

Fort Jackson Hurricane Guide



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Hurricane Information

What is a Hurricane?

A hurricane is a tropical cyclone with winds that have reached a constant speed of 72 miles per hour or higher. Hurricane winds blow in a large spiral around a relative calm center known as the "eye." As a hurricane nears land, it can bring torrential rains, high winds, and storm surges. The storm and heavy rains can lead to flooding. Tropical cyclones are classified as follows:

Tropical Depression:

An organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 mph (33 knots) or less.

Tropical Storm:

An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph (34-63 knots).

Hurricane:

An intense tropical weather system with a well-defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 74 mph (64 knots) or higher. In the western Pacific, hurricanes are called "typhoons," and are similar storms in the Indian Ocean are called "cyclones."

Hurricanes are products of the interaction between tropical oceans and the atmosphere. Powered by heat from the sea, they are steered by the easterly trade winds and the temperate westerlies as well as by their own ferocious energy. Around their core, winds grow with great velocity, generating violent seas. Moving ashore, they sweep the ocean inward while spawning tornadoes and producing torrential rains and floods. Each year, on average, 10 tropical storms, of which six become hurricanes, develop over the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, or Gulf of Mexico. Many of these remain over the ocean; however, about five hurricanes strike the United States coastline every three years. Of these five, two will be major hurricanes, category 3 or greater on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale.

Watches and Warnings

Tropical Storm Watch:

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

Hurricane Watch:

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

Because outside preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, **watches are issued 48 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds.**

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

Tropical Storm Warning:

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

Hurricane Warning:

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

Because outside preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, **warnings are issued 36 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds.**

Action: During a warning, complete storm preparations and immediately leave the threatened area if directed by local officials.

Extreme Wind Warning:

Extreme sustained winds of a major hurricane (115 mph or greater), usually associated with the eyewall, are expected to begin within an hour.

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

Additional Watches and Warning may be issued to provide detailed information on specific threats such as floods and tornadoes. Local National Weather Service offices issue Flash Flood/Flood Watches and Warnings as well as Tornado warnings.

Mitigation:

There are things that you can do now that can help you avoid loss of life and property and may reduce your risk of becoming a disaster victim. Those things are called mitigation. There are many low-cost actions you can take to protect yourself, your home, or your business from losses.

Protection from Wind:

- Analyze structural strengths and weaknesses of your home or business.
- Retrofit your existing roof with hurricane straps and gable end braces
- If you are building a new home or business, consider a hip roof with a pitch of 30 degrees or less.
- Secure all outdoor furniture to prevent it from blowing away.
- Install plywood at least ½' thick or build storm shutters to protect windows.
- Install braces to give additional support to garage doors.

Protection from Flooding:

- Buy flood insurance. To obtain information on flood insurance, contact your local insurance agent, or call FEMA at 1-800-427-4661.
- Make sure that any flood-proofing efforts are in compliance with minimum national Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requirements, and with State and local building codes.
- Move valuables and appliances out of the basement.
- Have the main breaker or fuse box and utility meters elevated above expected flood levels.
- Consider elevating your home/business above the 100-year floodplain or estimated surge inundation level.
- Heed flood warnings by leaving early and removing belongings that may be damaged in the event of a flood.



FLOODING? BE SAFE!

Turn Around Don't Drown

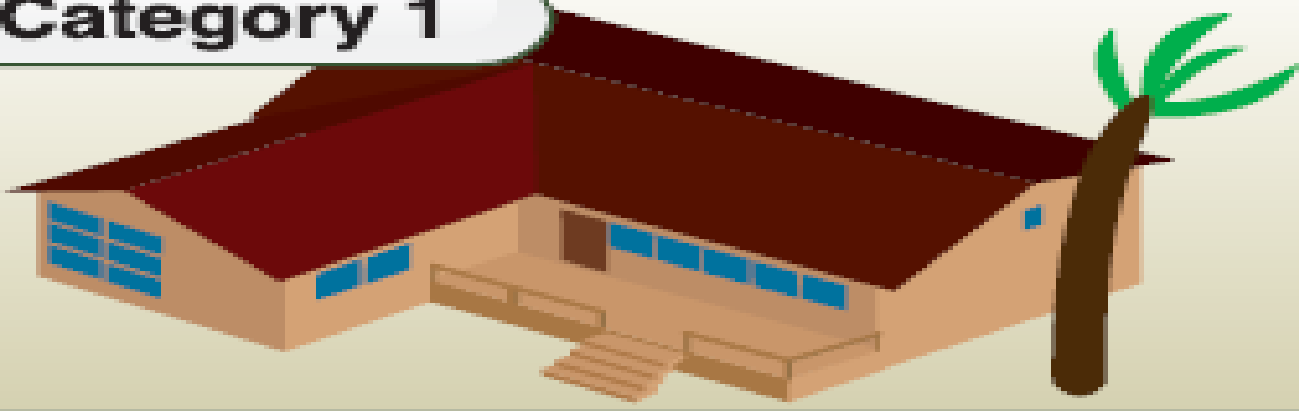


Prepare

Hide from the wind...

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

Category 1

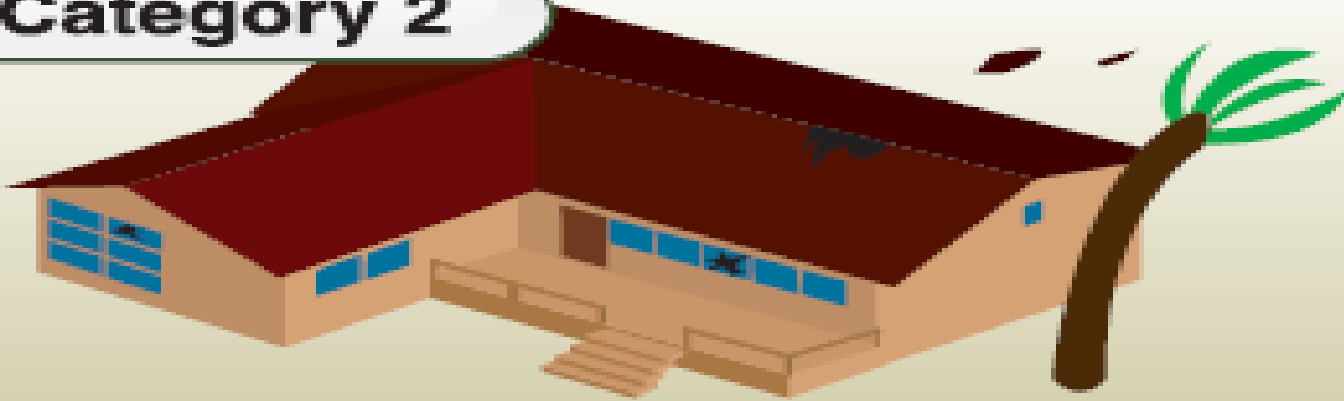


Category 1: Very Dangerous Winds will Produce Some Damage

Winds: 74-95 mph

Buildings could have damage to roof, siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles can result in power outages that could last for several days.

