

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan



Section 6-Evacuation Annex

January 2023

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Annex 6 – 6 Evacuation Annex

I. PURPOSE

Several emergency situations might require an evacuation of part or all of Horry County. Small-scale, localized evacuations might be needed due to a riverine flood, hazardous-materials incident, or major fire. A large-scale evacuation could be required in the event of a hurricane. It also could be required for other natural disasters, biological events, combination nuclear/chemical events, or other man-made disasters, including a terrorist attack. However, such a measure could take several days to accomplish.

Several factors must be considered when planning for an evacuation. Hazardous characteristics such as magnitude, intensity, the spread of onset, and duration will determine the number of people to be evacuated and the time and distance of travel necessary to ensure safety. Another essential factor is evacuation routes' availability, capacities, and vulnerability to the hazard. Mode of transportation is also significant, and provisions must be made for those unable to supply their own transportation. This plan is subordinate to the Horry County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and is used in conjunction with relative sections and annexes.

II SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. General

1. There are several emergency situations, which might require evacuations within Horry County. Small-scale, localized evacuations might be needed due to flash floods, hazardous material incidents, or a major fire. Mass evacuation could be required in the event of a hurricane, major flood, other natural disasters, hazardous materials incident, etc.
2. Officials must consider several factors when planning for evacuation. Among these are the characteristics of the hazard itself. Magnitude, intensity, speed of onset, and duration are all significant elements to be considered. In addition, they will determine the number of people to be evacuated and the time and distance of travel necessary to ensure safety.
3. Another vital facet is evacuation routes' availability, capacities, and vulnerability to the hazard. Mode of transport is also very significant, and provisions must be made for those unable to supply their own transportation. Finally, some hazards are site-specific, which means detailed plans can be developed for evacuation routes and the number of people to be evacuated. However, other hazards are random such as tornadoes, hazardous material spills, and transportation accidents. In these cases, evacuation routes must be determined during the incident.
4. This plan is designed to facilitate the evacuation process regardless of the cause of the evacuation. For example, if a nearby county was affected by a major disaster, Horry County might be called upon to act as a reception area for evacuees. In this case, the appropriate procedures will be used to coordinate the operation.
5. It is assumed that the public will receive and understand official information related to evacuation. Therefore, the public will act in its interests and evacuate dangerous areas when advised to do so by local government authorities.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General Concepts

To provide for the evacuation and/or sheltering-in-place of part or all of the population from any stricken or threatened disaster area within the county to locations providing safety and shelter, and to guide in-place sheltering when evacuation is not feasible.

1. If significant threats to the health and safety of people/property in an affected area; an evacuation may be initiated by one of the following, depending on circumstances:
 - a. Horry County Administrator
 - b. Assistant County Administrators
 - c. Horry County Fire Chief
 - d. Horry County Police Chief
 - e. Horry County Sheriff
 - f. Senior law enforcement or fire service officers at the scene of an emergency incident
 - g. Designated Hazardous Materials Incident Commander
 - h. The Governor of the State of South Carolina
2. Once an evacuation request has been issued, all citizens in the affected areas shall be apprised of the request through local media outlets, the County’s automated notification system, or neighborhood to neighborhood notification by public safety officials; or through any other means that are timely and practical. In addition, citizens will be advised to follow the evacuation orders.

B. Evacuation Authority

1. The Governor is authorized pursuant to Section 25-1-440 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976, as amended, as the elected Chief Executive of the State “to direct and compel the 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.”
2. The Horry County Administrator acting on behalf of the Horry County Council retains the ultimate authority and responsibility for evacuating people within the boundaries of Horry County when there is a significant threat to the health and safety of people in and around the affected area.
3. Instructions for large-scale evacuations will be issued by or through the EOC, under the authority or direction of the Horry County Administrator.
4. Law enforcement agencies and/or fire services will implement instruction for smaller-scale evacuations when situations dictate immediate actions to protect lives and property.
5. Provisions for evacuation of special populations, support to evacuees, referral for relatives, or reentry into the evacuated area will be handled case-by-case with other agencies involved in an evacuation.
6. Consideration should be given for the sheltering and eventual return of the citizens.
7. Agencies within the Horry County Public Safety Division are responsible for organizing and executing any evacuations due to unsafe buildings, fire danger, hazardous materials, immediate threat to the public’s health, safety, and welfare, or any other reason identified by a competent authority.

8. When the evacuation of an area takes place, Horry County EMD will be alerted so that the necessary services can be activated and coordinated.

C. Emergency Operations Center Activation

1. Direction and control of an evacuation is exercised primarily on scene. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) provides resource coordination and support.
2. Large-scale evacuation instructions and information for the public will be broadcast over the Emergency Alert System (EAS). They will be coordinated through the EOC joint information center (JIC) using the news media, the automated information system, door-to-door contacts, mobile sirens, and public address systems.
3. When the EOC is activated, ESF 16 will coordinate all evacuation activities. In addition, ESF 16 is responsible for directing and coordinating all available local government personnel, equipment, and supplies to carry out evacuation services requirements. Requests will be made to the State EOC for additional resources when all local evacuation resources have been exhausted.
4. The EOC ESF 16 Evacuation Traffic Management duties may include:
 - a. Assist in status updates of the evacuation progress.
 - b. Coordinating law enforcement activities.
 - c. Protecting property in evacuated areas.
 - d. Conducting law and order operations.
 - e. Establishing perimeter and traffic control.
 - f. Providing security for critical facilities.
5. A local emergency proclamation may be considered to ease the implementation and enforcement of the evacuation process.
6. Social and economic consequences should also be considered.
7. Research has shown that incentives may be considered to encourage people to evacuate. Some of these include the following:
 - a. Have the request be made by the elected official(s).
 - b. Have the request issued on the “Front lines” by uniformed personnel.
 - c. Ensure that the evacuation request contains information on the exact nature of the threat and sources of confirmation.
 - d. Provide assurances of security and property protection.
 - e. Provide for emergency transportation.
 - f. Reduce family separation anxiety, if possible.
 - g. Make provisions for pets. (Pets are not permitted in public shelters.)
 - h. Provide information about what is expected of the citizens in the threatened area.
8. Evacuation Response:
 - a. Initiation of evacuation orders when necessary.
 - b. Develop an evacuation plan and coordinate effort to include:
 - 1) Traffic and perimeter control, as needed.
 - 2) Evacuation of the special needs population.
 - 3) Public information activities.

