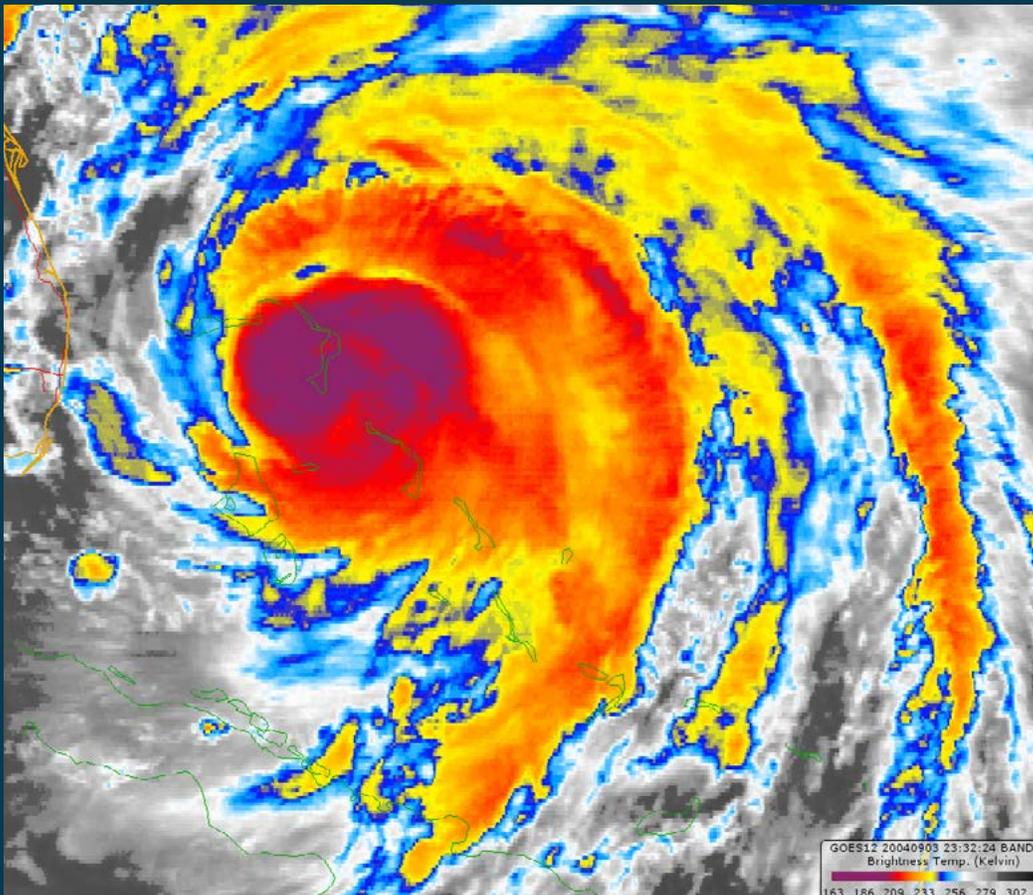




TOWN OF KIAWAH ISLAND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE



2015 EDITION

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The Town of Kiawah Island has many brochures and guides that will show you how to be better prepared for a disaster. Please contact Town Hall for more information at 843-768-9166 or visit our website at www.kiawahisland.org

INTRODUCTION

Kiawah Island is a barrier island and, as such, is particularly susceptible to damage from severe weather. Natural disasters like hurricanes, floods, tornadoes and earthquakes are potential hazards that need to be addressed not only by organizations like the Town and Kiawah Island Community Association, but also by individual residents and property owners.

The purpose of this plan is to keep residents and organizations on Kiawah Island informed of conditions which may present a threat to life and/or property, and to insure that all information, recommendations, and/or orders coming from national, state, or local authorities are passed on to all residents and organizations.

OBTAINING INFORMATION

All property owners, residents and guests are urged to monitor the Weather Channel, local television and radio stations, and communications from the Town and the Community Association. It is vital to be informed of potential dangers in order to best prepare to protect the persons and property of all concerned.

- **The Town of Kiawah Island** plans to use several methods to make sure information, especially concerning evacuation and re-entry, gets to property owners and commercial interests in a timely manner. The Town's emergency hotline is (877) 288-3088 only activated in Emergency operations.
- **Town Website** : Information on emergency preparedness is located on the website year round. Links to important websites, such as those listed above, will be provided. Local condition up dates by Town staff will be dependent on availability of phone lines, electricity and personnel. www.kiawahisland.org.
- **Residents Xchange**: Email notifications will be sent to all residents that have registered. If you are not registered, please register at www.kiawahisland.org > residence xchange
- **CodeRed**: This telephone-based notification system will be activated to provide information about evacuation and other important messages.

Additional important sources of information during a hurricane or other major event will be:

- **Charleston County Emergency Operations Center**: A telephone hotline will be established and publicized. Also, the County's website is constantly updated during emergencies. www.charlestoncounty.org (See Emergency numbers list on pg. 19)
- **SC Emergency Management Division**: The SCEMD website will also post critical information and press releases. www.scemd.org
- **National Hurricane Center**: This agency will provide regular updates and predictions of storm position. www.nhc.noaa.gov

(Continued)

CodeRed will also be utilized after an event to provide information about cleanup activities and re-entry. You need to be sure your telephone numbers (including cell phones, if appropriate) are contained in the Town's CodeRed file. Visit the Town's website www.kiawahisland.org (Emergency tab) or call Town Hall to add additional/alternate phone numbers to the CodeRed system. CodeRed also has the capability to send emergency notifications via text message and email.

- **Radio:** The following radio stations are key participants in the Emergency Alert System and the SC Educational Radio network. They broadcast emergency information throughout the state, as do numerous other radio stations.

