

Beaufort County

Weekly Operations Briefing

March 8, 2019 thru March 14, 2019



Beaufort County Weekly Operations Briefing Disclaimer

This weekly briefing is provided by the Beaufort County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division every Friday. This information is gathered from Open Sources and can be disseminated freely.



MCAS
BEAUFORT

AIRSHOW

27-28 APRIL 2019

GATES OPEN 9 AM | GENERAL ADMISSION IS FREE

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This Day in History

www.history.com

Mount Etna Erupts

- On this day in 1669, Mount Etna, on the island of Sicily in modern-day Italy, begins rumbling. Multiple eruptions over the next few weeks killed more than 20,000 people and left thousands more homeless. Most of the victims could have saved themselves by fleeing, but stayed, in a vain attempt to save their city.
- Mount Etna dominates the island of Sicily. Rising 11,000 feet above sea level in the northeast section of Sicily, it can be seen from just about every part of the 460-square-mile island. The geologic history of Mount Etna demonstrates that it has been periodically spewing ash and lava for thousands of years; the first recorded eruption of the volcano was in 475 BCE. It is the most active volcano in Europe. In 1169, an earthquake just prior to an eruption killed 15,000 people on Sicily. Despite the dangers of living near an active volcano, the eruptions made the surrounding soil very fertile, so many small villages developed on the slopes of the mountain.
- When Etna began to rumble and belch gas on March 8, the residents nearby ignored the warning signs of a larger eruption. Three days later, the volcano began spewing out noxious fumes in large quantities. Approximately 3,000 people living on the slopes of the mountain died from asphyxiation. Even worse, Etna was soon emitting tremendous amounts of ash and molten lava. The ash was sent out with such force that significant amounts came down in the southern part of mainland Italy, in some cases nearly 100 miles away. Lava also began pouring down the south side of the mountain heading toward the city of Catania, 18 miles to the south along the sea.

This Day in History

www.history.com

- At the time, the city of Catania had about 20,000 residents; most failed to flee the city immediately. Instead, Diego de Pappalardo, a resident of the city, led a team of 50 men to Mount Etna, where they attempted to divert the lava flow. Wearing cowhides soaked in water, the men bravely approached the lava with long iron rods, picks and shovels. They were able to hack open a hole in the hardened lava wall that had developed on the outside of the lava flow and much of the flow began to flow west out of the new hole. However, the residents of Paterno, a city lying southwest of Etna were monitoring these developments and quickly realized that this new flow direction could imperil their own city. They literally fought back the Catanians, while the lava breach hardened and filled again.
- For several weeks, the lava pushed toward Catania and the sea. Still, the residents failed to evacuate the city. Apparently, they remained hopeful that the lava would stop or the city's ancient defensive walls would protect them. Neither was the case—the walls were quickly swallowed by the extremely hot lava and nearly 17,000 people in Catania died. Most of the city was destroyed. Catania was not the only city affected—the eruption wiped out 14 towns and villages and left about 27,000 people homeless.
- Following this disaster, it was decreed that interference with the natural flow of lava was prohibited in Italy, a regulation that remained in effect hundreds of years later.



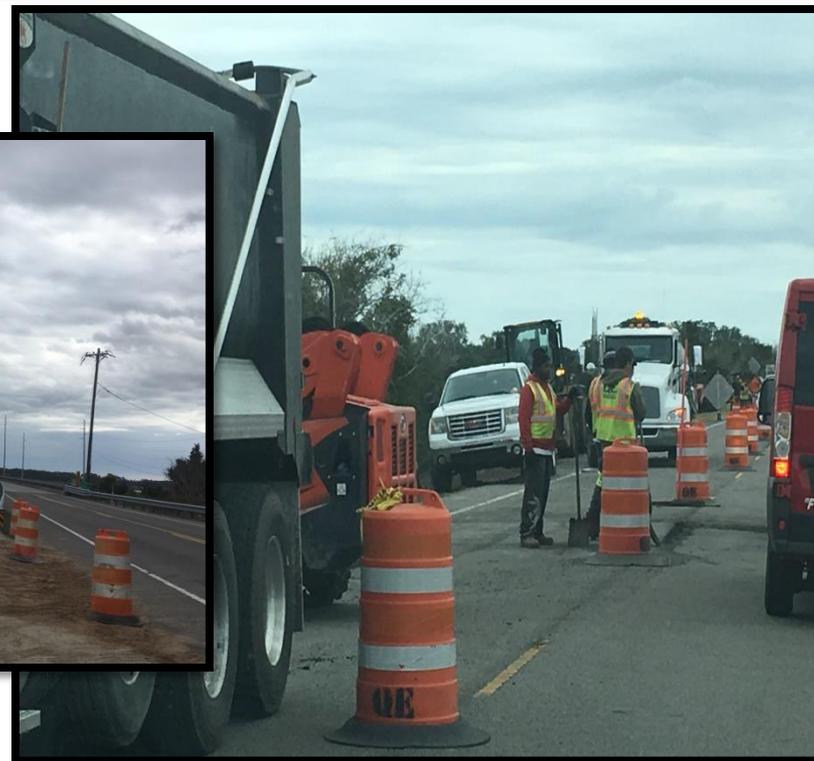
Upcoming Events

- 03/09/19 6th Annual Bridges Block Party Port Royal
- 03/11/19 thru 03/17/19 HHI Wine & Food Festival Hilton Head
- 03/16/19 St. Patrick's Day Festival Beaufort
- 03/16/19 Shamrock 5K Run Hilton Head
- 03/17/19 St Patrick's Day Parade Hilton Head
- 03/23/19 11th Annual Twilight Run Beaufort
- 03/29/19 thru 03/31/19 Lowcountry Home & Garden Show Bluffton
- 03/30/19 Run / Walk for Hunger Hilton Head
- 04/05/19 First Friday After Five Beaufort
- 04/13/19 Taste of Bluffton Bluffton
- 04/20/19 Soft Shell Crab Festival Port Royal
- 04/15/19 thru 04/21/19 RBC Heritage Golf Tournament Hilton Head
- 04/27/19 Palmetto Heart Walk & 5K Hilton Head
- 04/27/19 thru 04/28/19 MCAS Beaufort Air Show Beaufort
- 05/11/19 Mayfest-Bluffton Village Festival Bluffton

Emergency Management Readiness Status

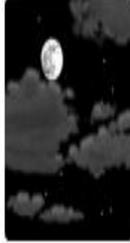
- EOC Green
- ICV Green
- COMSAT Trailer Green
- Charging Trailer Green
- Logistics Truck Green
- Roadside Assistance Truck Green
- HAR Beacons Green
- HAR System Green
- Traffic Cameras Green
- Mobile Cameras Green
- DMS Boards (x6) Green
- AVL Green
- 150K Generators (x2) Green
- Portable Light Towers (x2) Green
- Portable HAR (x2) Green
- BROC Green
- Air- 1 Green
- Air -2 Green

US 21 Harbor Island Bridge Construction



Extended Weather Forecast

Extended Forecast for
Beaufort SC

This Afternoon	Tonight	Saturday	Saturday Night	Sunday	Sunday Night	Monday	Monday Night	Tuesday
								