- 4) Police protection for evacuated areas.
- 5) Designate reception areas, if necessary.
- c. Plan for recovery to include:
 - 1) Initiate a return when possible.
 - 2) Control traffic.
 - 3) Conduct public information activities.
 - 4) If appropriate, establish traffic management plans for Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs).

D. Hazardous Materials

1. Determination of evacuation areas will be made by on-scene fire and police officials with assistance from the Haz-Mat team. The range from the incident site depends upon the chemical type and amount.
2. The on-scene Incident Commander will determine the routes of evacuation and staging areas for the evacuees.
3. Once a safe radius area from the incident site has been evacuated, law enforcement officials will stand ready to evacuate additional areas if required.
4. The necessity for additional evacuations will be determined by the on-scene Incident Commander and coordinated with law enforcement.
5. Evacuation procedures must ensure the safety of first responders and evacuees.
6. After the notification of a release has occurred, the Horry County Fire/Rescue Hazardous Materials Team will monitor the release and assess its impact both on and off-site and maintain a detailed log of all sampling results. Other agencies may assist with the monitoring effort.
7. SC DHEC is responsible for monitoring the size, concentration, and movement of leaks, spills, and releases. They will assist the command post in decisions about response personnel safety, citizen protection, and the use of food and water in the area affected by the release. In addition, they will assist in decisions about containment and cleanup based on monitoring data.
8. The Public Information Officer (PIO) will relay up-to-date information through the usual media outlets to provide instructions to evacuees about whether to shelter in place or the location of the nearest shelters.

E. Mass Evacuation Transportation Transfer Stations (METTS)

The consideration for implementing the actual METTS option of the plan rests with the Emergency Management Director. The Emergency Management Director will base this consideration on analyzing the forecasted risks/threats associated with the current event and estimated timelines. Then, the Emergency Management Director will advise the County Administrator on implementing the METTS. The decision to activate the METTS must be provided to SCEMD at least 36-48 hours before the beginning of the evacuation so adequate resources can be mobilized and put in place at the transfer station. Mass evacuation using this plan shall be in coordination with SCEMD transportation plan.

1. During a mandatory evacuation, the local public transportation authority (Coast RTA) implements the pickup process for the critical transportation needs population. They will utilize designated routes and stops as pickup points for individuals needing transport to a shelter.

2. Passengers will be taken to a pre-designated shelter (Ocean Bay Middle School), the transfer station location. Upon activation of the METTS plan, once at the transfer station, passengers are moved to buses to be taken to the nearest shelter or processed for alternate transportation to an area out of Horry County once the State Mass Transportation Plan is activated.
3. Passengers remaining in Horry County will be sheltered on location or transported to another local shelter once a bus is full. This improves the efficiency of Coast RTA by allowing more trips per route and prevents sending half-full buses to another local shelter.
4. Coordination must occur between the transfer station and the local shelters to prevent sending buses to shelters that may be full. Space will be reserved for the in-bound occupants on the bus.
5. Passengers being transferred out of Horry County via the State Plan will become the responsibility of the State, and processing will follow that plan.

F. Shelter-In-Place

1. Safe and quick evacuations may not be possible due to time, weather, and other factors. An option to evacuation is “shelter in place,” e.g., notifying occupants of buildings, facilities, homes to seek protection indoors and stay inside until notified that it is safe to exit.
2. When people cannot evacuate before a toxic cloud arrives, public officials must advise them to stay indoors and reduce the ventilation from outside air as much as possible.
3. For in-place sheltering to be effective, the decision-making authority must be clearly defined, warning to the public must be timely, and shelterees must know how to reduce shelter ventilation rates.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Lead Organizations

1. Horry County Emergency Management and the Horry County Police Department are the lead agencies responsible for organizing and mobilizing this function during emergencies. This function may be utilized singularly or in conjunction with an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation.

B. Responsibilities

1. Horry County Emergency Management

- a. Monitors the situation for an EOC activation.
- b. Notifies the Horry County PIO.
- c. Notifies entities to activate agency response efforts as necessary to ensure 24-hour capability.
- d. Coordinate evacuation and shelter planning with other agencies and adjoining jurisdictions.
- e. Coordinate with South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) whenever state assistance may be needed.

2. Law Enforcement

- a. Assist in the identification of evacuation routes.
- b. Ensure emergency orders are implemented.