Emergency Alert System Radio Stations

WIWF – 96.9 FM
WEZL – 103.5 FM

NOAA Radio Frequencies

162.550 - Charleston, Berkeley and Dorchester county
162.475 - Berkeley county
162.525 - Dorchester county

NPR News Stations

WRJA-FM 88.1/Sumter
WNSC-FM 88.9/Rock Hill
WLJK-FM 89.1/Aiken
WJWJ-FM 89.9/Beaufort
WHMC-FM 90.1/Conway
WSCI-FM 89.3/Charleston
WEPR-FM 90.1/Greenville
WLTR-FM 91.3/Columbia

- **Other Sources:** The information provided in the following websites will be very useful during emergencies. Note that not all of the listed sites are official government sites and may not be completely up-to-date or accurate.

Traffic Information

Department of Public Safety/Traffic
www.sctrffic.org

Road Closures

Department of Transportation
www.dot.state.sc.us

Weather

National Weather Service/Columbia
weather.noaa.gov/cae

Other Useful Sites

American Red Cross - Charleston www.lowcountryredcross.org
S.C. Insurance News Service www.scinsnews.com
Federal Emergency Management Agency www.fema.gov
Ready America www.ready.gov

HURRICANES AND SEVERE STORMS

Severe storms can occur at any time and can often turn into something more. If a storm develops over warm Atlantic waters and winds intensify, it can easily become a tropical disturbance, then tropical depression, then tropical storm, and finally - when winds reach 74 mph - a hurricane. Hurricane season is from June 1 to November 30. For our area, the greatest frequency of storms occur from August 15 to October 15, with September being the most likely time for an occurrence.

A hurricane's intensity is measured by the Saffir-Simpson Scale. Actual storm surge, however, will depend coastal configurations and other factors.

THE SAFFIR-SIMPSON HURRICANE SCALE

- Category 1: Minimal Damage,Winds:74-95 mph
- Category 2: Moderate Damage,Winds:96-110 mph
- Category 3: Extensive Damage,Winds 111-129 mph
- Category 4: Extreme Damage,Winds 130 -156 mph
- Category 5: Catastrophic Damage,Winds More than 156 mph

Perhaps the most famous hurricane that has effected Kiawah is Hurricane Hugo. This hurricane, which hit Charleston County near McClellanville on September 21, 1989, was identified as a Class 4 storm. Fortunately, it was only a Class 2 storm on Kiawah because the island lay on the south side of the eye of the storm and did not suffer the effects of the storm surge experienced on the north side of the storm. Had Hurricane Hugo not moved slightly north in the last few hours before landfall, the eye would have passed near Edisto Beach, and the storm surge on Kiawah would have been 12 to 16 feet. Hugo was responsible for thirty-five (35) deaths and approximately \$7.2 million in damages.

On September 15, 1999, Hurricane Floyd brushed by SC's coast with sustained winds of 58 mph and gusts up to 85 mph. Floyd dropped 3-5 inches of rain and caused \$10.5 million in damages. Kiawah experienced fallen limbs and trees, some home damage, and beach erosion. A new cut formed at the east end which continues to cause problems with the natural flow of sand down Kiawah's beach.

See **Evacuation Procedures** (pg. 7) for more information about how to respond once a hurricane becomes a threat.

For more information visit: www.nhc.noaa.gov

FLOODS

If you own property anywhere on Kiawah Island, then you own property located in a Special Flood Hazard Area that is known to have potential for flooding. Some properties are also located in a "VE" zone, which means the property is subject to wave action in addition to rising water. The surrounding rivers (Stono & Kiawah), proximity to the ocean and land elevation contribute to the island's susceptibility to flooding.



Flooding on Kiawah Island may be caused by a number of naturally occurring events including hurricanes, wave washes, tidal surges, and tidal waves. Heavy rains over a short period can overwhelm existing drainage capabilities and prove disastrous at high tide. Floods are extremely dangerous events although not as glamorous as other types of severe weather. They can be every bit as dangerous and damaging to both property and lives.

The Town of Kiawah Island is a participant in the Community Rating System which allows property owners to receive flood insurance discounts. Currently, the Town has a Class 6 rating which allows for a 20% discount of flood premiums. Contact Town Hall for more information about the Community Rating System, the National Flood Insurance Program, how to assess your risk, and how to mitigate injury and property damage. For more information on preparing you home and flood zone information call the Town of Kiawah Building Services department at (843) 202 - 6930.

TORNADOS

A tornado is defined as a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground. The most violent tornadoes are capable of tremendous destruction with wind speeds of 250 mph or more. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. Although most frequently associated with Texas and the southern High Plains, tornadoes can accompany tropical storms and hurricanes that move over land. Tornadoes are most common to the right and ahead of the path of the storm center as it come onshore. Tornadoes most commonly occur in Charleston County from March to May.

Waterspouts are weak tornadoes that form over warm water and are most common along the Gulf Coast and southeastern states. They have been known to move inland becoming tornadoes.

The safest place to be during a tornado is underground, preferably under something sturdy. Since Kiawah homes do not have a basement or cellar, a small room in the middle of the house - like a bathroom or a closet - is best. The more walls between you and the outside, the better. If possible, it is also recommended that you move to the center of the lowest level of your home, away from windows, and lie flat. If you are in your vehicle, get out and seek a safe structure or lie down in a low area with your hands covering the back of your head and neck. Keep alert for flash floods.

EARTHQUAKES

South Carolina and the tri-county area, in particular, has a significant earthquake history. What may elude us is the numerous, almost monthly earthquake activity that frequents this area. No one knows whether these small quakes are a pre-cursor to the so called "Big One," or if this seismic activity is actually releasing the buildup of pressure in the major fault line beneath the area. Since the experts can't answer this question, everyone on the island should be aware of the earthquake threat. Over 150 seismic events have been recorded in the area since 1996, with many exceeding a 2.0 Richter Scale assessment. (Source: South Carolina Seismic Network)

Although there is little one can do to prepare for an earthquake, the rule of thumb is "duck and cover." Duck under a strong table or desk and stay there unless falling debris forces you to move. Cover your head and face to protect them from broken glass and falling debris.