Mostly Sunny	Partly Cloudy	Mostly Sunny	Mostly Cloudy	Chance Showers	Chance Showers	Mostly Cloudy	Mostly Cloudy	Mostly Sunny
High: 70 °F	Low: 55 °F	High: 74 °F	Low: 61 °F	High: 78 °F	Low: 61 °F	High: 72 °F	Low: 54 °F	High: 66 °F

Detailed Weather Briefing

Detailed Forecast

This Afternoon	Mostly sunny, with a high near 70. South wind 8 to 11 mph.
Tonight	Partly cloudy, with a low around 55. South wind 5 to 9 mph becoming light southwest after midnight.
Saturday	Mostly sunny, with a high near 74. Calm wind becoming south 5 to 8 mph in the morning.
Saturday Night	Mostly cloudy, with a low around 61. South wind 7 to 9 mph.
Sunday	A slight chance of showers, then a chance of showers and thunderstorms after 1pm. Partly sunny, with a high near 78. Southwest wind 7 to 10 mph. Chance of precipitation is 30%.
Sunday Night	A chance of showers and thunderstorms. Mostly cloudy, with a low around 61. Chance of precipitation is 50%. New rainfall amounts between a tenth and quarter of an inch, except higher amounts possible in thunderstorms.
Monday	Mostly cloudy, with a high near 72.
Monday Night	Mostly cloudy, with a low around 54.
Tuesday	Mostly sunny, with a high near 66.
Tuesday Night	Mostly cloudy, with a low around 53.
Wednesday	Partly sunny, with a high near 70.
Wednesday Night	Mostly cloudy, with a low around 59.
Thursday	Partly sunny, with a high near 75.

Weather Briefing



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION



Weather Briefing for Southeast SC/GA



10:30 AM

Friday, March 8, 2019

***Disclaimer:** The information contained within this briefing is time-sensitive and could affect its validity as the date/time moves away from when the briefing was created.*



Weather Briefing



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION



Highlights

- Marginal risk for severe thunderstorms Sunday afternoon and evening.
- Potential for sea fog Sunday into Monday.
- River flooding ongoing at three sites.

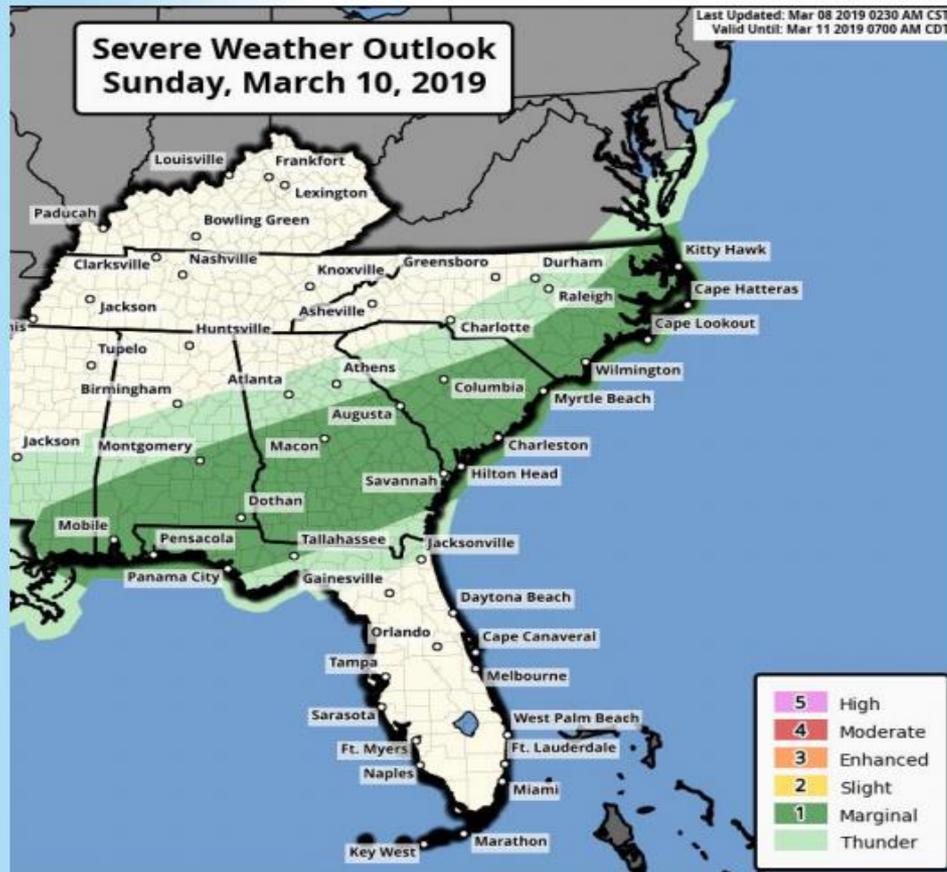
Weather Briefing



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION



Severe Weather Outlook: Sunday



- Overview:**
- ✓ Hazards: Strong to potentially damaging winds and lightning
 - ✓ Timing: Mainly late Sunday afternoon and evening
 - ✓ Location: Possible in any part of southeast GA and southeast SC

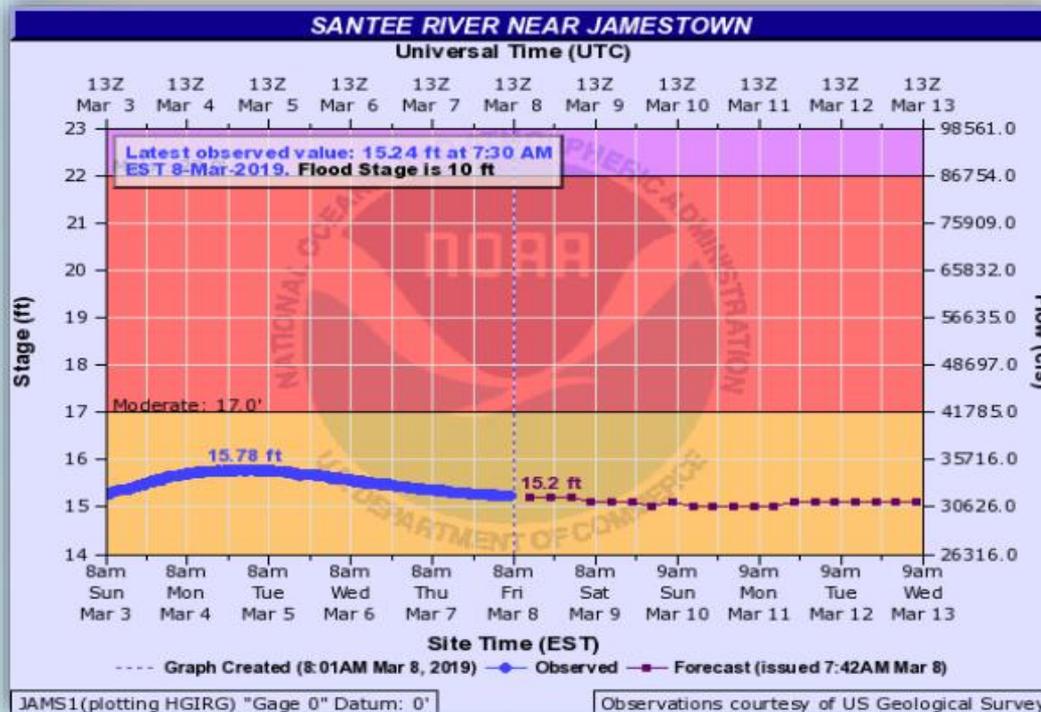
Weather Briefing



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION



Santee River



- ✓ River to remain in minor flood at/near Jamestown for the foreseeable future.

