SANTEE LYNCHES

# REGIONAL Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan



MARCH 2026




## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

**The development of the 2025-2030 Santee-Lynches Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan would not have been possible without the support of Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter Counties, the contribution of the Steering Committee, and the participation of stakeholders and the citizens of the Santee-Lynches Region.**

## A SPECIAL THANK YOU TO:

Clarendon County Emergency Management Department
Kershaw County Emergency Management Department
Lee County Emergency Management Department
Sumter County Emergency Management Department
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# Table of Contents

**List of Tables and Figures**.....3

**SECTION 1**
**Introduction and Planning Process**.....5
• FEMA Requirements.....5
• Composition of the Plan.....7
• Planning Process.....8
• Planning Team.....9
• Plan Review.....12

**SECTION 2**
**Regional Context**.....13
• Santee-Lynches Region.....13
• Population & Demographics.....14
• Economy.....17
• Community Survey.....21
• Critical Facilities.....23
• Dams.....33

**SECTION 3**
**Hazard Identification & Profile**.....35
• Natural Hazards Identification.....35
• Data & Terminology.....35
• Hazard Profile.....36
• 1. Drought: Characteristics & Classification.....37
  • Location & Extent.....38
• 2. Earthquakes: Characteristics & Classification.....40
  • Location & Extent.....41
• 3. Extreme Heat: Characteristics & Classification.....42
  • Location & Extent.....43
• 4. Flooding: Characteristics & Classification.....45
  • Location & Extent.....46
  • Flood Depth 100-Year Event.....47
• 5. Hail: Characteristics & Classification.....50
  • Location & Extent.....50
• 6. Hurricanes: Charateristics & Classification.....53
  • Location & Extent.....54
• 7. Lightning: Characteristics & Classification.....56
  • Location & Extent.....56
• 8. Tornadoes: Characteristics & Classification.....58
  • Location & Extent.....59
• 9. Wildfire: Characteristics & Classification.....62
  • Location & Extent.....62
• 10. Wind: Characteristics & Classification.....64
  • Location & Extent.....65
• 11 Winter Weather: Characteristics & Classification.....67
  • Location & Extent.....67
• Overall Hazard Occurance & Future Possibility.....70
• Climate Change.....73

**SECTION 4**
**Vulnerability Assessment**.....74
• Loss Information.....74
• Social Vulnerability.....77
• Regional Vulnerability Outlook.....81

**SECTION 5**
**Community Capability Assessment**.....82
• Local Officials and Agencies.....82
• Local Ordinances and Regulations.....83
• National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).....85
• Development Trends and Mitigation.....86

**SECTION 6**
**Hazard Mitigation Strategy**.....87
• Goals and Objectives.....87
• Mitigation Actions.....89
• Completed Mitigation Actions.....89
• Mitigation Action Update Process.....94
• Cost-Benefit Review for Action Prioritization.....96
• Mitigation Action Plans.....97
  • Clarendon County.....97
  • Kershaw County.....106
  • Lee County.....116
  • Sumter County.....126
  • City of Manning.....136
  • Town of Paxville.....142
  • Town of Summerton.....143
  • Town of Turbeville.....146
  • Town of Bethune.....146
  • City of Camden.....147
  • Town of Elgin.....153
  • City of Bishopville.....154
  • Town of Lynchburg.....155
  • Town of Mayesville.....155
  • Town of Pinewood.....157
  • City of Sumter.....158
• Emergency Manager Interviews and Surveys.....174

**SECTION 7**
**Plan Maintenance**.....175
• Updating.....176

**References and Appendices**.....178

# List of Tables and Figures

**SECTION 2**

Figure 2.1 Santee-Lynches Region ..... 13
Figure 2.2 Santee-Lynches Region in South Carolina ..... 14
Table 2.1 Land area and population history, Santee-Lynches region ..... 15
Table 2.2 Population growth trends 1940-2022, Santee-Lynches Region ..... 17
Table 2.3 Population projections, Santee-Lynches Region ..... 17
Table 2.4 Wages, employment, establishments ..... 18
Figure 2.3 Workers by industry ..... 18
Table 2.5 Economic loss from hazards, 1960-2022, Clarendon County ..... 19
Table 2.6 Economic loss from hazards, 1960-2022, Kershaw County ..... 20
Table 2.7 Economic loss from hazards, 1960-2022, Lee County ..... 20
Table 2.8 Economic loss from hazards, 1960-2022, Sumter County ..... 21
Figure 2.4 Community Survey on SLCOG website ..... 22
Table 2.9 Critical facilities, Clarendon County ..... 23
Table 2.10 Critical facilities, Kershaw County ..... 26
Table 2.11 Critical facilities, Lee County ..... 29
Table 2.12 Critical facilities, Sumter County ..... 31
Table 2.13 High Hazard Potential Dams ..... 34

**SECTION 3**

Table 3.1 Disaster Declarations, 2019-2024 ..... 35
Table 3.2 Likelihood of Hazard Occurrence in the Region ..... 36
Figure 3.1 SC Average Annual Precipitation (inches) ..... 37
Table 3.3 Drought Events, 1960-2022 ..... 39
Table 3.4 Earthquake Intensity Description ..... 39
Figure 3.2 Fault Zones in South Carolina ..... 41
Table 3.5 Earthquakes, 1994-2022 ..... 42
Table 3.6 Earthquake Intensity Description ..... 43
Table 3.7 Extreme Heat Events, 1960-2022 ..... 44
Table 3.8 Extreme Heat Events, Municipalities, 1960-2022 ..... 44
Table 3.9 Flood Stage ..... 46
Figure 3.3 Flood Depth ..... 47
Table 3.10 Flood Depth, 1960-2025 ..... 49
Table 3.11 Flooding Events, 1960-2022 ..... 49
Table 3.12 Flooding Events , Municipalities, 1960-2022 ..... 49
Table 3.13 Estimates of Hail Diameters ..... 50
Figure 3.4 Hail Events ..... 51
Table 3.14 Hail Events, 1960-2022 ..... 52
Table 3.15 Hail Events, Municipalities, 1960-2022 ..... 52
Table 3.16 Hurricane Category Description ..... 53
Figure 3.5 Historical Hurricane Tracks, Clarendon Co. ..... 55
Figure 3.6 Historical Hurricane Tracks, Kershaw Co. ..... 55
Figure 3.7 Historical Hurricane Tracks, Lee Co. ..... 55
Figure 3.8 Historical Hurricane Tracks, Sumter Co. ..... 55
Table 3.17 Hurricane Events, 1960-2022 ..... 55
Figure 3.9 Recent Lightning Events ..... 56
Table 3.18 Lightning Events, 1960-2022 ..... 57
Table 3.19 Lightning Events, Municipalities, 1960-2022 ..... 57
Table 3.20 Tornado Category Description ..... 58
Figure 3.10 Tornado Events ..... 59
Table 3.21 Tornado Events, 1960-2022 ..... 60
Table 3.22 Tornado Events , Municipalities, 1960-2022 ..... 61
Figure 3.11 Wildfire, 2001, Sumter County ..... 62
Figure 3.12 Wildfire, 2002, Clarendon County ..... 63
Figure 3.13 Wildfire, 2010, Lee County ..... 63
Table 3.23 Wind Conditions ..... 64

Table 3.24 Wind Events, 1960-2022 ..... 66
Table 3.25 Wind Events, Municipalities, 1960-2022 ..... 67
Table 3.26 Winter Storm Severity Index (WSSI) ..... 68
Table 3.27 Winter Weather Events, 1960-2022 ..... 69
Table 3.28 Winter Weather Events, Municipalities, 1960-2022 ..... 69
Table 3.29 Hazard Occurrence and Future Probability, Clarendon County ..... 70
Table 3.30 Hazard Occurrence and Future Probability, Kershaw County ..... 71
Table 3.31 Hazard Occurrence and Future Probability, Lee County ..... 71
Table 3.32 Hazard Occurrence and Future Probability, Sumter County ..... 72
Table 3.33 Hazard Likelihoods, All Counties ..... 72
Table 3.34 Extreme Heat Future Indicators ..... 73

**SECTION 4**
Table 4.1 Clarendon County Adjusted Economic Cost Impacts 1960 - 2022 ..... 74
Table 4.2 Kershaw County Adjusted Economic Cost Impacts 1960 - 2022 ..... 75
Table 4.3 Lee County Adjusted Economic Cost Impacts 1960 -2022 ..... 75
Table 4.4 Sumter County Adjusted Economic Cost Impacts 1960 – 2022 ..... 76
Table 4.5 Clarendon County Human Losses 1960 – 2022 ..... 76
Table 4.6 Kershaw County Human Losses 1960 – 2022 ..... 76
Table 4.7 Lee County Human Losses 1960 – 2022 ..... 77
Table 4.8 Sumter County Human Losses 1960 – 2022 ..... 77
Table 4.9 Loss Totals, 1960-2022 ..... 77
Figure 4.1 Social Vulnerability Index variables ..... 78
Figure 4.2 Social Vulnerability, Clarendon County ..... 79
Figure 4.3 Social Vulnerability, Kershaw County ..... 79
Figure 4.4 Social Vulnerability, Lee County ..... 80
Figure 4.5 Social Vulnerability, Sumter County ..... 80

**SECTION 5**
Table 5.1 Points of Contact for Local Planning and Hazard Mitigation in the Santee-Lynches Region ..... 82
Table 5.2 Policies, Plans, and Ordinances Addressing Natural Hazards ..... 84
Table 5.3 Santee-Lynches Region Communities Participating in the NFIP ..... 85

**SECTION 6**
Table 6.1 Regional Mitigation Goals ..... 88
Table 6.2 Objectives ..... 88
Table 6.3 Completed mitigation actions, Clarendon County ..... 90
Table 6.4 Completed mitigation actions, Kershaw County ..... 90
Table 6.5 Completed mitigation actions, Lee County ..... 91
Table 6.6 Completed mitigation actions, Sumter County ..... 91
Table 6.7 Completed mitigation actions, Municipalities ..... 92
Table 6.8 Prioritization Scheme ..... 96
Table 6.9 Mitigation Action Plan, Clarendon County ..... 97
Table 6.10 Mitigation Action Plan, Kershaw County ..... 106
Table 6.11 Mitigation Action Plan, Lee County ..... 116
Table 6.12 Mitigation Action Plan, Sumter County ..... 126
Table 6.13 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Manning ..... 136
Table 6.14 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Paxville ..... 142
Table 6.15 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Summerton ..... 143
Table 6.16 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Turbeville ..... 146
Table 6.17 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Bethune ..... 146
Table 6.18 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Camden ..... 147
Table 6.19 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Elgin ..... 153
Table 6.20 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Bishopville ..... 154
Table 6.21 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Lynchburg ..... 155
Table 6.22 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Mayesville ..... 155
Table 6.23 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Pinewood ..... 157
Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter ..... 158

**SECTION 7**
Table 7.1 5-Year Plan Update Strategy ..... 177

SECTION 1

# Introduction and Planning Process

The Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (1988, amended 2000) requires Natural Hazard Mitigation Plans for counties in the United States. The plan "is the representation of the jurisdiction's commitment to reduce the risks from natural hazards, serving as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of natural hazards." The plan must meet the requirements of Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §201.6 for approval by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and eligibility for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs.

The 2025-2030 Santee-Lynches Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (Hazard Mitigation Plan) is a multi-jurisdictional plan for the four counties in the Santee-Lynches region: Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter. The plan provides a profile of the most common natural hazards in the region, including historic locations and past occurrence data, likelihood of future occurrence, and loss information. The plan also includes social vulnerability indicators for identifying populations at greatest risk from the effects of natural hazards. Finally, the plan identifies mitigation actions to prevent major property damage and loss of life caused by natural disasters in the region. The plan was prepared by the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments (SLCOG) in Sumter, South Carolina under a FEMA Building Resilience in Communities (BRIC) grant award (Project EMA-2022-012-0003).

## FEMA REQUIREMENTS

The 2025-2030 Santee-Lynches Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan addresses FEMA requirements, including:

### Planning Process

- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(1): The plan shall document the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.
- 44 CFR §201.6(b)(2): The planning process shall include an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process.
- 44 CFR §201.6(b)(1): The planning process shall include an opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval.
- 44 CFR §201.6(b)(3): The planning process shall include the review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.

- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(4) (iii): The plan maintenance process shall include a discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.

- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(4)(i) The plan maintenance process shall include a section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five- year cycle.

## Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(2)(i): The risk assessment shall include a description of the type, location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction as well as information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for each jurisdiction

- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(2)(ii): The risk assessment shall include a summary of each hazard and its impact on the community as well as an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community. The plan must address NFIP insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods.

- 44 CFR §201.6 (c) (2) (iii): For multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment section must assess each jurisdiction's risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire planning area.

## Mitigation Strategy

- 44 CFR§201.6(c)(3): The plan shall include a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.

- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(3)(i): The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(3)(ii): The hazard mitigation strategy shall address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate. The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(3)(iii): The hazard mitigation strategy shall include an action plan, describing how the actions identified will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by each local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.

- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(3)(iv): For multi-jurisdictional plans, there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.

- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(4)(ii): The plan shall include a process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvements, when appropriate.

### Plan Review

- 44 CFR §201.6(d)(3): A local jurisdiction must review and revise its plan to reflect change in development and priorities as well as progress in local mitigation efforts.

### Plan Adoption

- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(5): The plan shall include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan. For multi- jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan must document that it has been formally adopted.

## COMPOSITION OF THE PLAN

The Hazard Mitigation Plan includes seven sections along with appendices and references.

### Section 1: Introduction and Planning Process

Introduction to the 2025-2030 Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, its requirements, and the planning process.

### Section 2: Regional Context

Physical and socioeconomic conditions in the Santee-Lynches region, including its location, geography, population, and economy.

### Section 3: Hazards Identification and Profile

Natural hazards relevant to the Santee-Lynches region with a description of each hazard, its location, extent, occurrences, and probability of future occurrences. The hazard identification and risk assessment compiled for the Santee-Lynches region includes eleven natural hazards that are of most concern in the region. These hazards include drought, earthquake, extreme Heat, flooding, hail, hurricane, lightning, tornado, wind, wildfire, and winter weather.

### Section 4: Vulnerability Assessment

Vulnerability indicators along with loss information in the Santee-Lynches region. Vulnerability is an assessment of the probability and historical loss from each hazard. Loss information is an estimate of direct monetary losses (property and crop, in 2022 dollars) and human losses (injuries and fatalities) for each hazard in each county. Specific segments of the population that may be at greater risk from the impacts of natural hazards are acknowledged.

### Section 5: Community Capability Assessment

Overview of jurisdictions' efforts in incorporating the current hazard mitigation plans into other various policies, plans, and ordinances, including Comprehensive Plans, zoning ordinances, land use plans, and flood mitigation plans.

### Section 6: Mitigation Strategy

Goals and strategies identified to mitigate natural hazards for the counties and municipalities participating in this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The goals and strategies are revised and updated from those appearing in the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020-2025. Goals and strategies for hazard mitigation in the Santee-Lynches region were maintained from the 2020-2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan in response to current conditions in the region. This decision was based on an assessment of the updated socioeconomic conditions, community survey results, emergency manager survey results, hazard identification and profiles, and the implementation status of the 2020-2025 mitigation actions.

### Section 7: Plan Maintenance

How the plan will be monitored and maintained over the next five years. Preparations for the next plan update are also outlined.

## PLANNING PROCESS

To meet the requirements of Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §201.6, the planning process follows the guidance of the Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (FEMA, 2023).

### Planning Area and Resources

The 2025-2030 Santee-Lynches Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan was completed by the Planning Department of the SLCOG, under a FEMA Building Resilience in Communities (BRIC) grant and through agreement with the counties. The counties provided matching funds and participation in the planning process. The planning team comprises Emergency Managers from the four counties, staff from the Sumter City/County Planning Department, and SLCOG staff. Team members from the jurisdictions participated in and contributed to the plan update by serving on the Steering Committee and as liaisons to their jurisdictions, reviewing technical information, gathering information from stakeholders, and providing relevant information.

Technical data and information for the plan was obtained by SLCOG staff. This included data and information on socioeconomics, critical facilities, natural hazards, vulnerability, local government administrative capabilities, and other relevant aspects of the Santee-Lynches region. This data and information were gathered from: United States Census Bureau (USCB), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR), United States Geological Survey (USGS), Spatial Hazards Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS), South Carolina Forestry Commission (SCFC), Clarendon County, Kershaw County, Lee County, Sumter County, City of Camden, City of Manning, City of Sumter, Town of Elgin, Town of Bishopville, Town of Paxville, Town of Summerton, and Town of Turbeville.

Input from the residents of the Santee-Lynches region was integral to the development of the plan. The planning effort involved opportunities for public comment through a community survey disseminated throughout the region via the websites and social media outlets of the COG and the four counties.

# PLANNING TEAM

The 2025-2030 Santee-Lynches Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan is an update of the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020-2025 which expires May 26, 2025. In late 2022, SLCOG began preparing a Building Resilience in Communities (BRIC) grant application for the plan update and obtained commitments from Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter counties for their participation in the development of the plan and the provision of matching funds. The grant application was submitted to FEMA in January 2023 and awarded in February 2024 as project EMA-2022-BR-012-0003.

## Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee

In early 2024, the Steering Committee was formed to help in the creation and development of the Plan. The steering committee members were chosen based on their expertise in emergency management, hazard preparation, and planning for their jurisdiction. The steering committee includes:

### Clarendon County

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The role of the Steering Committee in the plan development process included:

- Acting as liaisons for the plan update between their jurisdictions and SLCOG staff.
- Providing information regarding critical facilities, hazard preparedness, and hazard mitigation in their respective jurisdictions.
- Assisting in public information, community survey effort, and communication through their respective organizations.
- Assisting in development of internal policies and procedures to implement relevant recommendations.
- Assisting in implementation of the recommendations of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

In March 2024, SLCOG staff informed the Steering Committee of the grant award, planning process, and timeframe of the plan update. Three Steering Committee meetings took place in May, August, and November 2024. One-on-one meetings were also scheduled with the four Emergency Management Directors on the Steering Committee to discuss mitigation actions, critical facilities, Emergency Manager surveys, and any other related items. SLCOG staff worked with steering committee members individually to update actions, critical facilities, and other relevant information needed. This information assisted in the analysis of completed actions and documentation of the need for future actions.

### First Steering Committee Meeting

The first steering committee meeting was held on May 1, 2024. The meeting addressed the purpose of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, the roles of all committee members, and the tasks required for completing the plan.

### Second Steering Committee Meeting

The second steering committee meeting was held on August 21, 2024. The meeting reviewed mitigation action monitoring results and critical facilities information. Community survey needs and results to date were discussed. Participants were reminded to complete the Emergency Manager survey, as needed.

### Third Steering Committee Meeting

The third steering committee meeting was virtual. Throughout the month of January 2025, members reviewed and refined the goals and strategies and finalized the plan for submission.

### Emergency Manager Meetings

One-on-one meetings were held between the four county Emergency Managers on the steering committee members and SLCOG staff. The purpose of these meetings was to gain further perspectives and information regarding the mitigation actions and strategies, critical facilities, and other relevant information.

## Jurisdictional Participation

Through letters of support for the grant application and commitments to contributing matching funds, Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter Counties and SLCOG established a partnership for completing the plan. These jurisdiction's EMS Directors served as members of the Steering Committee and provided input to the planning process. Other steering committee members also provided input to the planning process. SLCOG Planning staff personally discussed the Hazard Mitigation Plan with mayors, administrators, or managers in the region to obtain their input and other information.

## Emergency Manager Survey

The SLCOG developed a survey specifically for the Emergency Managers in the four participating counties. The survey was distributed via email to the steering committee members to help gather additional information on hazard planning and preparation in their respective jurisdictions.

## Stakeholder Involvement

In addition to participating counties, stakeholders from local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities were included in the planning process. Below is a list of local and regional organizations, neighboring communities, and jurisdictions whose input was incorporated into the planning process.

- Santee-Lynches Area Agency on Aging
- Town of Bethune
- Town of Elgin
- City of Camden
- City of Bishopville
- City of Sumter
- City of Manning
- Town of Turbeville
- Town of Summerton
- Town of Paxville
- Central Midlands Council of Governments
- Pee Dee Regional Council of Governments

## Community Survey

The SLCOG developed the community survey to gather information on residents' experiences and perceptions of natural hazards, preparation for natural hazard events, and support for community hazard mitigation activities. The survey was disseminated via SurveyMonkey. Hardcopies were also made available to Sumter City/County Planning Department to distribute at their meetings. SLCOG issued a press release with a link to the survey and distributed the survey via its website and social media accounts. Also, counties and municipalities assisted in distributing the survey link via their webpages and social media platforms.

The community survey was open continuously for six months. Overall, there were 236 responses from residents of the four counties. Of the total responses, 7.63% were from Clarendon County, 25.42% were from Kershaw County, 30.51% were from Lee County, and 36.44% were from Sumter County.

# PLAN REVIEW

All participating jurisdictions were notified of the planning process and the progress of the plan. The draft plan was distributed to the steering committee and stakeholders for review and comments. The draft was also made available to the public via the SLCOG website for review and comments. The timeline of the plan review process follows.

## Draft Final Plan

The draft final plan was presented to the public on December 12, 2024. Advertisements were run in local newspapers to notify the public of the meeting and comments were invited. The plan was also made available via SLCOG's website and social media accounts from February 5, 2025 through March 8, 2025. Counties and municipalities assisted in distributing the plan via their webpages and social media. Comments were received during the comment period, with closing date on March 8, 2025. Plan revisions were made accordingly.

## Final Plan

- The final plan was submitted to the State Hazard Mitigation Officers (SHMO) for review and comments on March 10, 2025. SLCOG received the completed Plan Review Tool on ###, 2025 and made revisions accordingly.

- The revised final plan was submitted to the SHMO on ###, 2025 and was forwarded to FEMA on ###, 2025. SLCOG received the request for revisions from FEMA on ###, 2025 and made revisions as directed.

- The revised final plan was resubmitted to the SHMO and was forwarded to FEMA on ###, 2025.

- The revised final plan was approved by FEMA on ###, 2025.
  FEMA extended formal approval of the plan for a period of five (5) years.

## Plan Adoption

As required by FEMA, "Each jurisdiction that is included in the plan must have its governing body adopt the plan prior to FEMA approval." SLCOG requested that participating jurisdictions formally adopt the 2025-2030 Santee-Lynches Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan by a resolution of their governing body by ###, 2025. Jurisdictions that have adopted the plan to date are included in the Appendix.

SECTION 2

# Regional Context

## SANTEE-LYNCHES REGION

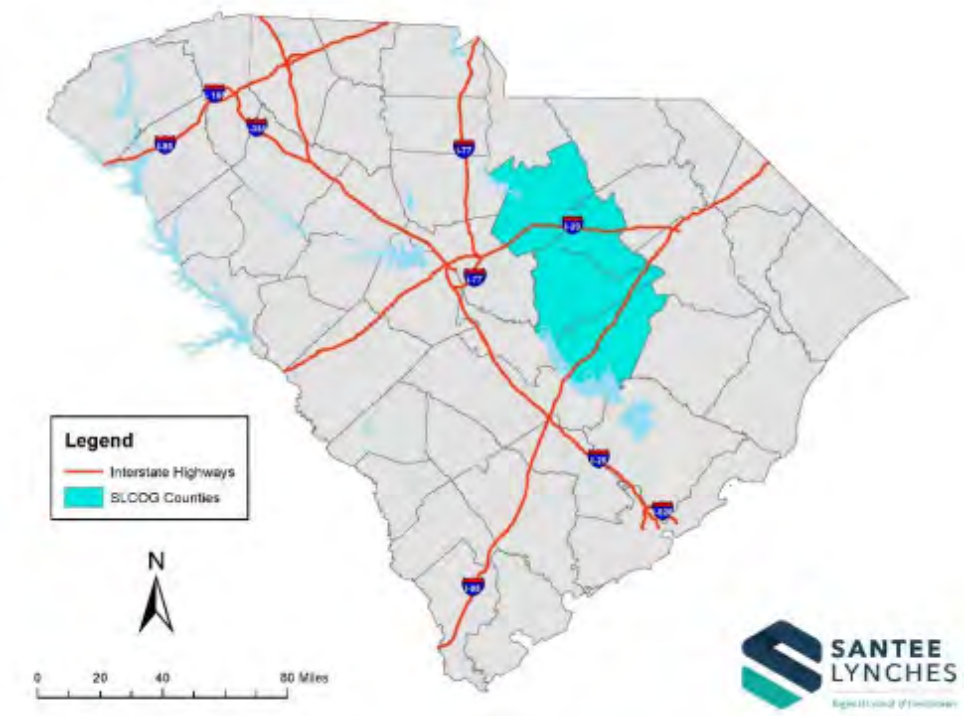
The Santee-Lynches Region includes Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter Counties (Figure 2.1 below). The principal urbanized areas in the region are the cities of Sumter, in Sumter County; Camden, in Kershaw County; Bishopville, in Lee County; and Manning in Clarendon County. The City of Sumter, being centrally located and the largest city in the region, serves as a regional focal point for economic and social activities. Camden serves as a secondary regional center. The region is unified by a reciprocal flow of goods and services within its boundaries.

***Figure 2.1 Santee-Lynches Region***



The region is located in the upper coastal plain of South Carolina, with its boundaries approximately 31 miles east of Columbia, 46 miles north of Charleston, 63 miles west of the Atlantic Ocean, and 14 miles south of the North Carolina state line. The region's counties and their respective municipalities are all within the direct economic influence of the Columbia metropolitan area. The region is served directly by, or within a reasonable distance of, four Interstate highways: I-95, I-20, I-26 and I-77, and is linked to major ports at Charleston and Georgetown, and to commercial airports located in Columbia and Florence. Figure 2.2 depicts the region's location in South Carolina.

***Figure 2.2 Santee-Lynches Region in South Carolina***




The Santee-Lynches region has linkages with the wider southeastern region through the federal interstate and aviation systems. The region is within commuting distance of major cities and ports throughout the eastern and southeastern portion of the United States.

## POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Tables 2.1 – 2.3 below present historic population figures, growth trends, and future population projections for the region and its jurisdictions. Since 1940, the population of Kershaw and Sumter counties has seen consistent growth, while in Clarendon and Lee counties, population has fluctuated during this period. Generally, the population of the region has increased since 1970. Projections to the year 2035 indicate rising population in Kershaw County but declining population in the other counties and the region as a whole.

*Table 2.1 Land area and population history, Santee-Lynches region*

| Clarendon | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **County** | **Clarendon County** | **City of Manning** | **Town of Paxville** | **Town of Summerton** | **Town of Turbeville** | **Clarendon County (balance)** |
| **Land Area (Sq Mi)** | 607.21 | 2.41 | 1.05 | 1.15 | 1.26 | 601.34 |
| **1940** | 31,500 | | | | | 31,500 |
| **1950** | 32,215 | 2,775 | 208 | 1,419 | 271 | 27,542 |
| **1960** | 29,494 | 3,917 | 216 | 1,504 | 355 | 23,502 |
| **1970** | 25,604 | 4,025 | 261 | 1,305 | 422 | 19,591 |
| **1980** | 27,464 | 4,746 | 244 | 1,176 | 544 | 20,754 |
| **1990** | 28,450 | 4,428 | 218 | 975 | 698 | 22,131 |
| **2000** | 32,502 | 4,025 | 248 | 1,061 | 602 | 26,566 |
| **2010** | 34,971 | 4,108 | 185 | 1,000 | 766 | 28,912 |
| **2020** | 31,144 | 3,878 | 232 | 814 | 760 | 25,460 |
| **2022 Census Estimate** | 31,163 | 3,862 | 342 | 714 | 710 | 25,535 |
| **Change 2020-2022** | 19 | -16 | 110 | -100 | -50 | 75 |

| Kershaw | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **County** | **Kershaw County** | **Town of Bethune** | **City of Camden** | **Town of Elgin** | **Kershaw County (balance)** |
| **Land Area (Sq Mi)** | 726.26 | 1.14 | 9.65 | 6.97 | 708.50 |
| **1940** | 32,913 | | | | 32,913 |
| **1950** | 32,237 | 639 | 6,986 | 183 | 24,429 |
| **1960** | 33,585 | 506 | 8,532 | 374 | 24,173 |
| **1970** | 34,727 | 481 | 7,462 | 595 | 26,189 |
| **1980** | 39,015 | 405 | 6,696 | 622 | 31,292 |
| **1990** | 43,599 | 420 | 6,676 | 672 | 35,831 |
| **2000** | 52,647 | 352 | 6,682 | 806 | 44,807 |
| **2010** | 61,697 | 334 | 6,838 | 1,311 | 53,214 |
| **2020** | 65,403 | 315 | 7,788 | 1,634 | 55,666 |
| **2022 Census Estimate** | 65,779 | 454 | 7,834 | 2,065 | 55,426 |
| **Change 2020-2022** | 376 | 139 | 46 | 431 | -240 |

*Table 2.1 Land area and population history, Santee-Lynches region (continued)*

| Lee | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **County** | **Lee County** | **City of Bishopville** | **Town of Lynchburg** | **Lee County (balance)** |
| **Land Area (Sq Mi)** | 410.30 | 2.36 | 1.13 | 406.81 |
| **1940** | 24,908 | | | 24,908 |
| **1950** | 23,173 | 3,076 | 506 | 19,591 |
| **1960** | 21,832 | 3,586 | 544 | 17,702 |
| **1970** | 18,323 | 3,404 | 546 | 14,373 |
| **1980** | 18,929 | 3,429 | 534 | 14,966 |
| **1990** | 18,437 | 3,560 | 475 | 14,402 |
| **2000** | 20,199 | 3,670 | 588 | 15,941 |
| **2010** | 19,220 | 3,471 | 373 | 15,376 |
| **2020** | 16,531 | 3,024 | 318 | 13,189 |
| **2022 Census Estimate** | 16,557 | 2,986 | 247 | 13,324 |
| **Change 2020-2022** | 26 | -38 | -71 | 135 |

| Sumter | | | | | | Santee-Lynches Region |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **County** | **Sumter County** | **Town of Mayesville** | **Town of Pinewood** | **City of Sumter** | **Sumter County (balance)** | |
| **Land Area (Sq Mi)** | 665.50 | 1.03 | 0.97 | 26.58 | 636.92 | 2,409 |
| **1940** | 52,463 | | | | 52,463 | 141,784 |
| **1950** | 47,634 | 706 | 578 | 20,185 | 26,165 | 135,259 |
| **1960** | 79,941 | 750 | 570 | 23,062 | 55,559 | 164,852 |
| **1970** | 79,425 | 757 | 687 | 24,555 | 53,426 | 158,079 |
| **1980** | 88,243 | 663 | 689 | 27,650 | 59,241 | 173,651 |
| **1990** | 102,637 | 694 | 600 | 41,943 | 59,400 | 193,123 |
| **2000** | 104,646 | 1,001 | 459 | 39,643 | 63,543 | 209,994 |
| **2010** | 107,456 | 731 | 538 | 40,524 | 65,663 | 223,344 |
| **2020** | 105,556 | 548 | 503 | 43,463 | 61,042 | 218,634 |
| **2022 Census Estimate** | 105,199 | 670 | 790 | 43,046 | 60,693 | 218,698 |
| **Change 2020-2022** | -357 | 122 | 287 | -417 | -349 | 64 |

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020 and 2022. Calculations by SLRCOG Staff.*

*Table 2.2 Population growth trends 1940-2022, Santee-Lynches Region*

| County | Clarendon | Kershaw | Lee | Sumter | S-L Region |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1940-1950 | 2.27% | -2.05% | -6.97% | -9.20% | -4.60% |
| 1950-1960 | -8.45% | 4.18% | -5.79% | 67.82% | 21.88% |
| 1960-1970 | -13.19% | 3.40% | -16.07% | -0.65% | -4.11% |
| 1970-1980 | 7.26% | 12.35% | 3.31% | 11.10% | 9.85% |
| 1980-1990 | 3.59% | 11.75% | -2.60% | 16.31% | 11.21% |
| 1990-2000 | 14.24% | 20.75% | 9.56% | 1.96% | 8.74% |
| 2000-2010 | 7.60% | 17.19% | -4.47% | 2.69% | 6.40% |
| 2010-2020 | -10.94% | 6.01% | -13.99% | -1.77% | -2.11% |
| 2020-2022 (Estimate) | 0.06% | 0.57% | 0.16% | -0.34% | 0.03% |

*Table 2.3 Population projections, Santee-Lynches Region*

| County | Clarendon | Kershaw | Lee | Sumter | S-L Region |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 33,700 | 65,592 | 17,142 | 106,512 | 222,946 |
| 2035* | 29,340 | 74,145 | 13,175 | 97,690 | 214,350 |
| Change | -4,360 | 8,553 | -3,967 | -8,822 | -8,596 |
| % Change | -12.94% | 13.04% | -23.14% | -8.28% | -3.86% |

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 estimates*
**Projections made by staff of SC Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office, http://abstract.sc.gov/chapter14/pop5.html*

## ECONOMY

The Santee-Lynches region has long been known for agricultural productivity, with some lands under cultivation since the early 1700s. Prime agricultural land, in abundant supply, was a major factor in initial development and through the late 20th century the area remained primarily agricultural. While agriculture and forestry remain an important segment of the economy, manufacturing and retail have become dominant employment sectors. Much of the anticipated growth in the region is tied to the establishment of manufacturing facilities in each county and to the advancing urbanization from the Columbia metropolitan area.

The region has a civilian labor force of approximately 94,000 with a labor force participation rate of 55.1% (Chmura JobsEQ 2024). The table below presents weekly wages, number of employees, and number of employment establishments for the region.

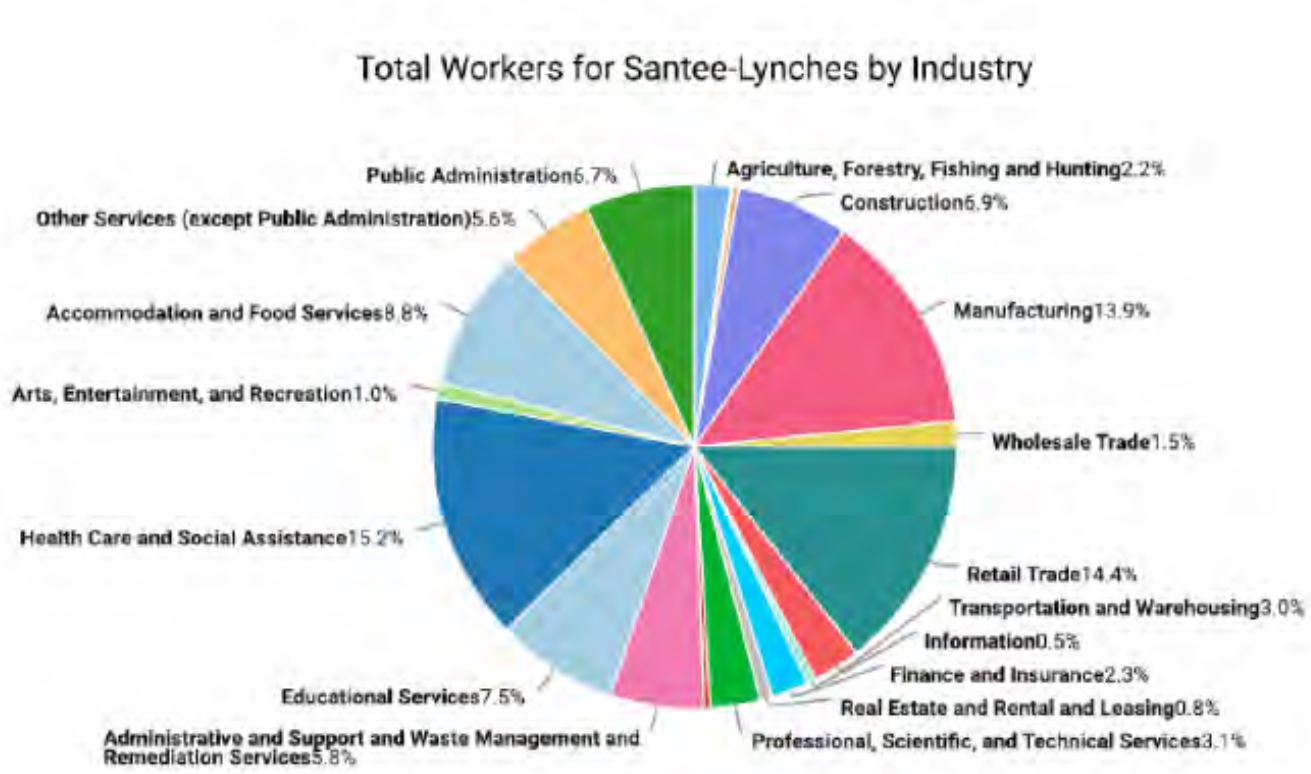
*Table 2.4 Wages, employment, establishments*

| County | Average Weekly Wage | December Employment | Number of Establishments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon | $675 | 4,875 | 567 |
| Kershaw | $919 | 15,283 | 1,485 |
| Lee | $935 | 2,872 | 268 |
| Sumter | $1,007 | 30,281 | 2,133 |

*Source: USBLS, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2023 4th Quarter*

The figure below shows the percentage of workers in the region employed in each industry. Most workers are employed in the Healthcare and Social Assistance industry (15.2%), followed by Retail Trade (14.4%), and Manufacturing (13.9%). The healthcare industry has recently become the top employer in the region. This shift is not unlike other rural regions across the country where production-related and manufacturing sectors are being displaced by healthcare and other service-oriented fields (Chmura JobsEQ 2023Q4).

*Figure 2.3 Workers by industry*



Sectors in the region paying the highest average wages per worker are Management of Companies and Enterprises ($102,066), Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction ($91,834), and Finance and Insurance ($72,881). Over the next 5 years, employment in the region is projected to contract by approximately 1250 jobs. The fastest growing sector is projected to be Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction with a 0.5% year-over-year rate of growth. The strongest forecasts by number of jobs over this period are projected for Health Care and Social Assistance, with an additional 143 jobs, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, with an additional 21 jobs, and Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, with an additional 12 jobs (Chmura JobsEQ 2023Q2).

Natural hazards can have adverse impacts on the regional economy. Damage to property as well as losses in the agricultural sector have been experienced as a result of natural hazards. Agricultural losses can be especially acute as agriculture is an important component of the region's economy. Tables 2.5 through 2.8 below include historical economic loss associated with the identified hazards. These costs associated with commonly occurring natural hazards reinforce the need to plan for effective mitigate measures.

***Table 2.5 Economic loss from hazards, 1960-2022, Clarendon County***

| Hazard | Property Damage | Crop Damage |
|---|---|---|
| **Drought** | $12,267,838.83 | $18,629,578.12 |
| **Flooding** | $14,891,073.50 | $9,628,051.59 |
| **Hail** | $843,464.70 | $1,357,744.89 |
| **Heat** | $575.14 | $2,574,508.38 |
| **Hurricane/Tropical Storm** | $122,743,332.76 | $121,427,625.78 |
| **Lightning** | $679,647.48 | $17,193.36 |
| **Severe Storm/Thunderstorm** | $1,962,858.40 | $390,064.29 |
| **Tornado** | $2,346,162.01 | $14,934.04 |
| **Wildfire** | $131,716.54 | $334,538.37 |
| **Wind** | $1,037,728.33 | $13,989.78 |
| **Winter Weather** | $2,175,405.63 | $18,918,035.58 |

*Source: Arizona State University (SHELDUS) Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Databases for the United States*

*Table 2.6 Economic loss from hazards, 1960-2022, Kershaw County*

| Hazard | Property Damage | Crop Damage |
|---|---|---|
| Drought | $12,267,838.83 | $18,629,578.12 |
| Flooding | $2,381,059.84 | $1,781,107.90 |
| Hail | $15,835,185.34 | $9,309,395.00 |
| Heat | $575.14 | $2,574,508.38 |
| Hurricane/Tropical Storm | $222,530,194.08 | $72,869,542.41 |
| Lightning | $1,349,152.00 | $4,311.79 |
| Severe Storm/Thunderstorm | $5,783,284.32 | $322,242.10 |
| Tornado | $603,694.68 | $0.00 |
| Wildfire | $145,706.32 | $1,733,516.61 |
| Wind | $913,040.95 | $24,716.99 |
| Winter Weather | $2,526,392.16 | $21,614,741.92 |

*Source: Arizona State University (SHELDUS) Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Databases for the United States*

*Table 2.7 Economic loss from hazards, 1960-2022, Lee County*

| Hazard | Property Damage | Crop Damage |
|---|---|---|
| Drought | $12,267,838.83 | $18,629,578.12 |
| Flooding | $1,036,814.27 | $1,778,602.69 |
| Hail | $1,160,103.66 | $810,521.76 |
| Heat | $575.14 | $2,574,508.38 |
| Hurricane/Tropical Storm | $122,743,332.74 | $121,427,625.76 |
| Lightning | $245,307.32 | $1,108.82 |
| Severe Storm/Thunderstorm | $2,493,825.32 | $12,466,725.88 |
| Tornado | $141,790.66 | $3,854.92 |
| Wildfire | $131,716.54 | $334,538.37 |
| Wind | $1,344,668.17 | $1,382,710.44 |
| Winter Weather | $2,199,716.05 | $18,919,144.46 |

*Source: Arizona State University (SHELDUS) Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Databases for the United States*

*Table 2.8 Economic loss from hazards, 1960-2022, Sumter County*

| Hazard | Property Damage | Crop Damage |
|---|---|---|
| **Drought** | $12,267,838.83 | $18,629,578.12 |
| **Flooding** | $1,081,849.81 | $1,777,810.34 |
| **Hail** | $989,989.29 | $1,082,079.37 |
| **Heat** | $575.14 | $2,574,508.38 |
| **Hurricane/Tropical Storm** | $486,928,958.02 | $485,613,251.04 |
| **Lightning** | $2,818,544.10 | $17,323.38 |
| **Severe Storm/Thunderstorm** | $3,377,396.72 | $396,469.20 |
| **Tornado** | $4,542,979.77 | $8,969.54 |
| **Wildfire** | $131,716.54 | $334,538.37 |
| **Wind** | $2,385,536.95 | $19,343.48 |
| **Winter Weather** | $2,175,120.73 | $18,919,127.54 |

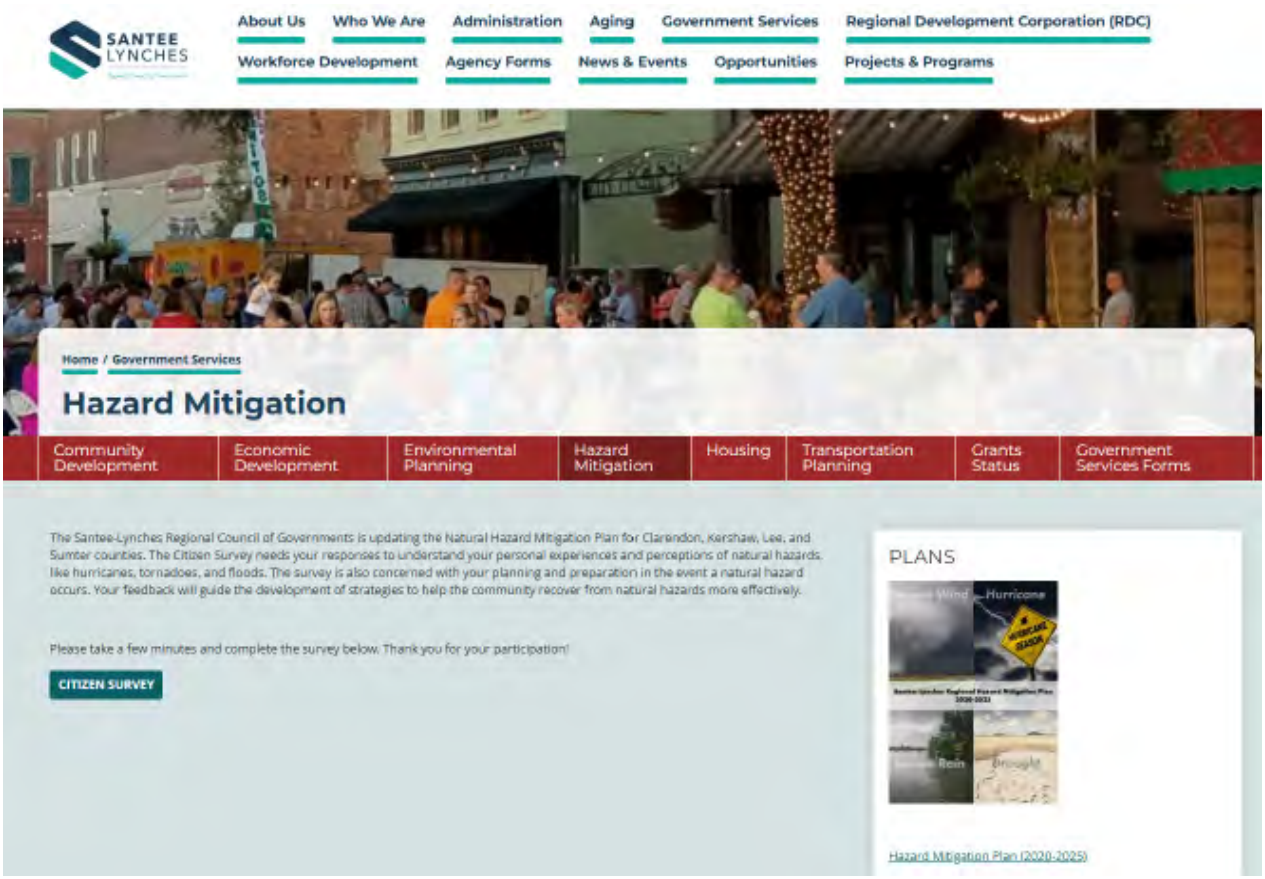
*Source: Arizona State University (SHELDUS) Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Databases for the United States*

## COMMUNITY SURVEY

Beginning in May 2024, an online community survey was made available to residents of the Santee-Lynches region. The survey was designed to determine residents' perception of and preparation for natural hazards.

Links to the online survey appeared on the Santee-Lynches Council of Governments website and social media pages and the websites and social media pages of the four participating counties. Figure 2.2 below shows the survey on the Santee-Lynches Council of Governments website. An advertisement with the survey link was run in the Sumter Item, a newspaper with regional distribution, during October 2024 to provide further exposure. The survey was also distributed to the Santee-Lynches Area Agency on Aging senior centers. As the region's aging population has risen, it was felt that a concerted effort to raise awareness and understand the perceptions of this vulnerable group was important. This effort resulted in a very good response rate from senior centers throughout the region.

*Figure 2.4 Community Survey on SLCOG website*




As of late November 2024, the community survey has received over 200 responses in total. Some general impressions revealed by the survey include:

- Most survey respondents had not taken steps to make their homes or surroundings resistant to hazards
- Flooding and severe storms are the most concerning hazards
- Most survey respondents know where emergency shelter is and would visit if need
- Most survey respondents are prepared for hurricanes and winter weather, while earthquakes are the least prepared for hazard

A complete report of survey responses is included in the Appendices.

# CRITICAL FACILITIES

Critical facilities are manmade structures or other improvements providing services and functions essential to a community, especially during and after a disaster. If they are destroyed, damaged, or if their functionality is impaired there is potential to cause serious bodily harm, extensive property damage, or disruption of vital socioeconomic activities. It is important that critical facilities are protected from natural hazards and that their structural integrity is maintained by means of necessary improvements.

Critical facilities in the Santee-Lynches region comprise a range of facilities and vary from one jurisdiction to another, including fire stations, EMS, emergency operation centers, communication facilities, wastewater treatment and potable water facilities, and others. Tables 2.9 through 2.12 below list critical facilities for the jurisdictions in the region.

***Table 2.9 Critical facilities, Clarendon County***

| Facility Type | Name | Location | Critical Importance of Facility |
|---|---|---|---|
| Airport | Clarendon Regional Airport | 8668 Hwy 260 | Critical Infrastructure – essential to the community to access critical facilities/ locations or evacuation |
| Emergency Facility | Fire/Police/EMS | 219 Commerce St. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Alcolu Station | 1626 Main St. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Davis Station | 2684 M. W. Rickenbacker Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Paxville Station | 10279 Lewis Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Gable Station | 12878 Hwy 301 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Union Station | 1757 Fire Tower Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station / EMS | Turbeville Station | 1292 Green St. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Foreston Station | 1015 N. Brewington Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station | North Santee Station | 1023 State Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Taw Caw Station | 7896 Wash Davis Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station / EMS | Wyboo Station | 9699 Hwy 260 | Essential |
| Fire Station / EMS | Summerton Station | 6 N. Cantey St. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Barrineau Station | 3803 St. James Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Liberty Station | 5119 Brewer Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Rimini Station | 1984 Elliott Rd. | Essential |

*Table 2.9 Critical facilities, Clarendon County (continued)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Emergency Shelter | Clarendon Memorial Hospital | 10 Hospital St. | Essential & Serves "At-Risk" Population |
| Emergency Shelter | East Clarendon Middle High | 1171 Pope St. | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Manning Elementary | Hwy 261 | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Lake Marion Nursing Home | 1527 Urbana Rd. | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation & serves "At-Risk" Population |
| Emergency Shelter | Manning High | 2155 Paxville Hwy. | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Manning Middle | 311 W Boyce St. | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Manning Primary | 125 N Boundary St. | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Scott's Branch Elementary | Fourth St. | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Scott's Branch Middle High | 9253 Alex Harvin Hwy. | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | St. Paul Elementary | 9272 Alexa Harvin Hwy. | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Walker Gamble Elementary | 2358 Walker Gamble Rd. | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | CCDSN Board | 312 Pine St. | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation & serves "At-Risk" Population |
| Fire Station | Manning Fire/Police | 42 W Boyce St. | Essential |
| City Hall | Manning | 29 W Boyce St. | Essential |
| Town Hall | Turbeville | 1400 Main St. | Essential |
| Town Hall | Summerton | 10 W. Main St. | Essential |
| Sewer Treatment | Wyboo Facility | White Oak Dr. | Critical Wastewater Utilities Infrastructure |
| Sewer Treatment | Manning Facility | Memorial St. | Critical Wastewater Utilities Infrastructure |
| Emergency Facility | Summerton Police Dept. | W Main St. | Essential |
| Sewer Treatment | Summerton Facility | Hemmingway Rd. | Critical Wastewater Utilities Infrastructure |
| Emergency Facility | Turbeville Police Dept. | 1400 Main St. | Essential |
| Sewer Treatment | Turbeville Facility | Seloc Rd. | Critical Wastewater Utilities Infrastructure |

*Table 2.9 Critical facilities, Clarendon County (continued)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Electric Power | Manning | Huggins St. | Critical Utilities Infrastructure |
| Electric Power | Summerton | Mood St. | Critical Utilities Infrastructure |
| Hospital | Clarendon County Memorial Hospital | 10 Hospital St. | Critical Infrastructure – serves "At-Risk" Population |
| EMS Station | Fire Station 3 | 6 N. Cantey St. | Essential |
| EMS Station | Fire Station 4 | 9699 Hwy 260 | Essential |
| EMS Station | Fire Station 2 | 1292 Green St. | Essential |
| EMS Station | Fire Station 1 | 219 Commerce St. | |
| Alternate EOC | County Courthouse | 11 Maple St. | Critical Infrastructure – backup for evacuation & community access to manage emergency situations |
| Alternate Command Center | Correctional Center | 320 E Boyce St. | Critical Infrastructure – backup for evacuation & community access to manage emergency situations |
| Public Library | Harvin Library | 215 Brooks St. | Critical Infrastructure |
| Archives | Archives | 211 Brooks St. | Critical Infrastructure |
| Social Services | DSS | 236 Commerce St., Ste 2 | Serves "At-Risk" Population |
| Water System | Clarendon County Water System | Locations of County Water System maintained at 411 Sunset Blvd. in the city Manning | Critical Water Utilities Infrastructure |
| Water System | Johnson NG Armory | 2883 Raccoon Rd. | Critical Infrastructure – essential for community access to critical facilities or evacuation |
| Water System | City of Manning | 411 N. Brooks St. | Critical Water Utilities Infrastructure |
| Water System | Town of Summerton | 10 Main St. | Critical Water Utilities Infrastructure |
| Water System | Town of Turbeville | 1400 Main St. | Critical Water Utilities Infrastructure |

*Table 2.10 Critical facilities, Kershaw County*

| Facility Type | Name | Location | Critical Importance of Facility |
|---|---|---|---|
| Airport | Woodward Field | 2203 Airline Dr. | Critical Infrastructure – essential to the community to access critical facilities/ locations or evacuation |
| Fire Station | Baron Dekalb Station | 2457 Baron Dekalb Rd. Camden, SC 29020 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Charlotte Thompson Station | 746 St Matthews Rd. Camden, SC 29020 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Lugoff Station 10 | 892 Hwy 1 Lugoff, SC 29078 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Lugoff FD Station 8 | 646 Lachicotte Rd Lugoff, SC 29078 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Lugoff FD Station 9 | 524 Whitehead Rd Lugoff 29078 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Pine Grove Station | 833 Pine Grove Rd. Lugoff, SC 29078 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Blaney Station | 2344 Highway 1 S. Elgin, SC 29045 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Westville Station | 2 Payne Pond Rd. Camden, SC 29175 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Bethune Station | 304 Chestnut St. Bethune, SC 29009 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Buffalo Mt Pisgah Station | 5203 Mt Pisgah Rd. Kershaw, SC 29067 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Doby's Mill Station | 1971 Porter's Cross Rd. Lugoff, SC 29078 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Shepard Station | 1057 State Rd, S2-28-547 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Antioch Station | 1617 Bishopville Hwy. Camden, SC 29020 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Cassatt Station | 2521 Highway 1 North, Cassatt, SC 29032 | Essential |
| Fire Station | North Central-Westville Substation | 2978 Lockhart Rd., Kershaw | Essential |
| Fire Station | Pine Grove Substation | 1995 Lake Rd., Ridgeway | Essential |
| Fire Station | Charlotte-Thompson Substation (Boykin) | 1821 Boykin Rd., Rembert | Essential |
| Fire Station | Shepard Substation (Flat Rock Road) | 1404 Flat Rock Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Gates Ford Station-BM Substation | 4366 Bethune Rd., Bethune | Essential |

*Table 2.10 Critical facilities, Kershaw County (continued)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Station | Beaver Creek Fire Station | 3381 John G Richards Rd. Camden, SC 29074 | Essential |
| Emergency Facility | Sheriff's Office | 821 Ridgeway Rd. Lugoff, SC 29078 | Essential |
| Police Station | Camden Police Station | 816 W Dekalb St, Camden, SC 29020 | Essential |
| Police Station | Elgin Police Department | 2469 Main St, Elgin, SC 29045 | Essential |
| Dispatch Center | Kershaw County Dispatch | 515 Walnut Street, Camden, S.C. 29020 | Essential |
| Detention Center | Kershaw County Detention Center | 101 Bramblewood Plantation Rd, Camden, SC 29020 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Camden Fire Station 1 | 1000 Lyttleton St Camden, SC 29020 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Camden FD Station 2 | 2009 Liberty Hill Rd Camden 29020 | Essential |
| Emergency Management | Kershaw County Emergency Management | 515 Walnut Street, Little St. Entrance, Camden SC 29020 | Essential - Emergency Operation Center / Dispatch Center |
| Emergency Shelter | Blaney Elementary School | 1621 Smyrna Road, Elgin, SC 29045 | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Camden Elementary School | 416 Laurens Street, Camden SC 29020 | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Doby's Mill Elementary School | 19 64 Fort Jackson Road, Lugoff, SC 29078 | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Jackson School | 1730 Jefferson Davis Highway, Camden, SC 29020 | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Lugoff Elementary School | 994 Ridgeway Road, Lugoff, SC 29078 | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Midway Elementary School | 1892 Highway 1 North, Cassatt, SC 29032 | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | North Central Elementary School | 1 Leonard Price Lane, Kershaw, SC 29067 | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Pine Tree Hill Elementary School | 938 Bishopville Hwy., Camden, SC 29020 | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Wateree Elementary | 424 Wildwood Lane, Lugoff, SC 29078 | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Camden Middle School | 902 McRae Road, Camden, SC 29020 | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Lugoff-Elgin Middle School | 1244 Hwy 1 South, Lugoff, SC 29078 | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |

*Table 2.10 Critical facilities, Kershaw County (continued)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Emergency Shelter | Leslie M. Stover Middle School | 1649 Smyrna Road, Elgin, SC 29045 | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | North Central Middle School | 805 Keys Lane, Kershaw, | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Camden High School | 1022 Ehrenclou Drive, Camden, SC 29020 | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Lugoff-Elgin High School | 1284 Hwy 1 South, Lugoff, SC 29078 | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |
| Public Works / Utilities | City of Camden Public Utilities/Works | 1000 Lyttleton Street, Camden SC 29020 | Essential |
| Water Treatment Plant | City of Camden Water Treatment Plant | 1869 Flint Hill Rd, Camden SC 29020 | Critical Water Utilities Infrastructure |
| Raw Water Intake | City of Camden Raw Water Intake | 1780 Atoka Trail, Camden SC 29020 | Critical Water Utilities Infrastructure |
| Water Treatment Plant | City of Camden Wastewater Treatment Plant | 175 Bramblewood Plantation Rd, Camden SC 29020 | Critical Water Utilities Infrastructure |
| Waste Water Treatment Plant | Kershaw County WWTP | 40 Renew Drive, Lugoff SC 29078 | Critical Water Utilities Infrastructure |
| EMS Station 1 | EMS Station | 1104 Church St. Camden, SC 29020 | Essential |
| EMS Station 3 | EMS Station | 9 Mesa Lane Lugoff, SC 29078 | Essential |
| EMS Station 4 | EMS Station | 2340 Hwy 1 Elgin, SC 29045 | Essential |
| EMS Station 5 | EMS Station | 3224 Porter Rd Bethune, SC 29009 | Essential |
| EMS Admin | EMS Station | 205 Sumter Highway Camden, S.C. 29020 | Essential |
| Camden Electric Substation | Dekalb Substation | 64 East Dekalb Camden, SC 29020 | Critical Electric Utilities Infrastructure |
| Camden Electric Substation | Dusty Bend Substation | 72 Railroad Ave. Camden, SC 29020 | Critical Electric Utilities Infrastructure |
| Camden Electric Substation | Beaufort Rd Substation | 191 Beaufort Rd. Camden, SC 29020 | Critical Electric Utilities Infrastructure |
| Hospital | MUSC Kershaw Medical Center | 1315 Roberts St. Camden, SC 29020 | Critical Infrastructure & Serves "at-risk" population |
| Dam | Wateree Hydro Station | 1790 Wateree Dam Rd, Ridgeway, SC 29130 | Critical Electric Utilities Infrastructure |
| Emergency Shelter | KC Recreation Facility | 1042 W Dekalb St, Camden, SC 29020 | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Camden City Hall | 1000 Lyttleton St., Camden, SC 29020 | Critical Infrastructure - essential for evacuation |

