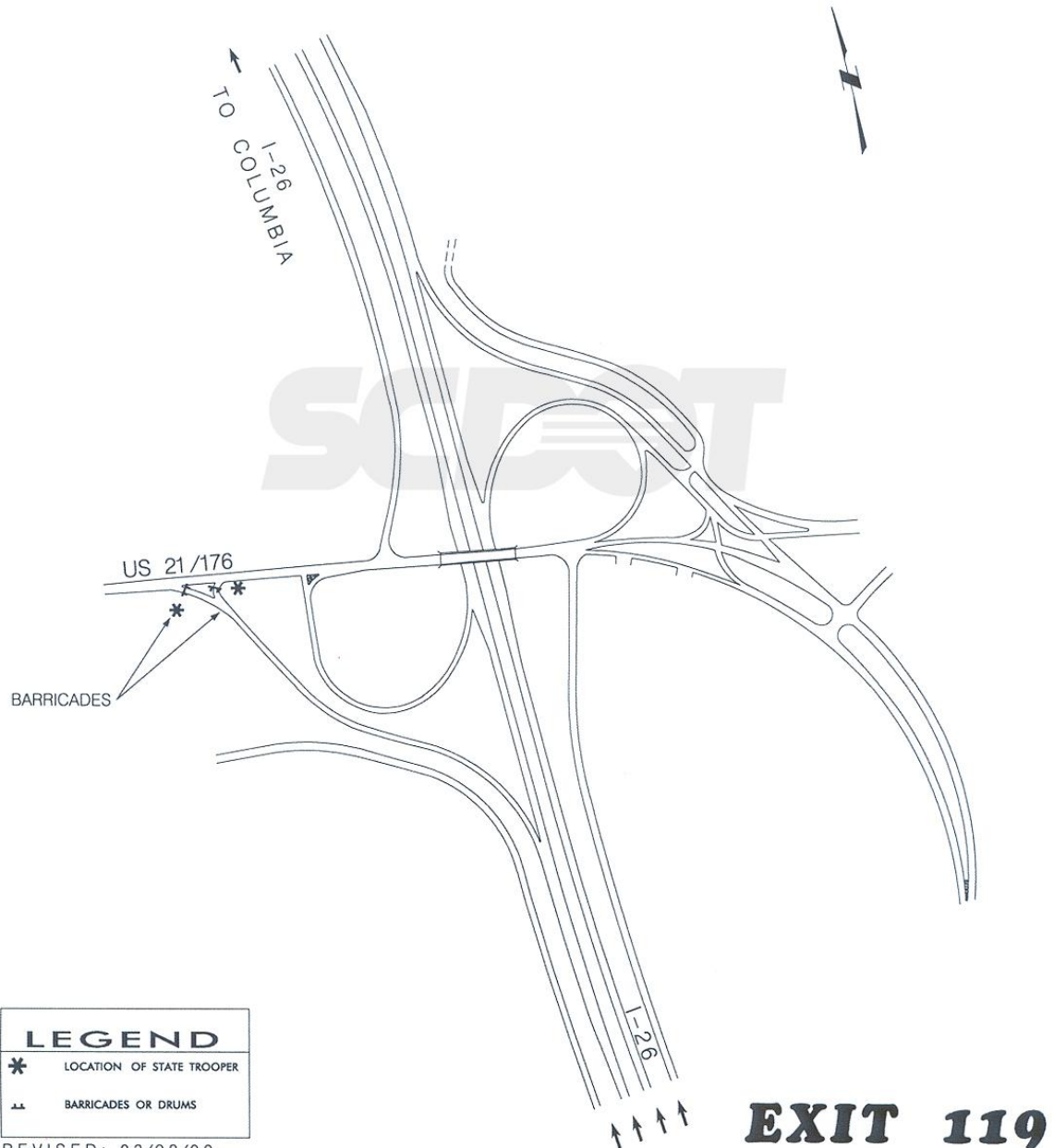
Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto US 21/176. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, it will not be allowed to reenter the reverted lanes. To reacquire the Interstate, a vehicle must enter the normal eastbound lanes.

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	4
Barrels:	0
Cones:	0
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	5

I-26 Reversal Operations

I-26 at US21/176



I-26 Rest Area in Calhoun County at Milepost 123/Exit 122

District 7

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III Barricades at exit to Rest Area as shown on plan as directed by South Carolina Highway Patrol. These barricades will be removed by Patrol to allow access to Rest Area by reverted lanes.

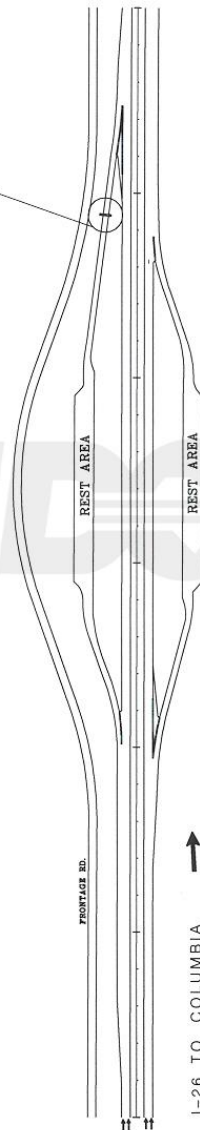
REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	2
Barrels:	6
Cones:	5
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations I-26 Rest Area in Calhoun Co.

BARRICADES

SCDOT



REVISED: 05/11/00

REST AREA
AT MILEPOST 123

I-26 at S-31 Exit 125

District 1

EVACUATION:

Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes onto S-31 at the T-intersection. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter on the normal westbound lanes.

REENTRY:

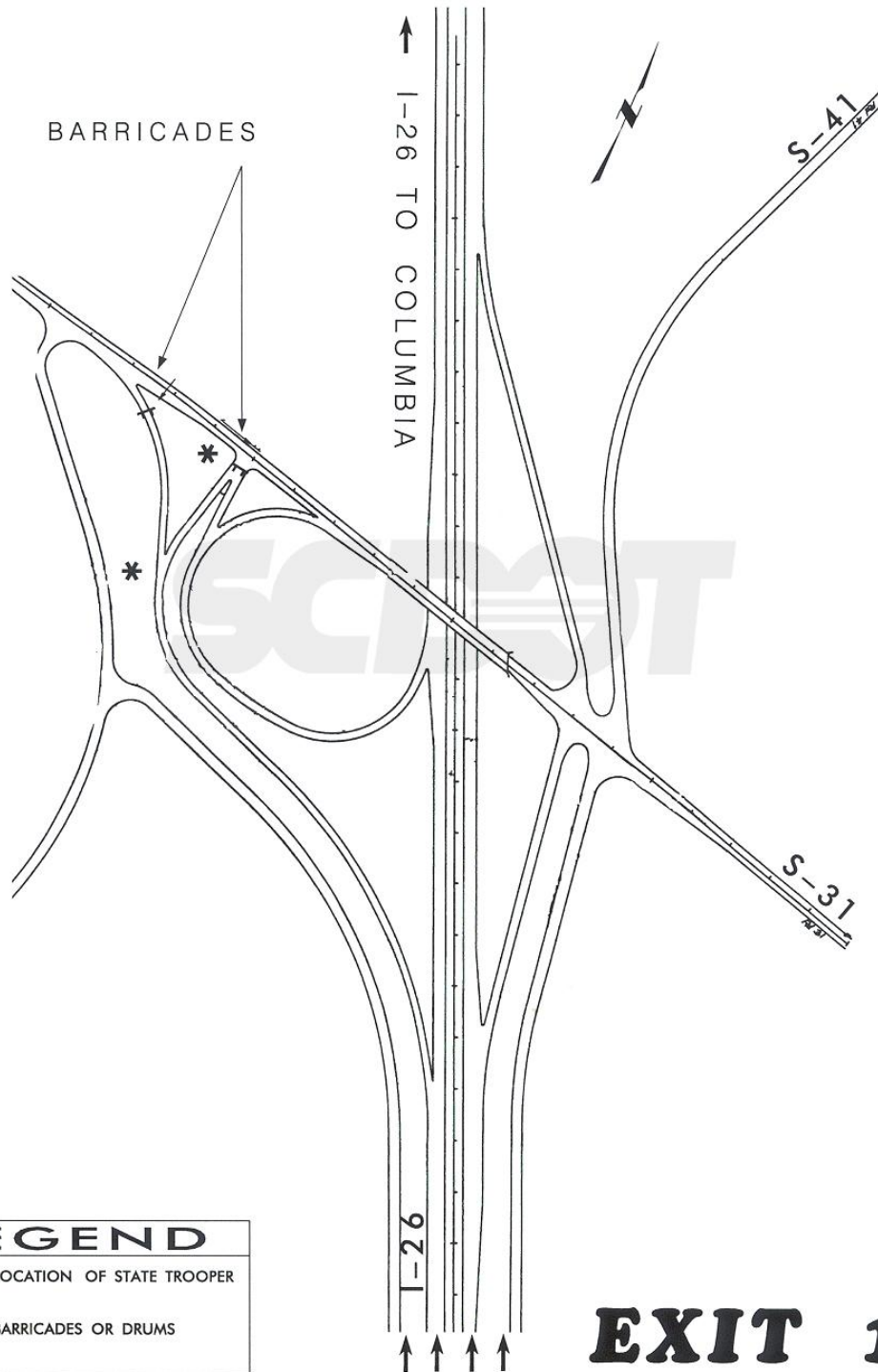
Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes onto S-31 and turn left or right. Once a vehicle has exited the reverted lanes of the Interstate, to reacquire the Interstate, they must enter the normal eastbound lanes.

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	4
Barrels:	10
Cones:	5
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations

I-26 at S-31



REVISED: 05/11/00

I-26 at US 21 Exit 129

District 1

EVACUATION:

Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto US 21 at the T-intersection. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal westbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available from this intersection.**

REENTRY:

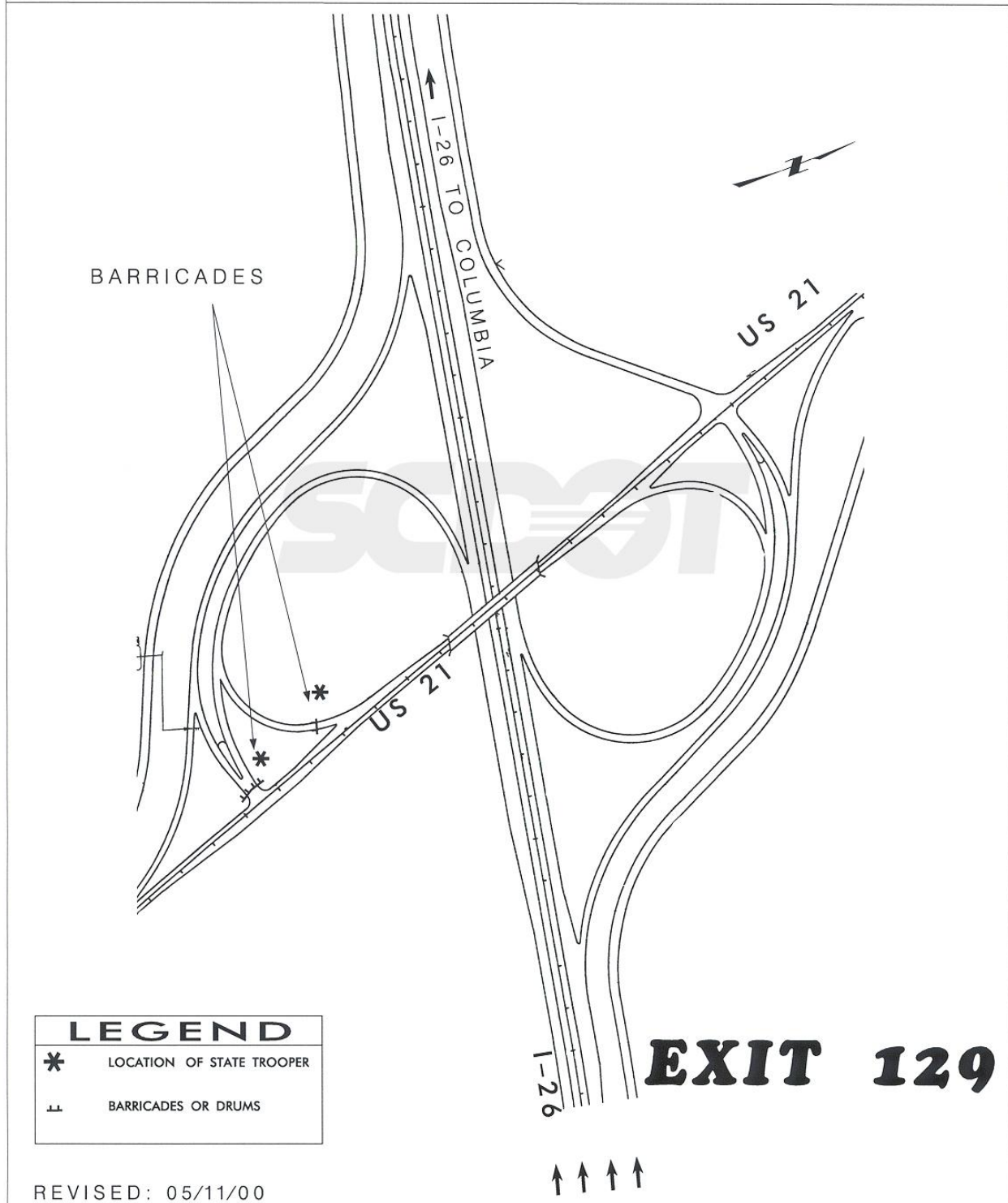
Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto US 21 at the T-intersection. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal eastbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available from this intersection.**

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	4
Barrels:	10
Cones:	5
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations

I-26 at US 21



I-26 at SC 6 Exit 136

District 7

EVACUATION:

Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto SC 6. Once a vehicle has exited the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal westbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available from this intersection.**

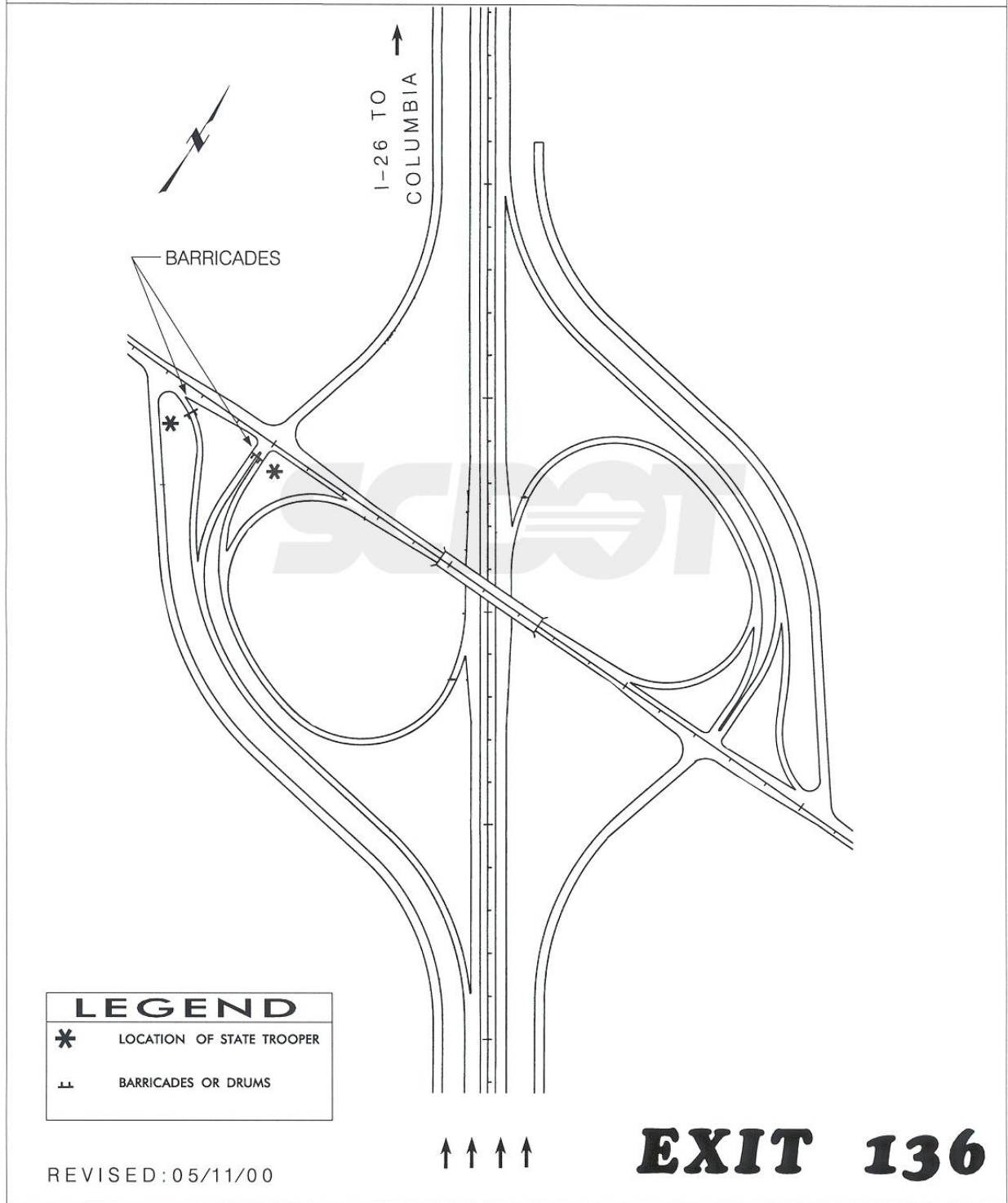
REENTRY:

Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto SC 6. Once a vehicle has exited the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal westbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available from this intersection.**

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	4
Barrels:	10
Cones:	5
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations I-26 at SC 6



I-26 at S-22 Exit 139

District 7

EVACUATION:

Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto S-22. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal westbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes will be available from this intersection.**

REENTRY:

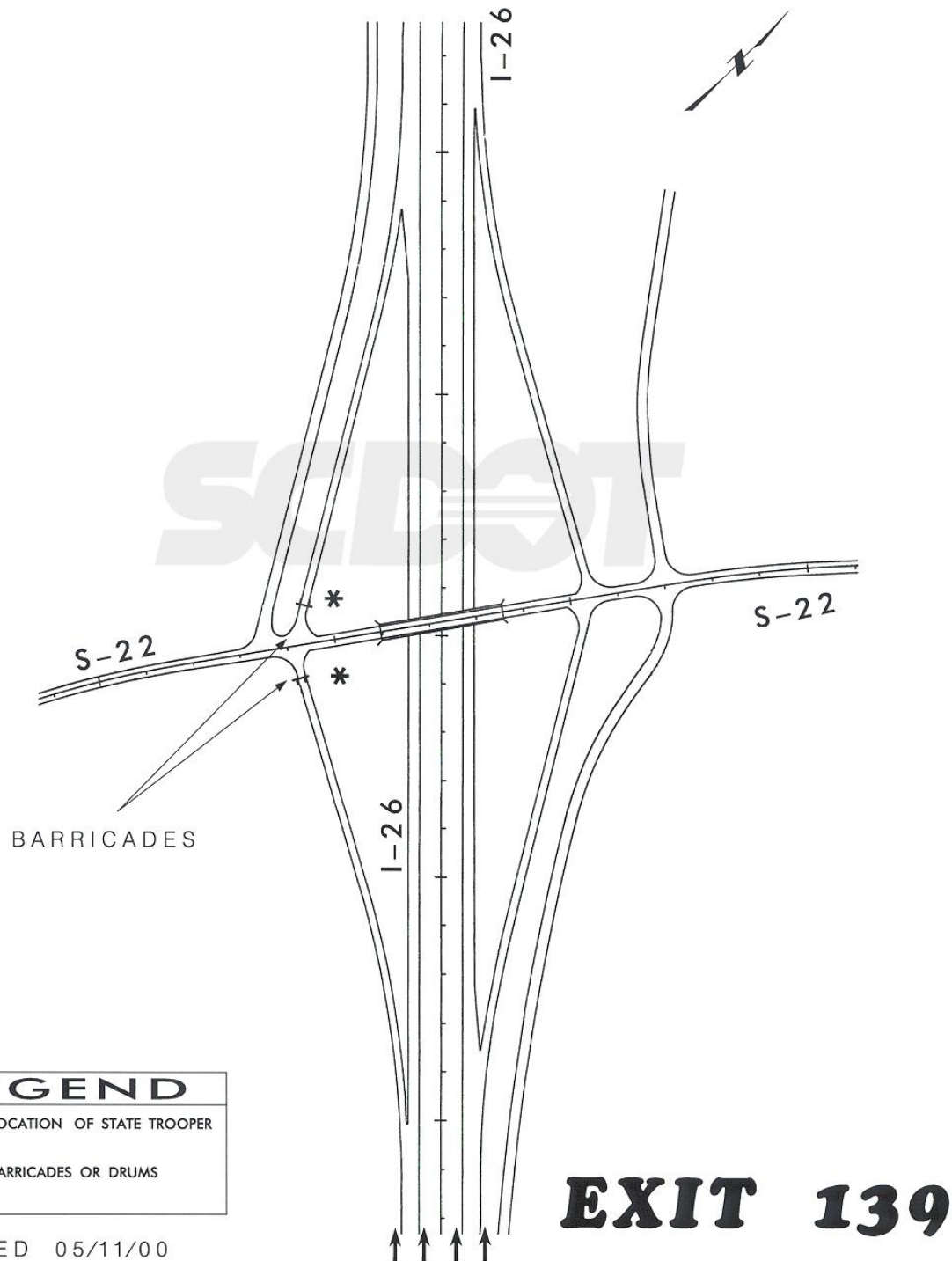
Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto S-22. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal eastbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes will be available from this intersection.**

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	2
Barrels:	6
Cones:	5
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations

I-26 at S-22



I-26 at US 601 Exit 145

District 7

EVACUATION:

Due to the configuration of the intersection and the raised concrete medians along US 601, vehicles in the reverted lanes will not be allowed to exit I-26. **No access to the reverted lanes is available at this intersection.**

REENTRY

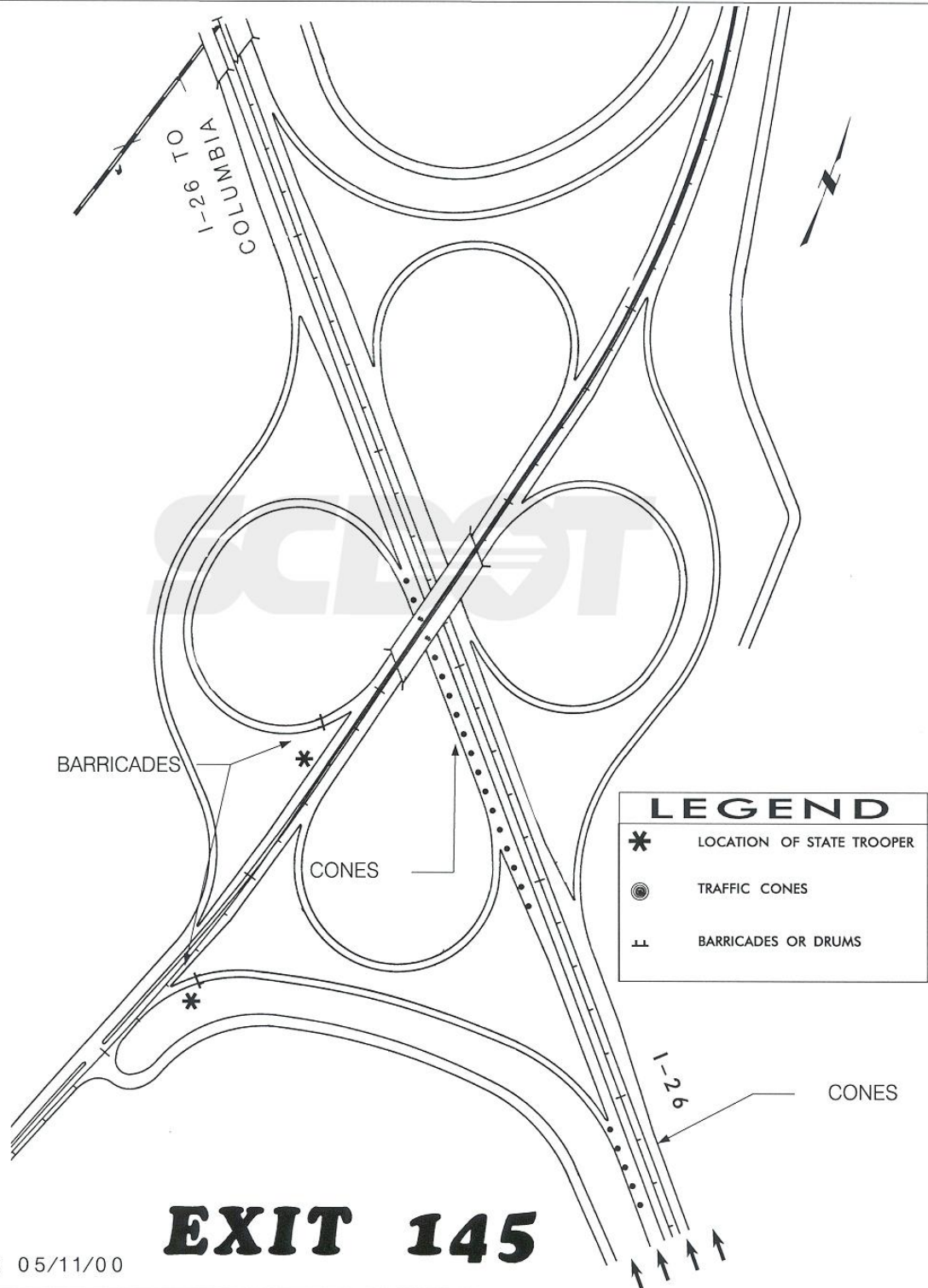
Due to the configuration of the intersection and the raised concrete medians along US 601, vehicles in the reverted lanes will not be allowed to exit I-26. **No access to the reverted lanes is available at this intersection.**

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	10
Barrels:	20
Cones:	0
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations

I-26 at US 601



REVISED: 05/11/00

I-26 at SC 33 Exit 149

District 7

EVACUATION:

Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto SC 33. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal westbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available from this intersection.**

REENTRY:

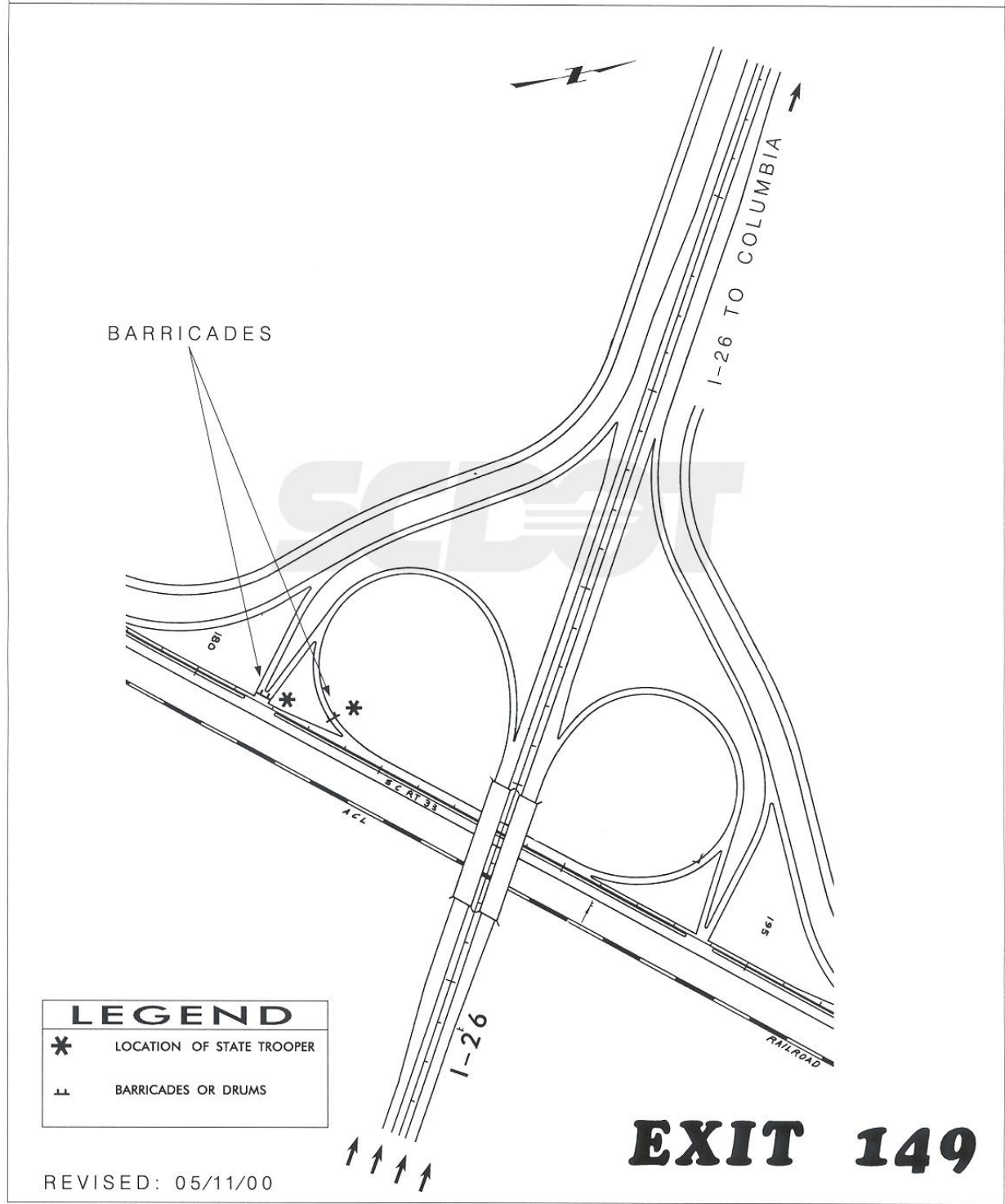
Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto SC 33. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal eastbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available from this intersection.**

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	20
Barrels:	20
Cones:	0
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations

I-26 at SC 33



I-26 Rest Area in Orangeburg County at Milepost 150

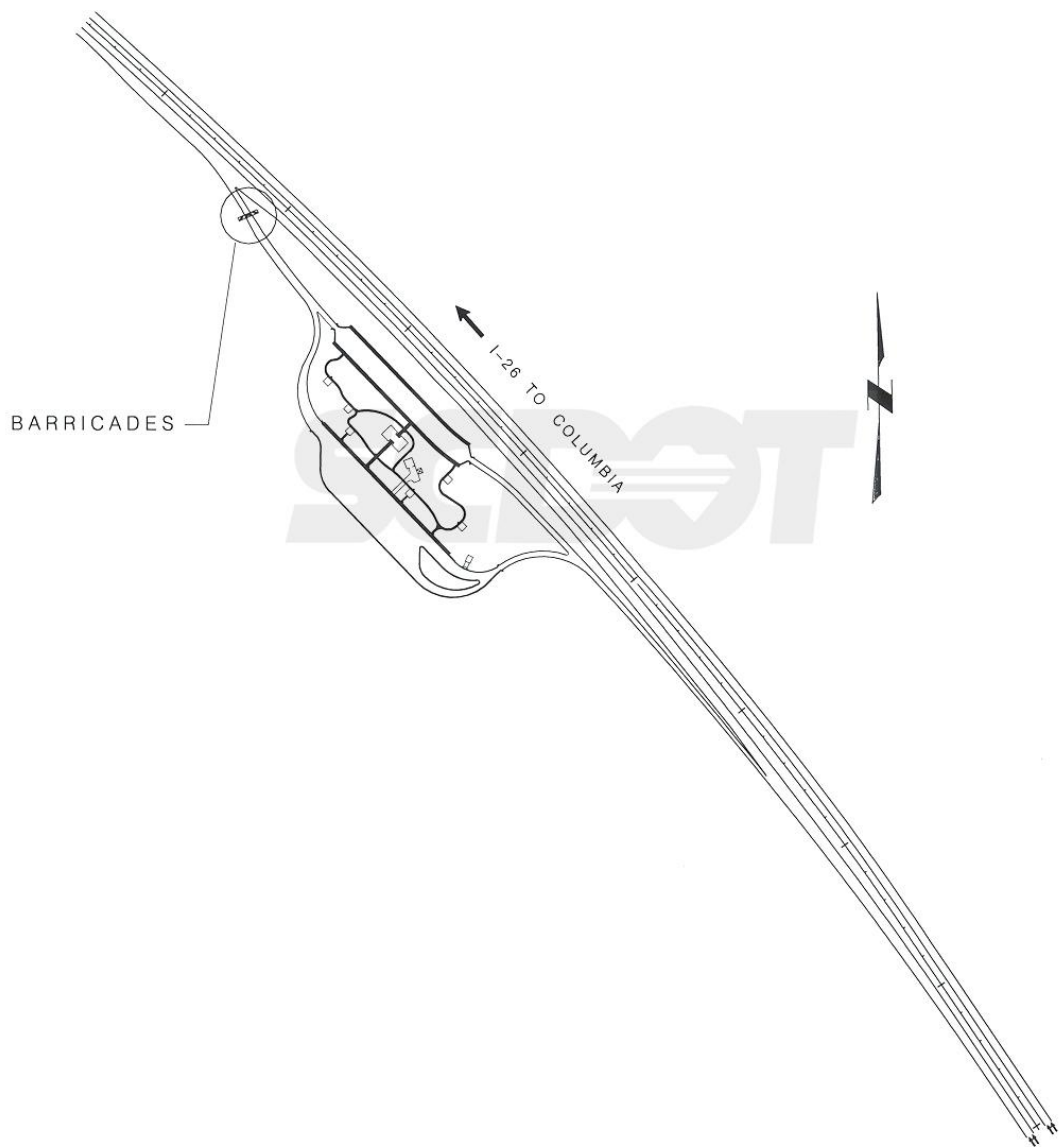
District 7

Type III Barricades are to be placed at exit to Rest Area as shown on plan as directed by South Carolina Highway Patrol. These barricades will be removed by Patrol to allow access to rest area by reverted lanes.

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	10
Barrels:	20
Cones:	0
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations I-26 Rest Area in Orangeburg Co.



REVISED: 05/11/00

REST AREA

AT MILEPOST 150

I-26 at US 301 Exit 154

District 7

EVACUATION:

Due to the configuration of the intersection and the raised concrete medians along US 301, vehicles will not be allowed to exit from I-26. No access to the reverted lanes is available at this intersection.

REENTRY:

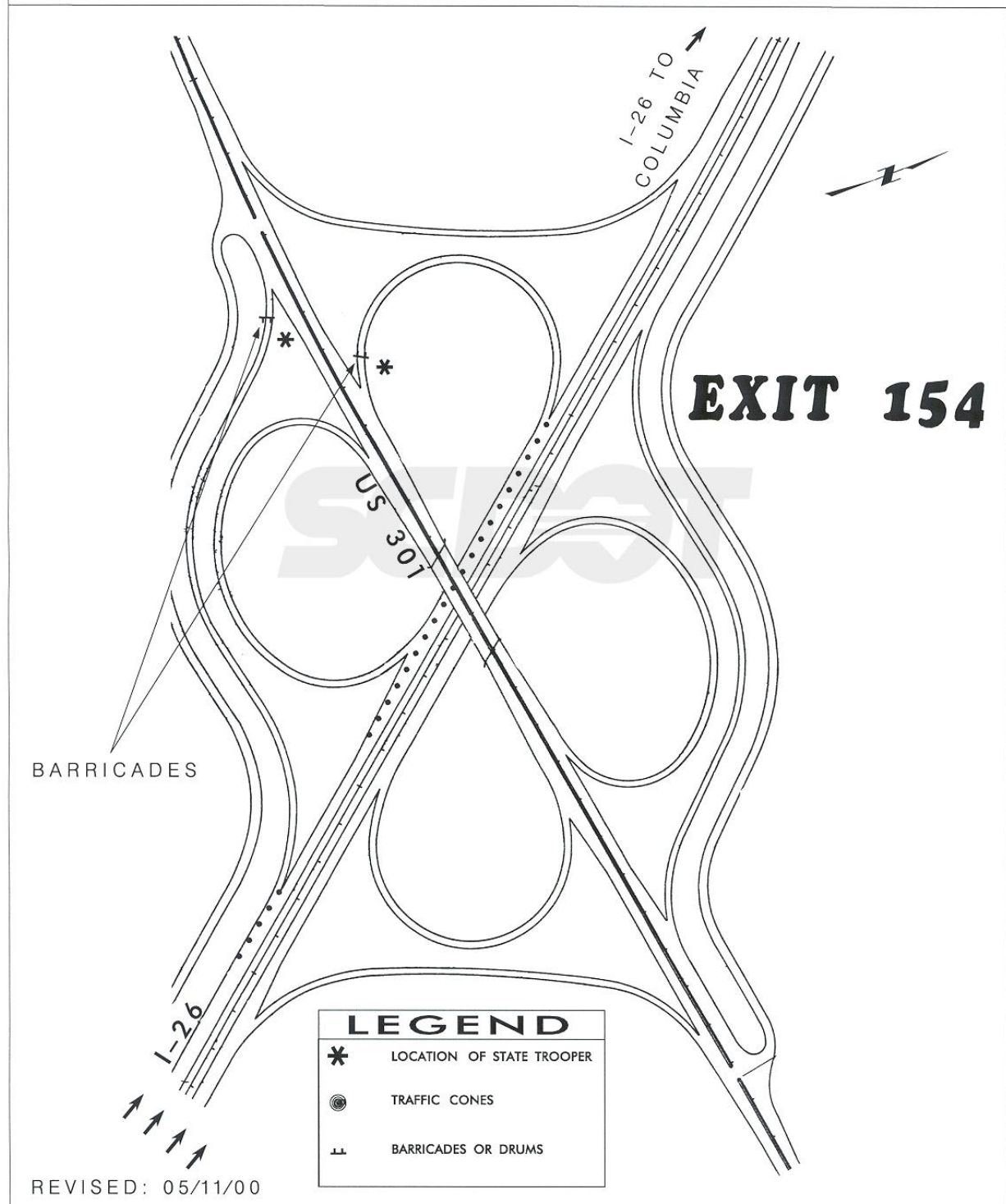
Due to the configuration of the intersection and the raised concrete medians along US 301, vehicles will not be allowed to exit from I-26. No access to the reverted lanes is available at this intersection.

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	10
Barrels:	20
Cones:	0
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations

I-26 at US-301



I-26 at S-36 Exit 159

District 7

EVACUATION:

Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto S-36. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal westbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available from this intersection.**

REENTRY:

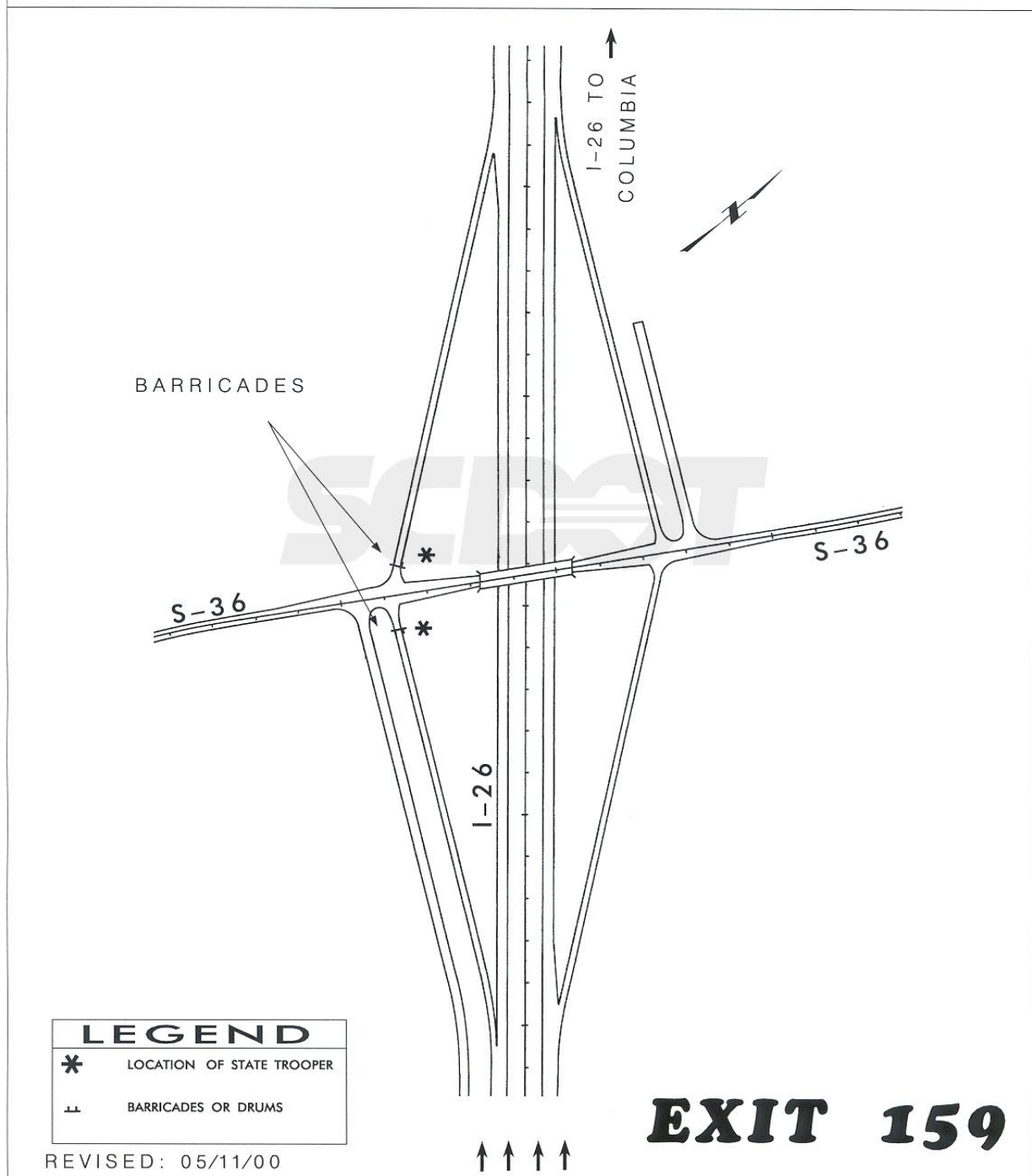
Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto S-36. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal eastbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available from this intersection.**

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	2
Barrels:	30
Cones:	20
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations

I-26 at S-36



I-26 at SC 210 Exit 165

District 7

EVACUATION:

Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto SC 210. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal westbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available at this interchange.**

REENTRY:

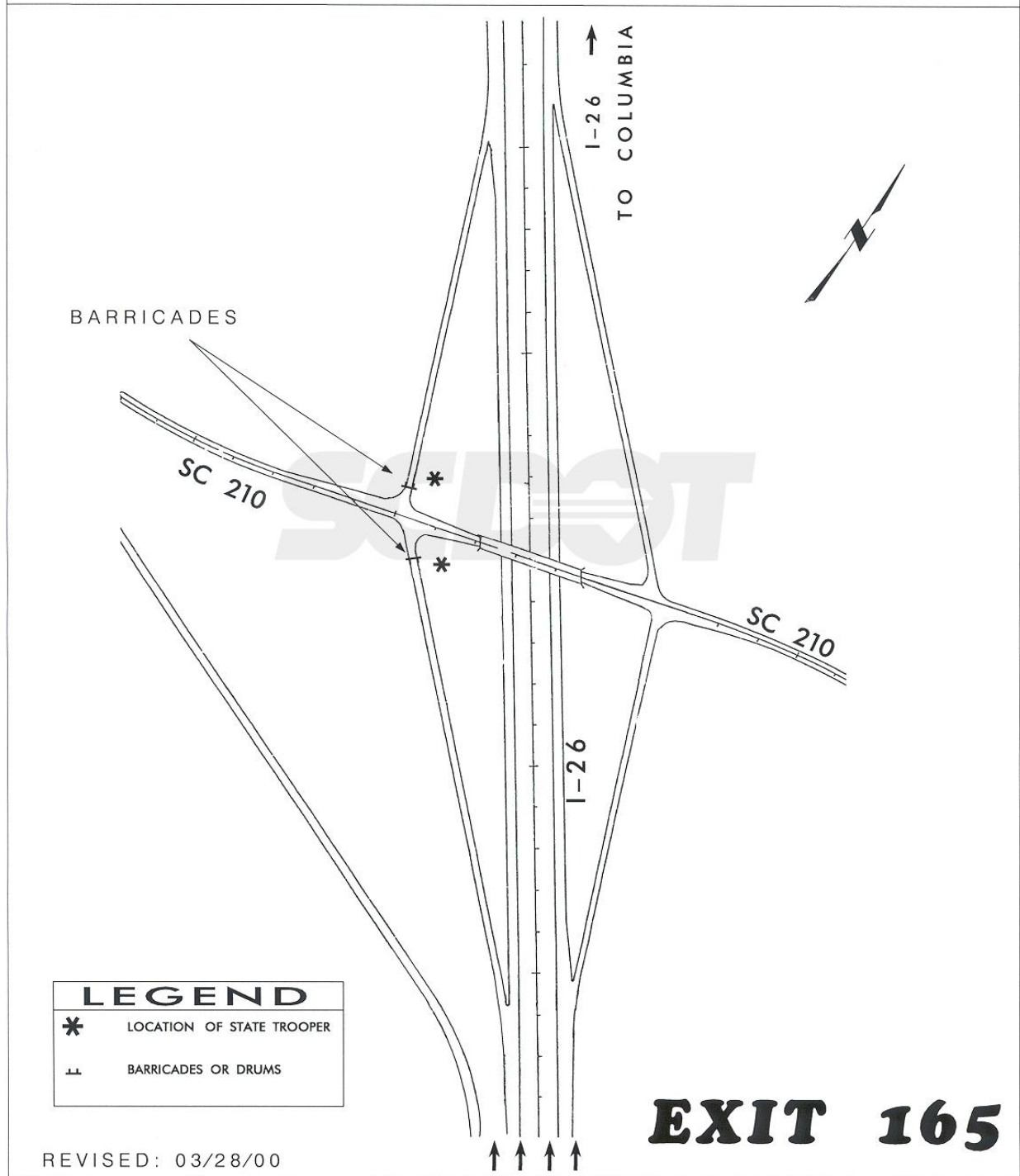
Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto SC 210. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal eastbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available at this interchange.**

No direct access to I-95 is allowed from the reverted lanes. Therefore, traffic attempting to access I-95 will be directed to exit 165. Vehicles will be directed to turn left onto SC 210 then right onto US 176 to I-95.