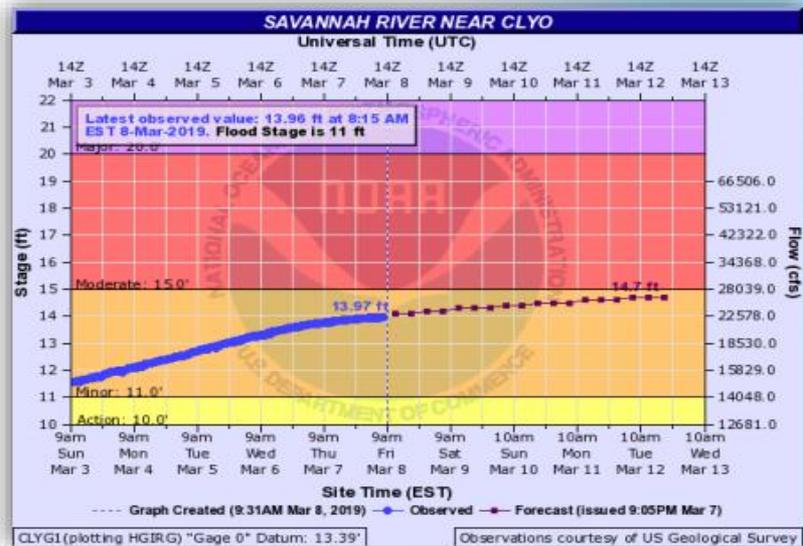
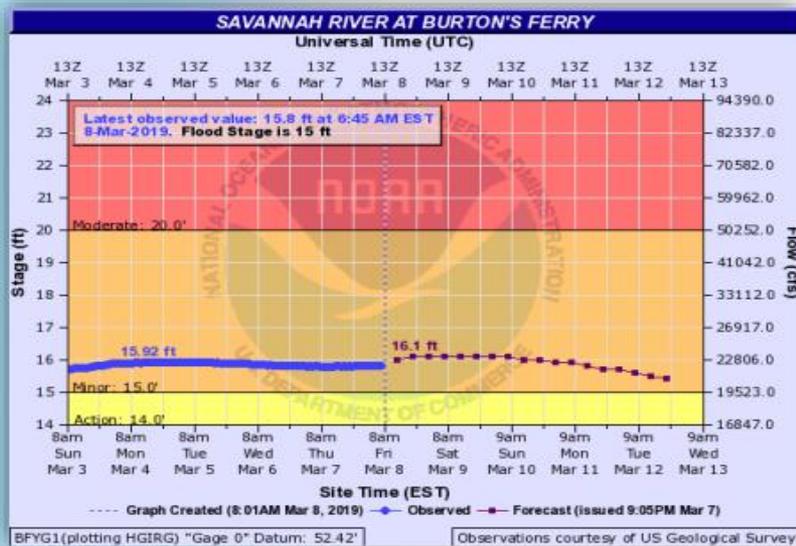
Weather Briefing



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
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Savannah River



- ✓ River to remain in minor flood at/near Burton's Ferry and Clyo for the foreseeable future. River expected to approach moderate levels at Clyo next week.

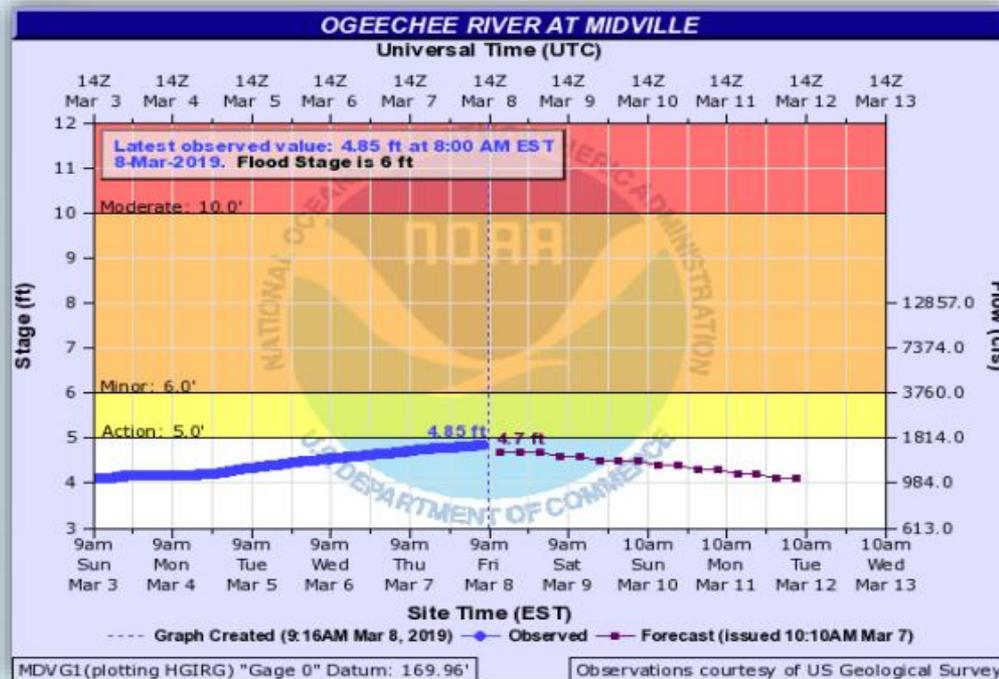
Weather Briefing



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Ogeechee River



- ✓ River could approach action stage at/near Midville later today or Saturday

Weather Briefing



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION



Summary / Expected Impacts

- Marginal risk for severe thunderstorms Sunday afternoon and evening. Strong to potentially damaging winds will be possible along with lightning.
- Potential for sea fog Sunday into Monday.
- River flooding continuing at three sites.

Weather Briefing



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Marine Highlights

- Sea fog is possible Sunday into Monday.