*Table 2.11 Critical facilities, Lee County*

| Facility Type | Name | Location | Critical Importance of Facility |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Station | Station 1 | 122 East Church Street Bishopville, SC | Essential - Also quick emergency shelters |
| Fire Station | Station 2 | 515 SC Hwy 341 South Lynchburg SC | Essential - Also quick emergency shelters |
| Fire Station | Station 3 | 4396 Sumter Hwy , Bishopville, SC | Essential - Also quick emergency shelters |
| Fire Station | Station 4 | 3018 Una Road, Bishopville, SC | Essential - Also quick emergency shelters |
| Fire Station | Station 5 | 763 McCaskill Road, Camden SC | Essential - Also quick emergency shelters |
| Fire Station | Station 6 | 2386 Hubb Kelley Road, Bishopville, SC | Essential - Also quick emergency shelters |
| Fire Station | Station 7 | 1417 Darlington hwy, Bishopville SC | Essential - Also quick emergency shelters |
| Fire Station | Station 8 | 2346 Hwy 15N, Bishopville SC | Essential - Also quick emergency shelters |
| Fire Station | Station 9 | 20 Shearer Road, Bishopville SC | Essential - Also quick emergency shelters |
| Fire Station | Station 11 | 136 Industrial Blvd., Bishopville SC | Essential - Also quick emergency shelters |
| Fire Station | Station 10 | 4066 Rembert Church Road, Dalzell SC | Essential - Also quick emergency shelters |
| Fire Station | Station 12 | 5583 Old Georgetown Road, Bishopville SC 29010 | Essential - Also quick emergency shelters |
| Fire Station | Station 13 | 2033 Swimming Pen Road, Maysville Sc | Essential - Also quick emergency shelters |
| Emergency Shelter | Lee Central High School | 1800 Wisacky Road, Bishopville SC 29010 | Essential |
| Emergency Shelter | Lee Central Middle School | 41 Charlene Lane, Bishopville SC 29010 | Essential |
| Emergency Facility | Sheriff Office | 113 Gregg St, Bishopville, SC 29010 | Essential |
| Emergency Facility | City Police Dept | 112 East Council Street, Bishopville SC | Essential |
| Emergency Facility | Town Police Dept | Main Street | Essential |
| EMS | Lee County Emergency Medical Services | 130 Industrial Blvd., Bishopville SC | Critical Infrastructure -essential for evacuation and community access to critical situations & Serves "At-Risk" Population |

*Table 2.11 Critical facilities, Lee County (continued)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| EMS | Lee County Emergency Medical Services | 515 SC Hwy 341 South Lynchburg SC | Critical Infrastructure -essential for evacuation and community access to critical situations & Serves "At-Risk" Population |
| Communications | Lee county E911 Communication Office | 109 DesChamps St, Bishopville SC | Critical Communication Infrastructure |
| Communications | tower for E911 | 161 Industrial Boulevard, Bishopville | Critical Communication Infrastructure |
| County Administration Building | Lee County Court House | 123 South Main Street, Bishopville, SC | Essential |
| City Administration Building | City Administration Building | 135 East Church Street, Bishopville, SC | Essential |
| Lynchburg Administration Building | Lynchburg Administration Building | 81 Magnolia St, Lynchburg SC | Essential |
| Public Works | Public Works | 119 Air Port Road, Bishopville, SC | Critical Infrastructure |
| Sewer Treatment Facility | Bishopville, Facility | McGuirt Road | Critical Infrastructure |
| Sewer Treatment Facility | Lynchburg, Facility | US 76 East | Critical Infrastructure |
| Health Department | Lee County Health Department | 810 Brown Street, Bishopville SC | Critical Infrastructure & serves "At Risk" Population |
| Department of Social Services | Lee County Department of Social Services | 820 Brown Street, Bishopville, SC | Critical Infrastructure & serves "At Risk" Population |
| Emergency Management | Lee County EMD | 119 DesChamps Street | Essential |
| Lee County Airport | Butters Field | 145 Airport Road | Essential |

*Table 2.12 Critical facilities, Sumter County*

| Facility Type | Name | Location | Critical Importance of Facility |
|---|---|---|---|
| Airport | Sumter Municipal Airport | Airport Rd. | Critical Infrastructure – essential to the community to access critical facilities/ locations or evacuation |
| Fire Station | Bethel Station #13 | 1865 Nettles Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Dabbs Station #19 | 6090 Myrtle Beach Hwy. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Byrd's Station #18 | 10735 Douglas Swamp Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Concord Station #10 | 1600 Plowden Mill Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Dalzell Station #6 | 3211 Frierson Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Wedgefield Station #7 | 2035 SC-261 | Essential |
| Fire Station | Pinewood Station #2 | 140 Epperson Ave. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Oswego Station #14 | 1260 Jessamyn Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Pleasant Grove Station # 4 | 720 Pleasant Grove Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Cherryvale Station #1 | 1453 Cherryvale Dr. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Dubose Station #12 | 3805 Hwy 15 South | Essential |
| Fire Station | Graham Station #3 | 150 Britton Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Rembert Station #8 | 7045 Post Office St. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Horatio Station #11 | 7720 Sumter Landing Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station | 521 South Substation | 1121 Manning Rd. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Mayesville Station | 20 S. Main St. | Essential |
| Emergency Shelter | Alice Drive Middle | 40 Miller Rd. | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Furman Middle | 3400 Bethel Church Rd. | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Hillcrest Middle | SC 441 at US 521 | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Brewington Academy | 4300 Brewington Rd. | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Sumter High | 2580 McCrays Mill Rd. | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation |
| Emergency Shelter | Prisma Health Tuomey Hospital | 129 N. Washington St. | Critical Infrastructure – essential for evacuation |
| Administration | County Administration Building | 20 Magnolia St. | Essential |
| Administration | Sumter County EOC | 141 N. Main St. | Essential |

*Table 2.12 Critical facilities, Sumter County (continued)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Administration | Sumter County EMS | 127 E. Hampton St. | Essential |
| Administration | Sumter County Detention Center | 1250 Winkles Rd. | Essential |
| Administration | County Public Works | 1289 N. Main St. | Essential |
| Fire Station | Headquarters | 35 N. Lafayette Dr. | Essential |
| Fire Station | City of Sumter FD | 2020 Thomas Sumter Hwy | |
| Fire Station | City of Sumter FD | 225 Alice Dr. | Essential |
| Fire Station | City of Sumter FD | 2041 Stadium Rd. | Essential |
| Administration | Sumter City Hall | 21 N. Main St. | Essential |
| Pumping Station | Wedgefield Water Pumping Station | 6200 McLaurin Rd. Wedgefield, SC 29168 | Critical Utilities Infrastructure |
| Administration | Sumter City Public Works | 303 E. Liberty St. | Serves Critical Utilities Infrastructure |
| Sewer Treatment Facility | Pocotaligo Facility | 600 Justin Lane | Critical wastewater Infrastructure |
| Sewer Treatment Facility | City of Sumter Plant | US 521 | Critical wastewater Infrastructure |
| Sewer Treatment Facility | Pinewood Facility | Ball Park Rd. | Critical wastewater Infrastructure |
| Communication | WKHT | 51 Commerce St. | Critical Communication Infrastructure |
| Airport | Shaw AFB | Hwy 378/76 | Critical Infrastructure – essential to the community to access critical facilities/ locations or evacuation |
| Electric Power Facility | Shaw Field | Hwy 378/76 | Critical Utilities Infrastructure |
| Hospital | Shaw Hospital | 431 Meadowlark St. | Critical Infrastructure & serves "At-Risk" Population |
| Sewer Treatment Facility | Shaw Facility | Country Squire Ct. | Critical Wastewater Infrastructure |
| Communication | Communication Broadcasters | 51 Commerce St. | Critical Communication Infrastructure |
| Communication | WSSC | 201 Oswego Rd. | Critical Communication Infrastructure |
| Communication | WHRI | 1965 Stadium Rd. | Critical Communication Infrastructure |
| Communication | The Item Newspaper | 36 W. Liberty | Critical Communication Infrastructure |

*Table 2.12 Critical facilities, Sumter County (continued)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Electric Power Facility | Sumter | 315 E. Red Bay Rd. | Critical Utilities Infrastructure |
| Electric Power Facility | Sumter Industrial | 1175 Cockerill Rd. | Critical Utilities Infrastructure |
| Electric Power Facility | Sumter North | 780 Jefferson Rd. | Critical Utilities Infrastructure |
| Electric Power Facility | Sumter-Wedgefield Rd | 2434 Wedgefield Rd. | Critical Utilities Infrastructure |
| Electric Power Facility | Wateree | Unknown | Critical Utilities Infrastructure |
| Water Facility | Dalzell Water | 4305-C Camden Hwy. | Critical Water Infrastructure |
| Water Facility | High Hills Water District | 2720 Peach Orchard Rd. | Critical Water Infrastructure |
| Water Facility | Oswego Water Company | 3060 Oswego Rd. | Critical Water Infrastructure |
| Health Care | Fresenius Kidney care and Dialysis Center | 615 Wesmark Blvd. | Critical Infrastructure & serves "At-Risk" Population |
| Health Care | Prisma Health Tuomey Medical Park | 1215 Alice Dr. | Critical Infrastructure & serves "At-Risk" Population |
| Health Care | Prisma Health Tuomey Cancer Center | 130 N. Washington St. | Critical Infrastructure & serves "At-Risk" Population |
| Hospital | Prisma Health Tuomey Hospital | 129 N. Washington St. | Critical Infrastructure & serves "At-Risk" Population |

## DAMS

There are approximately 165 dams in the Santee-Lynches region. Of these, 22 are categorized as High Hazard Potential (Class 1 in South Carolina). High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) are dams that fail to meet minimum dam safety standards and pose unacceptable risk to life and property. The National Dam Safety Program Act (1996) authorizes FEMA to provide HHPD Rehabilitation Grant Program assistance for the rehabilitation of such dams. The table below identifies the HHPDs in the Santee-Lynches region.

*Table 2.13 High Hazard Potential Dams*

| Site Number | Site Name | Dam Classification | Longitude | Latitude |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Clarendon County** | | | | |
| D3492 | Edna Ward Pond Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.2694 | 33.714 |
| **Kershaw County** | | | | |
| D0017 | Hermitage Mill Pond Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.57158535 | 34.24378198 |
| D0018 | Kendall Lake Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.59127796 | 34.25703023 |
| D1071 | Don Taylor Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.76376598 | 34.20846575 |
| D1145 | Macdonald Willetts Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.64130099 | 34.24978297 |
| D1326 | Parkers Pond Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.7247 | 34.3116 |
| D1329 | Adams Millpond Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.52338832 | 34.28388713 |
| D2502 | Colonial Lake Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.60547825 | 34.31590302 |
| D2510 | Raley Millpond Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.37741776 | 34.53218519 |
| D2523 | Upper Sunny Hill Pond Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.62516971 | 34.29047776 |
| **Lee County** | | | | |
| D2411 | Cedar Creek Millpond Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.34914182 | 34.22449786 |
| D2414 | Lake Ashwood Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.3161 | 34.1002 |
| D2416 | Denny Pond Dam | Dam - State Class 1 | -80.2587056 | 34.23070953 |
| **Sumter County** | | | | |
| D1442 | Dubose Pond Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.33659473 | 33.96256633 |
| D1444 | Second Millpond Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.38089 | 33.91692 |
| D1461 | Dinkins Millpond Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.53417296 | 34.04015601 |
| D1577 | Shuler Pond Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.41328385 | 33.84915436 |
| D1976 | Barnetts Pond Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.42040912 | 34.06484378 |
| D1986 | Frierson Pond Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.44973552 | 33.95953272 |
| D2060 | Lakewood Pond Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.36428992 | 33.84415304 |
| D2061 | Deschamps Middle Pond Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.3676 | 33.837 |
| D4147 | W And W Farms Dam | Dam - Class 1 | -80.53614951 | 34.11512871 |

Note: Dam - Class 1 = High Hazard Potential

SECTION 3

# Hazard Identification & Profile

## NATURAL HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

The 2025-2030 Hazard Mitigation Plan analyzes eleven different natural hazards. These hazards are of greatest concern to the region, and include:

- Drought
- Earthquake
- Extreme Heat
- Flooding
- Hail
- Hurricane
- Lightning
- Tornado
- Wind
- Wildfire
- Winter Weather

Since the 2020-2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan was completed, the Santee-Lynches region has faced three declared disaster events, as shown in the table below. The impacted counties have received federal assistance available under emergency and major disaster declarations.

***Table 3.1 Disaster Declarations, 2019-2024***

| Event | Incident Period | Disaster Declared | Counties Impacted |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hurricane Idalia | 8/29/23-9/3/23 | 8/31/23 | Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, Sumter |
| Hurricane Ian | 9/25/22-10/4/22 | 11/21/22 | Clarendon |
| COVID-19 | 1/20/20-5/11/23 | 3/27/20 | Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, Sumter |

*Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency*

## DATA & TERMINOLOGY

The data used for hazard identification and profiles were obtained from publicly available sources, primarily the Spatial Hazard Event and Loss Dataset for the United States (SHELDUS), maintained by Arizona State University, and the National Atmospheric and Oceanic (NOAA) Storm Events Database. Data from the South Carolina Forestry Commission (SCFC) and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) were also used. Observations recorded in the SHELDUS database begin in 1960 while those recorded in the NOAA Storm Events Database begin in 1950. The SCFC data begins in 1946. For the purposes of this plan, data from the SHELDUS, NOAA, and SCFC databases for the period 1960 through 2022 (the most recent year available in SHELDUS) was used. The hazard data used in this plan therefore have a period of record of 63 years (inclusive).

Based on the analysis of each natural hazard in the Hazard Profile section below, the likelihood of any hazard occurring in the region is classified as follows:

- Highly Likely – Future probability of 85% or greater
- Likely – Future probability of 35% - 84.99%
- Moderately Likely – Future probability of 10% - 34.99%
- Not Likely – Future probability of less than 1% - 9.99%

Using this classification, the projected likelihood of hazards across the region is provided in the table below.

***Table 3.2 Likelihood of Hazard Occurrence in the Region***

| Hazard | Likelihood |
|---|---|
| Drought | Moderately Likely |
| Extreme Heat | Moderately Likely |
| Flooding | Likely |
| Hail | Likely |
| Hurricane | Moderately Likely |
| Lightning | Likely |
| Severe Storm | Highly Likely |
| Tornado | Moderately Likely |
| Wildfire | Highly Likely |
| Wind | Highly Likely |
| Winter Weather | Highly Likely |

## HAZARD PROFILE

This section provides updated data and information on each of the eleven hazards mentioned above for the region, including:

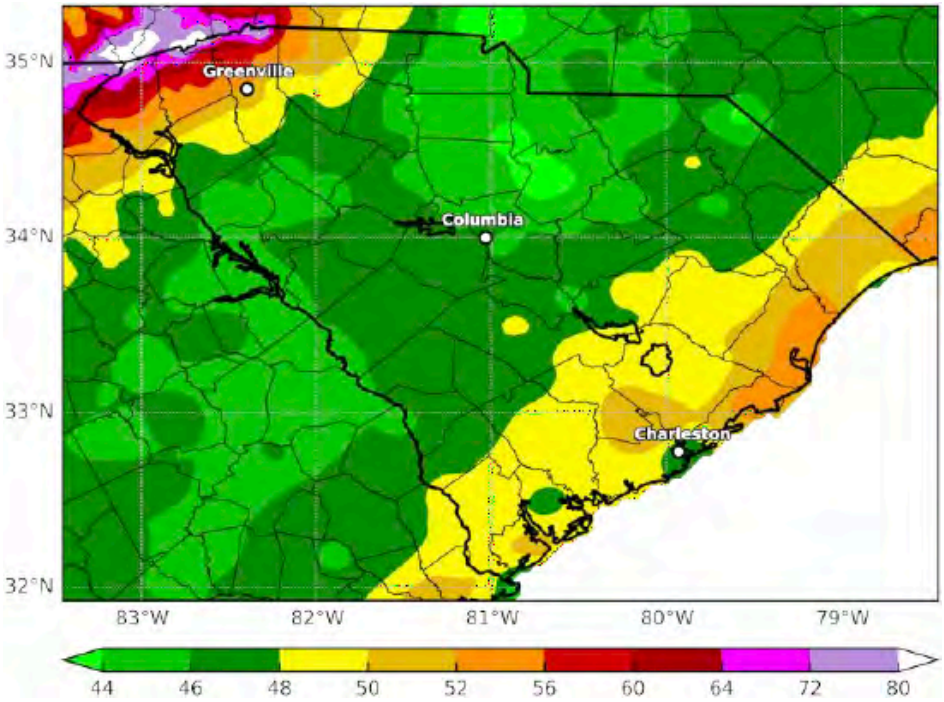
- Characteristics and Classification: A brief description of and identification of relevant data regarding each hazard.
- Location and Extent: The location of past occurrences and notable hazard events and the strength or magnitude of the hazard.
- Future Probability: The probability data of each hazard occurring in any given year.

This information will be considered in planning, preparation and developing projects and actions for community mitigation strategies.

## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

Drought occurs when a region receives less than the normal amount of precipitation for a prolonged period. Average annual precipitation in the Santee-Lynches region ranges from 44 to 48 inches as shown in Figure 3.1 below. Drought can affect water levels, agriculture, the economy, the environment, and can increase wildfire risk. Droughts vary in severity based on the lack of precipitation, duration of the event, and the area in which the drought occurs. While droughts can occur at any time, autumn is the driest season in South Carolina.

***Figure 3.1 SC Average Annual Precipitation (inches)***




*Source: Southeast Regional Climate Center*

There are many factors that come together to classify a drought, including spatial extent, duration, and severity. The U.S. Drought Monitor uses these factors in their classifications and updates their drought designations on a weekly basis. Their drought classifications have five distinct categories and range from D0 (Abnormally Dry) to D4 (Exceptional Drought). South Carolina uses seven different indicators to measure drought status. These include the US Drought Monitor for South Carolina, crop moisture index, Palmer Drought severity index, streamflow levels, lake/reservoir levels, groundwater levels, and the Keetch-Byram drought index (SC State Climate Office, 2020b).

## LOCATION AND EXTENT

Drought is a regional hazard. Its impact is experienced across the entire planning area, in all four counties of the region, as well as in neighboring regions. Specific drought locations are indeterminate.

### Drought of 1925-1927

According to SC Climatology Office reports, the year 1925 was the most intense drought year and the 5th driest on record in the state. Charleston News and Courier stories attributed fish kills in the Black River and hundreds of acres of forest fires in Sumter County to this drought.

### Drought of 1950-1957

The year 1954 was the driest year on record for SC. Statewide rainfall was 16 inches below normal, with the counties of the Santee-Lynches region ranked first in terms of least amount of rainfall. Agriculture was severely impacted in SC and some rivers in the state, including the Black in the Santee-Lynches region, ". . . stopped flowing for extended periods."

### Drought of 2010 – 2013

In 2012, Sumter and Clarendon counties experience moderate drought conditions while Lee and Kershaw counties experienced incipient drought conditions.

*Source: Keystone Drought Events in South Carolina, SC Climatology Office*

### Future Probability

Table 3.3 below shows that the probability of future drought events is "moderately likely" with a 23% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year. For the drought hazard identified, it is foreseen that future climate change may impact the frequency, severity, duration, and/or location of this natural hazard. Hotter, longer, and more widespread drought conditions could prevail in the event of future climate change.

*Table 3.3 Drought Events, 1960-2022*

| County | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon | 15 | 0.238095238 | 4.2 | 23.80952381 | 63 |
| Kershaw | 15 | 0.238095238 | 4.2 | 23.80952381 | 63 |
| Lee | 15 | 0.238095238 | 4.2 | 23.80952381 | 63 |
| Sumter | 15 | 0.238095238 | 4.2 | 23.80952381 | 63 |

## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

Earthquakes typically occur near tectonic plate boundaries but can occur in the middle of plates. South Carolina is located in the interior of the North American plate and does not have an active plate boundary nearby. However, the energy released from the sudden displacement of rock in the Earth's crust can occur in weak spots along faults.

Earthquakes vary in magnitude and intensity. Two different scales are used to describe the physical force of the earthquake, or the amount of energy released by measuring the amplitude of the shock waves.

1. The Moment Magnitude scale is an instrument-based measurement of the physical force of the earthquake measured by the amplitude of the shock waves.
2. The Modified Mercalli Intensity scale measures the impacts that do not have a mathematical basis; the scale is a ranking based on observed effects. According to U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the lower numbers of the intensity scale indicate how the earthquake is experienced by people, while the higher numbers indicate observed structural damage (USGS, 2020a), as shown in Table 3.4 below.

***Table 3.4 Earthquake Intensity Description***

| Intensity | Shaking | Description/Damage |
|---|---|---|
| I | Not Felt | Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions |
| II | Weak | Felt by only a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of building |
| III | Weak | Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated. |
| IV | Light | Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably. |
| V | Moderate | Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop. |
| VI | Strong | Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight. |
| VII | Very Strong | Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; Slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken. |
| VIII | Severe | Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned. |
| IX | Violent | Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations. |
| X | Extreme | Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent. |

*Source: US Geological Survey*

Effects associated with the release of energy waves from earthquakes include shaking the ground side to side and up and down. Damage is caused on the earth's surface from this shaking. In addition to these primary effects, secondary effects are possible, and can be just as destructive. These secondary effects include:

- Aftershocks: Aftershocks are tremors that follow the original event and are often smaller. They can happen for weeks to years after the event. The larger the original event, the stronger the aftershocks can be and the longer they can persist.
- Soil Liquefaction: Liquefaction occurs when the movement of earth forces water into the soil around structures, making the very ground behave more like a liquid than a solid. This can cause the foundation of structures to sink or shift. The occurrence of liquefaction depends on several factors like soil type, soil saturation, and shaking characteristics.
- Fires: The movement of earth can cause gas line ruptures and can snap powerlines creating fire-prone environments. At the same time, waterlines might break making it more difficult to put out any fires occur (SCEMD, 2020b).
- Landslides: One of the triggers for landslide occurrence is earthquake. Landslides are mass movement of soil and might include rock falls that can cause significant damage.

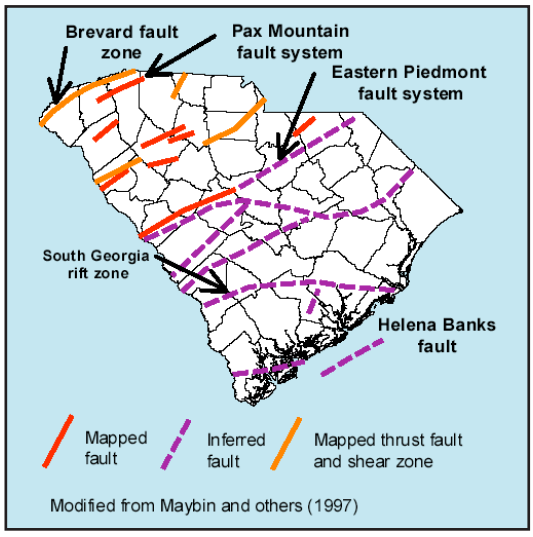
According to the USGS, magnitude measures the size of an earthquake. A 5.3 magnitude earthquake is considered moderate, and a 6.3 magnitude earthquake is considered strong.

Earthquake Magnitude, Energy Release, and Shaking Intensity

## LOCATION AND EXTENT

Fault areas in South Carolina are shown in Figure 3.2 below. As the figure shows, the Eastern Piedmont fault system passes through Kershaw County in the Santee-Lynches region. Due to the presence of this fault, areas of the county periodically experience seismic activity, as indicated in Table 3.5 below.

***Figure 3.2 Fault Zones in South Carolina***




*Source: SC Department of Natural Resources*

The table below shows earthquakes in the region since 1994 with magnitude of 2.5 or greater.

***Table 3.5 Earthquakes, 1994-2022***

| Date | Magnitude | Location | County |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10/31/2022 | 2.54 | 6 km E of Elgin, South Carolina | Kershaw |
| 6/29/2022 | 3.6 | 6 km E of Elgin, South Carolina | Kershaw |
| 6/29/2022 | 3.5 | 6 km E of Elgin, South Carolina | Kershaw |
| 6/26/2022 | 3.4 | 6 km E of Elgin, South Carolina | Kershaw |
| 5/10/2022 | 2.57 | 6 km E of Elgin, South Carolina | Kershaw |
| 5/10/2022 | 2.76 | 5 km E of Elgin, South Carolina | Kershaw |
| 5/9/2022 | 3.25 | 5 km ESE of Elgin, South Carolina | Kershaw |
| 1/5/2022 | 2.57 | 5 km SW of Lugoff, South Carolina | Kershaw |
| 1/3/2022 | 2.53 | 5 km S of Lugoff, South Carolina | Kershaw |
| 12/30/2021 | 2.51 | 6 km E of Elgin, South Carolina | Kershaw |
| 12/27/2021 | 2.57 | 6 km SSW of Lugoff, South Carolina | Kershaw |
| 12/27/2021 | 3.3 | 5 km SSW of Lugoff, South Carolina | Kershaw |
| 4/13/1998 | 3.9 | 9 km S of Kershaw, South Carolina | Kershaw |
| 1/29/1994 | 2.9 | 12 km NNE of Alcolu, South Carolina | Clarendon |

*Source: SC Department of Natural Resources*

As the table shows, the Lugoff-Elgin area of Kershaw County has experienced the most activity, particularly in recent years. Although the magnitude of earthquakes in this area of the region has been relatively weak, the Lugoff and Elgin communities have experienced impacts. A chemical plant leak caused by the June 2022 activity is one example. For the earthquake hazard identified, it is not foreseen that future climate change may impact the frequency, severity, duration, and/or location of this natural hazard.

## 3 3. EXTREME HEAT

### CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

Extreme heat is classified as heat indices (air temperature and humidity) that exceed the summertime average that an area usually experiences. Different areas therefore have different thresholds for what constitutes extreme heat. Extreme heat can affect human body temperature, leading to heat stroke, heat exhaustion, and possibly death (CDC, 2020).

The National Weather Service indicates that heat-related risks can occur when the heat index reaches 95 degrees F, and issues advisories and warnings, accordingly (NWS, 2020d). Table 3.6 below shows this risk classification.

*Table 3.6 Heat-Related Risk Levels*

| Risk Level | Description/Damage |
|---|---|
| **None** | Maximum Apparent Temperature < 95 |
| **Limited** | Maximum Apparent Temperature 95 to 104 |
| **Elevated** | Maximum Apparent Temperature 105 to 109 or<br>Maximum Apparent Temperature greater than or equal to 100 for 4 consecutive days. |
| **Significant** | Maximum Apparent Temperature 110 to 114 or<br>Maximum Apparent Temperature greater than or equal to 105 for 4 consecutive days. |
| **Extreme** | Maximum Apparent Temperature greater than or equal to 115 or<br>Maximum Apparent Temperature greater than or equal to 105 for 5 consecutive days. |

*Source: National Weather Service*

## LOCATION AND EXTENT

Extreme heat is a regional hazard. Its impact is experienced across the entire planning area, in all four counties of the region. Specific extreme heat locations are indeterminate.

According to South Carolina County Maximum Temperature Records:

- In 1983 and 1986, Clarendon County reached a maximum temperature of 108F
- In 1954, Kershaw County reached a maximum temperature of 111F
- In 1940, Lee County reached a maximum temperature of 107F
- In 1925, Sumter County reached a maximum temperature of 108F

*Source: SC State Climatology Office*

*Table 3.7 Extreme Heat Events, 1960-2022*

| County | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon | 6 | 0.095238095 | 10.5 | 9.523809524 | 63 |
| Kershaw | 8 | 0.126984127 | 7.875 | 12.6984127 | 63 |
| Lee | 9 | 0.142857143 | 7 | 14.28571429 | 63 |
| Sumter | 8 | 0.126984127 | 7.875 | 12.6984127 | 63 |

*Table 3.8 Extreme Heat Events, Municipalities, 1960-2022*

| | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kershaw County Municipality | | | | | |
| Elgin | 1 | 0.015873016 | 63 | 1.587301587 | 63 |

## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

Causes of flooding include heavy rain, snow melt, high tides, dam breaks, and others. Floods can last for a relatively short duration or for weeks. Flooding may only be a few inches, or it may be the height of houses. Flooding causes more fatalities in the United States than tornadoes, hurricanes, or lightning. Flooding is the most expensive natural disaster, costing $5 billion on average every year (NSSL, 2020c).

There are two types of flooding—general flooding where flooding occurs over several days, and flash flooding where floodwaters rise quickly within minutes to hours and then quickly dissipate. Examples of flash flood types include urban, dam or levee failures, and debris or ice jams. General floods include riverine, coastal, and local drainage. Further description of these flood types is here:

1. River (or riverine) Flood: Also called overbank flooding, this type of flooding occurs when water levels in a river exceed the river's defined banks and spill over into the surrounding floodplain.

2. Coastal Flood: This type of flooding is the product of a several factors. When coastal waters are higher- than-high tide, those waters can swell onto low-lying areas, and it can get worse by rainfall or winds pushing water onshore. King tides are abnormally high tides that occur when the moon, earth, and sun align, and the moon is at its closest position to earth. These events occasionally generate coastal flooding and can be exacerbated by wind and rain.

3. Local Drainage Flooding: Local drainage problems frequently occur in low-lying flat areas where normal drainage patterns become disrupted by lack of maintenance of channels or culverts, lower capacity storm sewer systems, or other types of blockages.

4. Flash Flood: Flash flood events are rapid onset events usually the result of intense rainfall occurring in a short time span, typically less than 6 hours. Urbanized areas contribute to flash flooding due to the number of impervious surfaces (roads, parking lots, streets) that prevent the rainfall from being absorbed by the soil. The runoff moves quickly over the paved surfaces increasing the likelihood of flash flooding especially in lower-lying areas such as road or rail underpasses.

## LOCATION AND EXTENT

Flooding is a location-specific hazard. Its impacts are variable across the planning area.

### 9/21/1989

Hurricane Hugo made landfall on September 21, 1989. brought torrential rains and high winds to inland counties, including Sumter. The storm's eye passed just west of Sumter. The resulting heavy rains caused flash flooding and wind damage, including falling trees and power outages.

### 05/14/2013

Warren Crossroads, Kershaw County, heavy rains cause Lake Wateree to rise 2 feet above full pool causing flooding of land, docks, and homes in some areas of the shoreline.

### 09/25/2015

Shannontown, Sumter County, heavy rains produced 2-4 inches of accumulation within a few hours causing flash floods. Some roads washed out.

### 10/1-10/5/2015

Historic flood of October 2015, caused by a stalled front off the coast, tropical moisture from Hurricane Joaquin, and a low-pressure system funneling rain into the state. Some areas received rainfall equivalent to a 1-in-1000-year event. The storm caused significant flooding, with nearly 20 inches of rain reported at Shaw Air Force Base in Sumter. Emergency personnel rescued many residents, and floodwaters damaged numerous properties and roads. The heavy rain and flooding hit the Midlands, including Sumter, and also affected Clarendon and Lee counties.

### 10/07-10/08/2016

Hurricane Matthew, heavy rainfall caused by the hurricane. Sumter, Clarendon, and Lee counties experienced damage and residents were displaced due to the flooding.

### 09/17/2020

Bishopville, Lee County, heavy rains caused flooding in city roads impassable including Heyward, Calhoun, and Main, 2-4 inches water entered a duplex on Heyward.

### 08/07/2024

Turbeville, Clarendon County experienced heavy rainfall from Tropical Storm Debby. Flooding occurred on Seloc Road with ditches filled on both sides of the road and the roadway covered.

*Source: NOAA Storm Events Database, SC Climatology Office, firststreet.org*

Table 3.9 below presents descriptions of minor, moderate, and major flood stages.

***Table 3.9 Flood Stage***

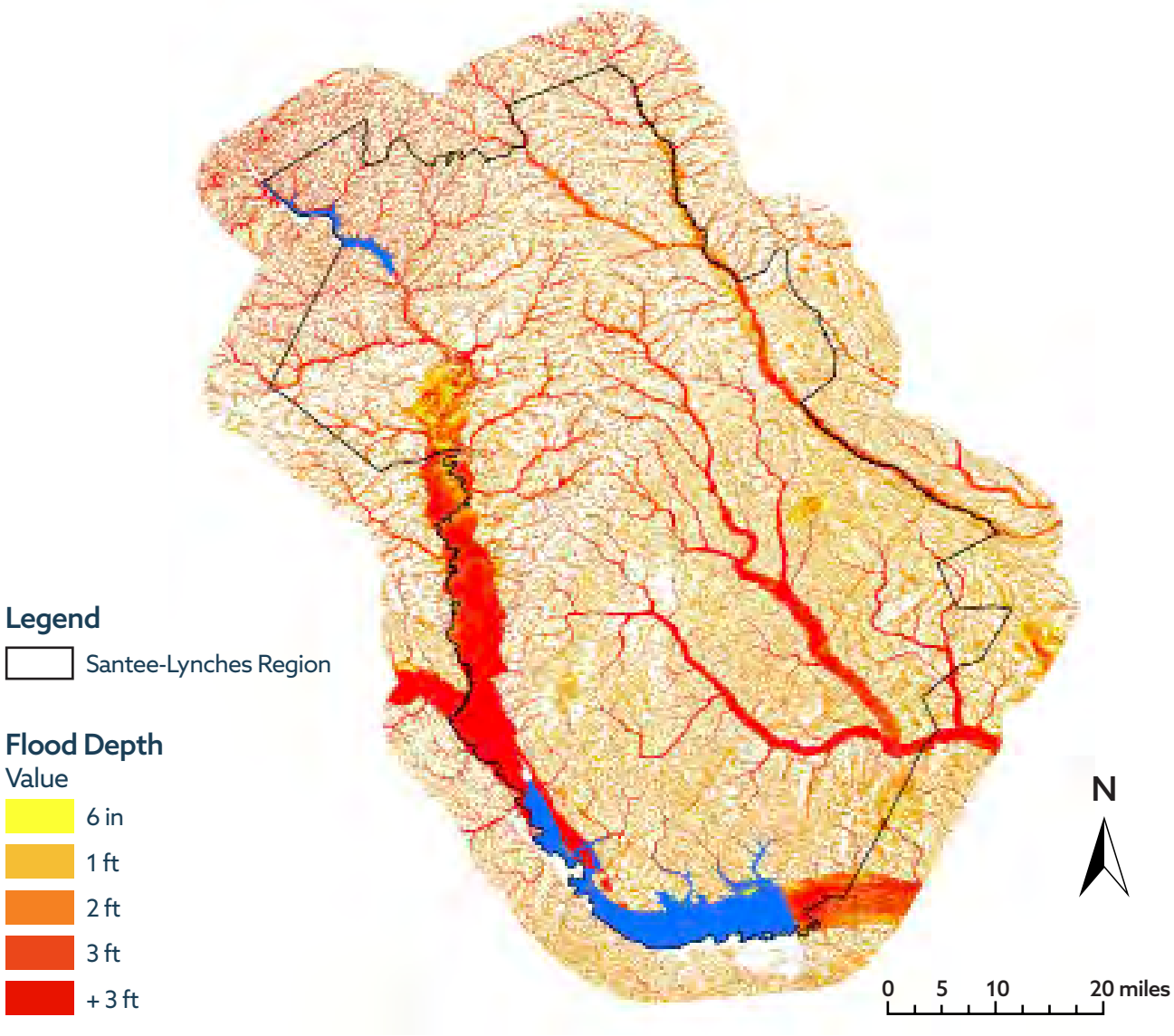
| Flood Stage | Description of Flood Impacts |
|---|---|
| **Minor Flooding** | Minimal or no property damage, but possible some public threat.<br>• Water over banks and in yards.<br>• No building flooded, but some water may be under buildings built on stilts (elevated).<br>• Personal property in low lying areas needs to be moved or it will get wet.<br>• Water overtopping roads, but not very deep or fast flowing.<br>• Water in campgrounds or on bike paths.<br>• Inconvenience or nuisance flooding.<br>• Small part of the airstrip flooded, and aircraft can still land.<br>• One or two homes in the lowest parts of town may be cut off or get a little water in the crawl spaces or homes themselves if they are not elevated. |
| **Moderate Flooding** | Some inundation of structures and roads near streams. Some evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations are necessary.<br>• Several buildings flooded with minor or moderate damage.<br>• Various types of infrastructure rendered temporarily useless (i.e. Fuel tanks cannot be reached due to high water, roads flooded that have no alternates, generator station flooded).<br>• Elders and those living in the lowest parts of the village are evacuated to higher ground.<br>• Access to the airstrip is cut off or requires a boat.<br>• Water over the road is deep enough to make driving unsafe.<br>• Gravel roads likely eroded due to current moving over them.<br>• Widespread flooding, but not deep enough to float ice chunks through town<br>• Water deep enough to make life difficult, normal life is disrupted and some hardship is endured.<br>• Airstrip closed.<br>• Travel is most likely restricted to boats. |
| **Major Flooding** | Extensive inundation of structures and roads. Significant evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations are necessary.<br>• Many buildings flooded, some with substantial damage or destruction.<br>• Infrastructure destroyed or rendered useless for an extended period of time.<br>• Multiple homes are flooded or moved off foundations.<br>• Everyone in threatened area is asked to evacuate.<br>• National guard units assist in evacuation efforts.<br>• Erosion problems are extreme.<br>• The airstrip, fuel tanks, and the generator station are likely flooded.<br>• Loss of transportation access, communication, power and/or fuel spills are likely.<br>• Fuel tanks may float and spill and possibly float downstream.<br>• High damage estimates and high degree of danger to residents. |

*Source: National Weather Service*

The figure below indicates the predicted depth of flooding during a 100-year recurrence interval flood event in the Santee-Lynches region. A flood event with a 100-year recurrence interval is one that has a 1% chance of occurring in any year (USGS, 2018). As the figure shows, flood depths range from 6 inches to over 3 feet, depending on proximity to major surface water features. Maps of the flood depth for the individual jurisdictions in the region are included in Appendix XII.

***Figure 3.3 Flood Depth***

## FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT




*Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street*

Table 3.10 below presents the maximum recorded flood depth for events occurring between 1960 and 2025 for all jurisdictions in the region.

### Future Probability

Table 3.11 shows that the probability of future flooding events is "likely" with a 41% to 73% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year. The likelihood of flooding events occurring exclusively within municipal limits, however, is low, as shown in Table 3.12. For the flooding hazard identified, it is foreseen that future climate change may impact the frequency, severity, duration, and/or location of this natural hazard. More frequent, more severe, and more widespread flooding conditions could prevail in the event of future climate change.

*Table 3.10 Flood Depth, 1960-2025*

| County | Events | Max. Recorded Flood Depth |
|---|---|---|
| Clarendon (unincorporated) | 8 | 1-2 ft. |
| Manning | 7 | 1-2 ft. |
| Paxville | 1 | 2-3 ft. |
| Summerton | no observational data recorded | no observational data recorded |
| Turbeville | 3 | 5 in. |
| Kershaw (unincorporated) | 8 | 2 ft. |
| Bethune | 1 | 2-4 in. |
| Camden | 5 | 2 ft. |
| Elgin | 3 | 2-4 in. |
| Lee (unincorporated) | no oberservational data recorded | no observational data recorded |
| Bishopville | 2 | 2-4 in. |
| Lynchburg | no oberservational data recorded | no oberservational data recorded |
| Sumter (unincorporated) | 17 | 6 in. |
| Mayesville | 2 | 2-4 in. |
| Pinewood | no oberservational data recorded | no oberservational data recorded |
| Sumter | 15 | 3-4 ft. |

*Source: NOAA NCEI Storm Events Database*

*Table 3.11 Flooding Events, 1960-2022*

| County | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon | 35 | 0.555555556 | 1.8 | 55.55555556 | 63 |
| Kershaw | 37 | 0.587301587 | 1.702702703 | 58.73015873 | 63 |
| Lee | 26 | 0.412698413 | 2.423076923 | 41.26984127 | 63 |
| Sumter | 46 | 0.73015873 | 1.369565217 | 73.01587302 | 63 |

*Table 3.12 Flooding Events , Municipalities, 1960-2022*

| County | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Manning | 1 | 0.015873016 | 63 | 1.587301587 | 63 |
| Paxville | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 |
| Summerton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 |
| Turbeville | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 |
| Kershaw County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Bethune | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 |
| Camden | 2 | 0.031746032 | 31.5 | 3.174603175 | 63 |
| Elgin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 |
| Lee County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Bishopville | 2 | 0.031746032 | 31.5 | 3.174603175 | 63 |
| Lynchburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 |
| Sumter County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Mayesville | 2 | 0.031746032 | 31.5 | 3.174603175 | 63 |
| Pinewood | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 |
| Sumter | 3 | 0.047619048 | 21 | 4.761904762 | 63 |

## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

Hail is frozen precipitation from convective thunderstorms. Any thunderstorm with the right conditions can spawn hail, meaning hail can occur anywhere. Hail can damage cars, buildings, ruin crops, and cause bodily harm to people and livestock caught outside without any protection. (NSSL, 2020b).

## LOCATION AND EXTENT

Hail is often compared to common objects to gauge its size.
Table 3.12 below includes these estimates.

***Table 3.13 Estimates of Hail Diameters***

| Estimated Diameter (inches) | Known Object |
|---|---|
| 1/4 | Pea |
| 1/2 | Marble |
| 3/4 | Dime/Penny |
| 7/8 | Nickel |
| 1 | Quarter |
| 1 1/2 | Ping-Pong Ball |
| 1 3/4 | Golf Ball |
| 2 | Lime |
| 2 1/2 | Tennis Ball |
| 2 3/4 | Baseball |
| 3 | Large Apple |
| 4 | Softball |
| 4 1/2 | Grapefruit |

*Source: National Weather Service*

Hail is a location-specific hazard. Its impacts are variable across the planning area.

### 03/12/1967

Lee County, event with 4-inch hail recorded. No injuries, fatalities, or property/crop damage.

### 03/25/1984

Clarendon County, near Manning, event with 2-inch hail recorded. No injuries, fatalities, or property/crop damage.

### 06/21/1992

Kershaw County, near Lugoff, event with 2-inch hail recorded. No injuries, fatalities, or property/crop damage.

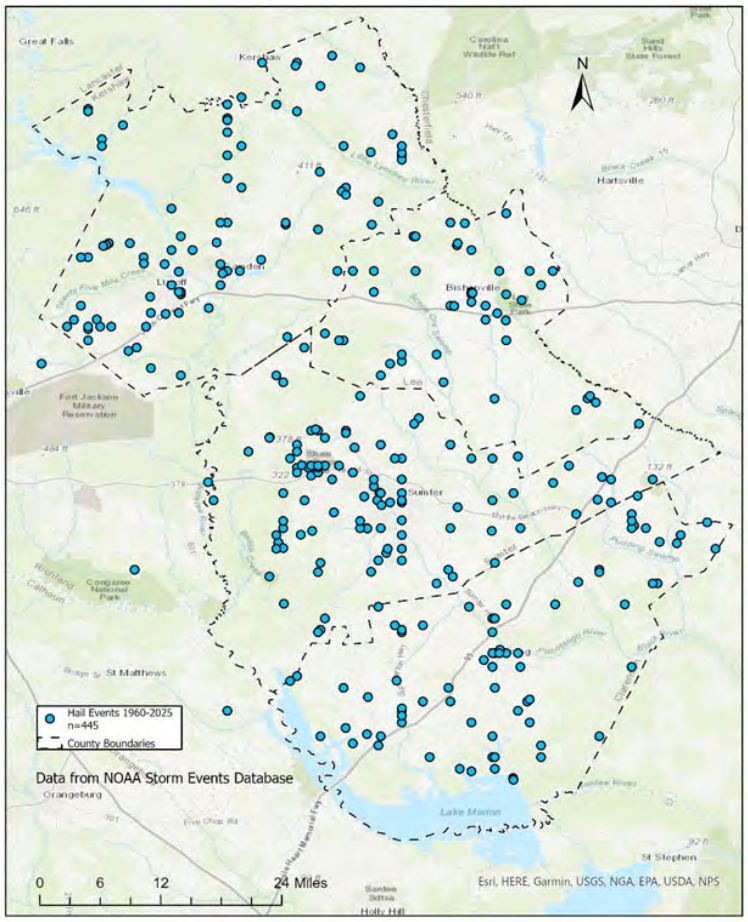
### 05/19/1995

Pinewood, Sumter County, event with 0.75-inch hail recorded. No injuries, fatalities, or property/crop damage.

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*Figure 3.4 Hail Events*

## HAIL EVENTS




*Source: NOAA Storm Events Database*

## Future Probability

Table 3.13 shows that the probability of future hail events is "likely" to "highly likely" with a 57% to 93% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year. In the municipalities in the region the probability of future occurrence ranges from "not likely" to "likely," with a 3% to 69% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year. For the hail hazard identified, it is foreseen that future climate change may impact the frequency, severity, duration, and/or location of this natural hazard. More frequent, more intense, and more widespread hail conditions could prevail in the event of future climate change.

***Table 3.14 Hail Events, 1960-2022***

| County | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon | 40 | 0.634920635 | 1.575 | 63.49206349 | 63 |
| Kershaw | 58 | 0.920634921 | 1.086206897 | 92.06349206 | 63 |
| Lee | 36 | 0.571428571 | 1.75 | 57.14285714 | 63 |
| Sumter | 59 | 0.936507937 | 1.06779661 | 93.65079365 | 63 |

***Table 3.15 Hail Events , Municipalities, 1960-2022***

| County | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Manning | 42 | 0.015873016 | 63 | 1.587301587 | 63 |
| Paxville | 7 | 0.111111111 | 9 | 11.11111111 | 63 |
| Summerton | 19 | 0.301587302 | 3.315789474 | 30.15873016 | 63 |
| Turbeville | 16 | 0.253968254 | 3.9375 | 25.3968254 | 63 |
| Kershaw County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Bethune | 18 | 0.285714286 | 3.5 | 28.57142857 | 63 |
| Camden | 23 | 0.365079365 | 2.739130435 | 36.50793651 | 63 |
| Elgin | 14 | 0.222222222 | 4.5 | 22.22222222 | 63 |
| Lee County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Bishopville | 24 | 0.380952381 | 2.625 | 38.0952381 | 63 |
| Lynchburg | 6 | 0.095238095 | 10.5 | 9.523809524 | 63 |
| Sumter County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Mayesville | 2 | 0.031746032 | 31.5 | 3.174603175 | 63 |
| Pinewood | 14 | 0.222222222 | 4.5 | 22.22222222 | 63 |
| Sumter | 44 | 0.698412698 | 1.431818182 | 69.84126984 | 63 |

## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

Tropical cyclones originate over warm tropical waters in the northern hemisphere and have closed, circulating winds that rotate in a counterclockwise direction. Tropical depressions, tropical storms, and hurricanes are examples of tropical cyclones. Tropical depressions have maximum sustained surface wind speeds up to 38 mph. When wind speeds reach a sustained level of 39 mph or more, the system is formally classified as a tropical storm and receives a name. When the winds reach a sustained 74 mph the event is re- classified as a hurricane.

Hurricanes come in varying intensities measured by the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale. The scale ranges from one to five with higher numbers representing higher wind speeds and stronger storms. Once a storm reaches Category 3 (111 mph sustained winds) it is considered a Major Hurricane due to its increased potential to cause significant loss as shown in Table 3.15 below (NHC, 2020a).

***Table 3.16 Hurricane Category Description***

| Category | Sustained Wind | Types of Damage Due to Hurricane |
|---|---|---|
| **1** | 74-95 mph<br>64-82 kt<br>119-153 km/h | *Very dangerous winds* will produce some damage: Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, and vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap, and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days. |
| **2** | 96-110 mph<br>83-95 kt<br>154-177 km/h | Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks. |
| **3**<br>(major) | 111-129<br>96-112 kt<br>178-208 km/h | Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes. |
| **4**<br>(major) | 130-156 mph<br>113-136 kt<br>209-251 km/h | Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted, and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months. |
| **5**<br>(major) | 157 mph or higher<br>137 kt or higher<br>252 km/h or higher | Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months. |

*Source: National Hurricane Center*

According to the National Hurricane Center (NHC) (2020b) and National Weather Service (2020a), there are four different hazards associated with tropical storms and hurricanes.

### Strong Winds

Winds are the defining factor for tropical storms and hurricanes. The onset of tropical storm force winds ends preparedness activities such as evacuations as those wind speeds pose a danger to people and structures. Hurricane-force winds (74 mph and up) can occur at some distances from the eye of the storm. They can destroy structures and can turn regular debris into airborne hazards.

### Heavy Rain

Tropical cyclones have enormous potential for precipitation and can carry that potential far inland. Widespread heavy precipitation gives rise to inland and flash flooding. Flooding in low-lying areas can persist for days. Rainfall is usually worse during larger storms and slower storms. In 2016, Hurricane Matthew dropped six to twelve inches of rain across the coast which led to significant freshwater flooding.

### Tornadoes

Tropical cyclones are capable of spawning tornadoes. Most commonly these tornadoes occur in rain bands well-removed from the storm's eye, but it is possible for them to appear near the eyewall. Typically, these tornadoes are weak, but tornadoes of any strength can cause destruction and loss of life.

### Storm Surge

Hurricanes and tropical storms can push sea water up to 20 feet higher than normal tides, due to the strong winds, forward speed, and the low pressure associated with the storms. Storm surge is highest in the upper right quadrant near the north side of the storm's eye. For example, if the storm surge is added to the top of a high tide, the coastal flooding and surge will be exacerbated, whereas a low tide has the potential to mitigate those effects. High seas can erode beaches, destroy buildings, and ruin coastal structures such as docks or revetments. As a hurricane's path and timing are narrowed upon its approach to land, scientists use the Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model to predict the storm surge that may occur.

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## LOCATION AND EXTENT

Hurricanes are a regional hazard, with impacts experienced across the entire planning area, in all four counties of the region, as well as in neighboring regions. Specific hurricane locations are indeterminate.

The region is less prone to hurricanes than other areas of the state. However, the most significant hurricane in South Carolina history, Hugo, did pass through the planning area in September of 1989. Among the counties with the highest recorded wind speeds associated with Hugo were Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter, all in the Santee-Lynches region. Winds between 91 and 136 miles per hour were recorded in parts of the four counties. Wind gusts of 109 mph were recorded in the City of Sumter. Hugo accounted for $7B in property and crop damage in the US and was the costliest hurricane in SC to date.

*Source: SC State Hazard Mitigation Plan, SCEMD, 2023*

*Figure 3.5 Historical Hurricane Tracks, Clarendon Co.*

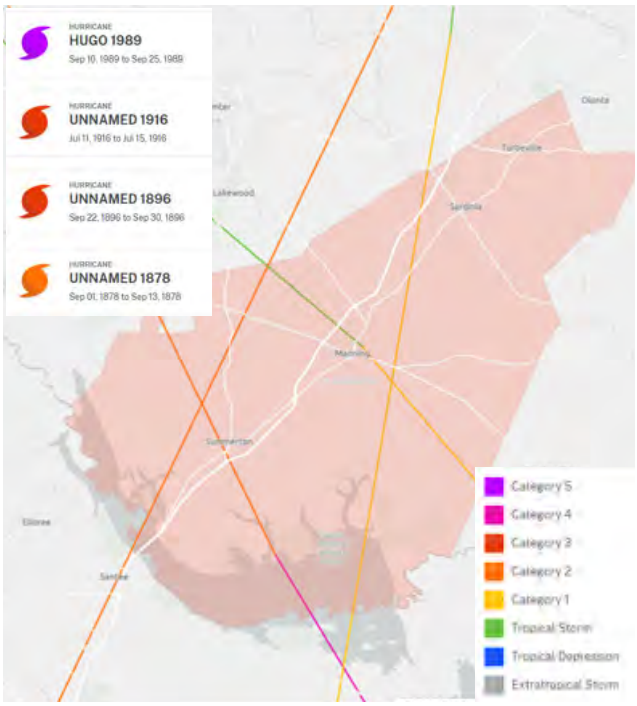



*Figure 3.6 Historical Hurricane Tracks, Kershaw Co.*

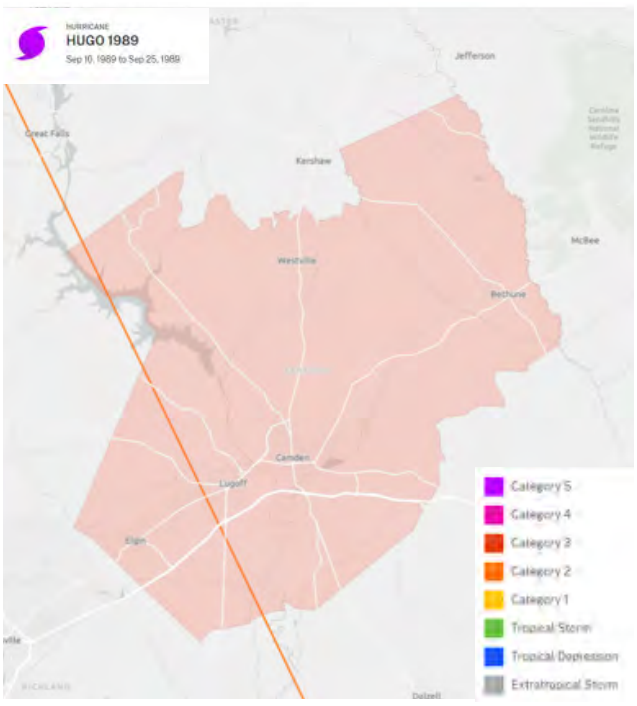



*Figure 3.7 Historical Hurricane Tracks, Lee Co.*

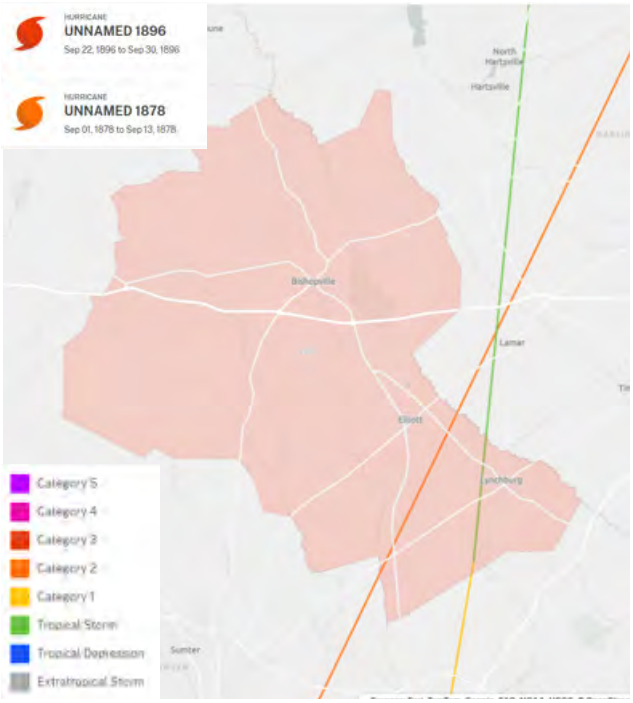
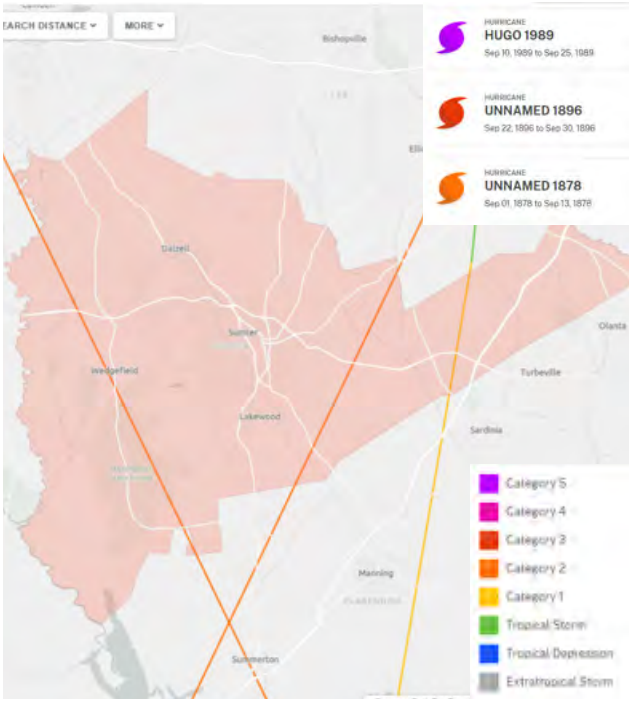



*Figure 3.8 Historical Hurricane Tracks, Sumter Co.*




*Source: NOAA Historical Hurricane Tracks*

***Table 3.17 Hurricane Events, 1960-2022***

| County | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon | 9 | 0.142857143 | 7 | 14.28571429 | 63 |
| Kershaw | 9 | 0.142857143 | 7 | 14.28571429 | 63 |
| Lee | 9 | 0.142857143 | 7 | 14.28571429 | 63 |
| Sumter | 10 | 0.158730159 | 6.3 | 15.87301587 | 63 |

## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

Lightning is an electrical discharge that results in a giant spark between two clouds, or cloud and the ground. Although lightning is associated with severe storms, lightning strikes have been recorded 25 miles away from the storm cloud (NWS, 2020b).

The primary hazards associated with lightning are structural damage to buildings and potential fire. There are also electrocution hazards to people from lightning strikes resulting in injuries or deaths especially when outdoors in unsheltered areas.

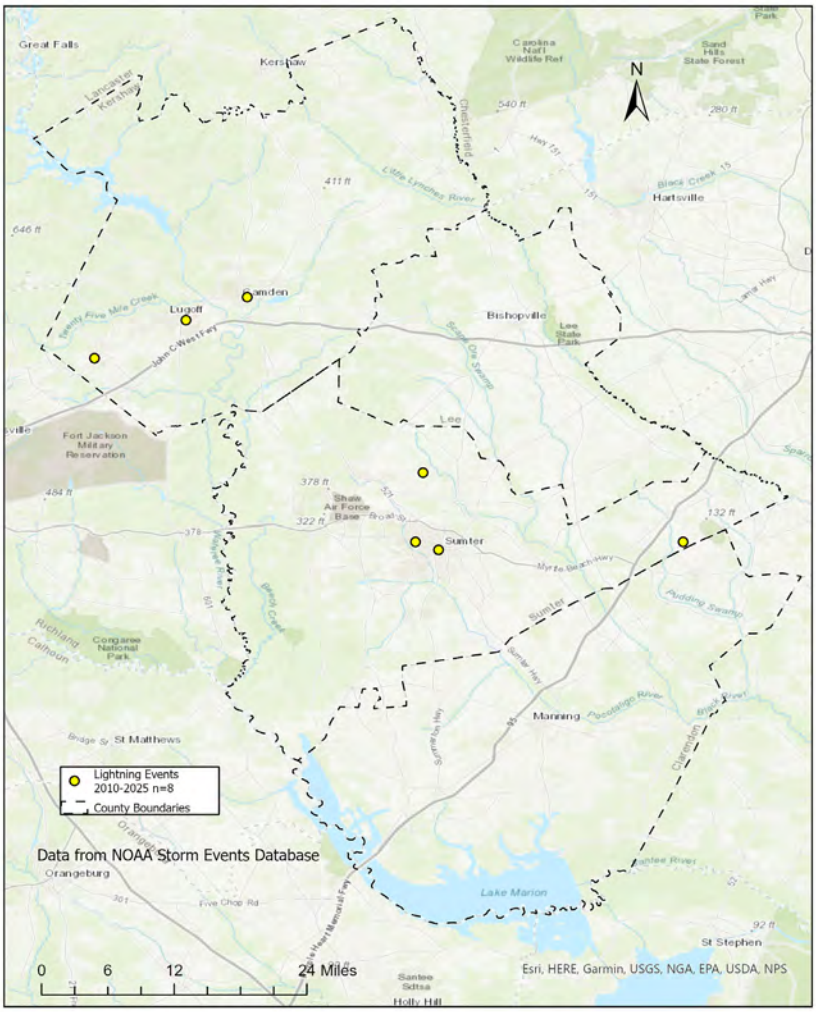
## LOCATION AND EXTENT

Lightning is a location-specific hazard with impacts that are variable across the planning area.