STAY INDOORS UNTIL THE SHAKING STOPS. Wait for emergency personnel to order an evacuation as it is possible that bridges and roads will be unsafe and/or closed due to structural damage.

The SC Emergency Management Division has comprehensive plans for dealing with this type of disaster on their website at www.scemd.org.

FIRES

Kiawah Island's summer months are marked with extremely hot temperatures with a heat index often exceeding 100 degrees, drought, and severe thunderstorms. These conditions provide the right environment for fire. Please do not carelessly toss cigarette butts, leave barbecues unattended or shoot fireworks as these actions can lead to fire. It is for this reason that the Town prohibits fireworks (except by special permit), fires on the beach and grilling on decks of multi-family homes. Call 911 immediately to report suspicious smoke or a fire.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The Charleston region is a rapidly growing international port with many industries and growing businesses. Kiawah is also experiencing rapid growth. Hazardous materials are a constant threat due to the large amounts being transported in and around the area. Incidents occur almost weekly in Charleston County.

Hazardous materials include substances such as flammables, combustibles, compressed gases, poisons, and corrosives. Unidentifiable substances may also be considered hazardous materials. Accidents may result in fire, explosions, radiation dangers, or contamination and toxic fumes. St. John's Fire District personnel have been trained to combat these dangers. Call 911 immediately to report an accident.

TERRORISM

Terrorism is defined as the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. The attacks of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City in 1995 and the Pentagon and World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, have proven that the U.S. is as much at risk of terrorism as any other nation.

Terrorists can use a variety of weapons including weapons of mass destruction, high-powered explosive agents, chemicals, biological agents and radioactive material and nuclear weapons. An attack could cause explosions and/or fire, damage to buildings and roadways, physical injuries and death, panic, contamination, and/or evacuation. Much has been done in the Charleston region to prepare for these types of attacks. Local emergency preparedness officials have been involved in drills, hospitals have enhanced security and response measures, water utilities have performed risk assessments and upgraded security, and the Charleston Port has received \$13 million in federal funding to enhance port security and screening methods.

Like earthquakes, terrorist attacks cannot be predicted. Citizens, however, should "prepare for the unexpected" by following general preparedness guidelines including, creating a emergency communications plan, establishing a meeting place, and assembling a disaster supplies kit. You should also be aware of your surroundings and report suspicious activities. Use common sense when reacting to or reporting an incident.

TOWN EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

The National Weather Service in Charleston will identify all storms which present a real or potential danger to the area and will alert the Charleston County Emergency Management Division (EMD). The EMD will then alert all local jurisdictions, including the Town of Kiawah Island. Town officials will then alert the Kiawah Island Community Association, Kiawah Island Resort, and all others who will be integral to preserving the safety of island residents and visitors.

The Kiawah Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be set up at Town Hall to coordinate storm related activities and to answer inquiries from residents, visitors, and commercial interests. It will be staffed until the alert is over or evacuation is underway. As much as possible, updated information will be provided and/or posted to the Town website (www.kiawahisland.org).

When appropriate, storm alert leaflets will be distributed to all vehicles passing through the gate by KICA Security. The leaflets will contain helpful evacuation hints as well as a map of the evacuation route to be used during a mandatory evacuation.

The Kiawah Emergency Operations Center will maintain contact with KICA, the resort, the Developer, rental agencies and commercial interests. These entities will be responsible for alerting their own employees and guests and keeping the EOC informed.

If a mandatory evacuation order is given, every person on the island is REQUIRED to evacuate.

The Mayor of the Town of Kiawah Island may declare a State of Emergency before, or after, a hurricane or other disaster. If such is declared, the Mayor becomes vested with the following powers which may be exercised at his discretion:

- to establish a curfew to be effective within the corporate limits
- to prohibit the sale of gasoline, explosives, dynamite, and/or any other type of inflammable or explosive materials, firearms, or any other materials or supplies or any component parts thereof which could readily be utilized as weapons
- to mobilize and deputize an emergency safety task force
- to disperse assemblies or congregations of people
- to suspend issuance of permits
- to order evacuation of the Town
- to designate off limit areas
- to commandeer boats and vehicles
- to restrict trade/commerce (tourism)



EVACUATION PROCEDURES

When a hurricane threatens South Carolina's coast, you may plan to leave voluntarily or you may be ordered to evacuate. Charleston County no longer issues voluntary evacuation orders; however based on reports from the National Weather Service, the Governor, and Charleston County EMD, the Mayor may issue a recommendation to evacuate the island.

By evacuating early, you will be able to pick your own evacuation route. If you wait for a mandatory evacuation order, you will be told which route to take. You could be stuck in traffic and you may not be able to find accommodations. Vehicles maybe prohibited from crossing bridges due to strong winds. You are strongly encouraged to leave early before an evacuation order.

Mandatory Evacuation

If, and when, a mandatory evacuation is issued, the following actions will be taken by the Town:

1. CodeRed will be activated and the Town website will be updated with pertinent information.
2. KICA Security will ultimately block the incoming gate to all but emergency and official vehicles.
3. Providing its equipment is not being used, the St. John's fire personnel will broadcast the evacuation order throughout the island using loud speakers.

When an evacuation has been determined to be essentially complete, the Kiawah Emergency Operations Center will be relocated to an offsite location as indicated by the Mayor.

Evacuation Zones

Kiawah/Seabrook Island is in ZONE A



If, and when, a mandatory evacuation is issued, local authorities will announce evacuations for the county by predesignated zones. The Tricounty area including Charleston, Berkeley and Dorchester County is classified as the Central Coast. The Central coast is divided into evacuation zones. Kiawah and Seabrook Island is located in Zone A. See Page 8 for more information on Zones.