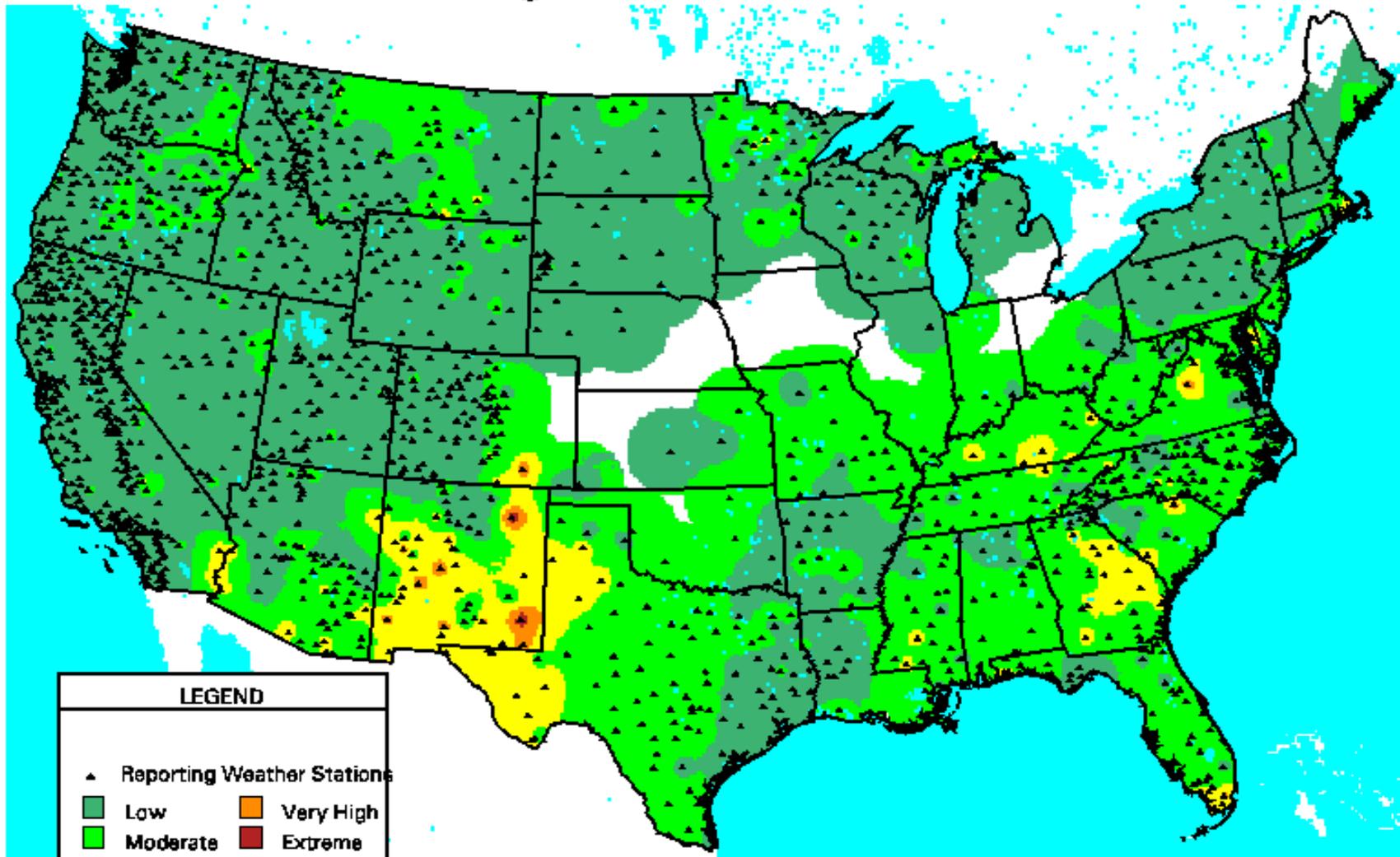
Aviation Highlights

- Flight restrictions will be possible Sunday into Monday in and near showers and thunderstorms.

Fire Weather Highlights

- No concerns.

Observed Fire Danger Class: 07-Mar-19



LEGEND	
▲	Reporting Weather Stations
Green	Low
Light Green	Moderate
Yellow	High
Orange	Very High
Red	Extreme
Light Blue	Water

{Inv. Dist.² Interp.}



Southern Beaufort County Tides

Tides for Pinckney Island, Mackay Creek, Chechessee River starting with March 8, 2019.

Day		High /Low	Tide Time	Height Feet	Sunrise Sunset	Moon	Time	% Moon Visible
F	8	Low	3:32 AM	-0.1	6:42 AM	Rise	8:01 AM	1
	8	High	9:46 AM	7.1	6:26 PM	Set	8:21 PM	
	8	Low	3:53 PM	-0.2				
	8	High	9:55 PM	7.3				
Sa	9	Low	4:08 AM	0.0	6:41 AM	Rise	8:32 AM	4
	9	High	10:19 AM	7.0	6:26 PM	Set	9:17 PM	
	9	Low	4:28 PM	-0.1				
	9	High	10:29 PM	7.3				
Su	10	Low	5:45 AM	0.1	7:40 AM	Rise	10:04 AM	8
	10	High	11:52 AM	6.8	7:27 PM	Set	11:13 PM	
	10	Low	6:04 PM	0.0				
M	11	High	12:07 AM	7.2	7:38 AM	Rise	10:38 AM	15
	11	Low	6:25 AM	0.3	7:28 PM			
	11	High	12:32 PM	6.6				
	11	Low	6:44 PM	0.1				
Tu	12	High	12:52 AM	7.2	7:37 AM	Set	12:12 AM	23
	12	Low	7:10 AM	0.5	7:29 PM	Rise	11:16 AM	
	12	High	1:19 PM	6.3				
	12	Low	7:29 PM	0.3				
W	13	High	1:44 AM	7.2	7:36 AM	Set	1:12 AM	32
	13	Low	8:03 AM	0.6	7:29 PM	Rise	11:59 AM	
	13	High	2:14 PM	6.2				
	13	Low	8:24 PM	0.4				
Th	14	High	2:43 AM	7.2	7:35 AM	Set	2:13 AM	43
	14	Low	9:07 AM	0.7	7:30 PM	Rise	12:48 PM	
	14	High	3:15 PM	6.2				
	14	Low	9:29 PM	0.4				

Northern Beaufort County Tides

Tides for Beaufort starting with March 8, 2019.

Day		High /Low	Tide Time	Height Feet	Sunrise Sunset	Moon	Time	% Moon Visible
F	8	Low	3:58 AM	-0.1	6:42 AM	Rise	8:01 AM	1
	8	High	10:19 AM	7.3	6:25 PM	Set	8:21 PM	
	8	Low	4:19 PM	-0.2				
	8	High	10:28 PM	7.5				
Sa	9	Low	4:34 AM	0.0	6:41 AM	Rise	8:31 AM	4
	9	High	10:52 AM	7.2	6:26 PM	Set	9:16 PM	
	9	Low	4:54 PM	-0.1				
	9	High	11:02 PM	7.5				
Su	10	Low	6:11 AM	0.1	7:39 AM	Rise	10:03 AM	8
	10	High	12:25 PM	7.0	7:27 PM	Set	11:13 PM	
	10	Low	6:30 PM	0.0				
M	11	High	12:40 AM	7.4	7:38 AM	Rise	10:37 AM	15
	11	Low	6:51 AM	0.3	7:27 PM			
	11	High	1:05 PM	6.7				
	11	Low	7:10 PM	0.1				
Tu	12	High	1:25 AM	7.4	7:37 AM	Set	12:12 AM	23
	12	Low	7:36 AM	0.5	7:28 PM	Rise	11:15 AM	
	12	High	1:52 PM	6.5				
	12	Low	7:55 PM	0.3				
W	13	High	2:17 AM	7.4	7:36 AM	Set	1:12 AM	32
	13	Low	8:29 AM	0.7	7:29 PM	Rise	11:58 AM	
	13	High	2:47 PM	6.4				
	13	Low	8:50 PM	0.4				
Th	14	High	3:16 AM	7.4	7:34 AM	Set	2:13 AM	43
	14	Low	9:33 AM	0.8	7:30 PM	Rise	12:47 PM	
	14	High	3:48 PM	6.4				
	14	Low	9:55 PM	0.4				



A total of 128 individual King Tides ($\geq 6.6'$ above mean lower low water (MLLW)) were observed in 2017, while 35 events were predicted. Observed inundation time from King Tides totaled 249 hours. The maximum water level reached for the year occurred during Tropical Storm Irma on September 11 at 1:18 p.m. when the Charleston Harbor Tide Station registered waters at 9.92' above MLLW. This is the third highest water level recorded at this tide station since data collection began in 1899.