### 6/17/2000

Summerton, Clarendon County, lightning strikes a tree and vehicle causing one fatality.

***Figure 3.9 Recent Lightning Events***




*Source: NOAA Storm Events Database*

### 07/05/2000

Bishopville, Lee County, lightning strikes a house causing it to "burn to the ground."

### 07/17/2013

Camden, Kershaw County, nine homes struck and damaged by lightning.

### 08/12/2018

Sumter, Sumter County, lightning strikes an apartment causing a fire. No injuries.

*Source: NOAA Storm Events Database*

## Future Probability

Table 3.16 shows that the probability of future lightning events is "likely" to "highly likely" with a 41% to 101% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year. In the municipalities in the region, the probability of events occurring exclusively with city limits is "not likely" to "moderately likely," as Table 3.18 indicates. For the lightning hazard identified, it is foreseen that future climate change may impact the frequency, severity, duration, and/or location of this natural hazard. More frequent and more widespread lightning conditions could prevail in the event of future climate change.

***Table 3.18 Lightning Events, 1960-2022***

| County | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon | 26 | 0.412698413 | 2.423076923 | 41.26984127 | 63 |
| Kershaw | 33 | 0.523809524 | 1.909090909 | 52.38095238 | 63 |
| Lee | 38 | 0.603174603 | 1.657894737 | 60.31746032 | 63 |
| Sumter | 64 | 1.015873016 | 0.984375 | 101.5873016 | 63 |

***Table 3.19 Lightning Events, Municipalities, 1960-2022***

| County | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Manning | 2 | 0.031746032 | 31.5 | 3.174603175 | 63 |
| Summerton | 2 | 0.031746032 | 31.5 | 3.174603175 | 63 |
| Kershaw County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Camden | 3 | 0.047619048 | 21 | 4.761904762 | 63 |
| Elgin | 2 | 0.031746032 | 31.5 | 3.174603175 | 63 |
| Lee County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Bishopville | 3 | 0.047619048 | 21 | 4.761904762 | 63 |
| Lynchburg | 1 | 0.015873016 | 63 | 1.587301587 | 63 |
| Sumter County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Mayesville | 1 | 0.015873016 | 63 | 1.587301587 | 63 |
| Sumter | 21 | 0.333333333 | 3 | 33.33333333 | 63 |

## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

According to the National Severe Storms Laboratory (NSSL), a tornado is a violently rotating column of air that extends from a thunderstorm cloud to the ground (NSSL, 2020a). Tornadoes are some of the most violent natural hazard events with winds reaching up to 300 mph in some cases. The National Weather Service issues a tornado watch when there are favorable conditions for tornadic formulation well in advance to allow the population affected to stay alert for severe weather. A tornado warning is issued if a tornado has been reported in the area either on radar or by individuals and requires immediate protective actions by the warned population.

Tornado intensity and severity are measured using the Fujita Scale, which assigns a rating based on damage. The National Weather Service implemented the Enhanced Fujita Scale (EF-Scale) in 2007 to update the older Fujita Scale. The Enhanced Fujita Scale (EF-Scale) takes more variables into account and produces more consistent and accurate tornado ratings, still ranging from EF-0 (weakest) to EF-5 (strongest) (SPC, 2020). These variables cover structures, trees, construction types, and more.

***Table 3.20 Tornado Category Description***

| Scale | Typical Damage |
|---|---|
| EF-0 (65-85 mph) | Light damage – Peels surface off some roofs, some damage to gutters or siding, broken off trees, and shallow-rooted trees pushed over. |
| EF-1 (86-110 mph) | Moderate damage – Roofs severely stripped, mobile homes overturned or badly damaged, loss of exterior doors, and windows and other glass broken. |
| EF-2 (111-135 mph) | Considerable damage – Roofs torn off well-constructed houses, foundations of frame homes shifted, mobile homes completely destroyed, large trees snapped or uprooted, light-object missiles generated, and cars lifted off ground. |
| EF-3 (136-165 mph) | Severe damage – Entire stories of well-constructed houses destroyed, severe damage to large buildings such as shopping malls, trains overturned, trees debarked, heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown, and structures with weak foundations blown away some distance. |
| EF-4 (166-200 mph) | Devastating damage – Whole frame houses well-constructed houses and whole frame houses completely leveled, and cars thrown and small missiles |
| EF-5 (>200 mph) | Incredible damage – Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away, automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 m (109 yd), high-rise buildings have significant structural deformation, incredible phenomena will occur. |
| EF No rating | Inconceivable damage – Should a tornado with the maximum wind speed in excess of EF-5 occur, the extent and types of damage may not be conceived. |

*Source: Storm Prediction Center*

## LOCATION AND EXTENT

Tornadoes are a location-specific hazard with impacts that are variable across the planning area.

### 03/28/1984

Kershaw County, F4 scale tornado, destroyed mobile home park and injured 31 people, $25M in property damage.

### 08/28/1988

Clarendon County, near Manning, F2 scale tornado, 50 mobile homes destroyed, 13 mobile homes damaged, house damaged, one injury, one fatality, $2.5M in property damage.

### 09/07/2004

Sumter County, Shaw AFB, F1 scale tornado, many homes with light and moderate damage, trees and power lines down, no injuries, no fatalities, no reported property damage amount.

### 03/15/2008

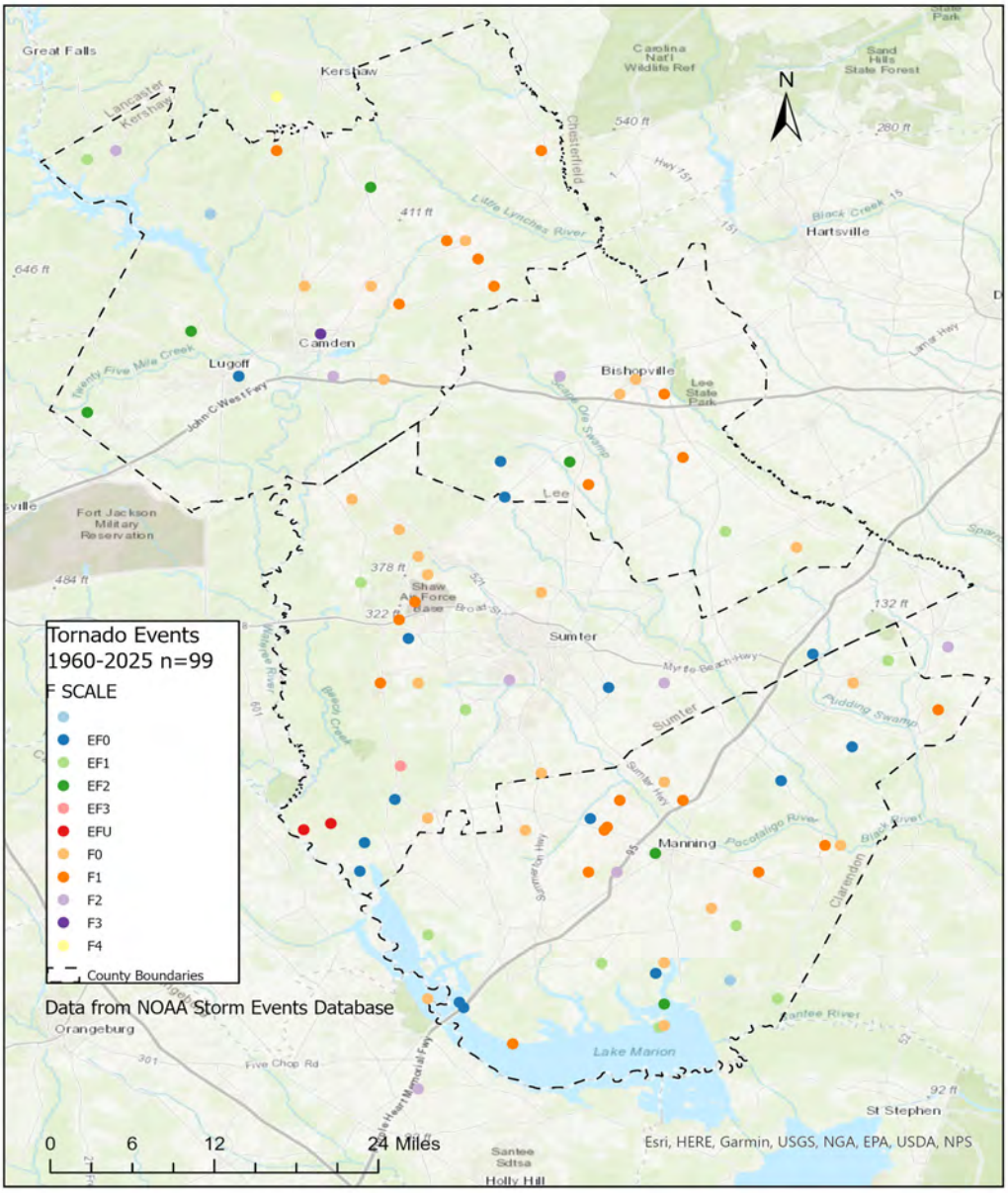
Lee County, near Lynchburg, EF2 scale tornado, over 85 homes destroyed, 400 homes with moderate damage, $40M in property damage.

*Source: NOAA Storm Events Database*

### Future Probability

Table 3.20 shows that the probability of future tornado events is not likely to moderately likely with a 9% to 28% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year as shown in Table 3.20 below. The likelihood of tornado events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in the region is also not likely to moderately likely with a 1% to 14% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year, as shown in Table 3.21 on the following page. For the tornado hazard identified, it is foreseen that future climate change may impact the frequency, severity, duration, and/or location of this natural hazard. More frequent, more powerful, and more widespread tornado conditions could prevail in the event of future climate change.

*Figure 3.10 Tornado Events*




*Source: NOAA Storm Events Database*

*Table 3.21 Tornado Events, 1960-2022*

| County | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon | 17 | 0.26984127 | 3.705882353 | 26.98412698 | 63 |
| Kershaw | 15 | 0.238095238 | 4.2 | 23.80952381 | 63 |
| Lee | 6 | 0.095238095 | 10.5 | 9.523809524 | 63 |
| Sumter | 18 | 0.285714286 | 3.5 | 28.57142857 | 63 |

*Table 3.22 Tornado Events , Municipalities, 1960-2022*

| County | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Manning | 9 | 0.142857143 | 7 | 14.28571429 | 63 |
| Paxville | 2 | 0.031746032 | 31.5 | 3.174603175 | 63 |
| Summerton | 1 | 0.015873016 | 63 | 1.587301587 | 63 |
| Turbeville | 1 | 0.015873016 | 63 | 1.587301587 | 63 |
| Kershaw County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Bethune | 1 | 0.015873016 | 63 | 1.587301587 | 63 |
| Camden | 5 | 0.079365079 | 12.6 | 7.936507937 | 63 |
| Lee County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Bishopville | 2 | 0.031746032 | 31.5 | 3.174603175 | 63 |
| Lynchburg | 1 | 0.015873016 | 63 | 1.587301587 | 63 |
| Sumter County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Mayesville | 1 | 0.015873016 | 63 | 1.587301587 | 63 |
| Pinewood | 4 | 0.063492063 | 15.75 | 6.349206349 | 63 |
| Sumter | 3 | 0.047619048 | 21 | 4.761904762 | 63 |

## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

According to the South Carolina Forestry Commission (SCFC), any forest fire, brush fire, grass fire, or any other outdoor fire that is not controlled and supervised is called a wildfire (SCFC, 2024). These fires cause damage to the forest resource as well as wildlife habitat, water quality, and air quality. The fire season in South Carolina extends from winter to early spring when the vegetation is dormant and dry.

## LOCATION AND EXTENT

Wildfire is a location-specific hazard with impacts that are variable across the planning area.

### 1966

Kershaw County, the Bethune Fire burned 8,340 acres over a period of four days. The West Wateree Fire burned 1,500 acres.

### 1985

Kershaw County, the Red Fox Road Fire burned 2,000 acres.

### 04/2001

Sumter County, 14 square miles covered by fire, one property impacted.

### 04/2002

Clarendon County, two square miles covered by fire, four properties impacted.

### 03/2010

Lee County, five square miles covered by fire, two properties impacted.

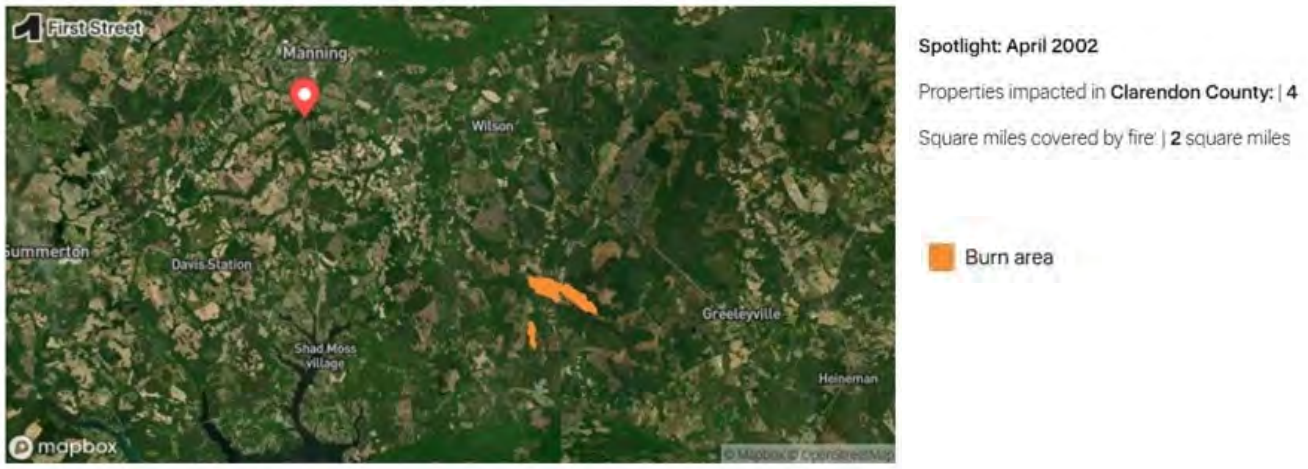
*Source: SC Forestry Commission, firststreet.org*

***Figure 3.11 Wildfire, 2001, Sumter County***




*Source: firststreet.org*

*Figure 3.12 Wildfire, 2002, Clarendon County*




*Source: firststreet.org*

*Figure 3.13 Wildfire, 2010, Lee County*




*Source: firststreet.org*

Maps of wildfire risk for the individual jurisdictions in the region are included in Appendix XIII.

## Future Probability

Table 3.22 shows that the probability of future wildfire events is highly likely with well over a 100% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year. For the wildfire hazard identified, it is foreseen that future climate change may impact the frequency, severity, duration, and/or location of this natural hazard. More frequent, more intense, and more widespread wildfire conditions could prevail in the event of future climate change.

*Table 3.23 Wildfire Events, 1960-2022*

| County | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon | 11,474 | 182.12 | .00549 | 18,212.69 | 63 |
| Kershaw | 5086 | 80.73 | .01238 | 8073.015 | 63 |
| Lee | 3668 | 58.22 | .01717 | 5822.22 | 63 |
| Sumter | 7888 | 125.20 | .00798 | 12,520.63 | 63 |

## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

There are two different types of wind hazards, strong winds and thunderstorms winds. Strong winds are non-convective winds gusting less than 58 mph. Thunderstorm winds are winds associated with convective storms that produce lightning within 30 minutes of the wind gusts (NWS, 2016). Although lightning is an integral feature of thunderstorm winds, the hazards associated with lightning are in a separate section of this report.

According to the Storm Prediction Center (SPC), thunderstorms occur when air rises quickly, creating clouds which then generates precipitation. Straight-line thunderstorm winds typically occur with descending air pushed down by the precipitation of the storm in the downdraft, although winds associated with the updraft can occasionally cause minor damage. There are a few types of thunderstorms, but the straight-line winds associated with them generally are inflow winds, downbursts, the gust front, and the rear flank downdraft (SPC, 2018).

Thunderstorm wind events are defined as winds occurring within 30 minutes of lightning. Winds and wind gusts of any speed also are recorded if they cause damage or produce injuries or fatalities and whether they are produced by convection or not. Maximum sustained winds over 58 mph are recorded regardless of any associated loss. Non-convective strong wind gusts less than 40 mph resulting in damage, injury, or a fatality are recorded (NWS, 2016).

***Table 3.24 Wind Conditions***

| Description | Wind Speed | Condition |
|---|---|---|
| Calm | Less than 1 mph<br>Less than 1 km/h | Calm. Smoke rises vertically. |
| Light Air | 1 – 3 mph<br>1.1 – 5.5 km/h | Smoke drift indicates wind direction.<br>Wind vanes cease moving. |
| Light Breeze | 4 – 7 mph<br>5.6 – 11 km/h | Wind felt on exposed skin.<br>Leaves rustle and wind vanes begin to move. |
| Gentle Breeze | 8 – 12 mph<br>12 – 19 km/h | Leaves and small twigs constantly moving.<br>Light flags extended. |
| Moderate Breeze | 13 – 18 mph<br>20 – 29 km/h | Dust and loose paper raised.<br>Small branches begin to move. |
| Fresh Breeze | 19 – 24 mph<br>30 – 39 km/h | Branches of moderate size move.<br>Small trees with leaves begin to sway. |
| Strong Breeze | 25 – 31 mph<br>40 – 50 km/h | Large branches in motion. Whistling heard in overhead wires.<br>Plastic garbage cans tip over. Umbrella usage difficult. |
| High Wind | 32 – 38 mph<br>51 – 61 mph | Whole trees in motion. Effort needed to walk against the wind. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gale | 39 – 46 mph<br>62 – 74 km/h | Some twigs broken from trees. Cars veer on the road. Walking is seriously hindered. |
| Strong Gale | 47 – 54 mph<br>75 – 88 km/h | Some branches break off trees and some small trees blow over. Temporary signs and barricades blow over. |
| Whole Gale | 55 – 63 mph<br>89 – 102 km/hr | Trees are broken off or uprooted, saplings bent and deformed. Poorly attached asphalt shingles peel off roofs. |
| Violent Storm | 64 – 73 mph<br>103 – 118 km/hr | Widespread damage to vegetation. Many roofing surfaces are Damages. Damaged asphalt tiles may break completely away. |
| Hurricane | 74 mph +<br>119 km/h + | Very widespread damage to vegetation. Some windows may break. Severe structural damage. Mobile homes, poorly constructed sheds and barns are damaged. Flying debris possible. |

*Source: www.weatherbriefing.com*

## LOCATION AND EXTENT

Wind is a location-specific hazard with variable impacts across the planning area.

### 10/24/2008

Sumter and Kershaw Counties, 50 knots, a combination of strong onshore flow and a strong jet extending from south southwest to the north northeast into the CSRA/Midlands produced high winds that took down trees and powerlines, damaged boats and docks on lakes, and did property damage. Post analysis showed a gravity wave was probably the result of the meteorological conditions that sustained the high winds for several hours. SCDOT reported trees and powerlines down in several areas, $10K estimated property damage, $10K estimated crop damage.

### 9/2/2016

Summerton area, Clarendon County, 50 knots, Tropical Storm Hermine impacted the region, with heavy rain and strong gusty winds. The center of TS Hermine tracked to the NE across S and SE GA during the morning of Sept. 2nd, and across the coastal plain of SC during the afternoon and evening of the 2nd. Multiple trees reported down along Interstate 95 at mile markers 129, 112, 110, 106, and 105. A peak wind gust of 47 MPH was observed at 2015 EDT (1915 EST) by an AWOS unit at Santee-Cooper Regional Airport about 8 miles east of Summerton.

### 10/8/2016

Lee County, 56 knots, Hurricane Matthew impacted the region on the night of Friday, October 7th and during much of the day on Saturday, October 8th. Tropical Storm force wind gusts were observed across most of the SC Midlands and Central Savannah River Area. Numerous trees and power lines were reported down, some on county government buildings and many on private homes during the event. Power outages estimated by Duke Energy indicated at least 10,000 people were without power, especially in the Bishopville area. Power was not restored to portions of the county for 3 days or more after the event. SC Forestry Commission and Department of Agriculture indicated losses to cotton and timber crops within the county.

*Source: NOAA Storm Events Database*

## Future Probability

Table 3.24 shows that the probability of future wind events is highly likely with well over a 100% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year. The likelihood of high wind events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in the region is moderate likely to highly likely, with a 12% to 100% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year, as shown in Table 3.25 on the following page. For the wind hazard identified, it is foreseen that future climate change may impact the frequency, severity, duration, and/or location of this natural hazard. Stronger, more frequent, and more widespread wind conditions could prevail in the event of future climate change.

***Table 3.25 Wind Events, 1960-2022***

| County | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon | 168 | 2.666666667 | 0.375 | 266.6666667 | 63 |
| Kershaw | 177 | 2.80952381 | 0.355932203 | 280.952381 | 63 |
| Lee | 130 | 2.063492063 | 0.484615385 | 206.3492063 | 63 |
| Sumter | 217 | 3.444444444 | 0.290322581 | 344.4444444 | 63 |

*Table 3.26 Wind Events, Municipalities, 1960-2022*

| County | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Manning | 52 | 0.825396825 | 1.211538462 | 82.53968254 | 63 |
| Paxville | 14 | 0.222222222 | 4.5 | 22.22222222 | 63 |
| Summerton | 29 | 0.46031746 | 2.172413793 | 46.03174603 | 63 |
| Turbeville | 24 | 0.380952381 | 2.625 | 38.0952381 | 63 |
| Kershaw County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Bethune | 27 | 0.428571429 | 2.333333333 | 42.85714286 | 63 |
| Camden | 63 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 63 |
| Elgin | 25 | 0.396825397 | 2.52 | 39.68253968 | 63 |
| Lee County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Bishopville | 43 | 0.682539683 | 1.465116279 | 68.25396825 | 63 |
| Lynchburg | 8 | 0.126984127 | 7.875 | 12.6984127 | 63 |
| Sumter County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Mayesville | 11 | 0.174603175 | 5.727272727 | 17.46031746 | 63 |
| Pinewood | 18 | 0.285714286 | 3.5 | 28.57142857 | 63 |
| Sumter | 67 | 1.063492063 | 0.940298507 | 106.3492063 | 63 |

# 3 11. WINTER WEATHER

## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

A winter storm includes events where the main types of precipitation are snow, sleet, or freezing rain. Most deaths related to winter storms, such as those involving automobiles, snow shoveling, and exposure to the cold are labeled as indirect deaths. All winter storms have some form of frozen precipitation which interact differently when on the ground. Sometimes storms can have multiple types of precipitation hazards.

## LOCATION AND EXTENT

Winter storms are a generic classification of cold-weather hazards. These include blizzards, ice storms, and nor'easters. There are many different types of hazard events associated with the generic category of winter storms (NSSL, 2020d). These winter storm types are described below.

- Blizzard: Blizzards combine strong winds that either blow snow that has already fallen, or snow that comes with the storm. The wind paired with the snow inhibits visibility, making for very dangerous driving conditions and lasts for at least three hours.

- Ice Storm: An ice storm results with the accretion of at least 0.25 inches of ice on surfaces. The weight of ice can snap trees and power lines and makes for hazardous walking and driving conditions. Freezing rain starts as snow before its descent to the ground and melts completely in a thick layer of warm air. The now-water droplet goes through a thin layer of cold air just before it reaches the ground, making the water close to freezing temperatures as it strikes the ground. If the water lands on something cold enough, the water will freeze on contact. The ice will form a glaze on objects, trees, cars, roads, and power lines. If enough ice forms, then the event will be labeled an ice storm.

- Snow: Flakes form as water droplets freeze and stick together. Snow will reach the ground if it remains in air below 32F on its journey from the cloud to the ground and accumulates if ground temperatures are below freezing.

- Nor'easter: These are very strong coastal winter storms that form in the Atlantic Ocean. Heavy precipitation (rain and snow) and strong winds producing large waves are part of these systems and produce considerable beach erosion.

***Table 3.27 Winter Storm Severity Index (WSSI)***

| Description | Wind Speed | Condition |
|---|---|---|
| None | Impacts not expected | No snow or ice forecast and no potential Ground Blizzard conditions. |
| Limited | Rarely a direct threat to life and property. Typically results in little inconveniences. | Small accumulations of snow or ice forecast. Minimal impacts, if any, expected. In general, society goes about their normal routine. |
| Minor | Rarely a direct threat to life and property. Typically results in an inconvenience to daily life. | Minor disruptions, primarily to those who were not prepared. None to minimal recovery time needed. |
| Moderate | Often threatening to life and property, some damage unavoidable. Typically results in disruptions to daily life. | Definite impacts to those with little preparation. Perhaps a day or two of recovery time for snow and/or ice accumulation events. |
| Major | Extensive and widespread severe property damage, lifesaving actions will be needed. Results in extreme disruptions to daily life. | Significant impacts, even with preparation. Several days recovery time for snow and/or ice accumulation events. |
| Extreme | Extensive and widespread severe property damage, lifesaving actions will be needed. Results in extreme disruptions to daily life. | Historic. Widespread severe impacts. Many days to at least a week of recovery needed for snow and/or ice accumulation events. |

*Source: National Weather Service*

Winter weather events are a location-specific hazard with variable impacts across the planning area.

### The Great Southeastern Snowstorm of February 1973

One of the greatest snowstorms in the history of the Southeastern US, 1-2 feet of snow fell across multiple states with records set in several places. Rimini in Sumter County with 24 inches was the highest amount recorded in the event. The storm affected an area from the Florida panhandle to the Outer Banks of NC. The damage was $30M (1973 dollars) and there were 11 fatalities. During the event, Bishopville in Lee County recorded 11 inches of snow, Camden in Kershaw County recorded 12 inches, and at the Wateree Dam in Kershaw County,12 inches were recorded.

*Source: National Weather Service*

### 02/2014

An ice storm caused widespread power outages, and major damage to the forestry sector. Clarendon County was a federal declared major disaster area, with up to 1 inch of ice accumulation. Kershaw County was also a federal declared major disaster area.

*Source: SC State Climatology Office*

## Future Probability

Table 3.27 shows that the probability of future winter weather events is highly likely with a 92% and greater chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year. The likelihood of winter weather events occurring exclusively within the city limits of Sumter is not likely with a 1% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year, as shown in Table 3.28 on the following page. For the winter weather hazard identified, it is foreseen that future climate change may impact the frequency, severity, duration, and/or location of this natural hazard. Colder, longer, and more widespread winter weather conditions could prevail in the event of future climate change.

***Table 3.28 Winter Weather Events, 1960-2022***

| County | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon | 56 | 0.888888889 | 1.125 | 88.88888889 | 63 |
| Kershaw | 77 | 1.222222222 | 0.818181818 | 122.2222222 | 63 |
| Lee | 56 | 0.888888889 | 1.125 | 88.88888889 | 63 |
| Sumter | 58 | 0.920634921 | 1.086206897 | 92.06349206 | 63 |

***Table 3.29 Winter Weather Events, Municipalities, 1960-2022***

| County | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Years in Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sumter County Municipalities | | | | | |
| Sumter | 1 | 0.015873016 | 63 | 1.587301587 | 63 |

# Overall Hazard Occurrence and Future Probability

Tables 3.29 through 3.32 present a composite of the above hazard statistics for each county. As with the other tables in this section, the period of observation is 63 years.

## Clarendon County

*Table 3.30 Hazard Occurrence and Future Probability, Clarendon County*

| Hazard | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Likelihood |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drought | 15 | 0.238095238 | 4.2 | 23.80952381 | Moderately Likely |
| Extreme Heat | 6 | 0.095238095 | 10.5 | 9.523809524 | Not Likely |
| Flooding | 35 | 0.555555556 | 1.8 | 55.55555556 | Likely |
| Hail | 40 | 0.634920635 | 1.575 | 63.49206349 | Likely |
| Hurricane | 9 | 0.142857143 | 7 | 14.28571429 | Moderately Likely |
| Lightning | 26 | 0.412698413 | 2.423076923 | 41.26984127 | Likely |
| Severe Storm | 133 | 2.111111111 | 0.473684211 | 211.1111111 | Highly Likely |
| Tornado | 17 | 0.26984127 | 3.705882353 | 26.98412698 | Moderately Likely |
| Wildfire | 11,474 | 182.12 | 0.00549 | 18,212.69 | Highly Likely |
| Wind | 168 | 2.666666667 | 0.375 | 266.6666667 | Highly Likely |
| Winter Weather | 56 | 0.888888889 | 1.125 | 88.88888889 | Highly Likely |

## Kershaw County

*Table 3.31 Hazard Occurrence and Future Probability, Kershaw County*

| Hazard | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Likelihood |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drought | 15 | 0.238095238 | 4.2 | 23.80952381 | Moderately Likely |
| Extreme Heat | 8 | 0.126984127 | 7.875 | 12.6984127 | Moderately Likely |
| Flooding | 37 | 0.587301587 | 1.702702703 | 58.73015873 | Likely |
| Hail | 58 | 0.920634921 | 1.086206897 | 92.06349206 | Highly Likely |
| Hurricane | 9 | 0.142857143 | 7 | 14.28571429 | Moderately Likely |
| Lightning | 33 | 0.523809524 | 1.909090909 | 52.38095238 | Likely |
| Severe Storm | 136 | 2.158730159 | 0.463235294 | 215.8730159 | Highly Likely |
| Tornado | 15 | 0.238095238 | 4.2 | 23.80952381 | Moderately Likely |
| Wildfire | 5086 | 80.73 | 0.01238 | 8073.015 | Highly Likely |
| Wind | 177 | 2.80952381 | 0.355932203 | 280.952381 | Highly Likely |
| Winter Weather | 77 | 1.222222222 | 0.818181818 | 122.2222222 | Highly Likely |

## Lee County

*Table 3.32 Hazard Occurrence and Future Probability, Lee County*

| Hazard | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Likelihood |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drought | 15 | 0.238095238 | 4.2 | 23.80952381 | Moderately Likely |
| Extreme Heat | 9 | 0.142857143 | 7 | 14.28571429 | Moderately Likely |
| Flooding | 26 | 0.412698413 | 2.423076923 | 41.26984127 | Likely |
| Hail | 36 | 0.571428571 | 1.75 | 57.14285714 | Likely |
| Hurricane | 9 | 0.142857143 | 7 | 14.28571429 | Moderately Likely |
| Lightning | 38 | 0.603174603 | 1.657894737 | 60.31746032 | Likely |
| Severe Storm | 94 | 1.492063492 | 0.670212766 | 149.2063492 | Highly Likely |
| Tornado | 6 | 0.095238095 | 10.5 | 9.523809524 | Not Likely |
| Wildfire | 3668 | 58.22 | 0.01717 | 5822.22 | Highly Likely |
| Wind | 130 | 2.063492063 | 0.484615385 | 206.3492063 | Highly Likely |
| Winter Weather | 56 | 0.888888889 | 1.125 | 88.88888889 | Highly Likely |

## Sumter County

*Table 3.33 Hazard Occurrence and Future Probability, Sumter County*

| Hazard | Events | Annualized Count | Recurrence Frequency | Future Probability | Likelihood |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drought | 15 | 0.238095238 | 4.2 | 23.80952381 | Moderately Likely |
| Extreme Heat | 8 | 0.126984127 | 7.875 | 12.6984127 | Moderately Likely |
| Flooding | 46 | 0.73015873 | 1.369565217 | 73.01587302 | Likely |
| Hail | 59 | 0.936507937 | 1.06779661 | 93.65079365 | Highly Likely |
| Hurricane | 10 | 0.158730159 | 6.3 | 15.87301587 | Moderately Likely |
| Lightning | 64 | 1.015873016 | 0.984375 | 101.5873016 | Highly Likely |
| Severe Storm | 215 | 3.412698413 | 0.293023256 | 341.2698413 | Highly Likely |
| Tornado | 18 | 0.285714286 | 3.5 | 28.57142857 | Moderately Likely |
| Wildfire | 7888 | 125.2 | 0.00798 | 12,520.63 | Highly Likely |
| Wind | 217 | 3.444444444 | 0.290322581 | 344.4444444 | Highly Likely |
| Winter Weather | 58 | 0.920634921 | 1.086206897 | 92.06349206 | Highly Likely |

Table 3.34 presents the likelihood of each hazard for all counties in the region. As this table shows, most hazards are moderately likely to highly likely to occur in the future. As with the other tables in this section, the period of observation is 63 years.

*Table 3.34 Hazard Likelihoods, All Counties*

| Hazard | Clarendon County | Kershaw County | Lee County | Sumter County | Region |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drought | Moderately Likely | Moderately Likely | Moderately Likely | Moderately Likely | Moderately Likely |
| Extreme Heat | Not Likely | Moderately Likely | Moderately Likely | Moderately Likely | Moderately Likely |
| Flooding | Likely | Likely | Likely | Likely | Likely |
| Hail | Likely | Highly Likely | Likely | Highly Likely | Likely |
| Hurricane | Moderately Likely | Moderately Likely | Moderately Likely | Moderately Likely | Moderately Likely |
| Lightning | Likely | Likely | Likely | Highly Likely | Highly Likely |
| Severe Storm | Highly Likely | Highly Likely | Highly Likely | Highly Likely | Highly Likely |
| Tornado | Moderately Likely | Moderately Likely | Not Likely | Moderately Likely | Moderately Likely |
| Wildfire | Highly Likely | Highly Likely | Highly Likely | Highly Likely | Highly Likely |
| Wind | Highly Likely | Highly Likely | Highly Likely | Highly Likely | Highly Likely |
| Winter Weather | Highly Likely | Highly Likely | Highly Likely | Highly Likely | Highly Likely |

# CLIMATE CHANGE

According to the USEPA, most of South Carolina has warmed by one-half to one degree (F) in the last century, while its sea is rising about one to one-and-a-half inches every decade. Higher sea levels increase beach erosion, submerge lowlands, and exacerbate coastal flooding. In the future, South Carolina's changing climate is also likely to reduce crop yields, harm livestock, increase the number of unpleasantly hot days, and increase the risk of heat stroke and other heat-related illnesses (USEPA, 2016). Of particular interest to the Sante-Lynches region, the EPA report goes on to discuss threats from climate change to:

- Homes and infrastructure, caused by more damaging storms and inland flooding
- Forest composition and forest cover, impacting productivity and increasing vulnerability to pests, and
- Human health, including heat stroke, dehydration, and cardiovascular difficulties, with children, the elderly, the sick, and the poor at greatest risk (USEPA, 2016).

The table below presents projections for extreme heat in the counties of the region based on the US Climate Resilience Toolkit (2022). As the table shows, the region could be in store for many unpleasantly hot days in the future, which could exacerbate the threats to property, the environment, and human health just described.

***Table 3.35 Extreme Heat Future Indicators***

| County | Days over 90 degrees F | Days over 105 degrees F | Days over 90 degrees F | Days over 105 degrees F |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2030 | | 2050 | |
| Clarendon | 94-105 | 1-5 | 107-123 | 1-5 |
| Kershaw | 76-93 | 1-2 | 90-111 | 2-6 |
| Lee | 82-99 | 1-2 | 95-117 | 2-4 |
| Sumter | 87-105 | 1-2 | 100-124 | 1-6 |

*Source: National Weather Service*

Rural communities are especially vulnerable to climate change impacts (Third National Climate Assessment, Hales, et al., 2014). This vulnerability stems from rural communities' dependence on natural resources, their physical isolation, limited economic diversity, higher poverty rates, and aging populations. The Santee-Lynches is a predominantly rural region and potentially faces climate-related risks to infrastructure, livelihoods, and quality of life. Infrastructure risks include those to transportation systems. The Third National Climate Assessment notes that transportation systems in rural regions may be more vulnerable to climate risks, such as flooding, as there are often fewer transportation options. With relatively few transportation alternatives and with a high risk of flooding (Hales, et al., 2014), this is certainly the case in the Santee-Lynches region.

Finally, the Fifth National Climate Assessment (2023) identifies future climate risks, but also notes that climate action presents opportunities, and that employment options are shifting due to climate change and climate action. In the Santee-Lynches region, recent solar energy developments and interest in bioenergy and biomanufacturing suggest that climate-related opportunities may indeed be emerging. While the region must plan and prepare to mitigate natural hazards and other adverse impacts of climate change, the potential positive impacts of the climate-responsive economy should also be considered (USGCRP, 2023).

SECTION 4

# Vulnerability Assessment

This section provides loss information and social vulnerability measures for the region. Loss information comprises estimates of economic and human losses for each hazard in each county. Social vulnerability considers key socioeconomic characteristics of the population and how these affect capacity for coping with natural disasters.

## LOSS INFORMATION

Hazard loss information was compiled using the Spatial Hazard Event and Loss Dataset for the U.S. (SHELDUS). SHELDUS provides estimates for each county of direct monetary losses of property and agricultural crops, and human losses, including injuries and fatalities for various hazard types from 1960 – 2022.

As shown in Tables 4.1 – 4.4 below, the region's costliest property losses are due to hurricanes, floods, drought, and hail. The costliest crop losses are due to hurricanes, drought, and winter weather.

### Clarendon County

*Table 4.1 - Clarendon County Adjusted Economic Cost Impacts 1960 - 2022*

| Hazard | Property Damage | Crop Damage |
|---|---|---|
| Drought | $12,267,838.83 | $18,629,578.12 |
| Flooding | $14,891,073.50 | $9,628,051.59 |
| Hail | $843,464.70 | $1,357,744.89 |
| Heat | $575.14 | $2,574,508.38 |
| Hurricane | $122,743,332.76 | $121,427,625.78 |
| Lightning | $679,647.48 | $17,193.36 |
| Severe Storm | $1,962,858.40 | $390,064.29 |
| Tornado | $2,346,162.01 | $14,934.04 |
| Wildfire | $131,716.54 | $334,538.37 |
| Wind | $1,037,728.33 | $13,989.78 |
| Winter Weather | $2,175,405.63 | $18,918,035.58 |

## Kershaw County

*Table 4.2 - Kershaw County Adjusted Economic Cost Impacts 1960 - 2022*

| Hazard | Property Damage | Crop Damage |
|---|---|---|
| Drought | $12,267,838.83 | $18,629,578.12 |
| Flooding | $2,381,059.84 | $1,781,107.90 |
| Hail | $15,835,185.34 | $9,309,395.00 |
| Heat | $575.14 | $2,574,508.38 |
| Hurricane | $222,530,194.08 | $72,869,542.41 |
| Lightning | $1,349,152.00 | $4,311.79 |
| Severe Storm | $5,783,284.32 | $322,242.10 |
| Tornado | $603,694.68 | $0.00 |
| Wildfire | $145,706.32 | $1,733,516.61 |
| Wind | $913,040.95 | $24,716.99 |
| Winter Weather | $2,526,392.16 | $21,614,741.92 |

## Lee County

*Table 4.3 - Lee County Adjusted Economic Cost Impacts 1960 -2022*

| Hazard | Property Damage | Crop Damage |
|---|---|---|
| Drought | $12,267,838.83 | $18,629,578.12 |
| Flooding | $1,036,814.27 | $1,778,602.69 |
| Hail | $1,160,103.66 | $810,521.76 |
| Heat | $575.14 | $2,574,508.38 |
| Hurricane | $122,743,332.74 | $121,427,625.76 |
| Lightning | $245,307.32 | $1,108.82 |
| Severe Storm | $2,493,825.32 | $12,466,725.88 |
| Tornado | $141,790.66 | $3,854.92 |
| Wildfire | $131,716.54 | $334,538.37 |
| Wind | $1,344,668.17 | $1,382,710.44 |
| Winter Weather | $2,199,716.05 | $18,919,144.46 |

## Sumter County

*Table 4.4 - Sumter County Adjusted Economic Cost Impacts 1960 – 2022*

| Hazard | Property Damage | Crop Damage |
|---|---|---|
| Drought | $12,267,838.83 | $18,629,578.12 |
| Flooding | $1,081,849.81 | $1,777,810.34 |
| Hail | $989,989.29 | $1,082,079.37 |
| Heat | $575.14 | $2,574,508.38 |
| Hurricane | $486,928,958.02 | $485,613,251.04 |
| Lightning | $2,818,544.10 | $17,323.38 |
| Severe Storm | $3,377,396.72 | $396,469.20 |
| Tornado | $4,542,979.77 | $8,969.54 |
| Wildfire | $131,716.54 | $334,538.37 |
| Wind | $2,385,536.95 | $19,343.48 |
| Winter Weather | $2,175,120.73 | $18,919,127.54 |

With regard to human losses, Tables 4.5 – 4.8 below show that the region's greatest numbers of injuries are caused by hail, hurricanes, tornadoes, and severe storms. The greatest number of fatalities are caused by floods, heat, hurricanes, lightning, and severe storms.

## Clarendon County

*Table 4.5 - Clarendon County Human Losses 1960 – 2022*

| Hazard | Injuries | Fatalities |
|---|---|---|
| Flooding | 0 | 1 |
| Heat | 0 | 3 |
| Hurricane | 2 | 0 |
| Lightning | 7 | 6 |
| Severe Storm | 0 | 2 |
| Tornado | 27 | 1 |
| Wind | 3 | 1 |
| Winter Weather | 0 | 2 |

## Kershaw County

*Table 4.6 - Kershaw County Human Losses 1960 – 2022*

| Hazard | Injuries | Fatalities |
|---|---|---|
| Flooding | 2 | 5 |
| Hail | 55 | 0 |
| Heat | 0 | 5 |
| Lightning | 0 | 1 |
| Severe Storm | 14 | 2 |
| Tornado | 4 | 0 |
| Winter Weather | 3 | 1 |

### Lee County

*Table 4.7 - Lee County*
*Human Losses 1960 – 2022*

| Hazard | Injuries | Fatalities |
|---|---|---|
| Heat | 0 | 1 |
| Hurricane | 20 | 1 |
| Lightning | 1 | 0 |
| Severe Storm | 2 | 0 |
| Tornado | 8 | 0 |
| Wind | 2 | 0 |

### Sumter County

*Table 4.8 - Sumter County*
*Human Losses 1960 – 2022*

| Hazard | Injuries | Fatalities |
|---|---|---|
| Hail | 9 | 0 |
| Hurricane | 0 | 1 |
| Lightning | 1 | 2 |
| Severe Storm | 6 | 2 |
| Tornado | 8 | 1 |
| Wind | 0 | 1 |
| Winter Weather | 1 | 1 |

Table 4.9 below aggregates all losses for each county and the region. As the table shows, natural hazards have created a significant economic and human toll during the period of record.

*Table 4.9 Loss Totals, 1960-2022*

| | Clarendon County | Kershaw County | Lee County | Sumter County | Region |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property | $159,079,803.32 | $264,336,123.66 | $143,765,688.70 | $516,700,505.90 | $1,083,882,121.58 |
| Crop | $173,306,264.18 | $128,863,661.22 | $178,328,919.60 | $529,372,998.76 | $1,009,871,843.76 |
| Injuries | 39 | 78 | 33 | 25 | 175 |
| Fatalities | 16 | 14 | 2 | 8 | 40 |

## SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

FEMA defines social vulnerability as the potential for loss within an individual or social group. The term recognizes that some characteristics affect an individual's or group's ability to prepare, respond, cope or recover from an event. These may differ from community to community, but they often include:

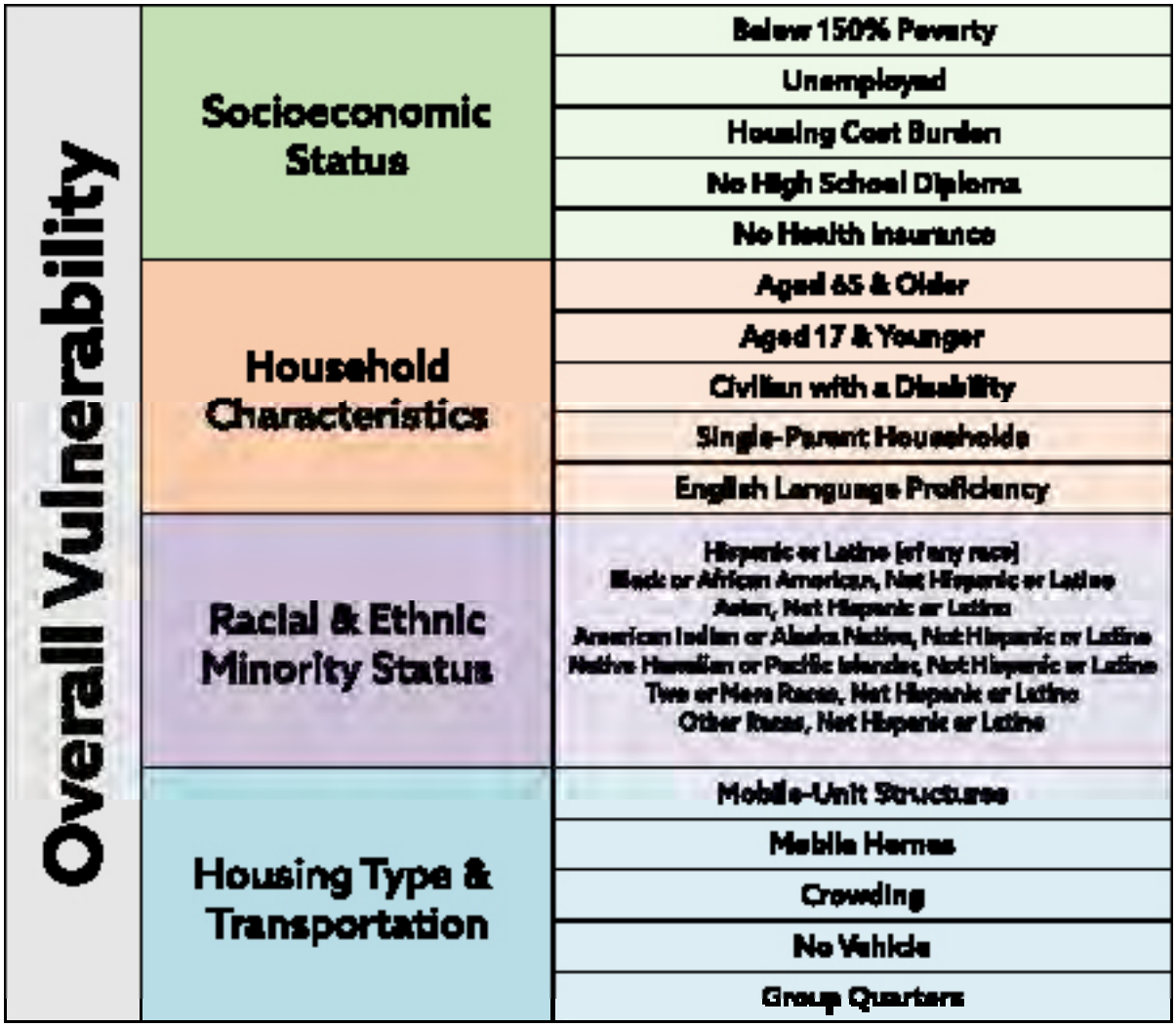
- High poverty
- Limited access to a vehicle
- Age (very old or very young)
- Limited English language skills
- Disability status
- Race
- Ethnicity

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) uses census variables from the 5-year American Community Survey (ACS). According to the CDC, the SVI can help identify communities that may need support before, during, or after disasters. SVI variables include many of the individual and group characteristics identified above. These variables are grouped into four themes that cover four major areas of social vulnerability – socioeconomic status, household characteristics, racial and minority status, and housing type and transportation – and then combined into a single measure of overall social vulnerability.

CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index

The figure below presents the variables included in estimating overall vulnerability with the SVI.

***Figure 4.1 Social Vulnerability Index variables***

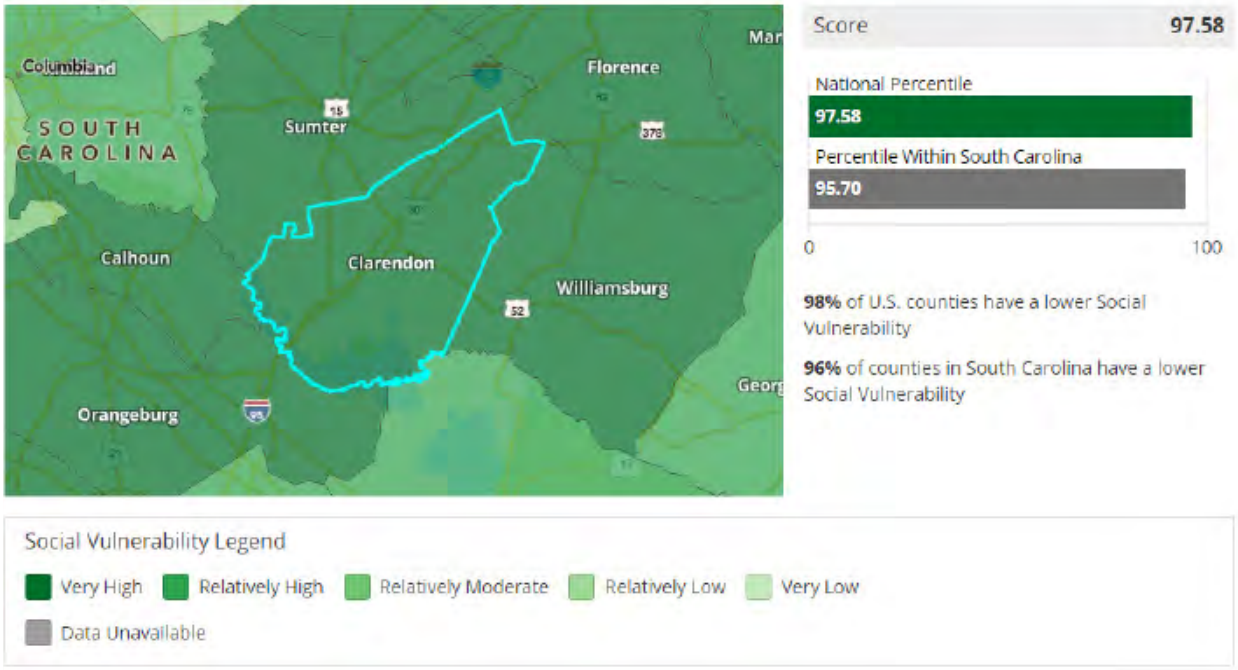



*Source: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry*

The characteristics captured by these variables can increase vulnerability to hazards. For this reason, the members in a community that are most at-risk often suffer the worst losses from disasters. These community members may often be left out of planning activities and may have little access to information about what to do before or after a hazard event.

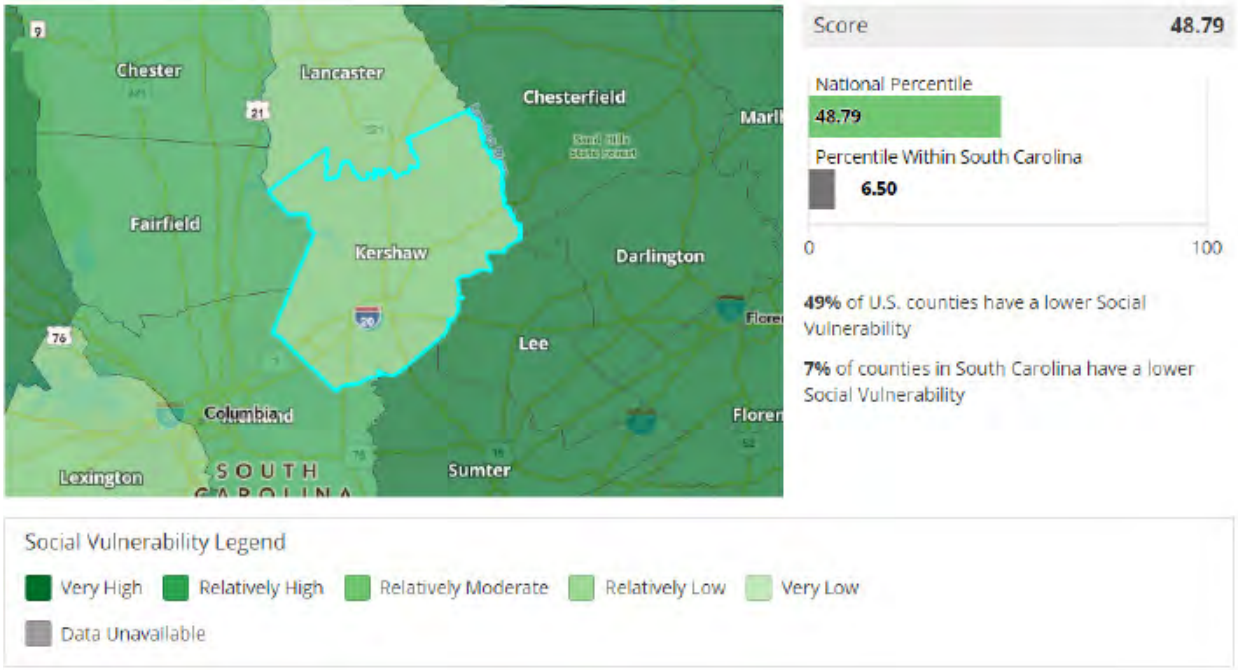
FEMA utilizes the CDC SVI in developing the National Risk Index, an online tool for identifying community risk for natural hazards. Figures 4.2 – 4.5 below present the SVI score for the four counties in the Santee-Lynches region as seen in FEMA's National Risk Index Map. As the figures show, Clarendon, Lee, and Sumter counties all rank in the highest national percentile of social vulnerability.

***Figure 4.2 Social Vulnerability, Clarendon County***



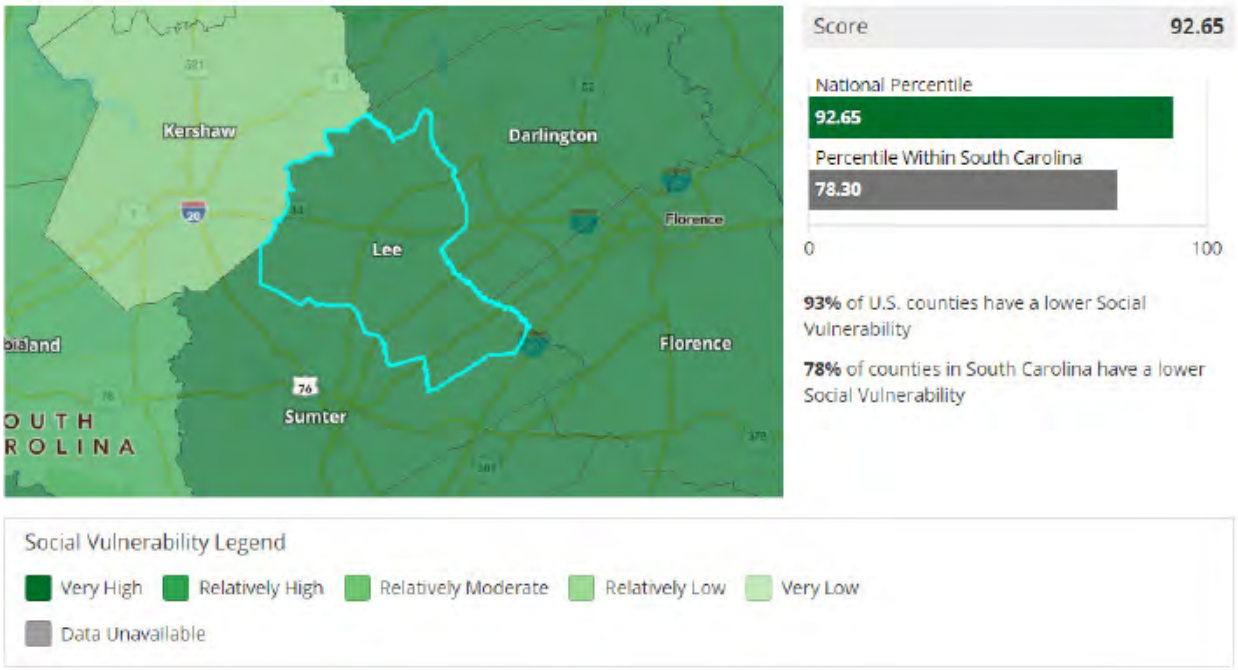

*Source: https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map*

***Figure 4.3 Social Vulnerability, Kershaw County***



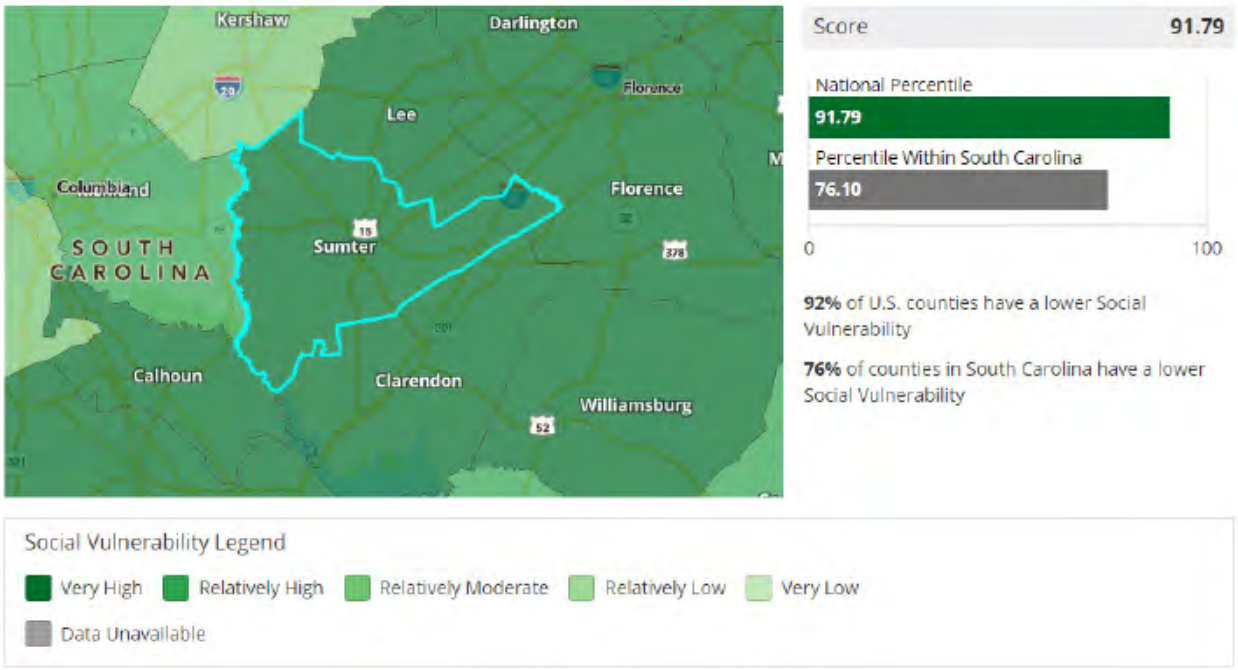

*Source: https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map*

*Figure 4.4 Social Vulnerability, Lee County*




*Source: https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map*

*Figure 4.5 Social Vulnerability, Sumter County*




*Source: https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map*

## REGIONAL VULNERABILITY OUTLOOK

Regional vulnerability to natural hazards is a function of (1) likelihood, (2) loss, (3) social characteristics, and (4) climate. Therefore, this plan considers those hazards that are the costliest in terms of both economic and human impacts, the likelihood of future occurrence of these hazards, SVI performance, and climate change.