Evacuation Route

If a mandatory evacuation order is issued, Evacuees from Kiawah/Seabrook Islands will take Road S-20 (Bohicket/Main Rd.) to US 17. They will then take US 17 south to SC 64, where you will go to Walterboro, then to North Augusta. A map depicting this route can be found on page 9.

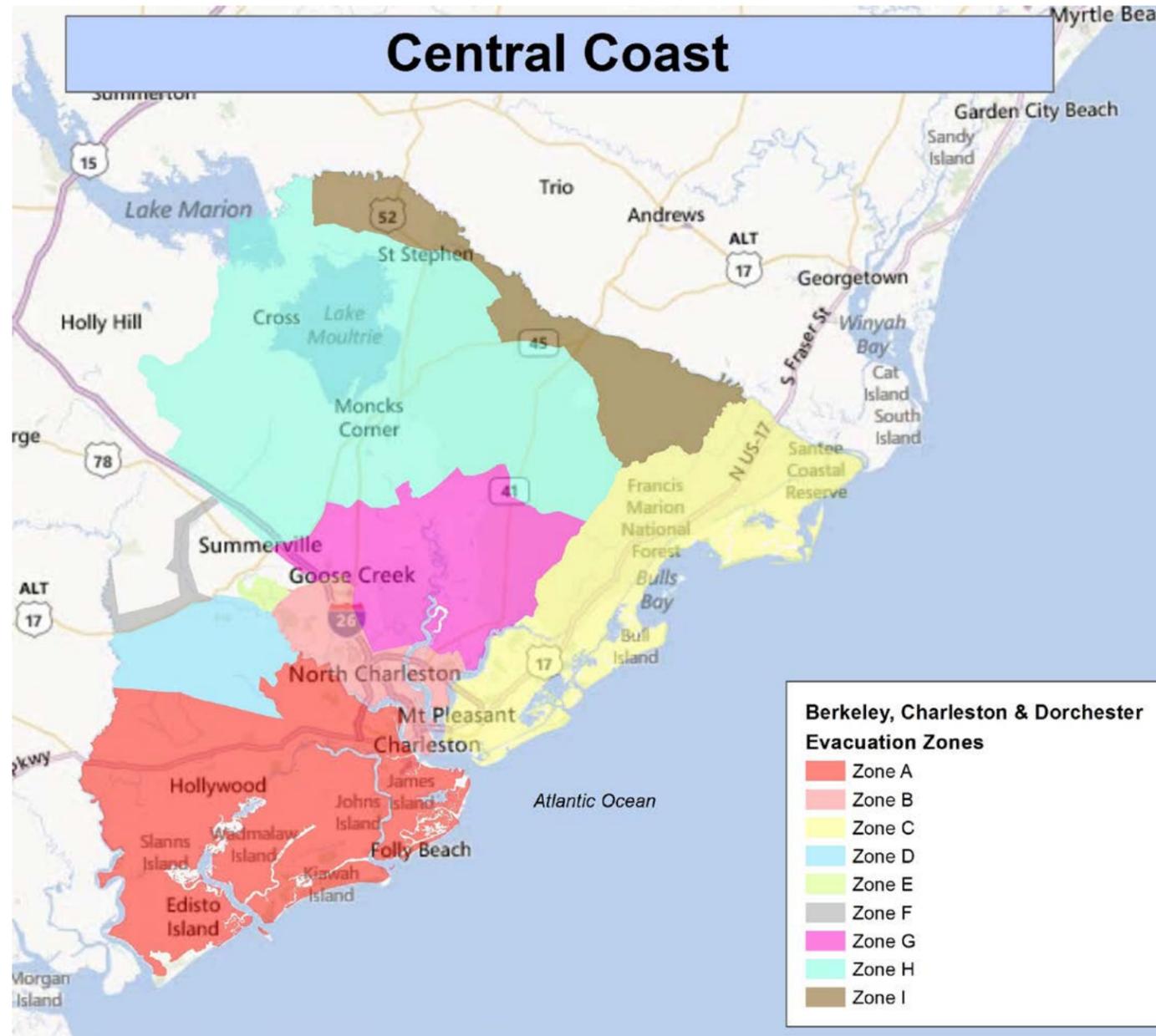
It is the Town's recommendation that you leave before a mandatory order is given so that you can choose your own route. The SC Department of Transportation has published the Hurricane Evacuation Routes map on their website www.sctrffic.org. Copies can also be obtained at Town Hall.