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	2
Barrels:	30
Cones:	20
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations I-26 at SC 210



I-26 at I-95 Exit 169

District 7

EVACUATION

Due to the configuration of the interchange no access to I-95 will be allowed from the reverted lanes.

No access to the reverted lanes is available from this interchange.

Based on traffic flow and volume, the Supervisor in Charge of this interchange has the discretion to allow access from I-95 onto I-26 in the normal westbound lanes or to deny any access to I-26 from I-95. **No traffic will be allowed to exit from I-95 eastbound to I-26.**

REENTRY:

Due to the configuration of the interchange, no access to I-95 will be allowed from the reverted lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available from this interchange.**

Based on traffic flow and volume, the Supervisor in Charge of this interchange has the discretion to allow access from I-95 onto I-26 in the normal eastbound lanes or to deny any access from I-95 onto I-26. **No traffic will be allowed to exit I-95 westbound to I-26.**

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	5
Barrels:	80
Cones:	50
MSG Boards:	2
Arrow Boards:	0

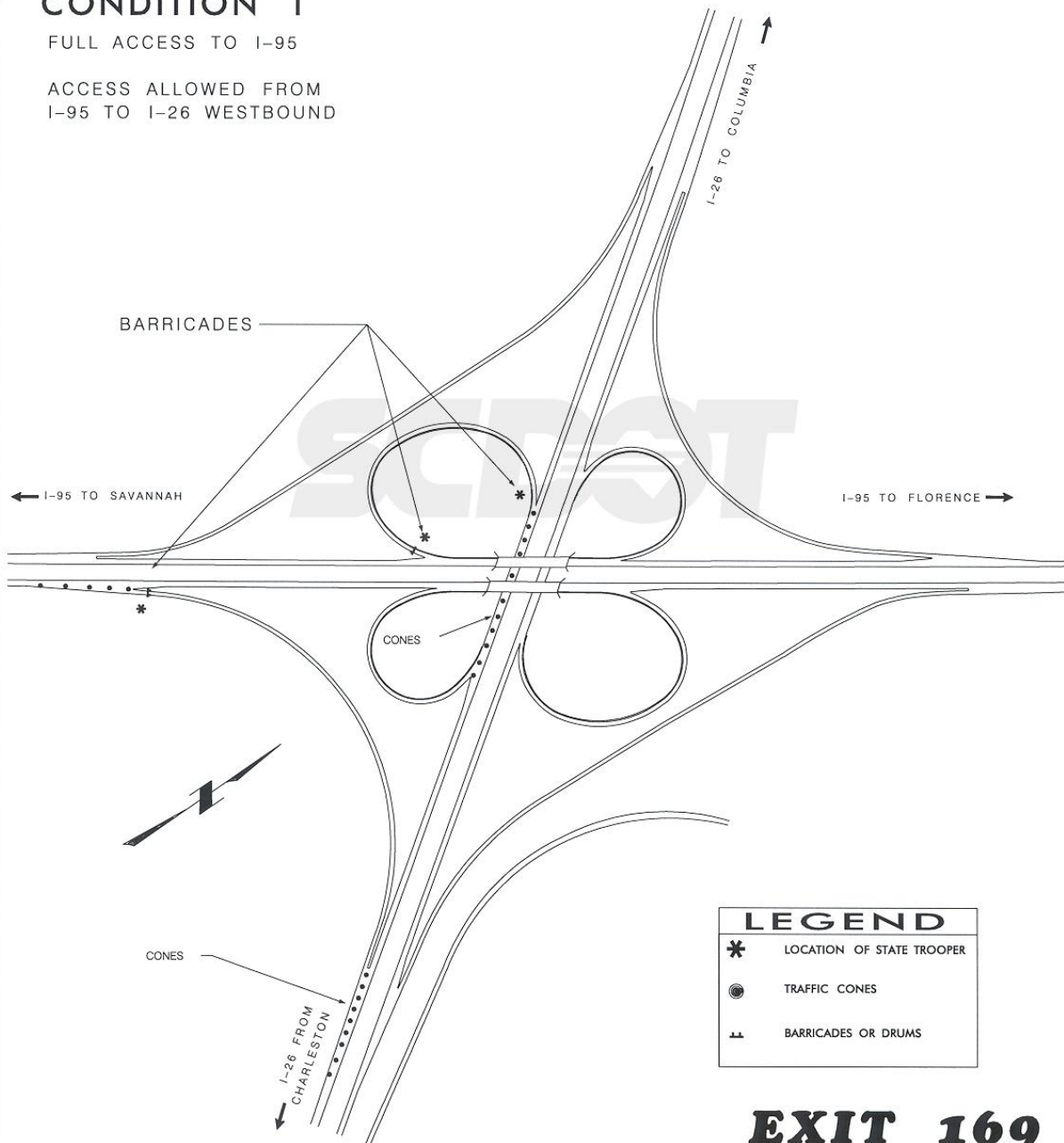
I-26 Reversal Operations

I-26 at I-95

CONDITION 1

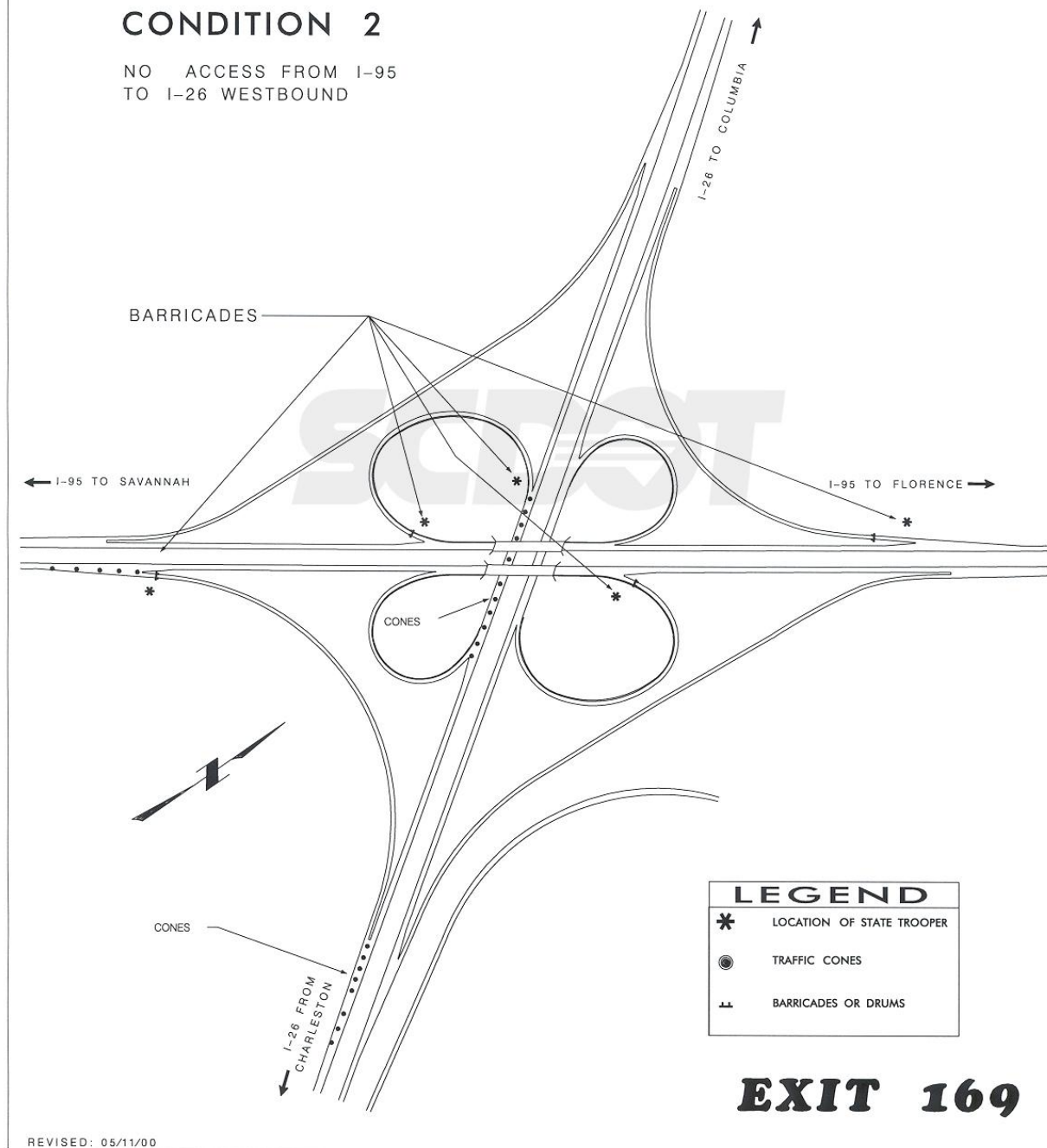
FULL ACCESS TO I-95

ACCESS ALLOWED FROM
I-95 TO I-26 WESTBOUND



REVISED: 05/11/00

I-26 Reversal Operations I-26 at I-95



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I-26 at US 15 Exit 172

District 6

EVACUATION:

Due to the configuration of the interchange and the raised concrete medians along US 15, vehicles will not be allowed to exit from I-26. **No access to the reverted lanes is available at this intersection.**

REENTRY:

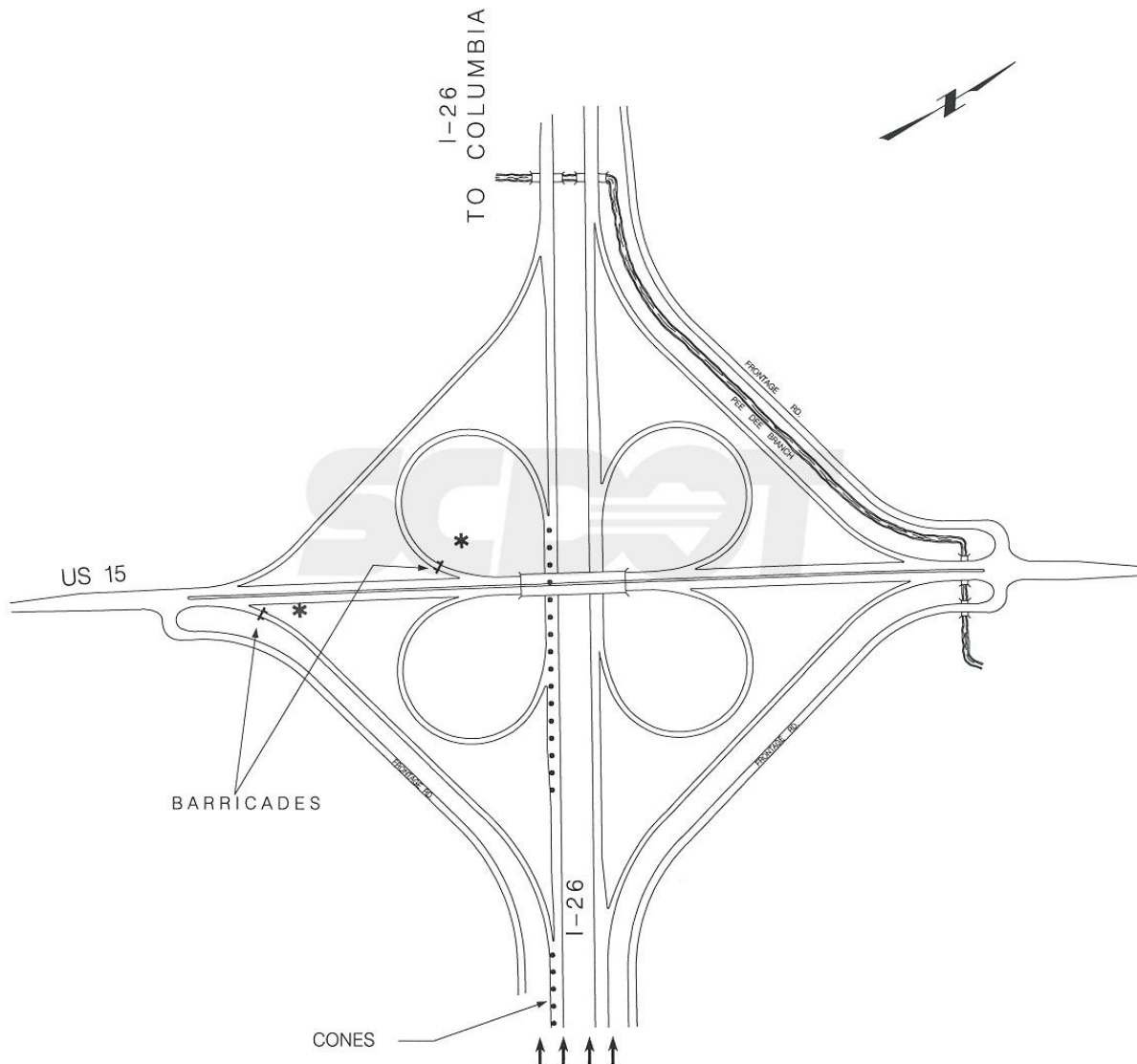
Due to the configuration of the interchange and the raised concrete medians along US 15, vehicles will not be allowed to exit from I-26. **No access to the reverted lanes is available at this intersection.**

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	0
Barrels:	6
Cones:	40
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations

I-26 at US 15



LEGEND	
*	LOCATION OF STATE TROOPER
●	TRAFFIC CONES
^^	BARRICADES OR DRUMS

REVISED: 05/11/00

EXIT 172

I-26 Weigh Station in Dorchester County at Milepost 173

District 6

Weigh Station:

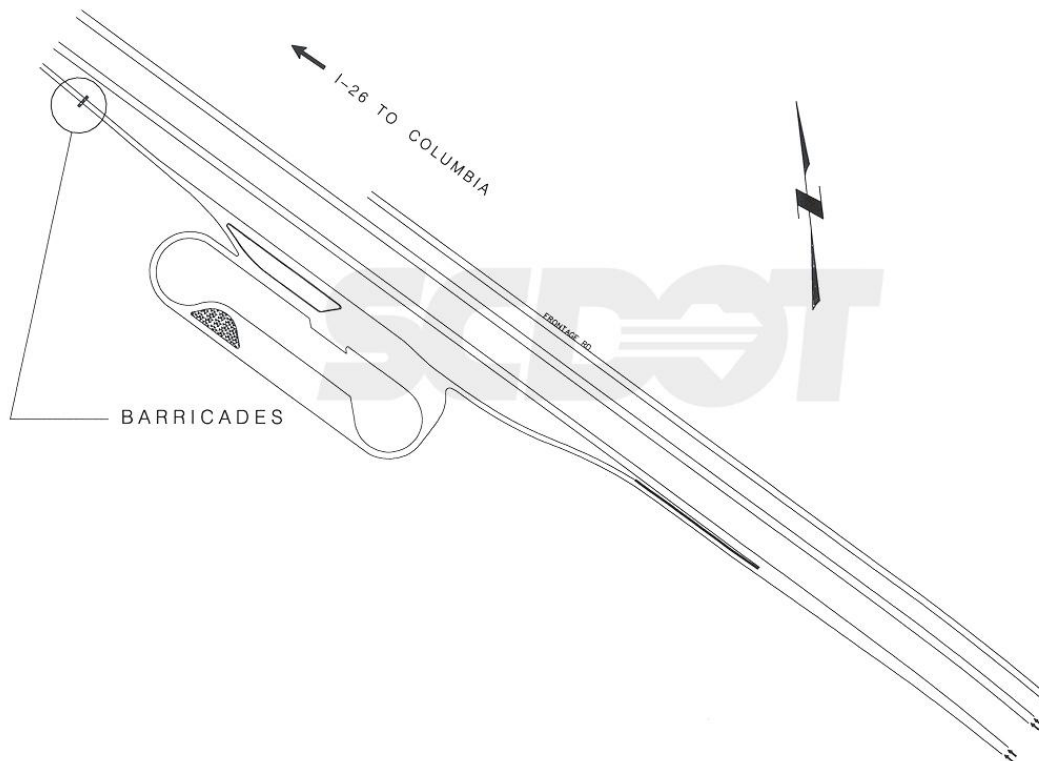
SCDOT will place Drums or Type III barricades at exit to Weigh Station as shown on Plan as directed by South Carolina Highway Patrol. These barricades will be removed by Patrol to allow access to the Weigh Station by reverted lanes.

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	0
Barrels:	3
Cones:	30
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations

I-26 Weigh Station in Dorchester Co.



WEIGH STATION

REVISED: 05/11/00

AT MILEPOST 173

I-26 at SC 453 Exits 177

District 6

EVACUATION:

Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto SC 453. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal westbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available from this intersection.**

REENTRY:

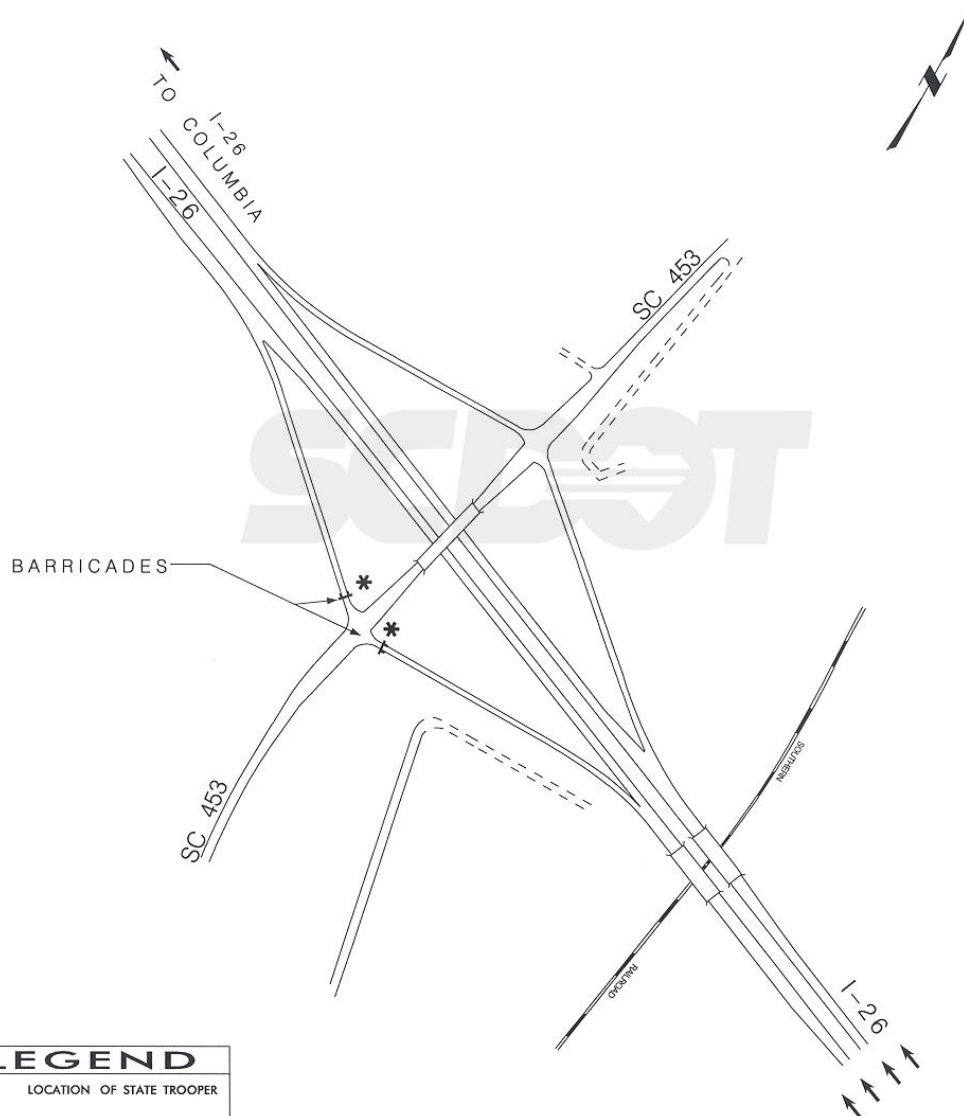
Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto SC 453. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal eastbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available from this intersection.**

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	6
Barrels:	0
Cones:	20
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations

I-26 at SC 453



REVISED: 05/11/00

EXIT 177

I-26 at SC 27 Exit 187

District 6

EVACUATION:

Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto SC 27. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal westbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available from this interchange.**

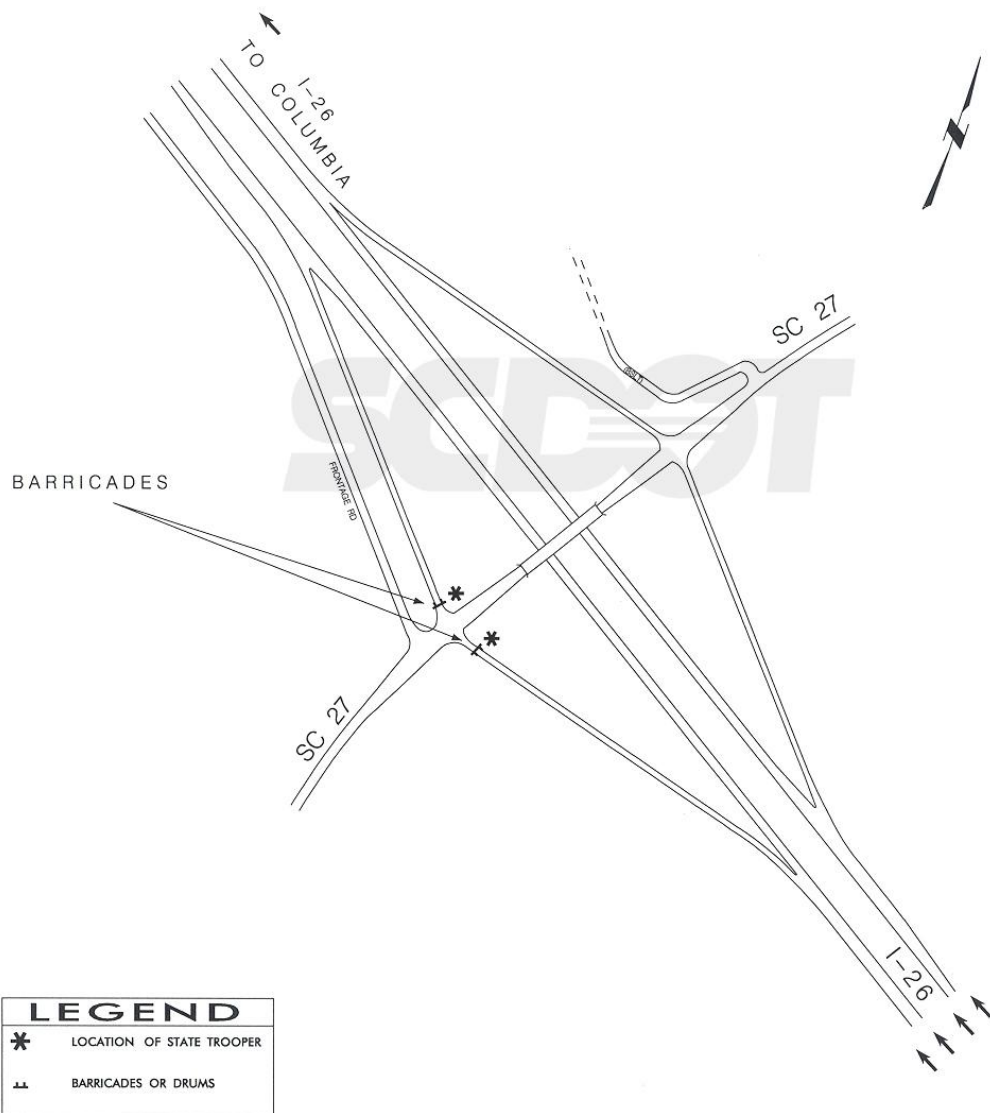
REENTRY:

Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto SC 27. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal eastbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available from this interchange.**

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	0
Barrels:	6
Cones:	20
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations I-26 at SC 27



REVISED: 05/11/00

EXIT 187

I-26 at S-16 Exit 194

District 6

EVACUATION:

Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto S-16. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal westbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available from this interchange.**

REENTRY:

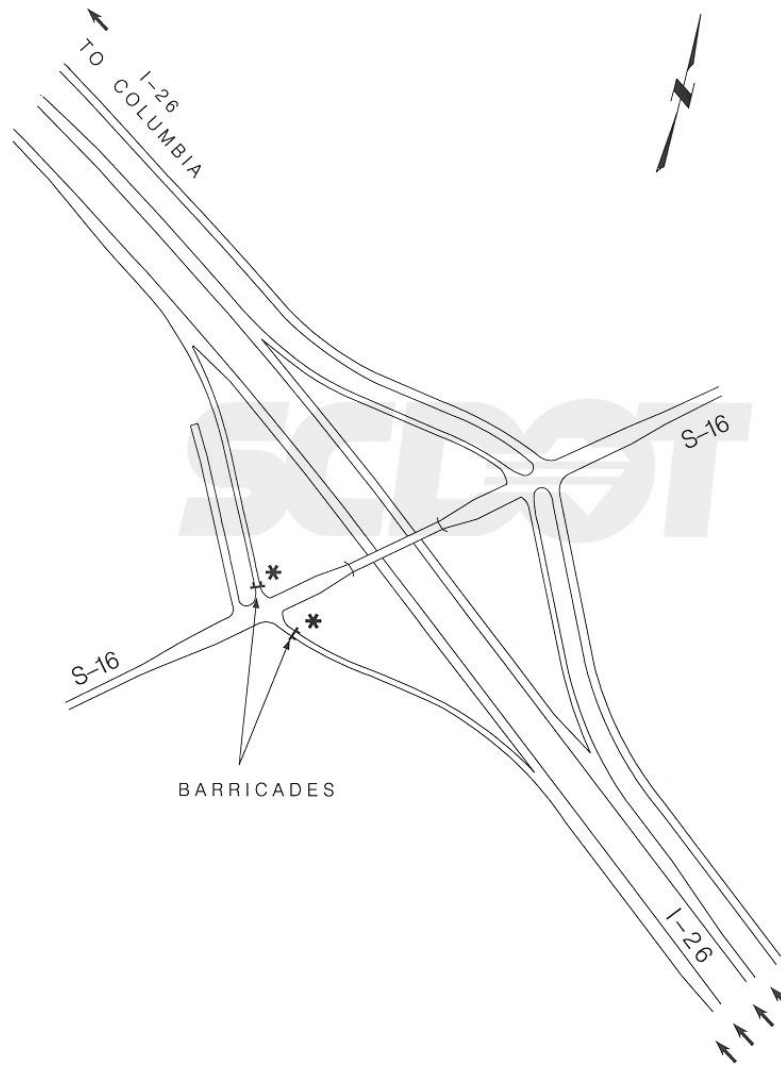
Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto S-16. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, the vehicle must enter the normal eastbound lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available from this interchange.**

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	0
Barrels:	6
Cones:	20
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations

I-26 at S-16



LEGEND	
*	LOCATION OF STATE TROOPER
⌵	BARRICADES OR DRUMS

REVISED: 03/29/00

EXIT 194

I-26 at US 17A Exit 199

District 6

EVACUATION:

Due to the configuration of the interchange and the raised concrete medians along US 17A, vehicles in the reverted lanes will not be allowed to exit I-26. **No access to the reverted lanes is available at this interchange.**

REENTRY:

Due to the configuration of the interchange and the raised concrete medians along US 17A, vehicles will not be allowed to exit I-26 from the reverted lanes. **No access to the reverted lanes is available at this interchange.**

REQUIRED ASSETS:

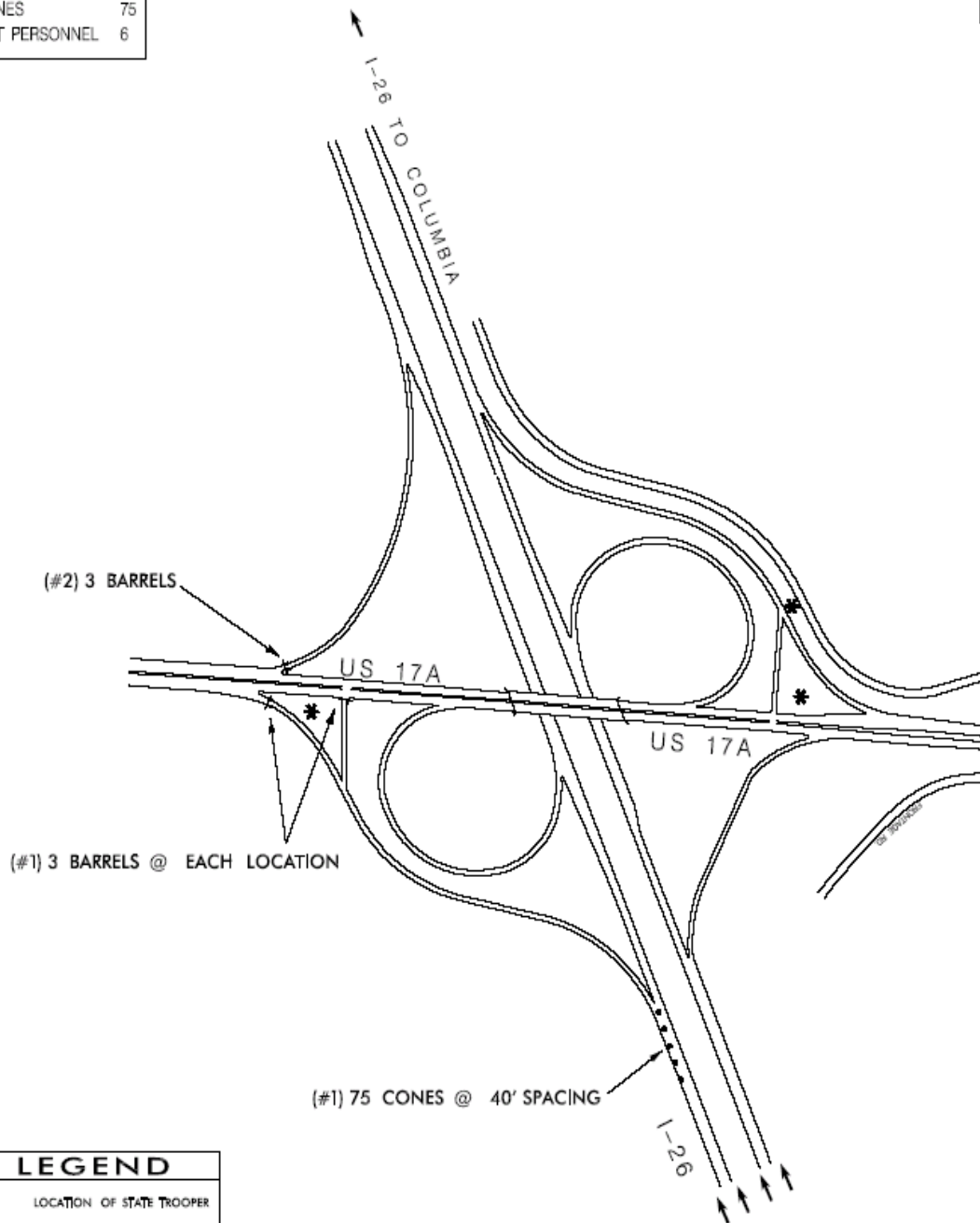
Barricades:	0
Barrels:	12
Cones:	40
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations I-26 at US 17A

REQUIRED ASSETS:

BARRICADES	0
BARRELS	9
CONES	75
DOT PERSONNEL	6

EXIT 199



REVISED: 07/07/05

SCDOT

I-26 at S-62 (College Park Road) Exit 203**District 6****EVACUATION:**

Traffic traveling from Goose Creek will be directed across to I-26 Overpass and turned right onto the eastbound exit ramp to the reverted lanes. Traffic traveling from the direction of Dorchester Road will be required to turn left onto the eastbound exit ramp into the reverted lanes. The movement of traffic into the reverted lanes will be cycled as needed between the two (2) travel lanes. Exiting from normal lanes is allowed.

REENTRY:

Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn left or right onto S-62 (College Park Road). Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, it will not be allowed to access the reverted lanes. To reacquire the Interstate, vehicles must enter into the normal eastbound lanes. No access to the reverted lanes is available from this interchange.

REQUIRED ASSETS:

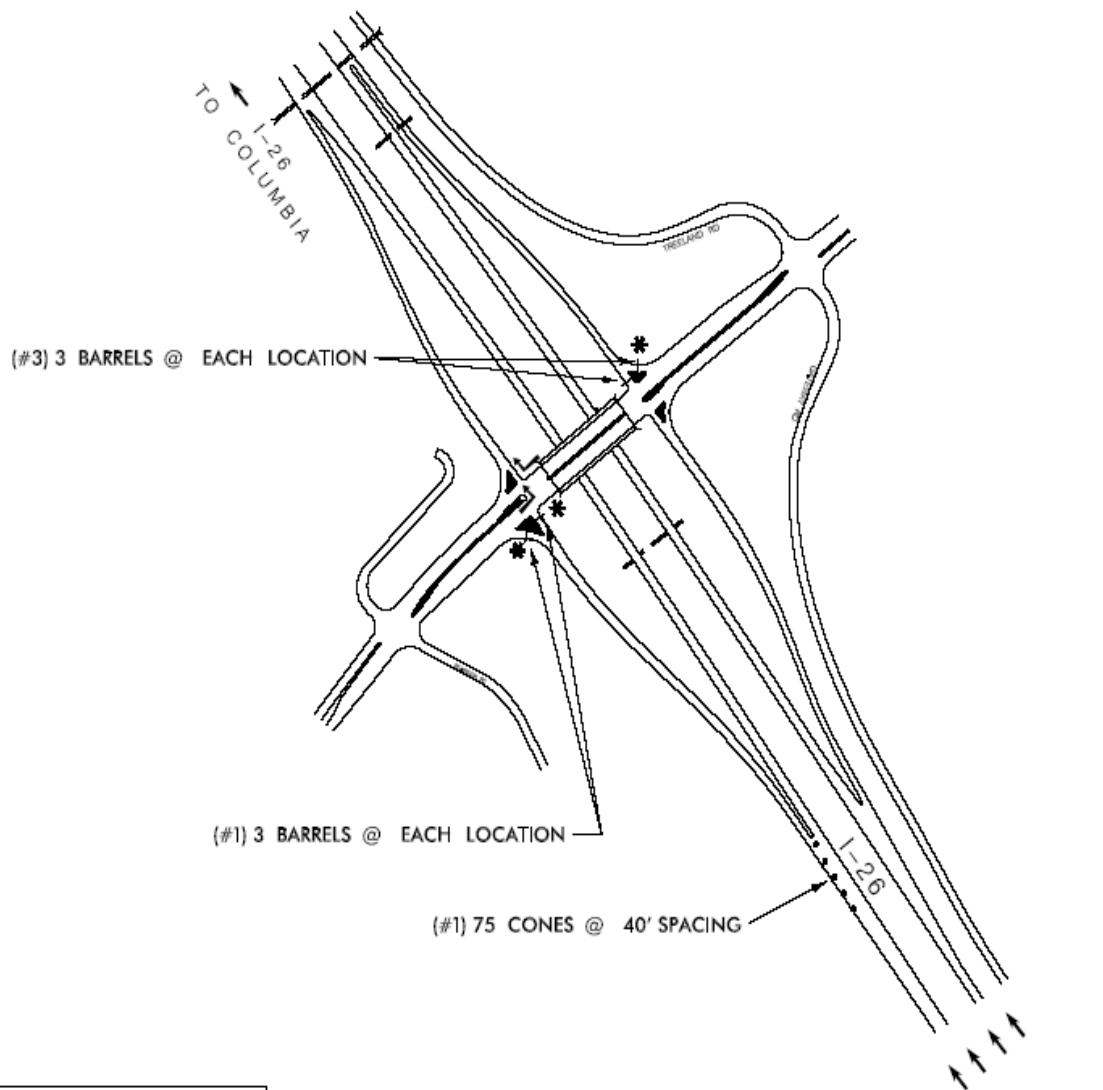
Barricades:	0
Barrels:	12
Cones:	75
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations I-26 at S-62 (College Park Road)

REQUIRED ASSETS:

BARRICADES	0
BARRELS	12
CONES	75
DOT PERSONNEL	4

EXIT 203



LEGEND

*	LOCATION OF STATE TROOPER
●	TRAFFIC CONES
==	BARRICADES OR DRUMS

REVISED: 07/07/05

SCDOT

I-26 Rest Area in Charleston County at Milepost 204

District 6

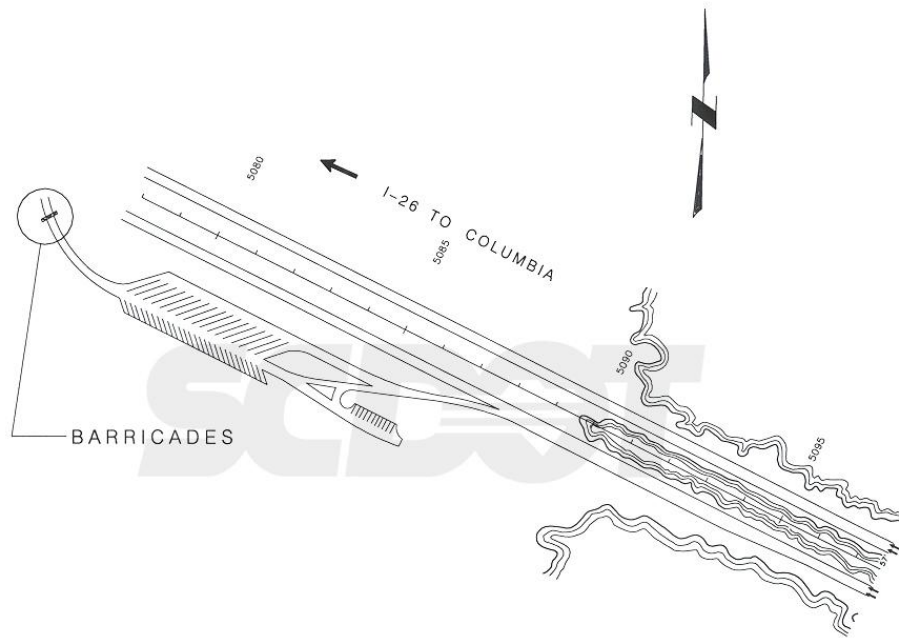
Rest Area in Charleston County:

SCDOT will place Drums or Type III barricades at exit to Rest Area as shown on plan as directed by South Carolina Highway Patrol. These barricades will be removed by Patrol to allow access to rest area by reverted lanes.

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	0
Barrels:	6
Cones:	20
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations I-26 Rest Area in Charleston Co.