Category 2

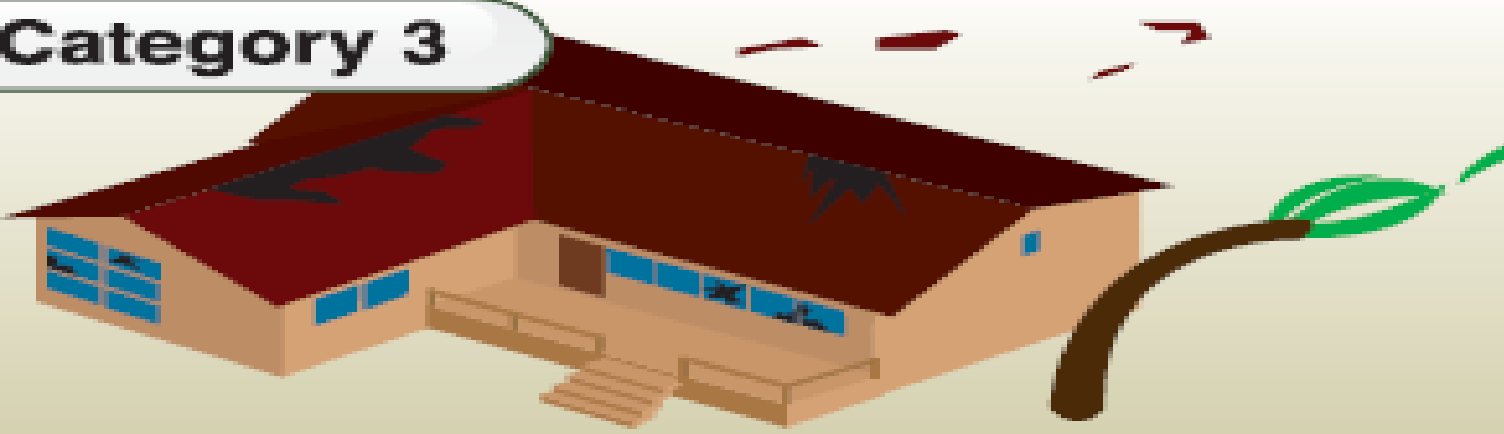


Category 2: Extremely Dangerous Winds will Cause Extensive Damage

Winds: 96-110 mph

Buildings could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.

Category 3



Category 3: Devastating Damage will Occur

Winds: 111-129 mph

Buildings may sustain major damage, including loss of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.

Category 4



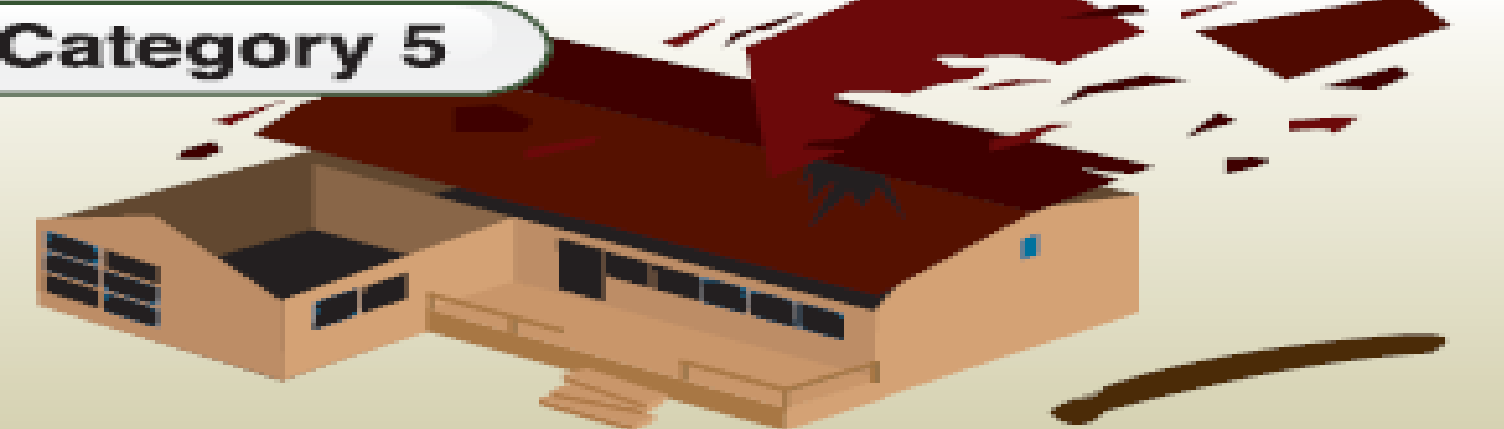
Category 4: Catastrophic Damage

Winds: 130-156 mph

Buildings can sustain severe damage with loss of roof structure and some exterior walls. Trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed, isolating residential areas.

Catastrophic Damage: Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area may be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

Category 5



Category 5: Catastrophic Damage

Winds: More than 157 mph

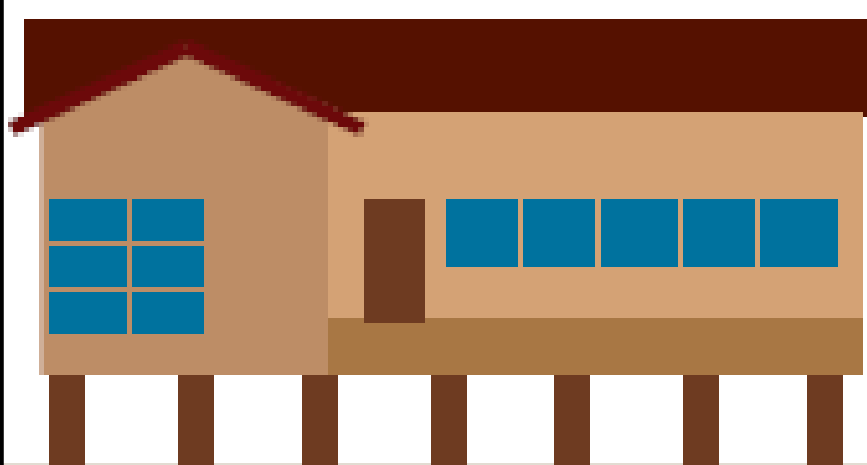
A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas.