As indicated in the Loss Information section above, those natural hazards that produce the greatest combined economic and human losses in the region include hailstorms, hurricanes, and flooding. Reviewing the information presented in the Hazard Profile in Section 3 of this plan, especially Tables 3.2 and 3.31, it is apparent that, based on trends over the past 63 years, there is moderate likelihood that the region will experience hurricane impacts in the future. There is greater likelihood, however, that flooding, and hail events will occur in the future in the region. Moreover, in the SHELDUS data, hail is often associated with severe storms and high winds, both of which are highly likely to occur in the region, and flooding is often associated with hurricanes and severe storms, moderately likely and highly likely, respectively.

- Flooding, hail, hurricanes, severe storms, and high winds hold the greatest potential risk for adverse impacts on the region. Mitigation planning should follow accordingly.

The effects of climate change on future natural hazard occurrences in the region, while uncertain, should be expected. Generally, climate change can create greater variability, i.e. hazards that have been less likely to occur over the past 63 years may become more likely to occur, e.g. drought, extreme heat. Hazards that have been more likely to occur, such as wildfires and severe storms, may occur with ever greater frequency or severity. Hurricanes could impact the state more often, flooding could be more damaging and occur more often.

- Damage associated with those hazards with the greatest potential risk to the region – flooding, hail, hurricanes, severe storms, and wind – could be exacerbated by climate change. Mitigation planning should follow accordingly.

Socially vulnerable groups are at the greatest risk for adverse impacts from natural hazards. They include, for example, groups experiencing poverty, the uninsured, the very young and very old, those with limited English proficiency, minority groups, and those with limited access to transportation. Socially vulnerable groups are also more susceptible to the adverse impacts of climate change, such as extreme heat or flooding.

- Those segments of the citizenry that are most vulnerable to natural hazard and climate impacts should receive sufficient attention by regional authorities. Mitigation planning should follow accordingly.

SECTION 5

# Community Capability Assessment

This section describes the region's efforts in incorporating hazard mitigation planning into other local policies, plans, and ordinances. These include Comprehensive Plans, Zoning Ordinances, Land Use Plans, and Flood Mitigation Plans. Local planning and administrative officials are identified and details of the National Flood Insurance Program for the region are presented.

## LOCAL OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES

Table 5.1 below includes county and municipal contacts and departments involved in hazard mitigation-related activities. These include administration, planning and community development, and emergency management personnel. The counties and municipalities in the region all have departments with functions related to hazard mitigation. County-level planning officials also carry out floodplain management duties for their jurisdictions.

***Table 5.1 Points of Contact for Local Planning and Hazard Mitigation in the Santee-Lynches Region***

| Local Government | Planning / Zoning Official Contact | Telephone Number | Emergency Management Contact | Telephone Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Clarendon County** | Tabitha Hanna, PO | (803) 435-8672 | Allen Lee | (803) 435-9310 |
| City of Manning | Tonya Evans, ZA | (803) 435-5131 | | |
| | Scott Tanner, A | (803) 435-8477 | | |
| Town of Paxville | Tina Atkinson, C | (803) 452-5113 | | |
| Town of Summerton | Kenneth Geathers, A | (803) 485-2525 | | |
| Town of Turbeville | Howard Garland, A | (843) 659-2781 | | |

*Table 5.1 Points of Contact for Local Planning and Hazard Mitigation in the Santee-Lynches Region (continued)*

| Local Government | Planning / Zoning Official Contact | Telephone Number | Emergency Management Contact | Telephone Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Kershaw County** | Joey Adams-Raczkowski, PO | (803) 425-7233 | Will Glover | (803) 425-1522 |
| Town of Bethune | Randy Pruitt, ZA | (843) 334-6238 | | |
| City of Camden | Shawn Putnam, PO | (803) 432-2421 ext. 1108 | | |
| Town of Elgin | Steve Huntley, ZA | (803) 438-2362 | | |
| | | | | |
| **Lee County** | Arlene Samuel, PO | (803) 484-5341 ext. 3195 | Mike Bedenbaugh | (803) 484-5274 |
| City of Bishopville | Greg McCutchen, A | (803) 484-9418 | | |
| Town of Lynchburg | Jackie McDonald, C | (803) 437-2933 | | |
| | | | | |
| **Sumter County** | Helen Roodman, PO | (803) 774-1660 | Donna Dew | (803) 436-2158 |
| | Jeff Derwort, ZA | (803) 774-1636 | | |
| Town of Mayesville | Helen Roodman, PO | (803) 453-6161 | | |
| Town of Pinewood | Helen Roodman, PO | (803) 452-5447 | | |
| City of Sumter | Helen Roodman, PO | (803) 774-1660 | | |
| | Jeff Derwort, ZA | (803) 774-1636 | | |

*Source: SLRCOG - Revised 2024*

Note: A = Administrator PO = Planning Official/Director C = Town Clerk ZA = Zoning Administrator

## LOCAL ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS

Policies, regulations, and other relevant documents were reviewed for the jurisdictions in the region. Table 5.2 below identifies each jurisdiction's policies, plans, ordinances, and regulations that pertain to natural hazards, mitigation, and emergency preparedness. As the table indicates, all jurisdictions in the region have Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances and adhere to the International Building Code, and most have zoning and subdivision regulations. Counties and municipalities are encouraged to incorporate the findings of this hazard mitigation plan into their policies, plans, and ordinances. Each participant shown in Table 5.2 has the ability to expand on and improve their capabilities through, e.g., training and continuing education opportunities, including FEMA training and SLCOG continuing education sessions; Flood Plain Management, Building Inspector, and American Institute of Certified Planners certifications; and partnering with the SLCOG Planning Department.

*Table 5.2 Policies, Plans, and Ordinances Addressing Natural Hazards*

| Local Government | Land Use Plan | Zoning Ordinance | Subdivision Regulations | Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance | International Building Code | Emergency Operations Plan | In-house Administrative & Enforcement Staff |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon County | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| City Of Manning | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Town Of Paxville | – | – | – | X | X | X | – |
| Town Of Summerton | X | X | X | X | X | X | – |
| Town Of Turbeville | X | X | – | X | X | X | – |
| Kershaw County | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Town Of Bethune | X | X | – | X | X | X | – |
| City Of Camden | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Town Of Elgin | X | X | – | X | X | X | – |
| Lee County | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| City Of Bishopville | X | X | X | X | X | X | – |
| Town Of Lynchburg | X | X | – | X | X | X | – |
| Sumter County | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Town Of Mayesville | X | X | – | X | X | X | – |
| Town Of Pinewood | X | X | – | X | X | X | – |
| City Of Sumter | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

*Source: SLRCOG*

# NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP)

All four counties in the region participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Except for Paxville in Clarendon County, the other eleven municipalities in the region also participate in the NFIP. Jurisdictions that participate in the NFIP undertake certain actions to maintain compliance with the program, including:

- Enforcing floodplain management requirements on new construction and improvements, with permits required for all development in the floodplain.
- Elevation certificates on file and required for all structures built in Special Flood Hazard Areas.
- Adoption of new floodplain maps, adoption of letter of map revisions; flood maps made available to the public.
- Designation of a local floodplain administrator, or a comparable position, including duties and responsibilities.

Table 5.3 below identifies NFIP participants. Jurisdictions participating in the Community Rating System receive discounted NFIP premiums, as the table indicates.

***Table 5.3 Santee-Lynches Region Communities Participating in the NFIP***

| CID | Community Name | County | Initial Flood Hazard Base Map Identified | Initial Flood Insurance Rate Map Identified | Current Effective Map Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 450115B | Kershaw County | Kershaw | 1/6/1978 | 11/2/1983 | 9/28/2018 |
| 450116# | Bethune | Kershaw | 7/18/1975 | 12/6/2000 | 12/19/2006 |
| 450117B | Camden | Kershaw | 5/24/1974 | 11/2/1983 | 9/28/2018 |
| 450118B | Elgin | Kershaw | 1/24/1975 | 12/6/2000 | NSFHA |
| 450126# | Lee County | Lee | 3/3/1978 | 12/15/1990 | 11/19/2008 |
| 450127# | Bishopville | Lee | 7/11/1975 | 7/1/1988 | 11/19/2008 |
| 450128# | Lynchburg | Lee | 7/18/1975 | 2/1/1991 | 11/19/08(M) |
| 450182C | Sumter County | Sumter | 5/19/1978 | 1/5/1989 | 10/27/2022 |
| 450184C | Mayesville | Sumter | 3/19/1976 | 2/16/2007 | 10/27/22(M) |
| 450225C | Pinewood | Sumter | 6/21/1974 | 7/17/1986 | 10/27/22(M) |
| 450183C | Sumter | Sumter | 6/21/1974 | 3/1/1978 | 10/27/2022 |
| 450051# | Clarendon County | Clarendon | 4/21/1978 | 6/3/1991 | 8/19/2013 |
| 450052# | Manning | Clarendon | 6/28/1974 | 4/15/1986 | 8/19/2013 |
| 450054# | Summerton | Clarendon | 5/24/1974 | 6/3/1986 | 8/19/2013 |
| 450055# | Turbeville | Clarendon | 1/24/1975 | 8/19/2013 | 8/19/2013 |

*Table 5.3 Santee-Lynches Region Communities Participating in the NFIP (continued)*

| CID | Community Name | Current Class | % Discount Special Flood Hazard Area | % Discount Non Special Flood Hazard Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 450115B | Kershaw County | 9 | 5% | 5% |
| 450182C | Sumter County | 7 | 15% | 5% |
| 450183C | Sumter | 7 | 15% | 5% |

*Source: Community Status Book Report South Carolina. www.fema.gov/cis/SC.pdf.*
*Notes: NSFHA No Special Flood Hazard Area – All Zone C, (M) No Elevation Determined – All Zone A, C, and X*

Refer to Appendix XI for a list of the positions designated for implementing the requirements of the NFIP, including substantial improvement/substantial damage provisions of floodplain management regulations.

## DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND MITIGATION

As indicated in the Hazards Identification and Profile (Section 3) and Vulnerability Assessment (Section 4) of this plan, flooding is a natural hazard that poses great risk to the region. Although the Santee-Lynches region is primarily rural in character, there are two main areas in the region that are experiencing relatively rapid urban growth. These are the City of Sumter in Sumter County and the City of Camden and the area to its west in Kershaw County. Continued urban development and land use change in these areas can contribute to increased flooding risk as natural areas are replaced by impervious surfaces. However, as the information provided in this section indicates, capability exists in terms of regulatory measures and personnel in these areas to mitigate flood-related risks that may arise. Across the region, the number of building permits issued annually indicates fluctuating patterns of construction. For additional information, see Appendix VIII.

SECTION 6

# Hazard Mitigation Strategy

This section includes a comprehensive inter-jurisdictional mitigation strategy for reducing or eliminating possible losses from the hazards identified in Section 3. The Inter-jurisdiction Mitigation Strategy is composed of three elements: Goals, Objectives, and Mitigation Actions.

1. **Goals** are general guidelines that explain the desired outcomes of the natural disaster mitigation planning process. Goals can be considered broad policy statements representing long-term results for addressing issues identified by the vulnerability and the capability assessments (see Table 6.1 below)

2. **Objectives** are implementation steps to attain the identified goals. Objectives are more specific statements than goals, and the steps that they describe are usually measurable with defined completion times (see Table 6.2 below).

3. **Mitigation Actions** are specific work tasks to help a jurisdiction achieve its goals and objectives. Often, mitigation actions are specific projects envisioned by a local government that address specific needs or desired outcomes.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Tables 6.1 and 6.2 below include the mitigation goals and objectives for the region.

*Table 6.1 Regional Mitigation Goals*

| | Regional Mitigation Goals |
|---|---|
| 1 | Ensure protection of critical facilities in the jurisdiction |
| 2 | Increase public education and awareness of natural hazards |
| 3 | Ensure availability and operation of the jurisdiction's infrastructure will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster |
| 4 | Reduce potential impact of natural disasters on new and existing development |
| 5 | Ensure that emergency shelters have adequate capacity and resources |
| 6 | Reduce impact of wildfires on homes, buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure |
| 7 | Reduce impact of severe winds on houses, buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure |
| 8 | Reduce impact of floods on homes, buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure. |
| 9 | Ensure protection and function of communications. |
| 10 | Facilitate preparedness of Emergency Response. |

*Table 6.2 Objectives*

| Regional Mitigation Goal | Objectives |
|---|---|
| 1 | a. Identify needed repairs and improvements to critical facility structures and equipment.<br>b. Identify critical facilities that are at risk of being damaged or incapacitated due to a natural disaster. |
| 2 | a. Provide public education to increase awareness of hazards and publicize the effectiveness of mitigation by incorporating/developing web sites, pamphlets, radio, television, and print media.<br>b. All interested individuals will be encouraged to participate in hazard mitigation planning and training activities.<br>c. Educate the public about emergency shelters and evacuation procedures. |
| 3 | Water, sewer, roads, power, and natural gas infrastructure must be assessed for their vulnerability and be inspected for their ability to maintain functionality during the occurrence of a natural disaster. |
| 4 | a. Through comprehensive plans, building codes, zoning ordinances and similar local government initiatives, address natural hazard mitigation and strengthen present policies to further protect the county and incorporated municipalities.<br>b. Address identified data limitations regarding lack of detailed information about development build-out potential in high hazard areas. |
| 5 | a. Ensure the availability of backup power through generators.<br>b. Ensure that adequate and sufficient medical supplies and equipment are present.<br>c. Utilize Census Block Group population counts to ensure that shelters are adequate in size to serve surrounding population. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 | a. Address identified data limitations regarding lack of detailed information about vegetation types and individual structures located within the more rural areas of the County.<br>b. Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and loss of function due to the exposure of critical facilities and infrastructure to wildfire. |
| 7 | Pursue community-oriented grants for structures |
| 8 | a. Develop a comprehensive approach, through long-range planning, ICC Code revisions and zoning enforcement, to reduce the possibility of damage to structures.<br>b. Protect existing structures and assets that are most vulnerable to the effects of flooding.<br>c. Promote the continuing purchase of flood insurance by property owners in flood hazard areas.<br>d. Address identified data limitations regarding lack of detailed information about individual structures located in the 100-year floodplain; flood probabilities other than the 100-year flood plain; and first floor elevations for priority areas. |
| 9 | a. Communication lines should be frequently inspected in order to determine vulnerability to natural hazards.<br>b. Inadequate communication systems supporting emergency service operations will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impact of natural disasters. |
| 10 | a. Enhance response capacity of the County fire, sheriff, and emergency services personnel to at-risk populations.<br>b. Obtain funding for new equipment and training in order to enhance response times and performance. |

## MITIGATION ACTIONS

For the 2025 - 2030 Hazard Mitigation Plan the jurisdictions' mitigation action plans have been updated to reflect the progress that has been made since the 2020-2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved. This progress includes (1) mitigation actions that have been successfully completed and implemented, (2) mitigation actions that are ongoing, and (3) mitigation actions that have been newly identified in the 2025 -2030 planning process.

## COMPLETED MITIGATION ACTIONS

Those mitigation actions that were identified as complete in the 2020-2025 plan, and any other actions that the jurisdictions have completed since, are included in Tables 6.3 through 6.7 below.

*Table 6.3 Completed mitigation actions, Clarendon County*

| Action/Progress | Responsible Agency | Status |
|---|---|---|
| **Facility Evaluation**. Prepare facility audits by evaluating all critical facilities exposure to damage from natural hazards and power losses from downed power lines. Include a review of insurance coverage and identify where more information can be found on the property protection measures recommended by the audit. | Building Grounds Supervisor | Complete |
| **Public Education and Awareness Information**. Clarendon County Emergency Management is continuously preparing and compiling educational materials to be used for educating the public on hazard mitigation topics. | Emergency Management Director | Completed / Ongoing |
| Encourage FEMA to update flood maps. | Planning and Zoning | Complete |
| **Update Flood Maps**. Clarendon County has updated Flood Maps effective August 19, 2013. | Planning and Zoning | Complete |
| **Creation of Mobile Dispatch Unit**. Create a mobile dispatch unit to ensure that communications are not lost as a result of a natural disaster. | County EM Director | Complete |

*Table 6.4 Completed mitigation actions, Kershaw County*

| Action/Progress | Responsible Agency | Status |
|---|---|---|
| **Backup Power.** All shelters have been provided access to back-up power via generators. Generators are maintained as part of an ongoing process. | American Red Cross | Completed / Ongoing |
| **Inventory Vulnerable Area to Wildfires.** Although the specific actions were completed prior the approval of the previous plan, the information is constantly being updated through the Fire Smart Program. | Forestry | Completed / Ongoing |
| **Evaluate Areas Susceptible to wildfires.** Although the specific actions were completed prior the approval of the previous plan, the information is constantly being updated through the Fire Smart Program. | Forestry | Completed / Ongoing |
| Codes. On an ongoing basis, the county adopts updated versions of the International Building Code (IBC). The county is currently enforcing the 2015 IBC. Combining the IBC with stricter underpinning regulations adopted in 2010, the county has improved the resistance of manufactured homes against high winds. | Planning and Zoning | Completed / Ongoing |
| Encourage FEMA to update flood maps. | Assessor | Ongoing |
| **Update Flood Maps.** Kershaw County uses up to date FEMA flood data. | Assessor | Complete |

*Table 6.5 Completed mitigation actions, Lee County*

| Action/Progress | Responsible Agency | Status |
|---|---|---|
| **Public Education and Awareness information.** The Lee County Emergency Management Director, as part of an ongoing process, regularly publishes information in the local newspaper regarding disaster preparedness. Information regarding hurricanes is disseminated during the onset of the Atlantic Hurricane Season. The creation of more detailed materials is hampered by lack of funding and staff availability. | EMD | Completed and Ongoing |
| **Update Flood Maps.** This action was completed in 2009. Data from these maps has been incorporated into Lee County's GIS database in order to be of better use. | FEMA | Complete |
| **Creation of Mobile Dispatch Unit.** This goal has been met, by using a Network Control Modem that creates redundancy between surrounding counties and a centrally located dispatch located in a secure facility in Horry County. This system is tested annually to ensure it is working properly. | EMD | Complete |

*Table 6.6 Completed mitigation actions, Sumter County*

| Action/Progress | Responsible Agency | Status |
|---|---|---|
| **Update Flood Maps.** The county now uses up-to-date FEMA flood maps, dated February 16, 2007. These maps are accessible to departments and citizens through the County and City's GIS as well as the paper map repository in the Planning Department. | Planning | Complete |
| **Creation of Mobile Dispatch Unit.** The Sumter County Sheriff's Department has acquired a FEMA trailer as a Mobile Command Unit. | Emergency Manager | Complete |
| **Retrofit and Relocate Communication System.** A back-up dispatch center has been relocated to an improved site that has more space and it more functional. Additionally, the Sumter County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was equipped with wireless internet capability so that all critical personnel can have access to the internet if the EOC is activated. Further funding could be utilized to provide additional personnel with access to 800 MHz radios. | Emergency Manager | Complete |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Updated Flood Maps.** FEMA transitioned floodplain mapping from county-wide to major watersheds for map updates. The City and County adopted new FIRM Panels for the Wateree Watershed in 2018. The City and County adopted new FIRM Panels for the Black and Lynches Rivers watersheds in 2022. LOMRs were established for an area below Second Mill Pond Dam, as well as for an area near the intersection of Pinewood Road and McCray's Mill Road in 2023. A LOMR for the areas around Healthleywood Canal and Tributary H-1 is currently under review by FEMA. | Public Works | Complete |
| **Data Limitations.** Data now exists from the October 2015 Flood that will assist in identifying areas outside of the mapped Special Flood Hazard Area for inclusion in a future Floodplain Management Plan. | Planning | Complete |

*Table 6.7 Completed mitigation actions, Municipalities*

| Action/Progress | Responsible Agency | Status |
|---|---|---|
| City of Manning | | |
| **Repair Facilities.** A new roof was put on the City's Judicial Building. The Public Works Department was moved to a new facility giving them additional space and capabilities. As additional problems are identified they will be dealt with as part of an ongoing process. | City Administrator/ Public Works | Complete |
| **Backup Power for Critical Facilities.** Two generators have been obtained for the Public Safety Building. Three mobile generators have been obtained for the Public Works Department. As additional funds become available on-site generators could be added to some critical facilities that are especially vulnerable. | City Administrator/ Public Works | Complete |
| **Models and Database.** The city now has in-house and contracted GIS capabilities to meet its needs. | Town Administrator | Complete |
| **Update Plans, Codes, and Ordinances.** Comprehensive Plan updated to include natural disaster mitigation. Next plan revision will occur in 2026. | Zoning Administrator | Complete |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Update Flood Maps.** The city now has updated flood maps. | SCEMD / Zoning Administrator | Complete |
| **Acquire Communication Equipment.** The city has purchased 800 MHz radios for critical personnel. Purchasing additional radios if funds become available would allow that city to stay in contact with a greater number of personnel in the event of a disaster and further improve the city's response. New radios were purchased for the Police and Fire Departments. | Town Administrator | Complete |
| **Emergency Response Preparation Equipment.** The city has purchased a total of three new trucks including first responder truck and ladder truck. | Town Administrator/ Fire & Police Chief | Complete |
| Town of Paxville | | |
| **Public Education and Awareness information.** Clarendon County Emergency Management is continuously preparing and compiling educational materials to be used for educating the public on hazard mitigation topics. | Emergency Management Director | Complete/ Ongoing |
| City of Sumter | | |
| **Updated Flood Maps.** FEMA transitioned floodplain mapping from county-wide to major watersheds for map updates. The City and County adopted new FIRM Panels for the Wateree Watershed in 2018. The City and County adopted new FIRM Panels for the Black and Lynches Rivers watersheds in 2022. LOMRs were established for an area below Second Mill Pond Dam, as well as for an area near the intersection of Pinewood Road and McCray's Mill Road in 2023. A LOMR for the areas around Healthleywood Canal and Tributary H-1 is currently under review by FEMA. | Planning | Complete |
| Town of Turbeville | | |
| **Public Education and Awareness Information.** Turbeville is continuously preparing and compiling educational materials to be used for educating the public on hazard mitigation topics. | Town Administrator/ County Emergency Management Director | Complete/ Ongoing |

| City of Camden | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Models and Database.** The City should develop geographically accurate models and databases of their infrastructure systems. | Utilities Department | Complete |
| **Update Plans, Codes, and Ordinances.** The City has adopted the 2015 International Building Code which contains provisions that will reduce the impact of disasters on new buildings. As ordinances are updated, they regularly consider disaster mitigation issues. | Planning Director/ Building Official | Complete / Ongoing |
| **Flood Control Projects.** The primary risk for Camden is the Wateree Dam which has a low risk of failure but is inspected annually. The City regularly maintains drainage ditches regularly but not as part of a formal plan. | Public Works / Duke Energy | Annual / Complete / Ongoing |
| **Creation of Mobile Dispatch Unit.** A mobile command vehicle was purchased in 2005 with a Homeland Security Grant. It has communication capabilities that will enhance the City's response to hazards. | City EM Director | Complete |
| **Retrofit and Relocate Communication System.** All radio systems have been upgraded to the 800 MHz system. | Police, Fire, and Public Works | Complete |

## MITIGATION ACTION UPDATE PROCESS

The mitigation action plans presented in Tables 6.8 through 6.23 below are intended to address the effects of one or more natural hazards occurring in the Santee-Lynches region. While many of the mitigation actions identified in the action plans are continuing from the 2020-2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan, some new mitigation actions have been identified as a part of the current planning process.

The steering committee members and other individuals listed below assisted COG staff in developing the mitigation action plans. COG staff corresponded by email, conducted phone and online conferences, and met in person with these officials to gather information for the mitigation action plans.

- **Lee County**
  Mike Bedenbaugh, *Emergency Management Director*

- **Clarendon County**
  Allen Lee, *Emergency Management Director*

- **Kershaw County**
  Christy Freeman Boyd, *Assistant Emergency Management Director*
  Will Glover, *Emergency Management Director*

- **Sumter County**
  Donna Dew, *Emergency Management Director*
  Rob Lybrand, *Assistant Emergency Management Director*
  Helen Roodman, *Planning Director*
  Jeff Derwort, *Floodplain Manager*

- **City of Manning**
  Scott Tanner, *City Manager*

- **Town of Paxville**
  Jamie Corbett, *Mayor*

- **Town of Summerton**
  Kenneth Geathers, *City Manager*

- **Town of Turbeville**
  Howard Garland, *City Manager*

- **Town of Bethune**
  Susan Holley, *Mayor*

- **City of Camden**
  Shawn Putnam, *Planning Director*

- **Town of Elgin**
  Melissa Emmons, *Mayor*

- **City of Bishopville**
  Gregg McCutchen, *City Administrator*

- **City of Sumter**
  William Richardson, *Safety and Risk Manager*

- **Town of Mayesville**
  Chris Brown, *Mayor*

## COST-BENEFIT REVIEW FOR ACTION PRIORITIZATION

Jurisdictions used a cost-benefit review to prioritize mitigation actions. The cost-benefit review identified which actions were most needed, which projects were most likely to be accomplished, and which would most effectively address mitigation needs. In addition to reviewing potential monetary costs of mitigation actions, other non-monetary factors were considered including socioeconomic impacts; technical and administrative feasibility; legal, political, and environmental aspects; and estimated effectiveness of the action. Using this review, "high," "medium," or "low" priority was assigned to each mitigation action based on its expected benefit in comparison to its cost. Using the scheme shown in Table 6.8 below, each mitigation action received a score for each factor.

***Table 6.8 Prioritization Scheme***

| Factor | Score | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Effectiveness in addressing risk from natural hazards | Minimally effective in addressing risk | Moderately effective in addressing risk | Very effective in addressing risk |
| Proportion of population benefitted | Few people benefitted | Moderate amount of people benefitted | Many people benefitted |
| Time to implement | Long-term, requires multiple years | Within one to two years | Immediate |
| Cost to jurisdiction | Long-term, requires multiple years | Moderately costly | Affordable |
| Addresses hazard(s) with greatest potential risk to the region: flood, hail, severe storm, hurricane, wind | Minimally addresses one or more | Moderately addresses one or more | Fully addresses one or more |
| Feasibility of action/ project | Accomplished with extensive preparation and effort, requires procurement of materials or assistance | Accomplished with moderate preparation and effort, may require procurement of materials or assistance | Easily accomplished, existing resources sufficient |

With the highest possible score at 18 and the lowest at 6, mitigation actions were prioritized as follows:

- High Priority: Scores 15-18
- Medium Priority: Scores 10-14
- Low Priority: Scores 6-9

# MITIGATION ACTION PLANS

Mitigation actions that are continuing from the previous plan, as well as newly introduced mitigation actions, are documented for each jurisdiction in the tables below. Priority, current status, and other details are provided for each action.

## Clarendon County

***Table 6.9 Mitigation Action Plan, Clarendon County***

| Action | Repair Facilities |
|---|---|
| Description | Make repairs found listed in the audits for the facility to remain operational in case a natural disaster occurs. Items to consider include replacing roofs, installing storm windows and hurricane shutters, improved electrical systems, and ensuring the structures meet the required building codes. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Building Grounds Supervisor |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local county budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 3 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| Status 2024 | Although some major projects have not yet been completed due to lack of funding, Clarendon County does have a routine maintenance program for critical facilities. |

| Action | Backup Power for Critical Facilities |
|---|---|
| Description | All critical facilities should have a proper backup power supply in order to make sure that if power lines are downed, they can remain functional. Therefore, it is essential that critical facilities should be equipped with backup generators. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Building Grounds Supervisor |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local county budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | X |
| Status | Partially complete |
| Status 2024 | All shelters have been retrofitted with transfer switches to ease their connection to portable back-up generators. Emergency Management Director coordinates with SC EMD to ensure that generators are available for some critical facilities in the event of a natural disaster. |

*Table 6.9 Mitigation Action Plan, Clarendon County (continued)*

| Action | Continuity of Operations Planning |
|---|---|
| Description | Ensure that essential functions of an organization, including government, can continue to operate during and after an emergency incident which may prevent access to normally operating systems, such as data or communication networks. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | IT/Emergency Mgmt |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local county budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | X |

| Action | Public Education and Awareness |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare and disseminate outreach projects based on any prepared material concerning hazard mitigation. These projects should be publicized by the utilization of newsletters, news releases, directed mailings, handouts, websites, radio, and television. |
| Goal | 2 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Mgmt |
| Funding Source/Resources | Public Service Announcements / Local Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 3 years |
| New Action | X |
| Status | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| Status 2024 | Clarendon County Emergency Management is continuously preparing and compiling educational materials to be used for educating the public on hazard mitigation topics. |

| Action | CERT |
|---|---|
| Description | Continue to recruit new CERT Team members who will be trained and equipped to respond in the event emergency services are unable to meet all the immediate needs of the community following a major disaster. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Mgmt |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff time |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | X |
| Status | - |

*Table 6.9 Mitigation Action Plan, Clarendon County (continued)*

| Action | Inspection of Lines |
|---|---|
| Description | Utility lines and structures need to be inspected for their ability to withstand a natural hazard. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility Provider Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | This is an ongoing process conducted by the individual utility providers. |

| Action | Models and Database |
|---|---|
| Description | The County and municipalities should develop geographically accurate models and databases of their infrastructure systems. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Mgmt |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local county budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | 2 years |
| Status 2024 | The County has recently acquired a water/wastewater system and is in the process of developing GIS databases with this information. |

| Action | Update Plans, Codes, and Ordinances |
|---|---|
| Description | When comprehensive plans, land use plans, zoning, and subdivision ordinances are up for revision, they should include natural disaster mitigation provisions. |
| Goal | 4 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Planning and Zoning |
| Funding Source/Resources | Major revisions to be incorporated in required update of plan |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Clarendon County Planning and Zoning has updated Comprehensive Plan and has incorporated hazard mitigation concerns. |

*Table 6.9 Mitigation Action Plan, Clarendon County (continued)*

| Action | Flood Control Projects |
|---|---|
| Description | Implement flood control projects for areas such as farm drainage, bridge improvements, and repairing dams that are prone to failure. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Planning and Zoning |
| Funding Source/Resources | Planning and Zoning staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Planning and Zoning has taken a more proactive approach in considering these issues when reviewing new development plans. In one instance a landowner was required to re-engineer an existing dam to mitigate the risk of failure and flooding. |

| Action | Post Disaster Recovery Ordinance |
|---|---|
| Description | Develop a post disaster recovery ordinance which regulates repair activity. The ordinance prepares the community to respond to a disaster in orderly fashion by requiring citizens to (1) obtain permits for repairs (2) refrain from making repairs (3) make repairs using standard methods. |
| Goal | 4 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Planning and Zoning |
| Funding Source/Resources | Planning and Zoning staff, County government |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 years |
| New Action | X |

| Action | Shelter Audit |
|---|---|
| Description | Perform an audit of shelters to determine which of these structures are better-suited and equipped to serve at-risk populations. In addition, the audit should also determine what equipment is needed to meet these tasks |
| Goal | 5 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | American Red Cross |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1 year |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annual; with ARC and SCEMD |
| Status 2024 | This process is conducted annually with the assistance of the American Red Cross and SC EMD. |

*Table 6.9 Mitigation Action Plan, Clarendon County (continued)*

| Action | Backup Power |
|---|---|
| Description | Make sure shelters have an adequate back up power supply by furnishing them with generators. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | County Administrator |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local county budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | 3 years; Emergency Mgmt Director |
| Status 2024 | The Emergency Management Director coordinates with SC EMD to ensure that generators are available for shelters in the event of a natural disaster. As funds become available purchasing on-site generators for shelters would dramatically improve the efficacy of these shelters. |

| Action | Inventory Vulnerable Area to Wildfires |
|---|---|
| Description | Inventory existing data concerning land cover, land use, and future land use and develop GIS databases to determine areas that are vulnerable to wildfire |
| Goal | 6 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Fire Dept |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff/local budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 10 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | 10 years; utilize new aerial photography |
| Status 2024 | Although an actual inventory has not been conducted, Clarendon County has new aerial photography that will better enable it to conduct an inventory when staff is available. |

*Table 6.9 Mitigation Action Plan, Clarendon County (continued)*

| Action | Evaluate Areas |
|---|---|
| Description | Utilize GIS analysis to identify structures (homes and other buildings) that are in areas susceptible to wildfire. |
| Goal | 6 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Fire Dept |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff/local budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 10 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | 10 years; utilize new aerial photography |
| Status 2024 | Although an actual inventory has not been conducted, Clarendon County has new aerial photography that will better enable it to conduct an inventory when staff is available. |

| Action | Safe Rooms |
|---|---|
| Description | Require new critical facilities to include tornado "safe rooms". |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Building & Grounds Supervisor |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Budget / FEMA Grant(s) |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing; as opportunities emerge |
| Status 2024 | Clarendon County has not built any new facilities so has not had the opportunity to incorporate safe rooms. As opportunities present themselves and funds are made available, they may be incorporated into future plans. |

*Table 6.9 Mitigation Action Plan, Clarendon County (continued)*

| Action | Vegetation Management |
|---|---|
| Description | Inspect and manage vegetation that could damage critical facilities if felled by wind. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Building & Grounds Supervisor |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Budget / Manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1 year |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | As part of an ongoing process as risks to critical facilities and infrastructure are identified they are dealt with. |

| Action | Drainage Ditch Maintenance |
|---|---|
| Description | Implement a formal and regular drainage ditch and canal system maintenance program for storm water management. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget/Manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Although Clarendon County maintains its drainage ditches on an as needed basis it has ceased taking over for storm water systems from developers due to lack of funding. |

| Action | Update Flood Maps |
|---|---|
| Description | Upgrade FEMA maps locally to reflect data not captured by FEMA maps. Upgrading maps provides a more accurate depiction of risks to the community. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Flood Plain Coordinator |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Budget/staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | X |

*Table 6.9 Mitigation Action Plan, Clarendon County (continued)*

| Action | Inspection of Lines |
|---|---|
| Description | An inspection of communication lines in order to determine what needs to be replaced, and to ensure that they are clear from tree limbs and other obstructions. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility Provider Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | This is an ongoing process conducted by the individual utility providers. |

| Action | Retrofit and Relocate Communication System |
|---|---|
| Description | Utility and communication systems supporting emergency services operations will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impact of a natural disaster. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility and Communication Provider Budgets |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | 3 years |
| Status 2024 | EMS and the Fire Department have upgraded to 800 MHz radios. Clarendon County Dispatch has upgraded to Computer Aided Dispatch to improve emergency response. Additional funding would allow for the purchase of additional radios. |

| Action | Mutual Aid Agreement for 911 |
|---|---|
| Description | Annually renew mutual aid agreement with adjoining county to provide 911 backup communications in the event central dispatch is rendered inoperable by a disaster. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | County EM Director |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | X |

*Table 6.9 Mitigation Action Plan, Clarendon County (continued)*

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Conduct a review of emergency response plans and programs to identify where additional activities are needed to respond to natural hazards. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Mgmt |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1 year |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annual |
| Status 2024 | This is conducted annually as part of the Emergency Operations Procedure review. |

| Action | Emergency Response Personnel |
|---|---|
| Description | Emergency response personnel need to be trained and plan for various contingencies and response activities. Conduct functional and full-scale exercises to test validity of plans. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Mgmt |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Funds and Staff Schedules |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | X |

| Action | Site Emergency Plans |
|---|---|
| Description | Facilities such as schools, factories, office buildings, hospitals, correctional facilities, stadiums, recreation areas, and other similar facilities should develop and test site emergency plans. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | All |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staffs of the various facilities |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | X |

*Table 6.9 Mitigation Action Plan, Clarendon County (continued)*

| Action | EOC & 911 Center in Manning |
|---|---|
| Description | |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | County EM Director |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | X |

## Kershaw County

*Table 6.10 Mitigation Action Plan, Kershaw County*

| Action | Facility Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare facility audits by evaluating all critical facilities exposure to damage from natural hazards and power losses from downed power lines. Include a review of insurance coverage and identify where more information can be found on the property protection measures recommended by the audit. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Responsible Agency |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local budget, manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | No progress, per lack of funding/staff |
| Status 2024 | A partial audit has been completed. This will continue to be an ongoing action. |

*Table 6.10 Mitigation Action Plan, Kershaw County (continued)*

| Action | Repair Facilities |
|---|---|
| Description | Make repairs found listed in the audits for the facility to remain operational in case a natural disaster occurs. Items to consider include replacing roofs, installing storm windows and hurricane shutters, improved electrical systems, and ensuring the structures meet the required building codes. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Responsible Agency |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local budget,manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | No progress, County adopted IBC; most recent bldg. code wil be used as stadard for repairs |
| Status 2024 | Kershaw County has been conducting routine maintenance on these facilities and many have recieved repairs as found in audits, such as roofs and other need repairs. This will continue to be an ongoing project. |

| Action | Backup Power for Critical Facilities |
|---|---|
| Description | All critical facilities should have a proper backup power supply in order to make sure that if power lines are downed, they can remain functional. Therefore, it is essential that critical facilities should be equipped with backup generators. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Management Director |
| Funding Source/Resources | General Fund |
| Estimated Time Frame | Immediate |
| New Action | |
| Status | Progress made; purchase of some generators, more in future as funds available. HM Grant Program utilized? |
| Status 2024 | Additional generators have been purchased |

*Table 6.10 Mitigation Action Plan, Kershaw County (continued)*

| Action | Encourage participation in LEPC |
|---|---|
| Description | Encourage local businesses and industry, particularly intensive agricultural operations, to become more involved in the Local Emergency Planning Committee. |
| Goal | 2 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Management Director |
| Funding Source/Resources | Economic Development/Chamber of Commerce |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing with help from newly formed LEPC Committee |
| Status 2024 | LEPC committee has gone through it's second term and has continued to build membership. |

| Action | Inspection of Lines |
|---|---|
| Description | Utility lines and structures need to be inspected for their ability to withstand a natural hazard. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility provider |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 or more years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing process by provider |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing process by provider |

| Action | Replace or Retrofit Outdated Structures |
|---|---|
| Description | Any antiquated structures that are deemed vulnerable should be replaced or retrofitted. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility provider |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 or more years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing process by provider |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing process by provider |

*Table 6.10 Mitigation Action Plan, Kershaw County (continued)*

| Action | Models and Database |
|---|---|
| Description | The County and municipalities should develop geographically accurate models and databases of their infrastructure systems. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Depends/sewer |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff/Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1-3 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Involved in updates to this info as resources are available |
| Status 2024 | GIS staff are currently working to provide updated maps and models. |

| Action | Update Plans, Codes, and Ordinances |
|---|---|
| Description | When comprehensive plans, land use plans, zoning, and subdivision ordinances are up for revision, they should include natural disaster mitigation provisions. |
| Goal | 4 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | County Administrator |
| Funding Source/Resources | Update when plan is due for major revision |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 or more years |
| New Action | |
| Status | County has adopted relevant regs; ongoing; P&Z Dept. |
| Status 2024 | The comprehensive plan is currently in the process of being revised. |

| Action | Property Protection Measures |
|---|---|
| Description | Incorporate retrofitting incentives by establishing a program of technical assistance and financial incentives to encourage property protection measures on private commercial property. |
| Goal | 4 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Planning and Zoning Dept. |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 or more years |
| New Action | |
| Status | No action - lack of funding |
| Status 2024 | No action - lack of funding |

*Table 6.10 Mitigation Action Plan, Kershaw County (continued)*

| Action | Flood Control Projects |
|---|---|
| Description | Implement flood control projects for areas such as farm drainage, bridge improvements, and repairing dams that are prone to failure. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Depends |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 or more years |
| New Action | |
| Status | No action- lack of funding |
| Status 2024 | SCDOT has made multiple bridge improvements across the County. |

| Action | Shelter Audit |
|---|---|
| Description | Perform an audit of shelters to determine which of these structures are better-suited and equipped to serve at-risk populations. In addition, the audit should also determine what equipment is needed to meet these tasks. |
| Goal | 5 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | American Red Cross |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1-3 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annual process with EMD and ARC; ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Annual process with EMD and ARC; ongoing |

| Action | Special Needs Population Survey |
|---|---|
| Description | Use demographic data to determine the location of at-risk populations and develop plans to provide transportation in order to evacuate them to shelters that can provide medical care and meet any special needs that they may have. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | SLRCOG |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff/municipal funding |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 or more years |
| New Action | |
| Status | No action - lack of funding |
| Status 2024 | No action - lack of funding |

*Table 6.10 Mitigation Action Plan, Kershaw County (continued)*

| Action | Inventory Vulnerable Area to Wildfires |
|---|---|
| Description | Inventory existing data concerning land cover, land use, and future land use and develop GIS databases to determine areas that are vulnerable to wildfire. |
| Goal | 6 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Forestry |
| Funding Source/Resources | Planning/GIS |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing; Fire Smart program |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing; Fire Smart program |

| Action | Evaluate areas Susceptible to wildfires |
|---|---|
| Description | Utilize GIS analysis to identify structures (homes and other buildings) that are in areas susceptible to wildfire. |
| Goal | 6 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Forestry |
| Funding Source/Resources | Planning/GIS |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Continuous; Fire Smart program |
| Status 2024 | Continuous; Fire Smart program |

| Action | Vegetation Management |
|---|---|
| Description | Remove and clear vegetation, especially underbrush, in rural areas that have historically been prone to wildfires. |
| Goal | 6 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Forestry |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget/manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing; prescribed burning program |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing; prescribed burning program |

*Table 6.10 Mitigation Action Plan, Kershaw County (continued)*

| Action | Vegetation Management |
|---|---|
| Description | Inspect and manage vegetation that could damage critical facilities if felled by wind. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Depends |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget/manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing; as risks identified |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing; as risks identified |

| Action | Codes |
|---|---|
| Description | Enhance the County codes by improving the resistance of manufactured home against high winds. |
| Goal | 4 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Planning and Zoning Dept. |
| Funding Source/Resources | Planning |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1-3 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Complete/ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

| Action | Drainage Ditch Maintenance |
|---|---|
| Description | Implement a formal and regular drainage ditch and canal system maintenance program for storm water management. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | DOT, City and County Council |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget/manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

*Table 6.10 Mitigation Action Plan, Kershaw County (continued)*

| Action | Back Flow Prevention |
|---|---|
| Description | Install back-flow prevention valves in sewer pipes |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Citizens |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing; added to existing systems when funding available |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing; added to existing systems when funding available |

| Action | Inspection of Lines |
|---|---|
| Description | An inspection of communication lines in order to determine what needs to be replaced, and to ensure that they are clear from tree limbs and other obstructions. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility provider |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1-3 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing; county working with proviers to place lines below ground |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing: Providers have been inspecting, clearing, and replacing lines across the County. |

| Action | Creation of Mobile Dispatch Unit |
|---|---|
| Description | Create a mobile dispatch unit to ensure that communications are not lost as a result of a natural disaster. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | County E911 Director |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget/grants |
| Estimated Time Frame | Current year |
| New Action | |
| Status | Immediate; acquire technologically capable command post |
| Status 2024 | Command Post has been upgraded with new communication technology. Must add futher computers to complete. |

*Table 6.10 Mitigation Action Plan, Kershaw County (continued)*

| Action | Retrofit and Relocate Communication System |
|---|---|
| Description | Utility and communication systems supporting emergency services operations will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impact of a natural disaster. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility provider |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 or more years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Nearing completion |
| Status 2024 | Continuing as funds and staffing allow. |

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Conduct a review of emergency response plans and programs to identify where additional activities are needed to respond to natural hazards. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Management Director |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Current year |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annual process |
| Status 2024 | New EOP was implemented in April of 2024, will continue to be reviewed annually. |

*Table 6.10 Mitigation Action Plan, Kershaw County (continued)*

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Equipment |
|---|---|
| Description | Purchase any necessary equipment that is critical for the response to natural disasters and to ensure that personnel have adequate and up-to date training and the use of specific equipment |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Management Director |
| Funding Source/Resources | Safer grants |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1-3 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing; Homeland Security grant, Safer grant |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing: County wide radio update to meet new systems mandates was completed. Water rescue equipment has been purchased and training implemented. |

| Action | Continuity of Operations Planning |
|---|---|
| Description | Ensure that essential functions of an organization, including government, can continue to operate druing and after an emergency incident which may prevent access to communication networks. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | IT / Emergency Management |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local / Grant funding |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | X |

## Lee County

*Table 6.11 Mitigation Action Plan, Lee County*

| Action | Facility Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare facility audits by evaluating all critical facilities exposure to damage from natural hazards and power losses from downed power lines. Include a review of insurance coverage and identify where more information can be found on the property protection measures recommended by the audit. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | EMD |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff / ARC / SCEMD |
| Estimated Time Frame | 6 months |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annual |
| Status 2024 | Critical facilities were audited as part of the update to this plan. New facilities added include schools and a new fire station. Critical facility's exposure to natural hazards and loss of power is audited annually with the cooperation of South Carolina Emergency Management Division and the American Red Cross. |

| Action | Repair Facilities |
|---|---|
| Description | Make repairs found listed in the audits for the facility to remain operational in case a natural disaster occurs. Items to consider include replacing roofs, installing storm windows and hurricane shutters, improved electrical systems, and ensuring the structures meet the required building codes. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | EMD, Public Works Dept. |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Repairs to critical facilities are typically done on an as-needed basis. Some retrofitting for back-up power was completed and it noted below |

*Table 6.11 Mitigation Action Plan, Lee County (continued)*

| Action | Backup Power for Critical Facilities |
|---|---|
| Description | All critical facilities should have a proper backup power supply in order to make sure that if power lines are downed, they can remain functional. Therefore, it is essential that critical facilities should be equipped with backup generators. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | EMD, Public Works Dept. |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Partially completed |
| Status 2024 | All emergency shelters were retrofitted with transfer switches to allow them to be easily connected to portable generators. A portable generator was purchased by Lee County. Generators were added to critical pump stations and wells by the Lee County Public Works Department. As funding becomes available, more critical facilities will be updated with emergency backup generators or transfer switches. |

| Action | Public Education and Awareness Information |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare background information, articles and other explanations of hazard mitigation topics and provide them to County, municipal, and private offices for use in presentations, newsletter articles, websites, brochures, and other outreach projects. |
| Goal | 2 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | EMD |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff / Budget / Local media |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Completed & ongoing |
| Status 2024 | The Lee County Emergency Management Director, as part of an ongoing process, regularly publishes information in the local newspaper regarding disaster preparedness. Information regarding hurricanes is disseminated during the onset of the Atlantic Hurricane Season. The creation of more detailed materials is hampered by lack of funding and staff availability. |

*Table 6.11 Mitigation Action Plan, Lee County (continued)*

| Action | Public Education and Awareness |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare and disseminate outreach projects based on any prepared material concerning hazard mitigation. These projects should be publicized by the utilization of newsletters, news releases, directed mailings, handouts, websites, radio, and television. |
| Goal | 2 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | EMD |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff / Volunteers / Community Outreach |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | The Lee County Emergency Management Director, as part of an ongoing process, utilizes Fire Dept. personnel as well as community volunteers to speak in local schools, churches, and civic organizations regarding disaster preparedness. This process is ongoing but is hampered by a general lack of staff availability. |

| Action | Inspection of Lines |
|---|---|
| Description | Utility lines and structures need to be inspected for their ability to withstand a natural hazard. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility Provider budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Lines are inspected by the appropriate utility provider on an ongoing basis. Water/Sewer Infrastructure has been upgraded with back-up generators at critical sites. As funding becomes available, more Water/Sewer facilities will be retrofitted with back-up power. |

*Table 6.11 Mitigation Action Plan, Lee County (continued)*

| Action | Update Plans, Codes, and Ordinances |
|---|---|
| Description | When comprehensive plans, land use plans, zoning, and subdivision ordinances are up for revision, they should include natural disaster mitigation provisions |
| Goal | 4 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Planning&Zoning |
| Funding Source/Resources | Update being scheduled to be placed in appropriate planning documents |
| Estimated Time Frame | Continuous update |
| New Action | |
| Status | Continuous update |
| Status 2024 | The Lee County Comprehensive Plan and the Lee County Zoning Ordinance are currently in the process of being revised. Pertinent aspects of the Lee County Hazard Mitigation Plan are being utilized as part of this process. |

| Action | Property Protection Measures |
|---|---|
| Description | Incorporate retrofitting incentives by establishing a program of technical assistance and financial incentives to encourage property protection measures on private commercial property. |
| Goal | 4 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Economic Development |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Update as needed |
| New Action | |
| Status | Deferred |
| Status 2024 | A lack of funding has prevented the establishment of a program of this nature. The probability of funds becoming available under this plan is not great. |

*Table 6.11 Mitigation Action Plan, Lee County (continued)*

| Action | Shelter Audit |
|---|---|
| Description | Perform an audit of shelters to determine which of these structures are better-suited and equipped to serve at-risk populations. In addition, the audit should also determine what equipment is needed to meet these tasks. |
| Goal | 5 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | ARC/ EMD/ SC EMD |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff – ARC, SCEMD, and EMD; plus, MOU |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annually |
| Status 2024 | This is part of an annual process undertaken by EMD and the American Red Cross with the assistance of SC EMD. These three organizations work together to develop a memorandum of understanding (MOU) regarding the adequacy of the Lee County emergency shelter system. |

| Action | Special Needs Population Survey |
|---|---|
| Description | Use demographic data to determine the location of at-risk populations and develop plans to provide transportation in order to evacuate them to shelters that can provide medical care and meet any special needs that they may have. |
| Goal | 5 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | EMD |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annually |
| Status 2024 | This is done as part of the annual review of the Lee County Emergency Operations Plan. |

*Table 6.11 Mitigation Action Plan, Lee County (continued)*

| Action | Backup Power |
|---|---|
| Description | Make sure shelters have an adequate back up power supply by furnishing them with generators |
| Goal | 5 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | EMD |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Partially completed |
| Status 2024 | All emergency shelters were retrofitted with transfer switches to allow them to be easily connected to portable generators. A portable generator was purchased by Lee County. Ideally, all shelters would be equipped with their own back-up generators; however, lack of funding makes this unlikely under this plan. |

| Action | Inventory Vulnerable Area to Wildfires |
|---|---|
| Description | Inventory existing data concerning land cover, land use, and future land use and develop GIS databases to determine critical facilities that are vulnerable to wildfire. |
| Goal | 6 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | COG/ EMD |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff/budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Incomplete/2011 |
| New Action | |
| Status | Incomplete/2016 |
| Status 2024 | New aerial photography was taken in 2016 and incorporated into Lee County's GIS database. A lack of funding and staff time has prevented the analysis of this data regarding the vulnerability of critical facilities to wildfire. With the data now available, it will be possible to address this action under the current plan. 2020 Data not yet available. |

*Table 6.11 Mitigation Action Plan, Lee County (continued)*

| Action | Vegetation Management |
|---|---|
| Description | Inspect and manage vegetation that could damage critical facilities if felled by wind. |
| Goal | 7 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Staff |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget/manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing; EMD |
| Status 2024 | This is an ongoing process as risks to critical facilities are identified. Funding allows for progress on this goal for minor risks such as overhanging limbs but does not allow for large scale projects. |

| Action | Flood Threat Recognition System |
|---|---|
| Description | Determine the possibility of a flood threat recognition system that utilizes rain and stream gages, along with a central gage, to monitor and predict the occurrences of floods and flash floods. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | NOAA Weather |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 or more years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Long term, no action |
| Status 2024 | No action has been taken towards this action due to a lack of funding. |

| Action | Update Flood Maps |
|---|---|
| Description | Encourage FEMA to update flood maps. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | FEMA |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Complete |
| Status 2024 | This action was completed in 2009. Data from these maps has been incorporated into Lee County's GIS database in order to be of better use. |

*Table 6.11 Mitigation Action Plan, Lee County (continued)*

| Action | Back Flow Prevention |
|---|---|
| Description | Install back-flow prevention valves in sewer pipes. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | City Water Department |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget/manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Deleted |
| New Action | |
| Status | Deleted |
| Status 2024 | This action was determined to no longer be necessary. The back-flow prevention valves that were installed as a result of the recommendations of the previous plan created more risk than they did away with. |

| Action | Storm Water Management |
|---|---|
| Description | Implement the mandatory storm water utility/tax. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | City Government |
| Funding Source/Resources | Municipal Government |
| Estimated Time Frame | Deleted |
| New Action | |
| Status | Deleted |
| Status 2024 | It is unlikely that any action will be taken on this item under the current plan due to political considerations. |

| Action | Inspection of Lines |
|---|---|
| Description | An inspection of communication lines in order to determine what needs to be replaced, and to ensure that they are clear from tree limbs and other obstructions. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget/manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | This is an ongoing process undertaken by the individual utility providers in the area. |

*Table 6.11 Mitigation Action Plan, Lee County (continued)*

| Action | Creation of Mobile Dispatch Unit |
|---|---|
| Description | Create a mobile dispatch unit to ensure that communications are not lost as a result of a natural disaster. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | EMD |
| Funding Source/Resources | Network Control Modem / Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Complete |
| New Action | |
| Status | Complete |
| Status 2024 | This goal has been met, not through the creation of a mobile dispatch unity, but using a Network Control Modem that creates redundancy between surrounding counties and a centrally located dispatch located in a secure facility in Horry County. This system is tested annually to ensure it is working properly. |

| Action | Retrofit and Relocate Communication System |
|---|---|
| Description | Utility and communication systems supporting emergency services operations will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impact of a natural disaster. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | EMD |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Partially completed/2026 |
| Status 2024 | Progress has been made on this action through the purchase of 800 MHz radios and the creation of a Mobile Command Center. Additional funding would allow for the purchase of additional 800MHz radios to allow for additional critical personnel to be "in the loop" during a natural disaster. |

*Table 6.11 Mitigation Action Plan, Lee County (continued)*

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Conduct a review of emergency response plans and programs to identify where additional activities are needed to respond to natural hazards. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | EOC, EMD/ SC EMD |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff to include SCEMD |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | This plan is updated annually with the assistance of SC EMD. |

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Equipment |
|---|---|
| Description | Purchase any necessary equipment that is critical for the response to natural disasters and to ensure that personnel have adequate and up-to date training and the use of specific equipment. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | EOC, EMD/ LCFD |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget / Staff / Community Emergency Response Team |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing; FD purchsed therm. Imaging cameras, CERT created |
| Status 2024 | The Lee County Fire Department has purchased Thermal Imaging Cameras. The EMD has also created Community Emergency Response Teams to help improve community awareness and response times to natural and man-made disasters. |

## Sumter County

*Table 6.12 Mitigation Action Plan, Sumter County*

| Action | Facility Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare facility audits by evaluating all critical facilities exposure to damage from natural hazards and power losses from downed power lines. Include a review of insurance coverage and identify where more information can be found on the property protection measures recommended by the audit. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | 12 months |
| New Action | |
| Status | Partially complete, 1 year |
| Status 2024 | Partially complete / ongoing |

| Action | Repair Facilities |
|---|---|
| Description | Make repairs found listed in the audits for the facility to remain operational in case a natural disaster occurs. Items to consider include replacing roofs, installing storm windows and hurricane shutters, improved electrical systems, and ensuring the structures meet the required building codes. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | County Administrator & City Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1-2 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | 2 years |
| Status 2024 | 2 years |

*Table 6.12 Mitigation Action Plan, Sumter County (continued)*

| Action | Backup Power for Critical Facilities |
|---|---|
| Description | All critical facilities should have a proper backup power supply in order to make sure that if power lines are downed, they can remain functional. Therefore, it is essential that critical facilities should be equipped with backup generators. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Within 5 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | 3 years; EM and responsible agency |
| Status 2024 | 3 Years |

| Action | Public Education and Awareness information |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare background information, articles and other explanations of hazard mitigation topics and provide them to County, municipal, and private offices for use in presentations, newsletter articles, websites, brochures, and other outreach projects. |
| Goal | 2 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff / Public Service Announcements / social media / flyers / newsletters / etc. |
| Estimated Time Frame | 12 months |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

*Table 6.12 Mitigation Action Plan, Sumter County (continued)*

| Action | Public Education and Awareness |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare and disseminate outreach projects based on any prepared material concerning hazard mitigation. These projects should be publicized by the utilization of newsletters, news releases, directed mailings, handouts, websites, radio, and television. |
| Goal | 2 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff / Public Service Announcements / social media / flyers / newsletters / etc. |
| Estimated Time Frame | 12 months |
| New Action | X |
| Status | |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

| Action | Inspection of Lines |
|---|---|
| Description | Utility lines and structures need to be inspected for their ability to withstand a natural hazard. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility Provider Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 12 months |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

| Action | Replace or Retrofit Outdated Structures |
|---|---|
| Description | Any antiquated structures that are deemed vulnerable should be replaced or retrofitted. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager & Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 3 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | 3 years |
| Status 2024 | 3 years |

*Table 6.12 Mitigation Action Plan, Sumter County (continued)*

| Action | Models and Database |
|---|---|
| Description | The County and municipalities should develop geographically accurate models and databases of their infrastructure systems. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | IT Dept |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff/budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 3 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

| Action | Update Plans, Codes, and Ordinances |
|---|---|
| Description | When comprehensive plans, land use plans, zoning, and subdivision ordinances are up for revision, they should include natural disaster mitigation provisions. |
| Goal | 4 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Planning Dept |
| Funding Source/Resources | Updates done during revision or update to planning documents |
| Estimated Time Frame | 24 months |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing / Annual |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing / Annual |

| Action | Shelter Audit |
|---|---|
| Description | Perform an audit of shelters to determine which of these structures are better-suited and equipped to serve at-risk populations. In addition, the audit should also determine what equipment is needed to meet these tasks. |
| Goal | 5 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget/manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annual |
| Status 2024 | Annual |

*Table 6.12 Mitigation Action Plan, Sumter County (continued)*

| Action | Special Needs Population Survey |
|---|---|
| Description | Use demographic data to determine the location of at-risk populations and develop plans to provide transportation in order to evacuate them to shelters that can provide medical care and meet any special needs that they may have. |
| Goal | 5 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annual |
| Status 2024 | Annual / Ongoing |

| Action | Backup Power |
|---|---|
| Description | Make sure shelters have an adequate back up power supply by furnishing them with generators |
| Goal | 5 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | 3 years |
| Status 2024 | 3 years |

| Action | Medical and Health Facilities |
|---|---|
| Description | Public and private medical and health care facilities will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand natural disasters. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | 3 years |
| Status 2024 | 3 years |