- c. Encourage evacuations when necessary to protect lives and property and maintain law and order.
 - d. Initiate, coordinate and monitor evacuation activities.
 - 1) Designate primary and alternate evacuation routes based on characteristics of known hazardous incidents and upon the parameters of predictable hazards.
 - 2) Coordinate with Public Works to identify potential problems along evacuation routes and to ensure safety of evacuation routes following an incident.
 - e. Order, establish, and maintain entrance and exit control points.
 - f. Conduct evacuations.
 - g. Protect property in evacuated areas.
 - h. Provide traffic and crowd control.
 - i. Provide security in shelters.
 - j. Establish a perimeter and control area around the evacuated area.
 - k. Provide security in evacuated areas, as safety requirements allow.
 - l. Provide traffic and movement control.
 - 1) Maintain and coordinate two-way traffic on all evacuation routes to allow continued access for emergency vehicles.
 - 2) Designate traffic control points at the time based on anticipated traffic volume and identifiable problem areas.
 - 3) Keep evacuation routes clear of stalled vehicles and equipment.
 - m. Maintain resource list for evacuation operations.
3. Coast Regional Transportation Authority
- a. Coordinate mass transit requirements in support of evacuations.
 - b. Provide bus service for evacuation routes and transport to local shelters.
 - c. Coordinate with ESF 16 to ensure route access.
4. Fire/Rescue
- a. Direct on-scene evacuations as a result of fire, hazardous materials spill, transportation accidents, etc., as necessary, whenever there is an immediate threat to life and safety.
 - b. Encourage evacuation whenever necessary to protect lives and property.
 - c. Provide siren-equipped and/or public address mobile units.
 - d. Provide manpower for door-to-door warning.
 - e. Assist with evacuation/notification when necessary.
5. Public Works
- a. Provide traffic control signs, barricades, and operational control of traffic signals and flashers.
 - b. Coordinate with Horry County EMD and law enforcement to establish evacuation routes, traffic control points, blockages, etc.
 - c. Assist with the identification of evacuation routes.
 - d. Keep evacuation routes clear of stalled vehicles and equipment.
6. Public Information Officer
- a. Responsible for assimilating, coordinating, and disseminating all public information on behalf of the EOC.
 - b. Staff JIC (Joint Information Center) when the EOC is activated, and continue dissemination of warning information, as needed.
 - c. Develop evacuation and shelter information releases to be disseminated to the media.
 - d. Disseminate emergency information immediately, advising the public of evacuation and/or shelter actions.

- e. Ensure that evacuation and/or shelter information is disseminated to the media on a timely basis throughout the emergency.
7. Utility Companies
 - a. Monitor utility systems; advise EMD/EOC of any outages.
 - b. Clear damaged or downed power and gas lines.
 - c. Inspect evacuated areas before reentry.
 8. American Red Cross
 - a. Responsible for maintaining operational readiness of shelters through staffing and required equipment.
 - b. Maintain a listing of optional shelter locations throughout the county.
 - c. If shelters are activated, report the number of sheltered people to EMD/EOC.
 - d. Assist with shelter food and water.
 9. Horry County Animal Care Center
 - a. Management of the sheltering of the pet population that belongs to the evacuees.
 - b. Provide public education concerning pet sheltering and safety during times of crisis.
 10. Horry County School District
 - a. Provide access and minimal staff at the schools for the transfer station to receive and discharge passengers for transport to a shelter.
 - b. Provide access and minimal required staff for each of the schools designated as evacuation shelters.

V. DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAN

The responsibility for revisions, keeping attachments current, and developing necessary documents for the attachments belong to Horry County Emergency Management. The Evacuation Plan will be reviewed and updated annually as needed.

VI. REFERENCES

1. Emergency Operations Plan
2. Operational Areas Plan
3. Hurricane Plan
4. Reentry Plan

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Evacuation Planning Factors – Small Scale
- B. Evacuation Planning Factors – Large Scale
- C. Evacuation Planning Factors – Operational Areas
- D. Evacuation and Shelter SOP

Attachment A

Evacuation Planning Factors: Small-Scale Evacuations (Neighborhood or Area Evacuation)

Certain events can occur with little or no warning (i.e., hazardous materials event, large fire, hostage/terrorism event) requiring immediate public protection efforts. Therefore, the Incident Commander will implement a “time and circumstances” evacuation plan at the scene, with support by the Horry County EMD/EOC as requested and time allows. The following planning factors should be considered in preparing an evacuation plan:

- Consider the characteristics of the hazard/threat: magnitude, intensity, speed of onset, duration, impact.
- Determine the area to be evacuated.
- Establish a perimeter. Consider special equipment:
 - Barricades with flashing lights.
 - Barricade tape.
 - Evacuation route signs.
- Determine the number of people to be evacuated, the time available to affect the evacuation, and the time and distance necessary to ensure safety.
- Establish entry and exit control points.
- Identify special populations:
 - Schools.
 - Daycare centers.
 - Nursing homes.
 - Handicapped persons (hearing, sight, mentally, mobility-impaired).
 - Non-English speaking persons.
 - Hospitals, health care facilities.
 - Jails, juvenile facilities.
 - Transient populations (street people, motel/hotel guests).
 - People without transportation.
 - Animals: Kennels, veterinary hospitals, zoos, pet stores, animal shelters, farm animals.
- Identify assembly areas for people without transportation.
- Estimate numbers of people requiring transportation.
 - Remember special populations.
- Identify evacuation routes. Consider traffic capacity and risk areas.
- Identify mass care facilities, safe areas.
- Consider need for animal control, care, evacuation.
- Plan for “what ifs,” i.e., vehicle breakdowns, bridge/road damages, secondary hazards along evacuation routes, etc.
- Plan for security: Perimeter control, property protection, etc.
- Minimize family separation. Consider how to reunite families.
- Is an “evacuation order” from the County Administrator needed?
- Determine reentry procedures.
- Issue-specific evacuation instructions to include:
 - Situation: Emphasize hazard/threat/risk.
 - The life/death consequences for not evacuating.
 - Services that will be discontinued or interrupted within the evacuation area.