Coastal Evacuation Zones

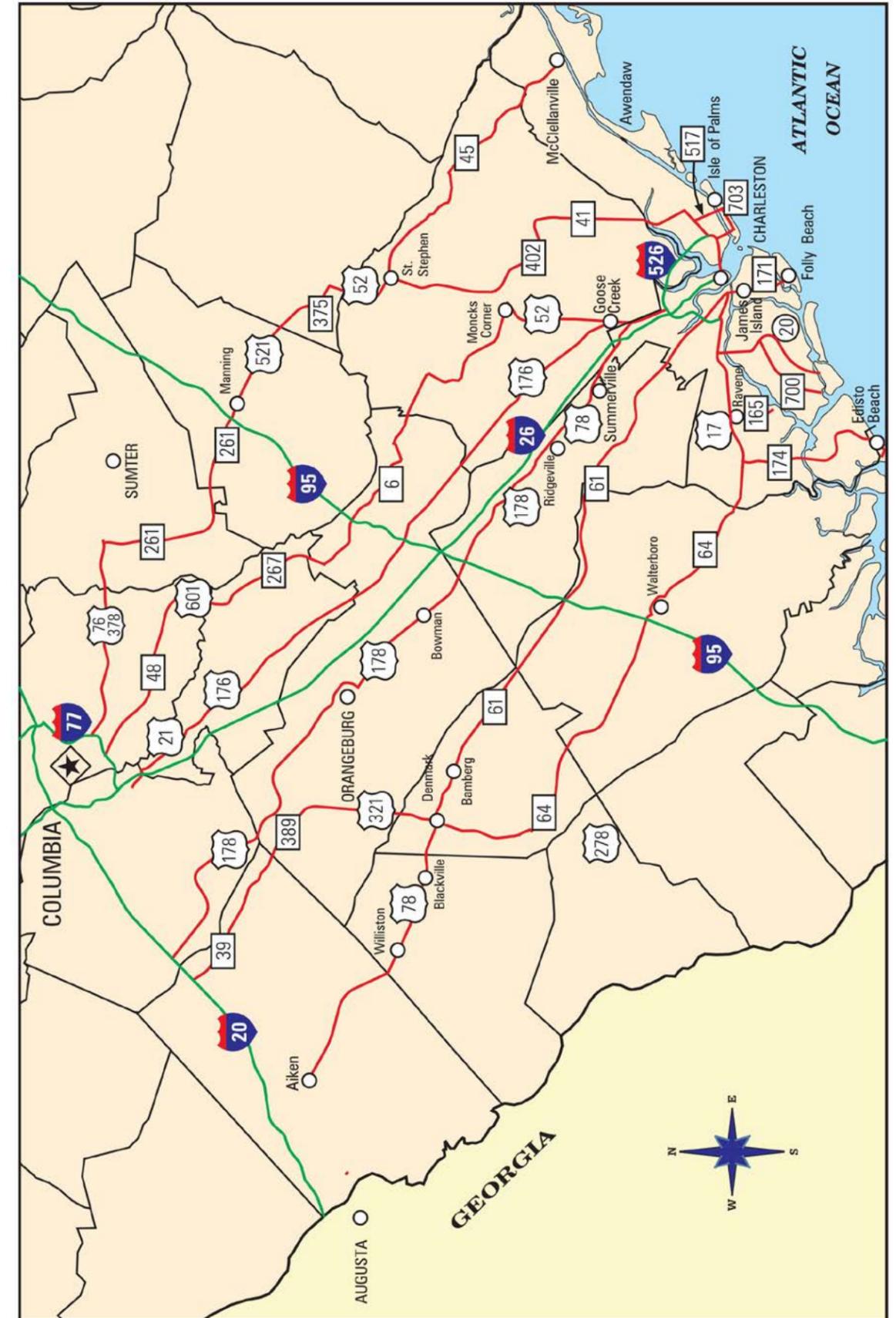
Local authorities will announce evacuations by designated zones. For more information visit the "Know Your Zone" page at scemd.org.

Approximately 35 percent of residents are unaware of the evacuation zone they live in and many dismiss the threat posed by storm surge entirely, according to a recent study by the University of South Carolina Hazard and Vulnerability Research Institute. Use these maps to help you identify the correct evacuation zone and make plans to evacuate prior to landfall of a hurricane.

Kiawah/Seabrook Island is in ZONE A



South Carolina Central Hurricane Evacuation Routes



PERSONAL PREPARATION AND EVACUATION PLANS

The Charleston County Emergency Management Division and Town of Kiawah Island operate under alert levels called Operational Conditions (OPCONs), during hurricane season. The OPCONs will be used here to provide a general timetable/framework for you to use in preparing for a natural disaster and evacuation.



Normal Operations with no emergency threats. Implement the following annual preparedness tasks by June 1

Activities

- Obtain items you will need upon returning from any evacuation and organize an evacuation kit. For suggestions see page 18.
- Be sure to have an ample supply of necessary medications on hand in case obtaining renewal prescriptions becomes a problem.
- Review Town Emergency Preparedness Guide.
- Prepare/review list of potential evacuation destinations (homes of family and friends, hotels, etc.) with phone numbers and directions to have on hand. Prepare/review arrangements for pets.
- Review insurance coverage. HINT: Make an inventory of your belongings; photographs and/or videos of your home, inside and out, can be valuable if you have to file a claim.
- Notify Town Hall if you or someone you know will need special assistance due to physical infirmity or language barrier if an evacuation is ordered.



Possibility of an emergency or disaster situation that may require a partial or full activation of the Charleston County Emergency Operations Center

Activities

- Begin preparing your home by securing outdoor furniture (including patio sets, grills, garbage cans, recycling containers, etc.); securing windows and/or doors; reviewing procedures for turning off water, gas, and electricity; etc.
- Begin personal preparations by gathering spending cash, important papers, medications, etc. and by preparing vehicles (fill gas tank, check oil, wiper blades, etc.) HINT: If power is disrupted, you will not be able to pump gas. It is a good idea to fill your tank at every opportunity.
- Arrange for accommodations which you might use for several days. Do not give them up until you know you can return to the island. Don't forget to question the acceptance of pets at hotels and/or the homes of friends and family.
- Review the evacuation route.



Disaster or emergency situation likely or imminent. Full or partial activation of the Town and Charleston County Emergency Operations Center; activate Charleston County Emergency Operations Plan.

Activities

- Complete home and personal preparations if not already done so.
- Disinfect a bath tub(s), sink(s), and washing machine with unscented household bleach so that they can be used to store water. This will be helpful if you plan on returning right after the event.
- Evacuate if you wish to choose your own route. Let others know when you left, where you are going and how you can be reached. Don't forget to take your Evacuation Kit.



Disaster or emergency situation in effect; maximum preparedness level; full activation of the Charleston County Emergency Operations Center.

Activities

- Fill tub, sink, washing machine with water for use after the event.
- Consider early evacuation. Don't forget to take your Evacuation Kit.



Disaster or emergency situation in effect; full-fledged emergency response operations on-going; highest state of emergency operations.