*Table 6.12 Mitigation Action Plan, Sumter County (continued)*

| Action | Evaluate Areas Susceptible to Wildfires |
|---|---|
| Description | Utilize GIS analysis to identify structures (homes and other buildings) that are in areas susceptible to wildfire |
| Goal | 6 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | 5 years |
| Status 2024 | 5 years |

| Action | Vegetation Management |
|---|---|
| Description | Inspect and manage vegetation that could damage critical facilities if felled by wind. |
| Goal | 7 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager / Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | X |
| Status | |
| Status 2024 | Annual / Ongoing |

| Action | Drainage Ditch Maintenance |
|---|---|
| Description | Implement a formal and regular drainage ditch and canal system maintenance program for storm water management |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | 1 year |
| Status 2024 | Annual / Ongoing |

*Table 6.12 Mitigation Action Plan, Sumter County (continued)*

| Action | Back Flow Prevention |
|---|---|
| Description | Install back-flow prevention valves in sewer pipes. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

| Action | Storm Water Management |
|---|---|
| Description | Implement the mandatory storm water utility/tax. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Municipal Government |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

| Action | Storm Water Management |
|---|---|
| Description | Pilot mitigation projects for storm water ponds and wetlands at public parks and a public golf course to determine better ways to manage and protect natural storm water treatment and water quality management. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Planning & Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget/manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | X |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

*Table 6.12 Mitigation Action Plan, Sumter County (continued)*

| Action | Data limitations, amended strategies to address issues |
|---|---|
| Description | Fold information gleaned through the Comprehensive Plan update, the Hazard Mitigation Plan update, and the County-wide Watershed Study into a comprehensive floodplain management plan. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Planning |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | 2 years |
| New Action | X |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

| Action | Data limitations |
|---|---|
| Description | Identify through GIS overlays areas coupled with building permit files where development has impacted floodplains and critical areas and address future impacts through the comprehensive floodplain management plan |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Planning |
| Funding Source/Resources | Manpower/budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 2 years |
| New Action | X |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

*Table 6.12 Mitigation Action Plan, Sumter County (continued)*

| Action | Data limitations |
|---|---|
| Description | Track local flooding events through citizen participation and gathering information through coordination with Public Safety department and Public Works departments, coupled with data from federal sources (USGS, NOAA, etc.). |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Planning |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | 2 years |
| New Action | X |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

| Action | Inspection of Lines |
|---|---|
| Description | An inspection of communication lines in order to determine what needs to be replaced, and to ensure that they are clear from tree limbs and other obstructions. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

| Action | Retrofit and Relocate Communication System |
|---|---|
| Description | Utility and communication systems supporting emergency services operations will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impact of a natural disaster. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Complete / 2 years |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

*Table 6.12 Mitigation Action Plan, Sumter County (continued)*

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Conduct a review of emergency response plans and programs to identify where additional activities are needed to respond to natural hazards. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annual |
| Status 2024 | Annual |

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Equipment |
|---|---|
| Description | Purchase any necessary equipment that is critical for the response to natural disasters and to ensure that personnel have adequate and up-to date training and the use of specific equipment. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

| Action | New EMO/EOC pre-development |
|---|---|
| Description | Choose the location and design of a new Emergency Management Office and Emergency Operations Center. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | County Administrator/Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Immediate |
| New Action | X |
| Status | |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

*Table 6.12 Mitigation Action Plan, Sumter County (continued)*

| Action | New EMO/EOC Development |
|---|---|
| Description | Locate funding for an updated & functional Emergency Management Office and a well-equipped Emergency Operations Center. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | County Administrator/Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 3 years |
| New Action | X |
| Status | |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

## City of Manning

*Table 6.13 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Manning*

| Action | Public Education and Awareness information |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare background information, articles and other explanations of hazard mitigation topics and provide them to County, municipal, and private offices for use in presentations, newsletter articles, websites, brochures, and other outreach projects. |
| Goal | 2 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | County Emergency Manager/ SCEMD/ FEMA |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | City police and fire personnel make use of materials provided by Clarendon County, SCEMD, and FEMA to disseminate to the public. |

*Table 6.13 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Manning (continued)*

| Action | Public Education and Awareness |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare and disseminate outreach projects based on any prepared material concerning hazard mitigation. These projects should be publicized by the utilization of newsletters, news releases, directed mailings, handouts, websites, radio, and television. |
| Goal | 2 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | City Fire/ Police Departments |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | City police and fire personnel regularly speak to schools, civic groups, etc. regarding hazard mitigation issues. |

| Action | Inspection of Lines |
|---|---|
| Description | Utility lines and structures need to be inspected for their ability to withstand a natural hazard. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility Provider Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | This is part of an ongoing process that is conducted by the individual utility providers. |

*Table 6.13 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Manning (continued)*

| Action | Property Protection Measures |
|---|---|
| Description | Incorporate retrofitting incentives by establishing a program of technical assistance and financial incentives to encourage property protections measures on private commercial property. |
| Goal | 4 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | SBC/ SCEMD |
| Funding Source/Resources | Grant |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | A grant from FEMA was obtained for $8.5M for drainage improvements |

| Action | Vegetation Management |
|---|---|
| Description | Remove and clear vegetation, especially underbrush, in forested areas that have historically been prone to wildfires. |
| Goal | 6 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Budget / Manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | When areas are identified this action will be addressed. |

| Action | Vegetation Management |
|---|---|
| Description | Inspect and manage vegetation that could damage critical facilities if felled by wind. |
| Goal | 7 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Tree Board |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | The City of Manning Tree Board assesses the vegetation in the City and makes recommendations to the Public Works Department for pruning and removal. |

*Table 6.13 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Manning (continued)*

| Action | Emergency Debris Removal |
|---|---|
| Description | Remove debris from major arterials to facilitate the movement of emergency vehicles |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works Dept. |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Budget / Manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Debris removed from all city roads. |

| Action | Drainage Ditch Maintenance |
|---|---|
| Description | Implement a formal and regular drainage ditch and canal system maintenance program for storm water management. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | The city works with SCDOT to maintain and clear drainage ditches within the City. |

| Action | Back-flow Prevention |
|---|---|
| Description | Install back-flow prevention valves in sewer pipes. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Budget / Manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | The city has a back-flow prevention program for irrigation and commercial meters and requires yearly inspection of those meters. |

*Table 6.13 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Manning (continued)*

| Action | Sewer Line Inspections |
|---|---|
| Description | Inspect sewer lines/wastewater lines to reduce the inflow and infiltration of water. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget / Manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | The city has raised several manholes to prevent inflow during wet times and continues to repair leaking wastewater lines. The city is aggressive in preventing inflow and infiltration into its sewer lines. |

| Action | Creation of Mobile Dispatch Unit |
|---|---|
| Description | Create a mobile dispatch unit to ensure that communications are not lost as a result of a natural disaster. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | County Emergency Management Director |
| Funding Source/Resources | County Agreement to provide service |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Dispatching is provided by Clarendon County. |

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Conduct a review of emergency response plans and programs to identify where additional activities are needed to respond to natural hazards. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Clarendon County Emergency Manager/ SCEMD/ ARC |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Municipal Funds |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annual |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Part of an annual process undertaken by Clarendon County Emergency Management in cooperation with SCEMD and the American Red Cross. |

*Table 6.13 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Manning (continued)*

| Action | Emergency Response Preparedness |
|---|---|
| Description | Encourage property owners to clearly display street address number on their building/structure. Ensure street signs are in good repair. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Zoning Administrator |
| Funding Source/Resources | Public Service Announcements and flyers |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | This is an ongoing effort as new businesses and residences locate within city limits. The city is also working to ensure all street signs are present and visible. |

| Action | Emergency Response Preparedness |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare for evacuees from coastal areas in the event of a disaster requiring evacuations. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | City Manager, Fire and Police Department, all departments as necessary |
| Funding Source/Resources | Grant from Duke Energy |
| Estimated Time Frame | New Action |
| New Action | X |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | New Action |

## Town of Paxville

*Table 6.14 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Paxville*

| Action | Public Education and Awareness |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare and disseminate outreach projects based on any prepared material concerning hazard mitigation. These projects should be publicized by the utilization of newsletters, news releases, directed mailings, handouts, websites, radio, and television. |
| Goal | 2 |
| Priority | |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Management |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff / Local Budget & Public Service Announcements / flyers / bulletins in general use facilities |
| Estimated Time Frame | 3 Years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | The Emergency Management Director along with the Fire Department and Law Enforcement is continuously speaking to schools, civic groups, senior groups, etc. regarding hazard mitigation issues. |

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Conduct a review of emergency response plans and programs to identify where additional activities are needed to respond to natural hazards. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Management |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1 Year |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annual |
| Status 2024 | This is conducted annually as part of the Emergency Operations Procedure review. |

*Table 6.14 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Paxville (continued)*

| Action | Improve Shelter System Within Town Limits |
|---|---|
| Description | Perform necessary retrofits and renovations to the existing town hall to allow it to be used as an official emergency shelter. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | |
| Responsible Agency | Mayor/ARC |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 Years |
| New Action | X |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

## Town of Summerton

*Table 6.15 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Summerton*

| Action | Facility Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare facility audits by evaluating all critical facilities exposure to damage from natural hazards and power losses from downed power lines. Include a review of insurance coverage and identify where more information can be found on the property protection measures recommended by the audit. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Building Grounds Supervisor |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Budget / Manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1 year |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | This has not been done due to time and funding constraints. |

*Table 6.15 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Summerton (continued)*

| Action | Repair Facilities |
|---|---|
| Description | Make repairs found listed in the audits in order for the facility to remain operational in case a natural disaster occurs. Items to consider include replacing roofs, installing storm windows and hurricane shutters, improved electrical systems, and ensuring the structures meet the required building codes. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Building Grounds Supervisor |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 3 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | As items are found they will be corrected and if funding is an issue, they will be addressed in the next budget. |

| Action | Backup Power for Critical Facilities |
|---|---|
| Description | All critical facilities should have a proper backup power supply in order to make sure that if power lines are downed, they can remain functional. Therefore, it is essential that critical facilities should be equipped with backup generators. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Building Grounds Supervisor |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Sites have been identified and as funding becomes available, we will start on a priority listing |

*Table 6.15 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Summerton (continued)*

| Action | Models and Database |
|---|---|
| Description | The County and municipalities should develop geographically accurate models and databases of their infrastructure systems. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Management |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Budget and Manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | 2 years |
| Status 2024 | Summerton has an up-to-date accurate map of the infrastructure and the database is being developed. |

| Action | Vegetation Management |
|---|---|
| Description | Inspect and manage vegetation that could damage critical facilities if felled by wind. |
| Goal | 7 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Building & Grounds Supervisor |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff / Local Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1 year |
| New Action | |
| Status | 1 year |
| Status 2024 | Summerton has an ongoing management program to ensure that facilities are protected as much as possible from vegetation incidents. |

## Town of Turbeville

*Table 6.16 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Turbeville*

| Action | Update Plans, Codes, and Ordinances |
|---|---|
| Description | When comprehensive plans, land use plans, zoning, and subdivision ordinances are up for revision, they should include natural disaster mitigation provisions. |
| Goal | |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Town Administrator |
| Funding Source/Resources | Update done when major update to plan is needed |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | X |
| Status | |
| Status 2024 | Comp plan update underway |

## Town of Bethune

*Table 6.17 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Bethune*

| Action | Public Education and Awareness Information |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare background information, articles and other explanations of hazard mitigation topics and provide them to County, municipal, and private offices for use in presentations, newsletter articles, websites, brochures, and other outreach projects. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Management Director County administrator |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff / Public Service Announcements / flyers / newsletters / etc. |
| Estimated Time Frame | 2004 |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | This action was completed through Kershaw County's Local Emergency Planning Committee Meeting (LEPC). Brochures were distributed at Fire Fest, LEPC, schools, nursing homes, and civic groups. |

## City of Camden

*Table 6.18 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Camden*

| Action | Facility Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare facility audits by evaluating all critical facilities exposure to damage from natural hazards and power losses from downed power lines. Include a review of insurance coverage and identify where more information can be found on the property protection measures recommended by the audit. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | City of Camden |
| Funding Source/Resources | General Fund |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2026 | This is part of an ongoing process undertaken by the city manager and city maintenance staff. |

| Action | Repair Facilities |
|---|---|
| Description | Make repairs found listed in the audits for the facility to remain operational in case a natural disaster occurs. Items to consider include replacing roofs, installing storm windows and hurricane shutters, improved electrical systems, and ensuring the structures meet the required building codes. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | City of Camden |
| Funding Source/Resources | General Fund |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2026 | This is part of an ongoing process undertaken by the city manager and city maintenance staff. |

*Table 6.18 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Camden (continued)*

| Action | Backup Power for Critical Facilities |
|---|---|
| Description | All critical facilities should have a proper backup power supply in order to make sure that if power lines are downed, they can remain functional. Therefore, it is essential that critical facilities should be equipped with backup generators. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | City of Camden |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility Fund / Hazard Mitigation Grant Program |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2026 | The Haier lift station is the last critical facility to need a backup generator. |

| Action | Public Education and Awareness information |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare background information, articles and other explanations of hazard mitigation topics and provide them to municipal and private offices for use in presentations, newsletter articles, websites, brochures, and other outreach projects. |
| Goal | 2 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | City of Camden |
| Funding Source/Resources | General Fund |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2026 | This is part of an ongoing process. The city regularly posts information regarding hazards on its website and makes information available through its water department. |

*Table 6.18 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Camden (continued)*

| Action | Public Education and Awareness |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare and disseminate outreach projects based on any prepared material concerning hazard mitigation. These projects should be publicized by the utilization of newsletters, news releases, directed mailings, handouts, websites, radio, and television. |
| Goal | 2 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | City of Camden |
| Funding Source/Resources | General Fund |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2026 | This is part of an ongoing process. Staff regularly speak to schools, civic groups, etc. regarding hazards that its citizens are susceptible to. |

| Action | Inspection of Lines |
|---|---|
| Description | Utility lines and structures need to be inspected for their ability to withstand a natural hazard. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Provider/ Utility Department |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility Fund |
| Estimated Time Frame | Immediate |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2026 | The City of Camden provides electricity to a large portion of Kershaw and some of Lee County. As the provider they regularly inspect all lines and trim vegetation to reduce the impact of disasters on this infrastructure. |

*Table 6.18 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Camden (continued)*

| Action | Replace or Retrofit Outdated Structures |
|---|---|
| Description | Any antiquated structures that are deemed vulnerable should be replaced or retrofitted. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Utilities Department |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility Fund |
| Estimated Time Frame | Immediate |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2026 | The City has relocated 10.76 miles of utility lines underground since 2015. |

| Action | Property Protection Measures |
|---|---|
| Description | Incorporate retrofitting incentives by establishing a program of technical assistance and financial incentives to encourage property protection measures on private commercial property. |
| Goal | 4 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | SBC |
| Funding Source/Resources | General Fund |
| Estimated Time Frame | Immediate |
| New Action | |
| Status | 2 Years |
| Status 2026 | No progress has been made due to lack of funding. |

| Action | Flood Control Projects |
|---|---|
| Description | Implement flood control projects for areas by clearing drainage ditches and canals and repairing dams that are prone to failure. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works and Property Owners |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility Fund |
| Estimated Time Frame | Immediate |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2026 | The primary risk for Camden is the Wateree Dam which has a low risk of failure but is inspected annually. The City regularly maintains drainage ditches regularly but not as part of a formal plan. |

*Table 6.18 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Camden (continued)*

| Action | Vegetation Management |
|---|---|
| Description | Inspect and manage vegetation that could damage critical facilities if felled by wind. |
| Goal | 7 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works & Facilities Department |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility Fund |
| Estimated Time Frame | 2-4 Years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2026 | This is part of an ongoing process. Risks are dealt with as they are identified. Additional funding would allow for a more proactive approach. |

| Action | Drainage Ditch Maintenance |
|---|---|
| Description | Implement a formal and regular drainage ditch and canal system maintenance program for storm water management. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility Fund |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1-2 Years |
| New Action | |
| Status | 1-2 Years |
| Status 2026 | Although the City performs regular maintenance on its drainage ditches it is not done as part of a formal plan. Additional funding and staff time would be necessary for the development of such a plan. |

| Action | Inspection of Lines |
|---|---|
| Description | An inspection of communication lines in order to determine what needs to be replaced, and to ensure that they are clear from tree limbs and other obstructions. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility Fund |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1-2 Years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2026 | This is part of an ongoing process that is undertaken by the individual providers. |

*Table 6.18 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Camden (continued)*

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Conduct a review of emergency response plans and programs to identify where additional activities are needed to respond to natural hazards. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | City of Camden |
| Funding Source/Resources | General Fund |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1-2 Years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annual |
| Status 2026 | This is done as part of the annual Emergency Operations Plan review. |

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Equipment |
|---|---|
| Description | Purchase any necessary equipment that is critical for the response to natural disasters and to ensure that personnel have adequate and up-to date training and the use of specific equipment. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | City of Camden |
| Funding Source/Resources | General Fund |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1-2 Years |
| New Action | |
| Status | 1-2 Years |
| Status 2026 | The Fire Department has purchased additional sets of bunker gear, so each firefighter has two sets of gear. Other equipment purchases will be made as funding becomes available. |

## Town of Elgin

*Table 6.19 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Elgin*

| Action | Public Education and Awareness |
|---|---|
| Description | Notification list/process needs attention in event of earthquake or other natural disaster so that Elgin is aware of situation, evacuees, etc. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Management Director, Town of Elgin PD Sgt. |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Immediate |
| New Action | |
| Status | |
| Status 2024 | |

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Continue participation with Kershaw County LEPC via Police Department liaison |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Town of Elgin PD Sgt. |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | |
| Status 2024 | |

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | New community center in Elgin will be a temporary shelter |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Town of Elgin |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | x |
| Status | |
| Status 2024 | Ready in Jan/Feb 2025 |

## City of Bishopville

*Table 6.20 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Bishopville*

| Action | Flood Control Projects |
|---|---|
| Description | Implement flood control projects for areas of the city by cleaning drainage ditches that are prone to failure. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Street/Public Works Department |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget / Manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | 2008 |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | The City undertook the Wilson St. Flood Control Project in 2009. The project improved drainage in an area to correct a flood issue that frequently caused the flooding of over 10 acres and 20 homes. |

| Action | Replace or Retrofit Outdated Structures |
|---|---|
| Description | Any antiquated structures that are deemed vulnerable should be replaced or retrofitted. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Affected Department |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | No significant progress has been made due to lack of funds. |

## Town of Lynchburg

*Table 6.21 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Lynchburg*

| Action | Maintain Shelter Adequacy |
|---|---|
| Description | Ensure that the retirement of public facilities like old school buildings does not negatively impact the adequacy of the shelter system in the town. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Lee County Emergency Management / School District / American Red Cross |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget / Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Immediate |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Ongoing |

## Town of Mayesville

*Table 6.22 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Mayesville*

| Action | Public Education and Awareness information |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare background information, articles and other explanations of hazard mitigation topics and provide them to County, municipal, and private offices for use in presentations, newsletter articles, websites, brochures, and other outreach projects. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff / Public Service Announcements / flyers / newsletters / etc. |
| Estimated Time Frame | 12 Months |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Information from the American Red Cross, FEMA, and SC EMD is generally used for educational purposes. Compiling this information is the responsibility of the Emergency Management Agency and is part of an ongoing process. |

*Table 6.22 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Mayesville (continued)*

| Action | Public Education and Awareness |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare and disseminate outreach projects based on any prepared material concerning hazard mitigation. These projects should be publicized by the utilization of newsletters, news releases, directed mailings, handouts, websites, radio, and television. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff / Public Service Announcements / flyers / newsletters / etc. |
| Estimated Time Frame | 12 Months |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | This is an ongoing process that is shared between Emergency Management, the Fire Department, and law enforcement. Personnel regularly speak to schools, civic groups, senior groups, etc. In addition, Emergency Management operates a booth at the Sumter County Fair annually. |

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Conduct a review of emergency response plans and programs to identify where additional activities are needed to respond to natural hazards. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annual |
| Status 2024 | The Sumter County Emergency Operation Plan is updated annually. |

## Town of Pinewood

*Table 6.23 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Pinewood*

| Action | Public Education and Awareness information |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare background information, articles and other explanations of hazard mitigation topics and provide them to County, municipal, and private offices for use in presentations, newsletter articles, websites, brochures, and other outreach projects. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff / Public Service Announcements / flyers / newsletters / etc. |
| Estimated Time Frame | 12 Months |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Information from the American Red Cross, FEMA, and SC EMD is generally used for educational purposes. Compiling this information is the responsibility of the Emergency Management Agency and is part of an ongoing process. |

| Action | Public Education and Awareness |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare and disseminate outreach projects based on any prepared material concerning hazard mitigation. These projects should be publicized by the utilization of newsletters, news releases, directed mailings, handouts, websites, radio, and television. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff / Public Service Announcements / flyers / newsletters / etc. |
| Estimated Time Frame | 12 Months |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | This is an ongoing process that is shared between Emergency Management, the Fire Department, and law enforcement. Personnel regularly speak to schools, civic groups, senior groups, etc. In addition, Emergency Management operates a booth at the Sumter County Fair annually. |

*Table 6.23 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Pinewood (continued)*

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Conduct a review of emergency response plans and programs to identify where additional activities are needed to respond to natural hazards. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annual |
| Status 2024 | The Sumter County Emergency Operation Plan is updated annually. |

## City of Sumter

*Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter*

| Action | Facility Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare facility audits by evaluating all critical facilities exposure to damage from natural hazards and power losses from downed power lines. Include a review of insurance coverage and identify where more information can be found on the property protection measures recommended by the audit. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | City Risk Manager/ City Insurance Agency |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | 12 months |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | The Risk Manager and respective departments conduct an inspection of each facility on a bi-annual basis to ensure the safety of the workers who work in each facility. No formal audit for natural hazards has been conducted due to the constant upgrading of each facility. As part of the inspection, departments are given the opportunity to provide feedback. This feedback is considered for potential updates. |

*Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter (continued)*

| Action | Repair Facilities |
|---|---|
| Description | Make repairs found listed in the audits for the facility to remain operational in case a natural disaster occurs. Items to consider include replacing roofs, installing storm windows and hurricane shutters, improved electrical systems, and ensuring the structures meet the required building codes. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | City Risk Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 1-2 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | The City has ongoing improvements to each facility to ensure that facilities remain operational during storms. Items identified in safety audits are addressed by the City Construction Department or outside contacts when appropriate. |

| Action | Backup Power for Critical Facilities |
|---|---|
| Description | All critical facilities should have a proper backup power supply in order to make sure that if power lines are downed, they can remain functional. Therefore, it is essential that critical facilities should be equipped with backup generators. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | City Risk Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Within 5 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | All critical facilities that require a generator are outfitted with fully functioning power generators. Generators are checked periodically to ensure they are operational. Additional sites are being identified for backup power needs for placement of generators as funds become available. |

*Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter (continued)*

| Action | Public Education and Awareness information |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare background information, articles and other explanations of hazard mitigation topics and provide them to County, municipal, and private offices for use in presentations, newsletter articles, websites, brochures, and other outreach projects. |
| Goal | 2 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | City Risk Manager/ City Public Communicat-ions Teams |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff / Public Service Announcements / social media / flyers / newsletters / etc. |
| Estimated Time Frame | 12 months |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Information from the American Red Cross, FEMA, and SCEMD is generally used for educational purposes. Compiling this information is the responsibility of the Emergency Management Agency and is part of an ongoing process. This information is disseminated to the City and used for educational/outreach activities on an as requested basis from the public to include the Sumter County Fair, school programs, local church groups, community meetings, etc. Additionally, the City of Sumter/Sumter Police Department uses social media (Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram) as a platform to provide the most up to date information during pre-disaster preparation, active operations, and post-disaster recovery to keep the public informed about necessary information related to specific events. |

*Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter (continued)*

| Action | Public Education and Awareness |
|---|---|
| Description | Prepare and disseminate outreach projects based on any prepared material concerning hazard mitigation. These projects should be publicized by the utilization of newsletters, news releases, directed mailings, handouts, websites, radio, and television. |
| Goal | 2 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | City Risk Manager/ Planning Department/ Floodplain Coordinator |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff / Public Service Announcements / social media / flyers / newsletters / etc. |
| Estimated Time Frame | 12 months |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Each year the Planning Department Floodplain Coordinator mails notices to the property owners within the designated Special Flood Hazard Area (floodplain) and provides information related to the National Flood Insurance Program as well as information related to flood hazard mitigation. The Floodplain Coordinator also contacts local insurance companies and realtors annually to provide up-to-date contact information for floodplain management questions. Any citizen or agency may request a floodplain determination letter from the Floodplain Coordinator free of charge. |

| Action | Inspection of Lines |
|---|---|
| Description | Utility lines and structures need to be inspected for their ability to withstand a natural hazard. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Utility Provider Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 12 months |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Individual utility providers are responsible for ongoing inspections/ repairs of lines. The City manages a network of sanitary sewers, storm sewers, and potable water lines. |

*Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter (continued)*

| Action | Replace or Retrofit Outdated Structures |
|---|---|
| Description | Any antiquated structures that are deemed vulnerable should be replaced or retrofitted. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 3 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | 3 years |
| Status 2024 | As older sanitary sewer and water lines are damaged, they are replaced. The City is reviewing the stormwater management network to determine where changes or upgrades are appropriate to mitigate impacts to private property and the transportation network. As funds become available, projects are undertaken. |

| Action | Models and Database |
|---|---|
| Description | The County and municipalities should develop geographically accurate models and databases of their infrastructure systems. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | IT Dept |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff/budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 3 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | The City Public Works Department has mapped sanitary sewer and potable water infrastructure in GIS with associated databases. These databases are updated when new developments are accepted by the City of Sumter and when maintenance is undertaken on the infrastructure network. |

*Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter (continued)*

| Action | Update Plans, Codes, and Ordinances |
|---|---|
| Description | When comprehensive plans, land use plans, zoning, and subdivision ordinances are up for revision, they should include natural disaster mitigation provisions. |
| Goal | 4 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Planning Dept |
| Funding Source/Resources | Updates done during revision or update to planning documents |
| Estimated Time Frame | 24 months |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing/Annual |
| Status 2024 | The 2040 Comprehensive Land Use Plan, adopted in 2019, includes a Green Infrastructure Element that addresses wetlands development, such as: streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, drainage corridors, surface water, and groundwater. The Plan encourages a conservation design approach to development that preserves environmentally sensitive areas such as mapped special flood hazard areas.<br><br>In September 2022, an updated Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance was adopted by Council. This update implemented development requirements in the Special Flood Hazard Area. The implementation was based upon the South Carolina State Model Ordinance which exceeds the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) minimum standards for development.<br><br>The current Zoning and Development Standards Ordinance was adopted in 1999. The City is in the process of developing a new Unified Development Ordinance to replace the current Zoning & Development Standards Ordinance. A consultant is under contract for this project. The new Unified Development Ordinance will include the creation of development standards that are supported by comprehensive plan policies regarding environmentally sensitive areas. |

*Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter (continued)*

| Action | Property Protection Measures |
|---|---|
| Description | Incorporate retrofitting incentives by establishing a program of technical assistance and financial incentives to encourage property protection measures on private commercial property. |
| Goal | 4 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Planning Department |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget/Grant Opportunities |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | 1 Year |
| Status 2024 | Floodplain management/planning staff, in conjunction with building department personnel, work with developers/builders to identify and mitigate potential impacts from natural hazards. To date, no financial or development incentives have been created to assist in retrofitting buildings or implementing property protection measures on private commercial property. |

| Action | Flood Control Projects |
|---|---|
| Description | Implement flood control projects for areas such as farm drainage, bridge improvements, and repairing dams that are prone to failure. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Manpower/budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | The community has been in an active recovery effort since the October 2015 Flood. Several dams in the community (City and County) were impacted resulting in either partial or total failure of the structures. The State of South Carolina has worked closely with public and private dam owners to evaluate current dam safety and to reclassify dams when necessary. The publicly owned Second Mill Pond Dam has recently been repaired and reclassified as a high-hazard dam. This repair project installed a new emergency spillway and remotely controlled flood gates for managing flood waters. Swan Lake Dam was repaired shortly after the October 2015 flood. |

*Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter (continued)*

| Action | Shelter Audit |
|---|---|
| Description | Perform an audit of shelters to determine which of these structures are better-suited and equipped to serve at-risk populations. In addition, the audit should also determine what equipment is needed to meet these tasks. |
| Goal | 5 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget/manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annual |
| Status 2024 | Annual |

| Action | Special Needs Population Survey |
|---|---|
| Description | Use demographic data to determine the location of at-risk populations and develop plans to provide transportation in order to evacuate them to shelters that can provide medical care and meet any special needs that they may have. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing/ Annual |
| Status 2024 | Annual |

| Action | Backup Power |
|---|---|
| Description | Make sure shelters have an adequate back up power supply by furnishing them with generators |
| Goal | 5 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | 3 years |
| Status 2024 | 3 years |

*Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter (continued)*

| Action | Medical and Health Facilities |
|---|---|
| Description | Public and private medical and health care facilities will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand natural disasters. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | 3 years |
| Status 2024 | 3 years |

| Action | Evaluate Areas Susceptible to Wildfires |
|---|---|
| Description | Utilize GIS analysis to identify structures (homes and other buildings) that are in areas susceptible to wildfire |
| Goal | 6 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Fire Department/ Planning Department |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | 5 years |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | The City is not as prone to the threat of wildfires as the County, however; the Sumter Fire Department has recently purchased several new "brush trucks" to aid in wildfire fighting. All City and County Fire Stations are equipped with brush trucks. These trucks have 4-wheel drive with off-road capability. Any time a brush truck is deployed, a fire truck accompanies the brush truck to provide extra water support. Brush trucks are most active from spring through the fall and during periods of drought. To date, a formal GIS analysis has not been completed, however: a comprehensive building footprint layer now exists in the Sumter County GIS which can be used in conjunction with other available data sources related to tree coverage, farmland, and other environmental conditions (e.g. drought). This is in addition to call response logs from the Fire Department to complete an evaluation. Completion of this project is currently limited by availability of personnel. |

*Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter (continued)*

| Action | Vegetation Management |
|---|---|
| Description | Inspect and manage vegetation that could damage critical facilities if felled by wind. |
| Goal | 1 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Public Services |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget/ Manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annual/ Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | This is part of an ongoing process. The City is constantly engaged in tree removal operations along road right of ways and adjacent to community facilities. |

| Action | Drainage Ditch Maintenance |
|---|---|
| Description | Implement a formal and regular drainage ditch and canal system maintenance program for storm water management |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Manpower/budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annual/ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Although there is no written program, the City contracts out annual ditch maintenance. The yearly work covers 9 to 10 miles of maintenance on drainage ditches. These ditches are mapped and incorporated into the City of Sumter GIS. This process should be formalized with a written program. This is currently limited by the availability of staff to undertake programmatic documentation. |

*Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter (continued)*

| Action | Flood Threat Recognition Program |
|---|---|
| Description | Determine the possibility of a flood threat recognition system that utilizes rain and stream gauges, along with a central gauge, to monitor and predict the occurrences of floods and flash floods. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Manpower/budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | 2 years |
| Status 2024 | No progress has been made on this action item at the local level. |

| Action | Back Flow Prevention |
|---|---|
| Description | Install back-flow prevention valves in sewer pipes. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | The City adds backflow prevention on an as needed basis. These devices are usually only added when there is a potential for back flow. |

*Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter (continued)*

| Action | Storm Water Management |
|---|---|
| Description | Implement the mandatory storm water utility/tax. |
| Goal | 3 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Local Municipal Government |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | The City obtained coverage under the State of South Carolina National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges for regulated Small Municipal Storm Sewer System (MS4s) on September 24, 2007. The City has been designated as MS4 based on the City's population. The permit, issued by SCDHEC, requires the City to develop, implement, and enforce a stormwater management program designed to reduce the amount of pollutants discharging from the MS4. This is in order to protect and improve water quality in our rivers and streams. The permit requires this goal be achieved through the implementation of six minimum control measures: 1) Public Education and Outreach; (2) Public Involvement and Participation; (3) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination; (4) Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control; (5) Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment; and (6) Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations. In July 2011, the City passed the Stormwater Utility Ordinance to assist in funding the City's MS4 program. The stormwater user fees are based on actual impervious cover on each parcel of land within the City limits. The amount of impervious cover on each parcel will be the basis for determining its contribution to the City's stormwater system and associated fees. |

| Action | Storm Water Management |
|---|---|
| Description | Pilot mitigation projects for storm water ponds and wetlands at public parks and a public golf course to determine better ways to manage and protect natural storm water treatment and water quality management. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Planning & Public Works |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget/manpower |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | X |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | No pilot mitigation projects have been undertaken within the last calendar year. |

*Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter (continued)*

| Action | Data limitations |
|---|---|
| Description | Fold information gleaned through the Comprehensive Plan update, the Hazard Mitigation Plan update, and the County-wide Watershed Study into a comprehensive floodplain management plan. |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Planning |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | 2 years |
| New Action | X |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | To date, a Floodplain Management Plan has not been developed. |

| Action | Data limitations |
|---|---|
| Description | Track local flooding events through citizen participation and gathering information through coordination with Public Safety department and Public Works departments, coupled with data from federal sources (USGS, NOAA, etc.). |
| Goal | 8 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Planning |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | 2 years |
| New Action | X |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | On a periodic basis, the National Weather Service, in conjunction with SCEMD, provides a storm spotter certification course. This course certifies individuals to be able to provide real time and on-scene descriptions of a weather event. These descriptions include localized flooding. Employees of both the City and County attended this training in 2024. Additionally, citizens may report localized flooding to City Public Services, the Stormwater Utility, and the nonemergency Police line. The E-911 system has implemented a code in the tracking system that identifies whether or not the call was prompted by a weather-related event. However, no single clearinghouse has been established to formally track these events. |

*Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter (continued)*

| Action | Creation of Mobile Dispatch Unit |
|---|---|
| Description | Create a mobile dispatch unit to ensure that communications are not lost as a result of a natural disaster. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Public Safety |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | 3 years |
| Status 2024 | The Sumter Police Department has a mobile command trailer, however, there is no mobile E-911 Dispatch Unit. The existing E-911 system is a modular laptop-based system that can be relocated with dispatchers as long as there is a connection to communication services. |

| Action | Inspection of Lines |
|---|---|
| Description | An inspection of communication lines in order to determine what needs to be replaced, and to ensure that they are clear from tree limbs and other obstructions. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | This is part of an ongoing process undertaken by individual providers. |

*Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter (continued)*

| Action | Retrofit and Relocate Communication System |
|---|---|
| Description | Utility and communication systems supporting emergency services operations will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impact of a natural disaster. |
| Goal | 9 |
| Priority | Low |
| Responsible Agency | Provider |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing/3 years |
| Status 2024 | The new Sumter Police Department facility was designed specifically to withstand hurricane-force winds to allow E-911 operations to continue working during a natural disaster. There is also an alternate location for E-911 operators to relocate to if the building or communication lines become damaged. |

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation |
|---|---|
| Description | Conduct a review of emergency response plans and programs to identify where additional activities are needed to respond to natural hazards. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Annual |
| Status 2024 | Emergency Action Plans are updated yearly, and each respective department continues to review policies and standard operating procedures from lessons learned from past disasters. In addition to the Emergency Action Plans, the City has implemented separate Inclement Weather Plans for the Public Services Complex and the newly constructed Utility Billing facility. |

*Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter (continued)*

| Action | Emergency Response Preparation Equipment |
|---|---|
| Description | Purchase any necessary equipment that is critical for the response to natural disasters and to ensure that personnel have adequate and up-to date training and the use of specific equipment. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | Medium |
| Responsible Agency | Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | Annually, pending available funds/resources |
| New Action | |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | As part of OSHA mandated training, the City conducts a multitude of safety trainings. This includes training for operations of equipment, proper Personal Protective Equipment wear and usage, and emergency action plans. The City also continually evaluates existing equipment |

| Action | New EMO/EOC pre-development |
|---|---|
| Description | Choose the location and design of a new Emergency Management Office and Emergency Operations Center. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | County Administrator/Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Staff |
| Estimated Time Frame | Immediate |
| New Action | X |
| Status | Ongoing |
| Status 2024 | Necessary for daily operations/disaster preparedness. When equipment needs are identified, they are addressed in a timely manner. |

| Action | New EMO/EOC Development |
|---|---|
| Description | Locate funding for an updated & functional Emergency Management Office and a well-equipped Emergency Operations Center. |
| Goal | 10 |
| Priority | High |
| Responsible Agency | County Administrator/Emergency Manager |
| Funding Source/Resources | Budget |
| Estimated Time Frame | 3 years |
| New Action | X |
| Status | Ongoing |

# EMERGENCY MANAGER INTERVIEWS AND SURVEYS

During September 2024, COG staff conducted interviews with each of the four County Emergency Management Directors on the steering committee. The purpose of these interviews was to review and finalize jurisdictions' mitigation action plans, review critical facilities information, and gather any additional information from the directors for inclusion in the Hazard Mitigation Plan. In addition, the directors also completed a specialized survey to document improvements, the status of critical facilities, organizational and policy changes, and recent natural hazard events. The results of this survey were also reviewed with each director during the interviews. The survey instrument is included in the Appendices.

SECTION 7

# Plan Maintenance

The 2025-2030 Santee-Lynches Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan will be monitored, evaluated, and maintained by Santee-Lynches COG staff, in cooperation with the Steering Committee. The plan will be evaluated annually and may be evaluated more frequently should conditions change, and modifications are deemed necessary. The Steering Committee can meet, as needed, during the next five years to coordinate any updates to the plan. Mitigation actions will be undertaken by each individual jurisdiction; SLCOG staff will assist by providing data and information and additional support, when requested. The Appendix provides further details on relevant mitigation funding sources.

In coordination with the Steering Committee, SLCOG's role is to:

- Facilitate Steering Committee meetings
- Notify the jurisdictions of grant opportunities
- Monitor and update the list of jurisdictions' mitigation actions
- Update natural hazard events data
- Update socio-economic data
- Notify the public and local media regarding changes to the Plan or related activities
- Update the COG's website with current hazard mitigation-related information

It is the responsibility of the jurisdictions to integrate hazard mitigation planning principles included in this Plan into their local efforts, such as comprehensive planning and capital improvement programs (CIP). SLCOG will assist local jurisdictions upon request to ensure any new initiatives complement this Hazard Mitigation Plan.

# UPDATING

As required by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be updated every five years. The Plan will be thoroughly reviewed by the planning team. The planning team members include:

1. Allen Lee, *Emergency Management Director, Clarendon County*
2. Will Glover, *Director of Emergency Services, Kershaw County*
3. Christy Freeman Boyd, *Emergency Management Coordinator, Kershaw County*
4. Mike Bedenbaugh, *Emergency Management Director, Lee County*
5. Donna Dew, *Emergency Management Director, Sumter County*
6. Rob Lybrand, *Assistant Director, Emergency Management, Sumter County*
7. Helen Roodman, *Planning Director, Sumter City/County*
8. Jeff Derwort, *Planning Manager/Zoning Administrator, Sumter City/County*
9. Lisa Mann, *Assistant Planning Director, Santee-Lynches Council of Governments*
10. Esmonde Levy, *Special Projects Director, Santee-Lynches Council of Governments*
11. Jeff Parkey, *Regional Planning Director, Santee-Lynches Council of Governments*

Table 7.1 below provides timeframes, activities, and responsible parties for the plan update over the next five years.

*Table 7.1 5-Year Plan Update Strategy*

| Timeframe | Activity | Responsible Party |
|---|---|---|
| 2025-2030 | Continue plan implementation | Participating Jurisdictions |
| 2027<br>4th Quarter | Review planning grant options and prepare for the plan update's grant application. | SLCOG staff |
| 2028<br>1st Quarter | Review the plan and determine whether components of the plan need to be updated. The review should include:<br>• Stakeholders and public participation – additional jurisdictions/agencies joining the planning team, additional stakeholders participating to the plan update, public involvement<br>• Demographic conditions – changes in the community's demographics, changes in the region's development trend<br>• Hazard profile – new hazards affecting the community, changes in hazards' location and extent, new tools or data to enhance the risk and vulnerability assessment<br>• Mitigation strategy – modification of plan goals and strategies<br>• Plan implementation – challenges in plan implementation; new local, regional, state, or federal policies influencing hazard mitigation; prioritization of mitigation actions | Planning Team |
| 2028 – 2029 | Update the plan according to the plan review, new data, and FEMA's comments | Planning Team, Participating Jurisdictions, Stakeholders, and the Public |
| 2029<br>3rd Quarter | Complete the draft final plan and make available to participating jurisdictions and the public for review | SLCOG |
| 2029<br>4th Quarter | Submit the final plan to SCEMD for review | SLCOG |
| 2029<br>4th Quarter | Submit the final plan to FEMA for final approval | SLCOG |
| 2030<br>1st/2nd Quarter | Adopt the plan | Participating Jurisdictions |

As part of this plan, individual jurisdictions are responsible for year-round activities associated with public information and preparation for hazards. SLCOG will facilitate an ongoing discussion of natural hazards planning for the public utilizing the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments' website and social media platforms. This communication strategy provides a forum for engagement from the community about natural hazard mitigation between plan updates. A web page is available on the SLCOG website to highlight community aspects of this plan and will be updated as needed. A PDF version of this plan is also available for viewing and download on the SLCOG's website.



# References and Appendices









SANTEE LYNCHES

Regional Council *of* Governments

# REGIONAL Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan


Main Office:
3219 Broad Street
Sumter SC 29150
**803-775-7381**

Annex Office
*(Area Agency on Aging/Health and Human Services)*:
39 East Calhoun Street
Sumter, SC 29150
**803-774-1980**


SANTEELYNCHESCOG.ORG

## Appendix I Steering Committee

| Name | Position | Agency |
|---|---|---|
| Allen Lee | Director | Clarendon County Emergency Management |
| Will Glover | Director | Kershaw County Emergency Services |
| Christy Freeman Boyd | Assistant Director | Kershaw County Emergency Services |
| Mike Bedenbaugh | Director | Lee County Emergency Management |
| Donna Dew | Director | Sumter County Emergency Management |
| Rob Lybrand | Assistant Director | Sumter County Emergency Management |
| Helen Roodman | Director | Sumter City/County Planning Department |
| Jeff Derwort | Planning Manager/Zoning Administrator | Sumter City/County Planning Department |

## Appendix II Communications and Meetings

**From:** Burroughs, Christine

**To:** Jeff Parkey

**Subject:** EMA-2022-BR-012-0003 Santee Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan - Award Notification

**Date:** Wednesday, February 14, 2024 1:23:24 PM

Good Afternoon,

We received word that the Award for project EMA-2022-BR-012-0003 Santee Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan has been processed in FEMA GO.

I am in process of drafting the state award letter and state award agreement and will need the below:

1. Confirm who the Award Letter and Award Agreement should be drafted to
    a. Will need Name, Address and Title
2. End date of Subrecipient's fiscal year
2. Subrecipient Federal Employer Identification No
3. Subrecipient Unique Entity Identifier No

Please also provide me with three dates and time to schedule the kickoff meeting after February 26h.

Also, at your earliest convenience please also provide the withdrawal request for project 4467-0013 Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Looking forward to getting this project started.

Thanks,

Christine Burroughs
Mitigation Coordinator

South Carolina Emergency Management Division
2779 Fish Hatchery Road

West Columbia, SC 29172
Office: 803-737-8790

Cell: 803-331-1073

| | |
|---|---|
| **From:** | Jeff Parkey |
| **To:** | Christy Freeman Boyd; Donna Dew; Helen Roodman (hroodman@sumtersc.gov); alee@clarendoncountygov.org; "Mike Bedenbaugh" |
| **Cc:** | Lisa M. Mann; Esmonde Levy |
| **Subject:** | Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan |
| **Date:** | Friday, March 22, 2024 3:03:00 PM |
| **Attachments:** | image001.png<br>image002.png<br>image003.png<br>image004.png |

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Hello All,

Hope everyone is well. I'm pleased to report that a few weeks ago, after a 13-month wait, we were informed that our BRIC grant application had been approved by FEMA to undertake the hazard mitigation plan for the Santee-Lynches region. We again appreciate everyone's assistance with support letters, matching funds commitments, and willingness to participate. The hazard mitigation plan is a large project requiring many months of work. However, with a FEMA-approved and locally adopted hazard mitigation plan in hand, regional participants are eligible for mitigation funding and other opportunities as needs arise, so the project is certainly worth the effort.

One important aspect of the planning process is the regional steering committee, which is where you all come in. The steering committee meets throughout the life of the project, providing key information and insights to the plan and reviewing the draft before its submission to FEMA. We would like to gather this group via Zoom to hold an initial steering committee meeting to further discuss the role of the committee and identify the main action items that will be completed during the life of the project. We are looking at a late April-early May timeframe for this meeting. Potential dates are noted below; we ask you all to please reply to this email and indicate your availability.

Finally, I want to touch on the subject of matching funds. Each of the four counties in the region committed to providing an equal share of the local match requirement for the project. This amount ends up being approximately $5K, paid to Santee-Lynches COG. Invoicing will be forthcoming, but I wanted to go ahead and give everyone a heads up on this here.

We're excited to be getting this project off the ground after a long wait. Can't thank everyone enough for your participation and look forward to meeting soon on Zoom.

Kind regards,

Jeff Parkey

Potential Zoom meeting dates and times:

- Tues April 23 10:00AM
- Tues April 23 2:00PM

  Tues April 30 2:00PM
- Wed May 1 2:00PM
- Tues May 7 10:00AM
- Tues May 7 2:00PM

**Jeff Parkey, PhD, AICP**
Regional Planning Director
Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments

3219 Broad Street

Sumter, South Carolina 29150
Direct: 803.607.3637

www.SanteeLynchesCOG.org

**A premier organization**

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WARNING: All e-mail or facsimile correspondence to and from this address may be subject to public disclosure under the South Carolina Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

Hazard Mitigation Plan
Steering Committee Meeting #1
May 1, 2024

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89275723319?pwd=ZkJOVVVqYjRaQ3FSZXdPaVhrSGJRZz09

Meeting ID: 892 7572 3319
Passcode: 399885

**Attendees**

Sumter County: Donna Dew (Emergency Manager), Rob Lybrand, Helen Roodman (Planning Director), Jeff Derwort (Floodplain Manager)

Lee County: Mike Bedenbaugh

Clarendon County: Allen Lee

Kershaw County: Christy Freeman Boyd, Will Glover

Santee Lynches COG: Jeff, Esmonde, Lisa

**Discussion**

Introduction to plan and process; Steering Committee role; SLCOG staff role; participation in CRS.

Hazard Mitigation Plan
Steering Committee Meeting #2
August 21, 2024

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83362179886?pwd=cyljc6YO1hzuHWTPYy0ezxApoKEPaC.1

Meeting ID: 833 6217 9886
Passcode: 907429

**Attendees**

Sumter County: Donna Dew (Emergency Manager), Rob Lybrand, Helen Roodman (Planning Director), Jeff Derwort (Floodplain Manager)

Lee County: Mike Bedenbaugh

Clarendon County: Allen Lee

Kershaw County: Christy Freeman Boyd, Will Glover

Santee Lynches COG: Jeff, Esmonde, Lisa

**Discussion**

Community survey status; update on selected plan sections; mitigation actions, Emergency Manager surveys, critical facilities, one-on-one meetings upcoming.

# Appendix III Stakeholder and Public Participation

The Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments is seeking public comment on the 2025 -2030 Hazard Mitigation Plan for Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter counties.

The 2025-2030 Hazard Mitigation Plan deals with natural hazards that affect the region including floods, drought, hurricanes, and others. The plan identifies actions that communities can take to save lives and prevent property damage caused by natural disasters. The plan serves as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of natural hazards.

Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments is requesting the public to review and provide comments on the draft plan. The plan can be viewed on the Council of Governments' website at https ://www.santeelynchescog.org/ hazard-mitigation.
Copies are also available upon request.

Written comments on the draft will be accepted until close of business on March 8, 2025. Send comments to Jeff Parkey, Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, 3219 Broad Street, Sumter, SC 29154 or via email at mparkey @lowcountrycog.org. For additional information, please call (803) 607-3637.

# Clarendon County Council

Dwight L. Stewart, Jr., Chairman
William J. Frierson, Vice-Chairman
Billy Richardson, Councilman
Benton Blakely, Councilman
A.C. English, Councilman

COURTHOUSE – 3 West Keitt Street
411 Sunset Drive
Manning, SC 29102

David W. Epperso
County Administrato

October 20, 2022

Charlotte Foster
South Carolina Emergency Management Division
2779 Fish Hatchery Road
West Columbia, SC 29172

Dear Ms. Foster:

Please allow this letter to serve as a statement of intent on the part of Clarendon County to collaborate with the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments in updating the regional hazard mitigation plan for 2025-2030. Clarendon County supports the COG's pursuit of the Federal Emergency Management Agency BRIC grant, and the South Carolina Office of Resilience Plans and Studies grant to assist with the project. Clarendon County will participate in the creation of the plan and will contribute matching funds to support the cost of the project.

Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions or need more information, please contact me at the number or email address below.

Sincerely,

David Epperson
County Administrator

October 20, 2022

Charlotte Foster
South Carolina Emergency Management Division
2779 Fish Hatchery Road
West Columbia, SC 29172

Dear Ms. Foster:

Please allow this letter to serve as a statement of intent on the part of Kershaw County to collaborate with the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments in updating the regional hazard mitigation plan for 2025-2030. Kershaw County supports the COG's pursuit of the Federal Emergency Management Agency BRIC grant, and the South Carolina Office of Resilience Plans and Studies grant to assist with the project. Kershaw County will participate in the creation of the plan and will contribute matching funds to support the cost of the project.

Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions or need more information, please contact me at the number or email address below.

Sincerely,

Danny Templar

County Administrator

# LEE COUNTY

OFFICE OF COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

ALAN W. WATKINS
ADMINISTRATOR

P.O. BOX 309
BISHOPVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA 29010
(803) 484-5341

JULIE P. STOKES
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

October 20, 2022

Charlotte Foster
South Carolina Emergency Management Division
2779 Fish Hatchery Road
West Columbia, SC 29172

Dear Ms. Foster:

Please allow this letter to serve as a statement of intent on the part of Lee County to collaborate with the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments in updating the regional hazard mitigation plan for 2025-2030. Lee County supports the COG's pursuit of the Federal Emergency Management Agency BRIC grant, and the South Carolina Office of Resilience Plans and Studies grant to assist with the project. Lee County will participate in the creation of the plan and will contribute matching funds to support the cost of the project.

Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions or need more information, please contact me at the number or email address below.

Sincerely,

Alan Watkins
County Administrator
Email- awatkins@leecountysc.org
Office- 803-483-3158

SUMTER COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

141 NORTH MAIN STREET, ROOM 107, SUMTER, SC 29150
TELEPHONE:(803) 436-2158 FAX:(803) 436-2157

DONNA A DEW
DIRECTOR

November 10, 2022

Charlotte Foster
South Carolina Emergency Management Division
2779 Fish Hatchery Road
West Columbia, SC 29172

Dear Ms. Foster:

Please allow this letter to serve as a statement of intent on the part of Sumter County to collaborate with the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments in updating the regional hazard mitigation plan for 2025-2030. Sumter County supports the COG's pursuit of the Federal Emergency Management Agency BRIC grant, and the South Carolina Office of Resilience Plans and Studies grant to assist with the project. Sumter County will participate in the creation of the plan and will contribute matching funds to support the cost of the project.
Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions or need more information, please contact me at the number or email address below.

Sincerely,

Gary Mixon
County Administrator

| | |
|---|---|
| **From:** | Jeff Parkey |
| **To:** | ericr@uscsumter.edu |
| **Cc:** | Spires, Tyler; Dennis Cyphers; Lisa M. Mann |
| **Subject:** | Thank you and SLCOG Hazard Mitigation Plan |
| **Date:** | Monday, September 22, 2025 1:10:00 PM |
| **Attachments:** | image001.png<br>image002.png<br>image003.png<br>image004.png<br>SL-HazardMitigationPlan040425.pdf |

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Dean Reisenauer,
Hello and hope all is well at USC Sumter. Wanted to again thank you for the use of the Bultman Conference Room last week. Our meetings were a big success, in no small part because of the Bultman Room and the staff who assisted us, Emily Ray and Sam Avins. Thanks again, we really appreciate it.

On a different topic, I am attaching here a copy of the Santee-Lynches COG's Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan for USC Sumter's review and comment. Every five years the COG prepares a Hazard Mitigation Plan for the four-county region (Kershaw, Lee, Sumter, Clarendon) in partnership with SC Emergency Management Division, FEMA, and county emergency management directors. The plan compiles extensive information on a variety of natural hazards that occur in our region, including flooding, earthquakes, wildfires, hurricanes, drought, and winter storms. The plan also identifies policies and projects that our local governments can undertake to help prepare for and address the impacts of hazard events.

As a key stakeholder and community member, USCS's input is sought. If the University has any comments or questions regarding the plan, please do not hesitate to contact me at this email address or the phone number below.

Thank you again,

Jeff Parkey

**Jeff Parkey, PhD, AICP**
Regional Planning Director
Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments
3219 Broad Street
Sumter, South Carolina 29150
Direct: 803.607.3637
www.SanteeLynchesCOG.org
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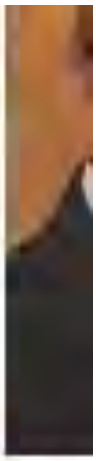
idence of good faith, same to be plied to purchase price in case of mpliance, but to be forfeited and plied first to costs and then to laintiff's debt in the case of ncompliance. Should the ccessful bidder fail or refuse to ake the required deposit at time of l or comply with the other terms of e bid within thirty (30) days, then e Master in Equity may resell the operty on the same terms and nditions (at the risk of the said faulting bidder). Should the laintiff, or one of its presentatives, fail to be present at e time of sale, the property is tomatically withdrawn from said le and sold at the next available les day upon the terms and nditions as set forth in the dgment of Foreclosure and Sale or y Supplemental Order. The ccessful bidder will be required to y for documentary stamps on the ed and interest on the balance of e bid from the date of sale to the te of compliance with the bid at e rate of 9.2300%. THIS SALE IS BJECT TO ASSESSMENTS, OUNTY TAXES, EXISTING SEMENTS, EASEMENTS AND

additional 10% off retail for military, health workers & 1st responders). Call Erie Metal Roofs 1-855-900-1261

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**Santee-Lynches Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Citizen Survey**

The Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments is updating the Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan for Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter counties. As part of this effort, the Citizen Survey needs your responses to understand your personal experiences and perceptions of natural hazards (i.e. hurricanes, tornadoes, floods) as well as your planning and preparation for hazard events. Your feedback will guide the development of strategies to help the community prepare for and recover from natural hazards more effectively.
Please take a few minutes and complete the survey below. Thank you for your participation!
https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SLC



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## BOARD MEETING ATTENDING

**Board Meeting Date:** Dec 12, 2024

Quorum =

| | Attending | | | Board Member | County |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes | No | Excused Y/N | | CLARENDON |
| 1 | ✓ | | | Kevin Johnson | |
| 2 | | | | Shirley Keels | |
| 3 | ✓ | | | Julia Nelson, Chairman | |
| 4 | | | | Dwight Stewart | |
| | | | | | KERSHAW |
| 5 | ✓ | | | Alfred Mae Drakeford | |
| 6 | ✓ | | | John Thomas | |
| 7 | | | | Penry Gustafson | |
| 8 | ✓ | | | Jeffrey Graham | |
| 9 | ✓ | | | Brad Hanley | |
| 10 | | | | Katie Guinn | |
| 11 | ✓ | | | John W. Lee John W. Lee | |
| 12 | | | | Kenneth McCaskill | |
| 13 | ✓ | | | Sammie Tucker, Jr., 1st Vice Chair | |
| | | | | | LEE |
| 14 | ✓ | | | ~~Grady Brown~~ Wayne Hancock | |
| 15 | ✓ | | | Travis Windham R. J. | |
| 16 | ✓ | | | Will Wheeler, 2nd Vice Chair | |
| | ✓ | | | Connell, Ben County - KC | SUMTER |
| 17 | | | | Eugene Baten | |
| 18 | | | | Steve Corley | |
| 19 | | | | Herbert McClary | |
| 20 | ✓ | | | James Blassingame | |
| 21 | | | | David Merchant | |
| 22 | ✓ | | | Jim McCain, Secretary/Treasurer | |
| 23 | ✓ | | | Vivian McGhaney | |
| 24 | ✓ | | | Roland Robinson | |
| 25 | | | | David Weeks | |
| 26 | ✓ | | | Chuck Wilson | |
| 27 | ✓ | | | Earl Wilson | |
| 28 | | ✓ | | Gifford Shaw | |
| 29 | ✓ | | | Bernadetta Robinson | |

## BOARD MEETING ATTENDING

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | | | | Anthony Gibson | |
| | | | | | |

**Board Meeting Date:** _____

| Guest Sign-In Sheet | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Name (Print)** | **Signature** | **County** |
| 1 | Erin Porter | G P Porter | SCDOT |
| 2 | Ben Cornell | B Cornell | KC |
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## BOARD MEETING ATTENDING

**Board Meeting Date:** 12-12-2024

| Staff Sign-In Sheet | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Name** | **Signature** | **Position** |
| 1 | Shelc A Dinkins | | ADMin |
| 2 | Rachel Katorkas | | Finance Dir. |
| 3 | Sarah White | | Finance Coordinator |
| 4 | ESMONDE LEVY | | Govt. SVCS. Director |
| 5 | Jeff Parker | | Planning Dic |
| 6 | Janae Stowe | Janae Stowe | AAA Director |
| 7 | | | |
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## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING ATTENDANCE LIST

**Executive Meeting Date:** Dec 12, 2024

| Executive Committee Sign-In Sheet | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Name** | **Signature** | **County** |
| 1 | Kevin Johnson<br>Secretary/Treasurer | | **Clarendon** |
| 2 | Juila Nelson | | |
| 3 | Dwight Stewart | | |
| 4 | Alfred Mae Drakeford | | **Kershaw** |
| 5 | Jeffery Graham | | |
| 6 | Sammie Tucker, Jr.<br>Chairman | | |
| 7 | Wayne Hancock | | **Lee** |
| 8 | Travis Windham | | |
| 9 | Will Wheeler<br>1st Vice Chairman | | |
| 10 | Chuck Wilson | | **Sumter** |
| 11 | Jim McCain<br>2nd Vice Chairman | | |
| 12 | Vivian McGhaney | | Sumter |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | | |

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTE MEETING ATTENDING IIST

**Board Meeting Date:** December 12,2025

| Staff Sign-In Sheet | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Name** | **Signature** | **Position** |
| 1 | Dennis Cyphers | | ED |
| 2 | Angela Clark | | DED |
| 3 | Shula Dinkins | | Admin |
| 4 | | | |
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| 6 | | | |
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## Estate Notice Sumter County

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF ESTATES

Persons having claim against the following estates are required to deliver or mail their claims to the indicated Personal Representatives, appointed to administer these estates, and to file their claims on Form #371PC with the Probate Court of Sumter County Courthouse, N. Main Street, Sumter, SC, 29150, on or before the date that is eight months after the date of the first publication of this Notice to Creditors, (unless previously barred by operation of Section 62-3-803), or such persons shall be forever barred as to heir claims. All claims are required to be presented in written statements, indicating the name and the address of the claimant, the basis of the claim, the amount claimed, the date when the claim will become due, the nature of any uncertainty as to the amount claimed and the date when due, and a description of any security as to the claim.