Catastrophic Damage: Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area may be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

Be aware of flood-prone areas, evacuate when ordered.

...and run from the water.

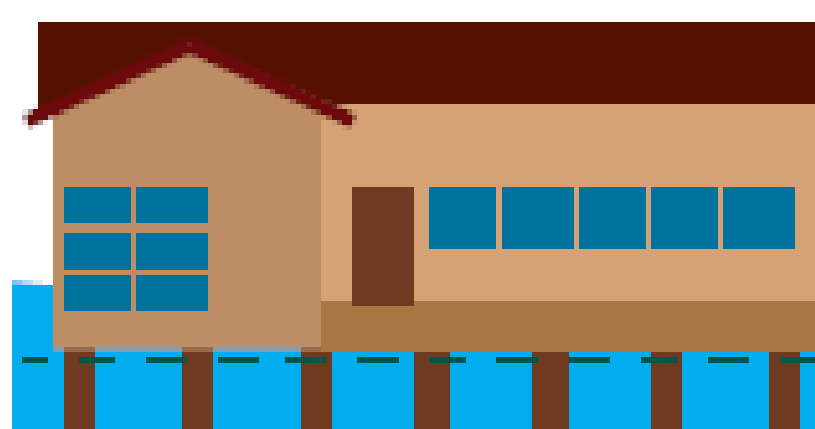
Storm surge is a dome of water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of the winds swirling around the storm. This advancing surge combines with the normal tides to create the hurricane storm tide, which can increase the mean water level 15 feet or more.



Normal high tide

High tide
Mean sea level
Low tide

In a normal tide there's an average variation of 2-3 feet from the mean sea level depending on the wind conditions and time of the year.



Storm surge

Storm Tide

Storm surge

During a hurricane, the normal tidal variations of the sea level are combined with the storm surge. This rise in water level can cause severe flooding in coastal areas.

Communications During an Emergency

Know what type of landlines phone service you have. Some newer forms of telephone service, such as Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP), will not work without electrical power.

- If you have a newer phone service that works with battery backup equipment during outages, test the battery periodically.
- If you have traditional telephone service, it may work during power outages, but you may need to use a "corded" phone. Many cordless home phones rely on electricity.

Charge your cell phone, laptop and mobile devices if a storm is approaching South Carolina. If electricity goes out but secure WiFi is available in your community, you may be able to use your mobile devices to access online information and send emails. You may also be able to use the battery power in these devices to recharge your cell phone.

Broadcasters are an important source of news during emergencies. Keep a battery-operated solar-powered or hand-crank-operated radio or television for use during power outages.

Limit non-emergency phone calls. Keep calls brief to minimize network congestion during a large-scale emergency. Wait at least 10 seconds before redialing a call.

For non-emergencies, try text messaging from your cell phone. Text messages may go through when your call won't.

Adjust your mobile device settings to conserve battery power. Check the brightness of your display screen and disable certain applications.

Call 9-1-1 only for emergencies.

If you are asked to evacuate, consider forwarding your home landline calls to your cell phone.

If you are using your car to charge your mobile devices or listen to the radio, be careful about carbon monoxide emissions which can be deadly.

For more information visit www.fcc.gov

Mobile applications on your devices can help you record emergency information, search for available shelters and stay connected to life-safety information. Visit www.scemd.org for an updated list of free mobile apps for emergency use.

Red Cross Safe and Well Service

Free Service Offers Way to Contact Next of Kin

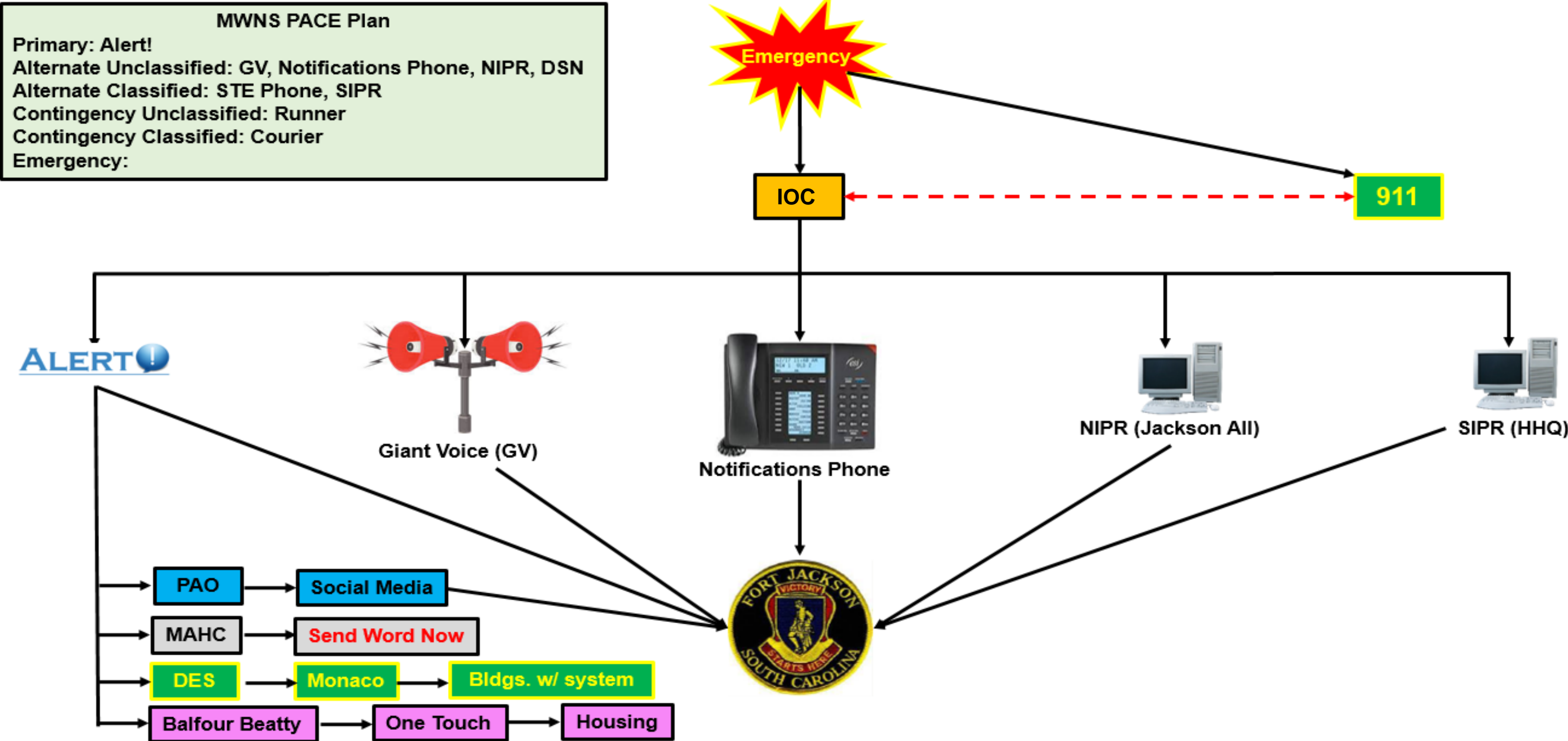
The American Red Cross Safe and Well website (<https://www.redcross.org/safeandwell>) is a free, easy-to-use tool that can be incorporated into any family's disaster communications plan. During a disaster, phone lines and other normal communications methods can fail. If you are affected by a disaster, a quick registration on Safe and Well can help provide peace of mind to many of your family and friends at once. The site is always available, and during large disasters, the Red Cross helps people register on the site and promotes it in the national media. People who search the site see only the registrant's name, the time at which the registration was completed, and the standard message the registrant chose to share - no personal information is given, and client privacy is maintained. Discuss the site with your family and friends today, and make plans to use it should a disaster strike.