Activities

- Secure your home.
- Shut off water, gas and electricity, IF YOU HAVE TIME.
- EVACUATE. Let others know when you left, where you are going and how you can be reached. Don't forget to take your Evacuation Kit.

TIPS FOR SHUTTING OFF UTILITIES

Preparing to Shut Off Water

- Locate the shut-off valve for the water line that enters your house.
- Make sure this valve can be completely shut off. Your valve may be rusted open, or it may only partially close. Replace it if necessary.
- Label this valve with a tag for easy identification, and make sure all household members know where it is located.

Preparing to Shut Off Electricity

- First check for any structure or water damage before turning off the main breaker. If there is damage, have a certified Electrician first check out the electrical system in your home.
- When you leave, turn off the main breaker; do NOT do anything at the meter base!
- When you return, before you turn on the main breaker - turn off all individual breakers. Then turn on the main, and turn on each one of the individually, one at a time, staggered over a period of several minutes.

BE ADVISED

If a mandatory evacuation is ordered and when that evacuation is completed Kiawah Island Utility and Berkeley Electric may turn off their services. If you have chosen to remain on-island, you may not have power or water until a thorough post disaster damage assessment has been performed. There will be no medical, fire, rescue or police assistance available on the island. Even after the event, depending on the damage to the island, you may not get assistance for several days.

DURING THE STORM

After a mandatory evacuation order is issued, water and electrical utility workers, law enforcement, fire department, EMS and KICA security will leave the island when it is no longer safe to stay. These personnel will use their best efforts to secure the island from trespassers before departing.

AFTER THE STORM AND RE-ENTRY

The damage made by a serious event makes it difficult to predict when residents and property owners will be allowed to return to the island. You need to plan accordingly. The condition and safety of the island will be reviewed by County, Town and KICA officials before any property owners will be allowed to return. This includes island wildlife that may be displaced from their normal habitats.

Kiawah Island Utility and Berkeley Electric will need time to bring their services back on line. This process can be delayed due to line damage, inaccessibility to infrastructure, flooding, etc. Permission to return does not guarantee that water and power will be available. **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER UNTIL IT IS OFFICIALLY APPROVED.**

Re-Entry

Re-entry procedures will vary depending on the severity of the natural disaster but will generally be performed in stages so as to facilitate an orderly return to the Island following an evacuation. The time lapse between Stage 1 to Stage 3 could be hours, days or weeks depending on the severity of the event.

Phase 1: Damage Assessment Team. Town and KICA representatives, building officials, insurance adjusters, regime and property managers will work to generally assess the damage and will report results to the Town.

Phase 2: Critical needs personnel and Disaster Response Team. Will include Town, KICA, Resort, KDP, KI Utility, Berkeley Electric and other emergency personnel. These entities will coordinate recovery activities. Coordination will continue until the Island has been substantially restored to pre-storm conditions.

Phase 3: Once the ALL-CLEAR has been given, residents and property owners will be allowed to return.

REMEMBER

You will be wasting your time and the time of the response team if you attempt to return to the Island before the ALL-CLEAR has been given by the TOWN OF KIAWAH ISLAND OFFICIALS. Check the Town website (www.kiawahisland.org) or call the Town emergency hotline 1-877-288-3088.

Damage Assessments

After a disaster, members of the Disaster Response Team will make visual inspections of houses and report findings to the Emergency Operations Center at Town Hall. The purpose of such inspections is only to identify where obvious major damage, such as caved-in roofs, has occurred, and does not replace a complete inspection of properties by competent personnel. The Town will post the results of this visual inspection on the Town's web site (www.kiawahisland.org) if possible. Be patient. Gathering this information will be time consuming and dangerous and it may be several days before all areas of the island can be inspected. Regime managers will be responsible for damage assessments to units under their control.

Damage assessment sets the tone for the entire response operation and drives the recovery process. It also is a main component for reporting overall damage to structures, infrastructure, and critical facilities. Damage assessment reporting is a key component precluding a presidential declaration. Damage assessment response teams are dispatched throughout the community to efficiently and accurately quantify the damage and estimate repair costs and impact on the community with a focus on a degree of damage in terms of habitability and property value, as well as the impact on critical infrastructure and key resources.

One of the tools used by damage assessment response teams is placarding. Each structure located on Kiawah Island will be inspected and a placard posted identifying the conditions found. These placards are a means to ensure safety of all residents, business owners who reside or work on the island.

- **A red placard signifies that the structure is “unsafe” and no entry is permitted.**
- **A yellow placard signifies that the structure is “restricted for use”. These structures have received some form of damage and only the area identified is prohibited from entering.**
- **A green placard signifies that the structure has been inspected and is “okay to occupy”.**

All Clear

Be assured that you will be allowed to return as soon as it is deemed safe to do so. Please wait until you hear the ALL CLEAR from Town of Kiawah Island officials. The Town will issue an official statement to the State newspaper (Columbia, SC), the Post and Courier (Charleston, SC), the Charlotte (NC) Observer, and various local radio stations (listed on pg. 2). The Town will activate CodeRed and post updates on our website www.kiawahisland.org.

You may also call the hotline to verify All Clear : Toll Free Hot Line 1-877-288-3088

Once authorities give the ALL CLEAR, you can return to your home but take the following precautions:

- Do not go sight-seeing and drive carefully watching for downed power lines and flooded roadways
- Use caution when re-entering your home and check for gas leaks
- In the event of high water be watchful for animals which have taken refuge in your garages, storage areas, or homes
- Do not let your pets out without a leash

Please cooperate with all law enforcement agencies assigned to the Island. These entities are carrying out orders for the benefit of all and cannot make exceptions for individual residents. Please do not ask individual Law Enforcement officers or National Guardsmen to make exceptions to their orders.