REVISED: 05/11/00

REST AREA
AT MILEPOST 204

I-26 at US 78 Exit 205

District 6

EVACUATION:

Traffic traveling on US 78 from US 52 will be directed across the I-26 overpass and turned right onto the eastbound exit ramp into the reversed lanes. Traffic traveling from the Summerville area will be turned left onto the eastbound exit ramp into the reversed lanes. The movement of traffic into the reversed lanes will be cycled as necessary between the two directions of US 78. If necessary, traffic from these two directions could be directed onto the eastbound exit ramp simultaneously, where the two lanes would merge prior to entering the reversed lanes on I-26.

No traffic will be allowed to enter onto I-26 from the normal westbound lanes.

Traffic will be allowed to exit onto US 78 from the normal westbound lanes in the direction toward US 52 while the reversal operation is in effect. No traffic will be allowed to exit at this interchange from the reversed eastbound lanes of I-26 or in the direction toward Summerville from the westbound lanes of I-26.

REENTRY:

Traffic may exit from the reverted lanes and turn right or left onto US 78. Once a vehicle exits the reverted lanes, to reacquire the Interstate, a vehicle must enter the normal eastbound lanes.

No access to the reverted lanes is available from this interchange.

REQUIRED ASSETS:

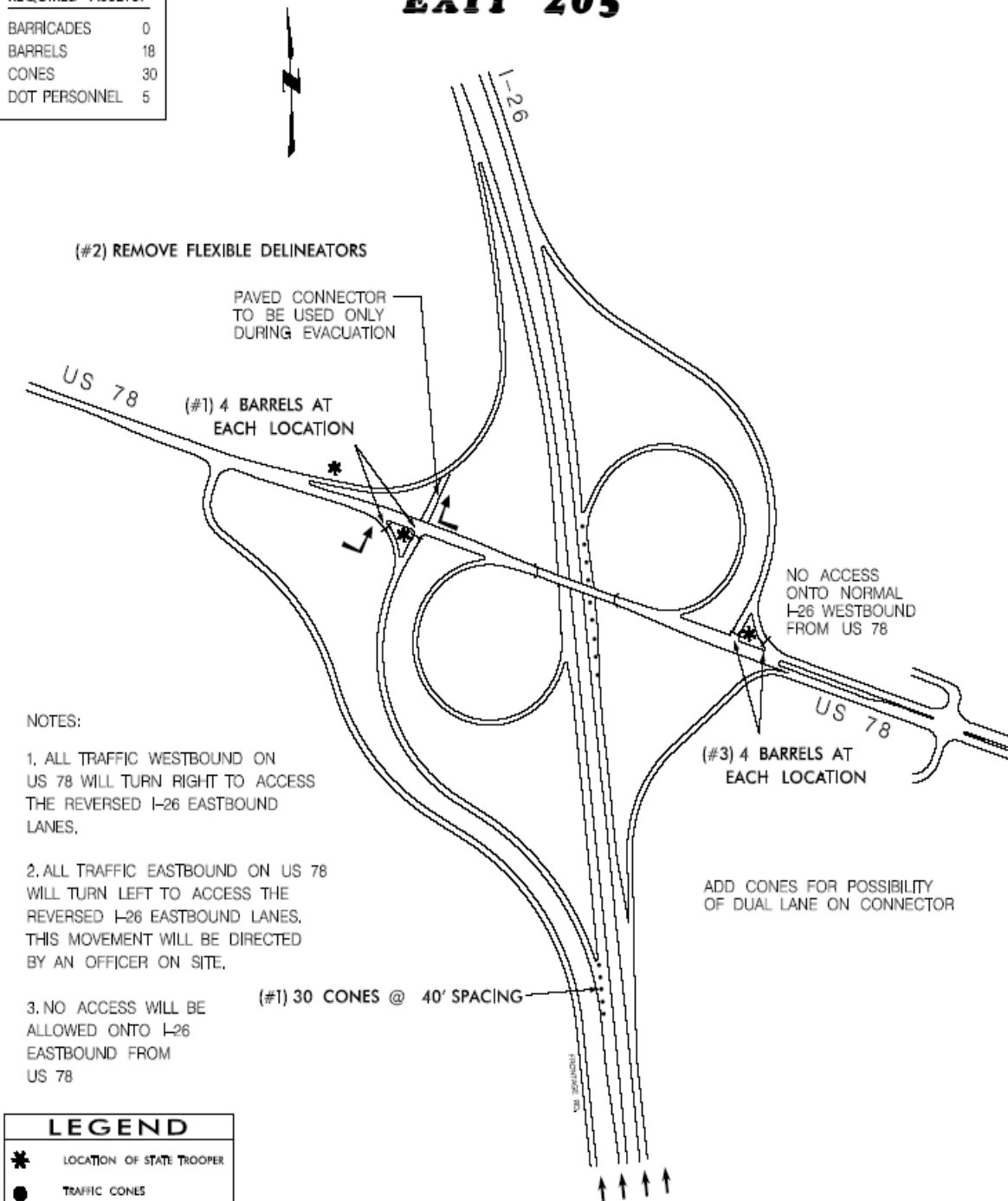
Barricades:	0
Barrels:	18
Cones:	30
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations I-26 at US 78

REQUIRED ASSETS:

BARRICADES	0
BARRELS	18
CONES	30
DOT PERSONNEL	5

EXIT 205



REVISED: 07/07/05

SCDOT

I-26 at US 52 Connector / Ashley Phosphate Road Exit 208

District 6

EVACUATION:

No exit from I-26 will be allowed at this interchange during the I-26 reversal

Motorists traveling west on Ashley Phosphate Rd. from US 52 (Rivers Avenue) will be directed across I-26 Overpass and turned right onto the I-26 EB exit ramp to enter the reversed I-26 eastbound lanes. Traffic on Ashley Phosphate Rd. traveling east will be directed across the I-26 Overpass and turned right onto the normal I-26 westbound entrance ramp to access I-26.

All access to Ashley Phosphate Rd. from Northwoods Blvd. will be prohibited, along with the left turns onto Northwoods Blvd. from Ashley Phosphate Rd. Only right turns from Ashley Phosphate Rd. onto Northwoods Blvd. will be allowed.

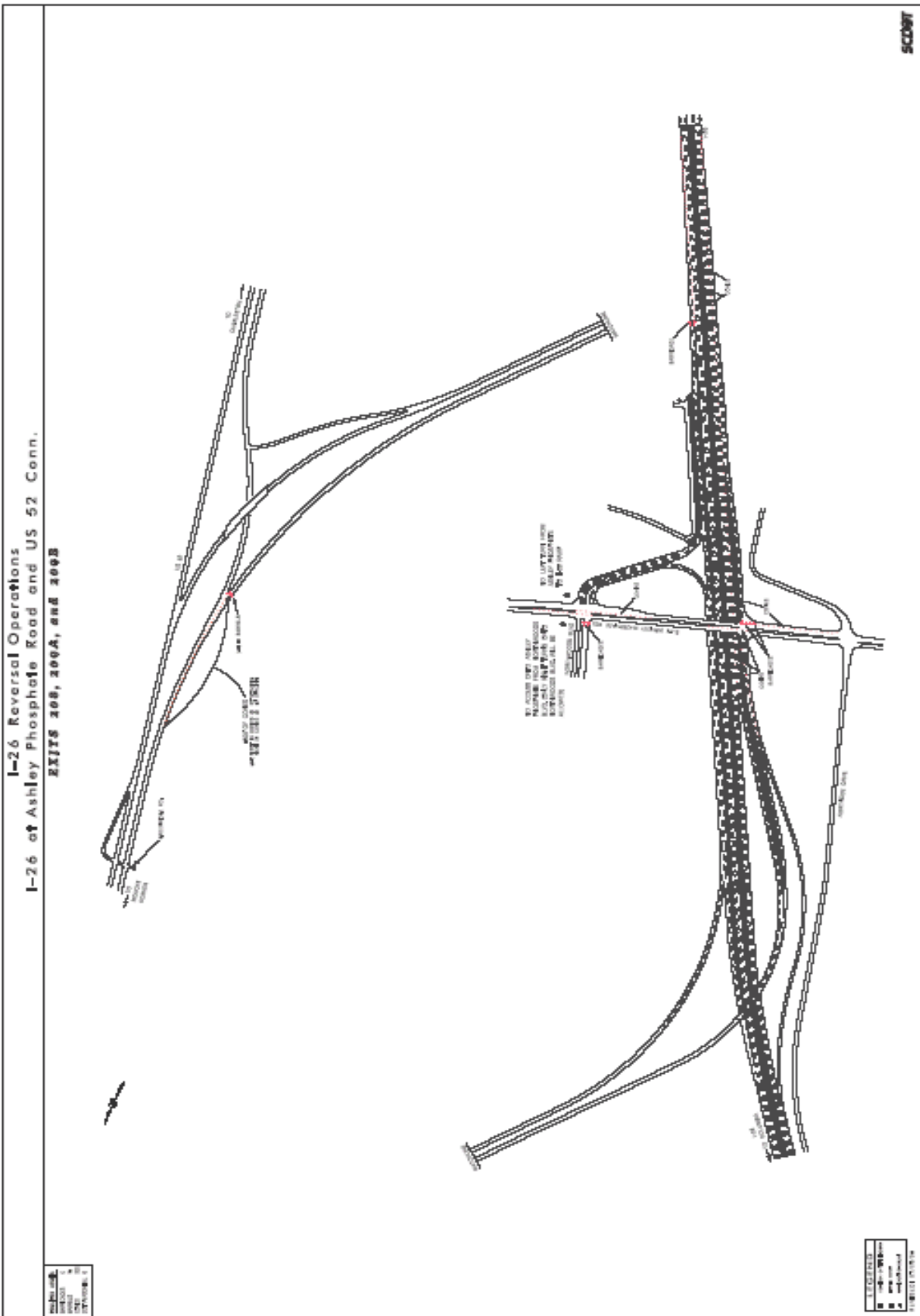
Vehicles traveling east on US 52 will not be allowed to access the US 52 Connector. All traffic will to remain on US 52.

REENTRY:

No exit from the reverted lanes is possible at this interchange.

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	0
Barrels:	10
Cones:	35
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0



I-26 at US 52 Connector / Ashley Phosphate Road Exit 209

District 6

EVACUATION:

No exit from I-26 will be allowed at this interchange during the I-26 reversal

Motorists traveling west on Ashley Phosphate Rd. from US 52 (Rivers Avenue) will be directed across I-26 Overpass and turned right on to the I-26 eastbound exit ramp to enter the reversed I-26 eastbound lanes. Traffic on Ashley Phosphate Rd. traveling east will be directed across the I-26 Overpass and turned right on to the normal I-26 westbound entrance ramp to access I-26.

All access to Ashley Phosphate Rd. from Northwoods Blvd. will be prohibited along with the left turns on to Northwoods Blvd. from Ashley Phosphate Rd. Only right turns from Ashley Phosphate Rd. onto Northwoods Blvd. will be allowed.

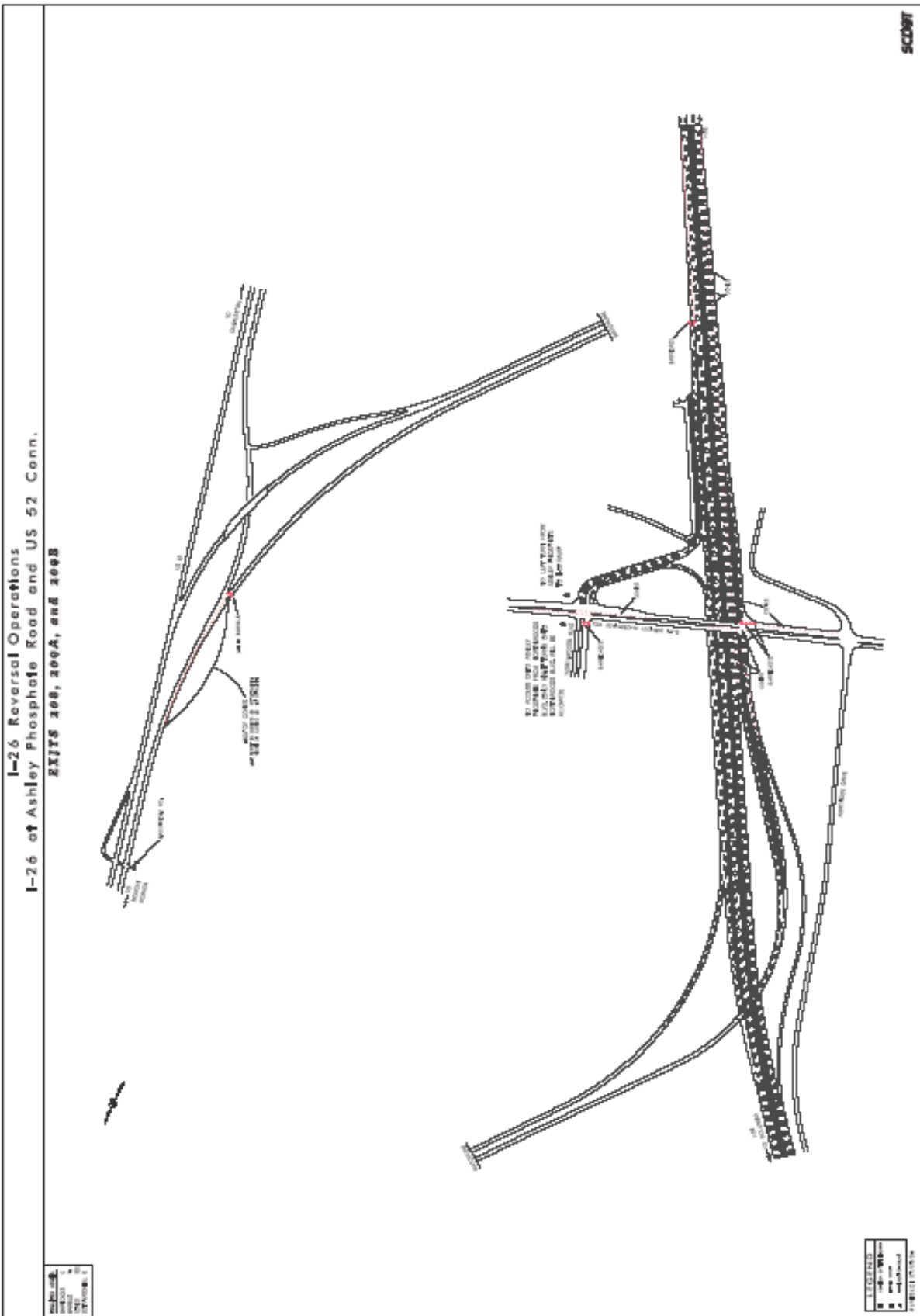
Vehicles traveling east on US 52 will not be allowed to access the US 52 Connector. All traffic will to remain on US 52.

REENTRY:

No exit from the reverted lanes is possible at this interchange.

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	0
Barrels:	10
Cones:	35
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0



I-26 at Aviation Road Exit 211

District 6

EVACUATION:

Due to the configuration of this interchange, no access to the reverted lanes or normal lanes will be permitted. **Exiting from normal lanes is allowed.**

IMPLEMENTATION OF REENTRY:

To facilitate reentry, westbound traffic along I-26 will be diverted onto I-526. No westbound traffic will be allowed beyond I-526. Troopers with barricades will be positioned west of the I-526 interchange to ensure no westbound traffic exits I-526 onto I-26.

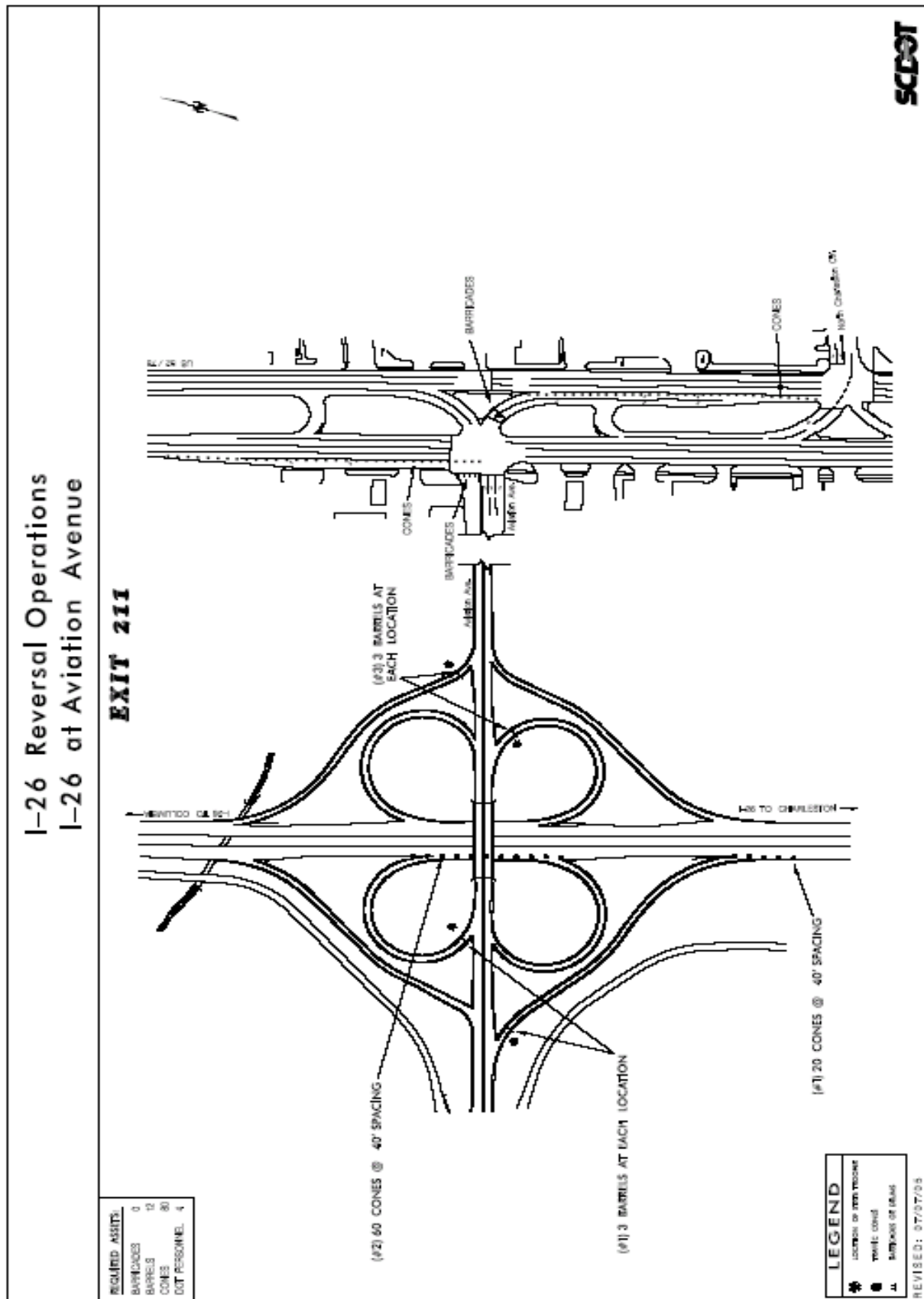
REENTRY:

All traffic in the reverted lanes will be diverted off onto East Aviation Avenue. No traffic will be allowed beyond this interchange in the reverted lanes. Traffic will travel toward Rivers Avenue in the reverted lane. Traffic along US 52 (Rivers Avenue) will be tapered into two (2) lanes allowing the #3 lane to be utilized by traffic from Aviation Avenue.

All traffic exiting from the reverted lanes of I-26 onto Aviation Avenue will be forced to turn right onto US 52 (Rivers Avenue).

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	0
Barrels:	12
Cones:	80
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0



I-26 at Remount Road Exit 212A

District 6

EVACUATION:

No access to the reverted lanes is available at this interchange.

REENTRY:

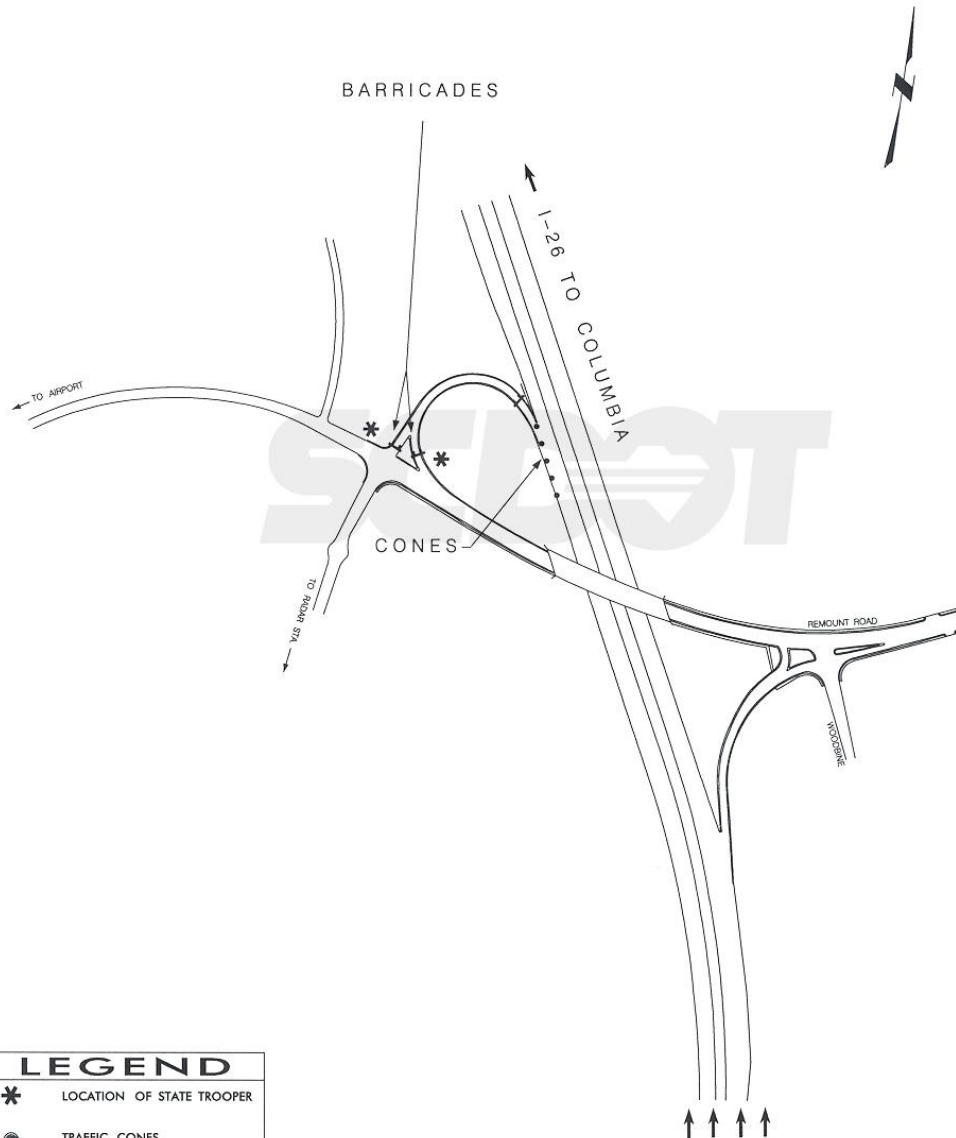
No traffic will be allowed to travel westbound beyond I-526; therefore, no traffic will be exiting at this interchange. Traffic may enter I-26 through the eastbound entrance ramp and proceed eastbound.

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	0
Barrels:	20
Cones:	25
MSG Boards:	0
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Reversal Operations

I-26 at Remount Road



LEGEND	
*	LOCATION OF STATE TROOPER
●	TRAFFIC CONES
▲	BARRICADES OR DRUMS

REVISED: 05/1/00

EXIT 212A

I-26 at I-526 Exit 212

District 6

EVACUATION:

The I-526 interchange begins the movement of traffic onto the reverted lanes. Traffic traveling from the direction of Mt. Pleasant will be directed in the following manner:

1. Vehicles traveling in the # 1 lane will cross the I-26 Overpass, and turn right onto the eastbound exit ramp, cross the new access modification, and travel westbound in the reverted lanes.
2. Vehicles traveling in the # 2 lane will be directed onto the normal westbound exit ramps of I-26.

Due to the configuration of the I-526 interchange, vehicles traveling from the direction of West Ashley will be directed onto the eastbound exit ramp onto the new modification into the reverted lanes. However, vehicles that desire to travel toward Charleston in the eastbound lanes from the eastbound exit ramp will be allowed to do so.

No traffic will be allowed to exit I-26 on I-526 in the direction of West Ashley.

REENTRY:

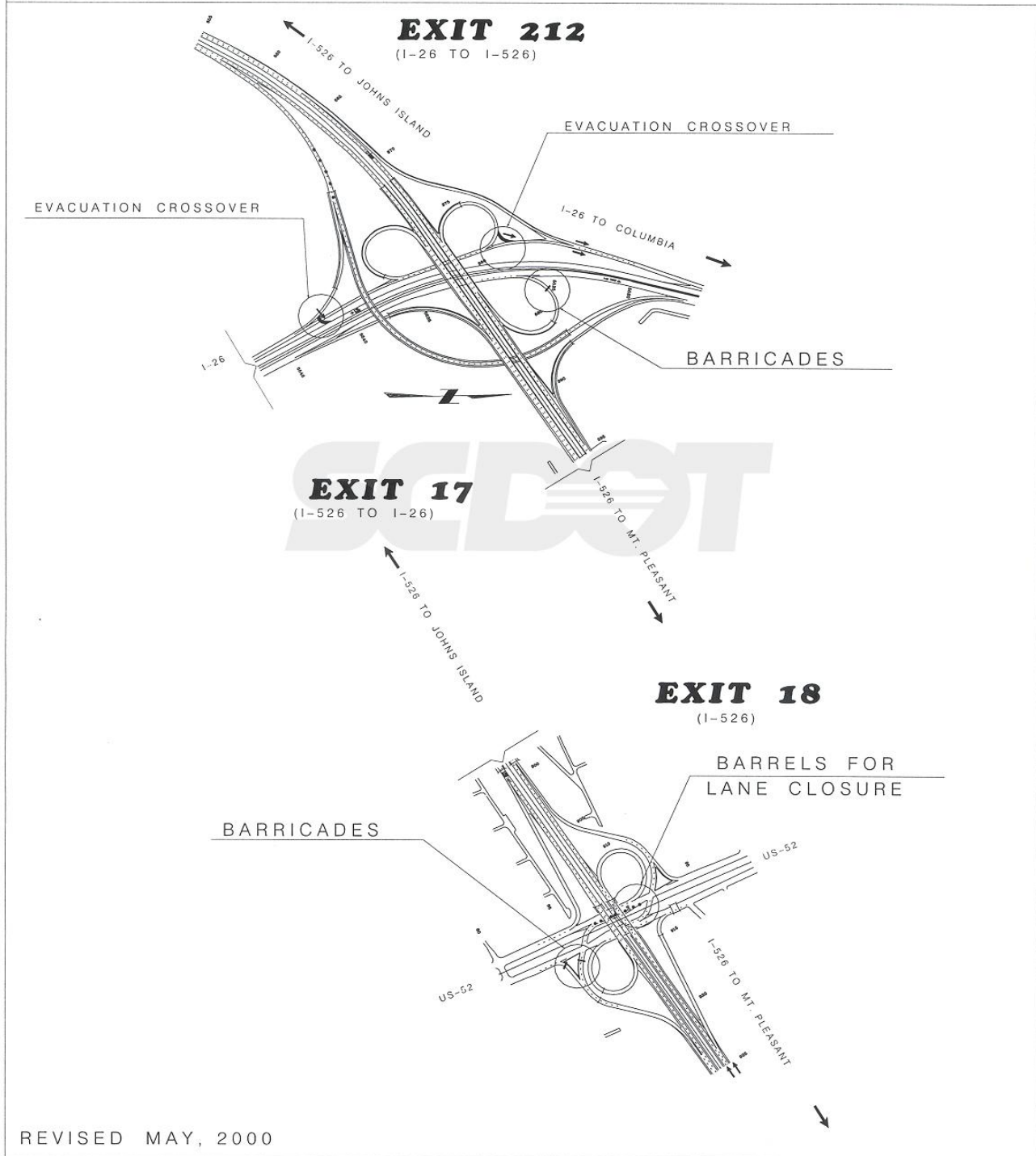
All traffic will be diverted onto I-526 to facilitate the use of the westbound lanes for reentry.

No traffic will be allowed beyond this interchange in the westbound lanes.

REQUIRED ASSETS:

Barricades:	0
Barrels:	50
Cones:	225
MSG Boards:	3
Arrow Boards:	0

I-26 Evacuation Plan I-26 at I-526



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ATTACHMENT E: US 321 INFORMATION STATION

I. Execution

- A. Upon an executive order by the Governor, or at the beginning of mandatory evacuation, for a category 2 or greater hurricane, this plan will be implemented as outlined. The necessary safety measures and procedures to implement this plan are outlined as follows.
- B. Of these reversal plans, the Interstate 26 reversal encompasses the most significant amount of highway miles and, as a result, will involve the greatest disruption to traffic flow that is normally dedicated to the east bound (reversed) lanes. In anticipation of this disruption, the dissemination of pertinent information to impacted motorists is critical. To this end, SCDPS (ESF 16) and SCDOT (ESF 1), working in concert with assets from the South Carolina State Guard (SCSG), will organize and staff a Information Station, which will be located on US 321 at the terminus of east bound Interstate 26 traffic flow.
- C. Traffic approaching the US 501 Bypass (Marion Bypass) in the normal north bound (outbound) lanes will be restricted to US 501 north on the Marion Bypass where they can access I-95 or other inland routes. This exit ramp is of sufficient width to accommodate two lanes of traffic.

Traffic on the reversed lanes will traverse a paved median crossover on the eastside of the intersection of US 501 and SC 41 Alt onto the normal lanes of SC 576 toward Florence.

(See Diagram #2)

- D. Traffic traveling toward the coast on SC 576 will be directed to SC 41 Alt. Traffic will then travel east on US 378 to US 501 to Myrtle Beach. This diversion should not impact evacuating traffic. Motorists traveling from Dillon on US 501 south will be diverted onto US 76 towards Mullins. Traffic can then access SC 917 south to SC 9 south to North Myrtle Beach.
- E. To implement this plan, traffic diversions and flushing procedures by law

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

- A. In order to mitigate the disruption of normal east bound traffic flow during an Interstate 26 reversal, the timely dissemination of information to motorists that are impacted by the reversal of the east bound travel lanes is essential.

- B. The SCDPS (ESF 16) and the SCDOT (ESF 1) will designate a portion of US 321 to serve as a Information Station and design appropriate traffic control measures to ensure safe and convenient ingress to and egress from the Information Station.
- C. This area will consist of the paved median and a portion of the number one south bound travel lane of US 321 that will be appropriately coned to allow for two lanes of vehicular access through the Information Station.
- D. Designated personnel from the South Carolina State Guard, acting in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the SCDPS and the SCSG, will provide pertinent information to impacted motorists that will include diversion routing to north and south bound Interstate 95 and alternative east bound access to the Charleston area.
- E. Traveler information will consist of appropriate mapping provided by SCDOT.
- F. Vehicular traffic requiring ingress to and egress from commercial and residential areas, which are immediately adjacent to the US 321 Information Station, will be provided reasonable accommodation in accessing these areas.

III. ESF ACTIONS

- A. Preparedness
 - 1. Ensure the development of adequate procedures for organizing and implementing the US 321 Information Station.
 - 2. Coordinate US 321 Information Station activities with supporting agencies.
- B. Response
 - 1. Provide timely notification to support agencies with regard to the implementation of the Interstate 26 Lane Reversal Plan and the activation of the US 321 Information Station.
 - 2. Ensure the timely implementation of the US 321 Information Station.
 - 3. Ensure the safe and effective management of the US 321 Information Station.
 - 4. Ensure reasonable accommodation to commercial and residential traffic that requires access to businesses and homes immediately adjacent to the US 321 Information Station.

- C. Recovery
 - 1. Provide notification to support personnel with regard to demobilization.
 - 2. Ensure the safe and efficient resumption of vehicular travel through the US 321 area.
- D. Mitigation – Complete and forward any necessary incident reports and/or after-action reports.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. SC Department of Transportation (ESF 1)
 - 1. Develop and maintain appropriate mapping concerning diversion routes to north and south bound Interstate 95 and alternate access routes to the Charleston area.
 - 2. With ESF 16, designate that portion of US 321 to be utilized for the Information Station and develop appropriate traffic control measures for ensuring safe ingress to and egress from the Information Station.
 - 3. Maintain, deploy and demobilize essential traffic control equipment.
- B. SC State Guard (SCSG)
 - 1. Identify personnel for support of the US 321 Information Station mission.
 - 2. Train personnel for support of the mission.
 - 3. Deploy the necessary personnel and equipment to support the mission.
 - 4. Demobilize all personnel and equipment at the conclusion of the mission.
- C. SC Department of Public Safety (ESF 16)
 - 1. With ESF 1, designate that portion of US 321 to be utilized for the Information Station and develop appropriate traffic control measures for ensuring safe ingress to and egress from the Information Station.
 - 2. Ensure prompt notification of SCDOT (ESF 1) and the SCSG regarding activation and demobilization of the US 321 Information Station operations.
 - 3. Provide direct supervision of the US 321 Information Station operations.

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ATTACHMENT F: SHELTER MANAGEMENT

I. GENERAL

- A. Shelter management includes estimating the number of evacuees that may need sheltering, planning for shelter space, coordinating resources, and coordinating shelter openings. Hurricane evacuation shelter requirements are calculated using a percent of the vulnerable population. The conglomerate counties identify space to fulfill sheltering requirements.
- B. To coordinate shelter openings, public hurricane evacuation shelters are identified as voluntary evacuation shelters, mandatory evacuation shelters, and reserve shelters.
- C. This Central Conglomerate Operational Appendix contains a current shelter listing with individual shelters listed as mandatory (M), voluntary (V), reserve (R) and (P) post storm impact. County emergency management, SCEMD, and the American Red Cross (ARC) coordinate shelter locations. Shelter staffing and management is coordinated between the Department of Social Services (DSS), the Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), and the ARC.
- D. Post Storm shelters are those designated by local emergency management to be used only in post storm situations. These shelters will not be utilized until they undergo a post storm assessment, ensuring safety and structural soundness prior to use as a public shelter. Voluntary, Mandatory and Reserve shelters may also be used as post-storm shelters. Currently no post impact shelters are planned in this Conglomerate.
- E. Special Medical Needs Shelters (SMNS) are provided for evacuees requiring special medical attention and their caregiver.

II. PUBLIC SHELTER OPENING PROCEDURES AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

- A. If the Governor recommends a voluntary evacuation, the conglomerate will open voluntary evacuation shelters. If the Governor orders a mandatory evacuation, the conglomerate will open mandatory evacuation shelters.
- B. Once the Governor recommends a voluntary evacuation or orders a mandatory evacuation, a designated time by which shelters will open is determined. The shelter opening time for the voluntary evacuation recommendation and mandatory evacuation order is at least four (4) hours after the decision to open shelters is made.
- C. The ARC issues all public announcements about opening public shelters and the time the shelters will open. The public announcement will include the shelter(s) opening time and location. Shelters may open before the announced time. Local chapters will have primary responsibility for these announcements. The announcements will also be consolidated and provided to major media outlets from the State EOC as the information becomes available.

- D. Reserve shelters will open as local officials consider it necessary. For larger storms, the resources for reserve shelters will be staged at the beginning of the mandatory evacuation order. County EOC officials will notify local mass care personnel of the requirement to open reserve shelters. Reserve shelters will be operational within four (4) hours of notification. The American Red Cross, to minimize confusion announces reserve shelter openings to the public. The reserve shelter public announcement will read to the effect, “The following additional shelters have opened and are now accepting evacuees.”

III. PUBLIC SHELTER CLOSING PROCEDURES

The procedure for closing hurricane evacuation shelters is described in the “South Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Consolidation/Closing Procedure” agreed upon by SCEMD, SCDSS, and the American Red Cross. A copy is located in Annex 7 of the Base Plan..

IV. PUBLIC SHELTERING REQUIREMENTS

- A. To plan shelter space for evacuees, the vulnerable population for the Northern Conglomerate was analyzed and used to calculate shelter requirements. The vulnerable population consists of all residents and tourists within a Category 4/5 storm surge inundation area and residents living in structures susceptible to wind damage within the conglomerate. The Army Corps of Engineers determined the vulnerable population shelter requirements during the hurricane evacuation restudy.
- B. The shelter requirements are a planning goal for evacuation shelter emergency capacity. The ARC determines the emergency capacity using 15 sq. ft. per person. for hurricane evacuation shelters. Shelter requirements change annually. This change is due to the increasing coastal population and to the increase of those living in vulnerable structures.

The following Table depicts the Central Coastal Conglomerate vulnerable populations and sheltering requirements by county:

CCC Vulnerable Population & Sheltering Requirements & Capacities				
County	Total Vulnerable Population	Shelter Requirement	2009 Shelter Capacity	2009 Capacity vs Requirement
Berkeley	70,151	10,242	9,312	- 930
Calhoun	7,796	779	364	- 415
Charleston	363,471	36,347	6,698	- 29,649
Dorchester	33,541	6,507	10,141	+ 3,634
Lexington	75,779	7,578	9,545	+1,967
Orangeburg	49,007	7,351	13,193	+ 5,842
Richland	29,571	2,957	6,303	+ 3,346
CCC TOTAL	629,316	71,761	55,556 *	-16,205

* Coastal Conglomerate shelter shortfalls covered by other Conglomerate shelters.


V. SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS SHELTERS (SMNS)




- A. During a hurricane evacuation, Special Medical Needs Shelters (SMNS) will open in a county at the same time as public shelters. A SMNS will not close until the SEOC approves, and all shelter clients can return home or relocate to a suitable alternate location.
- B. SCDHEC, SCDSS, and the county emergency management agencies determined locations of shelters appropriate for those persons with special medical needs. SCDSS and SCDHEC have agreements with these facilities. Note these facilities are subject to change with/without notice.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS SHELTERS	
County	Facility Name
Berkeley	Berkeley Intermediate School 777 Stony Landing Road Moncks Corner, SC 29461
Calhoun	Orangeburg SMNS
Charleston	Alice Birney Middle School 7750 Pinehurst Street N. Charleston, SC 29420
Dorchester	Dorchester Senior Inc. 312 N Laurel Street Summerville, SC 29483

SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS SHELTERS (continued)	
Lexington	Lexington Medical Center 2720 Sunset Blvd. West Columbia, SC 29169
Orangeburg	Regional Medical Center 3000 St. Matthews Road Orangeburg, SC 29118 (Primary)
	Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College 3250 St. Matthews Road Orangeburg, SC 29918 (Secondary)
Richland	Palmetto Health Memorial Hospital Five Richland Memorial Park Columbia, SC 29203 (Primary)
	Palmetto Health Baptist 1330 Taylor Street Columbia, SC 20220 (Secondary)

VI. HURRICANE EVACUATION SHELTER TABLES









Beginning on this page, the tables list the Central Coastal Conglomerate hurricane evacuation shelters by county and shelter category. Note the categories are (V) for voluntary shelter, (M) for mandatory shelter, (R) for reserve shelter and (P) post storm shelter. Note these shelters are subject to change with/without notice. The generator symbol  in the county shelter type block denotes the presence of a Generator Transfer Switch installed to facilitate the connection of a service generator in an emergency.