**State of**
**South Carolina**
**County of Sumter**
**Probate Court**
**Case No.:**

**Notice of Publication**
**to Probate Will**

**To: Any and all unknown Heirs at Law and Next of Kin of HENRY CLIFFORD STRANGE, Deceased**

**You will hereby take notice, that on this day came RACHAEL HENDERSON and produced to the Court a paper writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of HENRY CLIFFORD STRANGE, Deceased, and moves the Court to admit the said Will to Probate and**

## Notice of Sale

**the balance due of the bid within 20 days, then the Master in Equity may re-sell the property on the same terms and conditions on some subsequent Sales Day (at the risk of the said highest bidder).**

**Personal or deficiency judgment being demanded, the bidding will remain open for a period of thirty (30) days after the sale date. The Plaintiff may waive its right to a deficiency judgment prior to sale, in which case the bidding will not remain open after the date of sale, but compliance with the bid may be made immediately.**

**Purchaser to pay for documentary stamps on Master in Equity's Deed. The successful bidder will be required to pay interest on the balance of the bid from the date of sale to date of compliance with the bid at the rate of 3.875% per annum.**

**The Plaintiff may waive any of its rights, including its right to a deficiency judgment, prior to sale.**

**The sale shall be subject to taxes and assessments, existing easements and restrictions of record.**

**This sale is subject to all title matters of record and any interested party should consider performing an independent title examination of the subject property as no warranty is given.**

**The sale will not be held unless either Plaintiff's attorney or Plaintiff's bidding agent is present at the sale and either Plaintiff's attorney or Plaintiff's bidding agent enters the authorized bid of Plaintiff for this captioned matter. In the alternative, Plaintiff's counsel, if permitted by the Court, may advise this Court directly of its authorized bidding instructions. In the event a**

## Notice of Sale

**same to be applied to the purchase price in case of compliance, but in the case of non-compliance to be forfeited and first applied to the costs incurred by the Plaintiff related to the sale and the balance then applied to the Plaintiff's debt in a manner suitable to the Plaintiff. Should the last and highest bidder fail to comply with the other terms of the bid within thirty (30) days, then the Master In Equity may re-sell the property on the same terms and conditions on some subsequent Sales Day.**

**No personal or deficiency judgment being demanded, the bidding shall not remain open after the date of sale and shall be final on that date, and compliance with the bid may be made immediately.**

**Purchaser to pay for documentary stamps on the Deed. The successful bidder will be required to pay interest on the amount of the balance of the bid from date of sale to date of compliance with the bid at the rate of 7.125% per annum. The sale shall be subject to taxes and assessments, existing easements and restrictions, easements and restrictions of record and any other senior encumbrances.**

**In the event an agent of Plaintiff does not appear at the time of sale, the within property shall be withdrawn from sale and sold at the next available sales date upon the terms and conditions as set forth in the Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale or such terms as may be set forth in a supplemental order.**

**The Honorable Michael M. Jordan**
**Master In Equity for Sumter County**

## Notice of Sale

**S.C. Bar No. 70335**
**D'Alberto, Graham & Grimsley, LLC**
**Attorneys for the Plaintiff**
**P.O. Box 11682**
**Columbia, S.C. 29211**
**(803) 233-4999**
**rpatane@dgglegal.com**
**bgrimsley@dgglegal.com**




## Announcements

**Public Meeting**
**and Presentation**
**of the 2025-2030 Santee-Lynches Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan**

**In partnership with FEMA and the SC Emergency Management Division, the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments is updating the 2025-2030 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan for Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter counties. Public input is invited. Please join us on Thursday December 12, 2024, at Central Carolina Technical College in Sumter, building 400, room 401 at 6:00 PM for a presentation of the plan and to provide comments. Contact Jeff Parkey, Planning Director, Santee-Lynches Council of Governments, jparkey@slcog.org, 803.607.3637 for more information.**

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803-968-9432
15 Colony Square
741 Bultman Dr. Sumter, SC 29150

**Patriot Self Storage**
**430 Constitution Dr**
**Sumter, SC 29154**
**803-905-3525**

**The following unit(s) will be auctioned on Lockerfox.com ending Monday, December 2, 2024 at 9:15.**

**F249**
**Jevon Davis**
**Appliances, Furniture, Household goods**

## Farm Equipment / Tractors

**Farmall Tractor 240 For Sale, Needs Minor Work. Will help with parts. $1,000 OBO. 803-460-7171.**

**1 bedroom, 1 bath duplex for rent in Sumter historic district. Cul-de-sac, no thru traffic. $675 1st month, last month's rent due with security deposit. 513-401-2961.**

## Mobile Home Rentals

**2 & 3-BR MH for rent,** $399 & up per mo., Cherryvale Dr. Water incl. 1-mo. deposit. Dogs okay with pet fee. Call or text (803) 651-9926.

READ LOCAL





# Hazard Mitigation



Public comment is invited on the 2025-2030 Hazard Mitigation Plan. Please send comments to attn. Jeff Parkey, Planning Director, Santee-Lynches Council of Governments, 3219 Broad Street, Sumter SC 29150 or email to jparkey@slcog.org.

Please take a few minutes to view 2025-2030 Hazard Mitigation Plan below. Thank you for your participation!

**2025-2030 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

## PLANS



## Appendix IV Community Survey

A total of 236 survey responses were received, including 132 from senior citizens at Centers for Aging throughout the region. The aging population in the region is of particular concern; the survey effort therefore included specific outreach to this group. In general, survey respondents indicated the most concern for severe weather events, flooding, and drought. Most know the location of the emergency shelter in their community, and would visit it if needed, but most had not taken steps to make their home or neighborhood more resistant to natural hazards. Most felt emergency services in their area can adequately respond to natural hazards. Full survey results and internet and social media links are below.

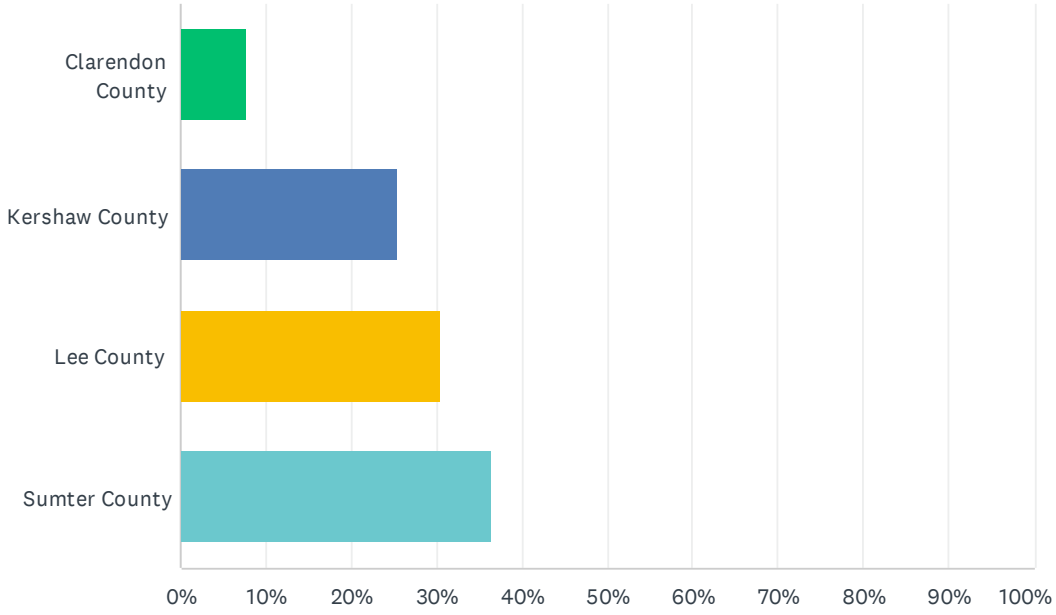
The Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments is updating the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan for Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter counties. The Citizen Survey needs your responses to understand your personal experiences and perceptions of natural hazards, like hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods. The Curvey is also concerned with your planning and preparation in the event a natural hazard occurs. Your feedback will guide the development of strategies to help the community recover from natural hazards more effectively.

Please take a few minutes and complete the survey below. Thank you for your participation!

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SLCOGHMP

# Q1 Which county do you live in?

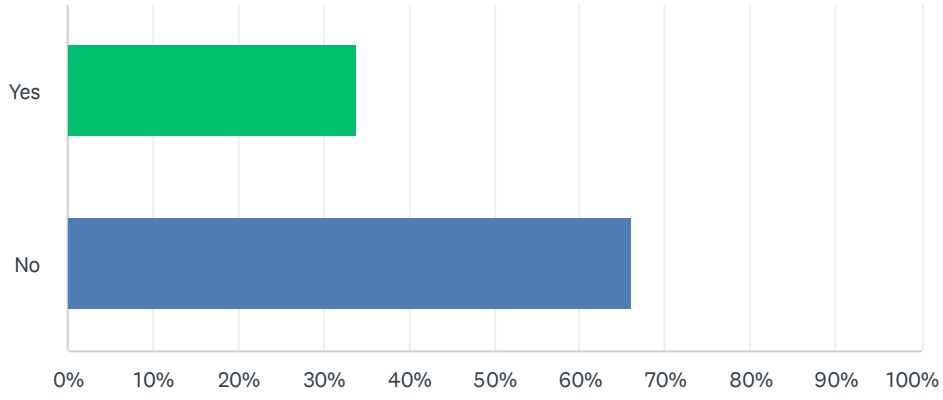
Answered: 236 Skipped: 0




| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|---|---|
| Clarendon County | 7.63% | 18 |
| Kershaw County | 25.42% | 60 |
| Lee County | 30.51% | 72 |
| Sumter County | 36.44% | 86 |
| TOTAL | | 236 |

# Q2 Have you taken action to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to natural hazards, such as flooding?

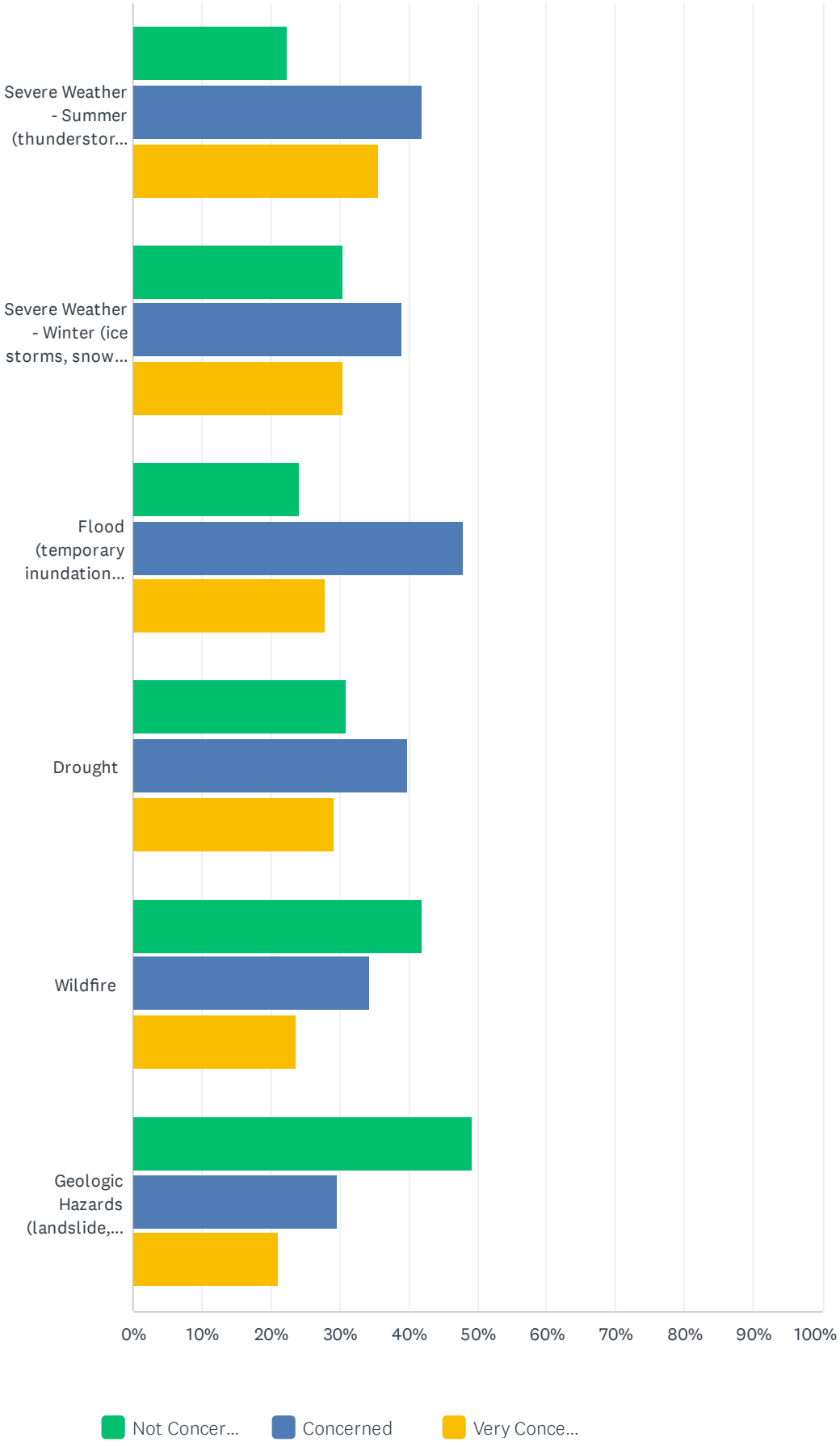
Answered: 236 Skipped: 0




| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 33.90% | 80 |
| No | 66.10% | 156 |
| TOTAL | | 236 |

# Q3 Please rate the following natural hazards based on your perceived threat level to your community.

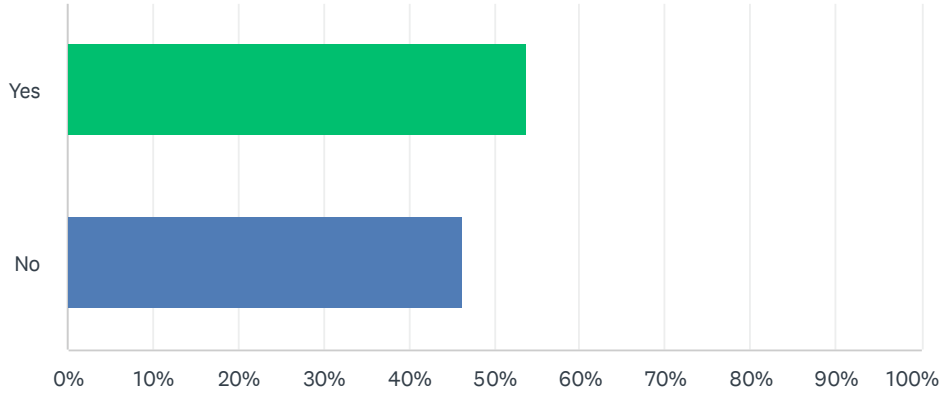
Answered: 236 Skipped: 0


Severe Weather - Summer (thunderstor...
Severe Weather - Winter (ice storms, snow...
Flood (temporary inundation...
Drought
Wildfire
Geologic Hazards (landslide,...
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Not Concer...
Concerned
Very Conce...

| | NOT CONCERNED | CONCERNED | VERY CONCERNED | TOTAL | WEIGHTED AVERAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Severe Weather - Summer (thunderstorms, high winds, hail, lightning) | 22.46% 53 | 41.95% 99 | 35.59% 84 | 236 | 2.13 |
| Severe Weather - Winter (ice storms, snow storms, blizzards) | 30.51% 72 | 38.98% 92 | 30.51% 72 | 236 | 2.00 |
| Flood (temporary inundation including dam failure, riverine flooding, coastal storm surge, local drainage, & high groundwater levels) | 24.15% 57 | 47.88% 113 | 27.97% 66 | 236 | 2.04 |
| Drought | 30.93% 73 | 39.83% 94 | 29.24% 69 | 236 | 1.98 |
| Wildfire | 41.95% 99 | 34.32% 81 | 23.73% 56 | 236 | 1.82 |
| Geologic Hazards (landslide, subsidence, earthquake, sinkhole) | 49.15% 116 | 29.66% 70 | 21.19% 50 | 236 | 1.72 |

# Q4 Do you know where your nearest public emergency shelter is?

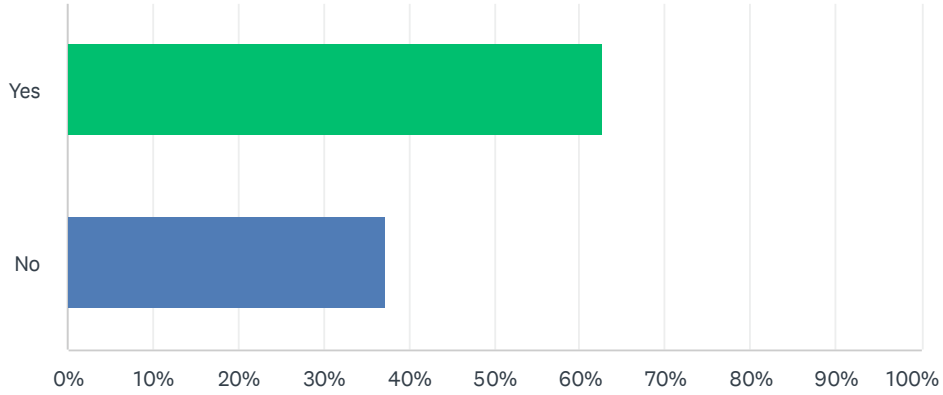
Answered: 236 Skipped: 0




| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 53.81% | 127 |
| No | 46.19% | 109 |
| TOTAL | | 236 |

# Q5 Would you visit a public emergency shelter during a disaster?

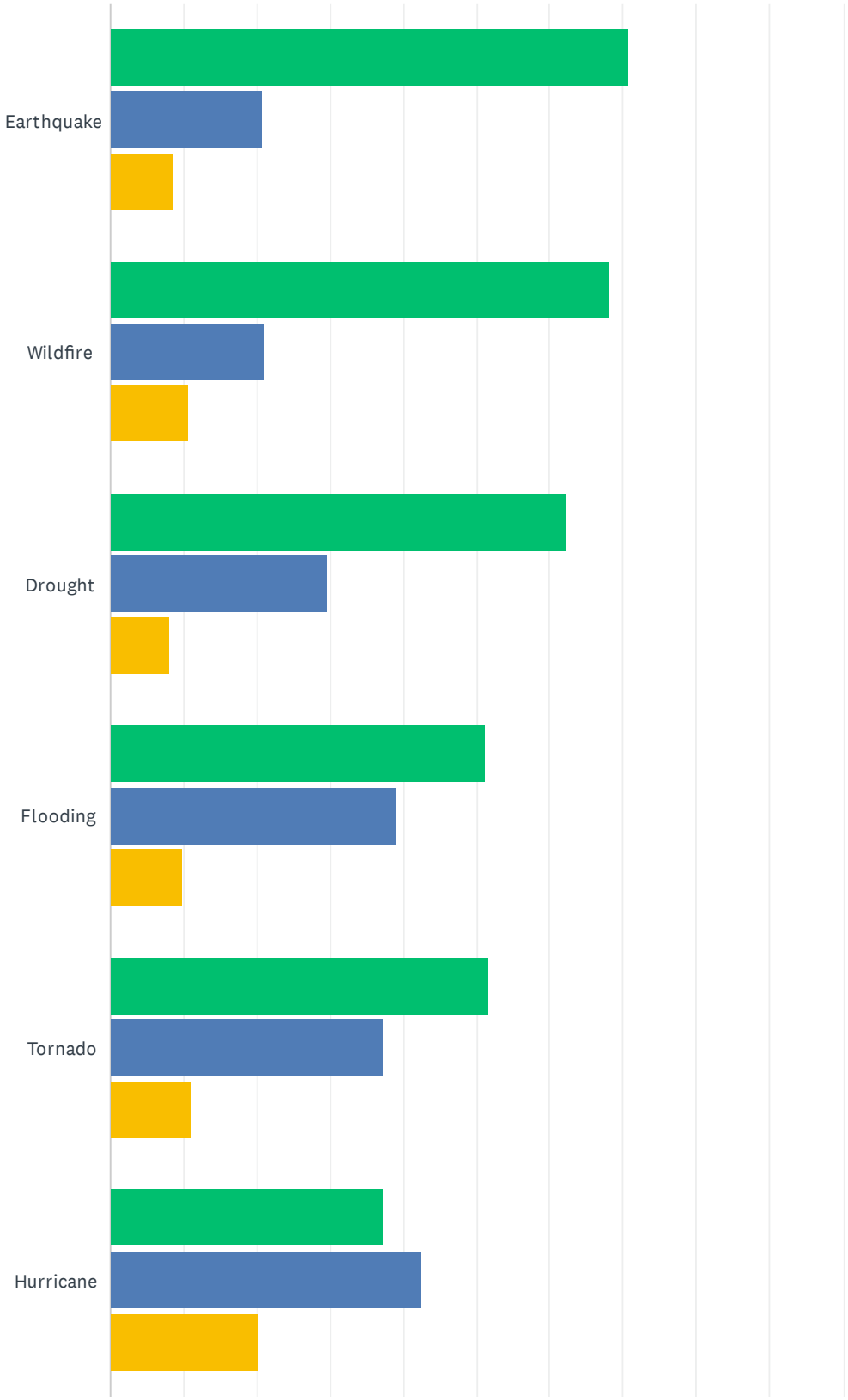
Answered: 236 Skipped: 0

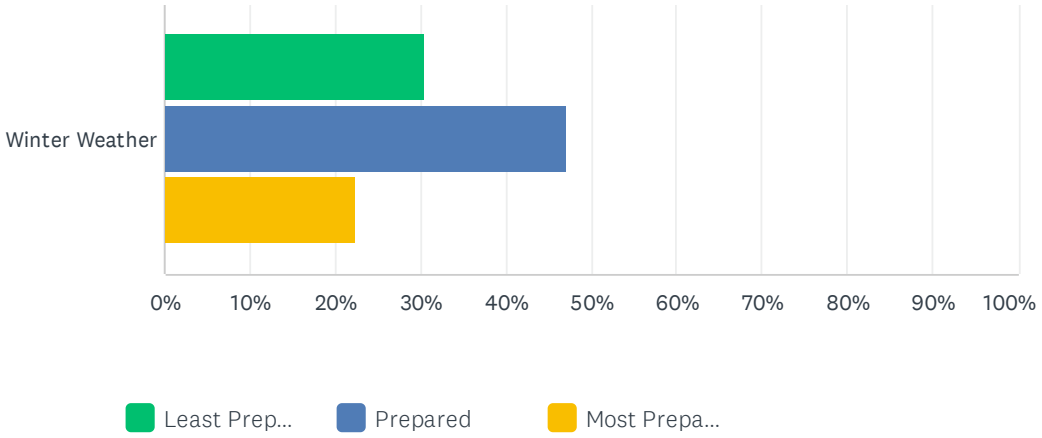



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 62.71% | 148 |
| No | 37.29% | 88 |
| TOTAL | | 236 |

# Q6 Please rate how prepared you are for the following situations, if they were to occur.

Answered: 236 Skipped: 0

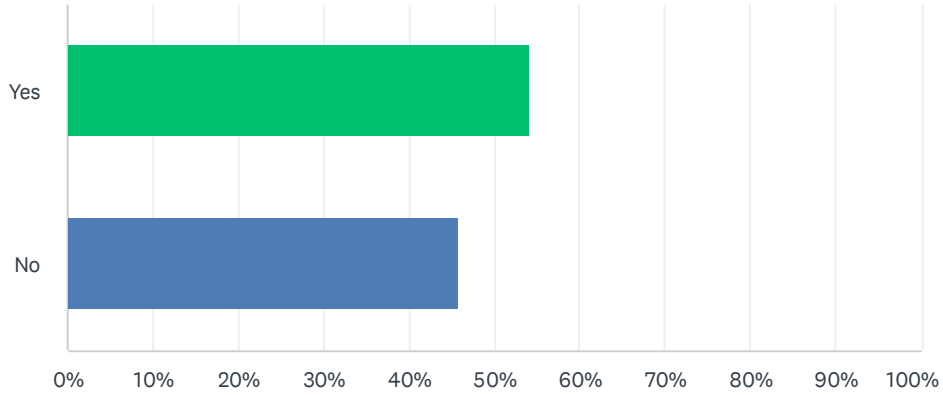





| | LEAST PREPARED | PREPARED | MOST PREPARED | TOTAL | WEIGHTED AVERAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Earthquake | 70.76%<br>167 | 20.76%<br>49 | 8.47%<br>20 | 236 | 1.38 |
| Wildfire | 68.22%<br>161 | 21.19%<br>50 | 10.59%<br>25 | 236 | 1.42 |
| Drought | 62.29%<br>147 | 29.66%<br>70 | 8.05%<br>19 | 236 | 1.46 |
| Flooding | 51.27%<br>121 | 38.98%<br>92 | 9.75%<br>23 | 236 | 1.58 |
| Tornado | 51.69%<br>122 | 37.29%<br>88 | 11.02%<br>26 | 236 | 1.59 |
| Hurricane | 37.29%<br>88 | 42.37%<br>100 | 20.34%<br>48 | 236 | 1.83 |
| Winter Weather | 30.51%<br>72 | 47.03%<br>111 | 22.46%<br>53 | 236 | 1.92 |

# Q7 Do you feel emergency services (such as fire, ambulance, police, & hospitals) are adequately prepared to deal with a natural disaster in your area?

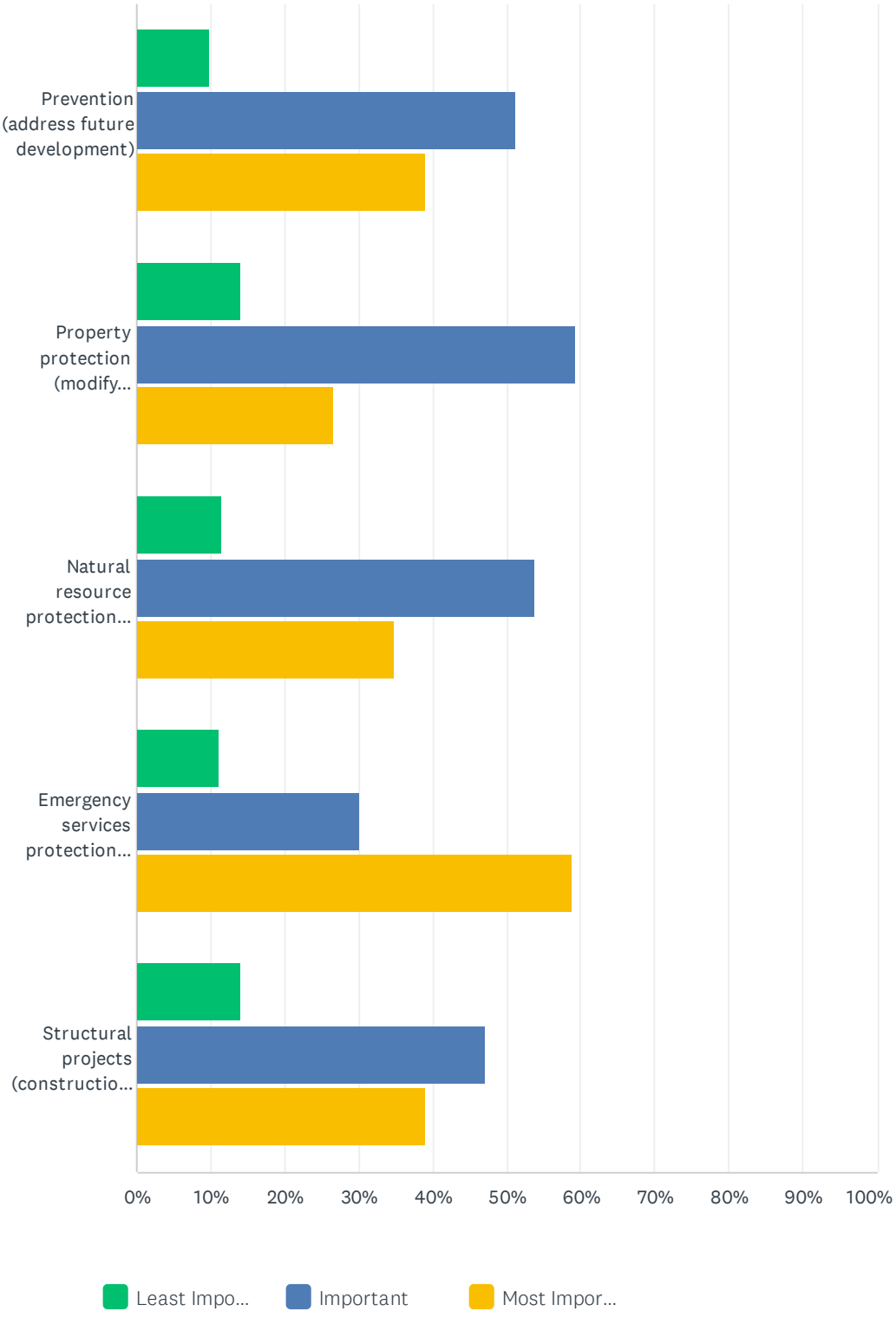
Answered: 236 Skipped: 0



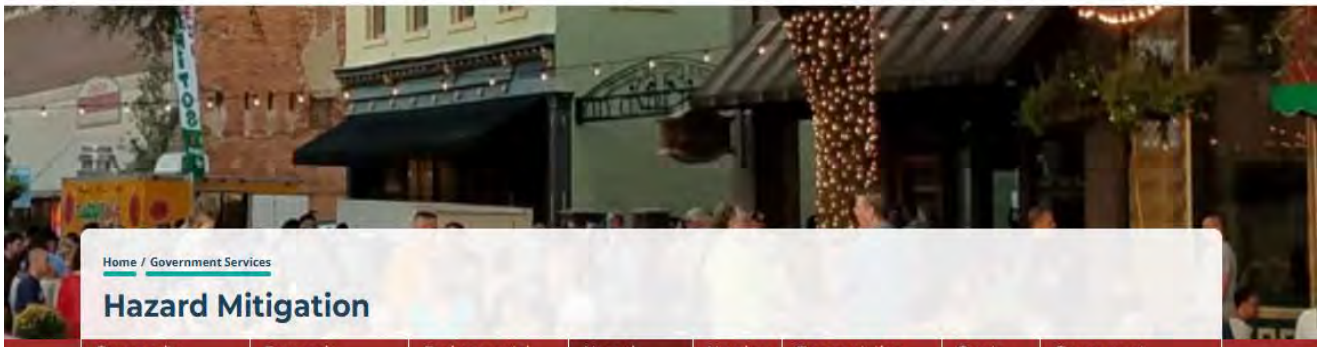

| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 54.24% | 128 |
| No | 45.76% | 108 |
| TOTAL | | 236 |

# Q8 Please rate the following hazard mitigation resources which you believe are most important for local government to address in your community in the near future.

Answered: 236 Skipped: 0



| | LEAST IMPORTANT | IMPORTANT | MOST IMPORTANT | TOTAL | WEIGHTED AVERAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prevention (address future development) | 9.75%<br>23 | 51.27%<br>121 | 38.98%<br>92 | 236 | 3.58 |
| Property protection (modify existing buildings) | 13.98%<br>33 | 59.32%<br>140 | 26.69%<br>63 | 236 | 3.25 |
| Natural resource protection (improve environmental quality) | 11.44%<br>27 | 53.81%<br>127 | 34.75%<br>82 | 236 | 3.47 |
| Emergency services protection (ensure continuity) | 11.02%<br>26 | 30.08%<br>71 | 58.90%<br>139 | 236 | 3.96 |
| Structural projects (construction to control hazards) | 13.98%<br>33 | 47.03%<br>111 | 38.98%<br>92 | 236 | 3.50 |





# Hazard Mitigation



The Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments is updating the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan for Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter counties. The Citizen Survey needs your responses to understand your personal experiences and perceptions of natural hazards, like hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods. The survey is also concerned with your planning and preparation in the event a natural hazard occurs. Your feedback will guide the development of strategies to help the community recover from natural hazards more effectively.

Please take a few minutes and complete the survey below. Thank you for your participation!

CITIZEN SURVEY

## PLANS




Hazard Mitigation Plan (2020-2025)

## PROCEDURES, SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

*None at this time*

## PROJECT-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTS

*None at this time*

Clarendon County Administration
19 hours ago

Reminder: The Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments is updating the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan for Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter counties. We need your input on personal experiences with natural hazards like hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods, as well as your planning and preparation efforts. Your feedback will help shape effective recovery strategies for our community. Please take a few minutes to complete the survey below. Thank you!

Clarendon County Administration
July 8

Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments is updating the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan for Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter counties. The Citizen Surv... See more




SURVEYMONKEY.COM
Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Citizen Survey
Take this survey powered by surveymonkey.com. Create your o...

1 1

Like Comment Share

Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments
August 21 at 12:32 PM

The Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments is updating the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan for Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter counties. The Citizen Survey needs your responses to understand your personal experiences and perceptions of natural hazards (i.e. hurricanes, tornadoes, floods) as well as your planning and preparation for natural hazards. Your feedback will guide the development of strategies to help the community recover from natural hazards more effectively.

Please take a few minutes and complete the survey below. Thank you for your participation!

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SLCOGHMP

1 2

Like Comment

Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments
July 3 at 9:43 AM

The Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments is updating the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan for Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter counties. The Citizen Survey needs your responses to understand your personal experiences and perceptions of natural hazards (i.e. hurricanes, tornadoes, floods) as well as your planning and preparation for natural hazards. Your feedback will guide the development of strategies to help the community recover from natural hazards more effecti... See more




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Like Comment Share

**Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments**
June 12 at 12:51 PM

The Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments is updating the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan for Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter counties. The Citizen Survey needs your responses to understand your personal experiences and perceptions of natural hazards, like hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods. The survey is also concerned with your planning and preparation in the event a natural hazard occurs. Your feedback will guide the development of strategies to help the community recover from natural hazards more effectively.

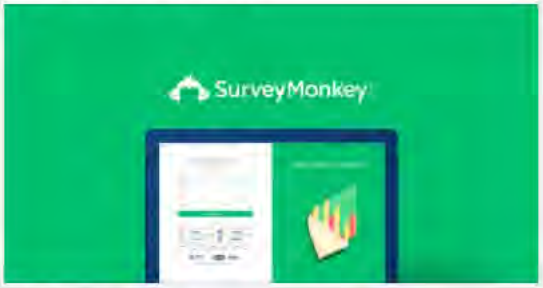
Please take a few minutes and complete the survey below. Thank you for your participation!

SANTEELYNCHESCOG.ORG
**Hazard Mitigation**
The Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments is updating t...

2 1 9

**Lee County Government**
2 days ago

The Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments is updating the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan for Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter counties. The Citizen Survey needs your responses to understand your personal experiences and perceptions of natural hazards (i.e. hurricanes, tornadoes, floods) as well as your planning and preparation for natural hazards. Your feedback will guide the development of strategies to help the community recover from natural hazards more effecti... See more




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**Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Citizen Survey**
Take this survey powered by surveymonkey.com. Create your own s...

3

Like Comment Share

## Appendix V Emergency Manager Survey

# #1

COMPLETE

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)
**Started:** Wednesday, July 17, 2024 11:52:47 AM
**Last Modified:** Wednesday, July 17, 2024 12:18:58 PM
**Time Spent:** 00:26:10
**IP Address:** 216.218.95.114

## Page 2

### Q1

What improvements have been made to the critical facilities infrastructure?

**New or Repaired Fire Stations (including roofing and weatherization projects)**

**,**

**Headquarters, Dispatch Centers, Mobile Dispatch Vehicle**

**,**

**Utilities (water, sewer, and electric), Generators, Potable Water Improvements (Water Stations)**

**,**

**Road Paving and Widening, Traffic Cameras, Utilities – Tree Trimming and Removal**

### Q2

Describe any improvements to critical infrastructure mentioned in your previous response. Please be specific as possible, naming the place, cost, and what work was completed, if known.

We are currently in the process of building a New Fire Station in Turbeville (Station 2) along with soon to begin a New EOC and 911 center in Manning. Clarendon County Water Department is continuing to build water systems around Lake Marion. SCDOT and Public works are working to maintain roads

### Q3

Which known facilities need improvements to strengthen their durability during and after an event? What are the needs?

unknown at this time

### Q4

Has there been a loss, major damage, or closing of critical facilities, if so which facilities and why?

None

**Q5**

What studies or surveys have been undertaken to better understand weaknesses and needs regarding hazard mitigation?

**Evacuation Needs Study, Special Needs Population Study**

**,**

**Urban Tree Cover Vulnerability and Risks Study, Power Line Survey**

**,**

**Stormwater Drainage Study,**

**Nursing Home Safety and Evacuation Survey,**

**Shelter Suitability Survey**

**Q6**

What educational or marketing efforts have been made in terms of hazard preparedness?

**Outreach Efforts (rural population, local businesses),**

**Educational Series (schools, public)**

**Q7**

Have there been changes in leadership for emergency services personnel? If so, what positions and who?

Allen Lee is the Current Emergency Management Director, Susan Thomas is Asst. Director

**Q8**

Have grant funds been allocated for improvements to emergency services? If so, for what purpose, what source(s), and how much?

We are currently working on our 911 Center/EOC if needed for grant fundings if needed

**Q9**

Has there been any purchase and/or distribution of emergency supplies?

**Weather Radios,**

**Major Equipment**

**Q10**

Describe any purchase or distribution of any emergency supplies. Please be as specific as possible, including what supplies, the recipient, and the estimated cost.

We purchased weather radios to distribution to shut ins along with purchase of weather stations to put at the 4 main fire stations to monitor weather.

**Q11**

What natural disasters or major events have triggered the utilization or deployment of emergency management services? What costs were associated with the event?

2015 Flood, hurricanes, tornado's

| Q12 | Clarendon County |
| --- | --- |

Please identify your county.

# #2

COMPLETE

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)
**Started:** Wednesday, July 24, 2024 1:44:02 PM
**Last Modified:** Thursday, July 25, 2024 3:17:27 PM
**Time Spent:** Over a day
**IP Address:** 216.218.74.162

## Page 2

### Q1

What improvements have been made to the critical facilities infrastructure?

**New or Repaired Fire Stations (including roofing and weatherization projects)**

**,**

**Headquarters, Dispatch Centers, Mobile Dispatch Vehicle**

**,**

**Schools, Shelters, Evacuation Routes,**

**Utilities (water, sewer, and electric), Generators, Potable Water Improvements (Water Stations)**

**,**

**Road Paving and Widening, Traffic Cameras, Utilities – Tree Trimming and Removal**

**,**

**Information Technology System, Data Storage, Back-up**

### Q2

Describe any improvements to critical infrastructure mentioned in your previous response. Please be specific as possible, naming the place, cost, and what work was completed, if known.

EMS Headquarters renovation of facility- $1.5 million
St. Charles Volunteer Fire Station Constructed- $115,000
Consolidated Lee County Elementary School Under Construction- $42 Million
City of Bishopville Water and Sewer Upgrades- $15 Million
City and County have purchased several Flock Cameras for Monitoring traffic- $30,000
County has recently contracted with FTC for all Cyber Security and has upgraded a number of software systems and Servers

### Q3

Which known facilities need improvements to strengthen their durability during and after an event? What are the needs?

Fire Headquarters needs additional storage for equipment and updates to crew areas- Plan is in place to expend $600,000 towards this project over the next 12 months.

**Q4**

Has there been a loss, major damage, or closing of critical facilities, if so which facilities and why?

We have not experienced any recent loss of critical facilities.

---

**Q5**

What studies or surveys have been undertaken to better understand weaknesses and needs regarding hazard mitigation?

**Stormwater Drainage Study,**

**Shelter Suitability Survey**

---

**Q6**

What educational or marketing efforts have been made in terms of hazard preparedness?

**Outreach Efforts (rural population, local businesses),**

**Educational Series (schools, public)**

---

**Q7**

Have there been changes in leadership for emergency services personnel? If so, what positions and who?

Brandon Holloman became the Fire Chief in 2022.

---

**Q8**

Have grant funds been allocated for improvements to emergency services? If so, for what purpose, what source(s), and how much?

USDA Grants were obtained for equipment, a total of approximately $600,000 through 15 mini-grants was awarded in 2023. Equipment for EMS, Fire, Sheriff's Office and Public Works were purchased.

---

**Q9**

Has there been any purchase and/or distribution of emergency supplies?

**None of the above**

---

**Q10**

Describe any purchase or distribution of any emergency supplies. Please be as specific as possible, including what supplies, the recipient, and the estimated cost.

Facemasks were recently obtained by the EOC and distributed to area agencies for use during flu/Covid outbreaks.

---

**Q11**

What natural disasters or major events have triggered the utilization or deployment of emergency management services? What costs were associated with the event?

Lee County has not experienced a major event in several years.

---

| Q12 | Lee County |
| --- | --- |

Please identify your county.

# #3

COMPLETE

**Collector:** Web Link 1 (Web Link)
**Started:** Wednesday, July 17, 2024 1:43:17 PM
**Last Modified:** Tuesday, August 20, 2024 3:50:10 PM
**Time Spent:** Over a month
**IP Address:** 206.74.13.2

## Page 2

**Q1**

What improvements have been made to the critical facilities infrastructure?

**New or Repaired Fire Stations (including roofing and weatherization projects)**

**,**

**Major Health Facilities, Nursing Homes,**

**Schools, Shelters, Evacuation Routes,**

**Road Paving and Widening, Traffic Cameras, Utilities – Tree Trimming and Removal**

**Q2**

Describe any improvements to critical infrastructure mentioned in your previous response. Please be specific as possible, naming the place, cost, and what work was completed, if known.

A new county fire station was built to replace a station that was no longer feasible to use due to condition.
New roofs were placed on 3 different fire stations.
A new nursing home was built in Camden. Karesh at beachwood.
Multiple road and bridge projects across the County along with widening projects.
North Central School High School was opened after being destroyed by a tornado.

**Q3**

Which known facilities need improvements to strengthen their durability during and after an event? What are the needs?

Fire Stations- Strengthen, replacement, and backup power.

**Q4**

Has there been a loss, major damage, or closing of critical facilities, if so which facilities and why?

No

**Q5**

What studies or surveys have been undertaken to better understand weaknesses and needs regarding hazard mitigation?

**Nursing Home Safety and Evacuation Survey,**

**Inventory of Emergency Response Survey**

**Q6**

What educational or marketing efforts have been made in terms of hazard preparedness?

**Outreach Efforts (rural population, local businesses)**

**Q7**

Have there been changes in leadership for emergency services personnel? If so, what positions and who?

Will Glover now serves as the Emergency Services Director and Emergency Manager for Kershaw County.
Matthew Bullard now serves as Kershaw County Fire Chief
Jim Edge now serves as the EMS Chief

**Q8**

Have grant funds been allocated for improvements to emergency services? If so, for what purpose, what source(s), and how much?

LEMPG funds have been allocated to equipment and personnel cost. Reoccurring at $65,000 a year(estimate).
CDBG Block grant for a fire truck $450,000.
Duke Energy grants twice for $30,000 for water rescue equipment and chainsaws.
COVID funding for 800mhz radio replacement- 3.4 million dollars.

**Q9**

Has there been any purchase and/or distribution of emergency supplies?

**Support Vehicles,**

**Generators,**

Other (please specify):

Sandbags & fill dirt

**Q10**

Describe any purchase or distribution of any emergency supplies. Please be as specific as possible, including what supplies, the recipient, and the estimated cost.

Multiple departments have purchased generators, vehicles to support emergency response, and with the last hurricane event, we provided sandbags and fill dirt for the community.
Generators for critical infrastructure have totaled apprx. $100,000.
Sandbags - $2,000
Vehicles- $100,000

**Q11**

What natural disasters or major events have triggered the utilization or deployment of emergency management services? What costs were associated with the event?

Ice Storms and other natural disasters. Manpower cost, Utility repairs.
Covid-19- Manpower cost and protective equipment.

**Q12**

Please identify your county.

**Kershaw County**

# #4

COMPLETE

| | |
|---|---|
| **Collector:** | Web Link 1 (Web Link) |
| **Started:** | Tuesday, August 27, 2024 11:50:17 AM |
| **Last Modified:** | Tuesday, August 27, 2024 12:16:41 PM |
| **Time Spent:** | 00:26:23 |
| **IP Address:** | 216.218.66.58 |

Page 2

**Q1**

What improvements have been made to the critical facilities infrastructure?

**New or Repaired Fire Stations (including roofing and weatherization projects)**

**,**

**Headquarters, Dispatch Centers, Mobile Dispatch Vehicle**

**,**

**Major Health Facilities, Nursing Homes,**

**Utilities (water, sewer, and electric), Generators, Potable Water Improvements (Water Stations)**

**,**

**Road Paving and Widening, Traffic Cameras, Utilities – Tree Trimming and Removal**

**,**

**New Construction, Replacement, Maintenance,**

**Information Technology System, Data Storage, Back-up,**

**Land Acquisitions,**

Other (please specify):

All of our critical infrastructure are always doing improvements when budgets allow.

**Q2**

Describe any improvements to critical infrastructure mentioned in your previous response. Please be specific as possible, naming the place, cost, and what work was completed, if known.

Fire Stations annual maintenance and repairs, Improved IT Systems, State of Art Dispatch Center, Local Hospital new addition, Potable Water improvements, Road paving, Vegetation removal.

**Q3**

Which known facilities need improvements to strengthen their durability during and after an event? What are the needs?

Schools need generators for sheltering in palace and support of evacuations.

**Q4**

Has there been a loss, major damage, or closing of critical facilities, if so which facilities and why?

No

**Q5**

What studies or surveys have been undertaken to better understand weaknesses and needs regarding hazard mitigation?

**Stormwater Drainage Study,**

**Areas with Repetitive Flooding Study,**

**Shelter Suitability Survey**

**Q6**

What educational or marketing efforts have been made in terms of hazard preparedness?

**Outreach Efforts (rural population, local businesses),**

**Educational Series (schools, public)**

**Q7**

Have there been changes in leadership for emergency services personnel? If so, what positions and who?

Emergency Management Director - Donna Dew (Current)
James Lybrand - Emergency Management Assistant (Current)

**Q8**

Have grant funds been allocated for improvements to emergency services? If so, for what purpose, what source(s), and how much?

LEMPG - Operating expense for local Emergency Management Division.

**Q9**

Has there been any purchase and/or distribution of emergency supplies?

**Weather Radios,**

**Support Vehicles,**

**Major Equipment,**

**Generators,**

**Satellite Phones**

**Q10**

Describe any purchase or distribution of any emergency supplies. Please be as specific as possible, including what supplies, the recipient, and the estimated cost.

Weather Radios, County Offices, Sheriff, EMS and Fire response vehicles, Road and Landfill equipment, EMS and Coroners Office Generator. and EOC Satellite phone Equipment (Only Generator Radios and Satellite phones had grant funding).

**Q11**

What natural disasters or major events have triggered the utilization or deployment of emergency management services? What costs were associated with the event?

Flooding (2015) and a couple of Tropical Storms. Recently.

**Q12**

Please identify your county.

**Sumter County**

## Appendix VI List of Dams in the Santee-Lynches Region

Source: https://gis.dhec.sc.gov/scdams/

Clarendon County

| Site Number | Site Name | Dam Classification | Longitude | Latitude | County |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D3481 | FRANCES COKER DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.0011 | 33.89085 | Clarendon |
| D3482 | CUTTINO POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.2044 | 33.82187 | Clarendon |
| D3483 | MCFADDIN POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.1193 | 33.84434 | Clarendon |
| D3484 | CYPRESS LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.0065 | 33.84896 | Clarendon |
| D3485 | BUDDIN POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -79.9554 | 33.83327 | Clarendon |
| D3486 | ALDERMAN POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.1668 | 33.80068 | Clarendon |
| D3487 | O E ROSE DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.0907 | 33.80671 | Clarendon |
| D3488 | W J JACKSON POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.3417 | 33.71731 | Clarendon |
| D3489 | HARVIN POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.2373 | 33.73151 | Clarendon |
| D3490 | LAKEWOOD POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.0934 | 33.7318 | Clarendon |
| D3491 | BERRY POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.2847 | 33.70423 | Clarendon |
| D3492 | EDNA WARD POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.2694 | 33.714 | Clarendon |
| D3493 | PLOWDEN POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.0888 | 33.71157 | Clarendon |
| D3494 | EUGENE POOLE DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.0515 | 33.69425 | Clarendon |
| D3496 | GEORGE TINDAL POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4648 | 33.6422 | Clarendon |
| D3497 | H FOX TINDAL DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4438 | 33.65275 | Clarendon |
| D3498 | COLA PLANTATION DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.386 | 33.6555 | Clarendon |
| D3499 | LAKEWOOD PARK DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.2298 | 33.66579 | Clarendon |
| D3500 | STUKES/HILTON DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.3989 | 33.6134 | Clarendon |
| D3501 | SUMMERTON WATER TREATMENT DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.3513 | 33.57483 | Clarendon |
| D3502 | WARDS PASTURE POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.2865 | 33.57208 | Clarendon |
| D3503 | WYBOO PLANTATION DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.2237 | 33.57838 | Clarendon |
| D3504 | LEE BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP DAM 1 | Dam - Class 3 | -80.1881 | 33.57666 | Clarendon |
| D3505 | LEE BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP DAM 2 | Dam - Class 3 | -80.1839 | 33.5783 | Clarendon |
| D3507 | RIGGS POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.1455 | 33.54871 | Clarendon |
| D3508 | RAWLINSON/STUCKEY DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.103 | 33.54427 | Clarendon |

Kershaw County

| Site Number | Site Name | Dam Classification | Longitude | Latitide | County |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D0017 | HERMITAGE MILL POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.5716 | 34.24378 | Kershaw |
| D0018 | KENDALL LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.5913 | 34.25703 | Kershaw |
| D1064 | LEEWELYN MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.481 | 34.35625 | Kershaw |
| D1071 | DON TAYLOR DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.7638 | 34.20847 | Kershaw |
| D1073 | WILLIAM HOLLY POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4667 | 34.55737 | Kershaw |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D1074 | SIDNEY HORTON POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4344 | 34.50209 | Kershaw |
| D1138 | BOWEN'S POND DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.7816 | 34.23099 | Kershaw |
| D1139 | HILTON HOUSE POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.7671 | 34.46736 | Kershaw |
| D1144 | BOYKIN MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.5791 | 34.1309 | Kershaw |
| D1145 | MACDONALD WILLETTS DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.6413 | 34.24978 | Kershaw |
| D1147 | OSBOURNE/HUDSON DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4377 | 34.30782 | Kershaw |
| D1315 | DAVIDSON DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4673 | 34.32308 | Kershaw |
| D1317 | RUDOLPH WEST DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4977 | 34.45949 | Kershaw |
| D1318 | LTL LEWIS BARFIELD MILLPOND | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4935 | 34.4552 | Kershaw |
| D1322 | CITY OF CAMDEN DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5856 | 34.28089 | Kershaw |
| D1326 | PARKERS POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.7247 | 34.3116 | Kershaw |
| D1328 | SINCLAIR POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5571 | 34.25733 | Kershaw |
| D1329 | ADAMS MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.5234 | 34.28389 | Kershaw |
| D1332 | GEORGE WEST POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5109 | 34.40314 | Kershaw |
| D2499 | BOWERS POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5011 | 34.48164 | Kershaw |
| D2500 | MCGUIRTS FLINT HILL POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.684 | 34.3602 | Kershaw |
| D2501 | LAKE SHAMOKIN DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.603 | 34.34002 | Kershaw |
| D2502 | COLONIAL LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.6055 | 34.3159 | Kershaw |
| D2503 | GRAHAM POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5041 | 34.23482 | Kershaw |
| D2504 | NICHOLSON/BOYLE DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5128 | 34.16745 | Kershaw |
| D2506 | MULBERRY PICNIC POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.565 | 34.19644 | Kershaw |
| D2507 | GOGO POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.3915 | 34.35415 | Kershaw |
| D2508 | RATCLIFF MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.3831 | 34.3209 | Kershaw |
| D2509 | DEW FRESH POND 1 DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4249 | 34.50347 | Kershaw |
| D2510 | RALEY MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.3774 | 34.53219 | Kershaw |
| D2511 | DEW FRESH POND 2 DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.3877 | 34.5067 | Kershaw |
| D2512 | EUBANKS POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4208 | 34.60558 | Kershaw |
| D2513 | HORTONS POND DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.3643 | 34.50721 | Kershaw |
| D2514 | LAKE ELLIOTT DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.4923 | 34.37748 | Kershaw |
| D2515 | HOUGH MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.3458 | 34.4873 | Kershaw |
| D2516 | R W COKERS POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.8295 | 34.16246 | Kershaw |
| D2517 | WIEDEMAN POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.8268 | 34.23524 | Kershaw |
| D2518 | CRANSHAW POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.7861 | 34.2092 | Kershaw |
| D2519 | BOWEN POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.7781 | 34.2293 | Kershaw |
| D2520 | BAGNAL BUILDERS DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.7606 | 34.21817 | Kershaw |
| D2521 | J R POWELL DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.7524 | 34.11261 | Kershaw |
| D2522 | VAUGHN POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.6324 | 34.32013 | Kershaw |
| D2523 | UPPER SUNNY HILL POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.6252 | 34.29048 | Kershaw |
| D2524 | MCGUIRTS HOUSE POND DAM 1 | Dam - Class 3 | -80.6328 | 34.29575 | Kershaw |
| D2525 | MCGUIRTS HOUSE POND DAM 2 | Dam - Class 3 | -80.6345 | 34.29339 | Kershaw |
| D2526 | SUNNYHILL LOWER DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.6266 | 34.28796 | Kershaw |
| D2527 | COOL SPRINGS LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.6047 | 34.2899 | Kershaw |
| D2528 | WILSON DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5991 | 34.28676 | Kershaw |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D2530 | ELOISE WATSON DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.7399 | 34.24338 | Kershaw |
| D2531 | BARFIELD POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.7292 | 34.28136 | Kershaw |
| D2533 | A P BOWDEN POND DAM 2 | Dam - Class 3 | -80.7033 | 34.31049 | Kershaw |
| D2534 | A P BOWDEN POND DAM 1 | Dam - Class 3 | -80.703 | 34.31211 | Kershaw |
| D2535 | A P BOWDEN POND DAM 3 | Dam - Class 3 | -80.7045 | 34.30777 | Kershaw |
| D2536 | CATAWBA TIMBER COMPANY DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4897 | 34.22941 | Kershaw |
| D2537 | TIDWELLS POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5213 | 34.25744 | Kershaw |
| D2538 | WHITEHEAD BROTHERS DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.72 | 34.19266 | Kershaw |
| D2539 | FREDERICKSBURG LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.6906 | 34.19391 | Kershaw |
| D2540 | PALMETTO STATE CONSTRUCTION DAM 1 | Dam - Class 3 | -80.6336 | 34.21797 | Kershaw |
| D2541 | PALMETTO STATE CONSTRUCTION DAM 2 | Dam - Class 3 | -80.6449 | 34.21464 | Kershaw |
| D2542 | TOWN AND COUNTRY DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.6394 | 34.24291 | Kershaw |
| D2543 | STOKES POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.7252 | 34.24584 | Kershaw |
| D2544 | RALPH SMITH POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.7397 | 34.24725 | Kershaw |
| D4210 | GRAVES SKI POND DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.5477 | 34.22173 | Kershaw |
| D4235 | ANDREW BOWDEN DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.653 | 34.32084 | Kershaw |
| D4583 | STOKES FARM DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.3381 | 34.36365 | Kershaw |
| D4584 | STONEBORO PLANTATION DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.747 | 34.53139 | Kershaw |
| D4591 | BUTTERNUT TREE FARM DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5937 | 34.34068 | Kershaw |

Lee County

| Site Number | Site Name | Dam Classification | Longitude | Latitude | County |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D1720 | HANCOCKS POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.3299 | 34.32846 | Lee |
| D1721 | CORBITTS MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.3839 | 34.1848 | Lee |
| D1723 | WINDI KNOLL LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4012 | 34.22795 | Lee |
| D1728 | PLAYERS POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.2243 | 34.11061 | Lee |
| D2406 | HANCOCK POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.3775 | 34.14214 | Lee |
| D2407 | MCGIRT'S MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.3385 | 34.13433 | Lee |
| D2408 | MCLEODS POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4058 | 34.1952 | Lee |
| D2409 | MCLEODS UPPER POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4241 | 34.20585 | Lee |
| D2410 | SINGLETARY MILLPOND | Dam - Class 3 | -80.3546 | 34.24421 | Lee |
| D2411 | CEDAR CREEK MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.3491 | 34.2245 | Lee |
| D2412 | W L CLYBURN DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.3021 | 34.3299 | Lee |
| D2413 | HALLS MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.3709 | 34.27724 | Lee |
| D2414 | LAKE ASHWOOD DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.3161 | 34.1002 | Lee |
| D2415 | MARY LEE ELMORE DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.2833 | 34.21159 | Lee |
| D2416 | DENNY POND DAM | Dam - State Class 1 | -80.2587 | 34.23071 | Lee |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D2417 | FLOYD POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.2684 | 34.30838 | Lee |
| D2418 | HARVEY SHAW DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.2404 | 34.14441 | Lee |
| D2419 | C S NEWSON DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.251 | 34.31323 | Lee |
| D2421 | BISHOPVILLE DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.2175 | 34.22731 | Lee |
| D2423 | ROSALIE SENTER DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.1983 | 34.01897 | Lee |
| D2424 | H B TURNER DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.1956 | 34.02673 | Lee |
| D2425 | JOHN C SMITH DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.1531 | 34.29527 | Lee |

Sumter County

| Site Number | Site Name | Dam Classification | Longitude | Latitude | County |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D1442 | DUBOSE POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.3365947 | 33.96256633 | Sumter |
| D1444 | SECOND MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.38089 | 33.91692 | Sumter |
| D1447 | SWAN LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.3700288 | 33.91682775 | Sumter |
| D1448 | ELLIOTT'S LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4968254 | 33.84988215 | Sumter |
| D1450 | BURNT GIN LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.496089 | 33.87266096 | Sumter |
| D1452 | LORING MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.4213936 | 33.94786549 | Sumter |
| D1459 | GULLEDGE POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5185367 | 33.86568058 | Sumter |
| D1460 | ELLERBEES MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.5310157 | 34.06823244 | Sumter |
| D1461 | DINKINS MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.534173 | 34.04015601 | Sumter |
| D1574 | CHRISTMAS MILL LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5329569 | 33.79980781 | Sumter |
| D1575 | JONES POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4185944 | 33.80772618 | Sumter |
| D1577 | SHULER POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.4132839 | 33.84915436 | Sumter |
| D1578 | CAINS MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.3973199 | 33.86123322 | Sumter |
| D1583 | BOYLE POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4377 | 33.8801 | Sumter |
| D1584 | MCRAE'S MILL POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4616353 | 33.88534436 | Sumter |
| D1585 | CAMPBELL POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5310266 | 33.81706419 | Sumter |
| D1586 | TOUCHBERRY LOWER POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5275976 | 33.69672456 | Sumter |
| D1589 | POINSETT STATE PARK LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5485092 | 33.80374435 | Sumter |
| D1972 | WHITE OAK SLASH LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.6030936 | 34.08196955 | Sumter |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D1973 | HARVIN'S POND DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.570812 | 34.09048655 | Sumter |
| D1975 | NORSWORTHY POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4385047 | 34.09136333 | Sumter |
| D1976 | BARNETTS POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.4204091 | 34.06484378 | Sumter |
| D1979 | ARDIS POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.400592 | 34.02027693 | Sumter |
| D1980 | HILL POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.3638725 | 34.00606424 | Sumter |
| D1981 | OAKLAND POND DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.5009945 | 33.98731655 | Sumter |
| D1983 | GILLESPIE POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.527677 | 33.96326168 | Sumter |
| D1984 | MIKELL POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5679582 | 33.96273095 | Sumter |
| D1985 | BOOTHS POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4393734 | 33.97642265 | Sumter |
| D1986 | FRIERSON POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.4497355 | 33.95953272 | Sumter |
| D1987 | SAWMILL POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4203542 | 33.95246155 | Sumter |
| D1988 | WHITES MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.3245992 | 33.98406351 | Sumter |
| D1991 | UPPER DEERFIELD LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.3980759 | 33.93226336 | Sumter |
| D2054 | WEST LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4718838 | 33.89518601 | Sumter |
| D2055 | MONTAGUES POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4444661 | 33.87505119 | Sumter |
| D2056 | BURNS POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4253991 | 33.88419207 | Sumter |
| D2057 | MATHIS POND DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.38987 | 33.88427491 | Sumter |
| D2058 | CAIN POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4606986 | 33.83923115 | Sumter |
| D2059 | KORN POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.4071676 | 33.84765994 | Sumter |
| D2060 | LAKEWOOD POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.3642899 | 33.84415304 | Sumter |
| D2061 | DESCHAMPS MIDDLE POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.3676 | 33.837 | Sumter |
| D2062 | MCLAURIN POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.3419376 | 33.84059586 | Sumter |
| D2065 | DOGWOOD LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.3296 | 33.802 | Sumter |
| D2066 | MILL CREEK POND PARK DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5239642 | 33.73537023 | Sumter |
| D2078 | LOWER DEERFIELD LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 2 | -80.3961 | 33.9317 | Sumter |
| D4147 | W AND W FARMS DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.5361495 | 34.11512871 | Sumter |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D4452 | MINE HILLS DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5396236 | 33.90772499 | Sumter |
| D4492 | K B SIMMONS DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5341744 | 33.72330726 | Sumter |
| D4540 | THOMAS J HOLBROOK DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5731184 | 33.97666739 | Sumter |
| D4567 | JAMES HUGH RYAN POND DAM | Dam - Class 3 | -80.5361793 | 33.92283054 | Sumter |
| D4598 | BROGDON FAMILY POND | Dam - Class 3 | -80.28593 | 33.79005 | Sumter |

High Hazard Dams

| Site Number | Site Name | Dam Classification | Longitude | Latitude | County |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D3492 | EDNA WARD POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.2694 | 33.714 | Clarendon |
| D0017 | HERMITAGE MILL POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.57158535 | 34.24378198 | Kershaw |
| D0018 | KENDALL LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.59127796 | 34.25703023 | Kershaw |
| D1071 | DON TAYLOR DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.76376598 | 34.20846575 | Kershaw |
| D1145 | MACDONALD WILLETTS DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.64130099 | 34.24978297 | Kershaw |
| D1326 | PARKERS POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.7247 | 34.3116 | Kershaw |
| D1329 | ADAMS MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.52338832 | 34.28388713 | Kershaw |
| D2502 | COLONIAL LAKE DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.60547825 | 34.31590302 | Kershaw |
| D2510 | RALEY MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.37741776 | 34.53218519 | Kershaw |
| D2523 | UPPER SUNNY HILL POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.62516971 | 34.29047776 | Kershaw |
| D2411 | CEDAR CREEK MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.34914182 | 34.22449786 | Lee |
| D2414 | LAKE ASHWOOD DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.3161 | 34.1002 | Lee |
| D2416 | DENNY POND DAM | Dam - State Class 1 | -80.2587056 | 34.23070953 | Lee |
| D1442 | DUBOSE POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.33659473 | 33.96256633 | Sumter |
| D1444 | SECOND MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.38089 | 33.91692 | Sumter |
| D1461 | DINKINS MILLPOND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.53417296 | 34.04015601 | Sumter |
| D1577 | SHULER POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.41328385 | 33.84915436 | Sumter |
| D1976 | BARNETTS POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.42040912 | 34.06484378 | Sumter |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D1986 | FRIERSON POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.44973552 | 33.95953272 | Sumter |
| D2060 | LAKEWOOD POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.36428992 | 33.84415304 | Sumter |
| D2061 | DESCHAMPS MIDDLE POND DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.3676 | 33.837 | Sumter |
| D4147 | W AND W FARMS DAM | Dam - Class 1 | -80.53614951 | 34.11512871 | Sumter |

## APPENDIX VII Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive Loss Properties in the Santee-Lynches Region

Repetitive Loss Property characteristics for Kershaw County, Sumter County (unincorporated), and the City of Sumter, SC.