MISCELLANEOUS

Absentee Property Owners and Resort Guests

The Town cannot keep track of absentee owners or house guests. Non resident property owners should leave a copy of the Emergency Preparedness Guide in their home for their personal use or for their house guests and/or renters.

Rental Agencies are responsible for their own rental guests and have developed their own policies with respect to notification of storm alerts, evacuation etc. Rental Agencies are advised to follow protocol identified by the Town, County, and State agencies.

Berkeley Electric

In the event of power outages as a result of a storm, the Town will disseminate information from BEC and will keep you updated on the progress of restoring power.

Stay as far away as you can from downed power lines. You don't have to touch a downed power line to be electrocuted—if the line is touching any object, including the ground, it poses a deadly hazard. Report any downed power lines immediately to BEC (843-559-2458). Be alert and be careful.

Portable Generators - are designed to be connected ONLY to select appliances or lamps. These generators should NEVER be connected directly to the house's wiring system. Plugging the generator into house circuitry may cause the power to feed back through the meter to the power lines and endanger lives. Install in a clean, well-ventilated area, outside any structure. NEVER add fuel while a generator is running. Turn it off and let it cool first.

If you have time prior to evacuation, turn off your electric service at the main breaker. If you do not do this, please try to do so before power is restored to your home.

Individual meter bases and weatherheads will be required before service can be restored. This is the responsibility of the homeowner.

For more information on generator safety call BEC at 843-559-2458.

ELECTRIC POWER WAS NOT RESTORED TO THE ENTIRE ISLAND FOR TWO WEEKS AFTER HURRICANE HUGO. BE PREPARED!



Kiawah Island Utility

When you return to your home, only drink the water that you have purchased and/or stored for that purpose. If there is an island-wide evacuation and water is turned off, there will be a mandatory "BOIL WATER NOTICE" issued until the Department of Health and Environmental Control inspects and tests the supply to determine if it is free from contamination.

KIU has produced a brochure which provides helpful hints about preparing your home for a disaster with regard to water and sewer. Call KIU (843-768-0641) for a copy.

Debris Removal

Even the smallest storm can produce an enormous amount of debris. The Town will work closely with the St. Johns Fire District and the Community Association to ensure that roads are cleared and residents can return to their homes. The Town will utilize the map on page 16 which divides the island in to zones. Please refer to the map to locate your zone.

The Town has a standby emergency debris removal contract with a company that specializes in storm debris removal. If appropriate, prior to the event, the company will be notified to begin mobilizing resources. After the event, the company will be instructed to begin collection sweeps of the island. **It will still be the responsibility of home owners to place their debris at the curb.**

Your cooperation with proper clean-up procedures will greatly speed up restoration of the island. Please be sure to separate your debris into the following categories:

- Yard debris - including trees and brush
- Building debris - including construction materials, carpet and furniture
- Bulky metal items - including appliances and bikes
- Household garbage - including food and paper waste
- Household hazardous materials - paint, solvents, cleaners, fertilizers and insecticides should be separated with extreme care

As you clear debris from your yard and home, please be careful not to block:

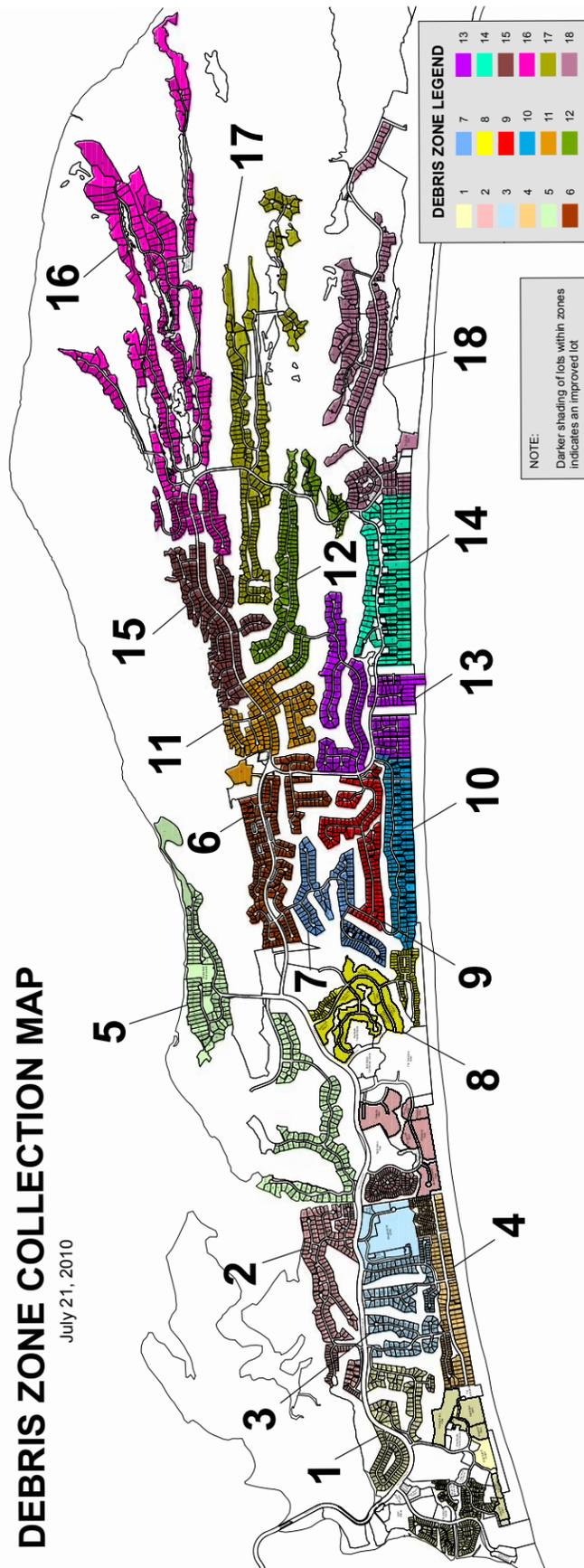


- Roadways
- Fire hydrants
- Utility boxes

Completion of emergency debris clearing will depend on the severity of the storm, the weather following the event, the timely return and clean-up of efforts of property owners, and other factors that may be beyond the control of the Town.