County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Berkeley County			
V 	1	Goose Creek High School 1137 Red Bank Road Goose Creek, SC 29445	636
V 	2	Berkeley High School 406 W. Main Street Moncks Corner, SC 29461	665
V 	3	St. Stephen Elementary School 1053 Russellville Road St. Stephen, SC 29479	425











County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Berkeley County (continued)			
V 	4	Hanahan Middle School 5815 Murray Drive Hanahan, SC 29406	419
M	5	Cainhoy Middle/Elementary School 2434 Cainhoy Road Huger, SC 29450	422
M 	6	Cross Elementary School 1325 Ranger Drive Cross, SC 29436	268
M 	7	Sangaree Elementary School 1460 Royle Road Summerville, SC 29483	798
M 		Stratford High School 951 Crowfield Boulevard Goose Creek, SC 29445	424
M 	9	Westview Primary School 98 Westview Boulevard Goose Creek, SC 29445	635
M 	10	Macedonia Middle School 200 Macedonia Foxes Circle Moncks Corner, SC 29461	483
R 	11	Berkeley Elementary School 715 Hwy. 6 Moncks Corner, SC 29461	160
R 	12	Devon Forest Elementary School 1127 Dorothy Street Goose Creek, SC 29445	268
R 	13	Sedgfield Middle School 131 Charles B. Gibson Blvd. Goose Creek, SC 29445	686
R 	14	Sedgfield Intermediate School 225 Garwood Drive Goose Creek, SC 29445	680
R	15	Westview Elementary School 100 Westview Drive Goose Creek, SC 29445	313




County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Berkeley County (continued)			
R	16	Westview Middle School 101 Westview Boulevard Goose Creek, SC 29445	427
R	17	Whitesville Elementary School 324 Gaillard Road Moncks Corner, SC 29461	628
R	18	St. Stephen Middle School 225 Carolina Avenue St. Stephen, SC 29479	518
R	19	Hanahan Elementary School 4000 Mabeline Road Hanahan, SC 29406	457
Calhoun County			
M	1	Guinyard Elementary School 125 Herlong Avenue St. Mathews, SC 29135	364
Charleston County			
V 	1	Stall High School 7749 Pinehurst Street N. Charleston, SC 29420	654
V 	2	Midland Park Elementary 2415 Midland Park Road N. Charleston, SC 29418	373
V 	3	Morningside Middle School 1999 Singley Lane N. Charleston, SC 29405	870
M 	4	Garrett Academy of Technology 2731 Gordon Street N. Charleston, SC 29405	727
M v	5	A.C. Corcoran Elementary 8585 Vistavia Road N. Charleston, SC 29406	388
M 	6	Pepperhill Elementary School 3300 Creola Rd. N. Charleston, SC 29420	859

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Charleston County (continued)			
M 	7	Brentwood Middle School 2685 Leeds Avenue N. Charleston, SC 29405	460
M 	8	Lambs Elementary School 6800 Dorchester Road N. Charleston, SC 29418	409
R 	9	Ladson Elementary School 3321 Ladson Road Ladson, SC 29456	458
R	10	Matilda F. Dunston Elementary 1825 Remount Rd. N. Charleston, SC 29406	315
R 	11	Ronald E. McNair Elementary 3795 Spruill Ave. N. Charleston, SC 29405	330
P 	12	Minnie Hughes Elementary School 8548 Willtown Road Hollywood, SC 29449	320
P 	13	E.B. Ellington Elementary School 5600 Ellington School Rd. Ravenel, SC 29470	248
P 	14	CC Blaney 7184 Highway 162 Hollywood, SC 29449	287
Dorchester County			
V 	1	Fort Dorchester High School 8500 Patriot Boulevard North Charleston, SC 29420	1,773
V 	2	Summerville High School 1101 Boone Hill Rd Summerville, SC 29483	1,703
V 	3	Harleyville Ridgeville Elementary 1650 East Main Street Dorchester, SC 29448	628
M 	4	Woodland High School 4128 US Highway 78 Dorchester, SC 29437	862

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Dorchester County (continued)			
M 	5	Summerville Elementary 835 South Main Street Summerville, SC 29483	457
M	6	Beech Hill Elementary School 1001 Beech Hill Rd. Summerville, SC 29485	853
R 	7	Dubose Middle School 1000 Dubose School Road Summerville, SC 29483	423
R 	8	Fort Dorchester Elementary 5201 Old Glory Lane Summerville, SC 29485	965
R 	9	St. George Middle School 600 Minus Street St. George, SC 29477	203
R 	10	Knightsville Elementary 847 Orangeburg Road Summerville, SC 29483	552
R	11	Windsor Hill Elementary 8600 William Moultrie Summerville, SC 29483	850
R 	12	Flowertown Elementary School 20 King Charles Circle Summerville, SC 29485	300
R 	13	Oakbrook Middle School 4704 Old Fort Road Ladson, SC 29485	422
R 	14	Rollings School of Arts 815 South Main Street Summerville, SC 29483	150

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Lexington County			
M 	1	White Knoll High School 5643 Platt Springs Road Lexington, SC 29073	2,602
R	2	Pelion High School 600 Lydia Drive Pelion, SC 29123	2,149
R	3	Gilbert High School 840 Main Street Gilbert, SC 29054	1,712
R	4	Chapin High School 300 Columbia Avenue Chapin, SC 29036	1,698
R	5	Swansea High School 500 East First Street Swansea, SC 29160	1,300
R	6	Batesburg/Leesville Leisure Center 227 Highland Avenue Batesburg, SC 29006	84
Orangeburg County			
M 	1	Orangeburg-Wilkinson High Schl 601 Bruin Parkway Orangeburg, SC 29115	4,000
M 	2	Lake Marion High School 3635 Tee Vee Road Santee, SC 29142	2,318
R 	3	Holly Hill Elementary School 1490 Brant Avenue Holly Hill, SC 29059	350
R 	4	Edisto High School 500 R.M. Foster Drive Cordova, SC 29039	733
R 	5	St. James-Gailliard Elem School 1555 Gardens Gate Rd. Eutawville, SC 29048	300
R 	6	Elloree Elementary School 200 Warrior Drive Elloree, SC 29047	333

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Orangeburg County (continued)			
R 	7	Branchville High School 1349 Dorange Rd. Branchville, SC 29432	400
R 	8	Hunter-Kinard Tyler School 7066 Norway Road Neeses, SC 29107	533
R 	9	Bowman Bethune High School 4857 Charleston Highway Rowesville, SC 29133	533
R 	10	North High School 512 Cromer Ave. North, SC 29112	200
R 	11	Edisto Primary School 3239 Cordova Road Cordova, SC 29039	200
R	12	Edisto Elementary School 136 Wood Olive Lane Cordova, SC 29039	200
R 	13	Carver Edisto Middle School 2018 Carver School Road Cordova, SC 29039	200
R 	14	Marshall Elementary School 1441 Marshall Orangeburg, SC 29118	333
R	15	Sheridan Elementary School 139 Hillsboro Road Orangeburg, SC 29115	200
R 	16	William Clark Middle School 919 Bennett Street Orangeburg, SC 29115	200
R 	17	Robert Howard Middle School 1255 Belleview Road Orangeburg, SC 29115	200
R 	18	Dover Elementary School 1411 Bedford Avenue North, SC 29112	200
R 	19	Brookdale Elementary School 394 Brookdale Orangeburg, SC 29115	250

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Orangeburg County (continued)			
R 	20	Rivelon Elementary School 350 Thomas B. Ecklund Circle Orangeburg, SC 29115	350
R 	21	Mellichamp Elementary School 350 Murray Road Orangeburg, SC 29115	333
R 	22	Technology Center 3720 Magnolia Street Orangeburg, SC 29118	827
Richland County			
M	1	St. Andrews Baptist Church 230 Bush River Road Columbia, SC 29210	597
R	2	Summit Parkway Middle School 200 Summit Parkway Columbia, SC 29229	1,530
R	3	Ridge View High School 4801 Hard Scrabble Road Columbia, SC 29229	1,665
R	4	Blythewood High School 10901 Wilson Boulevard Blythewood, SC 29229	1,507
R	5	Dent Middle School 2721 Decker Blvd. Columbia, SC 29206	1,004

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ATTACHMENT G: MASS TRANSPORTATION**I. INTRODUCTION**

Catastrophic hurricane impacts may over extend counties' capabilities to evacuate substantial numbers of local residents who do not possess the means to evacuate themselves. Residents without access to personal transportation rely on their government (local, State, or federal) to provide the means to move them out of harm's way. This attachment delineates the status of county mass transportation plans and the role/responsibilities of State government to assist when/if requested.

II. SITUATION

The State of South Carolina is susceptible to the impact of tropical systems. These systems produce four (4) major hazards: storm surge, high winds, rainfall-induced flooding, and tornadoes.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

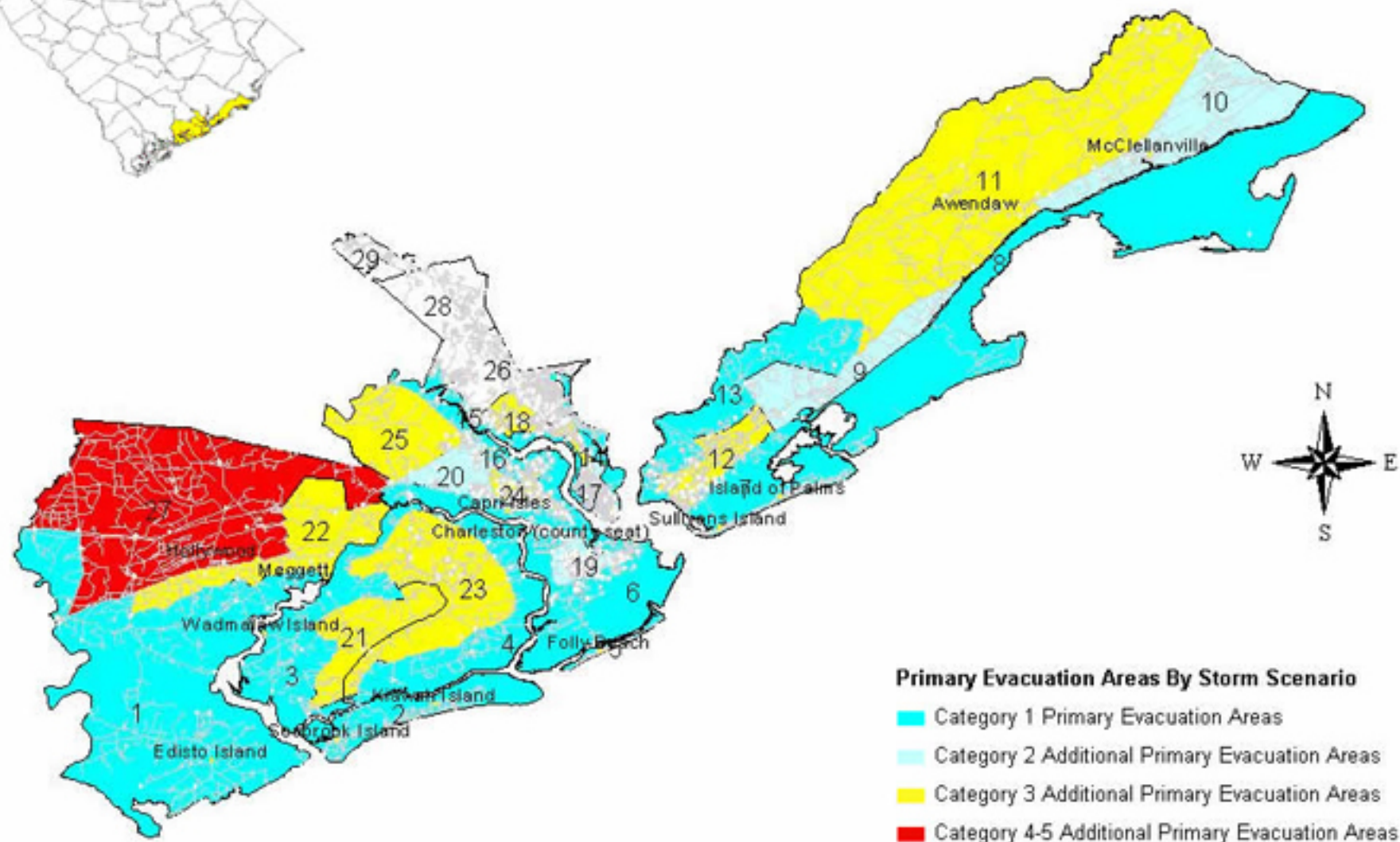
- A. The transportation of local populations out of an evacuation zone is the responsibility of the county. The State will assist the counties in locating assets to help reduce identified shortfalls. Individuals will be transported to destinations in or out of the county, and will be offered return transportation when reentry has been approved for that jurisdiction.
- B. Preparedness: The county plans are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Berkeley County: The Berkeley County school district transportation department serves as the lead agency to coordinate and execute transportation resources to move up to 10,000 individuals.
 - 2. Charleston County: The education transportation service provides evacuation services on pre-designated routes. "Special needs" transport will require assistance from outside the county. County Emergency Management works with medical care facilities and SCDHEC to solidify requirements and resources to meet the needs of the critical care population.
 - 3. Dorchester County: Dorchester County will use five (5) handicapped-capable buses from the regional transit authority to provide "on call" bus service as coordinated through the county EOC. An additional 4-8 handicapped buses are available from the two (2) schools districts if needed.
 - 4. Counties will pre-coordinate known mass transportation shortfalls with State ESF-1, who in turn will pre-identify State-owned transportation assets to fill county mass transportation needs.

5. State government will assist counties through pre-impact loss estimation modeling to identify population segments and areas potentially in need of mass transportation.
- C. Response: Prior to the execution of mass transportation plans, counties will coordinate transportation needs with State ESF-1. ESF-1 will ensure assets are in place at county destinations prior to or coincidentally with county plan execution. ESF-1 will monitor county mass transportation operations, and assist with additional assets as requested. Transportation assistance will continue into reentry and recovery as required.
- D. Recovery: State ESF-1 monitors county mass transportation operations (if on-going), and provides assistance as requested.
- E. In addition to the plans outlined in this attachment, there is in place a Catastrophic Incident Mass Transportation Plan that specifically enhances the Charleston County Mass Evacuation plans. This plan can be found under separate cover in the Catastrophic Incident Appendix, (9), to the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan (SCEOP).

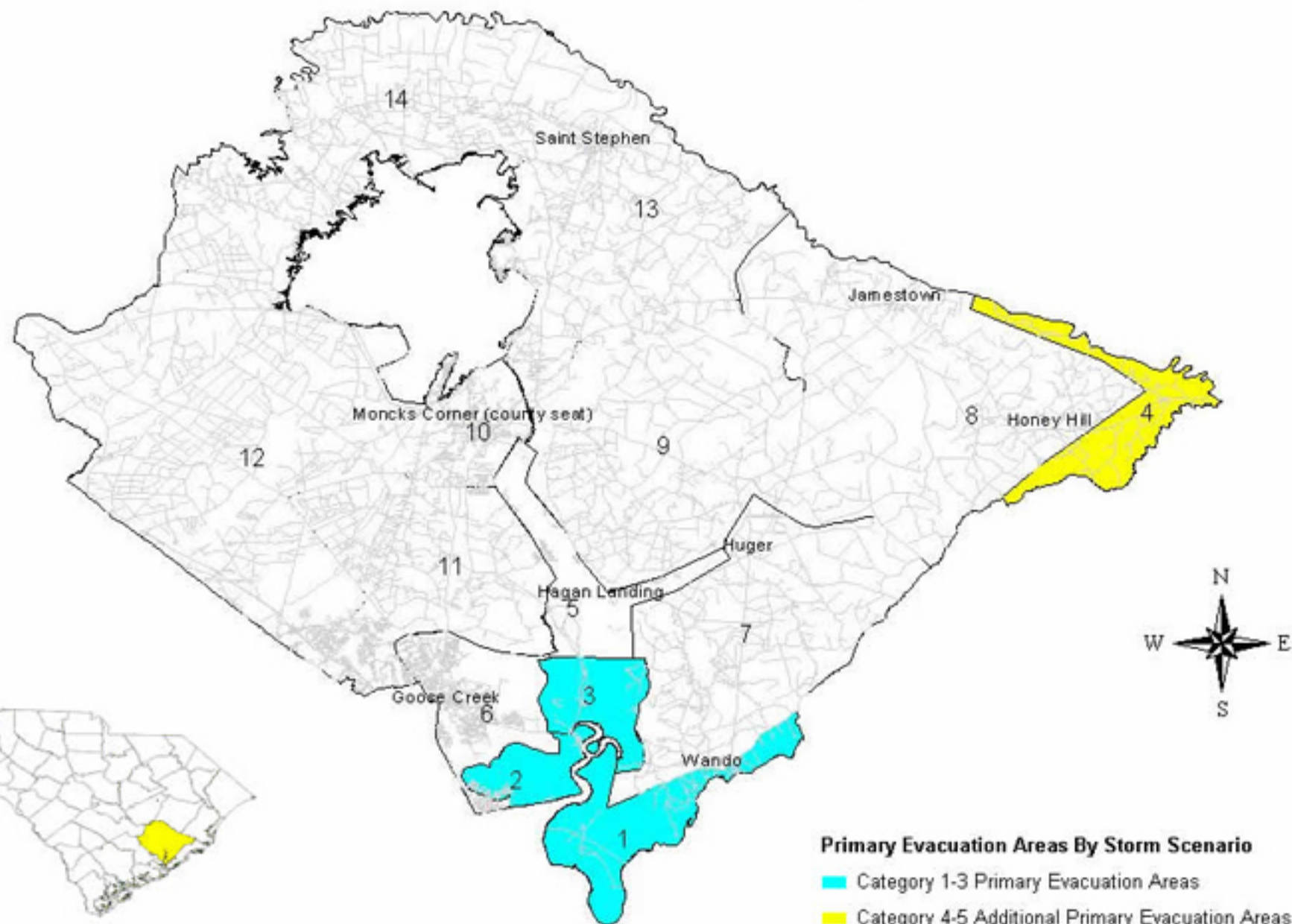
IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. SC Emergency Management Division (SCEMD)
 1. Maintain and operate the Web-EOC or other similar system to assign and monitor the status of requests from the counties.
 2. Through application of loss estimation software, assist counties in identifying population segments and/or areas potentially requiring emergency transportation.
 3. Annually coordinate with county agencies regarding updates/enhancements to county mass transportation plans.
- B. SC Department of Education (SCDOE)
 1. Through ESF 1, will maintain lists of sources of additional transportation assets and drivers to meet the shortfall requirements identified by the counties.
 2. Coordinate additional transportation resources on a pre-planned basis to meet pre-identified needs from counties experiencing shortfalls.
 3. Coordinate, dispatch, and monitor mass transportation resources during response and recovery operations as requested.

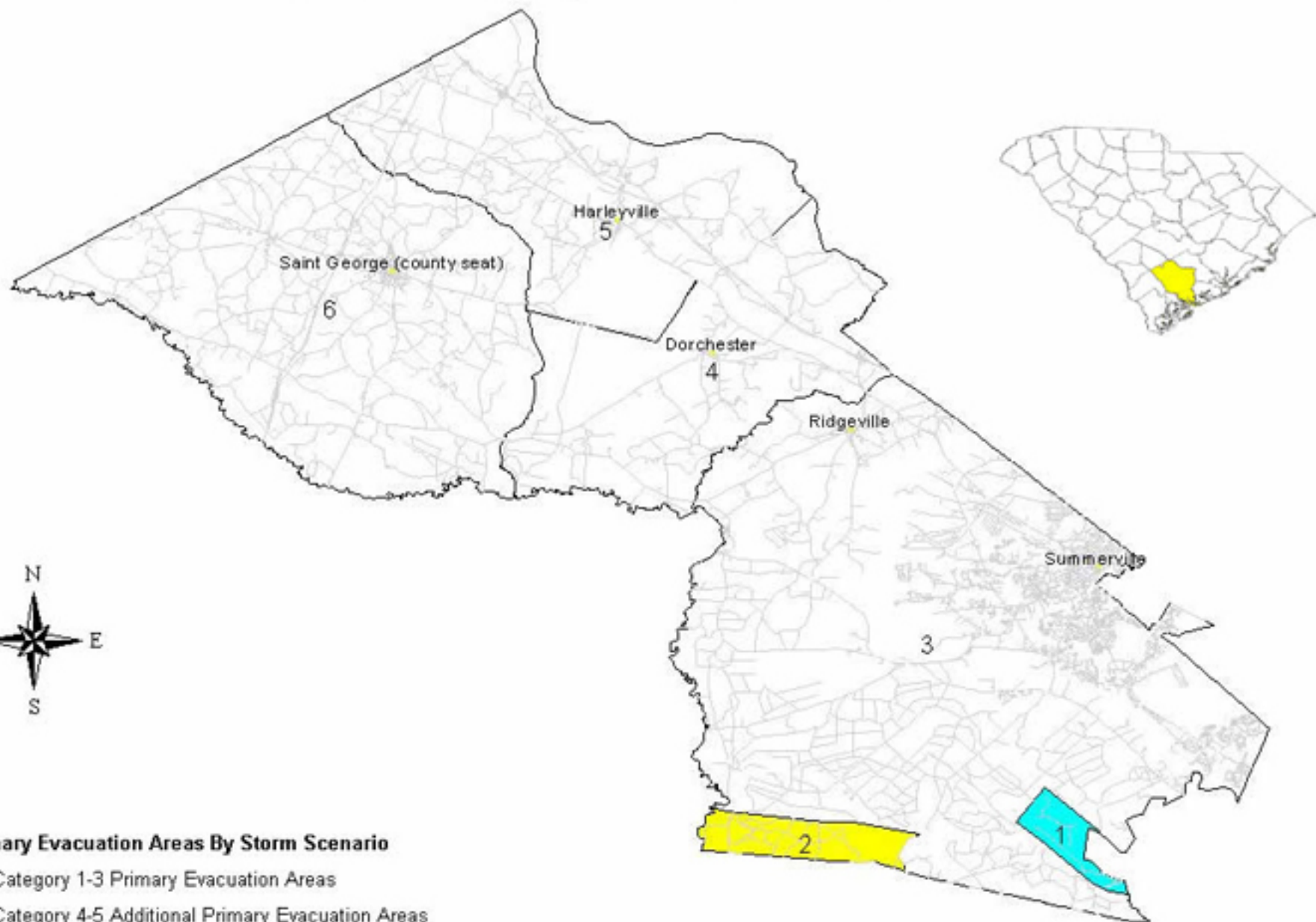
Charleston County Evacuation Zones



Berkeley County Evacuation Zones



Dorchester County Evacuation Zones



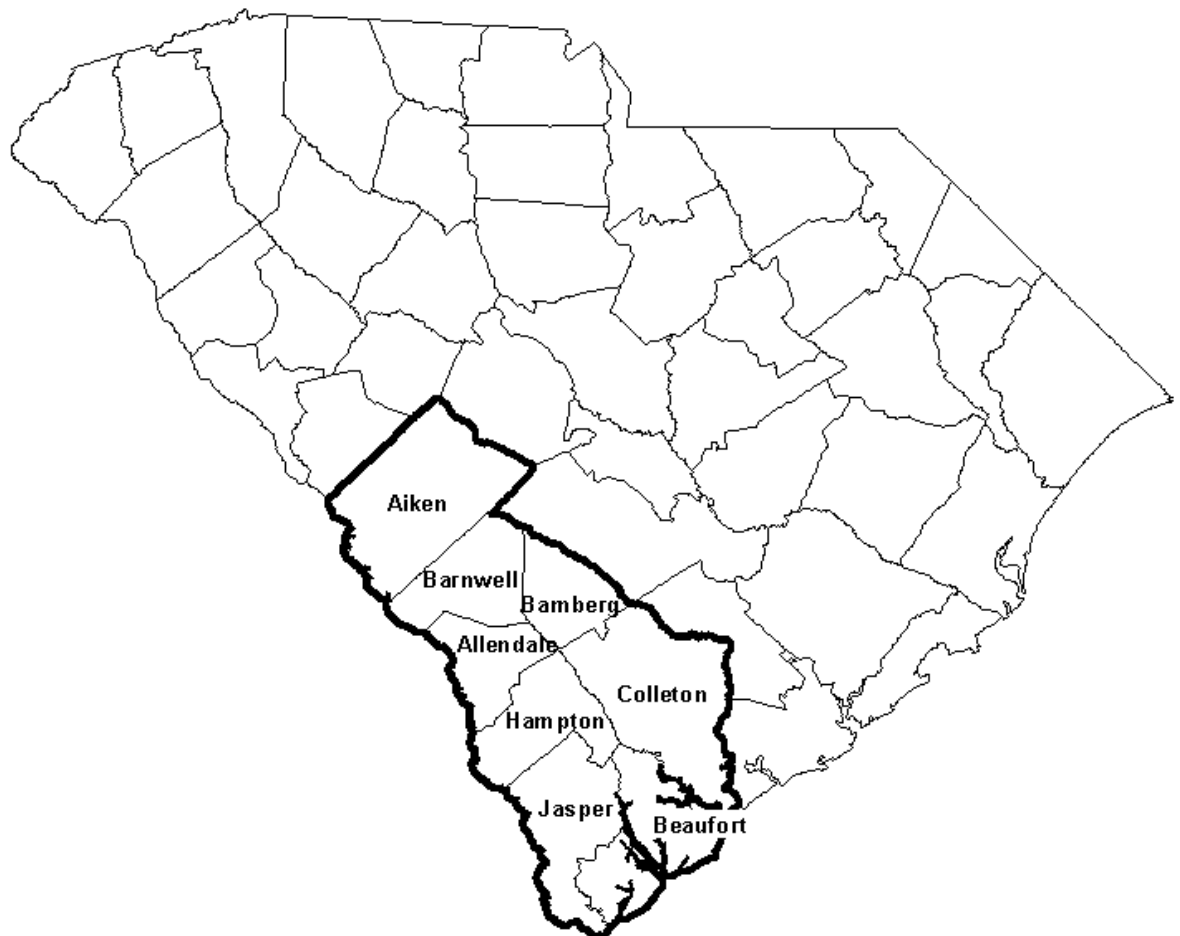
ANNEX 10 TO BASIC PLAN

SOUTHERN COASTAL CONGLOMERATE

I. INTRODUCTION

This Annex is applicable to those counties comprising the Southern Coastal Conglomerate, including Beaufort, Jasper, Colleton, Hampton, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, and Aiken.

Southern Coastal Conglomerate



II. COUNTY OPERATING CONDITIONS (OPCONS)

South Carolina counties have adopted the concept of advance warning, through the system of Operating Conditions (OPCONS). These OPCONS increase the County Emergency Operations Center's (EOC's) level of readiness on a scale from 5 to 1 when a pre-determined set of criteria are met. OPCONS do not have to progress sequentially from 5 to 1; they will be established for existing conditions at the time. Each OPCON includes those key issues regarding communications, essential coordination and response activities appropriate for the hazard threatening the state. Southern Conglomerate OPCONS are detailed at Attachment A.

III. OPERATIONAL AREAS

To mitigate the effects of a disaster of any size and type, the State and counties have developed Operational Areas and Operational Area response protocols within their respective areas of responsibility. The Operational Area Model for Southern Conglomerate counties are found within Attachment B of this Annex which details the modeling of possible losses from a catastrophic hurricane.

IV. THE CONGLOMERATE SYSTEM

South Carolina uses the conglomerate system to provide interrelated hurricane support to counties and citizens. This concept provides for evacuation routes through the conglomerates to allow or funnel the population from the threatened coastal regions. Evacuation traffic for this conglomerate is located at Attachment C. Additional traffic plans detailing specific protocol's that may be utilized in traffic control are located at attachments D through F. Shelters are located along evacuation routes inland to provide for that portion of the population that require sheltering and are unable to proceed to safer locations. Attachment G discusses shelters for the Southern Conglomerate. . Attachment H reviews the Conglomerate County Mass Transportation plans.

V. CONGLOMERATE ANNEX ATTACHMENTS

- A. OPCON Activities
- B. Operational Areas
- C. Evacuation and Traffic Management
- D. U. S. Highway Counter Flow
- E. U. S. Highway 21 Reversal
- F. U. S. Highway 278 Reversal
- G. Shelter Management
- H. Mass Transportation

ATTACHMENT A: OPERATING CONDITION LEVELS

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. In order to make maximum use of advance warning, a system of Operating Conditions (OPCON) was established. These OPCONs increase the Emergency Operations Center's (EOC's) level of readiness on a scale from 5 to 1. Each OPCON is declared when a predetermined set of criteria has been met. OPCONs will not necessarily progress sequentially from 5 to 1. The OPCON placed in effect at any given time will be the appropriate one for existing conditions at the time. Each OPCON includes those key issues regarding communications, essential coordination, and response activities appropriate for the hazard threatening the state.
- B. Activities for each OPCON follow. The lists highlight key hurricane operational activities, and are not considered inclusive of all activities. The activities listed herein supplement existing county-specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). This Annex applies to the Southern Conglomerate and outlines the basic activities and tasks that may be accomplished at specific operating conditions that will mirror those at State level. County actions may vary from this annex to meet the needs at local level.

II. OPCON ACTIVITIES

- A. **OPCON 5** indicates the EOC is at normal day-to-day operations. Prior to hurricane season, all hurricane plans will be reviewed, and points of contact/telephone numbers verified. During hurricane season, storms are tracked and monitored at this level. At a minimum, the respective areas noted below should accomplish the tasks annotated.
 - 1. Operations
 - a. Review all preparedness plans, SOPs, and update alert rosters.
 - b. Conduct an orientation meeting with selected county officials and EOC staff to review hurricane evacuation and sheltering plans and procedures.
 - c. When a storm is detected:
 - 1). Review the advisory package, and plot forecast data.
 - 2). Consider discussing the situation with the following agencies: SCEMD Operations, other counties within the coastal conglomerate, and the NWS office servicing the area.
 - 2. Public Information
 - a. Review public affairs materials and methods for distribution.
 - b. Encourage EOC personnel to update family preparedness plans.

- B. **OPCON 4:** Once a storm poses a possible threat to South Carolina, if conditions warrant, the EOC may move to OPCON 4. The primary events that will occur at this level are the notification of key personnel of the hazard and initiation of preparatory activities. The EOC will be primarily staffed by selected county emergency management personnel. At a minimum, the following areas/Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) should accomplish the listed actions.

1. Operations

- a. Notify the SEOC of Operations status.
- b. Lead Conglomerate County, Beaufort County, notifies: other counties within their conglomerate of OPCON level change, other Coastal Conglomerate lead counties, and the NWS office servicing the conglomerate.
- c. Brief county and municipal officials.
- d. Implement the EOC staffs' family preparedness plans.
- e. Document major decisions by local, State, and Federal officials, such as but not limited to, date/time of watches and warnings, teleconferences, State of Emergency declarations, and special local meetings.
- f. Review advisory package, and plot forecast data. Determine projected evacuation times to include decision time, start time, and completion times.
- g. Participate in SCEMD-led telephone conferences discussing the storm. Be prepared to discuss any local issues that might impact an evacuation such as local festivals, golf tournaments, road construction, etc.
- h. Check emergency generator and communications systems.
- i. Begin preparing the EOC for 24-hour operations.
- j. Consider having county Public Information Officer (PIO) deploy to the EOC.

2. Mass Care (ESF-6)

Review conglomerate shelter plans, and alert local ARC chapter of possible sheltering operations.

3. Law Enforcement (ESF-13)

Contact law enforcement agencies and request that they review their evacuation responsibilities including TCP staffing.

4. Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16)

Request the SCDOT Resident Maintenance Engineer and SCDOT Resident Construction Engineer review the status of the evacuation routes to determine if there are any potential problems, such as road maintenance, that might adversely affect the evacuation. Discuss the possibility of an evacuation, and have SCDOT Resident Maintenance Engineer and SCDOT Resident Construction Engineer review possible steps that could be taken to alleviate any problems.

5. Public Information (ESF-15)

a. Review media packet, and prepare to disseminate to the press.

b. Respond to requests from the media.

- C. **OPCON 3:** Once a storm poses a significant threat to South Carolina, EOCs will move to OPCON 3. EOCs readiness may increase and be staffed by county emergency management personnel and key support agencies. The primary events that will occur in this stage include evacuation discussions (including voluntary evacuations and mandatory evacuation), holding pre-evacuation conferences, and other preparatory activities. At a minimum, the following areas/ESFs will accomplish the listed actions.

1. All Emergency Support Functions

Emergency officials should complete family preparedness activities, and be prepared for extended emergency operations.

2. Operations

a. Notify the SEOC of Operations status.

b. Lead Conglomerate County, Beaufort County, notifies: other counties within their conglomerate of OPCON change, other Coastal Conglomerate lead counties, and the NWS office servicing the conglomerate.

- c. Maintain documentation of major decisions, meetings, and Watches and Warnings.
 - d. Conduct information briefings for key county officials and EOC staff. Ensure everyone is focused on those tasks that are essential.
 - e. Participate in SCEMD-led telephone conferences discussing evacuation times. Be prepared to discuss any local issues that might impact on the evacuation such as local festivals, golf tournaments, road construction, etc.
 - f. Review advisory package, and plot forecast data. Determine updated evacuation times to include decision time, start time, and completion times.
 - g. Consider issuing a county-level call for voluntary evacuation. Prior to doing so, coordinate with other conglomerate counties and with SEOC Operations. Possible inclusions in the voluntary evacuation are tourists and those that need more time to transport vehicles, boats, recreational vehicles, etc.
 - h. Establish a link with SEOC WebEOC, if not already accomplished.
 - i. Complete preparation for 24-hour EOC operations.
3. Mass Care (ESF-6)
- Notify local ARC chapter of probable sheltering operations and to begin preparations for opening shelters.
4. Law Enforcement (ESF-13)
- Notify local officials that a major evacuation might be ordered in the next 24 hours or less. Local law enforcement officials should begin coordinating with State officials to ensure everything is in place to efficiently manage the evacuation operation.
5. Public Information (ESF-15)
- Monitor the media.
6. Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16)
- a. Continue to monitor evacuation routes and TCPs.

- b. Prepare for personnel and equipment deployment to evacuation route TCPs.
- D. **OPCON 2:** Once the SEOC decision is made that a voluntary evacuation or mandatory evacuation order is imminent, the county EOC should consider increasing readiness to OPCON 2. At a minimum, areas/ESFs listed below should accomplish the annotated tasks.
 - 1. Operations
 - a. Notify the SEOC of Operations status.

Lead Conglomerate County, Beaufort County, notifies: other counties within their conglomerate of OPCON change, other Coastal Conglomerate lead counties, and the NWS office servicing the conglomerate.
 - b. Review advisory package, and plot forecast data. Determine updated evacuation times to include decision time, start time, and completion times.
 - c. Maintain documentation of major decisions, meetings, and Watches and Warnings.
 - d. Participate in SCEMD-led telephone conferences discussing evacuation.
 - e. County EOC should be fully activated at this stage..
 - f. Conduct information briefings for key county officials and EOC staff. Ensure everyone is focused on tasks that are essential to the evacuation. Counties should be prepared for a “Declaration of a State of Emergency” from the Governor.
 - g. Notify local officials that an evacuation will be ordered for the Southern Coastal Conglomerate. Law enforcement officials need to have personnel and equipment in place by a time specified by the SEOC.
 - h. Activate appropriate local government emergency procedures.

2. Mass Care (ESF-6)

- a. Notify local ARC chapter to open shelters at the designated time.
- b. Update and provide status of shelter operations and evacuee populations.

3. Health and Medical (ESF-8)

Provide Nurse Liaison support at Lead County EOC to assist in telephone triage at shelters.

4. Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16)

- a. Monitor TCPs and road conditions.
- b. Local enforcement officials have personnel and equipment in place as specified by SEOC.

E. **OPCON 1:** Once a voluntary evacuation recommendation or mandatory evacuation order is announced to the public, the level automatically moves to Operating Condition (OPCON) 1. At this level, the EOC will coordinate the evacuation, and will remain at this OPCON through storm landfall and the response phase. At a minimum, the following areas/ESFs should accomplish the annotated tasks.

1. Operations

- a. Notify the SEOC of Operations status.

Lead Conglomerate County, Beaufort County, notifies: other counties within their conglomerate of OPCON change, other Coastal Conglomerate lead counties, and the NWS office servicing the conglomerate.

- b. Review advisory package, and plot forecast data. Determine the projected arrival time of 34-knot winds (40 mph), and remind public officials and EOC staff that preparatory activities need to be completed prior to this time.
- c. Participate in SCEMD-led telephone conferences discussing evacuation.
- d. Monitor the evacuation operation. Be prepared to take corrective actions in the event of unforeseen circumstances such as road work, bridge operations, or major accidents.

- e. Maintain documentation of major decisions, meetings, and Watches and Warnings.
- f. Conduct information briefings for key county officials and EOC staff. Ensure everyone is focused on those tasks that are essential.
- g. Review the SC Recovery Plan, and begin planning to implement:
 - 1). Damage Assessment operations, and
 - 2). Donated Goods operations.
- 2. Mass Care (ESF-6)
 - a. Monitor local ARC shelter operations. Determine the occupancy levels, and be prepared to open supplemental shelters if the need arises.
 - b. Update and provide status of shelter operations and evacuee populations.
- 3. Health and Medical (ESF-8)

Provide Nurse Liaison support at Lead County EOC to assist in triage at shelters.
- 4. Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16)

Monitor traffic control points and road conditions. Ensure evacuation process is proceeding smoothly. Keep operations informed of all progress and unforeseen circumstances.

III. REENTRY OPERATIONS

- A. Once the Governor rescinds the mandatory evacuation order, reentry operations may begin if conditions in impacted/affected counties permit. Reentry is the transition phase to recovery operations. The SEOC and county EOCs remain at OPGON 1 during reentry. Reentry is managed at the local level commensurate with local conditions. The following considerations (not all inclusive) should be used by local officials to determine the feasibility of permitting reentry:
 - 1. County Emergency Manager Director/Coordinator
 - a. Continue staffing of the EOC with the following functions as required:

Transportation	Hazardous Materials
Communications	Food Services
Public Works and Engineering	Energy
Public Information	Law Enforcement
Mass Care	Search and Rescue
Health and Medical Services	Donated Goods and Services

- b. Coordinate with public information agencies to broadcast bulletins about local conditions, restricted areas, and further protective actions.
 - c. With county executive leadership, assess conditions in the following functional areas:
- 2. Transportation (ESF-1)
 - a. Determine the status of primary and secondary road network.
 - b. Determine the status of traffic regulatory devices (signs, traffic lights, etc.).
 - c. Determine the status of bridges and bridge approaches.
 - d. Implement debris clearing operations to open prioritized roadways to emergency responders along all Interstates, U.S. highways, primary and secondary roads affected by the storm.
 - e. Upon completion of debris clearing operations, commence debris collection operations.
- 3. Communications (ESF-2)
 - a. Determine the status of emergency and local government/response communications network.
 - b. Determine the status of communications at critical facilities (e.g., EOCs, hospitals, and shelters).
 - c. Determine the status of commercial communications networks (radio, TV, and cellular).
- 4. Public Works and Engineering (ESF-3)
 - a. Determine the extent of debris clearance requirements.
 - b. Determine the status of water and sewer (water pumps, lift stations, and wells).

- c. Determine the status of Public Works personnel, equipment, and facilities.
- 5. Firefighting (ESF-4)
 - a. Identify any known fire threats or incidents.
 - b. Determine the status of firefighting force, equipment, and facilities.
 - c. Determine the status of water sources available.
 - d. Coordinate with local DOT agencies concerning the need to remove debris from local/secondary roads.
- 6. Mass Care (ESF-6)
 - a. Determine the status/number/staffing of shelters available for reentry.
 - b. Implement shelter closing and consolidation according to procedures in State Annex, Shelter section.
- 7. Health and Medical (ESF-8)
 - a. Determine the status of public health systems/issues.
 - b. Determine the status of EMS staff, equipment, and facilities.
 - c. Determine the status of hospitals and nursing homes.
- 8. Search and Rescue (ESF-9)

Determine the status of rescue personnel, equipment, and facilities.
- 9. Hazardous Materials (ESF-10)
 - a. Identify any Hazardous Material (HazMat) incidents or threats.
 - b. Determine status of HazMat response force, equipment, and facilities.
- 10. Food Services (ESF-11)

Determine the status/availability of mass feeding sources/facilities.
- 11. Energy (ESF-12)

- a. Determine the status of power grid: outages, damage, and time to restore.
 - b. Determine the status of natural gas facilities/pipelines (if any).
- 12. Law Enforcement (ESF-13)
 - a. Identify any security requirements or concerns.
 - b. Determine the status of general disaster conditions from local authorities to provide situation updates.
- 13. Public Information (EFS-15)
 - a. Coordinate with public information officers: local EOCs will need to issue correct information about when and where it is safe for residents to return to the area. State and county joint press releases might be necessary following a mass evacuation when there was no reported damage because of return traffic management issues.
 - b. PIO staff will be prepared to respond to media inquiries and monitor media.
 - c. Press releases will be prepared and ready for distribution.
 - d. PIO will coordinate with State and local agencies and organizations on release of the following types of information:
 - 1). SCDHEC health bulletins
 - 2). ARC closing, consolidation, and opening of public shelters
 - 3). SCDOT/SCDPS status of roads
 - 4). SCPRT tourism industry oriented information, State park openings
 - 5). SCDOI insurance claim information
- 14. Donated Goods and Volunteer Services (ESF-18)

Determine the availability of people and resources.

ATTACHMENT B: OPERATIONAL AREAS

I. INTRODUCTION

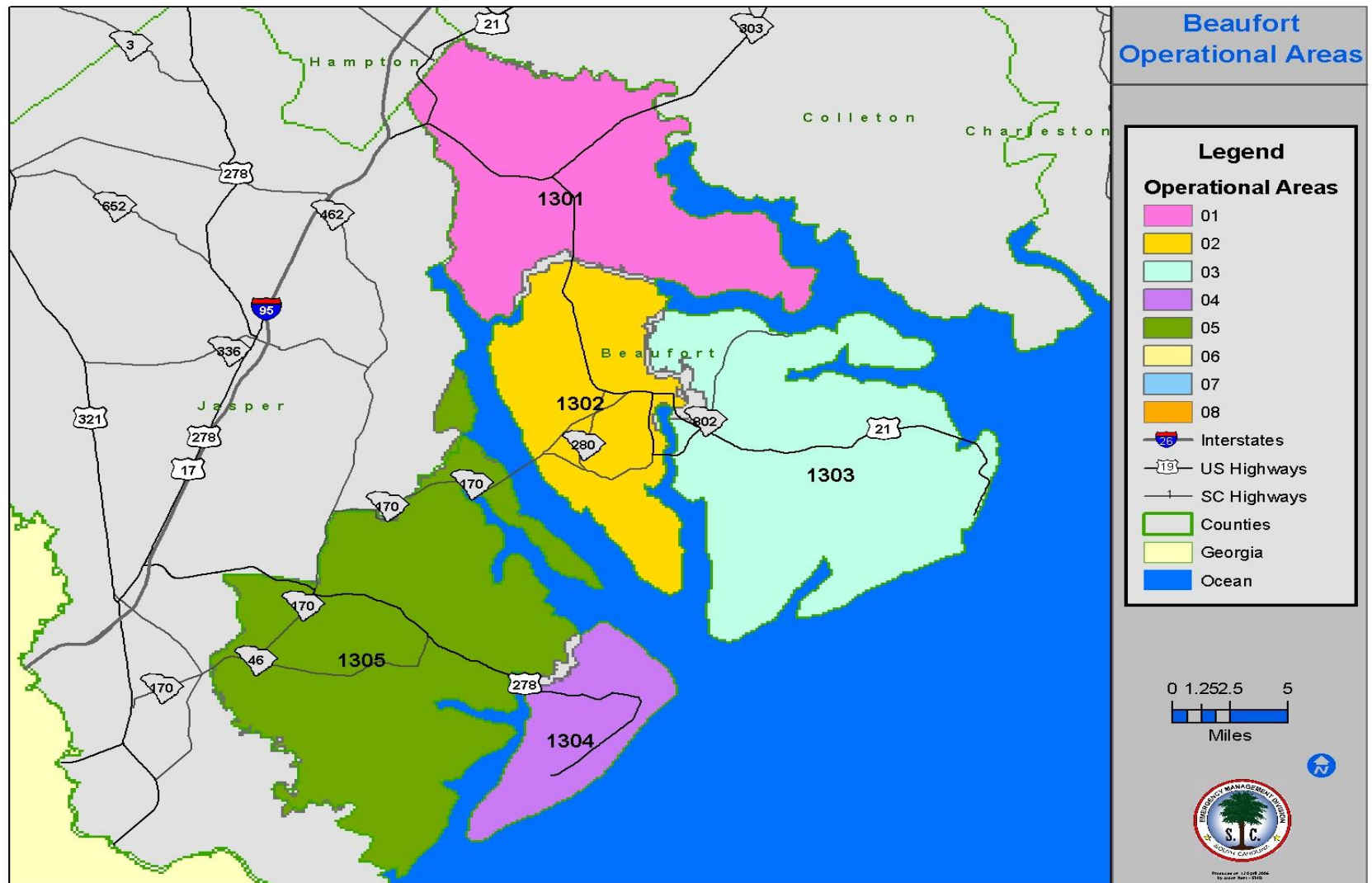
The Operational Areas for the Southern Conglomerate are provided in this Attachment. The maps display those areas developed by SCEMD and the respective counties creating manageable, easily recognizable areas within each county that affords a basis to model possible effects of disastrous weather occurrences. Additionally, these areas are used to identify key and critical facilities that are important to continued governmental functioning and or recovery. These areas also assist the counties and the State in focusing response to an emergency situation. Using data derived from modeling based on the FEMA baseline program, Hazards US (HAZUS), projections have been developed on potential losses from a catastrophic storm.