**Kershaw County**

- Total of four (4) repetitive loss properties
- All are single family residential dwellings
- All are located around Lake Wateree

**Sumter County**

- Total of four (4) repetitive loss properties
- All are single family residential dwellings
- One (1) property is located in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), three (3) properties are located outside the SFHA and are impacted by local drainage issues

**City of Sumter**

- Total of twelve (12) repetitive loss properties
- Eleven (11) properties are single family residential dwellings
- One (1) property is a commercial structure
- Nine (9) properties are located in the SFHA, three (3) properties are located outside the SFHA and are impacted by local drainage issues

1. Federal Mitigation Funding Sources
2. Adopting Resolutions
3. Plan Updates

**APPENDIX VIII** **BUILDING PERMITS**

| 2024 | Clarendon | Lee | Kershaw | Sumter City/County |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Single-Family | | 18 | 229 | |
| New Multi-Family | | 0 | 108 | |
| New Manufactured | | 26 | 143 | |
| New Modular | | - | 7 | |
| New Non-Residential | | 1 | 1 | |

| 2023 | Clarendon | Lee | Kershaw | Sumter City/County |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Single-Family | | 17 | 313 | 423 |
| New Multi-Family | | 0 | 102 | 0 |
| New Manufactured | | 37 | 108 | 87 |
| New Modular | | - | 2 | - |
| New Non-Residential | | 0 | 13 | 43 |

| 2022 | Clarendon | Lee | Kershaw | Sumter City/County |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Single-Family | | 17 | 325 | 435 |
| New Multi-Family | | 0 | 28 | 36 |
| New Manufactured | | 32 | 143 | 86 |
| New Modular | | - | 7 | - |
| New Non-Residential | | 0 | 7 | 51 |

| 2021 | Clarendon | Lee | Kershaw | Sumter City/County |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Single-Family | | 8 | 588 | 390 |
| New Multi-Family | | 0 | 0 | 192 |
| New Manufactured | | 41 | 131 | 79 |
| New Modular | | - | 5 | - |
| New Non-Residential | | 1 | 7 | 71 |

| 2020 | Clarendon | Lee | Kershaw | Sumter City/County |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Single-Family | | 11 | 371 | 342 |
| New Multi-Family | | 0 | 1 | 12 |
| New Manufactured | | 47 | 127 | 69 |
| New Modular | | - | 5 | - |
| New Non-Residential | | 2 | 11 | 49 |

## Appendix IX Federal Mitigation Funding Sources

To obtain the most up-to-date information on FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program, visit the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants page at

https://fema.gov/grants/mitigation

Links and descriptions of all assistance programs can be found on this page, including

- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Swift Current
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Post Fire
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program
- Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund Program

Grants

FEMA Grants

- Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants
  - Funding by Disaster Type
  - Learn About HMA
  - Funding & Technical Assistance for State, Local & Territorial Governments
  - Funding & Technical Assistance for Tribal Nations
  - Training and Resources
- Preparedness Grants
- Resilience Grants
- Continuing Training Grants Program
- Emergency Food and Shelter Program
- Shelter and Services Program

Policy & Guidance

Tools

# Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grants

English

FEMA's hazard mitigation assistance provides funding for eligible long-term solutions that reduce the impact of disasters in the future.

Mitigation planning and actions break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage.

## Explore Funding Sources for Reducing Risk



### Funding by Disaster Type

States, communities, territories and tribal communities are eligible for a variety of grant funding depending on which type of disaster is affecting their community.

### Learn About Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA)

The Hazard Mitigation Assistance program provides grant funding for communities looking to protect against losses from disasters, and in advance of disasters. Review program resources and notices of funding opportunities.

### State, Local and Territorial Governments

States can apply for Hazard Mitigation Assistance funding as primary applicants. Local communities often apply as subapplicants through the state process.

### Tribal Nations

Federally recognized tribes can apply through the state they are in or else directly through the HMA program or funding opportunity of interest and do not need to apply as subapplicants under the state. Tribal Nations may, however, apply as subapplicants if they choose to do so.

### Training and Resources

Resources and training are available to help applicants and subapplicants throughout the process of applying for Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants.



FEATURED NEWS

**Read HMA News!**

Visit our news page to see all HMA division program announcements.

Review the Latest News

View a summary of all Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs.

## Appendix X Additional Resources

The FEMA Flood Map Service Center allows users to search for an address or place to determine the risks of flooding and flood insurance needs.

https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search

Download the SC Emergency Manager app to your phone to build an emergency plan, track supplies, stay connected, and report damage to emergency officials. Available from the Apple App Store or Google Play.

## Appendix XI NFIP Designees

### Designee for Implementing NFIP Requirements, Substantial Damage Assessment Information

| Jurisdiction | Adopted NFIP Ordinance? | NFIP Designee | Adopted FIRM Rate Map? | Enforces Floodplain Regulations | Substantial Damage Assessment Lead | Assessment Tool | Process |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarendon County | Yes | County Planning Director | Yes | Yes | County Assessor | SCEMD Palmetto Mobile Damage Assessment Tool | Results submitted to SCEMD following the assessment |
| City of Manning | Yes | City Administrator | Yes | Yes | County Assessor | SCEMD Palmetto Mobile Damage Assessment Tool | Results submitted to SCEMD following the assessment |
| Town of Turbeville | Yes | Santee-Lynches COG | Yes | Yes | County Assessor | SCEMD Palmetto Mobile Damage Assessment Tool | Results submitted to SCEMD following the assessment |
| Town of Summerton | Yes | Town Administrator | Yes | Yes | County Assessor | SCEMD Palmetto Mobile Damage Assessment Tool | Results submitted to SCEMD following the assessment |
| Kershaw County | Yes | County Planning Director | Yes | Yes | County Emergency Management | SCEMD Palmetto Mobile Damage Assessment Tool | Data entered into Substantial Damage Estimator, submitted to SCDNR |
| City of Camden | Yes | City Planning Director | Yes | Yes | County Emergency Management | SCEMD Palmetto Mobile Damage Assessment Tool | Data entered into Substantial Damage Estimator, |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | submitted to SCDNR |
| Town of Bethune | Yes | Mayor | Yes | Yes | County Emergency Management | SCEMD Palmetto Mobile Damage Assessment Tool | Data entered into Substantial Damage Estimator, submitted to SCDNR |
| Town of Elgin | Yes | Mayor | Yes | Yes | County Emergency Management | SCEMD Palmetto Mobile Damage Assessment Tool | Data entered into Substantial Damage Estimator, submitted to SCDNR |
| Lee County | Yes | County Planning Director | Yes | Yes | County Emergency Management | Begin using SCEMD Palmetto Mobile Damage Assessment Tool this year | Site visit for damage assessment, send details to SCEMD |
| City of Bishopville | Yes | City Administrator | Yes | Yes | County Emergency Management | Begin using SCEMD Palmetto Mobile Damage Assessment Tool this year | Site visit for damage assessment, send details to SCEMD |
| Town of Lynchburg | Yes | Mayor | Yes | Yes | County Emergency Management | Begin using SCEMD Palmetto Mobile Damage Assessment Tool this year | Site visit for damage assessment, send details to SCEMD |
| Sumter County | Yes | City-County Planning Director | Yes | Yes | County Damage Assessment Team | SCEMD Palmetto Mobile Damage Assessment Tool | Results submitted to SCEMD following the assessment |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Sumter | Yes | City-County Planning Director | Yes | Yes | County Damage Assessment Team | SCEMD Palmetto Mobile Damage Assessment Tool | Results submitted to SCEMD following the assessment |
| Town of Mayesville | Yes | Mayor | Yes | Yes | County Damage Assessment Team | SCEMD Palmetto Mobile Damage Assessment Tool | Results submitted to SCEMD following the assessment |
| Town of Pinewood | Yes | Mayor | Yes | Yes | County Damage Assessment Team | SCEMD Palmetto Mobile Damage Assessment Tool | Results submitted to SCEMD following the assessment |

- Clarendon County has adopted the NFIP Ordinance, adopted the FIRM Rate Map, and enforces floodplain regulations. The County Planning Director is responsible for the enforcement of the County's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The position identified leads the Substantial Damage Assessment team within their community. If the community is overwhelmed additional resources will be requested through the SC Emergency Management Division or through an agreement entered into with another community.
- The City of Manning has adopted the NFIP Ordinance, adopted the FIRM Rate Map, and enforces floodplain regulations. The City Administrator is responsible for the enforcement of the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The position identified leads the Substantial Damage Assessment team within their community. If the community is overwhelmed additional resources will be requested through the SC Emergency Management Division or through an agreement entered into with another community.
- The Town of Turbeville has adopted the NFIP Ordinance, adopted the FIRM Rate Map, and enforces floodplain regulations. Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments is responsible for the enforcement of the Town's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The Town Administrator leads the Substantial Damage Assessment team within their community. If the community is overwhelmed additional resources will be requested through the SC Emergency Management Division or through an agreement entered into with another community.
- The Town of Summerton has adopted the NFIP Ordinance, adopted the FIRM Rate Map, and enforces floodplain regulations. The Town Administrator is responsible for the enforcement of the Town's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The position identified leads the

Substantial Damage Assessment team within their community. If the community is overwhelmed additional resources will be requested through the SC Emergency Management Division or through an agreement entered into with another community.

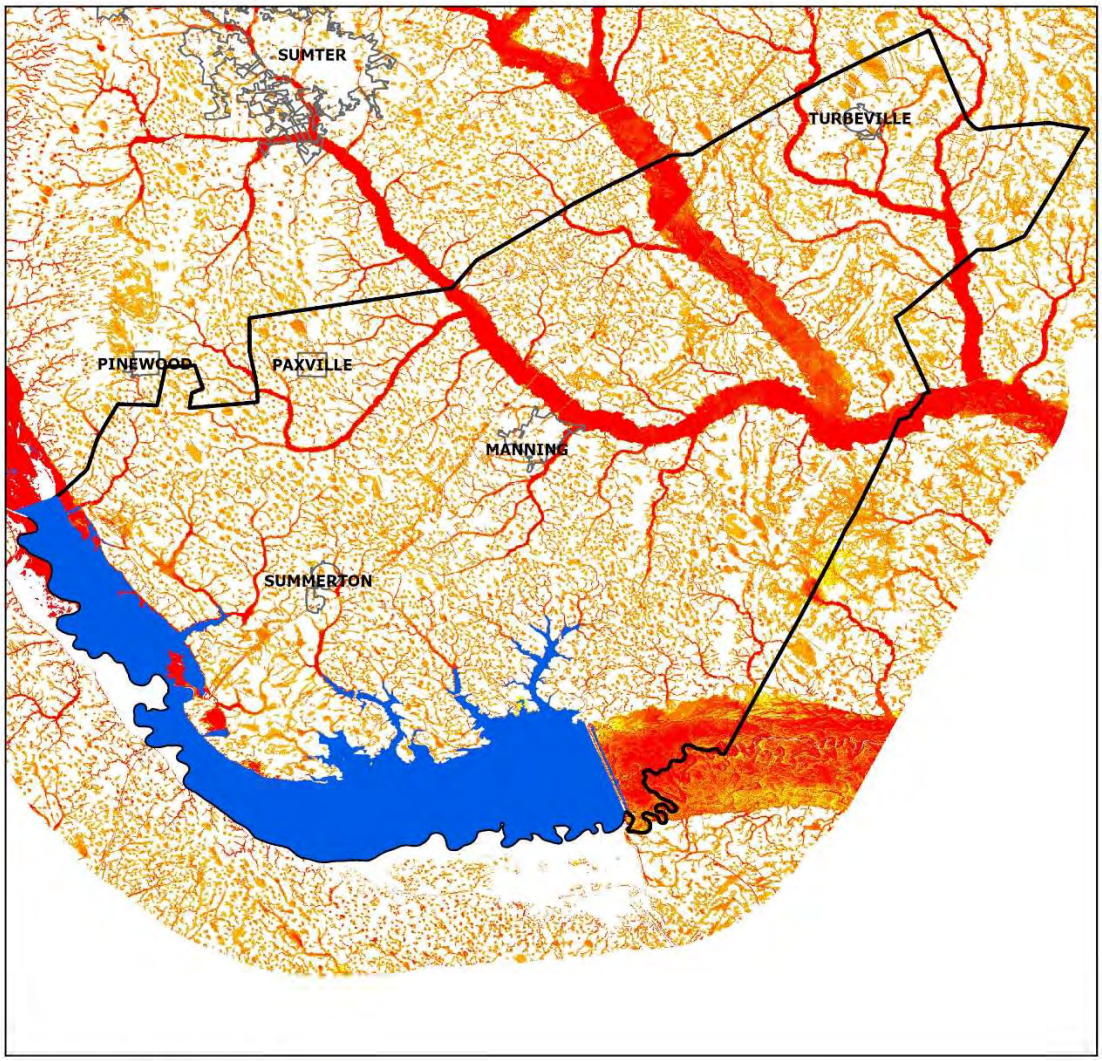
- Kershaw County has adopted the NFIP Ordinance, adopted the FIRM Rate Map, and enforces floodplain regulations. The County Planning Director is responsible for the enforcement of the County's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The position identified leads the Substantial Damage Assessment team within their community. If the community is overwhelmed additional resources will be requested through the SC Emergency Management Division or through an agreement entered into with another community.
- The City of Camden has adopted the NFIP Ordinance, adopted the FIRM Rate Map, and enforces floodplain regulations. The City Planning Director is responsible for the enforcement of the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The position identified leads the Substantial Damage Assessment team within their community. If the community is overwhelmed additional resources will be requested through the SC Emergency Management Division or through an agreement entered into with another community.
- The Town of Bethune has adopted the NFIP Ordinance, adopted the FIRM Rate Map, and enforces floodplain regulations. The Mayor is responsible for the enforcement of the Town's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The position identified leads the Substantial Damage Assessment team within their community. If the community is overwhelmed additional resources will be requested through the SC Emergency Management Division or through an agreement entered into with another community.
- The Town of Elgin has adopted the NFIP Ordinance, adopted the FIRM Rate Map, and enforces floodplain regulations. The Mayor is responsible for the enforcement of the Town's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The position identified leads the Substantial Damage Assessment team within their community. If the community is overwhelmed additional resources will be requested through the SC Emergency Management Division or through an agreement entered into with another community.
- Lee County has adopted the NFIP Ordinance, adopted the FIRM Rate Map, and enforces floodplain regulations. The County Planning Director is responsible for the enforcement of the County's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The position identified leads the Substantial Damage Assessment team within their community. If the community is overwhelmed additional resources will be requested through the SC Emergency Management Division or through an agreement entered into with another community.
- The City of Bishopville has adopted the NFIP Ordinance, adopted the FIRM Rate Map, and enforces floodplain regulations. The City Administrator is responsible for the enforcement of the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The position identified leads the Substantial Damage Assessment team within their community. If the community is overwhelmed additional resources will be requested through the SC Emergency Management Division or through an agreement entered into with another community.
- The Town of Lynchburg has adopted the NFIP Ordinance, adopted the FIRM Rate Map, and enforces floodplain regulations. The Mayor is responsible for the enforcement of the

County's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The position identified leads the Substantial Damage Assessment team within their community. If the community is overwhelmed additional resources will be requested through the SC Emergency Management Division or through an agreement entered into with another community.

- Sumter County has adopted the NFIP Ordinance, adopted the FIRM Rate Map, and enforces floodplain regulations. The City-County Planning Director is responsible for the enforcement of the County's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The position identified leads the Substantial Damage Assessment team within their community. If the community is overwhelmed additional resources will be requested through the SC Emergency Management Division or through an agreement entered into with another community.
- The City of Sumter has adopted the NFIP Ordinance, adopted the FIRM Rate Map, and enforces floodplain regulations. The City-County Planning Director is responsible for the enforcement of the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The position identified leads the Substantial Damage Assessment team within their community. If the community is overwhelmed additional resources will be requested through the SC Emergency Management Division or through an agreement entered into with another community.
- The Town of Mayesville has adopted the NFIP Ordinance, adopted the FIRM Rate Map, and enforces floodplain regulations. The Mayor is responsible for the enforcement of the Town's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The position identified leads the Substantial Damage Assessment team within their community. If the community is overwhelmed additional resources will be requested through the SC Emergency Management Division or through an agreement entered into with another community.
- The Town of Pinewood has adopted the NFIP Ordinance, adopted the FIRM Rate Map, and enforces floodplain regulations. The Mayor is responsible for the enforcement of the Town's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The position identified leads the Substantial Damage Assessment team within their community. If the community is overwhelmed additional resources will be requested through the SC Emergency Management Division or through an agreement entered into with another community.