- Legal consequences for re-entering the area.
- Identification of the specific area(s) to be evacuated.
List items that evacuees should take with them (food, water, medicines, portable radio, fresh batteries, clothing, and sleeping bags).
- Departure times.
- Pickup points for people requiring transportation assistance.
- Evacuation routes (give easy-to-understand instructions using major roads, streets, highways, rivers, etc.)
- Location of mass care facilities outside of the evacuation area.
- Where family members go to be united.
- How special populations are assisted.
- What to do with animals.
- Keep animals secured, on a leash, etc.
- Remember to keep evacuees and the general public informed on evacuation activities and specific actions.

Attachment B

Evacuation Planning Factors: Larger Scale Evacuations Coastal Area for Hurricanes

Evacuation of the population from the vulnerable coastal areas is one of the most crucial issues in protecting lives in the face of an approaching hurricane. The basic traffic management concept allows 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 within the county.

The impacts of an evacuation of Operational Area 5104 (the Atlantic Ocean to the Intracoastal Waterway) overextends the capability of Horry County law enforcement agencies. Therefore, the State will provide additional law enforcement support and traffic management to assist the evacuation effort. The Hurricane Plan Annex of the State Emergency Operations Plan outlines specific details of traffic management, evacuation routes, and traffic control points for each coastal county. Horry County has agreed to follow that plan and meets annually with the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the South Carolina Highway Patrol, and local law enforcement agencies to revise and coordinate the traffic management plan.

The following planning factors should be considered when implementing this coastal evacuation plan:

- Determine comparison timing for evacuation versus impending tropical cyclone landfall.
- Determine staffing availability and make arrangements to meet the required staffing levels.
- Ensure coordination between local law enforcement agencies.
- Determine an estimated population in the evacuation zone, including tourists.
- Coordination with the EOC and ESF 13 and 16.
- Plan for “what ifs,” i.e., vehicle breakdowns, bridge/road damages, secondary hazards along evacuation routes, etc.
- Plan for staff relief at each TCP.
- Plan for food and water at each TCP.
- Determine the timing for moving personnel to a safe area before the impact of 40 MPH sustained wind speeds.
- Determine where the locations of the safe harbor will be and maintain staffing at the EOC for the duration of the evacuation.
- Develop a communications plan for the TCP operation.
- Provide officers with the locations of the evacuation shelters.
- Keep the officers at the traffic control points informed of the current status of the hurricane and other important information.

Attachment C

Evacuation Planning Factors:

Evacuation for Operational Areas

Certain events can occur with little or no warning (i.e., hazardous materials event, large fire, hostage/terrorism event) requiring immediate public protection efforts. A “time and circumstances” evacuation plan will be implemented by the Incident Commander at the scene, with support by the Horry County EMD/EOC as requested and time allows.

Evacuations can be requested for entire Operational Areas as outlined in the Operational Areas Plan to aid the evacuation planning process.

Operational Areas can be used to manage evacuation areas for large-scale events that do not affect the entire County. For example, events could include Hurricanes for the coastal area, the radioactive fall-out in the 50-mile radius of the Brunswick Nuclear Power Station in North Carolina, hazardous materials incidents, biological or agricultural contamination events, etc.

The following planning factors should be considered in preparing an evacuation plan:

- Utilize the Evacuation Planning Factors for Small Scale Evacuations as a guide.
- Determine which Operational Area(s) need to be evacuated
- Set up a perimeter using traffic control points identified for each Operational Area (refer to the Operational Areas Perimeter Control Points tables)
- Determine the major evacuation routes for the Operational Area being evacuated.

Operational Areas Perimeter Control Points

Operational Area 01 Law Enforcement Staffing*

US 501 @ Galivants Ferry	Four-Lane Highway	4 Officers
SC 917 @ Little Pee Dee River	Two-Lane Highway	2 Officers
SC 9 / US 76 @ Little Pee Dee River	Two-Lane Highway	2 Officers
US 76 @ McNell Drive	Two-Lane Highway	2 Officers

Operational Area 02

SC 410 @ NC State Line	Two-Lane Highway	2 Officers
US 701 @ NC State Line	Two-Lane Highway	2 Officers
SC 905 @ NC State Line	Two-Lane Highway	2 Officers

Operational Area 03

Sec. Hwy. 57 @ NC State Line	Two-Lane Road	2 Officers
US 17 @ NC State Line	Four-Lane Highway	4 Officers
SC 179 @ NC State Line	Two-Lane Road	2 Officers
SC 9 @ Waccamaw River	Four-Lane Highway	4 Officers
SC 22 @ SC 905	Four-Lane Highway	4 Officers
Reeves Ferry Road @ Waccamaw River	Two-Lane Road	2 Officers
US 501 @ Waccamaw River	Four-Lane Highway	4 Officers
US 501 Bus. @ Waccamaw River	Two-Lane Road	2 Officers

Operational Area 04 (Coastal Hurricane Re-entry Check-points)