A. Operational Area Modeling

1. The maps in the following section depict Operational Areas in the three Southern Conglomerate counties. The Operational Areas are composed of one or more census tracts to enable SCEMD to conduct hurricane loss estimation modeling and baseline disaster needs assessments.
2. The graphs and charts following the maps depict the worst-case loss estimates and baseline human needs requirements developed for each Operational Area. HAZUS – MH was used to develop the loss estimates and formed the basis for the human needs requirements. Note that the loss estimates that follow are the result of wind damage only. Storm surge loss estimates will be conducted and included in the charts when future HAZUS versions contain that capability.
3. Worst-case, noted below in the charts, for each coastal county is defined as a Category 5 hurricane that makes landfall in the county so as to generate the maximum wind damage to the greatest area. For baseline planning purposes, pre-evacuation permanent population data in each operational area formed the computational baseline. A small percentage of the estimated tourist or visitor population was included in the analysis to reflect the assumption that this segment of the population will have evacuated for a Category 5 hurricane and will not return post-impact.
4. The majority of the data below was developed using the 2007 projected U.S. Census estimates. Essential facility loss estimates and hazardous material sites are based on 2000 HAZUS data and are so marked.
5. Information contained in the following charts and graphs should be used to develop pre-storm, initial response/support plans which will form the planning basis for actual, real-time response/support planning.

6. This section provides planning figures for basic support items in a hurricane response scenario. The demographic information loss details estimated needs for sheltering and provided additional planning needs such as displaced households, age, Spanish-speaking populations, and others. The need for pet shelter support is also noted.
7. Additional loss estimates highlight Essential Facilities (Based on 2000 HAZUS data), Hazardous Materials Sites (Based on 2000 HAZUS data), Residential Damage, and potential type and weight (in tons) of debris in a post storm scenario.
8. Finally, commodity requirements based on citizen needs are displayed by water, meals, ice, and selected commodity. The daily support packages by individual item are provided for planning purposes.

BEAUFORT COUNTY



OPERATIONAL AREA DESCRIPTIONS

OPERATIONAL AREA: Southern Conglomerate			
COUNTY NAME: BEAUFORT COUNTY			
COUNTY CODE: Beau			
County/ID	FIPS Code	Location	Description/Boundary
Beau -1	1301	Sheldon	West boundary is the county line and the Pocotaligo River. North boundary is the county line / Combaee River. East and southern boundary is the Coosaw River. Includes Chisolm and Williman Islands.
Beau -2	1302	Beaufort	Includes the entirety of Port Royal Island as bordered by the Broad, Beaufort, and Coosaw Rivers. Includes Beaufort and Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot and the US Marine Corps Air Station.
Beau -3	1303	St. Helena Island	Includes the islands of St. Helena, Lady's, and Fripp; also Huntington State Park as bounded by Port Royal Sound, the Atlantic Ocean, and St. Helena Sound
Beau -4	1304	Hilton Head	Include the entire island of Hilton Head as bounded by Port Royal Sound, the Atlantic Ocean, and Calibogue Sound.
Beau -5	1305	Bluffton	Bounded by the county line to the west and south. The Broad River to the north and east. Includes Bull, Daufuskie, and Pinckney Islands.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Beaufort County Category	Description	Operational Area 1301 (3.43%)	Operational Area 1302 (36.82%)	Operational Area 1303 (15.55%)	Operational Area 1304 (28.45%)	Operational Area 1305 (15.75%)	Beaufort County Total
Demographics	Population	4,995	53,620	22,645	41,431	22,936	145,627
	Total Households	2,172	23,313	9,846	18,013	9,972	63,316
Additional Demographic Information	Age 65 or older	834	8,955	3,782	6,919	3,830	24,320
	Non English speaking HH	495	5,308	2,245	4,102	2,271	14,417
	Homeless	50	536	226	414	229	1,456
	HH w/o Transportation	93	1,002	423	775	429	2,723
	Disabled	1,109	11,904	5,027	9,198	5,092	32,329
Initial Shelter	Displaced Households	383	10,091	6,616	13,094	6,647	36,831
	Persons per H/H (2.3 people per H/H)	881	23,209	15,217	30,116	15,288	84,711
	# of People Seeking Short-term shelter	135	2,711	1,744	2,780	1,436	8,806
Animal Response	# of pets needing shelter (60% of HH Seeking Shelter)	35	707	455	725	375	2,297

CRITICAL NEEDS

Needs Assessment	Description	Operational Area 1301 (3.43%)	Operational Area 1302 (36.82%)	Operational Area 1303 (15.55%)	Operational Area 1304 (28.45%)	Operational Area 1305 (15.75%)	Beaufort County Total
Drinking Water: 3 1-liter bottle per person per day	Sheltered	135	2,711	1,744	2,780	1,436	8,806
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	746	20,498	13,473	27,336	13,852	75,905
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	10	252	165	327	166	921
	Total Liters of water per day	2,671	70,385	46,147	91,331	46,363	256,896
Meals (2 meals per day)	Sheltered	270	5,422	3,488	5,560	2,872	17,612
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	1,492	40,997	26,946	54,672	27,704	151,811
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	19	505	331	655	332	1,842
	Total Meals Per Day	1,781	46,923	30,764	60,887	30,909	171,264
Ice = 8 lb. Bag daily	1 bag per/displaced person (minus # in shelters)	746	20,498	13,473	27,336	13,852	75,905
	1 bag per person sheltered	135	2,711	1,744	2,780	1,436	7,370
	Total Bags of Ice per Day	881	23,209	15,217	30,116	15,288	84,711
Blankets 2 per person	Sheltered	270	5,422	3,488	5,560	2,872	17,612
Cots	1 per sheltered	135	2,711	1,744	2,780	1,436	8,806
	20% overtime	27	542	349	556	287	1,761
	Total Cots	162	3,253	2,093	3,336	1,723	10,567
Generators	1 per 385 people sheltered	0	7	5	7	4	23
Portable Toilets	1 per 15 people sheltered	9	181	116	185	96	587

DAMAGE

County Category	Description	Operational Area 1301 (3.43%)	Operational Area 1302 (36.82%)	Operational Area 1303 (15.55%)	Operational Area 1304 (28.45%)	Operational Area 1305 (15.75%)	Beaufort County Total
Essential Facilities (Based on 2000 HAZUS data)	#Police Stations Total	0	0	0	0	1	1
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	0	0	0	0	0
	#Schools Total	2	24	6	9	3	44
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	1	6	1	2	1	11
	# Hospitals Total	0	2	0	1	0	3
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	0	0	6	0	6
	# Fire Stations Total	0	9	6	6	4	25
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	2	1	1	1	5
Inventory of Hazardous Materials Sites (Based on 2000 HAZUS data)		2	35	12	16	8	73
Residential Damage	Total # of Houses	3,970	34,137	23,076	47,185	22,621	130,989
	Moderate Damage Count	1,094	9,631	4,586	11,224	5,500	32,035
	Severe Damage Count	357	9,199	6,479	16,276	6,751	39,062
	Completely Destroyed County	375	8,740	9,930	15,531	7,689	42,265
	Damage Subtotal	1,826	27,570	20,995	43,031	19,940	113,362
Debris Total Weight (Tons)	Brick/Wood	10,161	299,111	247,202	532,846	211,793	1,301,113
	Concrete / Steel	582	20,101	21,488	15,875	11,616	69,662
	Tree	416,654	318,643	600,115	243,350	951,124	2,529,886
	Eligible Tree Weight	16,666	74,773	69,388	139,685	82,612	383,124

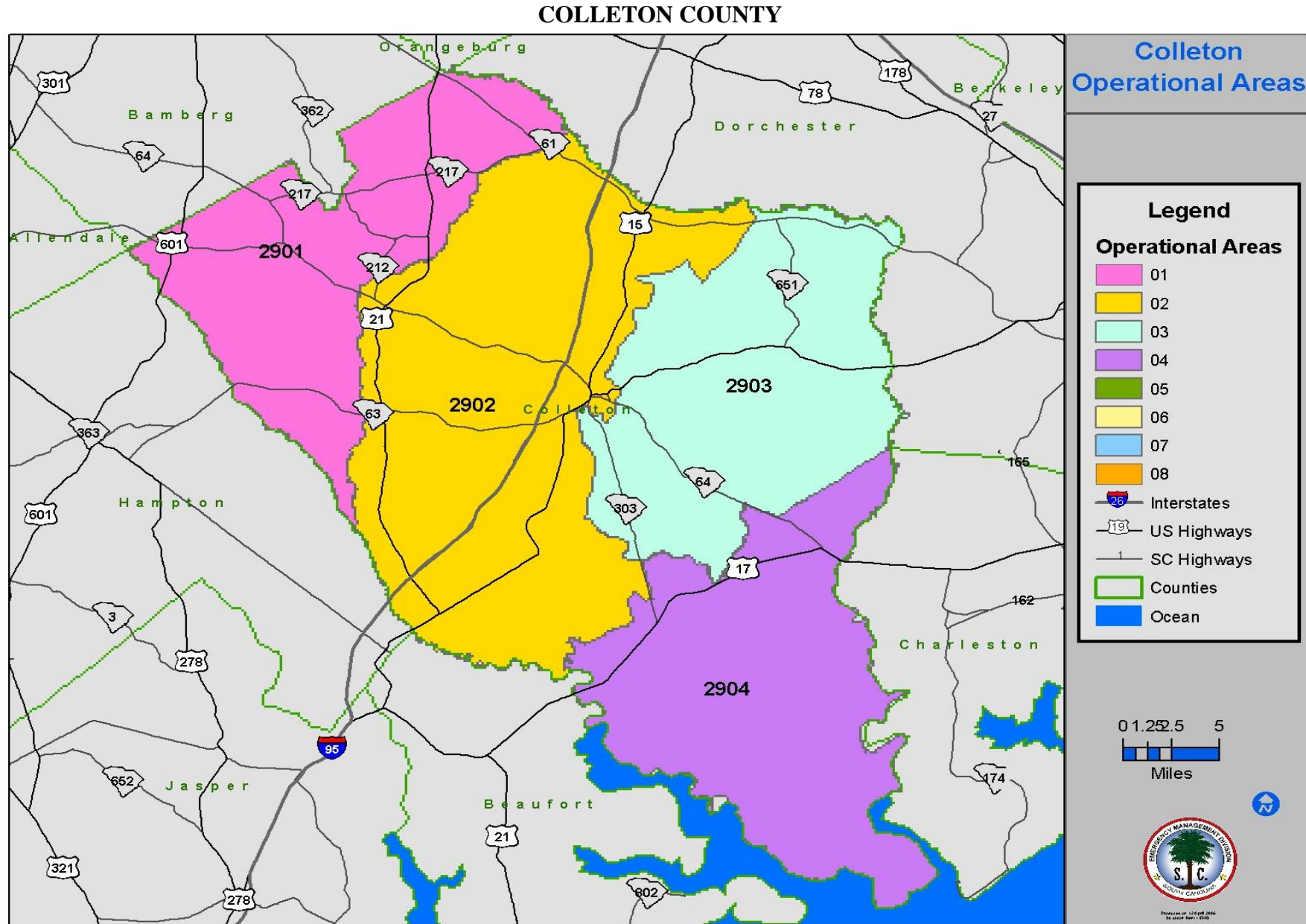
*At Least Moderate Damage means the facility needs to be inspected before reuse.

DAILY RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (EST)

Beaufort County Category	Description	Operational Area 1301 (3.43%)	Operational Area 1302 (36.82%)	Operational Area 1303 (15.55%)	Operational Area 1304 (28.45%)	Operational Area 1305 (15.75%)	Beaufort County Total
Ice	8 lb bag/per person	881	23,209	15,217	30,116	15,288	84,711
8 lb per bag	Total Weight per Operational Area	7,047	185,674	121,734	240,930	122,305	677,690
	Tons of ice	4	93	61	120	61	339
1 pallet/275 bags	Total # pallets per Operational Area	3	84	55	110	56	308
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	4	3	5	3	15
Water	3 one liter bottles/per person/day	2,671	70,385	46,147	91,331	46,363	256,896
12 bottles per case	Total cases per Operational Area	223	5,865	3,846	7,611	3,864	21,408
30 lb per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	6,679	175,962	115,367	228,327	115,907	642,241
	Tons of water	3	88	58	114	58	321
70 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	3	84	55	109	55	306
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	4	3	5	3	15

DAILY RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (EST) (CONT)

Beaufort County Category	Description	Operational Area 1301 (3.43%)	Operational Area 1302 (36.82%)	Operational Area 1303 (15.55%)	Operational Area 1304 (28.45%)	Operational Area 1305 (15.75%)	Beaufort County Total
Meals	2/person/day	1,781	46,923	30,764	60,887	30,909	171,264
12 meal per case	Total cases per Operational Area	148	3,910	2,564	5,074	2,576	14,272
20 lbs per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	2,968	78,205	51,274	101,479	51,514	285,440
	Tons of MREs	1	39	26	51	26	143
48 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	3	81	53	106	54	297
40 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	2	1	3	1	7
	Total number of Trucks	0	10	7	14	7	38
	# of type III PODs required	0	5	3	6	3	17
	# of personnel required to operate PODs	6	149	97	193	98	542



OPERATIONAL AREA DESCRIPTIONS

OPERATIONAL AREA: Southern Conglomerate			
COUNTY NAME: COLLETON COUNTY			
COUNTY CODE: Coll			
County/ID	FIPS Code	Location	Description/Boundary
Coll -1	2901	Lodge	West and south borders are the county lines. East and south boundaries are generally a line following Buckhead Creek to the Little Salkehatchie River to the county line. Includes Hodge, Williams, and Smokes.
Coll -2	2902	Walterboro	West and south boundary generally a line following Buckhead Creek to the Little Salkehatchie River to the county line. North boundary is the county line and eastern boundary from the north and the county line following Sidneys Rd., Round O Rd., Pleasant Grove Rd., Stock Farm Rd., Burlington Rd., Ivanhoe Rd. to Walterboro, east of Walterboro to Jefferies Road, Asheboro Rd., S.C. 303, Fox Creek Rd., Cuckold Creek to the county line. Includes the Town of Walterboro.
Coll -3	2903	Cottageville	Western boundary from the north and the county line following Sidneys Rd., Round O Rd., Pleasant Grove Rd., Stock Farm Rd., Burlington Rd., Ivanhoe Rd. to Walterboro, east of Walterboro to Jefferies Rd., Asheboro Rd. North and east is the county line. Southern boundary is Lowndes Landing Rd., Parkers Ferry Rd., Highway 64, Fuller Swamp Creek, and Horseshoe Creek. Includes Cottageville.
Coll -4	2904	Donnelley Wildlife Management Area	Bounded by Combahee River to the west, south and east by Edisto River and the Saint Helena Sound. The north Lowndes Landing Rd., Parkers Ferry Rd., Highway 64, Fuller Swamp Creek, Horseshoe Creek, and Fox Creek Road, Cuckold Creek to the county line. Includes the Donnelley Wildlife Management Area, Bear island Management Area and St. Helena Sound Heritage Trust Preserve.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Colleton County Category	Description	Operational Area 2901 (10.40%)	Operational Area 2902 (50.87%)	Operational Area 2903 (32.42%)	Operational Area 2904 (6.32%)	Colleton County Total
Demographics	Population	4,105	20,077	12,796	2,494	39,472
	Total Households	1,785	8,729	5,563	1,084	17,162
Additional Demographic Information	Age 65 or older	538	2,630	1,676	327	5,170
	Non English speaking HH	119	582	371	72	1,145
	Homeless	41	201	128	25	395
	HH w/o Transportation	77	375	239	47	738
	Disabled	911	4,457	2,841	554	8,763
Initial Shelter	Displaced Households	20	1,251	2,151	701	4,123
	Persons per H/H (2.3 people per H/H)	46	2,877	4,947	1,612	9,483
	# of People Seeking Short-term shelter	6	389	638	188	1,221
Animal Response	# of pets needing shelter (60% of HH Seeking Shelter)	2	101	166	49	319

CRITICAL NEEDS

Needs Assessment	Description	Operational Area 2901 (10.40%)	Operational Area 2902 (50.87%)	Operational Area 2903 (32.42%)	Operational Area 2904 (6.32%)	Colleton County Total
Drinking Water: 3 1-liter bottle per person per day	Sheltered	6	389	638	188	1,221
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	40	2,488	4,309	1,424	8,262
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	1	31	54	18	103
	Total Liters of water per day	140	8,726	15,003	4,889	28,758
Meals (2 meals per day)	Sheltered	12	778	1,276	376	2,442
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	80	4,977	8,619	2,849	16,524
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	1	63	108	35	206
	Total Meals Per Day	93	5,817	10,002	3,260	19,172
Ice = 8 lb. Bag daily	1 bag per/displaced person (minus # in shelters)	40	2,488	4,309	1,424	8,262
	1 bag per person sheltered	6	389	638	188	1,221
	Total Bags of Ice per Day	46	2,877	4,947	1,612	9,483
Blankets 2 per person	Sheltered	12	778	1,276	376	2,442
Cots	1 per sheltered	6	389	638	188	1,221
	20% overture	1	78	128	38	244
	Total Cots	7	467	766	226	1,465
Generators	1 per 385 people sheltered	0	1	2	0	3
Portable Toilets	1 per 15 people sheltered	0	26	43	13	81

DAMAGE

County Category	Description	Operational Area 2901 (10.40%)	Operational Area 2902 (50.87%)	Operational Area 2903 (32.42%)	Operational Area 2904 (6.32%)	Colleton County Total
Essential Facilities (Based on 200 HAZUS data)	#Police Stations Total	0	1	0	0	1
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	0	0	0	0
	#Schools Total	2	18	6	4	30
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	6	2	1	9
	# Hospitals Total	0	1	0	0	1
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	0	0	0	0
	# Fire Stations Total	3	6	3	3	15
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	2	1	1	4
Inventory of Hazardous Materials Sites (Based on 200 HAZUS data)		5	26	9	7	47
Residential Damage	Total # of Houses	1,701	7,833	5,385	2,587	17,506
	Moderate Damage Count	114	2,082	1,640	654	4,490
	Severe Damage Count	12	731	932	787	2,462
	Completely Destroyed County	11	516	1,140	831	2,498
	Damage Subtotal	137	3,329	3,712	2,272	9,450
Debris Total Weight (Tons)	Brick/Wood	1,369	39,808	57,725	46,915	145,817
	Concrete / Steel	8	1,277	3,677	2,694	7,656
	Tree	212,839	805,365	840,252	866,032	2,724,488
	Eligible Tree Weight	6,385	41,633	39,857	25,981	113,856

*At Least Moderate Damage means the facility needs to be inspected before reuse.

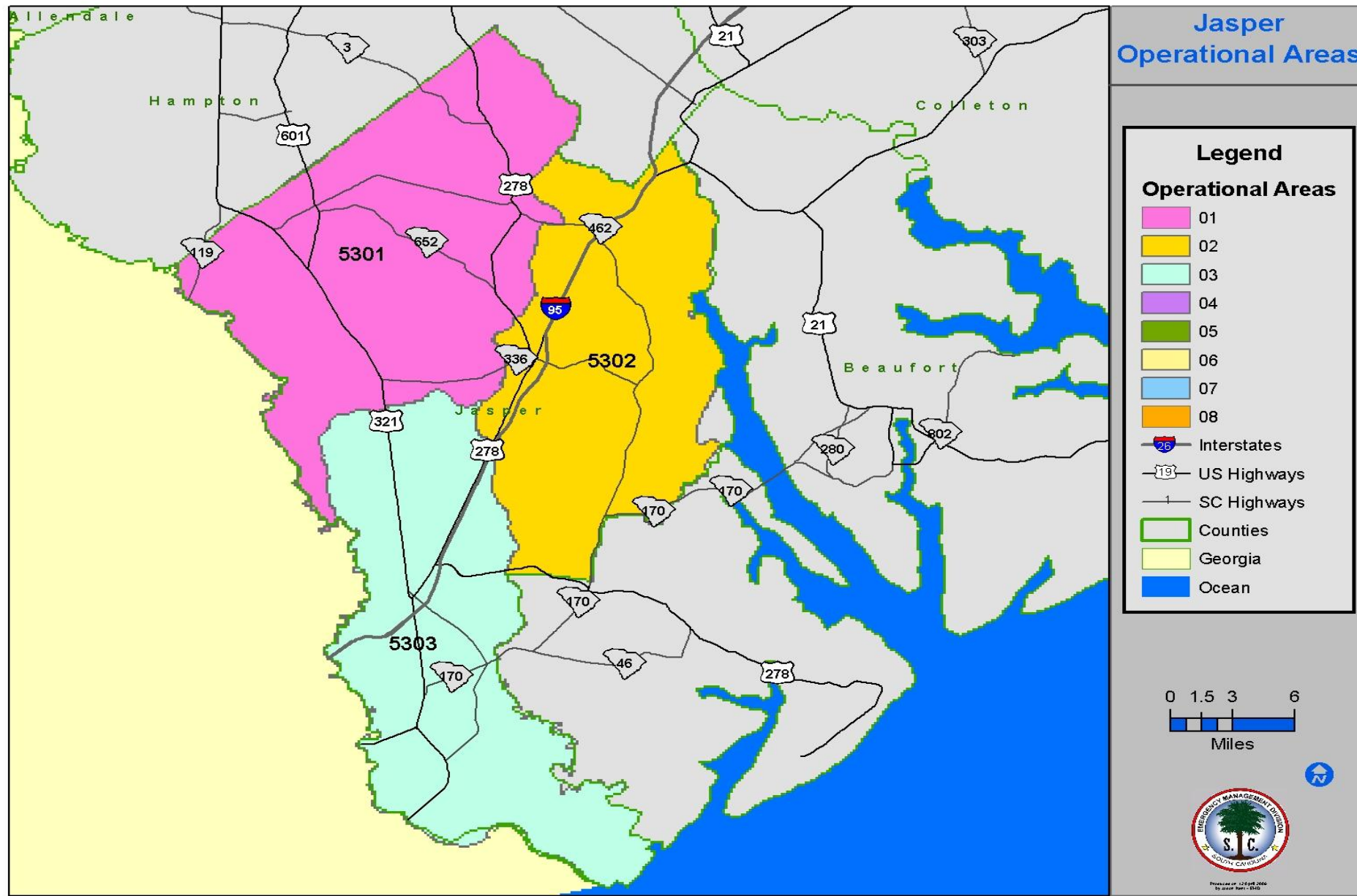
RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Colleton County Category	Description	Operational Area 2901 (10.40%)	Operational Area 2902 (50.87%)	Operational Area 2903 (32.42%)	Operational Area 2904 (6.32%)	Colleton County Total
Ice	8 lb bag/per person	46	2,877	4,947	1,612	9,483
8 lb per bag	Total Weight per Operational Area	368	23,018	39,578	12,898	75,863
	Tons of ice	0	12	20	6	38
1 pallet/275 bags	Total # pallets per Operational Area	0	10	18	6	34
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	1	1	0	2
Water	3 one liter bottles/per person/day	140	8,726	15,003	4,889	28,758
12 bottles per case	Total cases per Operational Area	12	727	1,250	407	2,396
30 lb per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	349	21,814	37,508	12,224	71,895
	Tons of water	0	11	19	6	36
70 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	0	10	18	6	34
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	1	1	0	2

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (CONT)

Colleton County Category	Description	Operational Area 2901 (10.40%)	Operational Area 2902 (50.87%)	Operational Area 2903 (32.42%)	Operational Area 2904 (6.32%)	Colleton County Total
Meals	2/person/day	93	5,817	10,002	3,260	19,172
12 meal per case	Total cases per Operational Area	8	485	834	272	1,598
20 lbs per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	155	9,695	16,670	5,433	31,953
	Tons of MREs	0	5	8	3	16
48 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	0	10	17	6	33
40 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	0	0	0	1
	Total number of Trucks	0	1	2	1	4
	# of type III PODs required	0	1	1	0	2
	# of personnel required to operate PODs	0	18	32	10	61

JASPER COUNTY



OPERATIONAL AREA DESCRIPTIONS

OPERATIONAL AREA: Southern Conglomerate			
COUNTY NAME: JASPER COUNTY			
COUNTY CODE: Jasp			
County/ID	FIPS Code	Location	Boundary
Jasp -1	5301	Pineland	North and west boundaries are county lines. South boundary is the Savannah River / State line. East boundary from the county line generally south along Stock Farm Road, Morgan Road, Long Haul Rd., Malphrus Rd. easterly parallel to Tarboro Rd. ending at State Dam Rd. Includes Towns of Robertville, Tarboro Pineland, and Gillisonville.
Jasp -2	5302	Ridgeland	North and east bounded by the county lines. South and west boundaries from the north along Stock Farm Rd., Morgan Rd., Long Haul Rd., Malphrus Rd. easterly parallel to Tarboro Rd. ending at State Dam Rd. South. Includes the Towns of Ridgeland, Coosawhatchie, and Grahamville.
Jasp -3	5303	Hardeeville	West boundary is the Savannah River / State line. North is State Dam Rd., Floyd Rd., Medwestvaco Rd. then south along the stream to the State line. Includes Hardeeville, Jasper State Park, and Savannah River National Wildlife Refuge.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Jasper County Category	Description	Operational Area 5301 (25.37%)	Operational Area 5302 (42.92%)	Operational Area 5303 (31.71%)	Jasper County Total
Demographics	Population	5,533	9,361	6,916	21,810
	Total Households	2,406	4,070	3,007	9,483
Additional Demographic Information	Age 65 or older	592	1,002	740	2,334
	Non English speaking HH	426	721	533	1,679
	Homeless	56	94	69	218
	HH w/o Transportation	103	175	129	408
	Disabled	1,228	2,078	1,535	4,842
Initial Shelter	Displaced Households	666	1,024	1,166	2,856
	Persons per H/H (2.3 people per H/H)	1,532	2,355	2,682	6,569
	# of People Seeking Short-term shelter	205	309	362	876
Animal Response	# of pets needing shelter (60% of HH Seeking Shelter)	53	81	94	229

CRITICAL NEEDS

Needs Assessment	Description	Operational Area 5301 (25.37%)	Operational Area 5302 (42.92%)	Operational Area 5303 (31.71%)	Jasper County Total
Drinking Water: 3 1-liter bottle per person per day	Sheltered	205	309	362	876
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	1,327	2,046	2,320	5,693
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	17	26	29	71
	Total Liters of water per day	4,645	7,142	8,133	19,921
Meals (2 meals per day)	Sheltered	410	618	724	1,752
	Persons per HH displaced (minus # in shelters)	2,654	4,092	4,640	11,386
	Emergency Workers (2.5 per 100 displaced households)	33	51	58	143
	Total Meals Per Day	3,097	4,762	5,422	13,280
Ice = 8 lb. Bag daily	1 bag per/displaced person (minus # in shelters)	1,327	2,046	2,320	5,693
	1 bag per person sheltered	205	309	362	876
	Total Bags of Ice per Day	1,532	2,355	2,682	6,569
Blankets 2 per person	Sheltered	410	618	724	1,752
Cots	1 per sheltered	205	309	362	876
	20% overture	41	62	72	175
	Total Cots	246	371	434	1,051
Generators	1 per 385 people sheltered	1	1	1	2
Portable Toilets	1 per 15 people sheltered	14	21	24	58

DAMAGE

County Category	Description	Operational Area 5301 (25.37%)	Operational Area 5302 (42.92%)	Operational Area 5303 (31.71%)	Jasper County Total
Essential Facilities (Based on 2000 HAZUS data)	#Police Stations Total	0	1	0	1
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	0	0	0
	#Schools Total	0	4	1	5
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	1	0	1
	# Hospitals Total	0	2	0	2
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	0	1	0	1
	# Fire Stations Total	3	3	2	8
	*Probability of At Least Moderate Damage >50%	1	1	1	3
Inventory of Hazardous Materials Sites (Based on 2000 HAZUS data)		3	10	3	16
Residential Damage	Total # of Houses	2,363	2,994	2,464	7,821
	Moderate Damage Count	714	975	760	2,449
	Severe Damage Count	351	526	521	1,398
	Completely Destroyed County	333	423	518	1,274
	Damage Subtotal	1,398	1,924	1,799	5,121
Debris Total Weight (Tons)	Brick/Wood	17,295	28,896	31,107	77,298
	Concrete / Steel	1,311	1,794	2,575	5,680
	Tree	884,462	694,452	760,034	2,338,948
	Eligible Tree Weight	26,534	27,778	22,801	77,113

*At Least Moderate Damage means the facility needs to be inspected before reuse.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Jasper County Category	Description	Operational Area 5301 (25.37%)	Operational Area 5302 (42.92%)	Operational Area 5303 (31.71%)	Jasper County Total
Ice	8 lb bag/per person	1,532	2,355	2,682	6,569
8 lb per bag	Total Weight per Operational Area	12,254	18,842	21,454	52,550
	Tons of ice	6	9	11	26
1 pallet/275 bags	Total # pallets per Operational Area	6	9	10	24
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	0	0	1
Water	3 one liter bottles/per person/day	4,645	7,142	8,133	19,921
12 bottles per case	Total cases per Operational Area	387	595	678	1,660
30 lb per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	11,613	17,856	20,332	49,802
	Tons of water	6	9	10	25
70 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	6	9	10	24
20 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	0	0	1

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (CONT)

Jasper County Category	Description	Operational Area 5301 (25.37%)	Operational Area 5302 (42.92%)	Operational Area 5303 (31.71%)	Jasper County Total
Meals	2/person/day	3,097	4,762	5,422	13,280
12 meal per case	Total cases per Operational Area	258	397	452	1,107
20 lbs per case	Total Weight per Operational Area	5,162	7,936	9,037	22,134
	Tons of MREs	3	4	5	11
48 cases per pallet	Total # pallets per Operational Area	5	8	9	23
40 pallets per truck	Total number of Trucks per day	0	0	0	1
	Total number of Trucks	1	1	1	3
	# of type III PODs required	0	0	1	1
	# of personnel required to operate PODs	10	15	17	42

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ATTACHMENT C: EVACUATION AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

This Attachment is applicable to those counties comprising the Southern Coastal Conglomerate including Beaufort, Jasper, Colleton, Hampton, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, and Aiken.

II. EVACUATION ZONES

Evacuation zones are areas that need to be evacuated for a particular hurricane scenario to protect residents at risk from flooding or high winds. The parameters for the zones are:

1. Easily describable to the public over radio and television.
 2. Based upon easily identifiable roadway or natural features for boundary identification.
 3. Relate to storm surge limits based on the most recent SLOSH model.
 4. In hard copy, allow coastal residents to determine if their home is in a storm surge vulnerable evacuation area.
 5. Be useable for transportation modeling/clearance time calculations.
 6. Be related to census/traffic analysis zone boundaries for population and dwelling unit tabulations and calculations of vulnerable populations.
- B. Coastal counties have several clearance time modeling zones based on the hurricane surge flooding. This information is a key element of the transportation analysis. The evacuation zone map follows.
- C. Clearance Time Modeling Zones. Three (3) of the Southern Conglomerate counties have clearance time modeling zones based on the hurricane surge flooding. The following table shows for each county the clearance time modeling zones and the hurricane categories.

Clearance Time Modeling Zones Table		
County	<u>Clearance Time Modeling Zones</u>	All Residents in Traffic Zones:
Jasper	Evacuation Zone Cat 1-2	1-3
	Evacuation Zone Cat 3-5	1-7
Beaufort	Evacuation Zone Cat 1	1-9
	Evacuation Zone Cat 2	1-13, 15-24
	Evacuation Zone Cat 3-5	1-24
Colleton	Evacuation Zone Cat 1	1-2
	Evacuation Zone Cat 2-5	1-4

Due to the error in forecasting the strength of hurricanes, consideration will be given to evacuating for one category higher storm than predicted.

D. Evacuation Zone Descriptions

1. COLLETON COUNTY EVACUATION AREAS

- a. Category 1 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists south of U.S. 17, including Edisto Beach and all manufactured housing residents.
- b. Category 2 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists south of Alternate 17, Ritter Road, and south of the Iron Crossroads and Cottageville Communities; Edisto Beach; and all manufactured housing residents.
- c. Category 3 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists south of Alternate 17, Ritter Road, and south of the Iron Crossroads and Cottageville Communities; Edisto Beach; and all manufactured housing residents.
- d. Category 4 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists south of Alternate 17, Ritter Road, and south of the Iron Crossroads and Cottageville Communities; Edisto Beach; and all manufactured housing residents.
- e. Category 5 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists south of Alternate 17, Ritter Road, and south of the Iron Crossroads and Cottageville Communities; Edisto Beach; and all manufactured housing residents.

2. BEAUFORT COUNTY EVACUATION AREAS

a. Category 1 Evacuation Area:

South of the Broad River: All residents and tourists on Hilton Head, Daufuskie and Bull Islands; and all manufactured housing residents.

North of the Broad River: All residents and tourists on Fripp, Hunting Island State Park, Morgan, Coosaw, Chisolm, Dataw, and Brays Islands; on St. Helena's Island, those living ocean side of Seaside Road and Coffin Point Road; all remaining low-lying areas adjacent to the Coosaw, Morgan, Combahee, Beaufort, Broad, Huspah, and Whale Branch Rivers; and all manufactured housing residents.

b. Category 2 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists are asked to evacuate except those living south of U.S. 278 and west and north of S.C. 46 to the Jasper County line.

c. Category 3 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists are asked to evacuate.

d. Category 4 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists are asked to evacuate.

e. Category 5 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists are asked to evacuate.

3. JASPER COUNTY EVACUATION AREAS

a. Category 1 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists east of S.C. 462, south of S.C. 170, and west of Purrysburg Road (S.C. 34) up to Bagshaw Swamp; and all manufactured housing residents.

b. Category 2 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists east of S.C. 462, south of S.C. 170, and west of Purrysburg Road (S.C. 34) up to Bagshaw Swamp; and all manufactured housing residents.

c. Category 3 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists east and south of I-95 and west of Purrysburg Road (S.C. 34); west of I-95, areas northwest of Hardeeville and south of Bagshaw Swamp, and the Coosawhatchie area north of Taylor Mill Road (CR 175) and east of Loghaul Road (CR 39); and all manufactured housing residents.

d. Category 4 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists east and south of I-95 and west of Purrysburg Road (S.C. 34); west of I-95, areas

northwest of Hardeeville and south of Bagshaw Swamp and the Coosawhatchie area north of Taylor Mill Road (CR 175) and east of Loghaul Road (CR 39); and all manufactured housing residents.

- e. Category 5 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists east and south of I-95 and west of Purrysburg Road (S.C. 34); west of I-95, areas northwest of Hardeeville and south of Bagshaw Swamp and the Coosawhatchie area north of Taylor Mill Road (CR 175) and east of Loghaul Road (CR 39); and all manufactured housing residents.

4. HAMPTON COUNTY EVACUATION AREAS

- a. Category 3 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists in low-lying areas along the Tulifinny River and all manufactured housing residents.
- b. Category 4 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists in low-lying areas along the Tulifinny River and all manufactured housing residents.
- c. Category 5 Evacuation Area: All residents and tourists in low-lying areas along the Tulifinny River and all manufactured housing residents.

III. ESTIMATED EVACUATION CLEARANCE TIMES

- A. Clearance time is one of two major considerations involved in issuing an evacuation order or advisory. The other time is the arrival of sustained tropical storm winds. The clearance times were calculated by storm scenario and by behavioral characteristic for each conglomerate. A discussion on the calculation of the estimated evacuation clearance times is found in the Basic Plan.
- B. Clearance time is the time required to clear the roadway of all vehicles evacuating in response to a hurricane situation. Clearance time begins when the first evacuating vehicle enters the road network, and ends when the last evacuating vehicle reaches an assumed point of safety. The assumed point of safety for the Southern Conglomerate is the Allendale/Hampton County line. Clearance time includes the time required by evacuees to enter the road network (referred to as mobilization time) and the time spent by evacuees traveling along the road network due to traffic congestion (referred to as queuing delay time). Clearance time does not relate to the time any one vehicle spends traveling on the road network, and does not include time needed for local officials to assemble and make a decision.
- C. Clearance times generally fall below 24 hours for most of the scenarios. Due to the location of the controlling bottlenecks for clearance time calculations (U.S. Highway 278 off Hilton Head), evacuation traffic does nothing to an adjacent conglomerates' clearance time situation. For the Southern Conglomerates, clearance times are

largely a function of how well bottlenecks near the coast are processing evacuation traffic and whether inland TCPs are manned.

- D. For the Southern Conglomerate, individual household commute times were estimated from Beaufort to Aiken. The worst household commute times will be 2 to 6 hours in Category 1 hurricane when there is low-tourist occupancy. For a Category 1 hurricane with high-tourist occupancy, these times will be 8 to 11 hours for worst household commute times. Again, the shorter household commute times result from a longer loading of the highway network, whereas, the longest household commute times result from the rapid/quick loading of the road network. For a Category 3-5 scenario with high-tourist occupancy, worst household commute times could be as high as 11 to 14 hours. Even with the counter flow operation on U.S. 278, households leaving during the middle of the evacuation could have a 7 to 10 hour commute.
- E. Lane Reversal and Counter Flow Plans. If conditions require their implementation, South Carolina will employ one of more of the following lane reversal (four lanes outbound), or counter flow (three of four lanes outbound) plans in the Southern Conglomerate. Only one of these plans (U.S. 278 counter flow) may provide a conglomerate-wide clearance time reduction. These plans are described in more detail in the attachments to this Annex.
 - 1. Reversal plans: U.S. 21 in the city of Beaufort from the U.S. 21/S.C. 280 intersection to the U.S. 21/U.S. 17 intersection in Gardens Corner; and U.S. 278 off of Hilton Head from the Cross Island Expressway to the U.S. 278/I-95 interchange.
 - 2. Counter flow plans: U.S. 21 in the city of Beaufort from the U.S. 21/S.C. 280 intersection to the U.S. 21/U.S. 17 intersection in Gardens Corner; and U.S. 278 off Hilton Head from Spanish Wells Road to the U.S. 278/I-95 interchange.
- F. The following are the calculated hurricane evacuation clearance times for the Southern Conglomerate. Several hundred clearance time runs were done based on differing intensity of hurricanes, evacuation area assumptions, rapidity of evacuees' response, and differing tourist seasons.

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SOUTHERN CONGLOMERATE CLEARANCE TIMES
(In Hours)
(From the South Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Restudy)

	<u>Normal Lane Use</u>		<u>US 278 Reversal</u>	
	<u>Low Tourist Occupancy</u>	<u>High Tourist Occupancy</u>	<u>Low Tourist Occupancy</u>	<u>High Tourist Occupancy</u>
Category 1 Hurricane				
Rapid Response	12.00 hours	17.50 hours	8.25 hours	11.50 hours
Medium Response	12.50	18.50	8.75	12.50
Long Response	13.00	19.50	9.00	13.25
Category 2 Hurricane				
Rapid Response	16.50	22.50	11.00	15.25
Medium Response	17.00	23.50	12.00	16.25
Long Response	17.50	24.50	12.50	17.00
Category 3-5 Hurricane				
Rapid Response	20.00	25.25	14.00	17.25
Medium Response	20.50	27.00	14.50	18.50
Long Response	21.00	27.25	15.00	19.00

Note: Controlling traffic bottleneck is the road segment U.S. 278 from Burnt Church Road to Buckwalter Parkway. Times reflect 2007 estimated census figures and a 2007 localized traffic study for specific routes in Beaufort County. Clearance Times not displaced for U.S. 21 reversal or U.S. 21 counter flow. Potential local savings only.

G. SOUTHERN CONGLOMERATE PHASING

1. Category 1: A voluntary or mandatory evacuation recommendation will be based on the above table.
2. Category 2: A mandatory evacuation recommendation will be based on the above table. A voluntary evacuation may be recommended approximately 12-24 hours prior to a mandatory evacuation.
3. Category 3-5: A mandatory evacuation recommendation will be based on the above table. A voluntary evacuation will be recommended approximately 12-24 hours prior to a mandatory evacuation.

H. SOUTHERN CONGLOMERATE US HIGHWAY 278 COUNTERFLOW

1. Category 1: No counter flow is planned.
2. Category 2: During peak tourist season (Memorial Day through Labor Day), a counter flow of U.S. Highway 278 may be recommended.
3. Category 3-5: A counter flow of U.S. Highway 278 will be recommended.

IV. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Evacuation of the population away from vulnerable areas is one of the most crucial issues in protecting lives in the face of an approaching hurricane. The basic traffic management concept is to allow traffic to flow along evacuation routes unimpeded and to supplement existing traffic control devices with law enforcement personnel who will staff selected TCPs within the conglomerate. Each TCP has been established to provide assistance to the evacuating populace. Various law enforcement agencies and the National Guard are responsible for staffing or monitoring predetermined TCPs.

V. EVACUATION ROUTES

The South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS)/Highway Patrol (SCHP) and the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) in coordination with local officials established hurricane evacuation routes. The SCDOT maintains the evacuation route directional signs.

VI. TCP STAFFING COORDINATION

The SCHP, in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies, compiled the TCPs listed within each conglomerate section. The South Carolina National Guard (SCNG), where identified, will work as partners with State and local law enforcement agencies. In the TCP Staffing listing where personnel requirements are indicated, unless otherwise indicated the staffing represents a 24- hour period.

VII. TRAFFIC FLOW EQUIPMENT

The SCDOT will provide all necessary equipment identified during Evacuation Route Coordination meetings to include barriers, cones, remote signal devices, etc. This equipment is detailed in the Emergency Traffic Management (ESF-16) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

VII. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS/EVACUATION ROUTE MONITORING

- A. TCP Staffing. The TCPs will be staffed by designated agencies during evacuation and reentry when requested by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), and will be staffed until traffic resumes normal levels of operation.
- B. Lane Reversal/Counter Flow Procedures. The operational decision of when and if to reverse lanes or activate counter flow measures during an evacuation or reentry is covered in the Basic Plan. The counter flow and reversal plans for U.S. Highway 278 in Beaufort County, and the counter flow and reversal plans for U.S. Highway 21 in Beaufort County, are presented later in this section.
- C. Emergency Access Routes to Coastal Areas. Eastbound emergency traffic will use the outermost Eastbound, (#2) lane on Highway 278 or Highway 21, as applicable, during counter flow operations.

