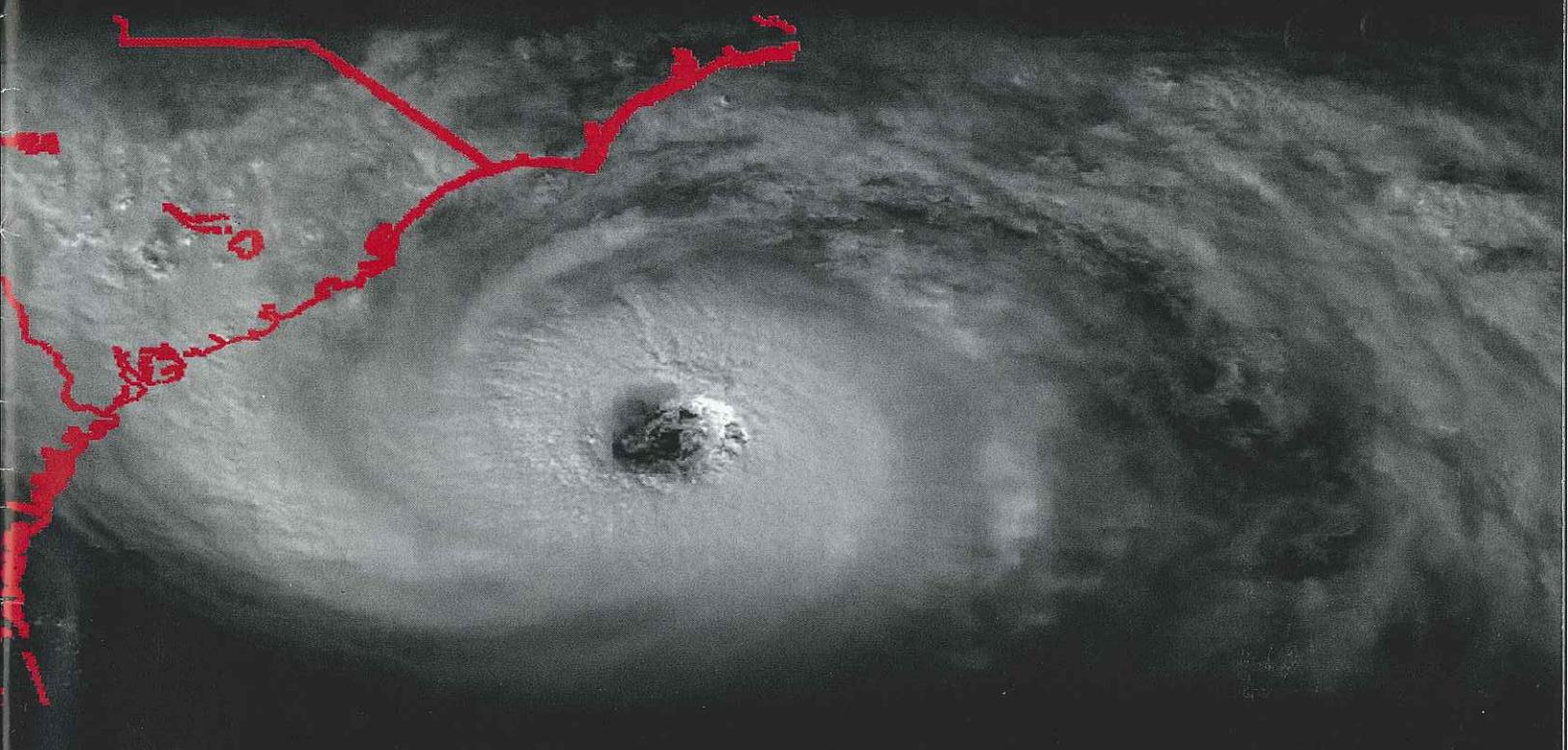


Hugo

Catalyst for Change



March 17-18

Crown Reef Resort

Myrtle Beach, S.C.

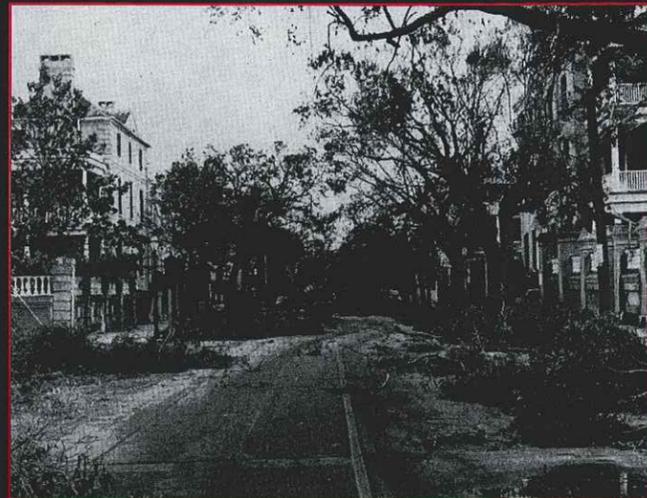
1999 South Carolina Hurricane Conference