2019 Predicted King Tides

- January 21-22
- April 19-20
- July 3-4
- July 30 – August 3
- August 28 – September 1
- September 25 – October 2
- October 26-31
- November 25-28

DATE	AM/PM	KING TIDE PREDICTED?	KING TIDE OBSERVED?	PREDICTED WATER LEVEL	OBSERVED WATER LEVEL	DIFFERENCE
January 21	AM	Yes	Yes	6.6	6.7	0.1
January 22	AM	Yes	Yes	6.6	7.1	0.5
January 23	AM	No	Yes	6.5	7.2	0.7

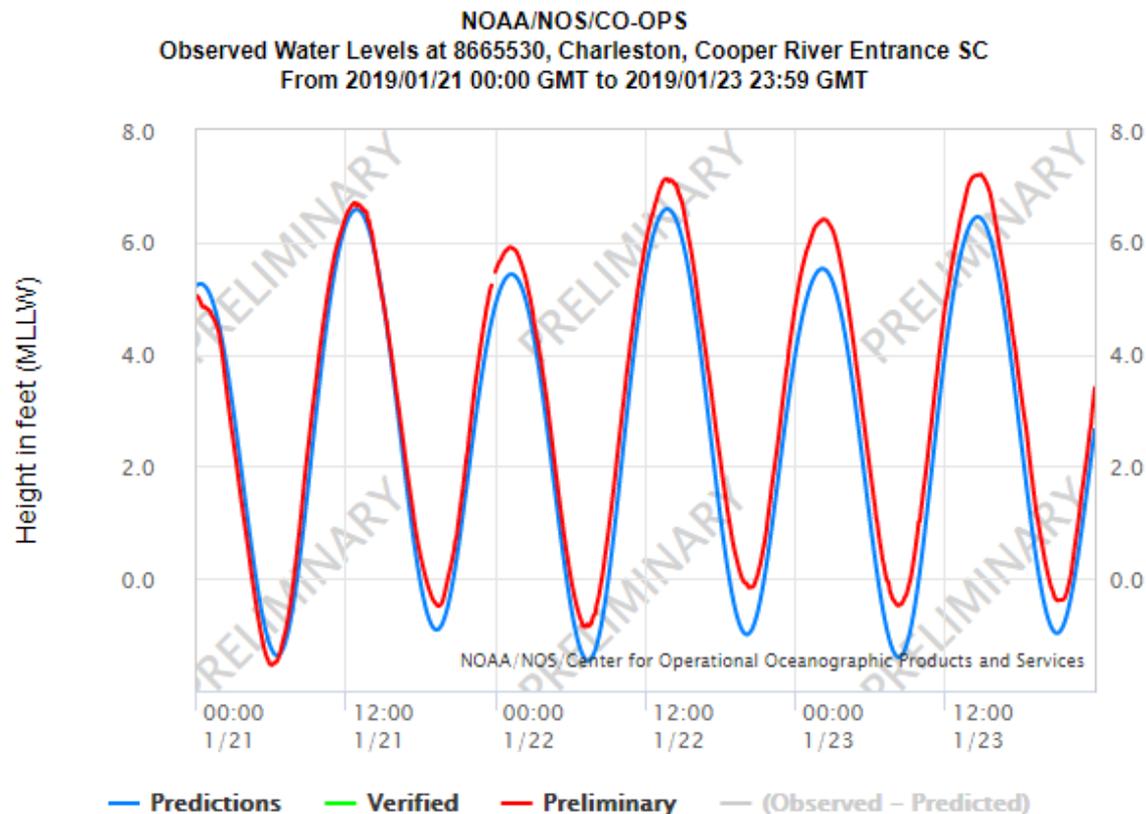
Summary of January 2019 South Carolina King Tides