- D. Radio Surveillance. ESF-16 will monitor SCHP radio traffic for potential problems. Local EOCs should likewise monitor local law enforcement channels, and report problems to ESF-16.
- E. Video Surveillance. SCDOT will provide closed-circuit television images of evacuation routes, where available, to the ESF-1 (Transportation) and ESF-16 operations personnel.
- F. Traffic Counter Surveillance. SCDOT will provide electronic access to counter data to include vehicle count and speed data to the ESF-1 and ESF-16.
- G. Aerial Surveillance. ESF-16 will utilize State and local aircraft to monitor traffic flow. During air operations, reports will be submitted hourly, or as the situation may require, to ESF-16 and SCHP District Troop Commanders. Pilots will report any observed incident that impedes the flow of traffic. ESF-16 will monitor radio traffic, and may periodically request situation reports in areas of evacuation routes not visible by the SCDOT closed-circuit television cameras.
- H. Monitoring Critical Roadway Segments. Roadway segments with the highest evacuation vehicles to roadway capacity ratio are considered to be critical links for an efficient evacuation. These congested areas control the flow of evacuation traffic during a hurricane evacuation, and are key areas for traffic control and monitoring. Supporting local law enforcement should pay special attention to these areas. The following list shows the roadway segments in each county that control the flow of evacuation traffic in the Southern Coastal Conglomerate.
 - 1. Beaufort County: (South of Broad River): U.S. 278 from Cross Island Parkway to S.C. Highway 170, Cross Island Parkway and William Hilton Parkway interchange, Hilton Head connector I-95 interchange in Jasper County, and I-16 westbound on ramp from I-95 (in Savannah).
 - 2. Beaufort County: (North of Broad River): U.S. 21 and Lady's Island Drive, U.S. 21 and U.S. 17 intersection at Gardens Corner, U.S. 21 through Beaufort, and U.S. 21 and S.C. 280 intersection.
 - 3. Jasper County: Hilton Head connector I-95 interchange, U.S. 278 through Ridgeland, and U.S. 17-I-95 interchange.
 - 4. Colleton County: Alt. 17 through Walterboro, S.C. 64 through Walterboro, and S.C. 174 and U.S. 17 intersection (in Charleston County)

5. Inland Counties: U.S. 278 through Hampton (in Hampton County), U.S. 278 and S.C. 64 intersection in Barnwell (in Barnwell County), U.S. 21 through Orangeburg (in Orangeburg County), U.S. 301 and U.S. 278 intersection (in Allendale County), and S.C. 68 and U.S. 278 intersection (in Hampton County).

- I. Comfort Stations. Not applicable to the Southern Conglomerate.
- J. Highway Advisory Radios (HARs). HARs are used to disseminate information to the public during emergency conditions. SCDOT presently has 12 HARs in their inventory that will be used in critical areas identified by ESF-16.
- K. TCP Staffing. The TCP Staffing for each TCP in the Southern Conglomerate follows:

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
AIKEN COUNTY			
3-1	US 278 @ SC 125 (Beech Island)	Aiken SO (monitor)	Aiken SO (monitor)
3-2	US 278 @ SC 302	Aiken SO (1)	Aiken SO (2)
3-3	US 278 @ SC 19	SC Highway Patrol (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2)
3-4	US 1 @ SC 125	Aiken SO (1)	Aiken SO (2)
3-5	US 78 @ SC 118 Bypass	SC Highway Patrol (1) Aiken SO (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Aiken SO (2)
3-6	SC 302 @ SC 118 Bypass	SC Highway Patrol (1) Aiken SO (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Aiken SO (2)
3-7	SC 118 Bypass @ Beaufort St.	Aiken Public Safety (monitor)	Aiken Public Safety (monitor)
3-8	SC 118 Bypass @ Wire Rd.	Aiken SO (monitor)	Aiken SO (monitor)
3-9	US 1 @ SC 118 Bypass	Aiken Public Safety (1)	Aiken Public Safety (2)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		Aiken SO (4) SCHP(3) Aiken Public Safety (1)	Aiken SO (8) SCHP(6) Aiken Public Safety (2)
ALLENDALE COUNTY			
5-1	US 301 @ SC 3	SC Highway Patrol (1) Allendale SO (1) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Allendale SO (2) SC National Guard (8)
5-2	US 278 @ US 321	Fairfax PD (1)	Fairfax PD (2)
5-3	US 278/US 301 @ SC 125	Allendale PD (1)	Allendale PD (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
County	TCP Location	Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
ALLENDALE COUNTY (continued)			
5-4	US 278/US 301 @ S 81	Allendale PD (1)	Allendale PD (2)
5-5	SC 3 @ SC 125	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		SCHP (2) Allendale SO (1) Allendale PD (2) Fairfax PD (1) SCNG (6)	SCHP (4) Allendale SO (2) Allendale PD (4) Fairfax PD (2) SCNG (12)
BAMBERG COUNTY			
9-1	US 78 @ SC 61	Bamberg SO (1) SC Highway Patrol (1)	Bamberg SO (2) SC Highway Patrol (2)
9-2	US 78 @ US 321	Denmark PD (1)	Denmark PD (2)
9-3	US 301 @ SC 64 (Barricade)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (3) (Barricade)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (6) (Barricade)
9-4	US 321@ SC 64	SC Highway Patrol (1) Bamberg SO (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Bamberg SO (2) SC National Guard (4)
9-5	US 21 @ SC 61	SC Highway Patrol (1) Bamberg SO (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Bamberg SO (2) SC National Guard (4)
9-6	US 78 @ US 301	Bamberg PD (2)	Bamberg PD (4)
9-7	US 601 @ SC 64	Erhardt PD (1) Bamberg SO (1)	Erhardt PD (2) Bamberg SO (2)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		Bamberg SO (4) SCHP (4) Denmark PD (1) SCNG (7) Bamberg PD (2) Erhardt PD (1)	Bamberg SO (8) SCHP (8) Denmark PD (2) SCNG (14) Bamberg PD (4) Erhardt PD (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
TCP Location		Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
BARNWELL COUNTY			
11-1	US 278 @ SC 39	Barnwell SO (monitor)	Barnwell SO (monitor)
11-2	US 278 @ SC 3	Barnwell PD (1)	Barnwell PD (2)
11-3	US 278 @ SC 70	Barnwell PD (1)	Barnwell PD (2)
11-4	US 278 @ SC 64	Barnwell PD (1) SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	Barnwell PD (2) SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
11-5	SC 64 @ SC 3	Barnwell PD (2)	Barnwell PD (2)
11-6	SC 64 @ SC 70	Barnwell PD (2)	Barnwell PD (2)
11-7	US 278 @ SC 37	SC Highway Patrol (1) (Barricade)	SC Highway Patrol (2) (Barricade)
11-8	US 78 @ SC 3	Blackville PD (1)	Blackville PD (2)
11-9	US 78 @ SC 37	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
11-10	US 78 @ SC 39 N	Williston PD (1)	Williston PD (2)
11-11	US 78 @ SC 39 S	Williston PD (1)	Williston PD (2)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		Barnwell PD (7) SCHP (2) SCNG (2) Blackville PD (1) Williston PD (2)	Barnwell PD (10) SCHP (4) SCNG (4) Blackville PD (2) Williston PD (4)
BEAUFORT COUNTY			
<u>North of Broad River</u>			
13-1	Sea Island Pkwy. @ Martin Luther King Dr.	Beaufort SO (2)	Beaufort SO (4)
13-2	Polawana Rd. @ Sea Island Pkwy.	Beaufort SO (2)	Beaufort SO (4)
13-3	US 21 @ SC 802	Beaufort SO (4)	Beaufort SO (8)
13-4	Lady's Island Dr. @ Meridian Rd. & Island Causeway @ Lady's Island Dr.	Beaufort SO (3)	Beaufort SO (6)
13-5	SC 802 @ Ribaut Rd.	Beaufort SO (4)	Beaufort SO (8)
13-6	Ribaut Rd. @ Mossy Oaks	Port Royal PD (1)	Port Royal PD (2)
13-7	Ribaut Rd. @ Parris Ave.	Port Royal PD (1)	Port Royal PD (2)
13-8	SC 802 @ Parris Island	Parris Island MP (2)	Parris Island MP (4)
13-9	SC 280 (Robert Smalls Pkwy.) @ SC 802 *Barricade turn to SC 802	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
TCP Location		Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
BEAUFORT COUNTY(Continued)			
13-12	SC 280 @ SC 170	Beaufort PD (2)	Beaufort PD (4)
13-13	SC 802 @ SC 170 (Broad River Bridge) BARRICADES	Beaufort SO (4) One shift only	Beaufort SO (4) One shift only
13-14 (N/R)	US 21 @ SC 280 (Begin Lane Reversal)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (4)
13-15 (N/R)	US 21 @ SC 116	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (3)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (6)
13-16 (N/R)	US 21 @ Grays Hill	Beaufort SO (4)	Beaufort SO (8)
13-17	US 17 (Gardens Corner) @ US 21	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (8)
13-18	US 17 @ Sheldon Church Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2)
13-19	US 17Alt @ US 21 (Pocotaligo)	Beaufort SO (4)	Beaufort SO (8)
13-20	Bay St @ Carteret St.	Beaufort PD (1)	Beaufort PD (2)
13-21	Boundary St @ Charles St.	Beaufort PD (monitor)	Beaufort PD (monitor)
13-22	Ribaut Rd @ Boundary St.	Beaufort PD (1)	Beaufort PD (2)
13-23	US 21 @ SC 170	Beaufort PD (2)	Beaufort PD (4)
13-24	SC 280 @ S 20 (Broad River Blvd.)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-25	SC 280 @ Mink Point Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2) One Shift Only	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2) One Shift Only
Hilton Head			
13-26	Coligny Plaza @ Traffic Circle	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (3)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (6)
13-27	Pope Ave @ Cordillo Pkwy.	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (2)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-28	US 278 @ Sea Pines Circle	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (4)	Beaufort SO (4) SC National Guard (8)
13-29	US 278 @ Arrow Rd.	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (2)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (4)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
TCP Location		Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
BEAUFORT COUNTY(Continued)			
13-30	US 278 @ Shipyard	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (2)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-31	US 278 @ Long Cove Club	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (2)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-32	US 278 @ Palmetto Dunes	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (3)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (6)
13-33	US 278 @ Folly Field	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (2)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-34	US 278 @ Port Royal Plantation	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-35	US 278 @ Mathews Dr.	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (3)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (6)
13-36	US 278 @ Beach City Rd.	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (2)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-37	US 278 @ Indigo Run / Hilton Head Plantation	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (3)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (6)
13-38	Arrow Rd. @ Target Rd.	Beaufort SO (1)	Beaufort SO (2)
13-39	Archer Rd. @ Palmetto Bay Rd.	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-40	Target Rd. @ Palmetto Bay Rd.	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-41	Point Comfort Rd. @ Palmetto Bay Rd.	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (2)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-42	Marshland Rd. @ Cross Island Pkwy.	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-43	Spanish Wells Rd. @ Marshland Rd.	Beaufort SO (1)	Beaufort SO (2)
13-44	Cross Island Pkwy. @ ramp from Marshland Rd.	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-45 (N/R)	US 278 @ Spanish Wells Rd./Cross Island Pkwy.	SC Highway Patrol (5) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (10) SC National Guard (8)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
TCP Location		Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
BEAUFORT COUNTY(Continued)			
13-46 (N/R)	US 278 @ Squire Pope Rd.	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (2)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-47 (N/R)	US 278 @ Jenkins Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (1) One Shift Only	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (1) One Shift Only
13-48 (N/R)	US 278 @ Windmill Harbor	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-49 (N/R)	US 278 @ Blue Herron Point	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (1) One Shift Only	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (1) One Shift Only
13-50 (N/R)	US 278 @ Buckingham Landing Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (1) One Shift Only	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (1) One Shift Only
13-51 (N/R)	US 278 @ The Gatherings	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (3)	SC Highway Patrol (3) SC National Guard (6)
13-52 (N/R)	US 278 @ Moss Creek / Bridge Center	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-53 (N/R)	US 278 @ Tanger Outlet II @ Old South Econo Storage	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2) One Shift Only	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2) One Shift Only
13-54 (N/R)	US 278 @ Hilton Head National	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-55 (N/R)	US 278 @ Colleton River Plantation (Lowes)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-56 (N/R)	US 278 Heritage Lakes @ Malphrus Dr.	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (3) SC National Guard (4)
13-57 (N/R)	US 278 @ Sawmill Creek Rd. /Tanger Outlet I	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (3) SC National Guard (8)
13-58 (N/R)	US 278 @ Burnt Church Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (4) One Shift Only	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (4) One Shift Only
13-59 (N/R)	US 278 @ Home Depot Entrance	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (3)	SC Highway Patrol (3) SC National Guard (6)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
TCP Location		Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
BEAUFORT COUNTY(Continued)			
13-60 (N/R)	US 278 @ Kitties Crossing (shopping center)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-61 (N/R)	US 278 @ SC 46	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (3) SC National Guard (8)
13-62 (N/R)	US 278 @ Simmonsville Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2) Bluffton PD (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4) Bluffton PD (2)
13-63 (N/R)	US 278 @ S 29 (Buck Island Rd.)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-64 (N/R)	US 278 @ Belfair Plantation	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-65 (N/R)	US 278 @ Rose Hill Plantation	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-66 (N/R)	US 278 @ Buck Walter Pkwy./Berkeley Hall	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2) One Shift Only	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2) One Shift Only
13-67 (N/R)	US 278 @ SC 170 @ McGarveys	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (8)
12-68 (N/R)	US 278 @ Okatie Center (Beaufort County)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-69 (N/R)	SC 170 @ Gibblet Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-70 (N/R)	US 278 @ Sun City	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-71	Palmetto Bluff Rd @ Riverside Dr.	Beaufort SO (Monitor)	Beaufort SO (Monitor)
Bluffton - SC 46 (Maye River Rd)			
13-72	SC 46 @ Burnt Church Rd.	Beaufort SO (1)	Beaufort SO (2)
13-73	SC 46 @ Bluffton Rd./Maye River Rd.	Bluffton PD (1)	Bluffton PD (1)
13-74	SC 46 @ Simmonsville Rd.	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (4)
13-75 (N/R)	SC 46 @ Buck Walter Pkwy.	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2) One Shift Only	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2) One Shift Only

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
TCP Location		Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
BEAUFORT COUNTY(Continued)			
13-76	SC 46 @ Bartons Run Dr.	Beaufort SO (1)	Beaufort SO (2)
13-77	SC 46 @ Hampton Hall	Beaufort SO (1)	Beaufort SO (2)
13-78	SC 46 @ Rose Dhu Creek Plantation	Beaufort SO (Monitor)	Beaufort SO (Monitor)
13-79	SC 46 @ Old Miller Rd.	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-80 (N/R)	SC 46 @ SC 170 (Traffic Circle)	SC Highway Patrol (3) SC National Guard (3)	SC Highway Patrol (6) SC National Guard (6)
13-81	SC 46 @ New Riverside Heritage	Beaufort SO (1)	Beaufort SO (2)
Bluffton - (Bluffton Pkwy)			
13-82	Bluffton Pkwy. @ Burnt Church/Fern Lakes	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (3)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (6)
13-83	Bluffton Pkwy. @ Burnt Church/Lake Lindon	Beaufort SO (1)	Beaufort SO (2)
13-84	Bluffton Pkwy. @ Burnt Church/Bluffton Pkwy	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-85	Bluffton Pkwy. @ Bridge Point	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (3)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (6)
13-86	Bluffton Pkwy. @ The Lakes at Myrtle Pointe	Beaufort SO (1)	Beaufort SO (2)
13-87	Bluffton Pkwy. @ SC 46 (Bluffton Rd.)	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (3)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (6)
13-88	Bluffton Pkwy. @ Goethe Rd.	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-89	Bluffton Pkwy. @ Red Cepan Rd.	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-90	Bluffton Pkwy. @ Simmonsville Rd.	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (2)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-91	Simmonsville Rd. @ Simmons Cay	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (2)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-92	Simmonsville Rd. @ Baywood	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-93	Simmonsville Rd. @ Bluffton House	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-94	Buck Island Rd. @ Windtree	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
TCP Location		Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
BEAUFORT COUNTY(Continued)			
13-95	Buck Island Rd. @ Old Carolina	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-96	Buck Island Rd. @ Westbury Park	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-97	Bluffton Pkwy. @ Buck Island Rd	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (2)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-98	Bluffton Pkwy. @ Pine Crest Way	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (2)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-99	Bluffton Pkwy. @ Pine Crest	Bluffton PD (1)	Bluffton PD (1)
13-100	Bluffton Pkwy. @ Buckwalter South (Hampton Hall)	Bluffton PD (1)	Bluffton PD (1)
13-101	Bluffton Pkwy. @ Buckwalter North (The Townes)	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (4)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (8)
13-102	Bluffton Pkwy. @ Hampton Pkwy. (NEW RD.)	Bluffton PD (1)	Bluffton PD (1)
13-103	SC 170 @ Sun City	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (3)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (6)
13-104	Bluffton Pkwy. @ SC 170 (Okatie Highway)	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (3)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (6)
Bluffton - (Buckwalter Pkwy)			
13-105	Buckwalter Pkwy. @ Woodbridge (Parkside Rd.)	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-106	Buckwalter Pkwy. @ Sandy Pointe (Lake Pointe Dr.)	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-107	Buckwalter Pkwy. @ Shell Hall	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-108	Buckwalter Pkwy. @ McCracken Cir. North	Bluffton PD (2) One Shift Only	Bluffton PD (2) One Shift Only
13-109	Buckwalter Pkwy. @ McCracken Cir. South (The Farm)	Bluffton PD (2) One Shift Only	Bluffton PD (2) One Shift Only
13-110	Buckwalter Pkwy. @ Old Bridge Dr. (The Farm)	Bluffton PD (2) One Shift Only	Bluffton PD (2) One Shift Only
Bluffton – SC 170 (Okatie Highway)			
13-111	SC 170 @ River Bend	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (2)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-112	SC 170 @ Rivers End	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
TCP Location		Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
BEAUFORT COUNTY(Continued)			
13-113	SC 170 @ S 442 (Argent Way)	Beaufort SO (1) SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	Beaufort SO (2) SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-114	SC 170 @ Oldfield Plantation	Beaufort SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	Beaufort SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
13-115 (N/R)	SC 170 @ SC 462 @ The Tech School	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
13-116	SC 170 @ S 54 (Snake Rd. & Callawassie Rd.)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
PERSONNEL TOTALS (N/R) – These TCP's are staffed during Normal Lane Usage and during the U.S. 278 and/or U.S. 21 Lane Reversal Plans. SCHP and/or SCNG personnel totals remain the same for the U.S. 278 TCP's. During reversal operations on U.S. 21, SCHP personnel totals will remain consistent with Normal Lane Usage numbers; however, additional SCNG personnel as well as SLED/SCDNR personnel are contained in the U.S. 21 Reversal Plans.		SC Highway Patrol (52) SC National Guard (166) Beaufort SO (82) Parris Island MP (2) Port Royal PD (2) Beaufort PD (6) Bluffton PD (11)	SC Highway Patrol (90) SC National Guard (317) Beaufort SO (160) Parris Island MP (4) Port Royal PD (4) Beaufort PD (12) Bluffton PD (12)
COLLETON COUNTY			
29-1	US 21 @ 17 Alt.	Colleton SO (1)	Colleton SO (2)
29-2	I-95 @ US 21	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
29-3	US 17 @ SC 64 (Jacksonboro, SC)	Colleton SO (1)	Colleton SO (2)
29-4	US 17 Alt @ Robertson Blvd.	Colleton SO (1)	Colleton SO (2)
29-5	I-95 @ SC 64	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
29-6	I-95 @ SC 61	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
29-7	SC 64 @ Robertson Blvd.	Colleton SO (1)	Colleton SO (2)
29-8	US 15 @ Robertson Blvd.	Walterboro PD (2)	Walterboro PD (4)
29-9	Robertson Blvd. @ Bells Hwy.	Walterboro PD (2)	Walterboro PD (4)
29-10	US 15 @ SC 61	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
29-11	US 21 @ SC 64	Colleton SO (1)	Colleton SO (2)
29-12	US 21 @ SC 63	Colleton SO (1)	Colleton SO (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
TCP Location		Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
COLLETON COUNTY(Continued)			
29-13	US 17 @ SC 303	Colleton SO (2)	Colleton SO (4)
29-14	SC 303 @ Rivers St.	Colleton SO (2)	Colleton SO (4)
29-15	SC 303 @ Jefferies Blvd.	Walterboro PD (2)	Walterboro PD (4)
29-16	SC 303 @ Ritter Rd.	Colleton SO (1)	Colleton SO (2)
29-17	SC 303 @ Clover Hill Rd.	Colleton SO (1)	Colleton SO (2)
29-18	US 17Alt @ SC 63	Walterboro PD (2)	Walterboro PD (4)
29-19	I-95 @ SC 63	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (4)
29-20	SC 174 @ Palmetto Blvd. (Edisto Beach)	Colleton SO (1) Edisto PD (1)	Colleton SO (1) Edisto PD (2)
29-21	US 17Alt. @ SC 651 (Rehoboth Rd.)	Cottageville PD (1)	Cottageville PD (2)
29-22	SC 61 @ SC 651 (Rehoboth Rd.)	Cottageville PD (1)	Cottageville PD (2)
PERSONNEL TOTALS		SC Highway Patrol (6) SC National Guard (10) Colleton SO (12) Walterboro PD (8) Edisto PD (1) Cottageville PD (2)	SC Highway Patrol (12) SC National Guard (20) Colleton SO (23) Walterboro PD (16) Edisto PD (2) Cottageville PD (4)
HAMPTON COUNTY			
49-1	US 321 @ SC 119	SC Highway Patrol (1) Hampton SO (1) SC National Guard (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2) Hampton SO (2) SC National Guard (2)
49-2	US 321 @ SC 333	Hampton SO (1)	Hampton SO (2)
49-3	US 321 @ SC 3	Estill PD (1) (Barricade)	Estill PD (2) (Barricade)
49-4	SC 3 @ S 19	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)
49-5	US 278 @ SC 68	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)
49-6	US 278 @ SC 63	Varnville PD (1)	Varnville PD (2)
49-7	US 278 @ US 601	Hampton PD (1)	Hampton PD (2)
49-8	US 278 @ SC 363	Hampton PD (1)	Hampton PD (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
TCP Location		Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
HAMPTON COUNTY(Continued)			
49-9	I-95 @ SC 68	Hampton SO (1)	Hampton SO (2)
49-10	US 17Alt @ Connelly Street	Yemassee PD (1)	Yemassee PD (2)
49-11	SC 68 @ Connelly Street	Yemassee PD (1)	Yemassee PD (2)
AGENCY PERSONNEL TOTALS		SCHP (3) Hampton SO (3) Estill PD (1) SCNG (3) Varnville PD (1) Hampton PD (2) Yemassee PD (2)	SCHP (6) Hampton SO (6) Estill PD (2) SCNG (6) Varnville PD (2) Hampton PD (4) Yemassee PD (4)
JASPER COUNTY			
53-01	US 17 @ SC 46	Hardeeville PD (1)	Hardeeville PD (2)
53-02	US 321 @ SC 46	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
53-03 (N/R)	US 278 @ New River Pkwy.	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (2)
53-04 (N/R)	US 278 @ S 141 (Argent Blvd.)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (3)	SC Highway Patrol (3) SC National Guard (6)
53-05	SC 462 @ Old House	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)	SC Highway Patrol (monitor)
53-06	US 278 @ SC 336 in Ridgeland	Ridgeland PD (1)	Ridgeland PD (2)
53-07	SC 46 @ S 421 (I-95 Frontage Rd.)	Hardeeville PD (1)	Hardeeville PD (2)
53-08 (N/R)	US 278 @ USC Beaufort	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (8)
53-09 (N/R)	SC 462 @ S 54 (Snake Rd.)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
53-10	SC 462 @ SC 336 (Coolers Store)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
53-11	US 278 @ US 17	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (3)	SC Highway Patrol (3) SC National Guard (6)
53-12	US 278 @ SC 462	SC Highway Patrol (1)	SC Highway Patrol (2)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (normal lane usage)			
TCP Location		Responsible Agency	
		12 Hr Staffing	24 Hr Staffing
JASPER COUNTY(Continued)			
53-13	I-95 @ Exit 28	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
53-14	I-95 @ Exit 33 (Point South)	SC Highway Patrol (1) SC National Guard (2)	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)
53-15 (N/R)	I-95 Exit 8 @ US 278	SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (4)	SC Highway Patrol (4) SC National Guard (8)
PERSONNEL TOTALS (N/R) – These TCP's are staffed during Normal Lane Usage and during the U.S. 278 Lane Reversal Plans. SCHP and/or SCNG personnel totals remain the same for either operation.		SC Highway Patrol (15) SC National Guard (25) Hardeeville PD (2) Ridgeland PD (1)	SC Highway Patrol (28) SC National Guard (50) Hardeeville PD (4) Ridgeland PD (2)

ATTACHMENT D: U.S. HIGHWAY 21 COUNTER FLOW (Three Lane)**I. EXECUTION**

Implementation of the U.S. 21 Counter Flow Plan beginning with the taper of the traffic lanes on S.C. 280 approaching the intersection of U.S. 21 into one lane and all S.C. 280 traffic being directed onto the reversed side (southbound) of U.S. 21. Law enforcement personnel at this intersection will facilitate this concept. Normal southbound (inbound) traffic on U.S. 21 traveling toward downtown Beaufort will be alternated with traffic being directed to the reversed lane of U.S. 21 from S.C. 280.

- A. Additionally, no left turns from the normal traffic lanes on U.S. 21 northbound (outbound) will be allowed onto S.C. 280. This measure will ensure no traffic interruptions for the northbound traffic on U.S. 21 for the duration of this counter flow plan. See Diagram #1.
- B. Traffic approaching Gardens Corner in the normal (northbound) right lane will be directed onto U.S. 17 North. This traffic will continue to S.C. 303 to Walterboro. Traffic in the normal (northbound) left lane will utilize a paved median crossover and turn left onto the right lane of U.S. 17 southbound. This traffic will be alternated with traffic traveling on U.S. 17 from the Walterboro side of Gardens Corner toward I-95 that will be tapered to one lane.

As necessary, northbound traffic on U.S. 17 from the direction of Point South will be allowed to continue north or south on U.S. 21 towards Beaufort. See Diagram #2.

- C. Traffic cones will be placed along the center line of the southbound lanes of U.S. 21 to establish a barrier between the two opposing lanes of travel. Upon notification to execute this plan, an immediate one lane coned taper for traffic attempting to access U.S. 21 southbound (inbound) from U.S. 17 will be necessary. This design will create one lane inbound (right lane) on U.S. 21 toward Beaufort. This design is necessary to create a barrier between opposing traffic once the counter flow is implemented. Traffic in the left (inside) southbound lane of U.S. 21 would be flushed to the intersection of U.S. 21 & S.C. 280 prior to the execution of this plan.
- D. Wherever the roadway of U.S. 21 is divided by a paved median, the SCDOT will place cones to prevent vehicles from attempting to move from the reversed lanes to the normal northbound lane of U.S. 21. In other areas where U.S. 21 is divided by an earth median, SCDOT will place cones or drums in the median crossovers to prevent vehicles from crossing all lanes of U.S. 21.
- E. In order to facilitate the constant movement of traffic, all vehicles approaching U.S. 21 on the normal northbound (outbound) lanes and private driveways will be required to turn right. SCDOT will post "No Left Turn" signs at county roads. Traffic approaching U.S. 21 from the southbound (inbound) side of the roadway will be allowed to travel east or west only within the confines of the southbound U.S. 21 lanes.

- F. Each traffic control point has sufficient law enforcement/National Guard staffing to provide for control of vehicles approaching U.S. 21 on State and county roads. This additional staffing at each point can/will deploy to points along the shoulder of U.S. 21 wherever vehicles are likely to approach U.S. 21, and assist those motorists with entering the two-way traffic in the southbound lanes (reversed lanes).
- G. SCDPS will utilize two 4-wheel drive vehicles to respond to incidents that may occur during the evacuation. Personnel will clear any traffic obstructions that could impede the consistent flow of evacuating traffic. These vehicles will be equipped with 800 MHz radios, and personnel will remain in contact with SCDPS supervisory personnel, the local EOC, and the SEOC, and report any incidents as needed.
- H. Upon notification/verification from SCDOT that all necessary traffic safety devices are in place, traffic flushing procedures would be verified. A SCDPS officer will travel the length of the counter flow (approximately 15 miles) to verify the traffic on U.S. 21 inbound in the normal left lane has reached the intersection of U.S. 21 & S.C. 280. Redundant verification could occur utilizing the assigned aircraft to visually verify that no attempts to enter the confines of the southbound lanes in the wrong direction have occurred. The SCDPS officer will notify the local EOC (Beaufort) and inform the ESF-16 staff that verification procedures have been completed. This information will be relayed to the SCHP Beaufort Officer in Charge (OIC) and SCDOT Beaufort Command Personnel.
- I. This plan is designed to be implemented in phases as directed by the Governor based on all relevant factors. (i.e., size of storm, length of evacuation, and permanent/tourist population.) The possibility exists to begin a mandatory evacuation utilizing only the two (2) northbound lanes of U.S. 21, and to escalate to the three (3) lane Operations Plan as directed. However, circumstances may necessitate beginning with the three (3) lane Operations Plan, and escalating to the total four (4) lane configuration during an event. Therefore, all assets should be pre-staged in the event it becomes necessary to implement this plan during the voluntary/mandatory evacuation should traffic volumes and participation rates increase during this phase.
- J. Upon notification from the ESF-16 OIC (Director, Colonel, or designee), the order to implement this plan would be given. Verification to the SEOC via telephone and 800 MHz radios that this plan has been executed would be received. . This information will be provided to SCDOT personnel in the SEOC for redundant verification.

II. STAFFING

Traffic Control Point Staffing (counter flow lane usage)		
County/Id	TCP Location	Responsible Agency (24 Hr Staffing)
BEAUFORT COUNTY		
1	US-21 & SC-280	Beaufort PD (4) SC Highway Patrol (2) SC National Guard (8)
2	US 21 & Shell Station (Salt Creek Drive & Toyota dealership)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)
3	US 21 & S 265 (Roseida Rd.)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)
4	US 21 & SC-116 (Block ramp from SC-116 to US-21)	SLED/SCDNR (4) SC National Guard (8)
5	US 21 & S 86 (Shanklin Rd.)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)
6	US 21 & Enmark (Fuel Vendor)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
7	US 21 & S 543 (Parker Dr. Industrial Park)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
8	US 21 & S 520 (Poppy Hill North)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
9	US 21 & S 520 (Poppy Hill South)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
10	US 21 & S 71 Clarendon Rd. (Gray Hills)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)
11	US 21 & Martin Road	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
12	US 21 & Seabrook Road North	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
13	US 21 & Seabrook Road South	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
14	US 21 & Dean Hill Road	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
Dirt Roads		
	Glass Road	SLED / SCDNR (2) SCNG (2) (Roving Patrols)
	Roberts Lane	

Traffic Control Point Staffing (counter flow lane usage)		
County/Id	TCP Location	Responsible Agency (24 Hr Staffing)
BEAUFORT COUNTY (Continued)		
	Jonesfield Road	
	Huspah Creek Road	
	Old Ranson Acres	
	Haynes	
	Jasmine Hall	
	River Oaks	
	Seigler Road	
12 Private Drives		
	Total	SLED / SCDNR 30 SCNG 50

III. EQUIPMENT

SCDOT will provide approximately 1,500 cones and/or traffic drums wherever needed and, upon availability, changeable message signs. Additional assets would be staged to meet mission requirements.

Additionally, SCDOT maintains a current list of resources needed to support/implement this plan. These resources will be pre-staged in advance of an order to execute this plan and steps taken to ensure all objectives are met prior to implementation.

IV. DIAGRAMS

See diagrams illustrating traffic flow patterns beginning next page.

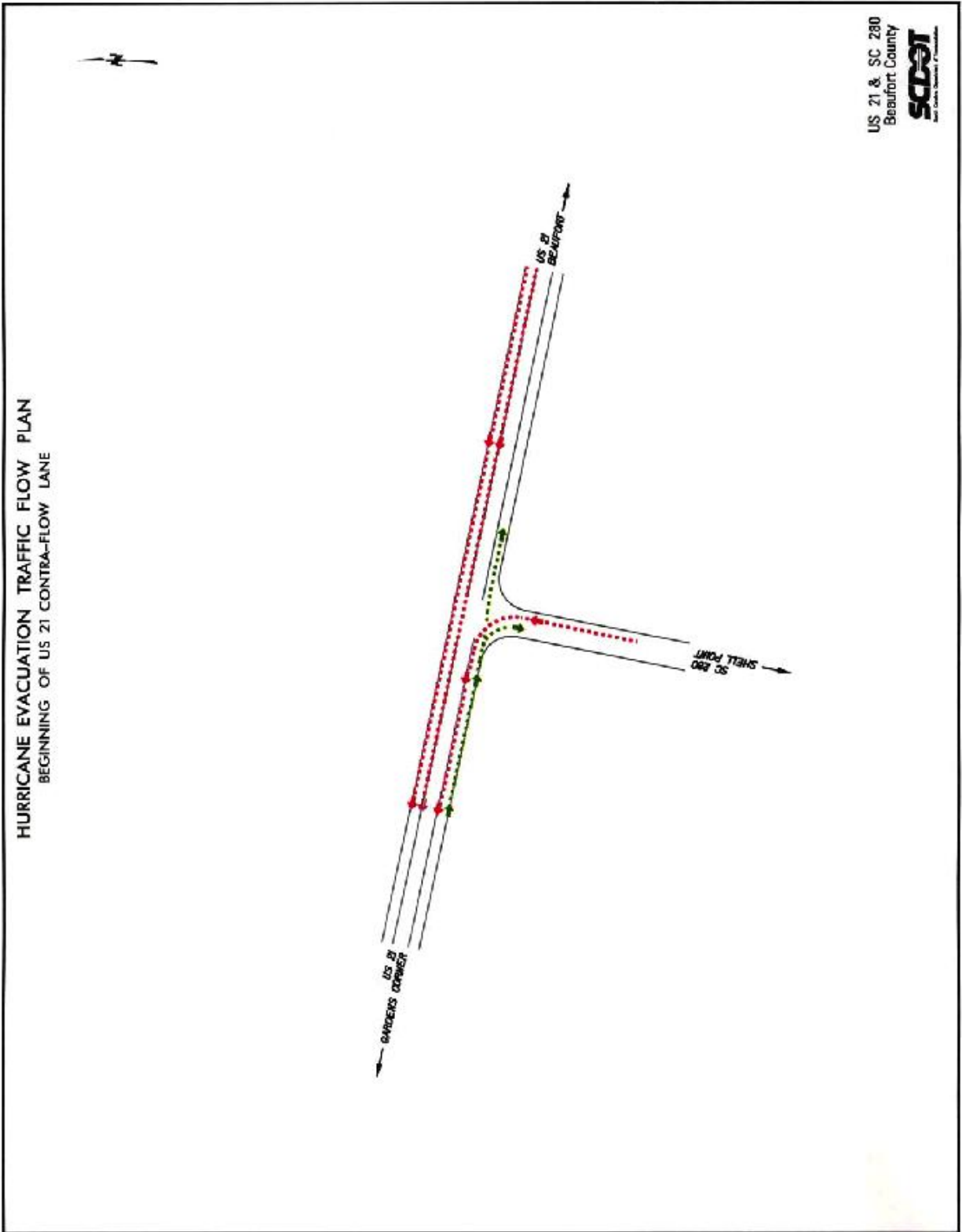


Diagram 1

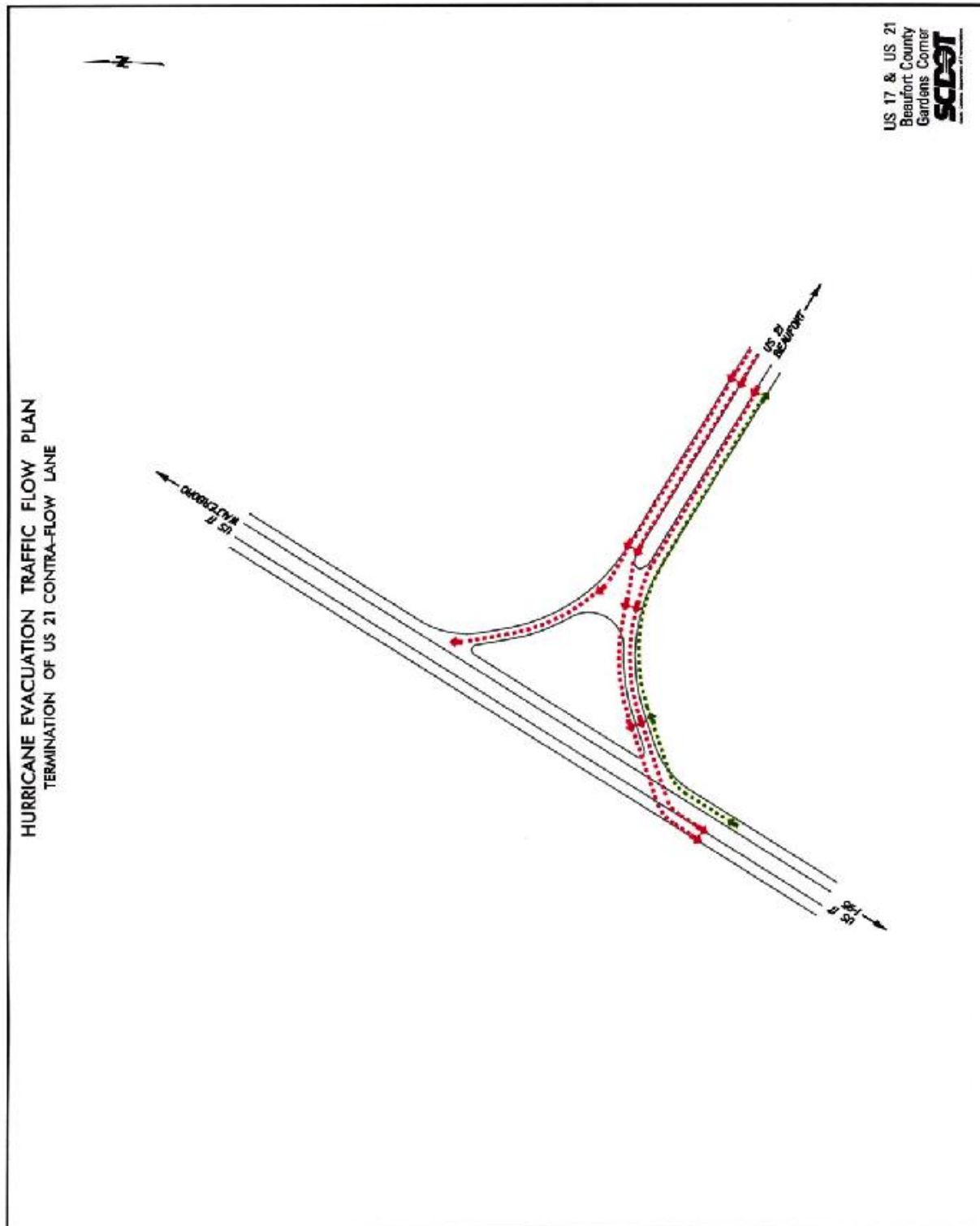


Diagram 2

ATTACHMENT E: U.S. HIGHWAY 21 REVERSAL (Four Lane)**I. EXECUTION**

- A. In the event this plan is implemented, several design changes will be mandated. Additional criteria to execute this plan would be based on a Governor's Executive Order. Local and State emergency management officials would base this Order on current traffic conditions, storm conditions, or other credible recommendations.
- B. Law enforcement and SCDOT pre-positioned assets will already be available to accommodate the counter flow (three-lane plan). These assets, along with additional personnel, would be utilized to complete this process. To implement a contra flow conversion, additional steps would be implemented.
- C. This contra flow plan would begin at the intersection of U.S. 21/S.C. 280 in the city of Beaufort, and end at the intersection of U.S. 21/U.S. 17 in Gardens Corner. To implement this contra flow plan, traffic on S.C. 280 approaching U.S. 21 would be directed to the reversed lanes of U.S. 21 (southbound lanes). Law enforcement personnel at this intersection would facilitate a double left turn onto U.S. 21 (southbound lane) to form a continuous two-lane turn operation. Traffic on the normal (northbound lanes) would be unaffected by this concept as it will continue uninterrupted for the duration of the contra flow plan. Additionally, no left turns from U.S. 21 northbound will be permissible. (There will be no left turns from U.S. 21 to S.C. 280 during the counter flow operation.) (See Diagram #1.)
- D. Traffic approaching Gardens Corner in the normal northbound lanes will be directed in the following manner: The right lane will exit onto U.S. 17 northbound toward Walterboro. The left lane of the normal northbound lane would be directed through a paved crossover to turn left onto U.S. 17 southbound. Traffic on the reversed lanes would be tapered into one lane and turn onto U.S. 17 southbound where it will be directed to I-95 at Point South. Additionally, traffic on U.S. 17 southbound approaching Gardens Corner would be alternated with the evacuation traffic on U.S. 21. Both lanes of U.S. 21 turning onto U.S. 17 South toward I-95 will have a sufficient amount of cones to facilitate this maneuver as to prevent vehicles from changing lanes until traffic has cleared this intersection. (See Diagram #2.)
- E. To implement this plan, traffic diversions and traffic flushing procedures by law enforcement personnel will be necessary. To ensure all southbound traffic on U.S. 21 has cleared Gardens Corner, this flushing procedure would begin at U.S. 21 & U.S. 17 in Gardens Corner and continue to U.S. 21 & S.C. 280 in Beaufort. To facilitate the flushing of traffic on U.S. 21, all traffic at the intersection of S.C. 280 on S.C. 280 will be stopped until the flushed traffic cleared this intersection.
- F. In order to facilitate the constant movement of traffic, all vehicles approaching U.S. 21 from the right side of the roadway will be required to turn right. Traffic approaching U.S. 21 from the left side of the roadway will be required to turn left only. SCDOT will place "No Right Turn Signs" at county roads. Each traffic control

post (TCP) will have sufficient law enforcement and soldiers to assist motorists that need to enter the roadway network from intersections on the southbound side.

- G. SCDPS will utilize two (2) 4-wheel drive vehicles to respond to incidents that may occur during the duration of the evacuation. Personnel will clear any traffic obstructions that could impede the consistent flow of evacuating traffic. These vehicles will be equipped with 800 MHz radios, and personnel will remain in contact with the SCDPS supervisory personnel, the local EOC, and SEOC staff to report any incidents as needed.
- H. Upon notification/verification from SCDOT that all necessary traffic safety devices are in place, traffic flushing procedures would be verified. A SCDPS officer will travel the length of the counter flow (approximately 15 miles) to verify the traffic on U.S. 21 inbound in the normal left lane has reached the intersection of U.S. 21 & S.C. 280. Redundant verification could occur utilizing the assigned aircraft to visually verify that no attempts to enter the confines of the southbound lanes in the wrong direction have occurred. The SCDPS officer will notify the local EOC (Beaufort) and inform ESF-16 staff that verification procedures have been completed. This information will be relayed to the SCHP Beaufort OIC and SCDOT Beaufort Command Personnel.
 - 1. In order for this plan to be consistent with procedures currently in place, it would be implemented at the beginning of mandatory evacuation or as ordered by the Governor. All assets will be pre-staged in the event it becomes necessary to implement this plan during the voluntary evacuation if traffic volumes and participation rates increase during this phase.
 - 2. Upon notification from the ESF-16 OIC (Director, Colonel. or designee), the order to implement this plan would be given. Verification to the SEOC via telephone and 800 MHz radio that this plan has been executed would be received. This information will be provided to SCDOT personnel in the SEOC for redundant verification.