If you are concerned about someone in a disaster – affected area with serious, pre – existing health or mental health condition, you can contact your local Red Cross Chapter to initiate an Emergency Welfare Information Request. Welfare information volunteers will; search for three individuals, get them the help they need, and facilitate communication with their worried loved ones.



Mass Warning and Notifications System (MWNS)

FT Jackson utilizes the Mass Warning and Notifications System (MWNS) to notify the community of hurricane and storm threats.



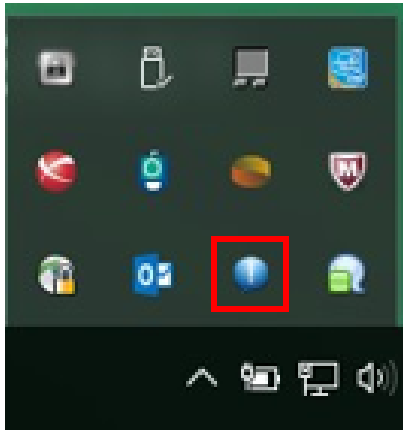
Alert! Registration

The Alert! system is the main means of notifying the community; it can reach the community members by computer pop-up, and work or personal, text, e-mail and phone call.

Alert! Self-registration Guide

1. Log in

Log-in to self-registration at [HTTPS://ALERT.CSD.DISA.MIL](https://alert.csd.disa.mil) and click the 'DoD and All Services' icon. Or look for the icon in your monitor's tray (right bottom corner of your monitor).



2. Add personal information

First and last names are required fields. CACEDIPI will populate automatically from the CAC. Rank is optional.

3. Add contact methods

You must add at least one valid, telephone number (XXX-XXX-XXXX). You may add up to 10 phone numbers and email addresses into the system. Please do not enter DSN numbers.

4. Add associations

Add Military Location

- Service – select Army
- Region – select NORTHCOM
- Installation – Fort Jackson

Optional: Add start/stop dates if TDY in Fort Jackson.

Click 'Add'

You may add further associations such as Command Structure, you will need your Unit Identification Code (UIC), work/home address, and additional attributes such as Crisis Action Team, from a drop-down window.

5. SAVE!!!!!!



MAKING A FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN

One of the most important tools you and your family can have to protect yourself in possible emergencies is a family emergency plan. It is important that you plan ahead as a family for all types of emergencies and responses. Everyone in the family should understand what to do, where to go and what to take in the event of an emergency.



Be Informed

- Find out what disasters are most likely to happen in your area and the history of their occurrence.
- Stay informed of any specific instructions or information you may need to know regarding these specific disasters.

Establish an Evacuation Procedure

- Know your installation's evacuation plan.
- As a family, discuss where you will go in the event of an emergency.
- Discuss where your children will go if they are in school at the time of the emergency, and make sure they understand where you will intend to be.
- Be aware that in the event of an emergency, phone lines and cell phone towers may be out. It may be necessary to have a contingency plan for reaching each other. Consider using text messaging if normal communication options are not available.
- Plan how you will evacuate family members with special needs.
- Include pets in your family plan.

Develop a Family Communications Procedure

- Develop a comprehensive procedure as a family for communicating in the event that you are separated during an emergency.
- Create a sheet or card with all the phone numbers and information every individual in the family may need, including an in-case-of-emergency (ICE) name and number.
- Make sure every member of the family has a copy of the communications procedure.
- Save the ICE information in everyone's cell phone.
- Be aware that in the event of an emergency, phone lines and cell phone towers may be out. It may be necessary to have a contingency plan for reaching each other.

Practice Your Plan

- Set up practice evacuations or shelter-in-place drills for your family to ensure everyone knows what to do and where to go in the event of an emergency.
- Keep your emergency supply kit up to date, replacing water and perishables periodically. Make sure everyone knows where it is and to take it when sheltering or evacuating.
- Check your smoke alarms regularly.

Where to Find Additional Information

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)—
 - <https://www.ready.gov/make-a-plan>
 - <https://www.ready.gov/kids/make-a-plan>
- Family Communication Plan for Parents and Kids
 - <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/34330>
- Family Emergency Communication Plan
 - <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/108887>
- American Red Cross—
 - <http://www.redcross.org/prepare/location/home-family/plan>
- Ready Army—www.ready.army.mil

Citizens With Functional Needs



In addition to gathering your medications, make a complete list of all the medicines you take and the doctor prescribing them. Include all these items in your kit that you will take with you when you must evacuate. You should be prepared to survive for at least three days if an emergency occurs. Plan for the care and housing of all pets. See pet information below.



Plan your evacuation. Know where you are going and how you will get there. Make your plans known to those in your support network. Have a point of contact outside your area that you can contact with your evacuation information. Implement your plan immediately upon notification. Allow adequate time to ensure you reach safety well ahead of the storm.



If you know of friends, neighbors or family with disabilities or special needs, talk to them about their plans and ensure that they are safe in case of a natural or man-made disaster.



Stay informed about what is happening and what public officials are asking citizens to do. Be prepared to follow their instructions.



Don't be afraid to ask for help if you need it. Contact your local emergency management office. Some offices maintain a registry of people who need assistance so they can be located or assisted quickly in a disaster. If this type of assistance is not available in your area, this information will help in knowing what you need to do to be prepared.