Highest Predicted Tide: 6.6' 📖

Highest Observed Tide: 7.2' 👁

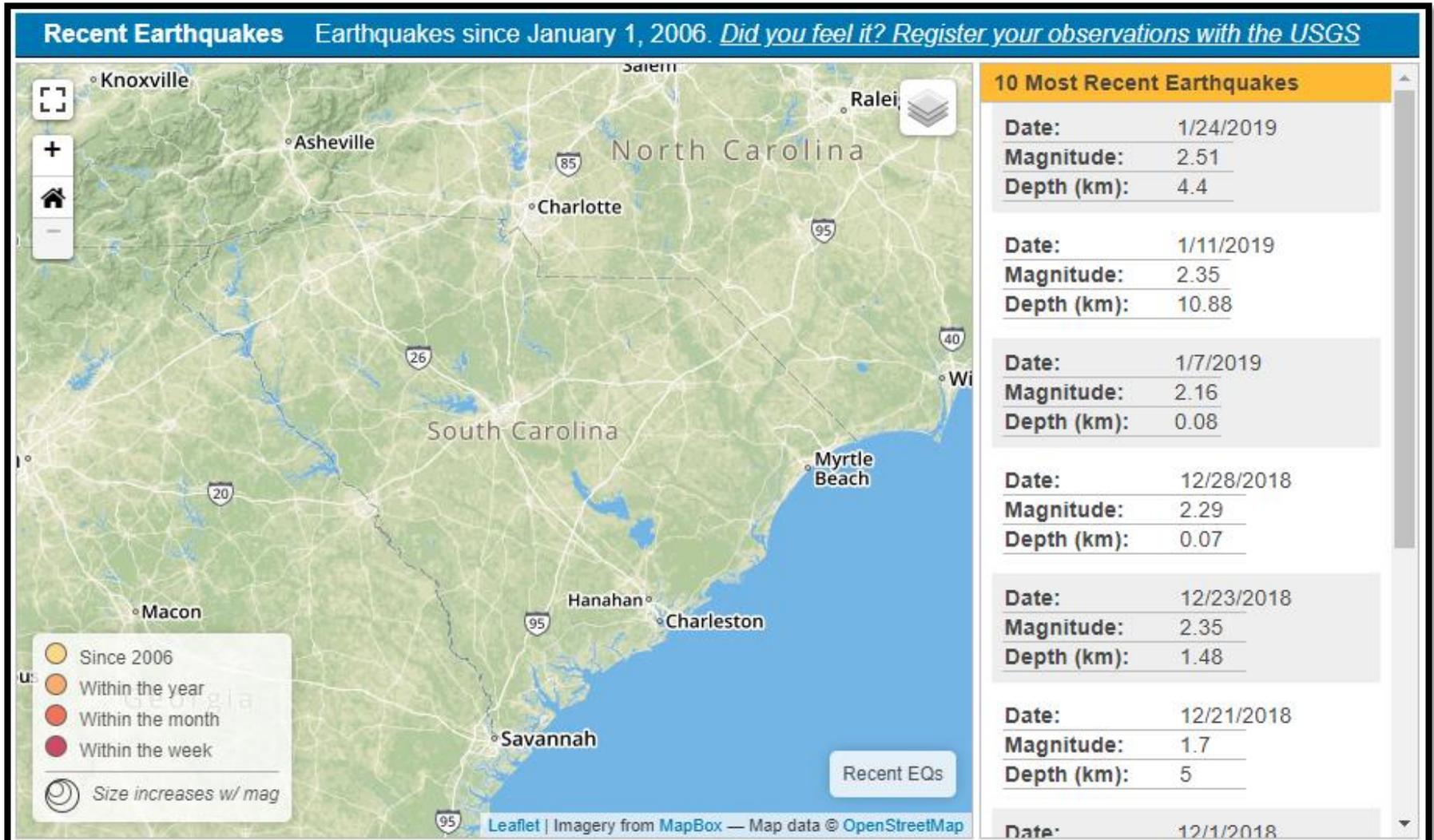
Predicted King Tides: 2 📖

Observed King Tides: 3 👁



South Carolina Earthquakes within the Week

www.dnr.sc.gov/geology/RecentEarthquakes.htm



EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS of the South Carolina Coastal Plain

1996

Geologic Compilation by Paul G. Nystrom, Jr.
Assisted by C. W. Clendenin, Jr. and William R. Doar, III
SC Department of Natural Resources,
Geological Survey



MAP GUIDE

- Low or no potential for earthquake hazards
- Potential for Liquefaction
- Potential for Landslide
- Potential for Collapse
- Fall Line

- Liquefaction features caused by Charleston 1886 Earthquake
- Prehistoric Liquefaction Features (Parker et al., 1985; Anon., 1985; Clendenin, 1985)
- Prehistoric Liquefaction Features (Clendenin and others, 1987, 1993)

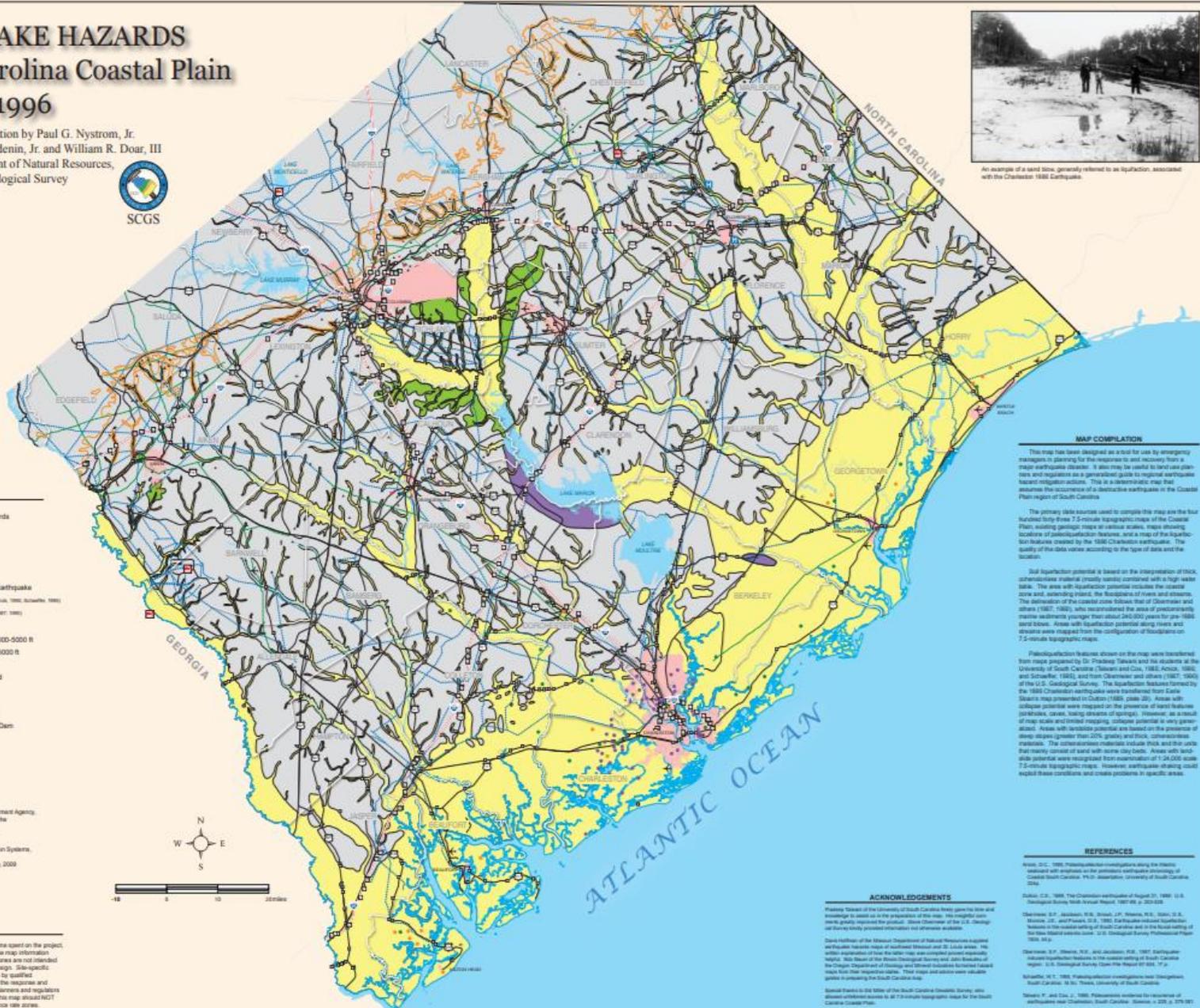
- Lakes and Rivers
- Municipalities
- County Boundary
- Interstate
- US Highway
- Railroad
- Powerline
- Gas Pipeline
- Airport - Runway 3000-5000 ft
- Airport - Runway >5000 ft
- Bridge - Interstate
- Bridge - Major Road
- Hospital
- Nuclear Reactor
- High Hazard Dam
- Significant Hazard Dam

Map prepared under a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program, and the South Carolina Emergency Preparedness Division.

Original Digital Compilation and Cartography by
University of South Carolina, Center of Libraries and Information Systems,
Digital Mapping Service, 1996
Cartography revised by South Carolina Geological Survey, 2000

DISCLAIMER

This map was necessarily based on limited data, resources and available time spent on the project, and information presented on the map includes subjective assumptions. The map information should NOT be used in place of site-specific studies. The relative hazard zones are not intended to replace site-specific evaluations, such as for engineering analysis and design. Site-specific earthquake hazards should be assessed through geotechnical investigation by qualified practitioners. This map has been designed as a tool for use of planners for the response and recovery from a major earthquake disaster. It may be useful to particular governments and regulators as a general guide to regional earthquake hazard potential. However, this map should NOT be used for land use zoning, building code requirements, or defining insurance rate areas.