II. STAFFING

Traffic Control Point Staffing (reverse lane usage)		
County/Id	TCP Location	Responsible Agency (24 Hr Staffing)
BEAUFORT COUNTY		
1	US-21 & SC-280	SC Highway patrol (2) Beaufort PD (2) SCNG (4)

Traffic Control Point Staffing (reverse lane usage)		
County/Id	TCP Location	Responsible Agency (24 Hr Staffing)
BEAUFORT COUNTY (Continued)		
2	US 21 & Shell Station (Salt Creek Drive/ Toyota Dealership)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)
3	US 21 & S 265 (Roseida Rd.)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)
4	US 21 & SC-116 (Block ramp from SC-116 to US-21)	SLED/SCDNR (4) SC National Guard (8)
5	US 21 & S 86 (Shanklin Rd.)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)
6	US 21 & Enmark	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
7	US 21 & S 543 (Parker Dr./ Industrial Park)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
8	US 21 & S 520 (Poppy Hill North)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
9	US 21 & S 520 (Poppy Hill South)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
10	US 21 & S 71 (Clarendon Rd. /Grays Hills)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (4)
11	US 21 & Martin Road	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
12	US 21 & S 42 (Seabrook Road North)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
13	US 21 & S 42 (Seabrook Road South)	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
14	US 21 & Dean Hill Road	SLED/SCDNR (2) SC National Guard (2)
Dirt Roads		
	Glass Road	
	Roberts Lane	
	Jonesfield Road	
	Huspah Creek Road	
	Old Ranson Acres	

Traffic Control Point Staffing (reverse lane usage)		
County/Id	TCP Location	Responsible Agency (24 Hr Staffing)
BEAUFORT COUNTY (Continued)		
	Haynes	
	Jasmine Hall	
	River Oaks	
	Seigler Road	
12 Private Drives		
	Total	SLED/SCSCDNR: 30 SC National Guard: 50

III. EQUIPMENT

- A. SCDOT will provide approximately 1,500 cones and/or traffic drums wherever needed and upon availability changeable message signs. Additional assets would be staged to meet mission requirements.
- B. Additionally, SCDOT maintains a current list of resources needed to support/implement this plan. These resources will be pre-staged in the advance of an order to execute this plan and steps taken to ensure all objectives are met prior to implementation.
- C. As previously indicated, this plan will be implemented when additional criteria has been met or during a Governor's Executive Order. All SCDOT assets that are staged/utilized for the three-lane counter flow will be in place and available to support this plan.

IV. DIAGRAMS

See diagrams illustrating traffic flow patterns beginning next page.

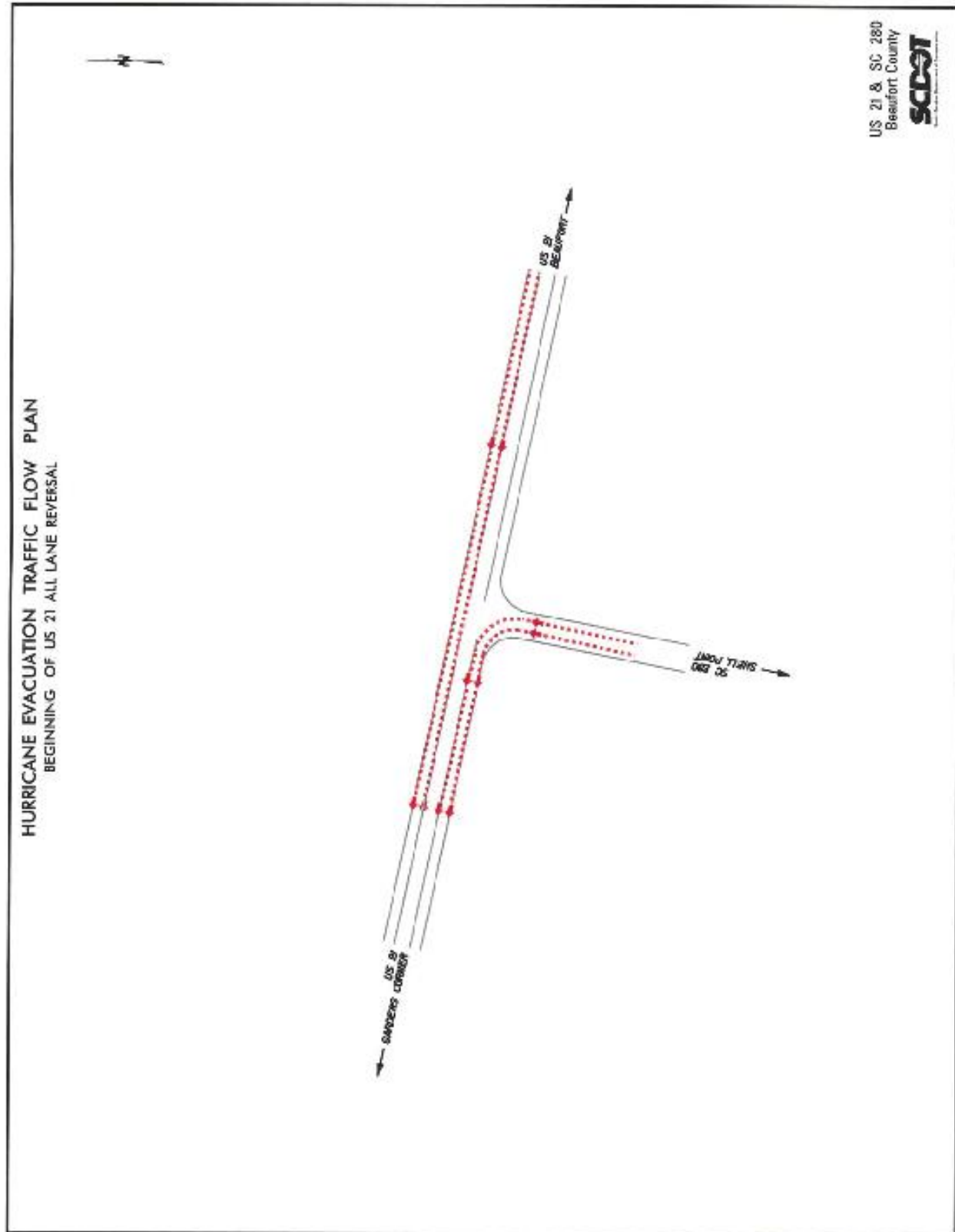


Diagram 1

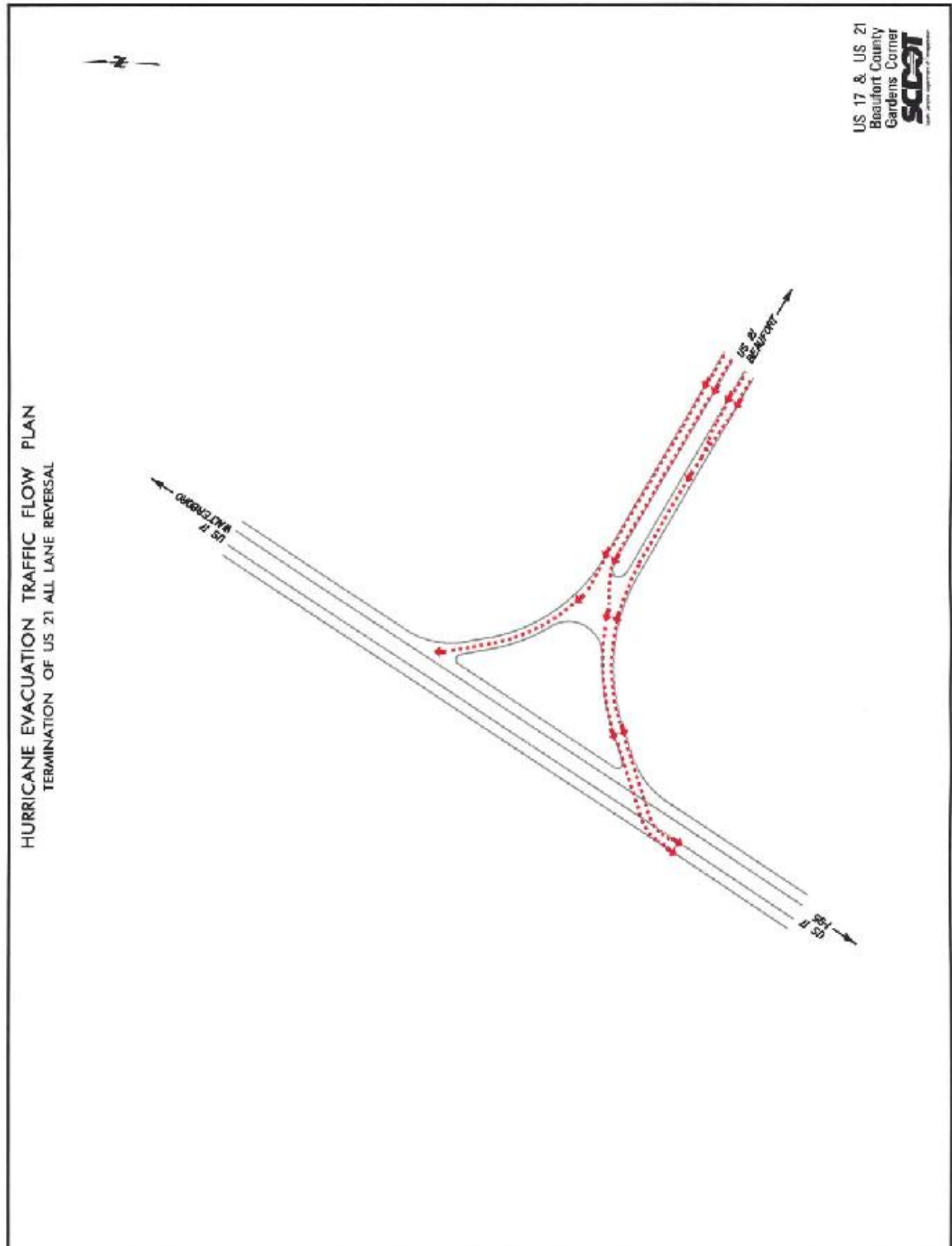


Diagram 2

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ATTACHMENT F: U.S. HIGHWAY 278 REVERSAL (Four Lane)**I. EXECUTION**

- A. In the event this plan is implemented, several design changes will be mandated. Additional criteria to execute the contra-flow plan would be based on a Governor's executive order. This order would be based on current traffic conditions, storm conditions or other credible recommendations by local and state emergency management officials.
- B. Law enforcement personnel and SCDOT traffic control devices positioned to accommodate the counter-flow (three lane plan) will maintain their positions and adjust to the one-way reversal plan. Additional assets (personnel and equipment) will be utilized to complete this process. To implement the U.S. 278 contra-flow plan, the two traffic lanes westbound on the Cross Island Expressway will merge onto U.S. 278 westbound instead of one lane in normal manner. The single lane entrance ramp from the Cross Island Expressway to U.S. 278 is of sufficient width to accommodate two lanes of traffic. Prior to the intersection of Spanish Wells Road, both inside westbound lanes of U.S. 278 will be directed onto the reversed lanes of eastbound U.S. 278 utilizing a paved median crossover.(See Diagram #1.)
- C. All vehicles utilizing the reversed lane of eastbound U.S. 278 will travel to the intersection of U.S. 278 and S.C. 170 where the left reversed lane will exit onto S.C. 170 and the right lane of reversed U.S. 278 will continue to I-95. The reversed lane exiting onto S.C. 170 via the eastbound entrance ramp will turn right onto S.C. 170 and turn left onto S.C. 462 toward I-95. This right lane of traffic at this intersection would be split into two lanes to travel toward I-95. This will utilize both reversed lanes to travel toward I-95. (See Diagram #2.)
- D. Traffic traveling on the normal westbound lanes of U.S. 278 will continue to I-95. (See Diagram #2.)
- E. Traffic approaching I-95 would be diverted in the following sequence. The traffic in the normal westbound right lane would exit onto I-95 northbound at Exit #8. Traffic in the normal left lane of the westbound U.S.-278 will continue past the I-95 interchange and turn right onto U.S. 17/U.S. 278. Both lanes of traffic on the reversed side of U.S. 278 would be tapered into one lane. This traffic will be directed left to enter I-95 southbound at Exit #8. A traffic camera on I-95 at Exit #8 would be monitored in the Beaufort EOC for potential traffic problems. (See Diagram #3.)
- F. Initial preparatory actions to divert traffic would take place at several locations simultaneously. Additional law enforcement assets would be necessary to implement this plan. These assets would be pre-staged at the direction of the Beaufort SCHP A/O Commander and would be directed to report to assigned TPCs.

No traffic traveling north on I-95 will be allowed to exit on U.S. 278 toward Hilton

Head from Exit #8. This exit ramp from I-95 northbound to eastbound U.S. 278 (Exit #8) would be blocked immediately. Also, the ramp from I-95 southbound to U.S. 278 eastbound would be blocked to eastbound U.S. 278 traffic. Final preparatory actions at I-95 (Exit #8) would include blocking movements from U.S. 17 onto U.S. 278 eastbound. Initially, these diversions could be completed utilizing a police vehicle until SCDOT completes the deployment of traffic control devices.

- G. Additional measures would include blocking the loop for traffic traveling westbound on S.C. 170 from Beaufort at U.S. 278. Traffic approaching this intersection would be required to access U.S. 278 in the normal westbound lanes or continue traveling on S.C. 170 toward Bluffton. All eastbound traffic on U.S. 278 traveling between I-95 and S.C. 170 would be diverted onto S.C. 170. This traffic would travel toward Bluffton on S.C. 170. Law enforcement personnel at this intersection will facilitate the confluence traffic where it merges from S.C. 170 on the reversed lane, travels westbound on S.C. 170 from Beaufort, and will be flushed eastbound for the contra-flow.
- H. The one lane traffic taper on U.S. 278 west of S.C. 170 for the three lane plan would be removed which would allow for four lane access from S.C. 170 toward I-95 from S.C. 170.
- I. Traffic on U.S. 278 eastbound traveling between S.C. 170 and the Cross Island Parkway will be flushed past the Cross Island Parkway and U.S. 278.
- J. Wherever the roadway of U.S. 278 is divided by a paved median, the SCDOT will place cones to prevent vehicles from attempting to move from the reverted lanes to the normal westbound lane of U.S. 278. In other areas where U.S. 278 is divided by an earth median, SCDOT will place cones or drums in the median crossovers to prevent vehicles from crossing all lanes of U.S. 278.
- K. SCDOT will position a variable message board on I-95 northbound prior to Exit # 8 alerting motorists that access to Hilton Head via U.S. 278 is closed. Additional messages on Changeable Message Signs (CMS) would alert motorists to tune to a radio frequency for detailed instructions.
- L. Each TCP has staffing to provide for limited control of vehicles approaching U.S. 278 from private drives. The additional staffing at each post will deploy to points along the shoulder of U.S. 278 wherever vehicles are likely to approach U.S. 278, and assist those motorists entering traffic in the reversed eastbound lanes. Law enforcement officers will force all traffic approaching U.S. 278 on the normal eastbound side to turn left. No right turns will be allowed onto U.S. 278 during the total four lane contra-flow.
- M. SCDOT will utilize Incident Management vehicles to respond to traffic incidents that could affect the flow of evacuating traffic. These vehicles would be equipped with 800 MHz radios for direct contact with staged law enforcement officers,

SEOC, and the Beaufort County EOC where SCDOT personnel will be staged. The mission of these vehicles would be to assist and facilitate the removal of vehicles obstructing or impeding the evacuation travel lanes. Additionally, the National Guard (SCARNG) will pre-stage two heavy-duty wreckers on U.S. 278 to assist with this process. The first wrecker will be staged near U.S. 278 and the Cross Island Parkway. The second wrecker will remain in close proximity to U.S. 278 and I-95.

- N. The traffic taper on the Cross Island Parkway would be the last sequence of events for implementation of this plan. Upon visual verification by SCDPS personnel that all eastbound traffic has been flushed to the Cross Island Parkway, and upon verification by aerial surveillance, this information would be communicated to the SCHP Beaufort OIC. OIC would relay this information to the SEOC via 800 MHz radio and telephone to the ESF-16 OIC.

Upon notification from the ESF-16 OIC (Colonel or designee), the order to implement this plan would be given. The SCHP Supervisor in charge of the U.S. 278 Contra-Flow Plan shall verify to the SEOC via telephone and 800 MHz radio that this plan has been executed would be received. This information will be provided to the SCDOT personnel in the SEOC for redundant verification.

II. STAFFING

See Three Lane Counter Flow Plan for specific staffing information.

III. EQUIPMENT

- A. See Three Lane Counter-Flow Plan for specific SCDOT safety equipment.
- B. Additionally, SCDOT maintains a static list of resources needed to support/implement this plan. These resources will be pre-staged in advance of an order to execute this plan and steps taken to ensure all objectives are met prior to implementation.

IV. DIAGRAMS

See attached diagrams for illustrations on traffic flow patterns.

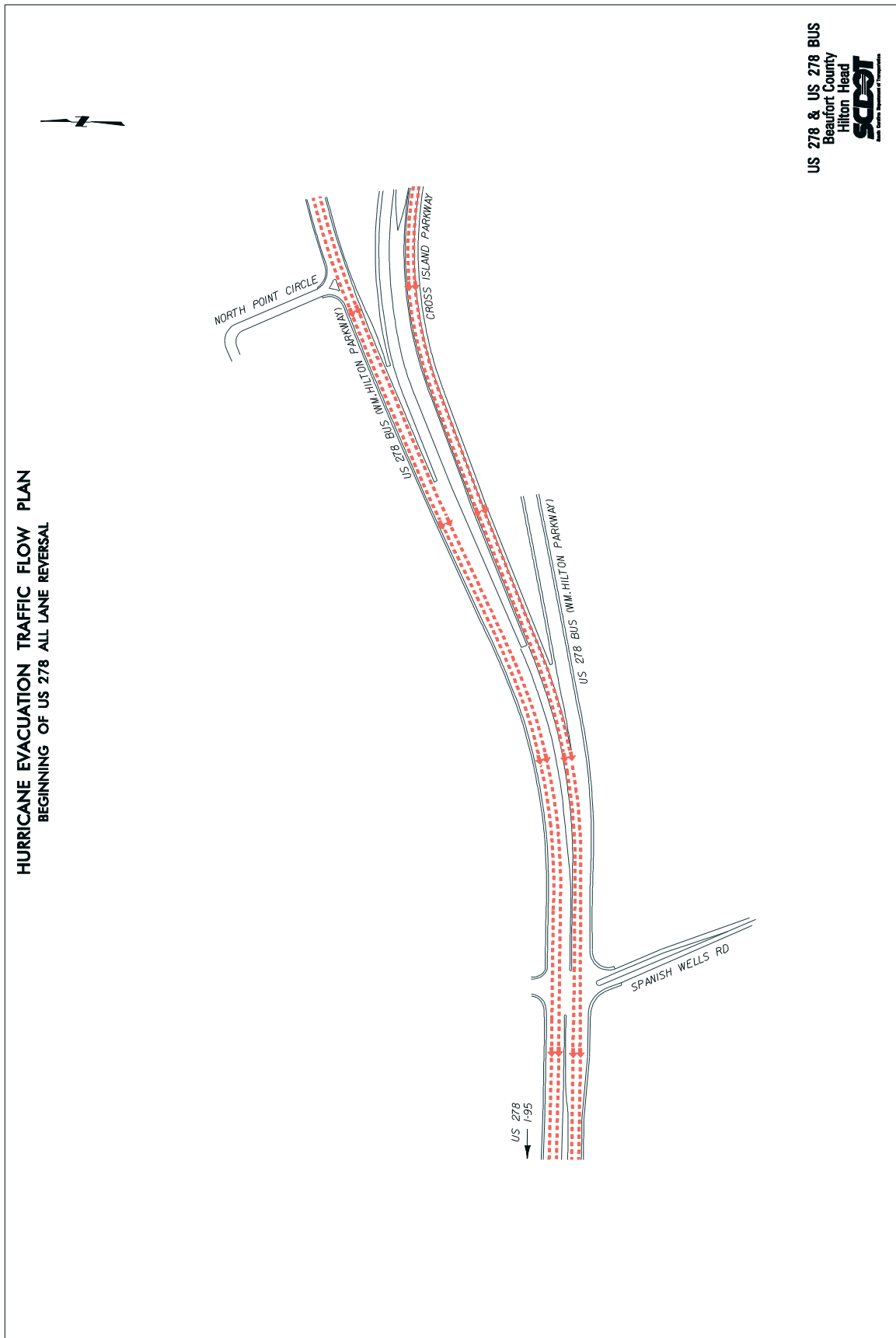


Diagram 1

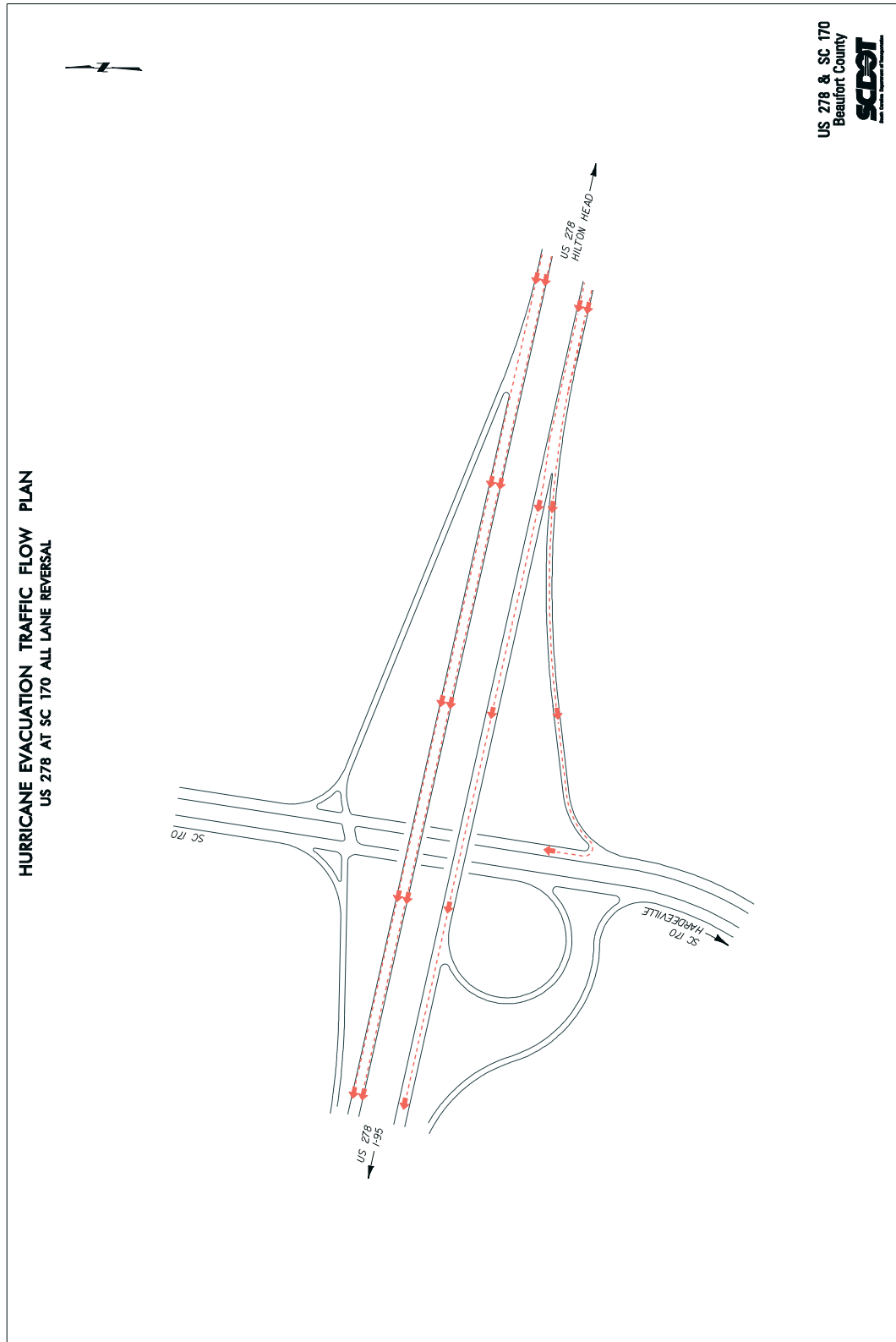


Diagram 2

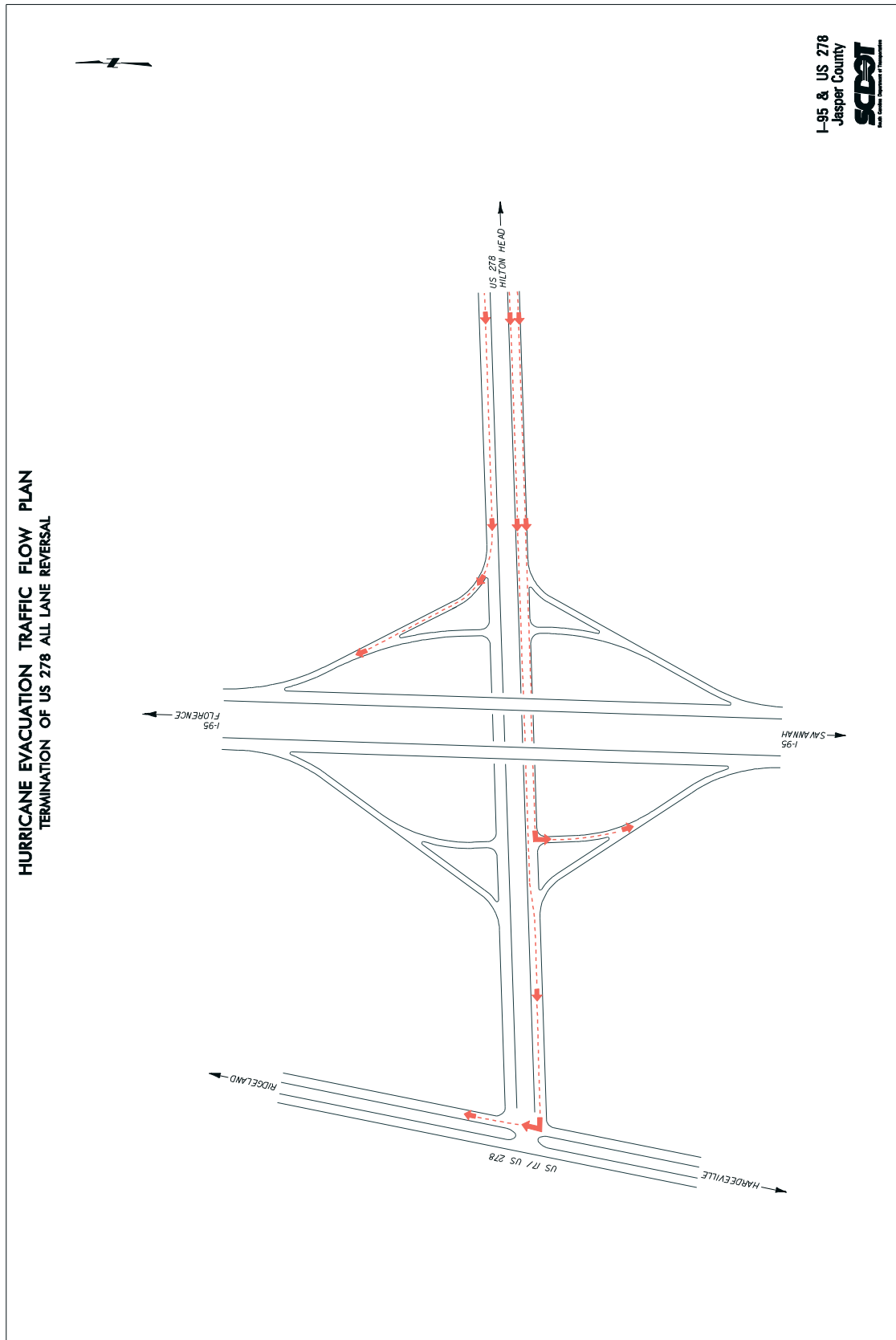


Diagram 3

ATTACHMENT G: SHELTER MANAGEMENT

I. GENERAL

- A. Shelter management includes estimating the number of evacuees that may need sheltering, planning for shelter space, coordinating resources, and coordinating shelter openings. Hurricane evacuation shelter requirements are calculated using a percent of the vulnerable population. The conglomerate counties identify space to fulfill sheltering requirements.
- B. To coordinate shelter openings, public hurricane evacuation shelters are identified as voluntary evacuation shelters, mandatory evacuation shelters, and reserve shelters.
- C. This Southern Conglomerate Operational Appendix contains a current shelter listing with individual shelters listed as mandatory (M), voluntary (V), reserve (R), and (P) post storm impact. County emergency management, SCEMD, and the ARC coordinate shelter locations. Shelter staffing and management is coordinated between the Department of Social Services (DSS), the Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), and the ARC.
- D. Post-storm shelters are those designated by local emergency management to be used only in post-storm situations. These shelters will not be utilized until they undergo a post storm assessment, ensuring safety and structural soundness prior to use as a public shelter. Voluntary, Mandatory, and Reserve shelters may also be used as post-storm shelters. Currently, no post-impact shelters are planned in this Conglomerate.
- E. Special Medical Needs Shelters (SMNS) are provided for evacuees requiring special medical attention and their caregiver.

II. PUBLIC SHELTER OPENING PROCEDURES AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

- A. If the Governor recommends a voluntary evacuation, the conglomerate will open voluntary evacuation shelters. If the Governor orders a mandatory evacuation, the conglomerate will open mandatory evacuation shelters.
- B. Once the Governor recommends a voluntary evacuation or orders a mandatory evacuation, a designated time by which shelters will open is determined. The shelter opening time for the voluntary evacuation recommendation and mandatory evacuation order is at least four (4) hours after the decision to open shelters is made.
- C. The ARC issues all public announcements about opening public shelters and the time the shelters will open. The public announcement will include the shelter(s) opening time and location. Shelters may open before the announced time. Local chapters will have primary responsibility for these announcements. The announcements will also

be consolidated and provided to major media outlets from the SEOC as the information becomes available.

- D. Reserve shelters will open as local officials consider it necessary. For larger storms, the resources for reserve shelters will be staged at the beginning of the mandatory evacuation order. County EOC officials will notify local mass care personnel of the requirement to open reserve shelters. Reserve shelters will be operational within four (4) hours of notification. The ARC, to minimize confusion, announces reserve shelter openings to the public. The reserve shelter public announcement will read to the effect, “The following additional shelters have opened and are now accepting evacuees.”

III. PUBLIC SHELTER CLOSING PROCEDURES

The procedure for closing hurricane evacuation shelters is described in the “South Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Consolidation/Closing Procedure” agreed upon by SCEMD, SCDSS, and the ARC. A copy is located in Annex 7 of the Base Plan.

IV. PUBLIC SHELTERING REQUIREMENTS

- A. To plan shelter space for evacuees, the vulnerable population for the Southern Conglomerate was analyzed and used to calculate shelter requirements. The vulnerable population consists of all residents and tourists within a Category 4/5 storm surge inundation area and residents living in structures susceptible to wind damage within the conglomerate. The Army Corps of Engineers determined the vulnerable population shelter requirements during the hurricane evacuation restudy.
- B. The shelter requirements are a planning goal for evacuation shelter emergency capacity. The ARC determines the emergency capacity using 15 sq. ft. per person for hurricane evacuation shelters. Shelter requirements change annually. This change is due to the increasing coastal population and to the increase of those living in vulnerable structures.

The following Table depicts the Southern Coastal Conglomerate vulnerable populations and sheltering requirements by county.

SCC Vulnerable Population & Sheltering Requirements & Capacities				
County	Total Vulnerable Population	Shelter Requirement	2009 Shelter Capacity	2009 Capacity vs Requirement
Aiken	45,374	6,806	5,248	- 1,558
Allendale	3,720	558	1,279	+ 721
Bamberg	6,927	1,039	2,660	+ 1,621
Barnwell	10,722	1,608	4,188	+ 2,580
Beaufort	206,307	20,631	3,808	-16,823
Colleton	27,967	3,915	4,156	+ 241
Hampton	8,692	1,304	2,201	+ 897
Jasper	16,118	1,773	4,207	+ 2,434
SCC TOTAL	325,827	37,634	27,747 *	-9,887

* Coastal Conglomerate shelter shortfalls covered by other Conglomerate shelters.


V. SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS SHELTERS (SMNS)



- A. During a hurricane evacuation, Special Medical Needs Shelters (SMNS) will open in a county at the same time as public shelters. A SMNS will not close until the SEOC approves, and all shelter clients can return home or relocate to a suitable alternate location.
- B. SCDHEC, SCDSS, and the county emergency management agencies determined locations of shelters appropriate for those persons with special medical needs. SCDSS and SCDHEC have agreements with these facilities. Note these facilities are subject to change with/without notice.



Special Medical Needs Shelters	
County	Facility Name
Aiken	Aurora Pavilion Behavior Center 655 Medical Park Drive Aiken, SC 29801
Allendale	Allendale County Hospital 1787 Allendale Fairfax Hwy Fairfax, SC 29827
Bamberg	Bamberg County Hospital 509 North Street Bamberg, SC 29003







Special Medical Needs Shelters (continued)	
Barnwell	Barnwell County Hospital 811 Reynolds Road Barnwell, SC 29812
Beaufort	McCracken Middle School 250 H. E. McCracken Circle Bluffton, SC 29910 Beaufort Elementary School 1800 Prince Street Beaufort, SC 29902
Colleton	Colleton Medical Center 501 Robertson Blvd. Walterboro, SC 29488
Hampton	Wade Hampton High School 410 Pine Street Varnville, SC 29944
Jasper	Jasper County High School Highway 278 West Ridgeland, SC 29936

VI. HURRICANE EVACUATION SHELTER TABLES

The following tables list the Southern Coastal Conglomerate hurricane evacuation shelters by county and shelter category. Note the categories are (V) for voluntary shelter, (M) for mandatory shelter, (R) for reserve shelter, and (P) post storm shelter. Note these shelters are subject to change with/without notice. The generator symbol  in the county shelter type block denotes the presence of a Generator Transfer Switch installed to facilitate the connection of a service generator in an emergency.

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Aiken County			
M 	1	South Aiken High School 232 East Pine Log Road Aiken, SC 29803	1,000
M 	2	North Augusta High School 2000 Knobcone Avenue N. Augusta, SC 29841	130
R	3	Paul Knox Middle School 1804 Wells Road North Augusta, SC 29841	650

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
R 	4	Silver Bluff High School 64 DeSoto Drive Aiken, SC 29803	1,000
Aiken County (continued)			
R 	5	Midland Valley High School 227 Mustang Drive Langley, SC 29834	1,000
R	6	Aiken Middle School 101 Gator Lane Aiken, SC 29801	220
R	7	Schofield Middle School 224 Kershaw Street, NE Aiken, SC 29801	312
R	8	New Ellington Middle School 814 Main Street South Aiken, SC 29809	200
R	9	Town Creek Baptist Church 250 Town Creek Road Aiken, SC 29803	236
R	10	AL Corbett Middle 10 AL Corbett Avenue Wagener, SC 29164	500
Allendale County			
M 	1	Allendale Primary School 4561 Allendale-Fairfax Highway Allendale, SC 29810	533
R	2	Fairfax Elementary School 734 14 th Street East Fairfax, SC 29827	353
R	3	Allendale Fairfax Middle School 3305 Allendale Fairfax Highway Fairfax, SC 29827	393
Bamberg County			
M 	1	Bamberg-Ehrhardt High School 267 Red Raider Drive Bamberg, SC 29003	1,200
R 	2	Denmark-Olar High School 197 Viking Circle Denmark, SC 29042	800
R 	3	Bamberg-Ehrhardt Middle School 897 North Street Bamberg, SC 29003	330

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Bamberg County (continued)			
R 	4	Denmark-Olar Middle School 45 Green Street Denmark, SC 29042	330
Barnwell County			
M 	1	Barnwell Elementary School 10524 Marlboro Avenue Barnwell, SC 29812	2,988
R	2	Williston High School 12233 Main Street Williston, SC 29853	600
R 	3	Blackville- Hilda High School 76 Atkins Circle Blackville, SC 29817	600
Beaufort County (shelters will not open for a Category 2 storm or higher)			
R	1	Battery Creek High School 1 Blue Dolphin Drive Beaufort, SC 29906	1,128
R	2	Bluffton High School 12 H.E. McCracken Circle Bluffton, SC 29910	1,086
R	3	Bluffton Elementary School 160 H.E. McCracken Circle Bluffton, SC 29910	439
R	4	Beaufort Elementary School 1800 Prince Street Beaufort, SC 29902	407
R	5	Okatie Elementary School 53 Cherry Point Road Okatie, SC 29909	390
R	6	H.E. McCracken Middle School 250 H.E. McCracken Circle Bluffton, SC 29910	358
Colleton County			
V 	1	Colleton County High School 1379 Mighty Cougar Drive Walterboro, SC 29488	2,542
M 	2	Ruffin Middle School 155 Patriot Lane Ruffin, SC 29475	740
P 	3	Northside Elementary School 1929 Industrial Blvd. Walterboro, SC 29488	874

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Hampton County			
V 	1	Varnville Elementary School 395 Pine Street East Varnville, SC 29944	308
V 	2	Wade Hampton High School 201 Airport Road Varnville, SC 29944	349
V 	3	Estill High School 1450 Columbia Highway North Estill, SC 29918	509
M 	4	Hampton Elementary School 505 South Hoover Street Hampton, SC 29924	310
R	5	Ben Hazel Primary School 628 West Railroad Ave. Hampton, SC 29924	246
R	6	Estill Middle School 555 West Third Street Estill, SC 29918	245
R	7	Estill Elementary School 318 Fourth Street East Estill, SC 29918	234
Jasper County			
V 	1	Jasper County High School US Hwy. 278 W (Old Grays Rd.) Ridgeland, SC 29936	1,122
M	2	Ridgeland High/ Junior / Elementary School 250 Jaguar Trail Ridgeland, SC 29936	1,505
R 	3	Ridgeland Elementary School 250 Bees Creek Road Ridgeland, SC 29936	378
R 	4	Ridgeland Middle School 250 Bees Creek Road Ridgeland, SC 29936	757
R	5	Robertville Community Center US Hwy. 321 Robertville, SC 29922	205

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Jasper County (continued)			
R	6	Coosawhatchie Community Ctr. SC Highway 462 West Coosawhatchie, SC 29940	240

ATTACHMENT H: MASS TRANSPORTATION

I. INTRODUCTION

Catastrophic hurricane impacts may over extend counties' capabilities to evacuate substantial numbers of local residents who do not possess the means to evacuate themselves. Residents without access to personal transportation rely on their government (local, State, or Federal) to provide the means to move them out of harm's way. This attachment delineates the status of county mass transportation plans and the role/responsibilities of State government to assist when/if requested.

II. SITUATION

The State of South Carolina is susceptible to the impact of tropical systems. These systems produce four (4) major hazards: storm surge, high winds, rainfall-induced flooding, and tornadoes.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The transportation of local populations out of an evacuation zone is the responsibility of the county. The State will assist the counties in locating assets to help reduce identified shortfalls. Individuals will be transported to destinations in or out of the county, and will be offered return transportation when reentry has been approved for that jurisdiction.

B. Preparedness

The county plans are summarized as follows:

1. Beaufort County: The County will use local rapid transit authority assets to move 1,500 individuals per trip, and has the increased capacity to 1,700 per trip to Hampton County.
2. Colleton County: Colleton County School District and the Veolia Transportation Company transportation provide evacuation transportation to "special needs" personnel and other citizens needing transportation to designated shelters.
3. Jasper County: The county plans include use of school and church buses for transport to shelters.
4. Counties will pre-coordinate known mass transportation shortfalls with State ESF-1, who in turn will pre-identify State-owned transportation assets to fill county mass transportation needs.

5. State government will assist counties through pre-impact loss estimation modeling to identify population segments and areas potentially in need of mass transportation.

C. Response

Prior to the execution of mass transportation plans, counties will coordinate transportation needs with State ESF-1. ESF-1 will ensure assets are in place at county destinations prior to or coincidentally with county plan execution. ESF-1 will monitor county mass transportation operations, and assist with additional assets as requested. Transportation assistance will continue into reentry and recovery as required.