Additional information on preparedness is available at www.scemd.org or www.fema.gov. Whether you are told to shelter-in-place or evacuate, having a plan and being ready are the keys to safety.



Citizens with disabilities and/or functional needs should be especially vigilant as they plan for emergencies and evacuations. Planning ahead is the key. Early evacuation can lessen the stress on the individual and their support network and ensure safety.



Talk to neighbors, family or caregivers about how to protect your home and belongings from wind and water damage. Buy flood insurance, if appropriate. If you have a serious medical condition, talk to your doctor about your plans for dealing with an emergency and seek medical advice on a recommended course of action.



Review the Hurricane Preparation Checklists in this guide and consider any additional needs you may have i.e., batteries for hearing aids and similar devices, extra oxygen tanks, electrical backups for medical equipment and special dietary requirements.

BASIC DISASTER SUPPLIES KIT CHECKLIST

Gather disaster supplies and create a basic supplies kit, which you can use at home or take if you evacuate.

- ☐ "Fort Jackson Hurricane Guide".
 - ☐ Flashlight(s) with extra batteries.
 - ☐ Portable radio with extra batteries.
 - ☐ Extra charger for your mobile devices.
 - ☐ NOAA Weather Radio.
 - ☐ Non-perishable food for at least 3 days.
 - ☐ Bottled water (1 gallon per person per day).
 - ☐ First Aid Kit with prescription medications.
 - ☐ Bedding and clothing for
- each family member.
 - ☐ Blankets and towels.
 - ☐ Rain Jackets/pants.
 - ☐ Pet supplies (food, leash & carrier, vaccination records).
 - ☐ Sanitary supplies.
 - Toothbrush, toothpaste
 - Soap, shampoo and hygiene items
 - ☐ Copies of important documents such as driver's license, Social Security card, proof of residence, insurance policies, wills, deeds, birth and
- marriage certificates, tax records, medical records, family pictures, etc.
 - ☐ Enough to fill up your vehicle with gas, buy food and other necessary supplies.
 - ☐ Knife.
 - ☐ Basic vehicle
 - Maintenance tools if driving.
 - ☐ Multi-tool.
 - ☐ Prescription glasses.
 - ☐ Toys and books for kids.
 - ☐ Maps of local area.

Visit this site for more Disaster Kit information.

<https://ready.army.mil/Emergency%20Kit%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>



EMERGENCY KITS

To prepare your family for an emergency, assemble one or more emergency kits that include enough supplies for at least three days. Think of items that have multiple uses and are long lasting. Keep a kit prepared at home and consider also having kits in your car, at work, and a portable version in your home ready to take with you. These kits will enable you and your family to respond to an emergency more quickly. Your emergency kits will be useful whether you have to shelter in place or evacuate.

What to Put in Your Basic Home Kit

- **Necessary**
 - ☐ Water—at least one gallon per person per day for at least three days
 - ☐ Food—nonperishable food for at least three days; select items that require no cooking, preparation, or refrigeration such as high energy foods and ready-to-eat canned meat, vegetables, fruit
 - ☐ Manual can opener (if the food is canned), preferably on a multi-tool
 - ☐ Reusable plates, cups, utensils, saucepan (a metal bowl can double as a cup or plate)
 - ☐ First aid kit
 - ☐ Prescription medications and medical equipment/care aids
 - ☐ N95- or N100-rated dust masks
 - ☐ Personal sanitation supplies, such as moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties
 - ☐ Hand-crank or battery operated flashlight
 - ☐ Hand-crank radio or battery operated cell phone charger
 - ☐ All-hazards NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) weather radio
 - ☐ Extra batteries at the size required
 - ☐ Brightly colored plastic poncho (can be used as shelter, clothing or a marker)
 - ☐ Weather appropriate clothing to keep your family warm and dry
 - ☐ Cash in the local currency
 - ☐ Any tools needed for turning off utilities
 - ☐ Local maps and your family emergency plan
 - ☐ Important documents, including will, medical and financial power of attorney, property documents, medical instructions
 - ☐ Emergency preparedness handbook
 - ☐ Your command reporting information – know the Army Disaster Personnel Accountability and Assessment System (ADPAAS)
- **Additional considerations**
 - ☐ Infant formula and diapers if you have young children
 - ☐ Pets supplies, including food, water, medication, leash, travel case and documents
 - ☐ Sleeping bag or other weather-appropriate bedding for each person
 - ☐ Disinfectant
 - ☐ Matches or flint in a waterproof container
 - ☐ Coats, jackets and rain gear
 - ☐ Fire extinguisher
 - ☐ Paper and pencil
 - ☐ Books, games, puzzles, toys and other activities for children
 - ☐ Any items necessary for a specific type of disaster



Emergency Kits

- **Additional items that can be essential for those stationed abroad:**
 - ☐ Passports
 - ☐ Birth abroad certificates for children born overseas
 - ☐ Cash in the local currency
 - ☐ Card with local translations of basic terms
 - ☐ Electrical current converter

Portable Emergency Kit

- Take this kit with you when you are ordered to evacuate.
- Place items in a designated area that will be easily accessible in the event of an emergency.
- Make sure every member of your family knows where the kit is.
- If you are required to shelter in place, keep this kit with you.
- Consider adding enough supplies to last two weeks.

Workplace Emergency Kit

- This kit should be in one container to be kept at your work station in case you must evacuate from work.
- Make sure you have comfortable walking shoes at your work place in case you have to walk long distances.
- This kit should include at least food, water and a first aid kit.
- Make sure you include your family's communications procedure.

Vehicle Emergency Kit

- In the event that you are stranded while driving, keep this kit in your vehicle at all times.
- This kit should contain at a minimum food, water, a first aid kit, signal flares, jumper cables and seasonal clothing (coats, rain gear).
- Make sure you include your family's communications procedure.