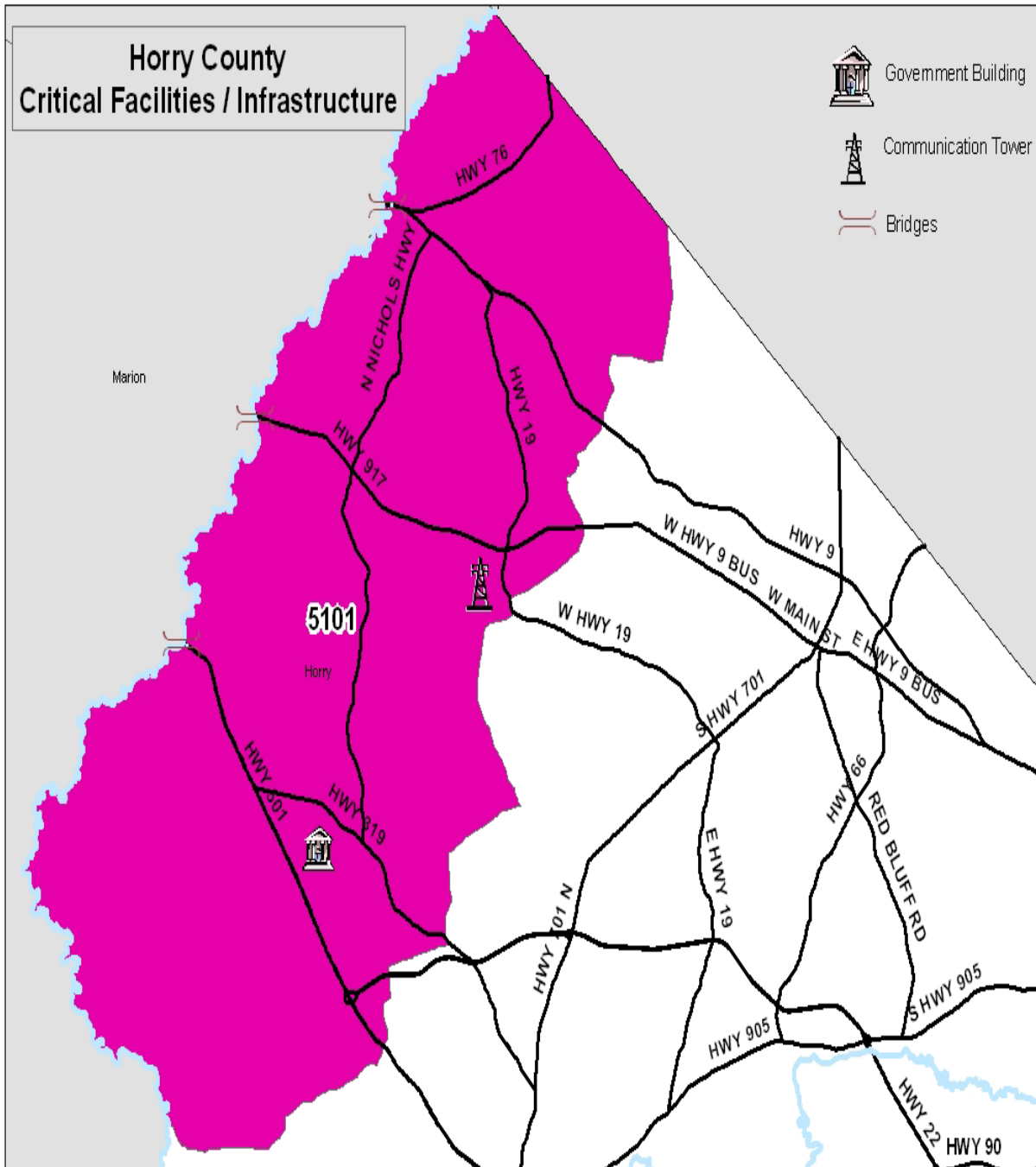
US 17 @ SC 9	Four-Lane Highway	6 Officers
SC 22 @ SC 31	Four-Lane Highway	6 Officers
SC 31 @ Robert Grissom Pkwy	Four-Lane Highway	4 Officers
US 501 @ Intracoastal Waterway	Four-Lane Highway	6 Officers
SC 544 @ Intracoastal Waterway	Four-Lane Highway	6 Officers
US 17 @ SC 707	Four-Lane Highway	4 Officers

Operational Area 05

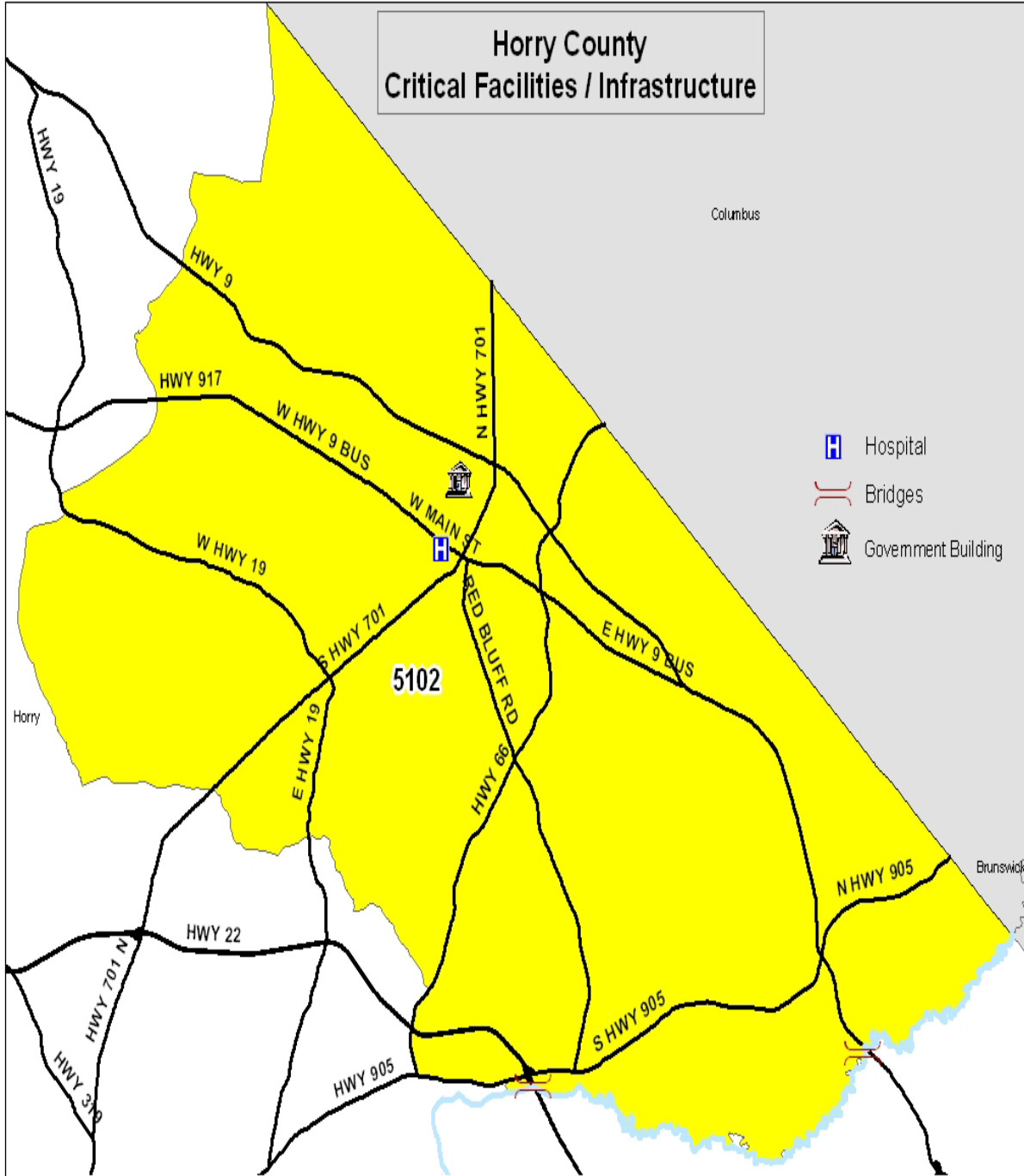
US 701 @ Great Pee Dee River	Two-Lane Highway	2 Officers
US 378 @ Little Pee Dee River	Two-Lane Highway	2 Officers