An example of a sand blow, generally related to an liquefaction, associated with the Charleston 1886 Earthquake.

MAP COMPILATION

This map has been designed as a tool for use by emergency managers in planning for the response to and recovery from a major earthquake disaster. It also may be useful to land use planners and regulators as a general guide to regional earthquake hazard mitigation actions. This is a deterministic map that assumes the occurrence of a destructive earthquake in the Coastal Plain region of South Carolina.

The primary data sources used to compile this map are the four hundred forty-three 7.5-minute topographic maps of the Coastal Plain, existing geologic maps of various scales, maps showing locations of prehistoric liquefaction features, and a map of the liquefaction features created by the 1886 Charleston earthquake. The quality of the data varies according to the type of data and the location.

Soil liquefaction potential is based on the interpretation of thick, carbonaceous material (mostly sandy) combined with a high water table. The area with liquefaction potential includes the coastal zone and, extending inland, the floodplains of rivers and streams. The delineation of the coastal zone follows that of Clendenin and others (1987, 1993), who reconstructed the area of predominantly marine sediments younger than about 240,000 years for pre-1886 sand blows. Areas with liquefaction potential along rivers and streams were mapped from the configuration of floodplains on 7.5-minute topographic maps.

Prehistoric liquefaction features shown on the map were transferred from maps prepared by Dr. Pringle Parker and his students at the University of South Carolina (Parker and Cox, 1985; Anon., 1985; and Schaeffer, 1985), and from Clendenin and others (1987, 1993) of the U.S. Geological Survey. The liquefaction features formed by the 1886 Charleston earthquake were transferred from Carter Stewart's map prepared by Cullen (1988, cited in Anon., 1985) with collapse potential were mapped on the presence of sand features (sandblows, cones, loess deposits or springs). However, as a result of map scale and limited mapping, collapse potential is very generalized. Areas with landslide potential are based on the presence of steep slopes greater than 20% and thick, carbonaceous materials. The carbonaceous materials reduce friction and the soils that mainly consist of sand with some clay matrix. Areas with landslide potential were mapped from examination of 1:24,000 scale 7.5-minute topographic maps. However, earthquakes shaking could equal these conditions and create problems, in specific areas.

REFERENCES

Anon., C.C., 1985. Reconnaissance investigation using the seismic standard soil analysis on the prehistoric earthquake chronology of Coastal South Carolina. Ph.D. dissertation, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Cullen, C.E., 1985. The Charleston earthquake of August 31, 1886. U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Report, 1871-86, p. 203-226.

Clendenin, C.P., Anderson, W.S., Doar, J.P., Nystrom, P.G., Tamm, H.S., Mowles, J.F., and Parker, C.D., 1985. Earthquake-related liquefaction features in the coastal plain of South Carolina and the flooding of the New South Carolina Canal. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1025, 84 p.

Clendenin, C.P., Nystrom, P.G., and Anderson, W.S., 1987. Earthquake-related liquefaction features in the eastern setting of South Carolina. Report, U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 87-17, 7 p.

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Tamm, H.S. and Cox, J., 1985. Paleoseismic evidence for occurrence of earthquakes near Charleston, South Carolina. Science, v. 229, p. 379-381.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks to staff of the University of South Carolina for their time and knowledge in use as in the preparation of this map. The mapping team was greatly assisted by the staff, Steve Clendenin of the U.S. Geological Survey, for his valuable prehistoric information on prehistoric liquefaction.

Desk editor of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources assisted with the map. Thanks to the staff of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources for their assistance in the preparation of this map. The staff of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, especially the staff of the South Carolina Geological Survey, assisted in the preparation of this map. The staff of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, especially the staff of the South Carolina Geological Survey, assisted in the preparation of this map.

<http://scearthquakes.cofc.edu/pdf/EQGuide2012.pdf>

South Carolina Earthquake Guide

Inside...

- Earthquakes in South Carolina
- Charleston Earthquake of 1886
- An Earthquake Today
- Earthquake Home Hazard Hunt
- And More...

RUIN IN CHARLESTON
VOL. XXVII, NO. 9,144.

Another Day and Night of Terror and Confusion.

The Loss of Life and Property Not Yet to be Ascertained.

All the Population Out of Doors Dreading Further Shocks.

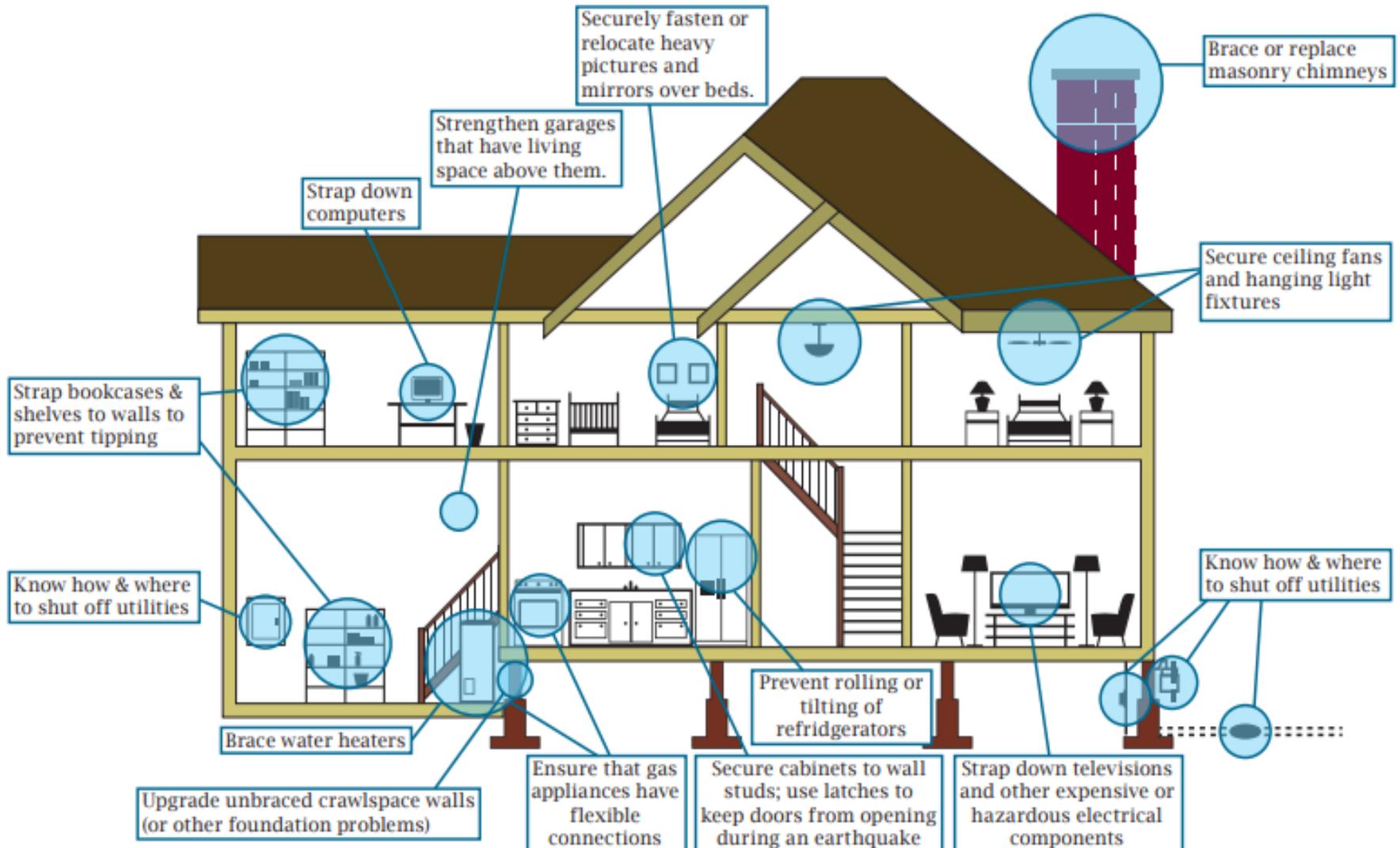
The Thrilling Story of Tuesday Night's Series of Earthquakes.