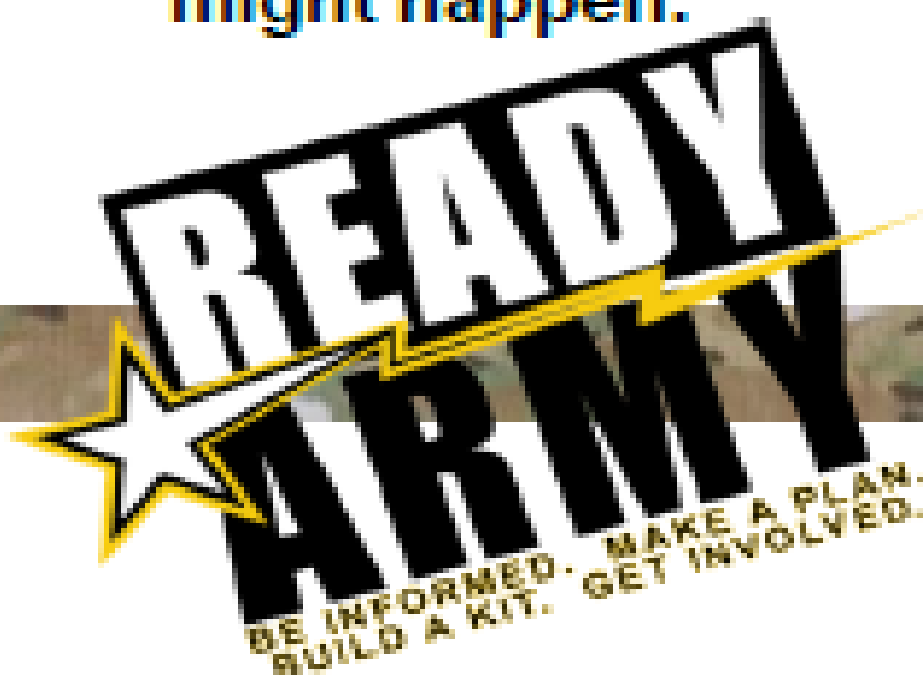
Maintaining Your Kits

- Routinely evaluate your kits and their relevance to the threats in your area.
- Throw away and replace any expired or damaged medications, food or water.

Where to Find Additional Information

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)—
 - <https://www.ready.gov/build-a-kit>
 - <https://www.ready.gov/kids/build-a-kit>
 - <https://www.ready.gov/kit-storage-locations>
 - <https://www.ready.gov/maintaining-your-kit>
- American Red Cross—
 - www.redcross.org/get-help/prepare-for-emergencies/be-red-cross-ready/get-a-kit
- Ready Army—www.ready.army.mil

It's up to you. Prepare strong. Get an emergency supply kit with enough supplies for at least three days, make an emergency plan with your family and be informed about what might happen.



Preparing Your Pets

BEFORE

Your veterinarian is an excellent resource to help you prepare. Here are some important points:



Include your pet in your family disaster plan.

- Evacuate (with your pet) outside of the evacuation zone. Resources in these areas will be limited, an emergency temporary shelter should be a last resort.
- Have a cage/carrier for each pet – a means of containment will be needed anywhere you go.
- Counties may have a temporary emergency shelter for pets, but not all are in place.
- The following are the best options for potential refuge sites: Boarding facilities, veterinary clinics, pet-friendly hotels, stables for horses or small livestock, homes of friends and relatives. Maintain a list of these and share locations and phone numbers with family and neighbors.
- If you must leave your pet at home, provide access to someone in advance so they can check in.
- Choose and use an ID method for each animal. This is extremely important if your animals become lost. Examples: micro-chipping and ID tags on collar. It may be helpful to have photos of yourself with your animals to prove ownership if you become separated.
- Keep your animals’ immunizations-especially rabies-current and maintain proof of the same.
- Maintain a disaster “go kit” for each pet in a quickly accessible site: cage/carrier large enough to stand and turn around in, leash harness bowls, 3-days’ water and food, medications, health records/care instructions, microchip numbers, litter box/litter, clean-up supplies.
- Contact your county emergency manager if they need to be aware of special needs you may have, such as assistance with evacuation if you possess a guide dog or other service animal. Service animals are allowed on all means of public transportation and in all human shelters.

DURING

- In the immediate post-landfall period there may be areas of extreme damage from winds or flooding. The immediate focus for emergency workers during this time will be human safety.
- When circumstances allow, there will be personnel trained in animal emergencies integrated into the local incident management structure to assist emergency workers and citizens with animal needs. These may include “rescue” (capture and transport to safety) of displaced animals, treatment, temporary shelter and care, and reunification.



Have photos of you and your pet in case you are separated during a storm.



Animal rescue may not be possible immediately after a hurricane.

AFTER

- When returning home, check for downed power lines, debris, and displaced wildlife.
- If your pet is lost, contact your veterinarian, animal care/control organization, and/or county and state emergency managers who can help you search lists and databases of animals that have been found and sheltered during the event.
- Familiar scents and landmarks may be altered and your pet may become confused and lost. Watch your animals closely. The behavior of pets may change after an emergency. Normally quiet and friendly pets may become aggressive or defensive. Leash dogs and place them in a fenced yard with shelter and water.

Power Pointers

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

Start preparing for a power outage now. Visit www.scemd.org to find a list of all power utilities serving South Carolina complete with their outage reporting information.



Shelter In Place (SIP)

Chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants may be released into the environment in such quantity and/or proximity to a place of business that it is safer to remain indoors rather than to evacuate employees. Such releases may be either accidental or intentional. Examples of situations that might result in a decision by an employer to institute "shelter-in-place" include an explosion in an ammonia refrigeration facility across the street, or a derailed and leaking tank car of chlorine on the rail line behind your place of business.

"Shelter-in-place" means selecting an interior room or rooms within your facility, or ones with no or few windows, and taking refuge there. In many cases, local authorities will issue advice to shelter-in-place via TV or radio.