D. Recovery

State ESF-1 monitors county mass transportation operations (if on-going), and provides assistance as requested.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

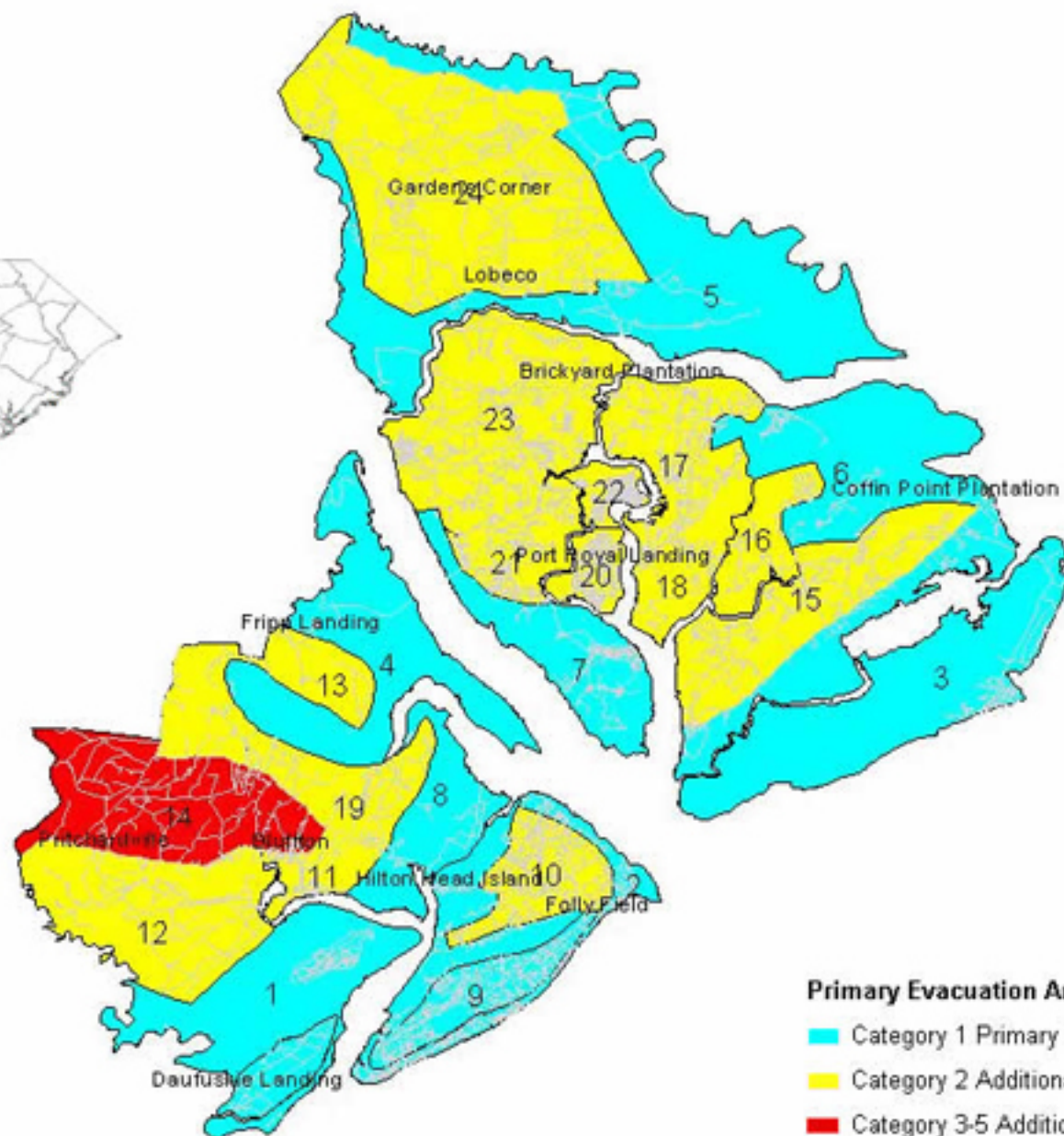
A. SC Emergency Management Division (SCEMD)

1. Maintain and operate the WebEOC or other similar system to assign and monitor the status of requests from the counties.
2. Through application of loss estimation software, assist counties in identifying population segments and/or areas potentially requiring emergency transportation.
3. Annually coordinate with county agencies regarding updates/enhancements to county mass transportation plans.

B. SC Department of Education (SCDOE)

1. Through ESF 1, will maintain lists of sources of additional transportation assets and drivers to meet the shortfall requirements identified by the counties.
2. Coordinate additional transportation resources on a pre-planned basis to meet pre-identified needs from counties experiencing shortfalls.
3. Coordinate, dispatch, and monitor mass transportation resources during response and recovery operations as requested.

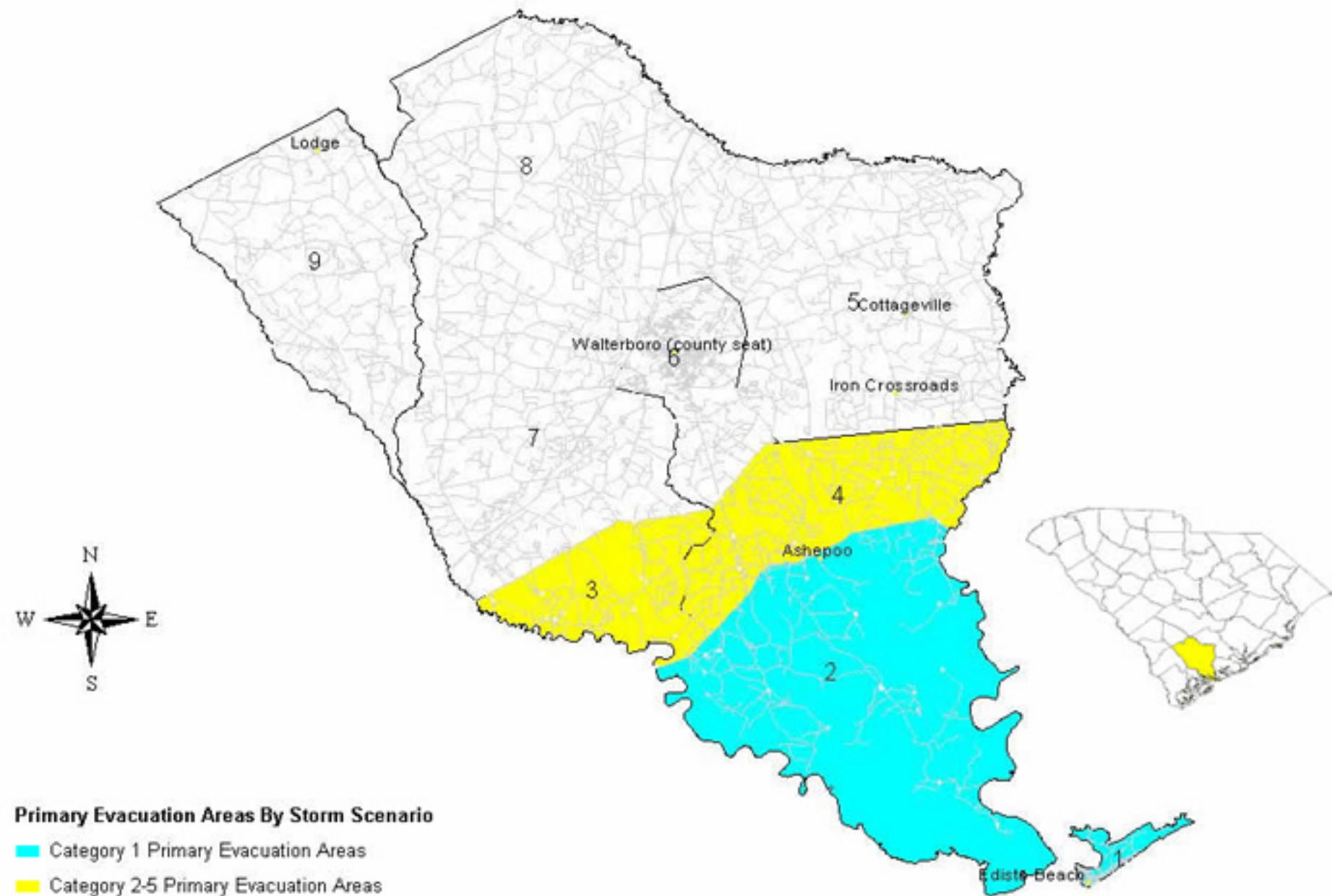
Beaufort County Evacuation Zones



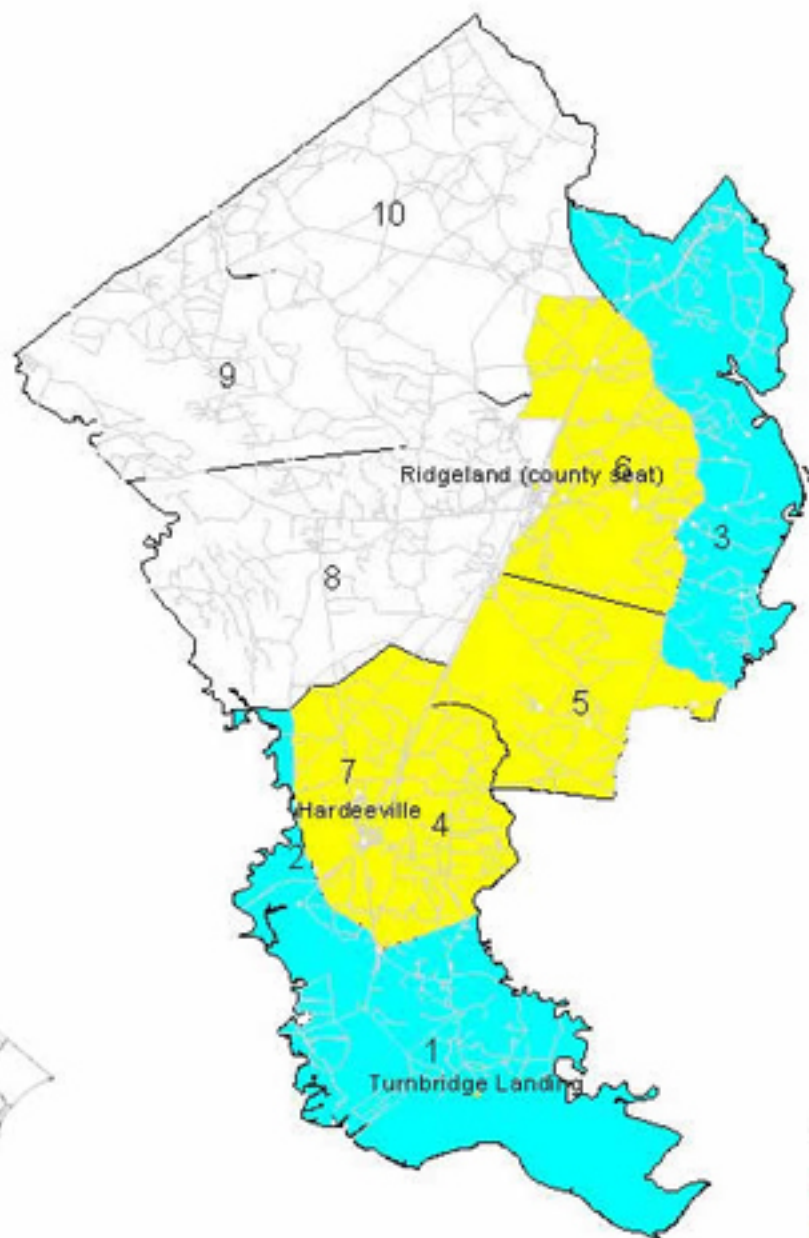
Primary Evacuation Areas By Storm Scenario

- Category 1 Primary Evacuation Areas
- Category 2 Additional Primary Evacuation Areas
- Category 3-5 Additional Primary Evacuation Areas

Colleton County Evacuation Zones



Jasper County Evacuation Zones



Primary Evacuation Areas By Storm Scenario

■ Category 1-2 Primary Evacuation Areas

■ Category 3-5 Additional Primary Evacuation Areas

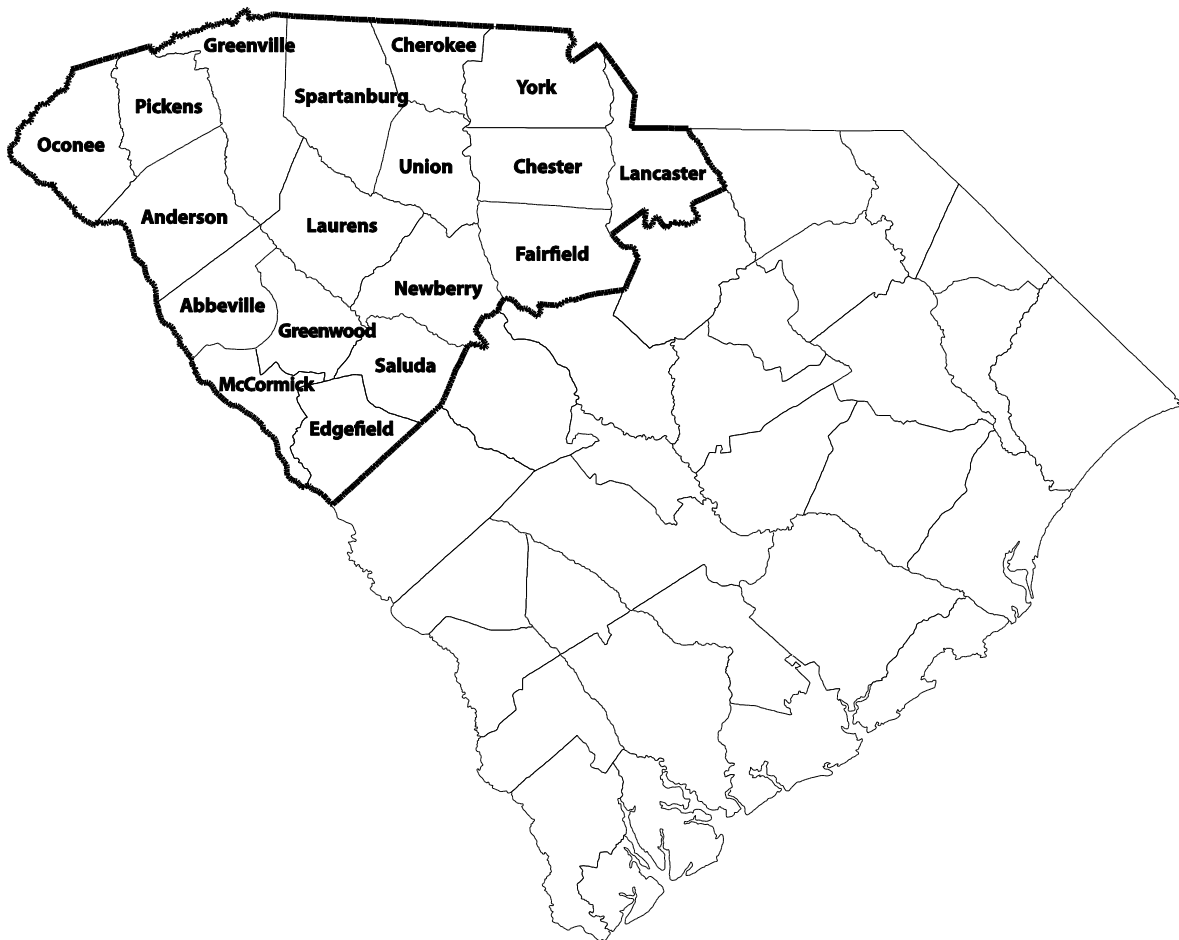
ANNEX 11 TO BASIC PLAN

WESTERN CONGLOMERATE

I. INTRODUCTION

This Annex is applicable to those counties comprising the Western Hurricane Conglomerate including Abbeville, Anderson, Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Edgefield, Fairfield, Greenwood, Greenville, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, McCormick, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, Saluda, Spartanburg, Union, and York.

Western Conglomerate



1. The Western Hurricane Conglomerate supports the Coastal Hurricane Conglomerates by opening and staffing shelters, including Special Medical Needs Shelters (SMNS), on an as needed basis. All shelters within this conglomerate are classified as Reserve Shelters, meaning they will not automatically open during Voluntary or Mandatory Evacuation orders, but only as directed by the county Emergency Management Director, working in cooperation with local American Red Cross (ARC) and Department of Social Services (SCDSS) personnel. Once shelters are opened to accept either local residents or coastal evacuees, reporting will commence in accordance

with existing ARC/SCDSS requirements. Furthermore, the County Emergency Management Director/Coordinator will report the name of shelter(s) opened and a telephone or cell number through which he/she may be contacted to the SEOC. DSS Liaisons within the counties where shelters have opened will report shelter information as required by ESF-6 SOP.

2. Evacuation Zones

Not applicable.

3. Estimated Evacuation Clearance Times

Not applicable.

II. COUNTY OPERATING CONDITIONS (OPCONS)

South Carolina counties have adopted the concept of advance warning through the system of Operating Conditions (OPCONS). These OPCONS increase the County Emergency Operations Center's (EOC's) level of readiness on a scale from 5 to 1 when a pre-determined set of criteria are met. OPCONS do not have to progress sequentially from 5 to 1; they will be established for existing conditions at the time. Each OPCON includes those key issues regarding communications, essential coordination and response activities appropriate for the hazard threatening the state. Western Conglomerate Counties OPCONS mirror those at State level and are utilized to provide the supervision and command and control and are outlined in each county Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). County actions may vary from the state to meet the needs at local level.

III. OPERATIONAL AREAS

To mitigate the effects of a disaster of any size and type, the State and counties have developed Operational Areas and Operational Area response protocols within their respective areas of responsibility. The Operational Area Model for Western Conglomerate counties are under preparation and will be added as they become available.

IV. THE CONGLOMERATE SYSTEM

South Carolina uses the Conglomerate system to provide interrelated hurricane support to counties and citizens. This concept provides for evacuation routes through the conglomerates to allow or funnel the population from the threatened coastal regions. The Western Conglomerate acts as the state reserve in a position of safety beyond the Coastal Conglomerates. Reserve Shelters are located in each of the Western Conglomerate counties and provide overflow for coastal county shelters that lie along the evacuation routes. Attachment A discusses shelters for the Western Conglomerate.

V. CONGLOMERATE ANNEX ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Shelter Management

ATTACHMENT A: SHELTER MANAGEMENT

I. GENERAL

- A. The Western Hurricane Conglomerate supports the Coastal Conglomerates by opening and staffing shelters on an as-needed basis. County emergency management, SCEMD, and the ARC coordinate shelter locations. Shelter staffing and management is coordinated between the Department of Social Services (SCDSS), the Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), and the ARC. Shelters may need to be opened due to local demand or evacuation of coastal residents.
- B. Shelter management includes estimating the number of evacuees that may need sheltering, planning for shelter space, coordinating resources, and coordinating shelter openings. Hurricane shelter requirements are calculated using a percent of the vulnerable population. The conglomerate counties identify space to fulfill sheltering requirements.
- C. To coordinate shelter openings, public hurricane evacuation shelters are identified as voluntary evacuation shelters, mandatory evacuation shelters, reserve shelters, and post-storm impact.
- D. All shelters identified in the Western Hurricane Conglomerate are classified as reserve shelters. This Western Hurricane Conglomerate Attachment contains a current shelter listing with individual shelters listed by county. County emergency management, SCEMD, and the ARC coordinate shelter locations. Shelter staffing and management is coordinated between the Department of Social Services (SCDSS), the Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), and the ARC. At this time there are no post-storm impact shelters planned in the Western Conglomerate.
- E. Special Medical Needs Shelters (SMNS) are provided for evacuees or residents requiring special medical attention and their caregiver.

II. PUBLIC SHELTER OPENING PROCEDURES AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

- A. If the Governor recommends a voluntary evacuation, the Coastal Conglomerate will open voluntary evacuation shelters. If the Governor orders a mandatory evacuation, the Coastal Conglomerate will open mandatory evacuation shelters.
- B. Once the Governor recommends a voluntary evacuation or orders a mandatory evacuation, a designated time by which shelters will open is determined. The shelter opening time for the voluntary evacuation recommendation and mandatory evacuation order is at least four (4) hours after the decision to open shelters is made.
- C. The ARC issues all public announcements about opening public shelters and the time the shelters will open. The public announcement will include the shelter(s) opening

time and location. Shelters may open before the announced time. Local chapters will have primary responsibility for these announcements. The announcements will also be consolidated and provided to major media outlets from the SEOC as the information becomes available.

- D. Reserve shelters will open as local officials consider it necessary. For larger storms in Coastal Conglomerates only, the resources for reserve shelters will be staged at the beginning of the mandatory evacuation order. County EOC officials will notify local mass care personnel of the requirement to open reserve shelters. Reserve shelters will be operational within four (4) hours of notification. The ARC, to minimize confusion, announces reserve shelter openings to the public. The reserve shelter public announcement will read to the effect, “The following additional shelters have opened and are now accepting evacuees.”

III. PUBLIC SHELTER CLOSING PROCEDURES

The procedure for closing hurricane evacuation shelters is described in the “South Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Consolidation/Closing Procedure” agreed upon by SCEMD, SCDSS, and the ARC. A copy is located in Annex 7 of the Base Plan.

IV. PUBLIC SHELTERING REQUIREMENTS

The shelter requirements are a planning goal for evacuation shelter emergency capacity. The ARC determines the emergency capacity using 15 sq. ft. per person for hurricane evacuation shelters, and can change annually.

V. SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS SHELTERS (SMNS)

- A. For the Western Conglomerate, Special Medical Needs Shelters (SMNS) will open on an as-needed basis due either to local or evacuation demand, and are not required to open at the same time as Reserve shelters. However, once opened, a SMNS will not close until the SEOC approves, and all shelter clients can return home or relocate to a suitable alternate location.
- B. SCDHEC, SCDSS, and the county emergency management agencies determine locations of shelters appropriate for those persons with special medical needs. SCDSS and SCDHEC have agreements with these facilities. Note these facilities are subject to change with/without notice.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NEED SHELTERS	
County	Facility Name
Abbeville	Abbeville Regional Medical Center 420 Thomson Circle Abbeville, SC 29620
Anderson	ANMED Health 200 East Greenville St. Anderson, SC 29621
Cherokee	Upstate Carolina Medical Center 1530 N. Limestone Street Gaffney, SC 29340
Chester	Chester Regional Medical Center 1 Medical Park Road Chester, SC 29706
Chesterfield	Chesterfield General Hospital 711 Chesterfield Highway Cheraw, SC 29520
Edgefield	Edgefield County Hospital 300 Ridge Medical Plaza Edgefield, SC 29824
Fairfield	Fairfield Memorial Hospital 102 US 321 Bypass North Winnsboro, SC 29180
Greenville	Spartanburg SMNS
Greenwood	Self Memorial Hospital 1325 Spring St. Greenwood, SC 29646
Kershaw	Kershaw County Medical Center 1315 Roberts Street Camden, SC 29020
Lancaster	Springs Memorial Hospital 800 W. Meeting Street Lancaster, SC 29720
Laurens	Laurens County Health Care System US 76 West Clinton, SC 29325
McCormick	Savannah Heights Living Center 204 Holiday Road McCormick, SC 29835
Newberry	Newberry County Memorial Hospital 2669 Kinard Street Newberry, SC 29108

SPECIAL MEDICAL NEED SHELTERS (continued)	
County	Facility Name
Oconee	Oconee Chapter of the American Red Cross 298 Memorial Drive Seneca, SC 29672
Pickens	Palmetto Health Baptist Medical Center 200 Fleetwood Drive (Primary) Easley, SC 29640
	Cannon Memorial Hospital 123 W G Acker Drive (Secondary) Pickens, SC 29671
Saluda	Saluda Nursing Center 581 Newberry Highway Saluda, SC 29138
Spartanburg	Spartanburg Regional Medical Center 101 East Wood Street Spartanburg, SC 29303
Union	Wallace Thompson Hospital 322 West South Street Union, SC 29379
York	Piedmont Health Care System 222 S. Herlong Ave. Rock Hill, SC 29732

VI. HURRICANE EVACUATION SHELTER TABLES

The following tables list the Western Hurricane Conglomerate hurricane evacuation shelters by county. All are reserve shelters denoted by the “R” in the “Shelter Type” column. Note these shelters are subject to change with/without notice.

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Abbeville County			
R	1	Dixie High School 1 Haynes Street Due West, SC 29639	747
R	2	Westside Baptist Church 308 Haigler Street Abbeville, SC 29620	86

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Anderson County			
R	1	Boulevard Baptist Church 700 Boulevard Anderson, SC 29621	500
R	2	Concord Baptist Church 1012 Concord Road Anderson, SC 29621	467
Cherokee County			
R	1	First Baptist Church of Gaffney 100 East Floyd Baker Boulevard Gaffney, SC 29320	300
R	2	Broad River Baptist Church 419 W. Cherokee Avenue Blacksburg, SC 29702	180
Chester County			
R	1	Chester County Career Center 1324 J. A. Cochran Bypass Chester, SC 29706	428
R	2	Chester High School 1300 J. A. Cochran Bypass Chester, SC 29706	560
Chesterfield County			
R	1	McBee High School 264 East Pine Street McBee, SC 29101	466
R	2	Cheraw Intermediate School 421 Chesterfield Highway Cheraw, SC 29520	1,200
Edgefield County			
R	1	J.E.T. Middle School 1095 Columbia Road Edgefield, SC 29832	500
R	2	Merriwether Elementary School 565 Springhaven Road North Augusta, SC 29841	234

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Edgefield County (continued)			
R	3	Douglas Elementary School 215 E. E. Driggs Road Trenton, SC 29847	150
Fairfield County			
R	1	Fairfield Intermediate School 1647 US Hwy. 321 Bypass N Winnsboro, SC 29180	220
R	2	White Oak Conference Center 633 Mobley Highway Winnsboro, SC 29180	258
R	3	Church of Jesus Christ of LDS 1391 Centerville Road (SC 67) Ridgeway, SC 29130	268
Greenville County			
R	1	Simpsonville United Methodist 215 SE Main St. Simpsonville, SC 29681	316
R	2	Greenville First Assembly of God 1105 Haywood Road Greenville, SC 29615	573
Greenwood County			
R	1	Emerald High School 150 Bypass 225 Greenwood, SC 29646	362
R	2	Main St. United Methodist Church 211 North Main St. Greenwood, SC 29646	275
Kershaw County			
R	1	Camden High School 1022 Ehrenclou Drive Camden, SC 29020	778
R	2	Lugoff-Elgin High School 1284 Highway 1 South Lugoff, SC 29078	1,196

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Lancaster County			
R	1	Lancaster High School 617 Normandy Road Lancaster, SC 29720	1,265
R	2	Andrew Jackson High School 6925 Kershaw Camden Highway Kershaw, SC 29067	1,132
R	3	Buford High School 4290 Tabernacle Road Lancaster, SC 29720	536
R	4	Indian Land High School 8361 Charlotte Highway Fort Mill, SC 29715	1,064
Laurens County			
R	1	Family YMCA of Greater Laurens 410 Anderson Drive Laurens, SC 29360	600
R	2	First Presbyterian Church 410 East Carolina Avenue Clinton, SC 29325	528
McCormick County			
R	1	McCormick Baptist Church 108 Oak Street McCormick, SC 29835	240
Newberry County			
R	1	Newberry High School 3113 Main Street Newberry, SC 29108	1,197
Oconee County			
R	1	West Oak High School 130 Warrior Lane Westminster, SC 29693	1,477
R	2	Beaver Dam Baptist Church 328 Beaverdam Church Road Fair Play, SC 29643	81

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
Oconee County (continued)			
R	3	St. Mark United Methodist Church 616 Quincy Road Seneca, SC 29678	958
R	4	Gignilliat Gym 621 North Townville Street Seneca, SC 29678	784
Pickens County			
R	1	First Baptist Church, Easley 300 East First Avenue Easley, SC 29640	180
R	2	First Baptist Church, Clemson 397 College Avenue Clemson, SC 29631	421
Saluda County			
R	1	Saluda High School 160 Ivory Key Road Saluda, SC 29138	781
Spartanburg County			
R	1	Woodruff First Baptist Church 801 Cross Anchor Woodruff, SC 29388	311
R	2	Seventh Day Adventist Church 1217 John B. White Blvd. Spartanburg, SC 29306	256
R	3	Joy Lutheran Church 3980 Moore-Duncan Hwy. Moore, SC 29369	224
Union County			
R	1	First Baptist Church of Union 405 East Main Street Union, SC 29379	200
R	2	Mon-Aetna Baptist Church 1431 Lockhart Highway Union, SC 29379	240

County/ Shelter Type	#	Shelter	Emergency Capacity (15 sq. ft.)
York County			
R	1	West End Baptist Church 1727 McConnell's Highway Rock Hill, SC 29732	166
R	2	First Baptist Church 481 Hood Center Drive Rock Hill, SC 29732	154

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ANNEX 12 TO BASIC PLAN
ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

I. ACRONYMS

The following Acronyms may be found within this document.

A

AAR	After Action Report
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADP	Automated Data Processing
AEOC	Alternate Emergency Operations Center
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
AROC	Alternate Regional Operations Center
ASEOC	Alternate State Emergency Operations Center
A/V	Audio-Visual

B

B&CB	Budget and Control Board
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C

CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CCR	Columbia Capital Region
CHIEF, P&R	Chief for Preparedness and Response Operations
CIO	Chief Information Office (Budget and Control Board)
CHTC	Clarks Hill Training Center
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations
COBRA	Chemical Ordinance Biological Radiological (state response team)
CORE	Cadre On-Call Response Employees
CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program

D

DAEs	Disaster Assistance Employees
DFCO	Deputy Federal Coordinating Officers
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHEC	Department of Health and Environmental Control
DHS	Department of Homeland Security (Federal)
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team (Federal)
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (Federal)
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DRCs	Disaster Recovery Centers
DSHR	Disaster Services Human Resources

E

EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECL	Emergency Classification Level (FNF)

ECN	Emergency Communications Network
ECV	Emergency Communications Vehicle
EMAC	Emergency Mutual Aid Compact
EMD	Emergency Management Division
ENM	Emergency Notification Message
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EOPs	Emergency Operating Procedures
ERG	Emergency Response Group
ERS	Emergency Relocation Site
ERT-A	Emergency Response Team - Advance
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
ESFs	Emergency Support Functions
EST	Emergency Support Team
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
ETOR	Estimated Time of Restoration (power outages)
ETV	Educational Television
ESSX	Electronic Switch System Exchange

F

FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHA	Federal Highway Administration
FIA	Federal Insurance Administration
FMAP	Flood Mitigation Assistance Program
FNARS	FEMA National Radio System
FNF	Fixed Nuclear Facility
FOC	FEMA Operations Center
FPC-65	Federal Preparedness Circular 65: Federal Executive Branch COOP
FPC-66	Federal Preparedness Circular 66: Test, Training and Exercise (TT&E)
Program for Continuity of Operations (COOP)	
FRC	Federal Regional Center

G

GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
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H

HARs	Highway Advisory Radios
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HES	Hurricane Evacuation Study
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Direction - 5
HURREVAC	HURRricane EVACuation program

I

ICC	Increased Cost of Compliance
ICS	Initial Contingency Staff

ICS	Incident Command System
ICW	In Conjunction With
IMTs	Incident Management Team(s)
IRR	Initial Response Resources (Federal)
J	
JIC	Joint Information Center
JFO	Joint Field Office
JOC	Joint Operations Center
K	
L	
LAN	Local Area Network
LSA	Logistical Support Activity
LNOs	Liaison Officers
LP	Local Primary Station (EAS)
LZ	Landing Zone
M	
M&IE	Meals and Incidental Expenses
MAS	Management Assembly Area
MERS	Mobile Emergency Response Support
MHz	Megahertz
MICs	Meteorologists in Charge
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSA	Mutual Support Agreement
MSE	MERS Support Element
MSR	Main Supply Route
N	
NAWAS	National Warning System (Federal)
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System (Federal)
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NHC	National Hurricane Center
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NSEP	National Security Emergency Preparedness
O	
OPCON	Operating Condition
OTAG	Office of the Adjutant General
P	
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PFT	Permanent, Full-Time
PIO	Public Information Officers
PNP	Private, non-profit organization
POC	Point of Contact

Q

QRS Quick Response System

R

RACES Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services

REM(s) Regional Emergency Managers

REP Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program

RNA Rapid Needs Assessment

ROC Regional Operations Center

S

SCDC South Carolina Department of Corrections

SCDHEC SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

SCDHHS South Carolina Department of Health & Human Services

SCDOT South Carolina Department of Transportation

SCDOT Evacuation Liaison Team

SCDMV South Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles

SCDPS South Carolina Department of Public Safety

SCEMD South Carolina Emergency Management Division

SCEOP State Emergency Operations Plan

SCNG South Carolina National Guard

SCPPP South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon

SEOC State Emergency Operations Center

SHEP State Highway Emergency Program

SLED State Law Enforcement Division

SLOSH Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes

SNMS Special Needs Medical Shelters

SOPs Standard Operating Procedures

SWP State Warning Point

T

TBP To Be Published

TDFM Travel Demand Forecast System

TLC Territorial Logistics Center

TSP Telecommunications Priority

TT&E Test, Training and Exercises

TTX Tabletop Exercise

U

USB Universal Serial Bus (flash drive/memory stick)

UTL Universal Task List

V**W**

WCMs Warning Coordination Meteorologists

WMD Weapons of Mass Destruction

X

Y

Y2K Year 2000

Z**II. GLOSSARY**

The following terms or phrases may be found in this document.

Activation - When a COOP plan has been implemented, whether in whole or in part.

After-Action Report (AAR) - A narrative report that presents issues found during an incident and recommendations on how those issues can be resolved.

Agencies - State Executive Branch departments, agencies, and independent organizations.

Agency Head - The highest-ranking official of the primary occupant agency or a successor or designee selected by the official.

Alternate Communications - Communication methods that provide the capability to perform minimum essential department or office functions until normal operations can be resumed.

Alternate Database/Records Access - The safekeeping of vital resources, facilities, and records, and the ability to access such resources in the event that the COOP plan is put into effect.

Alternate Emergency Operations Center (AEOC) - Should the prime facility become inoperable or needs dictate operation at a different location, the SC Department of Public Services Building, Blythewood, South Carolina will serve as an alternate.

Alternate facility - A location, other than the normal facility, used to carry out essential functions in a COOP situation.

Assessment - The act of assessing; appraisal.

Automated Data Processing (ADP) equipment - Equipment that performs data processing largely through automatic means.

Backup - The practice of copying information, regardless of the media (paper, microfilm, audio or video tape, computer disks, etc.), to provide a duplicate copy.

Collateral damage – Injury to personnel or damage to facilities that are not the primary target of attack.

Continuity of Operations (COOP) - Internal organization efforts to ensure that a viable capability exists to continue essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies

through plans and procedures that delineate essential functions; specify succession to office and the emergency delegation of authority; provide for the safekeeping of vital records and databases; identify alternate operating facilities; provide for interoperable communications; and validate the capability through tests, training, and exercises.

Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan - Plan that provides for the continuity of essential functions of an organization in the event an emergency prevents occupancy of its primary building.

Continuity of Operations (COOP) – The activities of individual departments and agencies and their sub-components to ensure that their essential functions are performed. This includes plans and procedures that delineate essential functions; specify succession to office and the emergency delegation of authority; provide for the safekeeping of vital records and databases; identify alternate operating facilities; provide for interoperable communications; and validate the capability through tests, training, and exercises.

COOP Event - Any event that causes an Agency or Department to relocate operations to an alternate site to assure continuance of its essential functions.

COOP Plan Maintenance - Steps taken to ensure the COOP plan is reviewed annually and updated whenever major changes occur.

Consumable office supplies – General supplies that are consumed in office use.

Continuity of Government (COG) – A coordinated effort within each branch of the Federal Government to ensure the capability to fulfill minimum essential responsibilities in a catastrophic emergency to ensure the capacity to maintain an enduring constitutional government.

Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) – Risk management actions intended to prevent a threat from attempting to, or succeeding at, destroying or incapacitating critical infrastructures. Critical infrastructures are those systems and assets so vital to the Nation that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on national security, national economic security, and/or national public health or safety.

Cross-training - Training to familiarize personnel with duties of positions that are not their own. This is especially important for individuals whose positions are named in an order of succession or to whom an authority may be delegated in the event of a position vacancy.

Crosswalk - A crosswalk relates categories from one classification system to categories in another classification system.

Delegation of authority – Specifies who is authorized to act on behalf of the leadership and other key officials for specific purposes.

Devolution – The capability to transfer statutory authority and responsibility for essential functions from an agency's primary operating staff and facilities to other employees and facilities, and to sustain that operational capability for an extended period.

Disaster Recovery - The methodical restoration and reconstitution of facilities, data, records, systems and equipment after a disruption to operations that has caused damage and/or destruction of these resources.

Drive-Away Kit - A kit prepared by, and for, an individual who expects to deploy to an alternate location during an emergency. It contains items needed to minimally satisfy personal and professional needs during deployment.

Emergency - Absent a Presidentially declared emergency or a State of Emergency as declared by the Governor, any incident(s), human-caused or natural, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the Governor and upon application to the President for a Declaration, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State, County and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the state of South Carolina.

Emergency Coordinator – The key senior official appointed within an organizational element or higher, who serves as the coordinator for all National Response Plan and Incident Management System COOP-related matters.

Emergency Relocation Site (ERS) (Alternate Facility) - The site where all or designated employees will report for work if required to move from the primary facility.

Emergency Operating Records – Records that support the execution of an agency's essential functions.

Emergency Operating Procedures (EOPs) - Procedures that provide guidance for emergency situations and generally include personnel safety and evacuation procedures.

Emergency Operations Plan - The “steady-state” plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

Emergency Personnel (EP) - Additional principals and staff members of the Emergency Relocation Group (ERG) in the follow on element to supplement the ICS in the operations and management of the ERS/ AEOC and responsible for the execution of the organization's essential functions. Initial Contingency Staff plus Emergency Personnel constitute a complete ERG. (See Table B-1, Annex B.)

Emergency Relocation Site (ERS) - The alternate state facility to which the ERG moves to continue SCEMD essential functions in the event the Pine Ridge Facility is threatened or incapacitated. (See paragraph 2-5)

Emergency Relocation Group (ERG) – Pre-designated principals and staff who will move to an Emergency Relocation Site (ERS) to continue essential functions in the event the Pine Ridge Facility is threatened or incapacitated. The ERG immediately deploy to a Emergency Relocation Site (ERS) upon receiving a COOP warning or activation. These individuals

initiate actions at the ERS to provide direction and control to the AEOC, identify and prepare the ERS, and prepare for the arrival for the main body of Emergency Personnel (EP). The Initial Contingency Staff plus Emergency Personnel constitute a complete ERG. (See Annex C.)

ERG Member – Emergency Relocation Group member. A person assigned responsibility to report to an alternate site, as required, performing agency essential functions or other COOP-related operations.

Enduring Constitutional Government (ECG) – Cooperative effort among the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of government, coordinated by the Governor, to preserve the capability to execute constitutional responsibilities in a catastrophic emergency.

Essential Functions - Essential functions are those functions that enable state emergency response agencies to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety and well being of the general populace, and sustain the industrial/economic base during an emergency. (See Annex F.)

Essential resources – Resources that support the Federal government's ability to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety and well being of the general populace, and sustain the industrial/economic base in an emergency.

Executive Agent – A term used to indicate a delegation of authority by a superior to a subordinate to act on behalf of the superior. An executive agent may be limited to providing only administration and support or coordinating common functions, or it may be delegated authority, direction, and control over specified resources for specified purposes.

Exercise - Evaluation of agency performance against a set of standards or objectives.

Exercise Program - Program that exercises the COOP plan (thus ensuring its viability) by cycling through increasingly complex types of exercises culminating in full-scale exercises.

Family Support Planning - Efforts designed to ensure that an agency takes care of an employee's and/or his or her family's needs following a COOP event, such as emergency contact information, counseling, and daycare services.

Initial Contingency Staff (ICS) ERG - The key principals and staff members of the Emergency Relocation Group (ERG) responsible for the execution of essential functions. Initial Contingency Staff plus Emergency Personnel constitute a complete ERG.

Incident Command System (ICS) - A standardized, on-scene, all-hazard incident management concept that allows its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure to match the complexities and demands of single or multiple incidents of any size or type.

Interagency Agreements – A written agreement entered into between agencies that require specific goods or services to be furnished or tasks to be accomplished by one agency in support of the other.

Interoperability – The ability of systems, personnel, or agencies to provide services to and accept services from other systems, personnel, or agencies and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together.

Interoperable communications – Alternate communications that provide the capability to perform essential functions, in conjunction with other agencies, when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/or their users until normal operations can be resumed.

Legal and financial records – Records that are needed to protect the legal and financial rights of the Government and of the persons affected by its actions.

Mission critical data – Information essential to supporting the execution of an agency's essential functions.

Mission critical systems – ADP equipment essential to supporting the execution of an agency's essential functions.

Multi-year strategy and program management plan – A process that ensures the maintenance and continued viability of COOP plans.

Mutual Aid Agreement - As between two or more entities, public and/or private, the pre-arranged rendering of services in terms of human and material resources when essential resources of one party are not adequate to meet the needs of a disaster or other emergency. Financial aspects for post-disaster or post-emergency reimbursements may be incorporated into the agreement.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) - A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for state, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among state, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multiagency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

Occupant Emergency Plan (OEP) – A short-term emergency response program that establishes procedures for safeguarding lives and property.

Orders of succession – Provisions for the assumption of senior agency offices during an emergency in the event that any of those officials are unavailable to execute their legal duties.

Originating facility – The site of normal, day-to-day operations; the location where the employee usually goes to work.

Operational Conditions (OPCONS) - South Carolina uses a system of Operating Condition (OPCON) levels. These OPCONs increase the State's level of readiness on a scale from 5 to 1. Each OPCON level is declared when a pre-determined set of criteria has been met. OPCONs will not necessarily progress sequentially from 5 to 1. The OPCON placed in effect at any given time will be the appropriate one for existing conditions at the time. The SCEMD Director will assign OPCON levels and needed.

Operating Condition (OPCON) Level 5 - Indicates the SEOC is at normal, day-to-day operations to include normal training and exercises.

Operating Condition (OPCON) Level 4 - Once an event or hazard poses a possible threat to South Carolina, the SEOC will move to OPCON 4. The primary events that will occur at this level are the notification of key personnel of the hazard and initiation of preparatory activities. The SEOC will be under "Partial Activation," primarily staffed by SCEMD personnel.

Operating Condition (OPCON) Level 3 - Once an event or hazard poses a significant threat to South Carolina, the SEOC will move to OPCON Level 3. The SEOC will be under "Limited Activation," staffed by SCEMD personnel and key SERT agencies.

Operating Condition (OPCON) Level 2 – When a disaster or emergency situation is in effect; this is a maximum preparedness level. A "Full Activation" of the SEOC normally will be directed at this time.

Operating Condition (OPCON) Level 1 - Disaster or emergency situation in effect; full-fledge emergency response operations on going. The highest state of emergency operations

Plan - A systematic arrangement of elements or important parts.

Point of Contact (POC) - The designated focal point for actions involving a specific plan, as in "ESF POC".

Reconstitution – The process by which surviving and or replacement agency personnel resume normal agency operations from the original or replacement primary operating facility.

Risk analysis – The identification and assessment of hazards.

State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) - The State Emergency Operations Center serves as a focal point of disaster information and coordinated response planning. The SEOC processes, procedures, equipment, and physical layout are structured to support the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and facilitate State-level response activities.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) - Protocol for the conduct of regular operations.

Telecommuting Locations: Those locations set up with computers and telephones that enable employees to work at a location closer to their house than their main office.

Test: Demonstration of the correct operation of equipment, procedures and systems that support an agency.

Test, Training and Exercises: Measures to ensure that an agency's COOP program is capable of supporting the continued execution of its essential functions throughout the duration of a COOP situation.

Training: Instruction in individual or agency functions, procedures and responsibilities.

Virtual Offices: A location or environment where an employee performs work through the use of portable information technology and communication packages.

Vital Databases: Information systems needed to support essential functions during a COOP situation.

Vital Records: Electronic and hardcopy documents, references and records needed to support essential functions during a COOP situation. The two basic categories of vital records are emergency operating records and legal and financial records.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD): Weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. WMD can be high explosives or nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological weapons.

Work-at-Home: When an employee carries out their work duties at their residence rather than their official duty station.

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