DEBRIS ZONE COLLECTION MAP

July 21, 2010



Following damage assessment the Town with the debris removal firm will select which zone clean up efforts will begin with based upon the severity of damage. This map represents how the zones are divided.

Hiring a Contractor After a Disaster

If your house has been damaged by a natural disaster — wind, fire, flood or earthquake — a reputable contractor can help you get your home repaired. Unfortunately, disasters sometimes bring out home repair rip-off artists, who overcharge, perform shoddy work and often leave without finishing the job. What can you do to find a quality contractor? The Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Emergency Management Agency offer the following tips:

- Be wary of builders or contractors who go door-to-door selling their services, especially those who are not known in your community or offer reduced prices because they have just completed work nearby and claim they have materials left over.
- Deal only with licensed and insured contractors. Investigate the track record of any roofer, builder or contractor you are thinking of hiring. Get a list of recent satisfied customers from any prospective contractor.
- Ask friends, relatives, neighbors, co-workers, insurance agents or claims adjusters for recommendations. Also check with your Better Business Bureau to see if complaints have been lodged against any contractor you are considering.
- Do not let anyone rush you into signing a contract. Get written estimates from at least three firms. Ask contractors if there is a charge for an estimate before allowing them in your home. Ask for explanations of price variations. Do not automatically choose the lowest bidder. Get a copy of the final, signed contract.
- Beware of contractors who ask you to pay for the entire job up-front. Never give a deposit until you have done your homework. When you make a down payment, it should not be more than one-third of the total price. Pay only by check or credit card and pay the final amount only after the work is completed to your satisfaction. Do not pay cash.
- Be skeptical of contractors who encourage you to spend a lot of money on temporary repairs.
- Be cautious about using your home as security for a home improvement loan. If you fail to repay the loan as agreed, you could lose your home.
- Have a knowledgeable friend, relative or your attorney review a contract before you sign. If you get a loan to pay for the work, consider having these documents reviewed as well.

Remember! Before you remodel, repair, or simply build on to your house, the proper permits are required. If you have any questions regarding obtaining such permits, please call the Charleston County Building Inspection Service at (843) 202-6930 or the County Planning Department at (843) 202-7200. Also, before undertaking any permanent improvements, property owners must have permission from the Architectural Review Board of Kiawah Island (843) 768-3419. Make sure that the contractor you select has a business license from the Town of Kiawah Island. Contractors may obtain a business license from Town Hall located at 21 Beachwalker Drive, Kiawah Island (843-768-9166).

**If you suspect a repair rip-off, call the SC Department of Consumer Affairs (800-922-1594).
If you suspect fraud, waste, or abuse involving Federal Emergency Management Agency assistance programs, you can make a confidential report to FEMA's Inspector General's Office.**

RECOMMENDED CHECKLIST

The following information is intended to be suggestive rather than all-inclusive. You should plan for your needs upon return to the island under what may be less than ideal conditions. You also need to identify those items you will want to take with you if an evacuation becomes necessary.

Prepare yourself and your family for a minimum of three days.

HOME NEEDS

- Portable water (1 gallon per person per day) for at least 10 days
- Non-perishable foods and beverages
- Flashlights and battery-operated radio, with extra batteries
- Tools, saws, rakes, kitchen needs, plastic sheeting, duct tape, candles, matches
- Normal household supplies and personal items. Replenishment of these items may be difficult depending on status of area stores and roads

EVACUATION KIT

- Cash, coins, credit cards and checkbooks
- Insurance policies and building plans
- Income tax records and other valuable papers
- An ample supply of all needed medications and first aid kit
- Personal items such as extra glasses, contact lenses etc.
- Family photographs and memorabilia
- Special needs for children, elderly or disabled family members and pets
- Maps and hotel/motel directories
- Enough clothing, footwear and rain gear for an indeterminate stay
- Automobile records such as spare keys, jumper cables, flares, tire repair kits and blankets
- Cold weather clothing, if appropriate
- Flash lights with extra batteries
- Important telephone numbers of family, friends, neighbors, service companies HOT LINE 1-877-288-3088
- Appropriate containers to transport and safeguard these materials



EMERGENCY NUMBERS

For all medical, fire, or hazardous materials emergencies call 911

Beach Patrol	(843) 518-2880
Berkeley Electric	(843) 559-2458
Charleston County Sheriff's Office	(843) 202-1700
KI Community Association	(843) 768-9194
Kiawah Island Fire Stations	#4 (843) 768-2664 / #6 (843) 768-2665
Kiawah Island Utility	(843) 768-0641
Kiawah Island Resort	(843) 768-2121
Main Gate/Security	(843) 768-5566
St. Johns Fire Department HQ	(843) 559-9194
Town Emergency Info. Line*	(877) 288-3088

County Emergency/Resource Numbers:

Charleston County Emergency Citizen's Info Line <small>*Open During Emergency Operations Center Activation Only</small>	(843) 746-3900*
American Red Cross: Lowcountry Chapter	(843) 764 - 2323
Charleston Disabilities Resource Center http://www.drcilc.org/	(843) 225 - 5080
S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (Medical Needs Assistance)	(843) 953 - 0038
S.C. Dept. of Transportation (Evacuation Information)	(888) 877 - 9151
S.C Hwy Patrol	*47 from your cell phone or (803) 896-9621
S.C. Dept. of Health and Environmental Control www.scdhec.gov/administration/opath/hurricane/abc.htm	(843) 953 - 2450
Pet Friendly Hotel Information	http://www.petswelcome.com/

*Open During Emergency Operations Center Activation Only