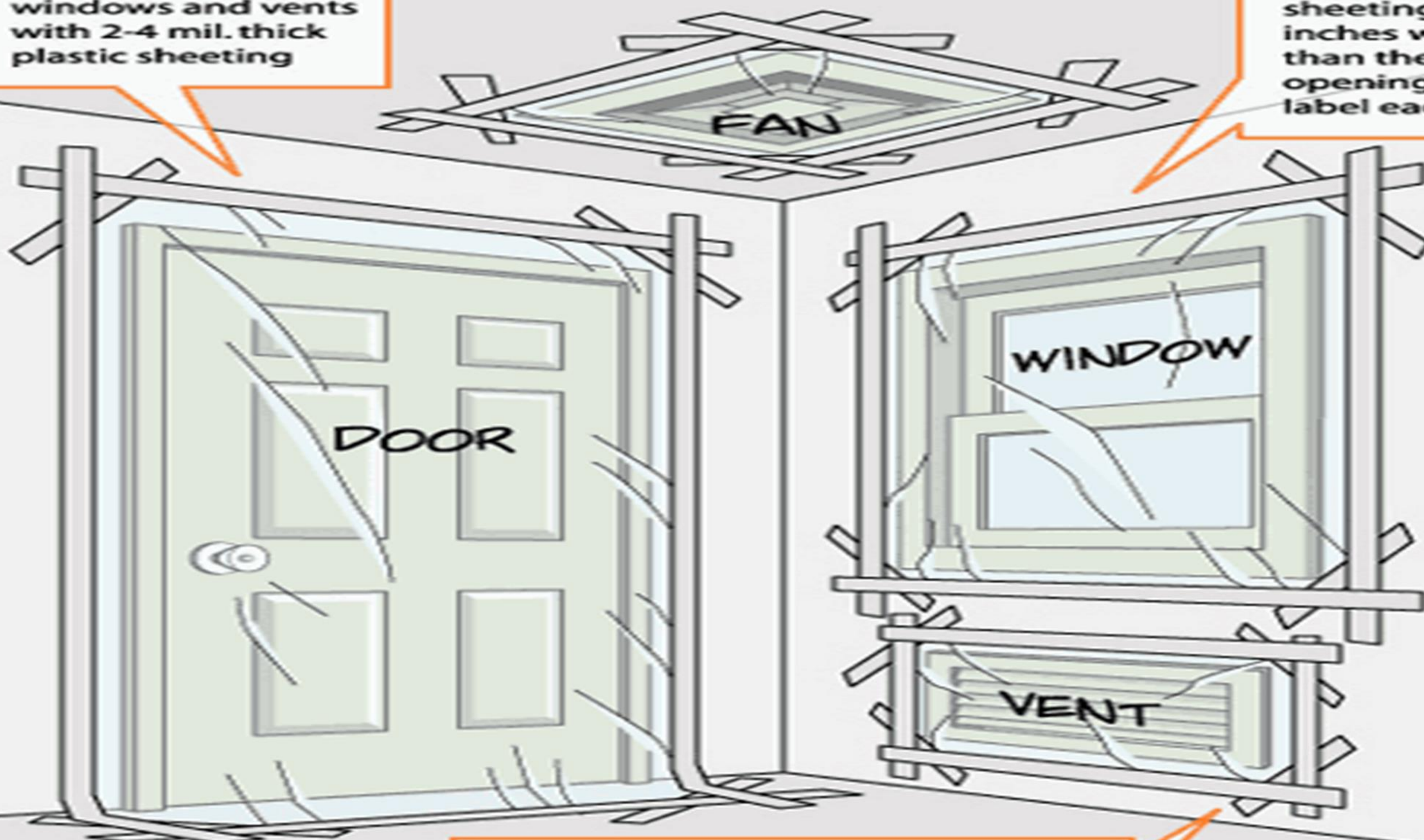
- Move your family members to a windowless interior room.
- Shut off HVAC systems.
- Close all windows, doors, chimneys and AC vents; cover them with plastic sheets, seal all edges with tape.
- Gather as many supplies as possible in the room.
- Listen to the local weather news.
- Stay calm and collected.
- Prepare a **SIP** kit!!!

Shelter – In – Place Door Sign



Cover all doors, windows and vents with 2-4 mil. thick plastic sheeting

Cut the plastic sheeting several inches wider than the openings and label each sheet



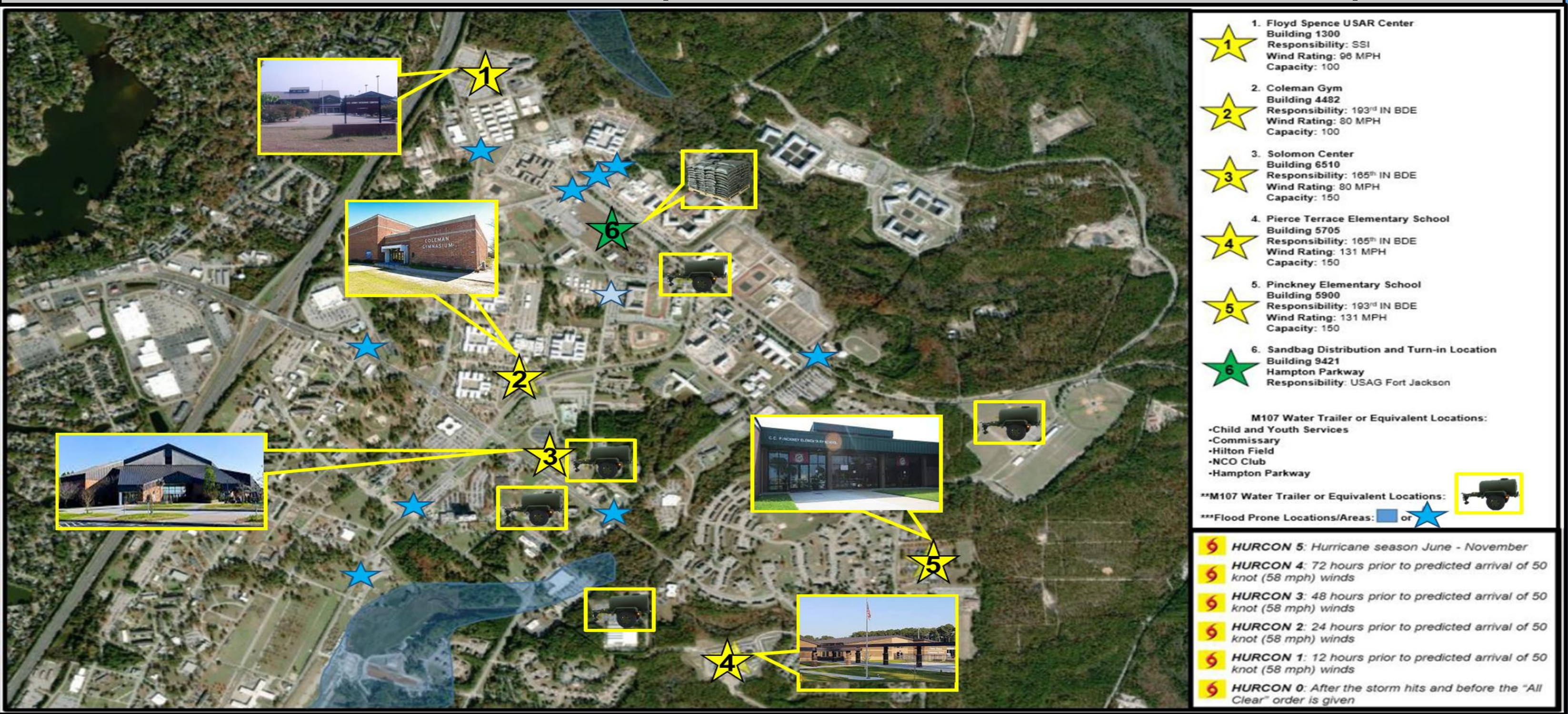
Duct tape plastic at corners first, then tape down all edges