Presented by the
South Carolina Emergency Preparedness Division

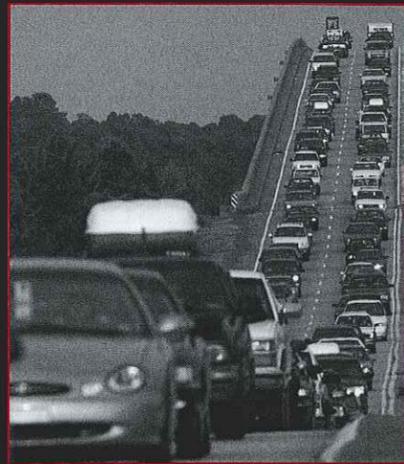
Hugo Rips Through



A radar image of **Hugo** as the storm approached the South Carolina coast.



Tom Spain/Charleston Post and Courier



Alan Hawes/Charleston Post and Courier

Thousands of coastal residents and visitors left the South Carolina coast in anticipation of the arrival of the hurricane. **Meeting Street** in Charleston as it appeared in the wake of Hurricane Hugo. The storm caused billions of dollars in damage. Its most severe effects were felt in 24 coastal and inland counties.

South Carolina



Charleston Post and Courier

Wind and water scattered boats in **McClellanville**. A radar image of the eye of **Hurricane Hugo** as it made landfall on the South Carolina coast.

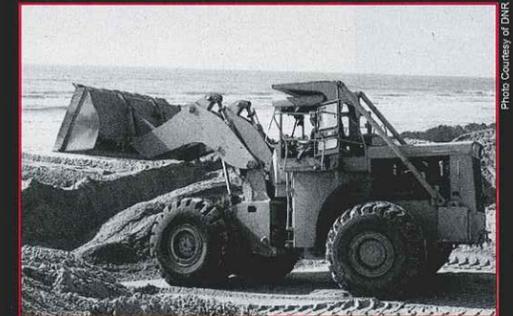


Photo Courtesy of DNR



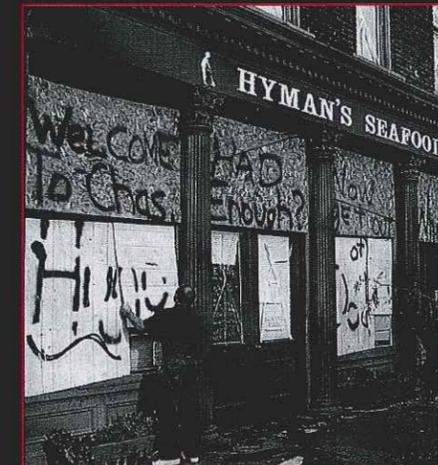
Photo Courtesy of DNR



Photo Courtesy of DNR



Photo Courtesy of DNR



Wade Speer/Charleston Post and Courier

Ultimately, bulldozers worked to rebuild eroded dunes in **Myrtle Beach**. In the aftermath of the storm, merchants began to remove boards and tape from windows in **Charleston**.

Sept. 14, 1989

Tropical Depression 11 becomes Hurricane Hugo, churning through the Atlantic with winds about 100 miles per hour.

Sept. 17

Hurricane Hugo moves through the French Island of Guadeloupe and the Virgin Islands.

Sept. 19

Hurricane Hugo moves towards the U.S. coast and the National Hurricane Center predicts landfall in two or three days.

Sept. 20, 1989

A hurricane warning is issued for the entire coast of South Carolina, as Hurricane Hugo reorganizes several hundred miles northeast of Charleston. The Governor declares a state of emergency during the night and urges residents to take the threat of Hugo seriously. Along the coast, police, rescue and emergency crews are placed on alert, and hospitals and storm shelters stockpile food, water, fuel and medicines. School classes are suspended and public events are canceled. Residents in Charleston tape and board up windows, and sandbags are issued at City Hall.

Sept. 21, 1989

The Governor orders an evacuation of "all peninsula and barrier islands, and all beachfront property," as heavy rains and wind pound the lower counties of the state. Hugo, still packing 110 mph winds, is located approximately 300 miles southeast of Charleston. Over 260,000 people are evacuated from the coast, and more than 80,000 people are sheltered. Coastal counties begin to report high winds, power outages, uprooted trees and heavy rains, and by nightfall, Hugo becomes a category four hurricane, as its winds increase to more than 135 mph. At approximately midnight, the eye of the hurricane makes landfall.

Sept. 22, 1989

After devastating the coast, the storm turns northward and continues on its path heavily damaging Sumter, and eventually exiting the state in York and Lancaster counties into North Carolina. Throughout the early morning, reports of damage stream in with requests for generators, supplies, equipment, security personnel, water and ice. Storm-related fatalities and injuries are reported. After a request by the Governor, the President issues a Disaster Declaration for the state. The declaration eventually includes 24 counties. Losses in the state total more than \$6.5 billion.



WeatherGuard