*These are suggested numbers. Actual law enforcement officers numbers TBD by them and coordinated with HCEMD. The number represents the total officers required for two 12 hour shifts

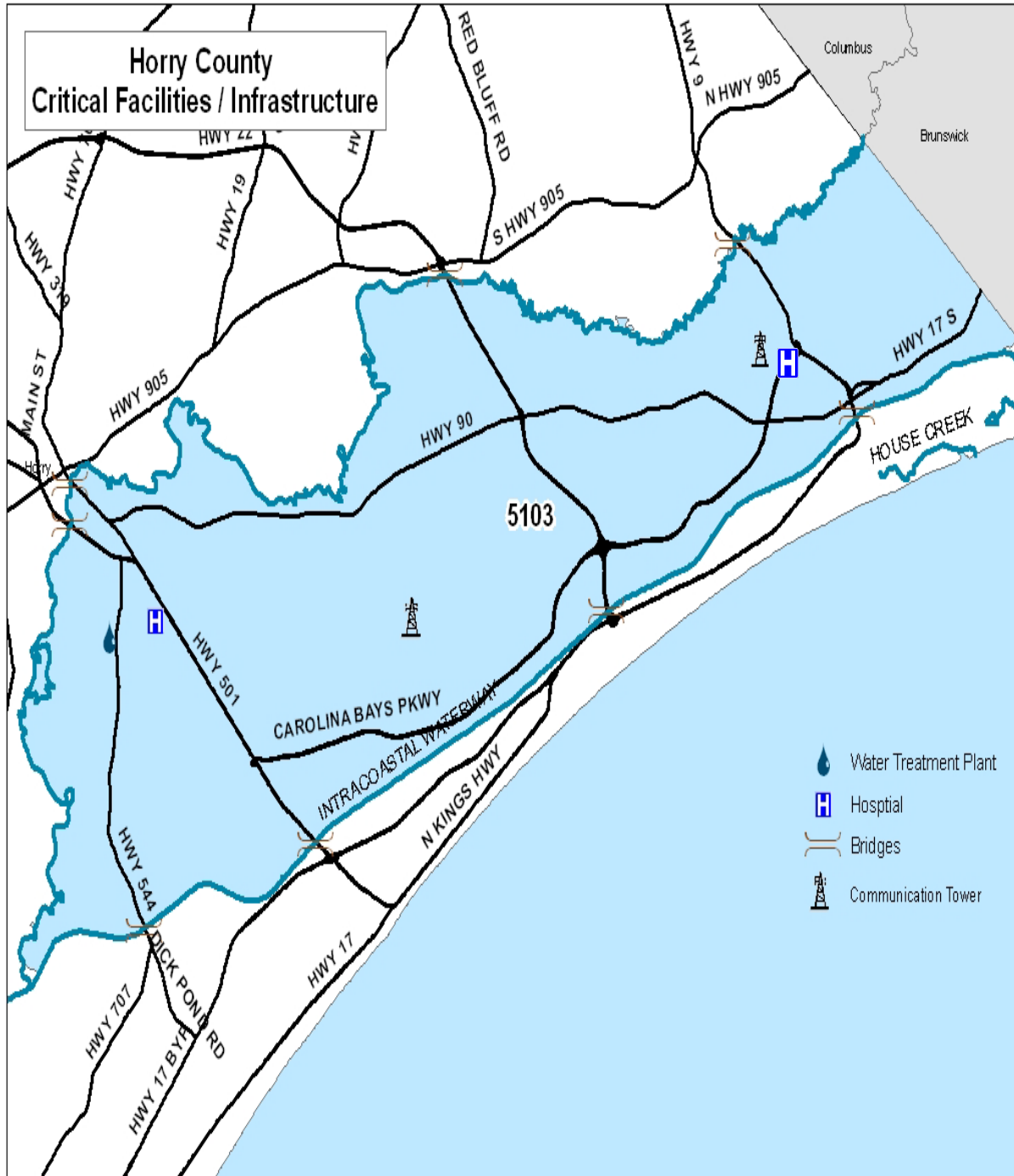
OPERATIONAL AREA 5101



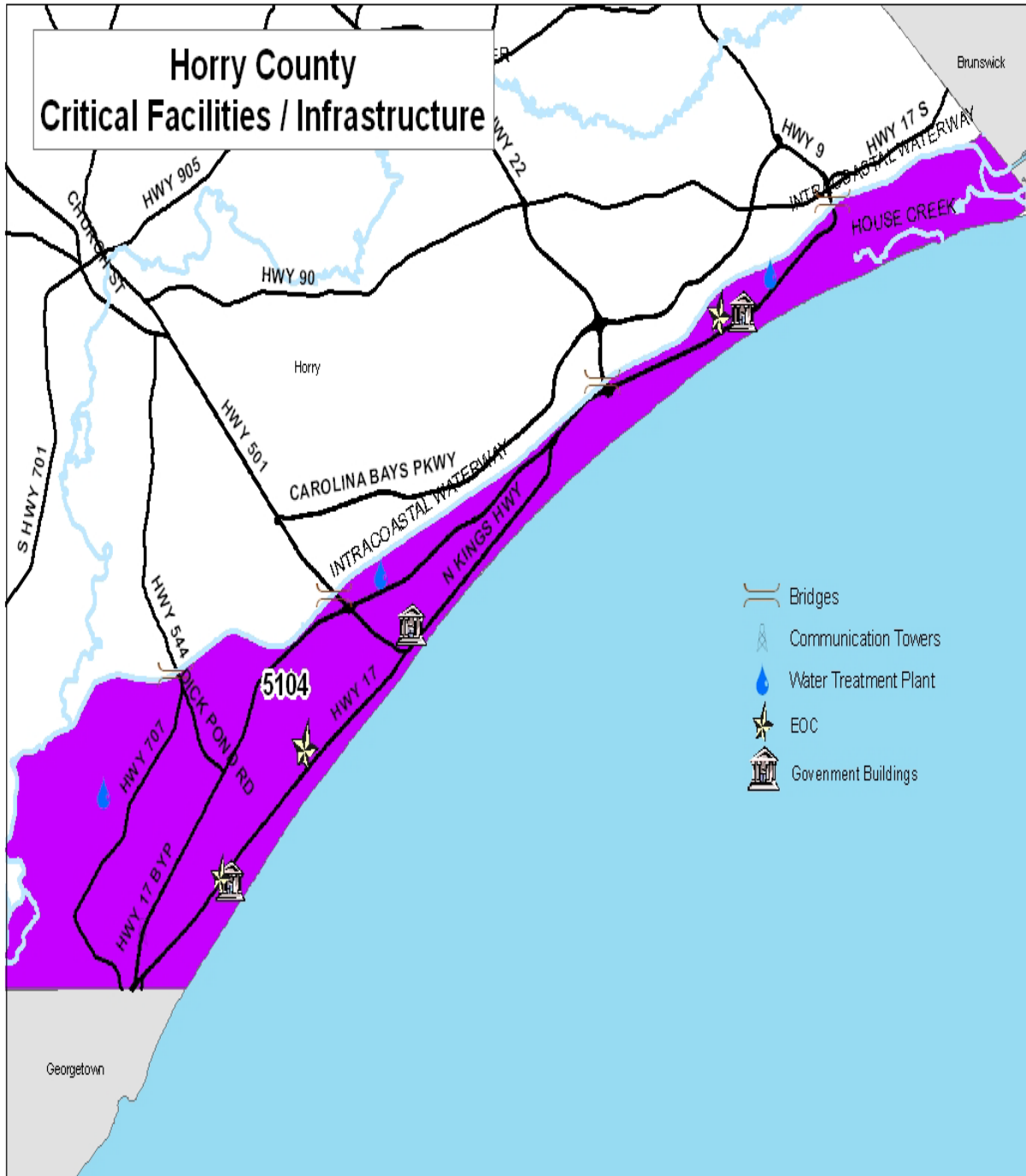
OPERATIONAL AREA 5102



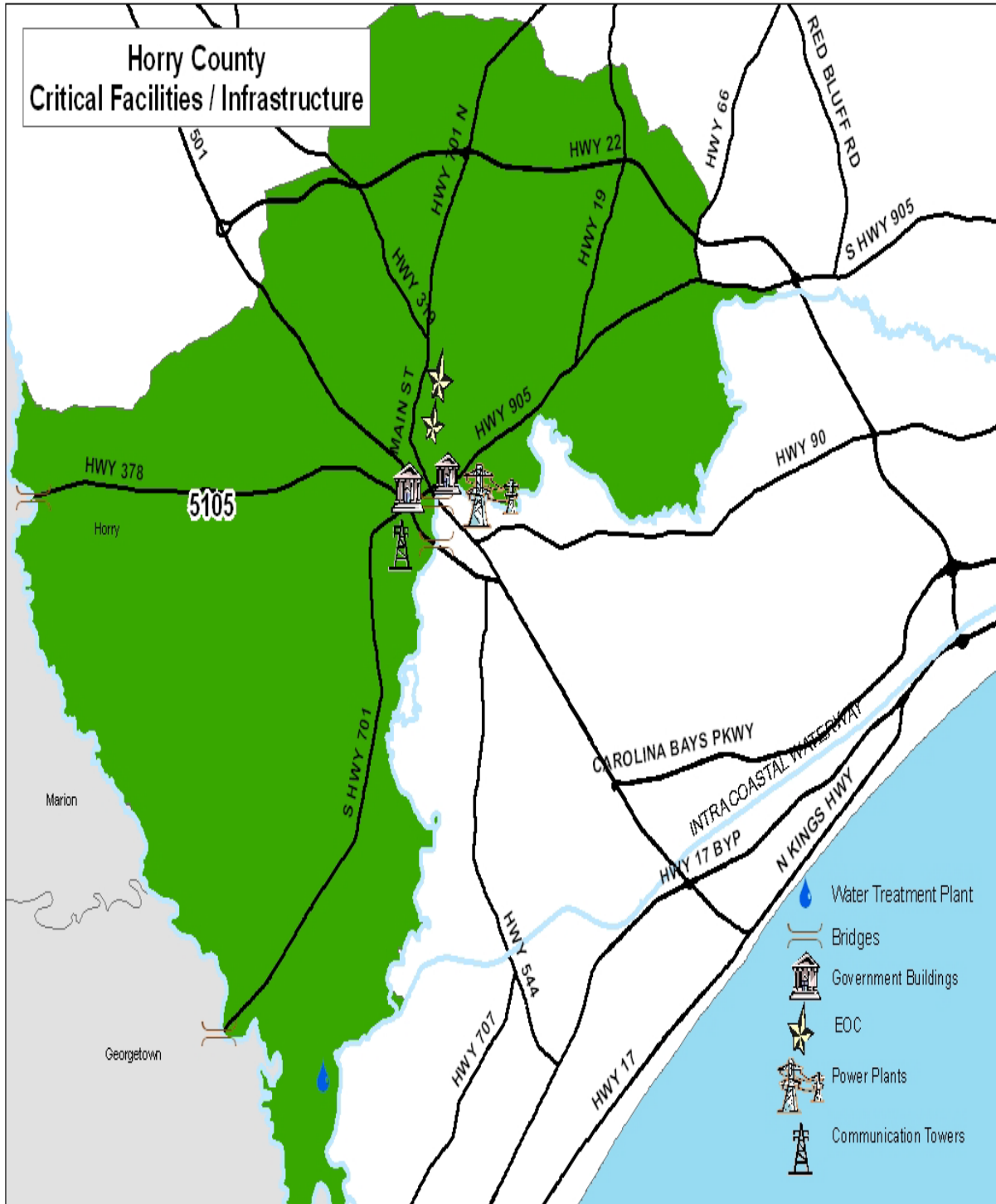
OPERATIONAL AREA 5103



OPERATIONAL AREA 5104



OPERATIONAL AREA 5105



Attachment D

Evacuation and Shelter SOP

A. EVACUATION DECISION

1. Evacuation is ordered by:
 - Horry County Administrator
 - Assistant County Administrators
 - Horry County Police Chief
 - Horry County Fire Chief
 - Horry County Sheriff
 - Senior law enforcement or fire services officer at the scene of an emergency incident
 - Designated Hazardous Materials Incident Commander
 - The Governor of the State of South Carolina
2. If immediate evacuation is critical to the continued health and safety of the population, the Incident Commander may order an evacuation (hazardous materials spills or fires).
3. The line of succession for evacuation recommendations:
 - a. Incident Commander
 - b. Emergency Management Director
 - c. Assistant County Administrator
 - d. County Administrator

B. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. During large-scale evacuation/shelter situations, the EOC coordinates, and monitors shelter activities.
2. Evacuation and shelter information is disseminated through county warning and communication systems.
3. Once the Emergency Operations Center is activated, direction and control of the incident may be conducted from the EOC.