Civilian Shelters (Available to Personnel Residing Off-Post)

Shelter	Chapter Name	Shelter Name	Inactive	Evacuation	Street	City	State	County	Zip
SCHOOLS									
61170	SC REGION	Dutch Fork High School	NO	1410	1400 Old Tamah Road	IRMO	SC	RICHLAND	2963
5276	SC REGION	Ridgeview High School	NO	1249	4801 Hard Scrabble Road	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29223
12771	SC REGION	Blythewood High School	NO	1130	10901 Wilson Blvd	BLYTHEWOOD	SC	RICHLAND	29016
12997	SC REGION	Summit Pkwy Middle School	NO	560	200 Summit Pkwy	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29229
13193	SC REGION	Dent Middle School	NO	282	2721 Decker Blvd	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29206
58854	SC REGION	Spring Valley High School	NO	602	120 Sparkleberry Lane	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29229
60088	SC REGION	Richland NE High School	NO	359	7500 Brookfield Road	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29223
152437	SC REGION	Blythewood Middle School	NO	561	2351 Longtown Road	BLYTHEWOOD	SC	RICHLAND	29016
152542	SC REGION	E.L. Wright Middle School	NO	278	2740 Alpine Road	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	26223
CHURCHES									
1941	SC REGION	Bible Way Church of Atlas Rd	NO	100	2440 Atlas Road	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29290
5147	SC REGION	St Andrews Church of Christ	NO	96	425 St Andrews Road	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29210
5310	SC REGION	The Church of Christ	NO	100	2701 Park Street	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29203
6381	SC REGION	Trinity Lutheran Church	NO	11	7900 Nell Street	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29203
13186	SC REGION	Scottish Rite Temple	NO	50	7230 Garners Ferry Road	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29290
50931	SC REGION	St Andrews Baptist Church	NO	418	230 Bush River Road	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29210
58857	SC REGION	Fair Lawn United Methodist	NO	164	9203 Wilson Blvd	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29203
58875	SC REGION	Spring Valley Presbyterian	NO	309	125 Sparkleberry Lane	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29229
59972	SC REGION	First Baptist Church	NO	458	1306 Hampton Street	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29202
59977	SC REGION	Friendship Baptist Church	NO	72	1237 House Street	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29204
59982	SC REGION	N Columbia Baptist Church	NO	84	8140 Gray Fox Road	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29223
139079	SC REGION	Eau Claire Baptist Church	NO	36	4427 Main Street	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29203
141682	SC REGION	Kilbourne Park Baptist Church	NO	50	4205 Kilbourne Road	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29206
152522	SC REGION	St Paul's Lutheran Church	NO	327	1715 Bull Street	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29201
152541	SC REGION	Reformation Lutheran Church	NO	0	1118 Union Street	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29201
152549	SC REGION	St Joseph Catholic Church	NO	100	3600 Devine Street	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29205
154553	SC REGION	South Carolina Baptist Church	NO	100	190 Stoneridge Drive	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29210
154590	SC REGION	Hyatt Park	NO	30	950 Jackson Avenue	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29203
154591	SC REGION	Martin Luther King Jr Park	NO	30	2300 Green Street	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29205
157719	SC REGION	Sandhills Community Church	NO	0	3513 Hard Scrabble Road	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29223
159485	SC REGION	7 Oaks Complex	NO	2	200 Leisure lane	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29210
159516	SC REGION	St Andrews Presbyterian	NO	0	6952 St Andrews Road	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29212
159517	SC REGION	Temple Baptist Church	NO	100	806 Universal Drive	LEESBURG	SC	RICHLAND	29209
INACTIVE SHELTERS									
1342	SC REGION	Eau Claire High School	YES	725	4800 Monticello Road	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29203
1776	SC REGION	Lower Richland High School	YES	602	2615 Lower Richland Blvd	HOPKINS	SC	RICHLAND	29061
5225	SC REGION	Horrell Hill Elementary School	YES	268	517 Horrell Hill Road	HOPKINS	SC	RICHLAND	29061
5311	SC REGION	Caughman Road Elementary	YES	338	7725 Caughman Road	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29209
8131	SC REGION	AC Flora High School	YES	392	1 Falcon Drive	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29204
13537	SC REGION	Southeast Middle School	YES	1255	731 Horrell Hill Road	HOPKINS	SC	RICHLAND	29061
13542	SC REGION	Dreher High School	YES	245	701 Adger Road	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29205
159491	SC REGION	St Andrews Middle School	YES	2	1231 Bluefield Road	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29210
13190	SC REGION	Asbury Memorial United Meth	YES	76	1005 Asbury Drive	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29209
152523	SC REGION	New St Thomas Reformed Epic	YES	26	5709 Ames Road	COLUMBIA	SC	RICHLAND	29201

<https://www.redcross.org/get-help/disaster-relief-and-recovery-services/find-an-open-shelter.html>

Ft. Jackson Shelters (Available to All ID Card Holders)



Returning Home After the Storm



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

Avoid downed and sagging power lines.

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

Be alert for driving restrictions.

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

Enter your home with caution.

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

Inspect the utilities in your home.

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



Never try to move or drive around barricades.



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

Take pictures.

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

Let a relative know you are home.

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

Monitor the radio, TV and social media.

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

Community Resources

Fort Jackson Emergency Management Office

(803)751-7352

Installation Operations Center (IOC)

(803)751-5166/7680

Ready Army Preparedness Information

Ready Army: https://ready.army.mil/ra_resources.htm

Family Plans: https://ready.army.mil/ra_resources.htm

Emergency Kits: <https://ready.army.mil/Emergency%20Kit%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>

Hurricanes: <https://ready.army.mil/Emergency%20Kit%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>

Floods: <https://ready.army.mil/Flood%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>

Tornadoes: <https://ready.army.mil/Tornado%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>

Dam Failure: <https://ready.army.mil/Dam%20Failure%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>

Shelter-in-Place: <https://ready.army.mil/Shelter%20in%20Place%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>

YouTube FEMA Videos

Hurricane Categories:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GsjUfdaW67k&list=PL1esilMwN6c_X8YGGhAOgqo2PaC4O9_9U&index=4&t=0s

Storm Protection: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL1esilMwN6c_X8YGGhAOgqo2PaC4O9_9U

Floods: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LmCnXWN0Dwc&list=PL1esilMwN6c_X8YGGhAOgqo2PaC4O9_9U&index=4