Another Night Shock Last Evening Further Demoralizes the People.

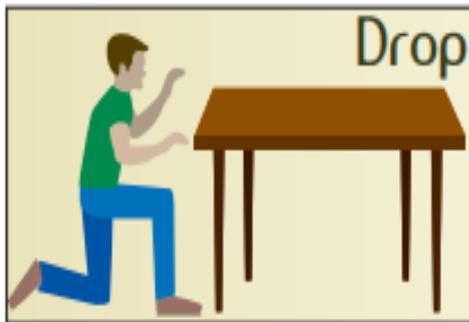
Scores of Dead and Injured and a Loss of Many Millions.

Earthquake Home Hazard Hunt

Recommendations for reducing earthquake hazards in your home.

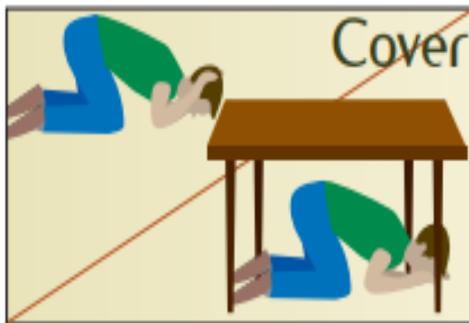


When the Ground Moves



DROP down on the floor:

Take **COVER** under a sturdy desk, table or other furniture. If that is not possible, seek cover against an interior wall and protect your head and neck with your arms. Avoid danger spots near windows, hanging objects, mirrors, or tall furniture.



If you take cover under a sturdy piece of furniture, **HOLD** on to it and be prepared to move with it. Hold the position until the ground stops shaking and it is safe to move.

Tips

When in a **HIGH-RISE BUILDING**, move against an interior wall if you are not near a desk or table. Protect your head and neck with your arms. Do not use the elevators.

When **OUTDOORS**, move to a clear area away from trees, signs, buildings, or downed electrical wires and poles.

When on a **SIDEWALK NEAR BUILDINGS**, duck into a doorway to protect yourself from falling bricks, glass, plaster and other debris.

When **DRIVING**, pull over to the side of the road and stop. Avoid overpasses and power lines. Stay inside your vehicle until the shaking stops.

When in a **CROWDED STORE OR OTHER PUBLIC PLACE**, move away from display shelves containing objects that could fall. Do not rush for the exit.

When in a **STADIUM OR THEATER**, stay in your seat, get below the level of the back of the seat and cover your head and neck with your arms.

SMART 911

Now Active in Beaufort County

Smart-911 is a web based database that allows citizens to preload vital information into a secure database. When the citizen then dials 911, the database automatically provides the 911 operator with the information the caller has preloaded. This can include information from pictures of the home to medicines the caller and/or victim is taking. This information is only available to the dispatcher during the time of the call. Success stories around the country include missing Alzheimer's patients where a picture was included in the Smart 911 database. The 911 operator was immediately provided the responders with a current picture of the victim which results in a quick location of the victim. Sign up is free, voluntary and customizable by the caller.

Like 28k

Tweet 2,517

Share 1.4K

Be Smart About Safety

No one plans to call 9-1-1,
but now you can plan ahead.

Sign Up Now – It's Free ▶

Sign Up Today

Be smart about safety. It's free,
private and secure.

SIGN UP

[Is Smart911 available in my area?](#)

Have an Account?

Sign in here.

User ID

Password

SIGN IN

Forget User ID or Password?

[Retrieve Your User ID or Password
Now](#)

National Safety Month

Four weeks of safety measures you can
take this June.
[Learn More ▶](#)



City of Rockwall Police Enhance 9-1-1 Services wit...

[More Info ▶](#)



"Smart911" Service Enhances Safety in Forrest Coun...

[More Info ▶](#)

Check Out Our New App!

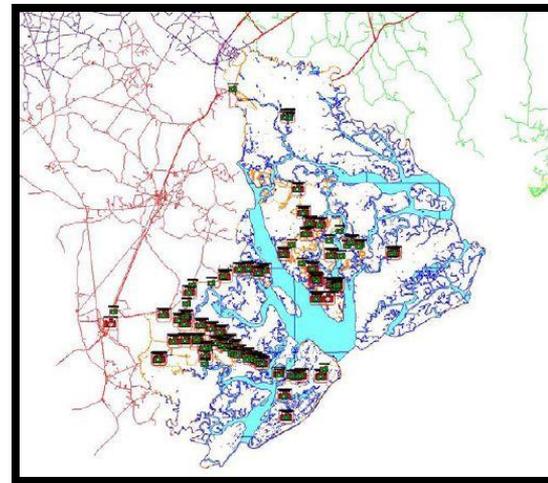


The Beaufort County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division has just released its very own app. This app allows you to make and update your plan for emergencies, provides you with information for hazardous weather, what to pack in case of an emergency and so much more! Within the app, is an EvacMap & Shelters icon that will show you where the Hospitals, Fire Stations, EMS Stations, Law Enforcement Stations and even Emergency Shelters are located. This map also allows you to see the storm surge zones for Beaufort County and most importantly, the evacuation routes to follow in case of an evacuation.

Download it today for FREE in the Apple App Store for iPhone and Android Users

Beaufort County Emergency Management App

- A live view of all traffic cameras in Beaufort County are now available and can be viewed on the Emergency Management App.
- These cameras can be selected from the layer menu located in the top left corner.





if you
SEE
something
SAY
something™

**REPORT SUSPICIOUS
ACTIVITY** to local authorities.

Call **877-OHS-INTEL** (877-647-4683)



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Have a Safe Week!

Beaufort County Sheriff's Office
Emergency Management Division
843-255-4000

MISSION

The mission of the Beaufort County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division is to protect lives and property from the threat of all types of major emergencies and disasters, both natural and man-made through preparation, planning and training.

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