C. EVACUATION ORDER

1. Evacuation orders are initiated after on-site evaluation and recommendation by the appropriate authorities.
 - The affected population is not to be moved into a more dangerous situation than posed by the primary hazard.
 - The evacuation area is defined in terms understandable by the general public.
 - On slow-moving events, pre-evacuation notice is given to affected residents as hazardous conditions warrant such action.

2. When ordering an evacuation, the following considerations should be addressed:

- Weather and highway conditions.
- Time of day or night.
- Evacuation routes, their capacities, and susceptibilities to hazards.
- The availability and readiness of shelters for evacuees.
- Modes of transportation for evacuees and those unable to provide their own.
- Special needs groups.

D. EVACUATION ORDER DISSEMINATION

1. County warning modes, including the automated information system and the local media, will be used to direct the population to evacuate/seek shelter.
2. Evacuation/shelter information is provided to the Horry County Public Information Officer (PIO) for immediate dissemination.
 - The PIO keeps local media sources updated on evacuation/shelter information.
 - Local television and radio stations broadcast current evacuation/shelter information.
 - Law Enforcement and Fire Services may go door-to-door to warn evacuees.

E. TRAFFIC CONTROL

1. Law Enforcement agencies maintain traffic control:
 - Traffic points, assembly areas, and reception centers are designated.
 - Law enforcement agencies and public works entities coordinate assistance to vehicles with mechanical problems or are abandoned.

F. SHELTER OPERATIONS

1. Shelter activities are coordinated with ESF 6, who:
 - In conjunction with the Emergency Management Director, determines which shelters should be open.
 - Coordinates dissemination of shelter information to the PIO.
 - Assign trained managers and staff to all public reception centers and shelters before opening them.

G. RE-ENTRY

1. The reentry decision and order is issued by the Incident Commander, Government Official having authority, or EOC Manager after the threat has passed. After the evacuated area has been inspected by fire and rescue services, law enforcement, public works, code enforcement, and local utilities for safety.
2. Reentry of an evacuated area requires law enforcement's coordination and direction of evacuees.

3. When allowing reentry, the following considerations are addressed:

- Ensure that threat is over.
- Insure homes have been inspected and are safe to return to.
- If homes have been damaged, determine any long-term housing needs.
- Determine the number of persons in the shelter who will need transportation to return to their homes.
- Inform the public of proper reentry procedures and remaining hazards.
- Coordinate traffic control and movement back to the area.
- Issue proper cleanup instructions.

4. PIO should coordinate and disseminate public information through the local media on reentry procedures.