## Appendix XII Flood Depth Maps by Jurisdiction

# FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT, CLARENDON COUNTY




## Legend

- Clarendon County
- Municipalities

Flood Depth

Value

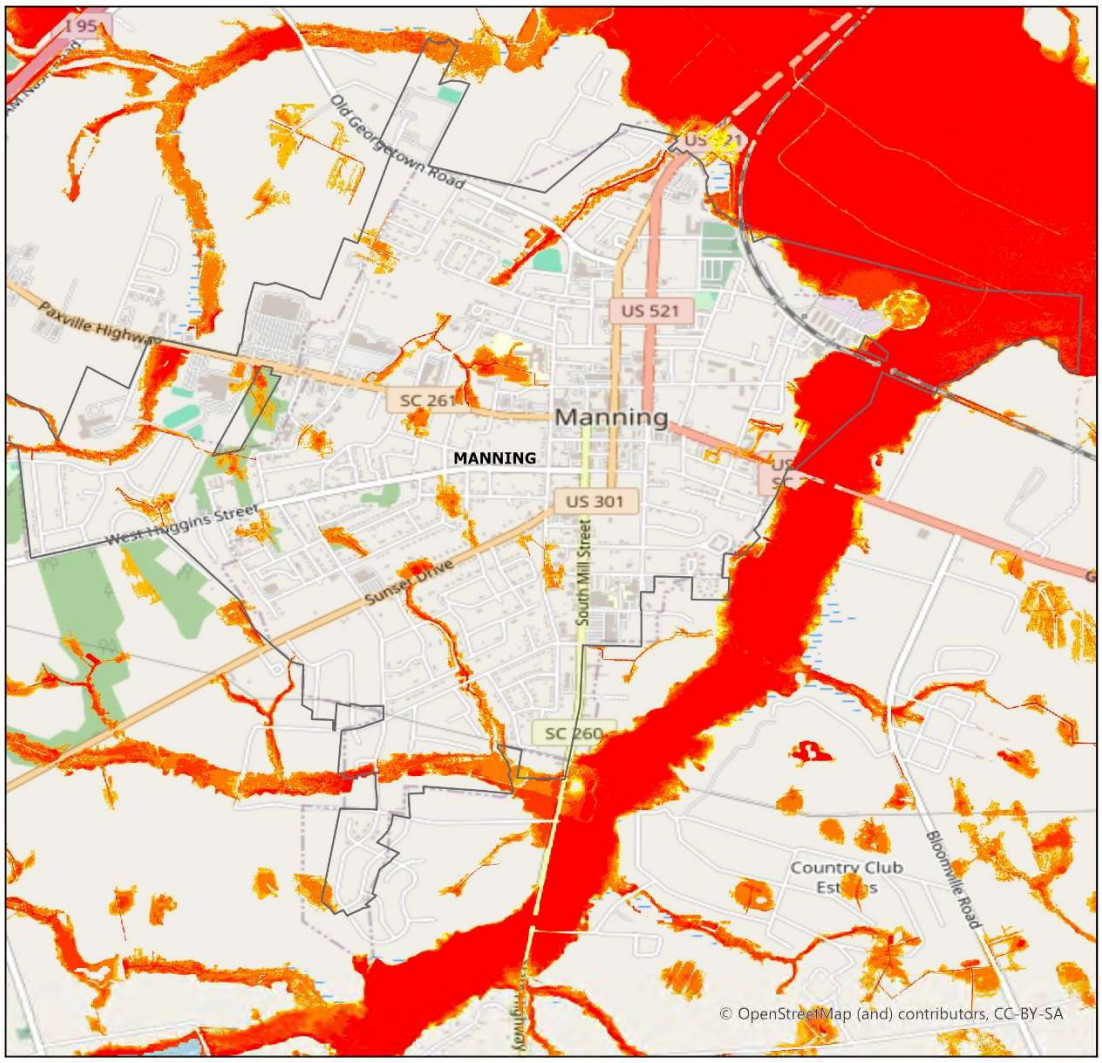
- 6 in
- 1 ft
- 2 ft
- 3 ft
- + 3 ft

N

0 5 10 20 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street

# FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT, CITY OF MANNING




## Legend

- Municipalities

Flood Depth

Value

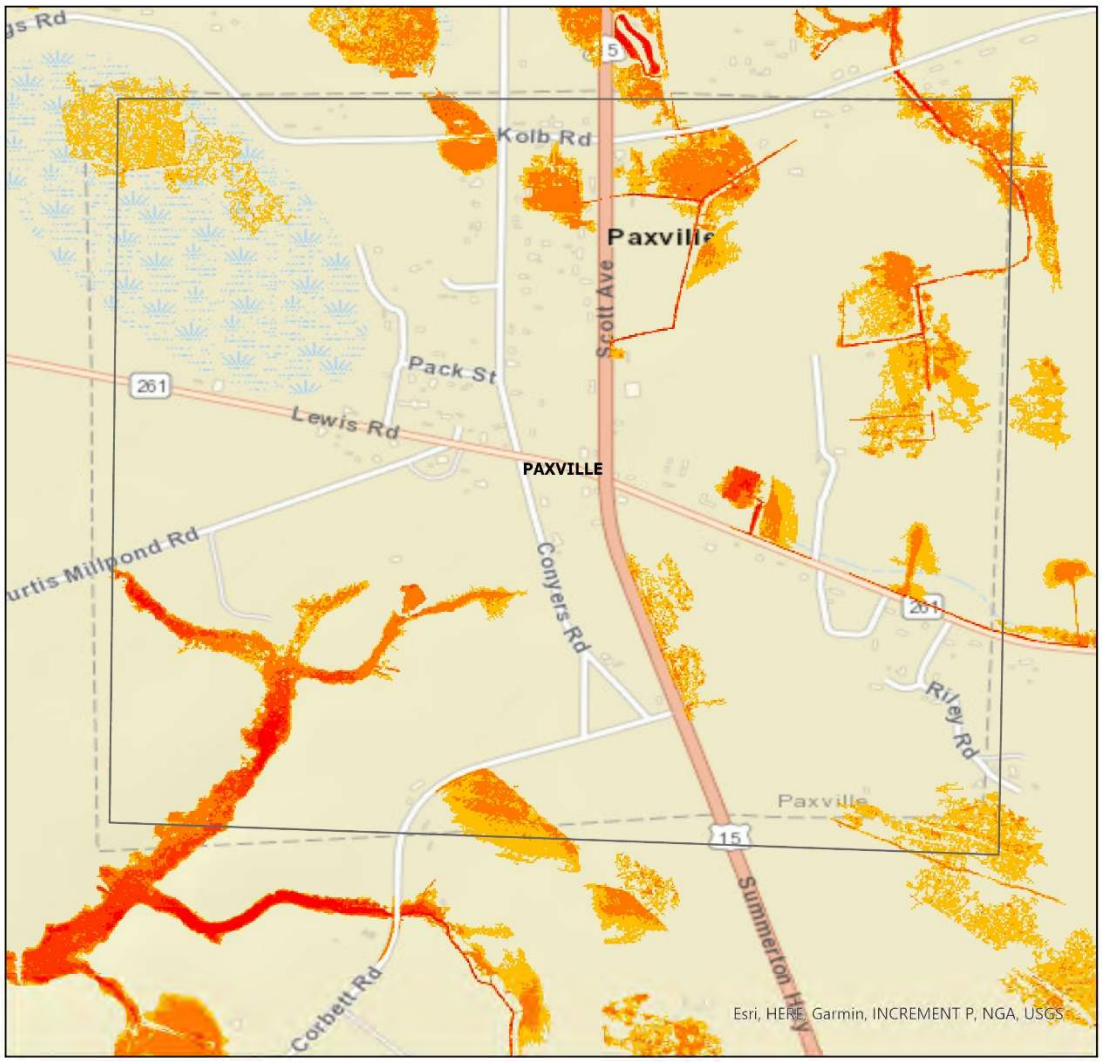
- 6 in
- 1 ft
- 2 ft
- 3 ft
- + 3 ft

N

0 0.38 0.75 1.5 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street

# FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT, TOWN OF PAXVILLE




**Legend**

- Municipalities

Flood Depth

Value

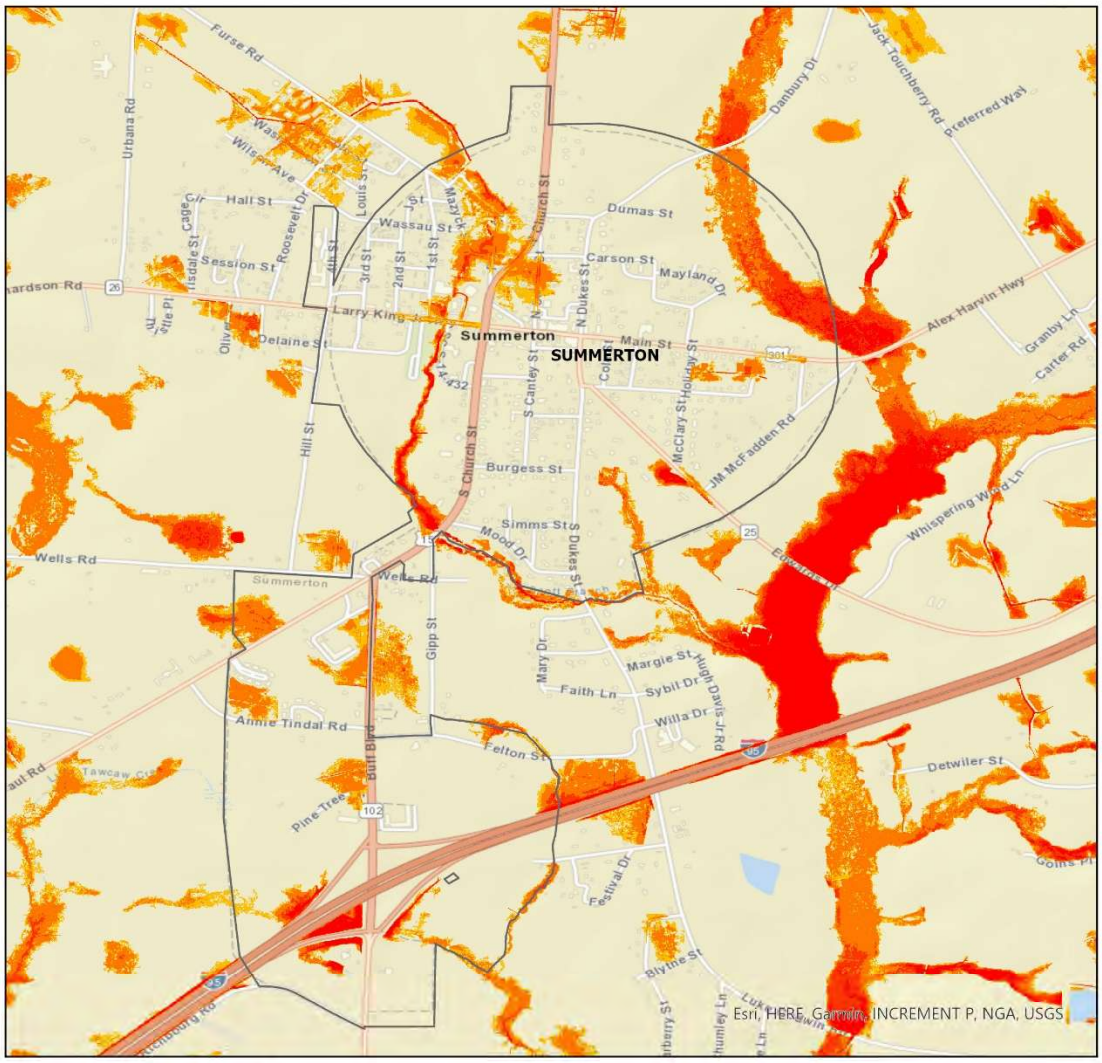
- 6 in
- 1 ft
- 2 ft
- 3 ft
- + 3 ft

N

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street

# FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT, TOWN OF SUMMERTON




## Legend

- Municipalities

Flood Depth

Value

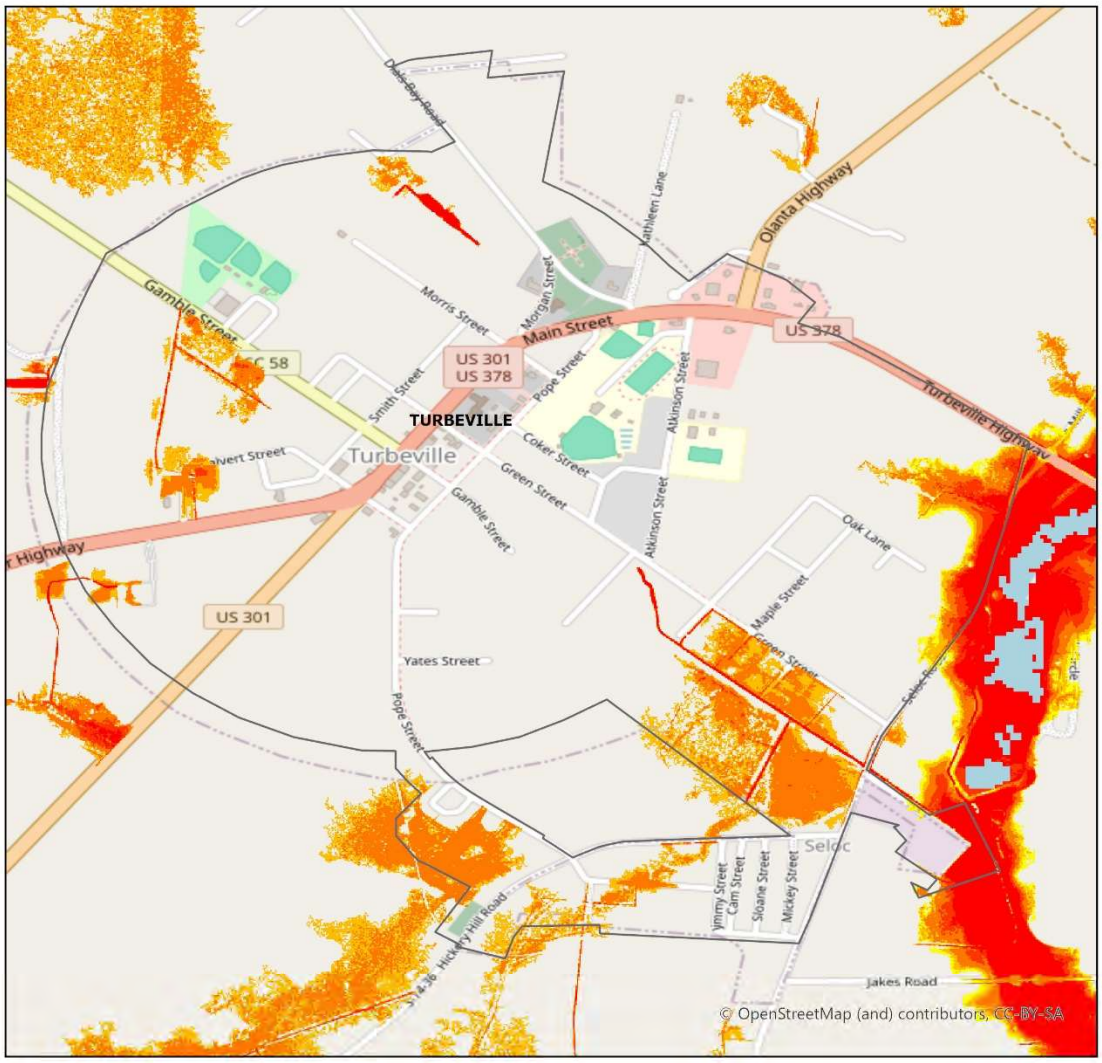
- 6 in
- 1 ft
- 2 ft
- 3 ft
- + 3 ft

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street

# FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT, TOWN OF TURBEVILLE




## Legend

- Municipalities

Flood Depth

Value

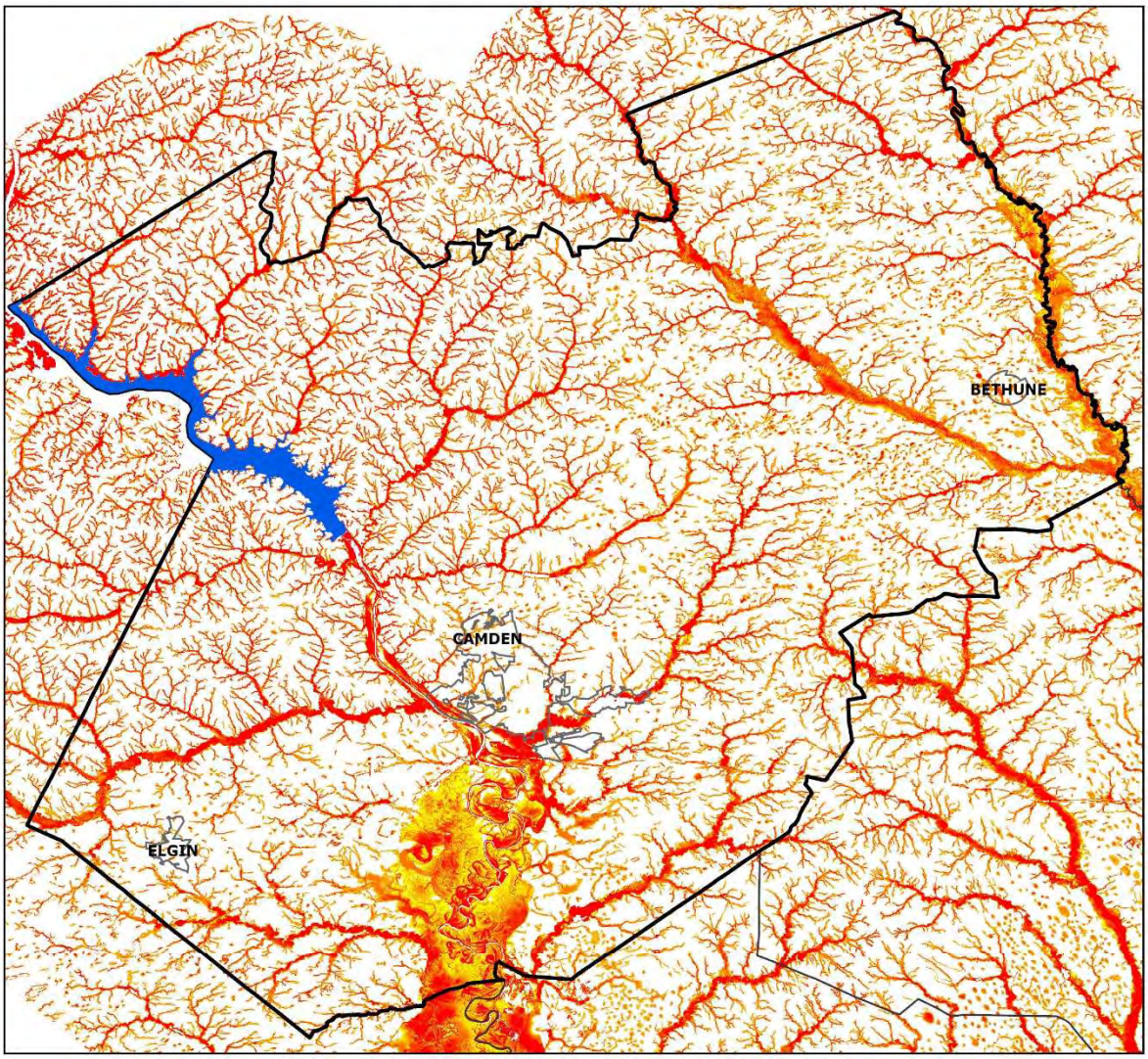
- 6 in
- 1 ft
- 2 ft
- 3 ft
- + 3 ft

N

0 0.19 0.38 0.75 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street

# FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT, KERSHAW COUNTY




## Legend

- Kershaw County
- Municipalities

Flood Depth

Value

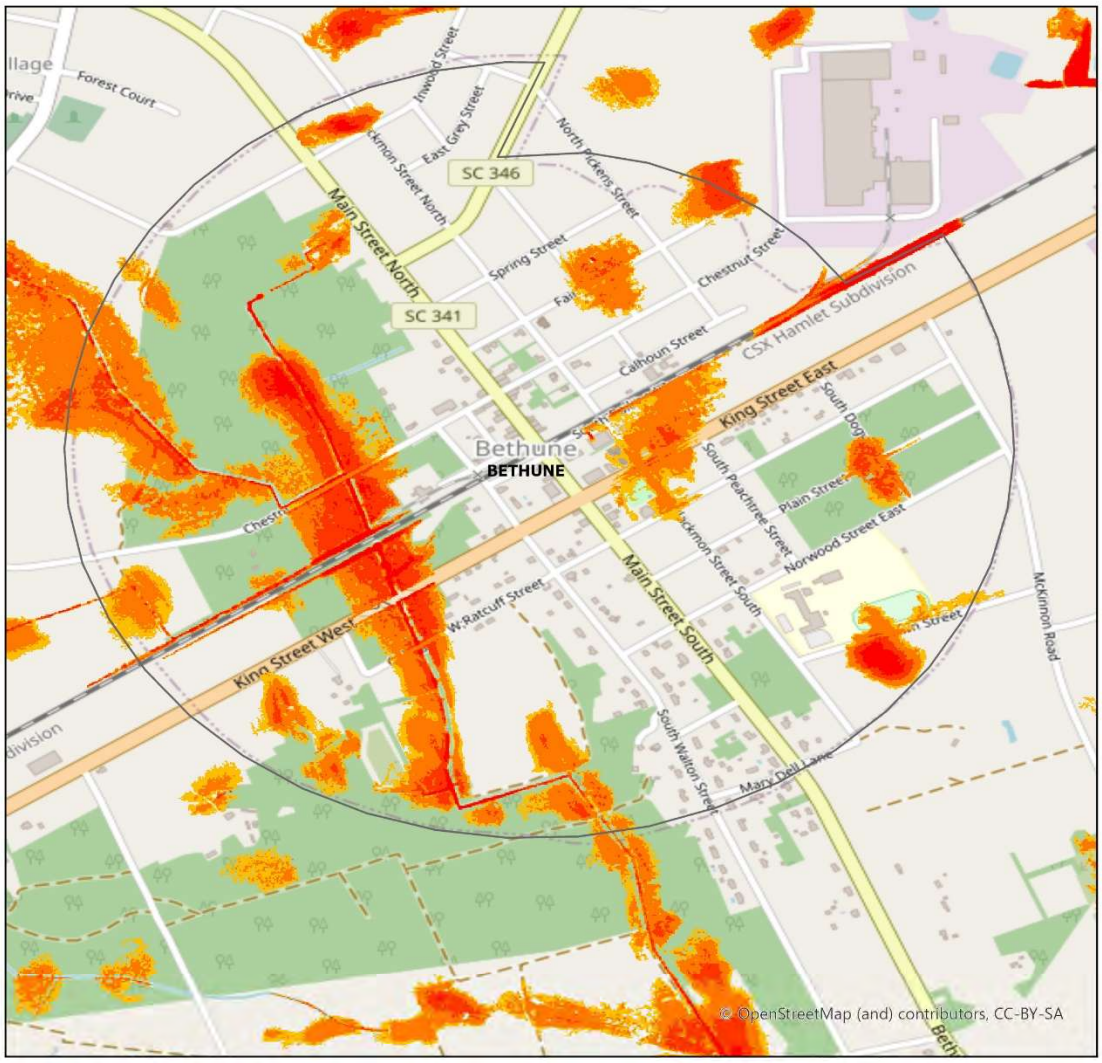
- 6 in
- 1 ft
- 2 ft
- 3 ft
- + 3 ft

N

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street

# FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT, TOWN OF BETHUNE




## Legend

- Municipalities

Flood Depth

Value

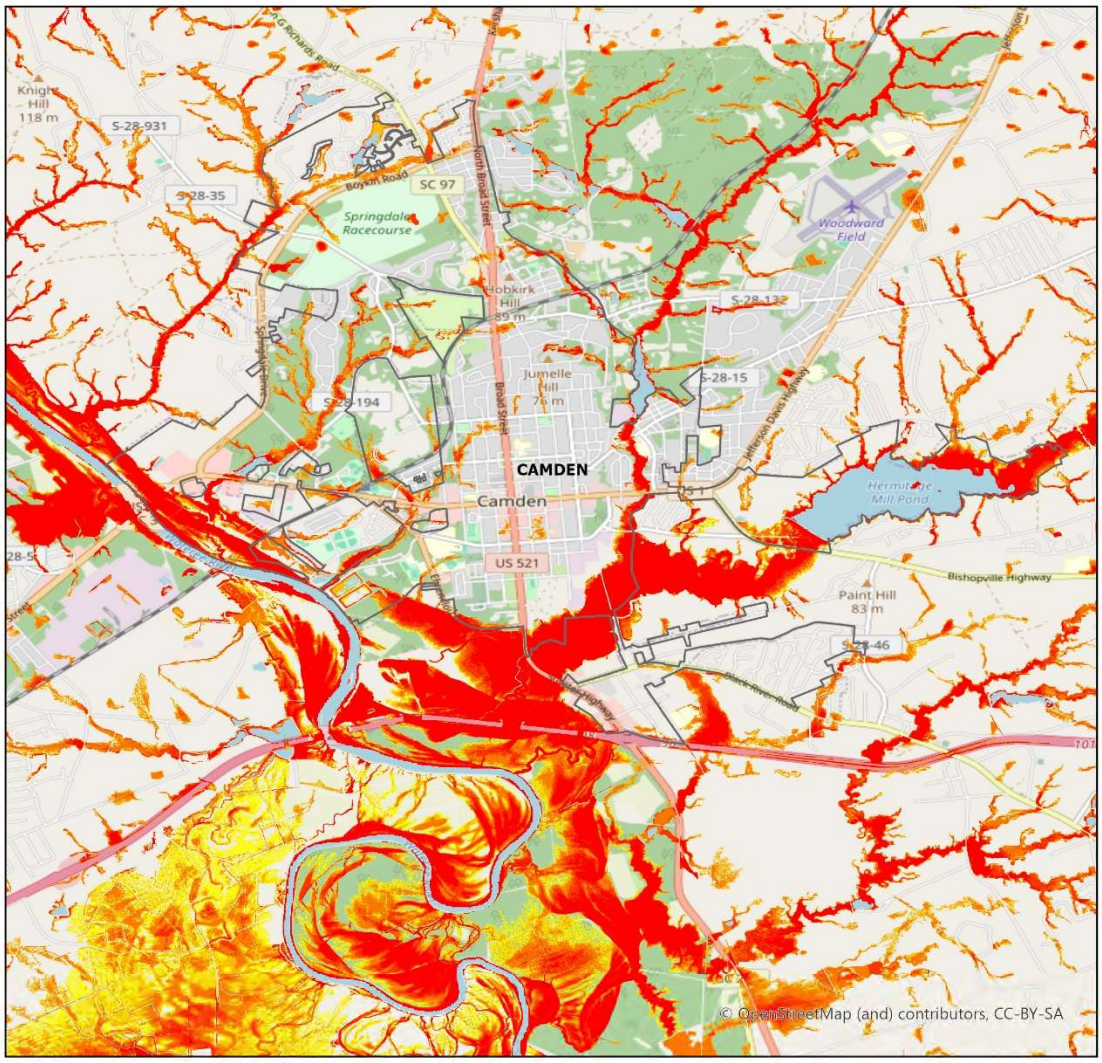
- 6 in
- 1 ft
- 2 ft
- 3 ft
- + 3 ft

N

0 0.19 0.38 0.75 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street

# FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT, CITY OF CAMDEN




## Legend

- Municipalities

Flood Depth

Value

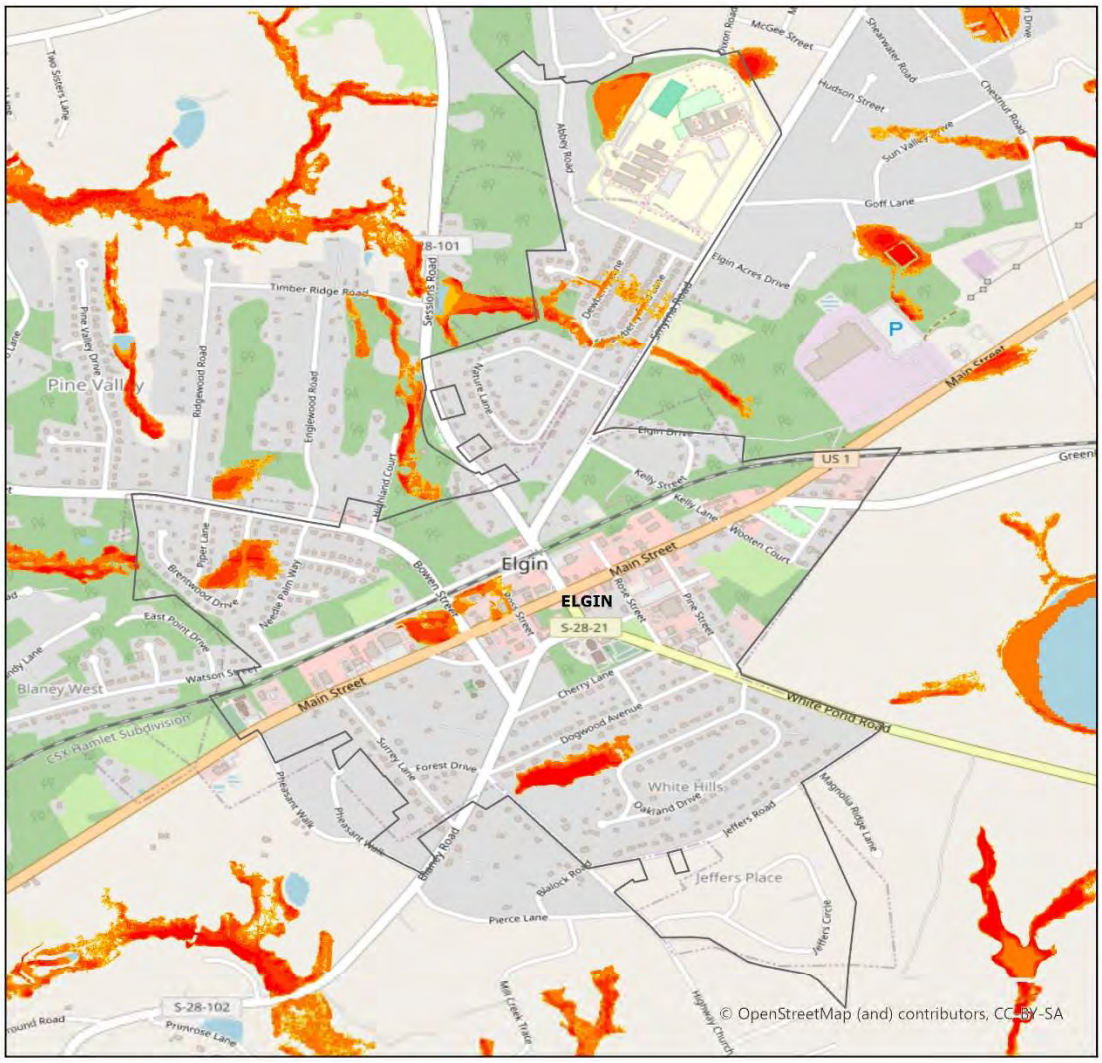
- 6 in
- 1 ft
- 2 ft
- 3 ft
- + 3 ft

N

0 1 2 4 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street

# FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT, TOWN OF ELGIN




## Legend

- Municipalities

Flood Depth

Value

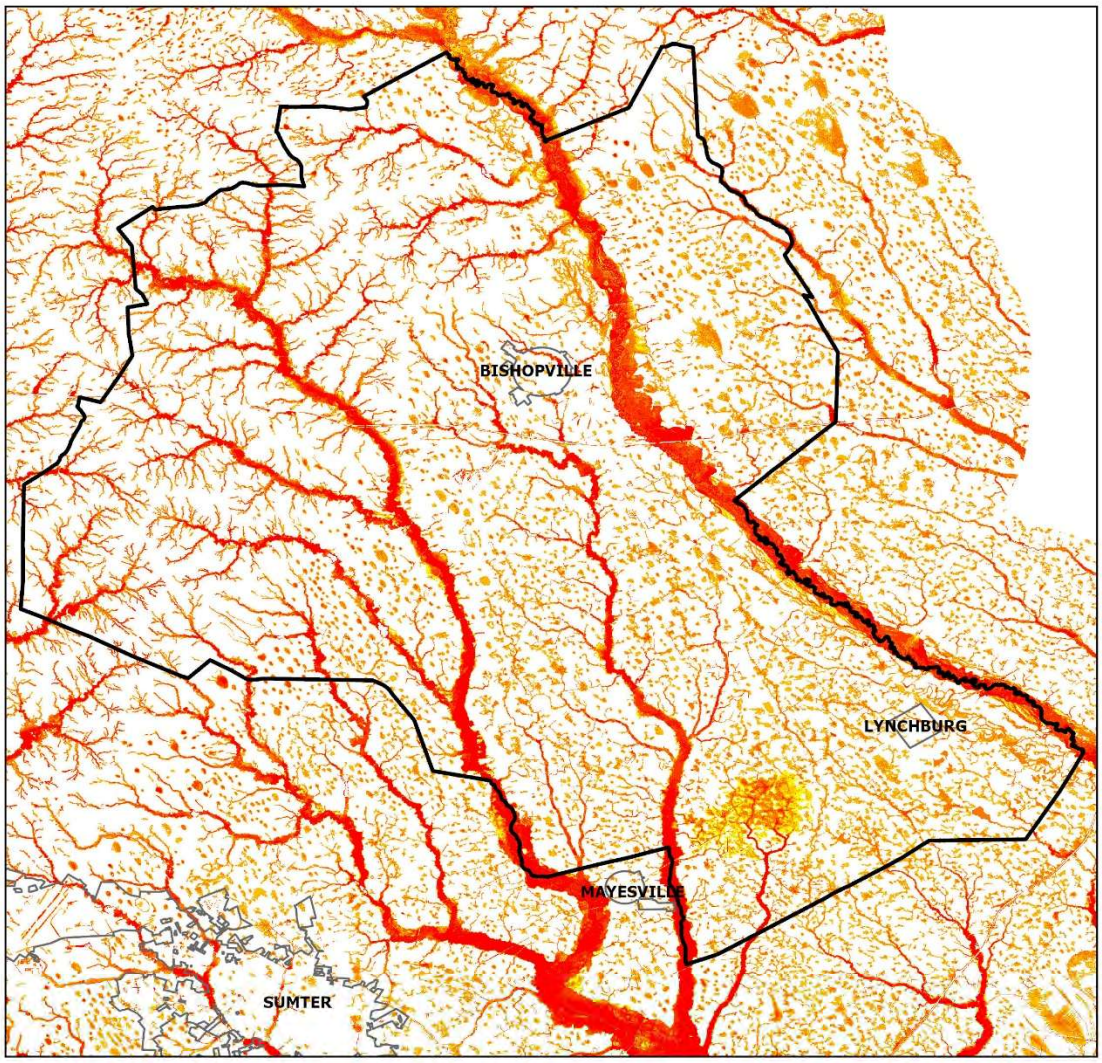
- 6 in
- 1 ft
- 2 ft
- 3 ft
- + 3 ft

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street

# FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT, LEE COUNTY




## Legend

- Lee County
- Municipalities

Flood Depth

Value

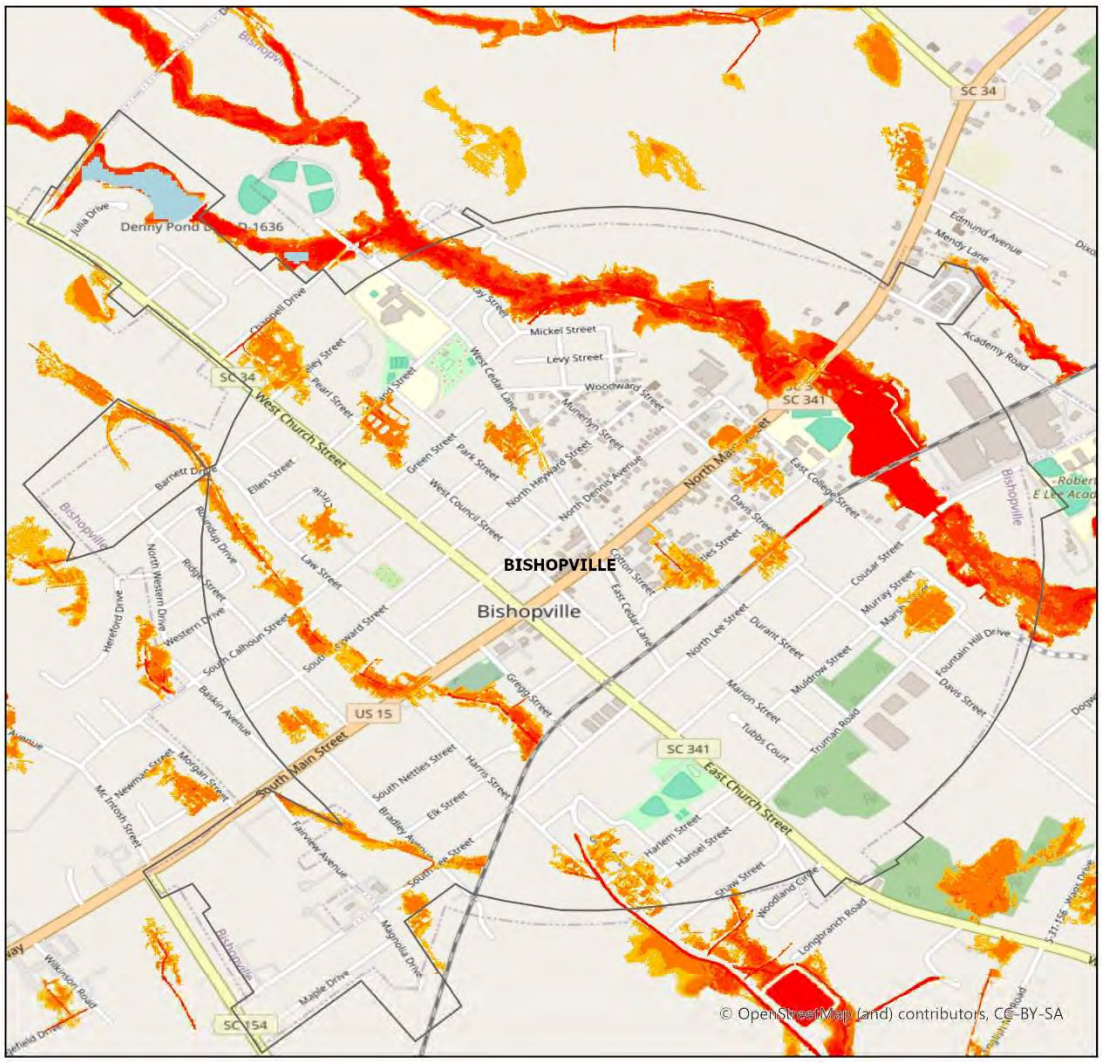
- 6 in
- 1 ft
- 2 ft
- 3 ft
- + 3 ft

N

0 3.63 7.25 14.5 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street

# FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT, CITY OF BISHOPVILLE




## Legend

- Municipalities

Flood Depth

Value

- 6 in
- 1 ft
- 2 ft
- 3 ft
- + 3 ft

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street

# FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT, TON OF LYNCHBURG




## Legend

- Municipalities

Flood Depth

Value

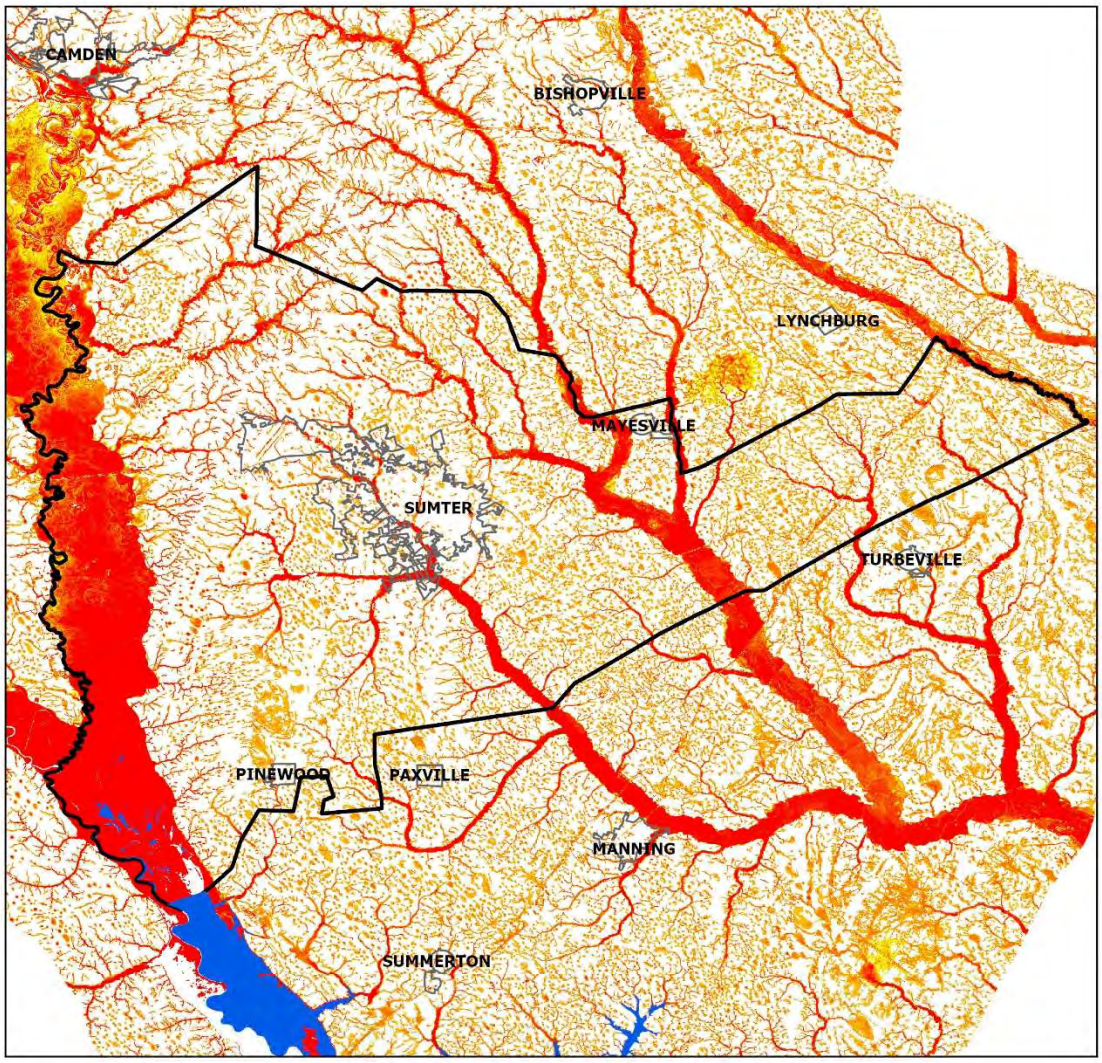
- 6 in
- 1 ft
- 2 ft
- 3 ft
- + 3 ft

N

0 0.19 0.38 0.75 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street

# FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT, SUMTER COUNTY




## Legend

- Sumter County
- Municipalities

Flood Depth

Value

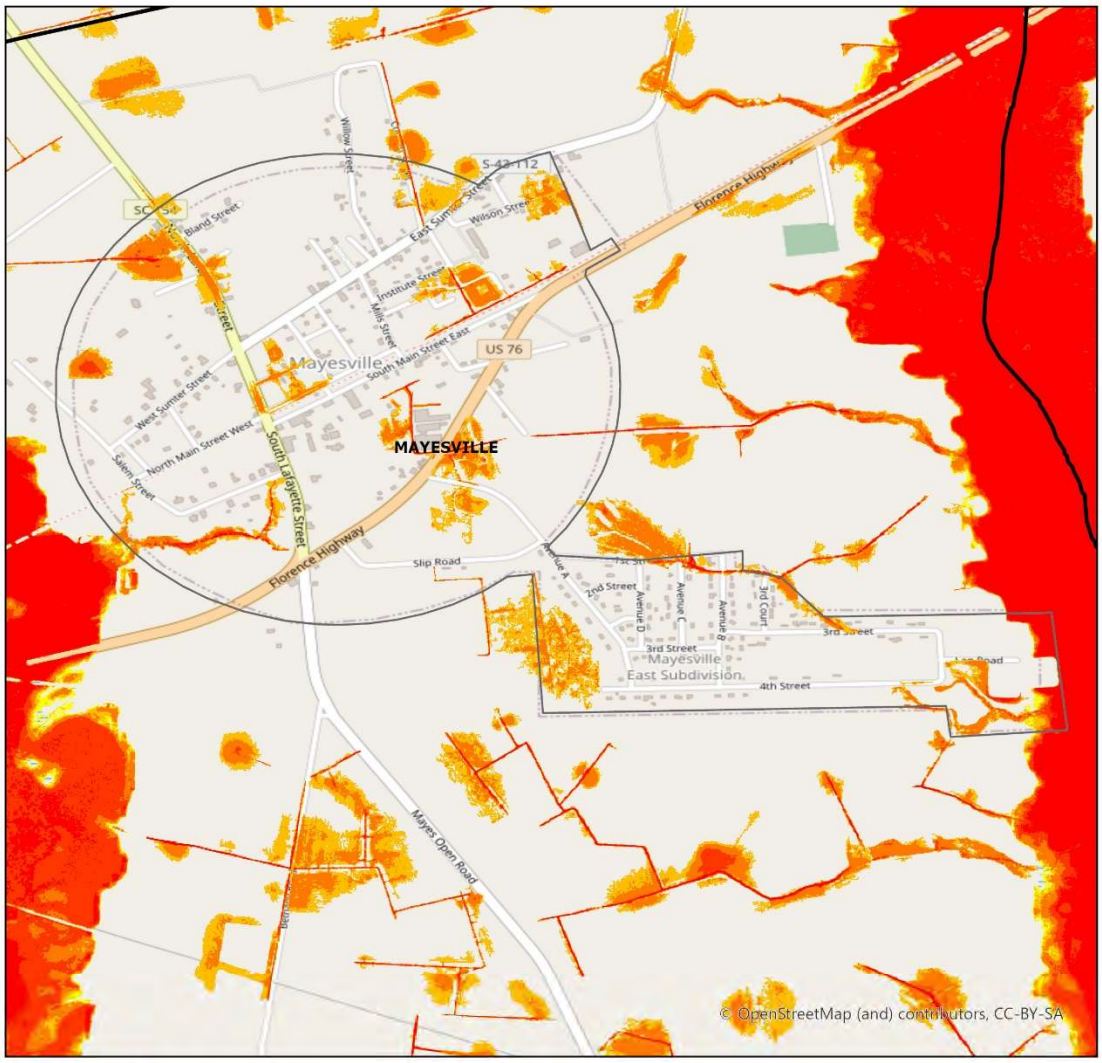
- 6 in
- 1 ft
- 2 ft
- 3 ft
- + 3 ft

N

0 5.5 11 22 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street

# FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT, TOWN OF MAYESVILLE




## Legend

- Municipalities

Flood Depth

Value

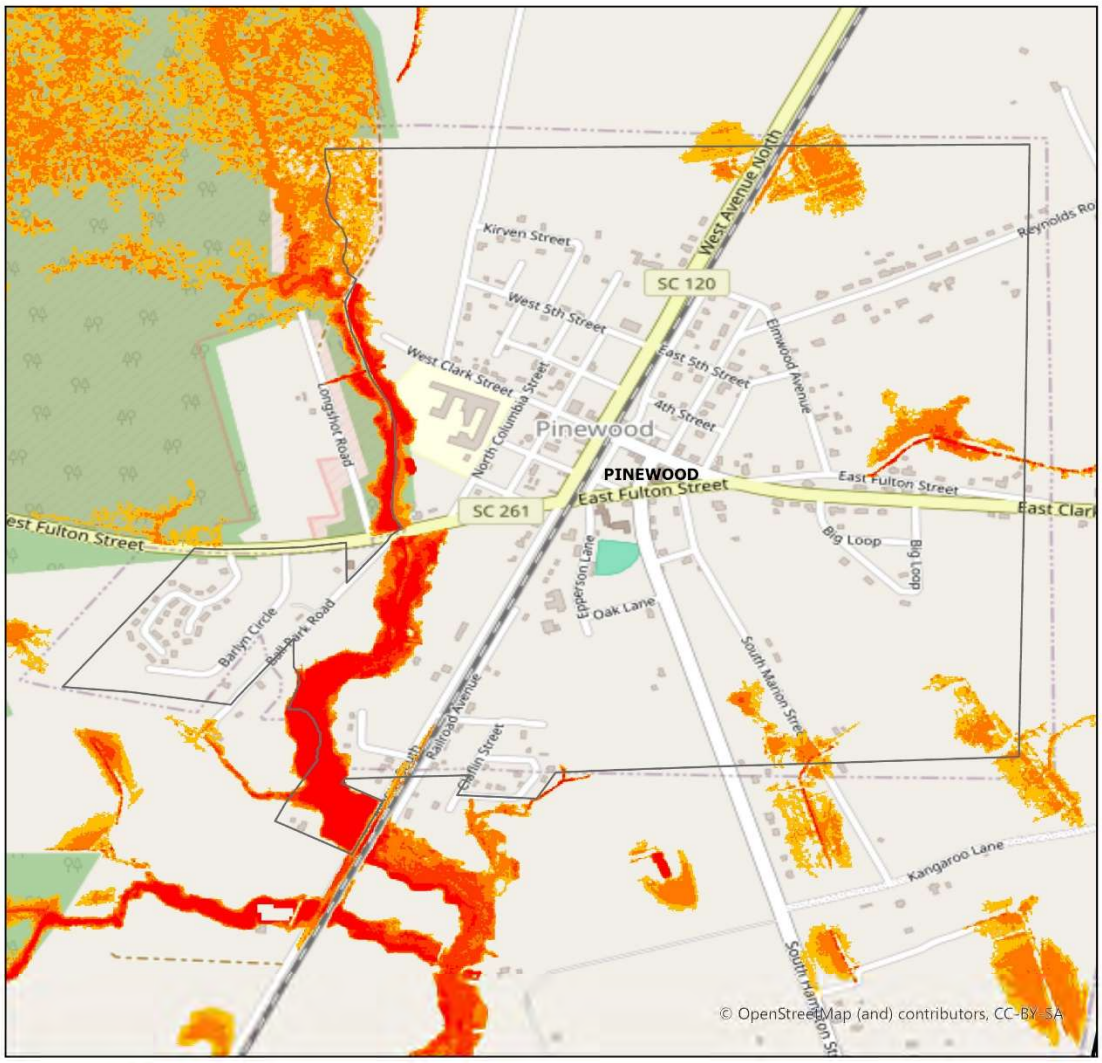
- 6 in
- 1 ft
- 2 ft
- 3 ft
- + 3 ft

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street

# FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT, TOWN OF PINEWOOD




## Legend

- Municipalities

Flood Depth

Value

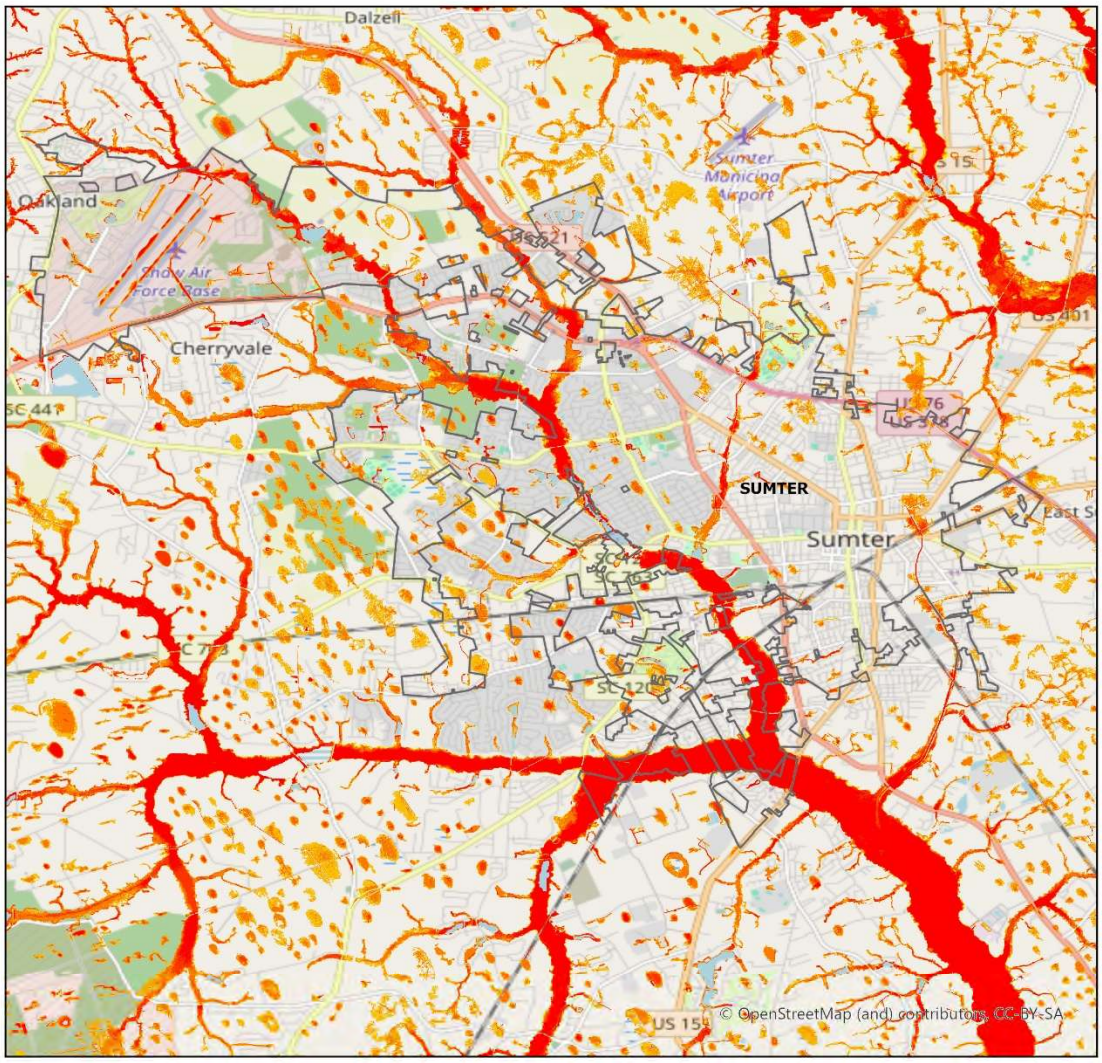
- 6 in
- 1 ft
- 2 ft
- 3 ft
- + 3 ft

N

0 0.19 0.38 0.75 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street

# FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT, CITY OF SUMTER




## Legend

- Municipalities

Flood Depth

Value

- 6 in
- 1 ft
- 2 ft
- 3 ft
- + 3 ft

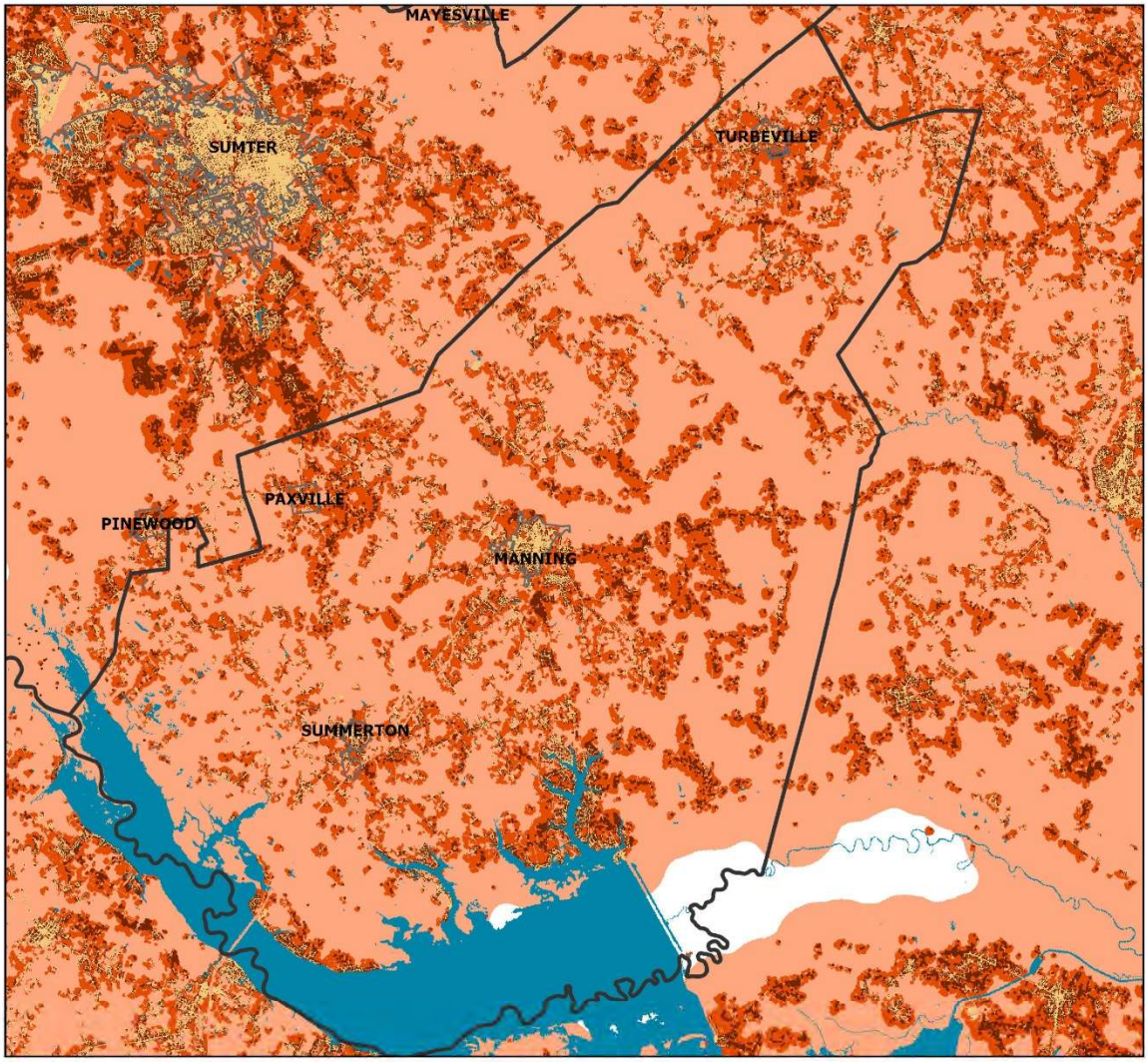
N

0 1.5 3 6 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, data from First Street

## Appendix XIII  Wildfire Risk Maps by Jurisdiction

# WILDFIRE RISK, CLARENDON COUNTY




## Legend

- Clarendon County
- Municipalities

Wildfire Risk

ClassLabel

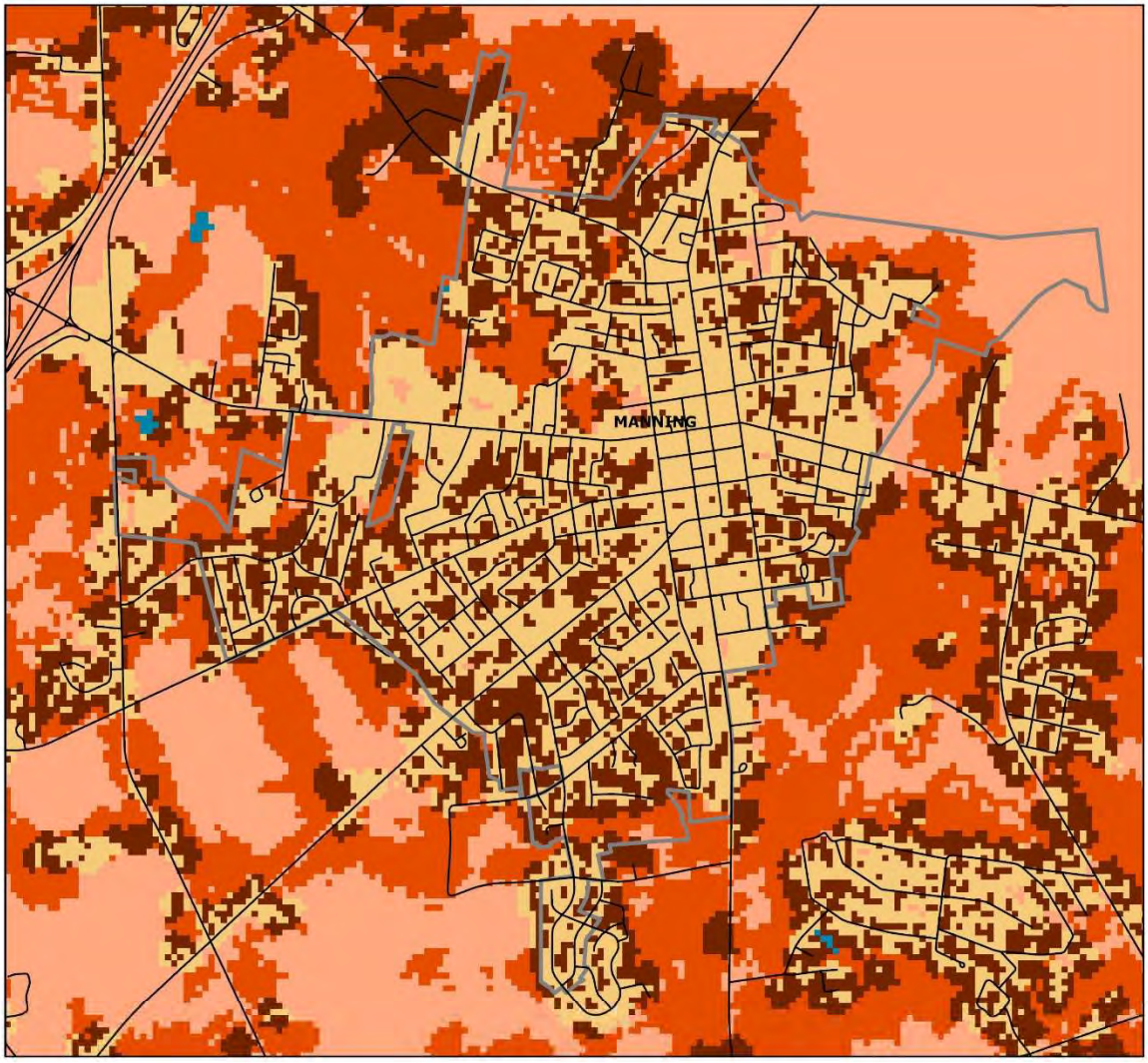
- Primary Exposure
- Secondary Exposure
- Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
- Wildfire Transmission Zone
- Low to No Exposure
- Water

N

0 3.75 7.5 15 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Data from Southern Wildfire Risk Explorer

# WILDFIRE RISK, CITY OF MANNING




## Legend

Roads
Municipalities

Wildfire Risk

ClassLabel

Primary Exposure
Secondary Exposure

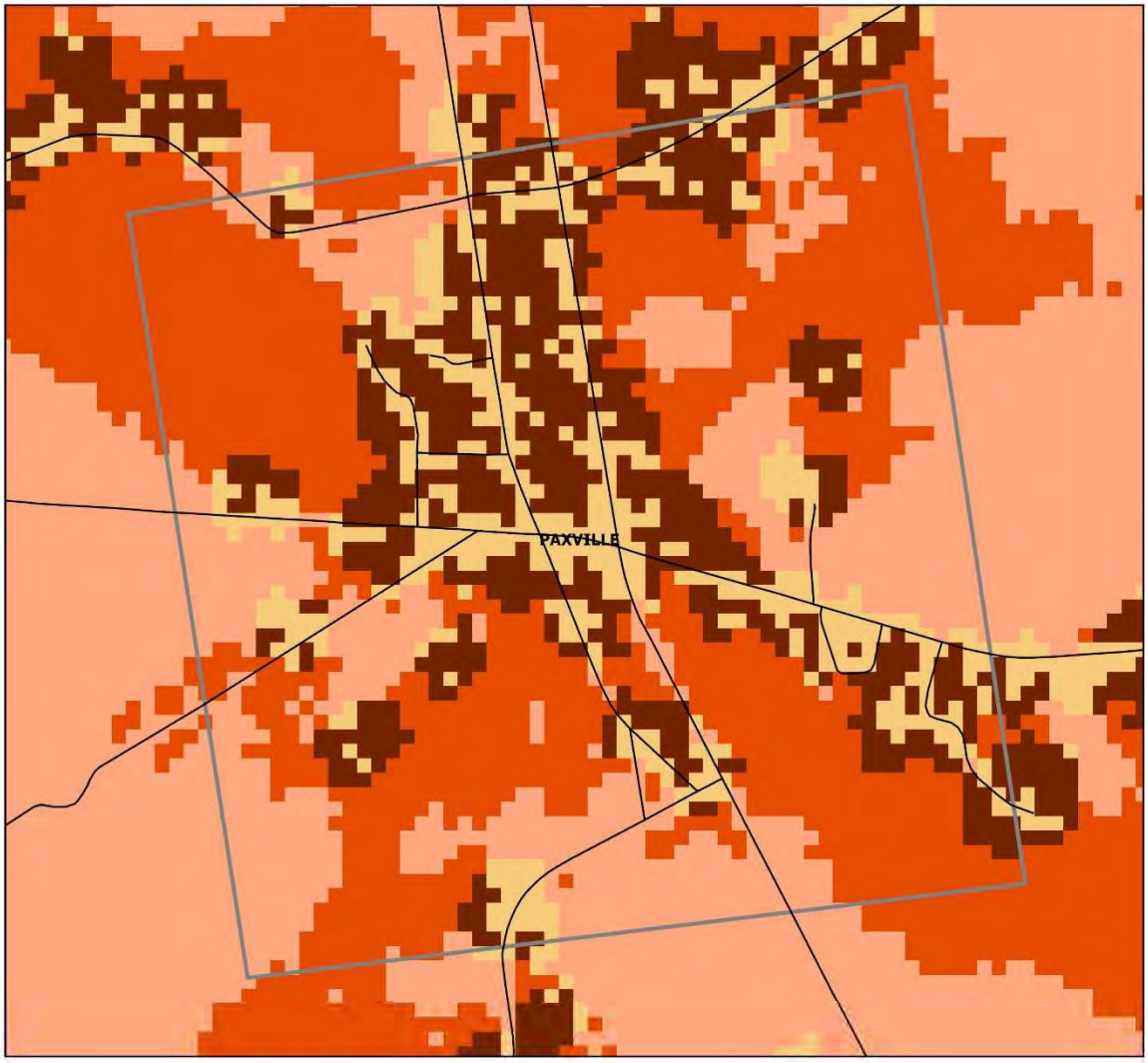
Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
Wildfire Transmission Zone
Low to No Exposure
Water

N

0 0.3 0.6 1.2 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Data from Southern Wildfire Risk Explorer

# WILDFIRE RISK, TOWN OF PAXVILLE




## Legend

Roads
Municipalities

Wildfire Risk

ClassLabel

Primary Exposure
Secondary Exposure

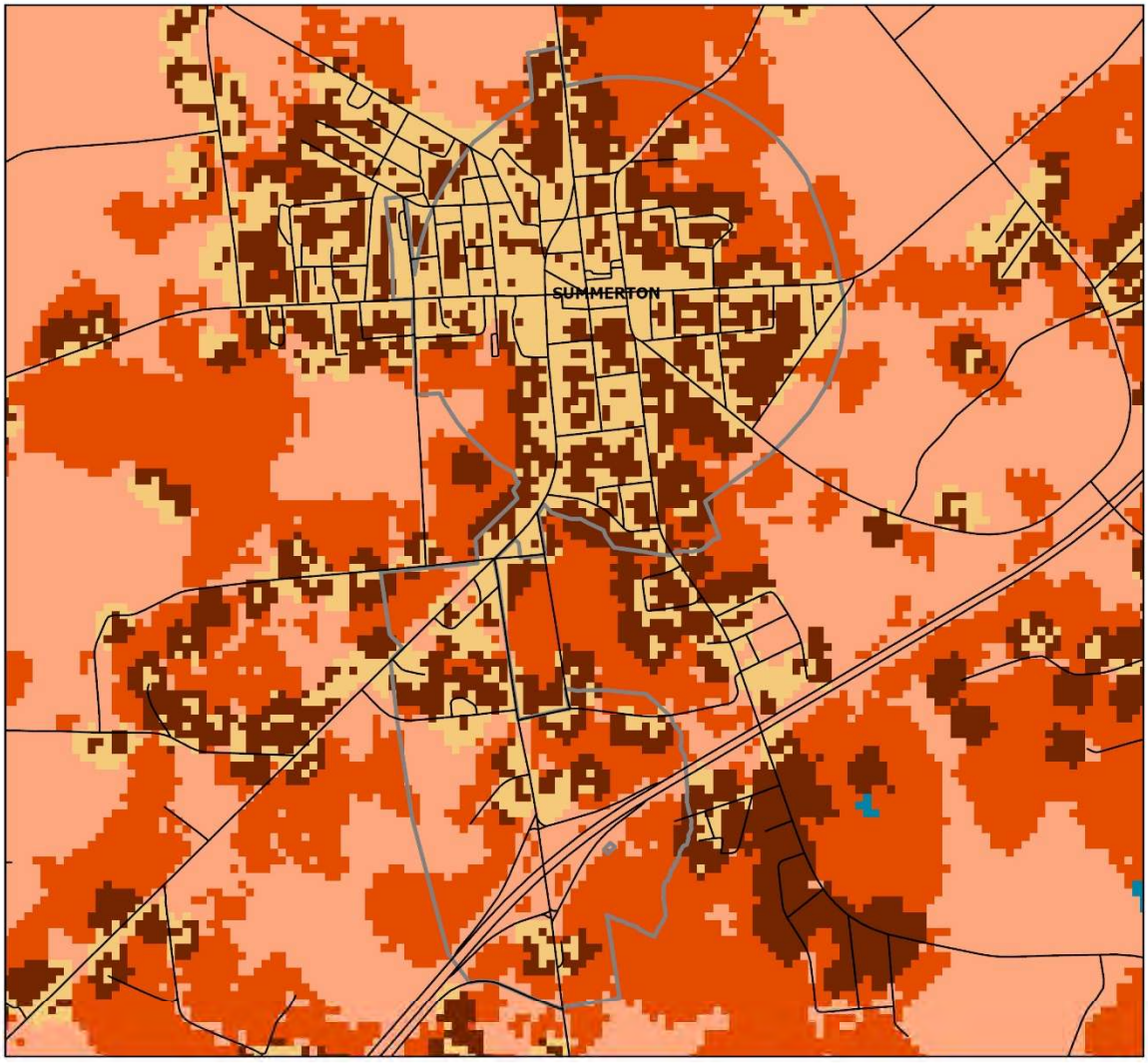
Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
Wildfire Transmission Zone
Low to No Exposure
Water

N

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Data from Southern Wildfire Risk Explorer

# WILDFIRE RISK, TOWN OF SUMMERTON




## Legend

Roads
Municipalities

Wildfire Risk

ClassLabel

Primary Exposure
Secondary Exposure

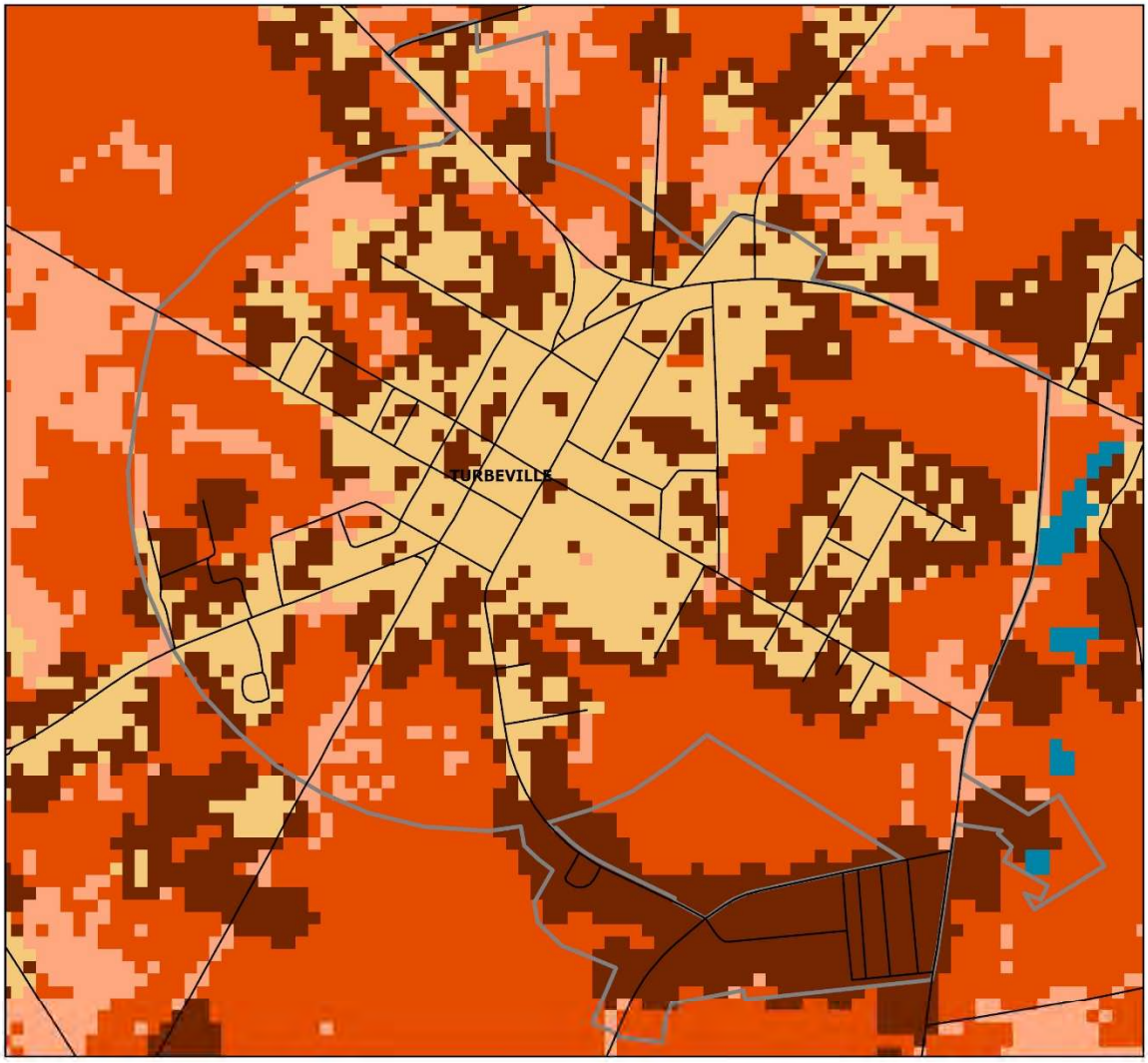
Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
Wildfire Transmission Zone
Low to No Exposure
Water

N

0 0.23 0.45 0.9 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Data from Southern Wildfire Risk Explorer

# WILDFIRE RISK, TOWN OF TURBEVILLE




## Legend

- Roads
- Municipalities

Wildfire Risk

ClassLabel

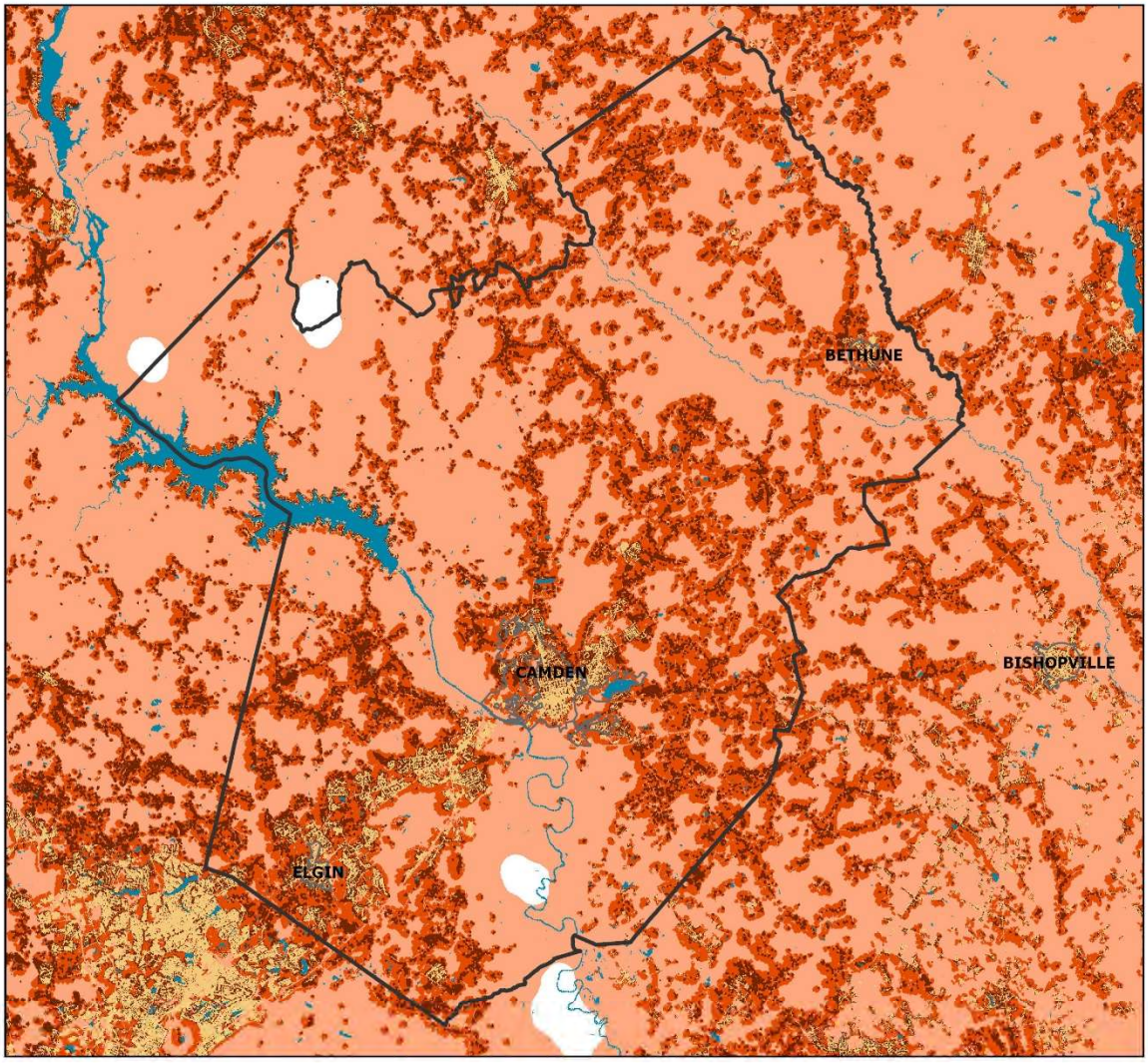
- Primary Exposure
- Secondary Exposure
- Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
- Wildfire Transmission Zone
- Low to No Exposure
- Water

N

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Data from Southern Wildfire Risk Explorer

# WILDFIRE RISK, KERSHAW COUNTY




## Legend

- Kershaw County
- Municipalities

Wildfire Risk

ClassLabel

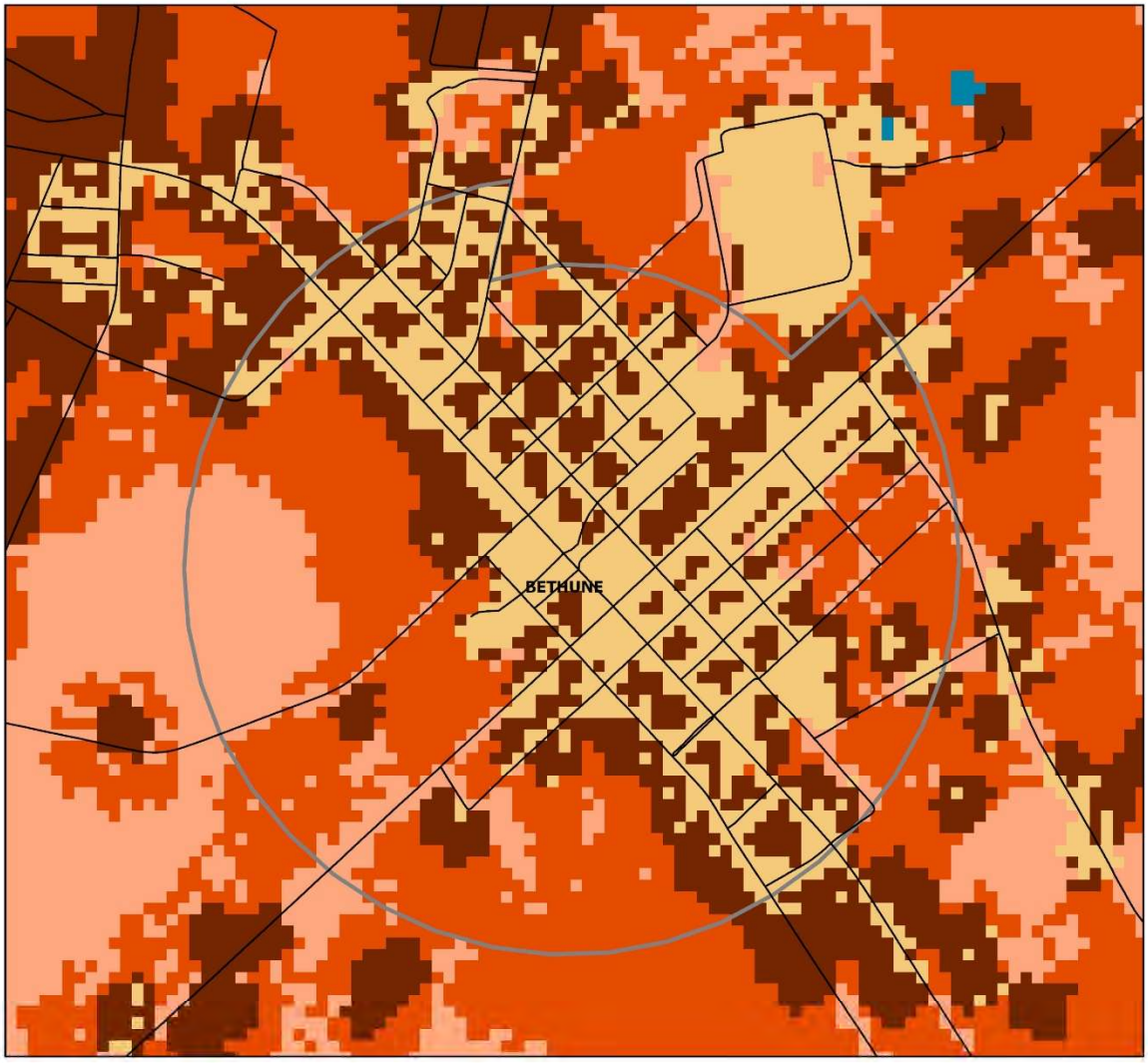
- Primary Exposure
- Secondary Exposure
- Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
- Wildfire Transmission Zone
- Low to No Exposure
- Water

N

0 4 8 16 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Data from Southern Wildfire Risk Explorer

# WILDFIRE RISK, TOWN OF BETHUNE




## Legend

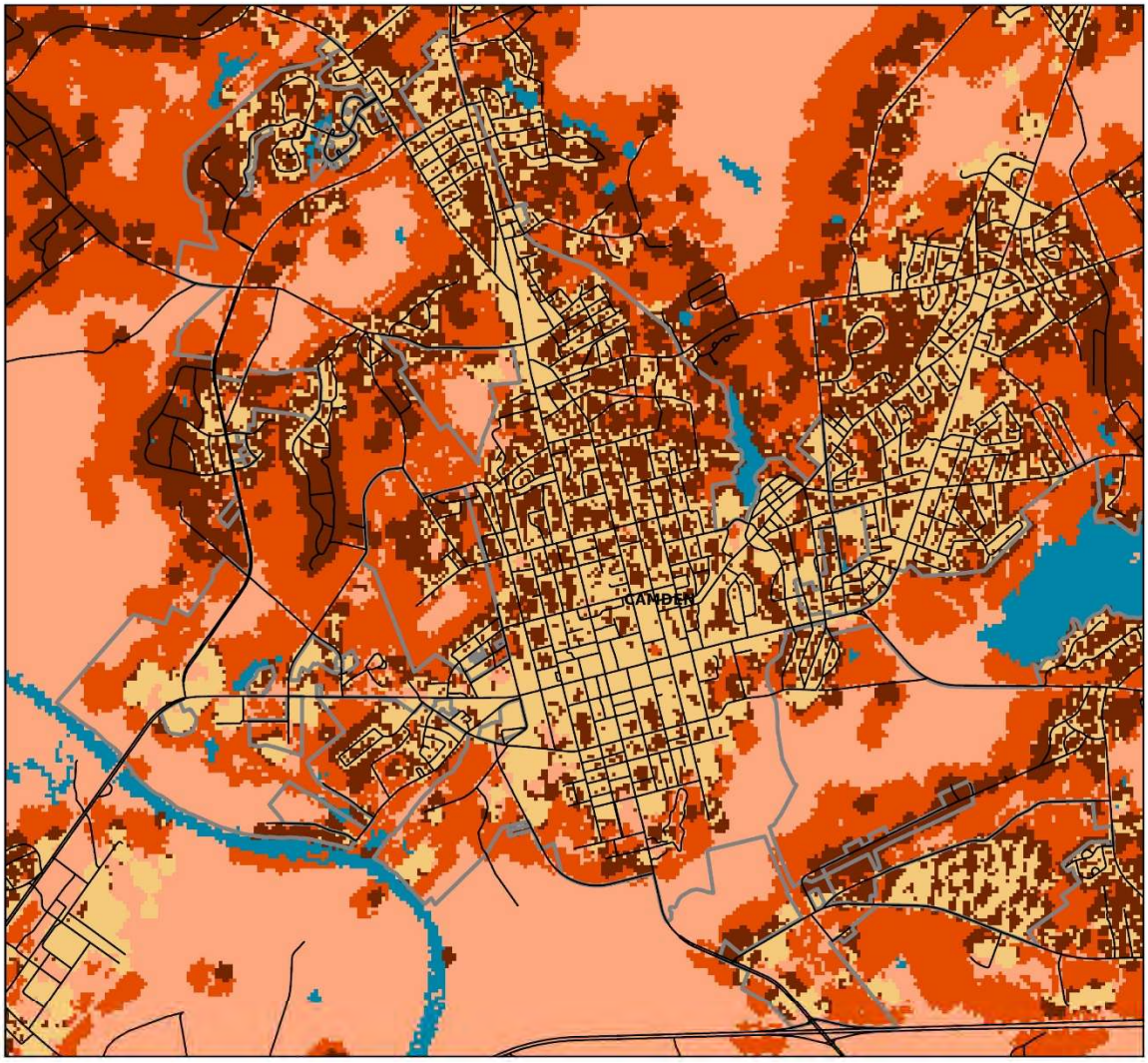
Roads
Municipalities
Wildfire Risk
ClassLabel
Primary Exposure
Secondary Exposure
Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
Wildfire Transmission Zone
Low to No Exposure
Water

N

0 0.17 0.35 0.7 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Data from Southern Wildfire Risk Explorer

# WILDFIRE RISK, CITY OF CAMDEN




## Legend

Roads
Municipalities

Wildfire Risk

ClassLabel

Primary Exposure
Secondary Exposure

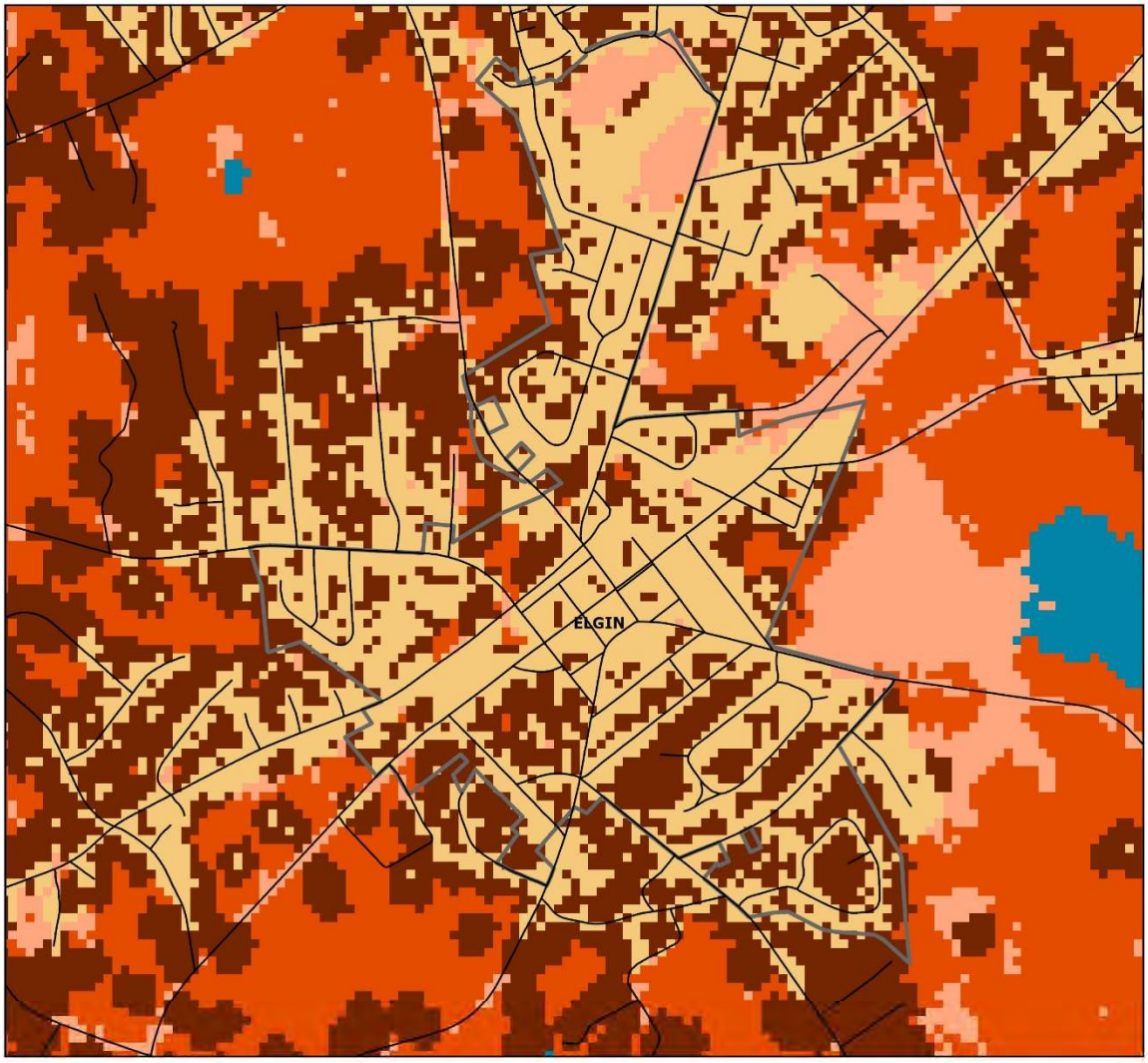
Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
Wildfire Transmission Zone
Low to No Exposure
Water

N

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Data from Southern Wildfire Risk Explorer

# WILDFIRE RISK, TOWN OF ELGIN




## Legend

- Roads
- Municipalities

Wildfire Risk

ClassLabel

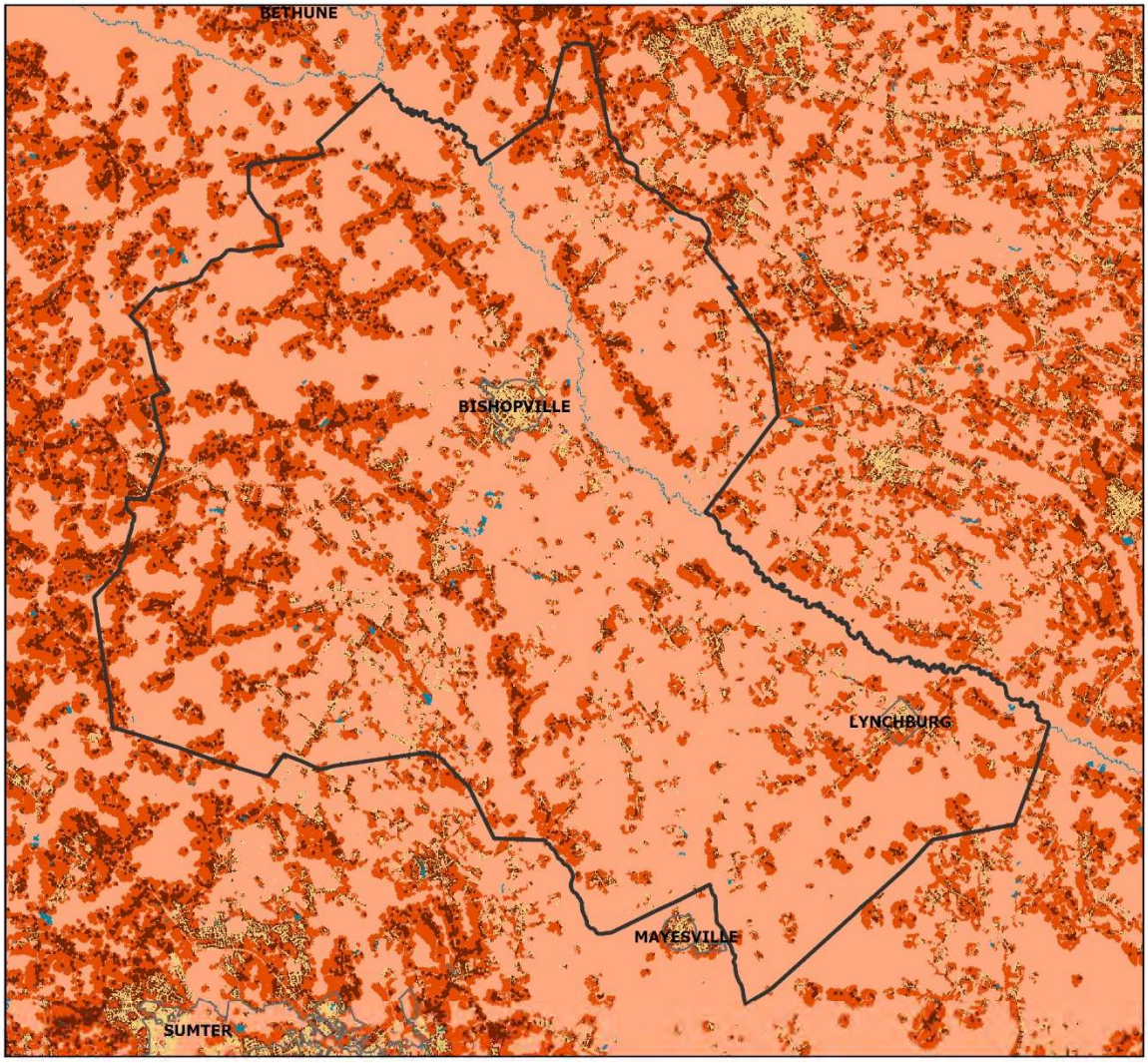
- Primary Exposure
- Secondary Exposure
- Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
- Wildfire Transmission Zone
- Low to No Exposure
- Water

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Data from Southern Wildfire Risk Explorer

# WILDFIRE RISK, LEE COUNTY




## Legend

- Lee County
- Municipalities

Wildfire Risk

ClassLabel

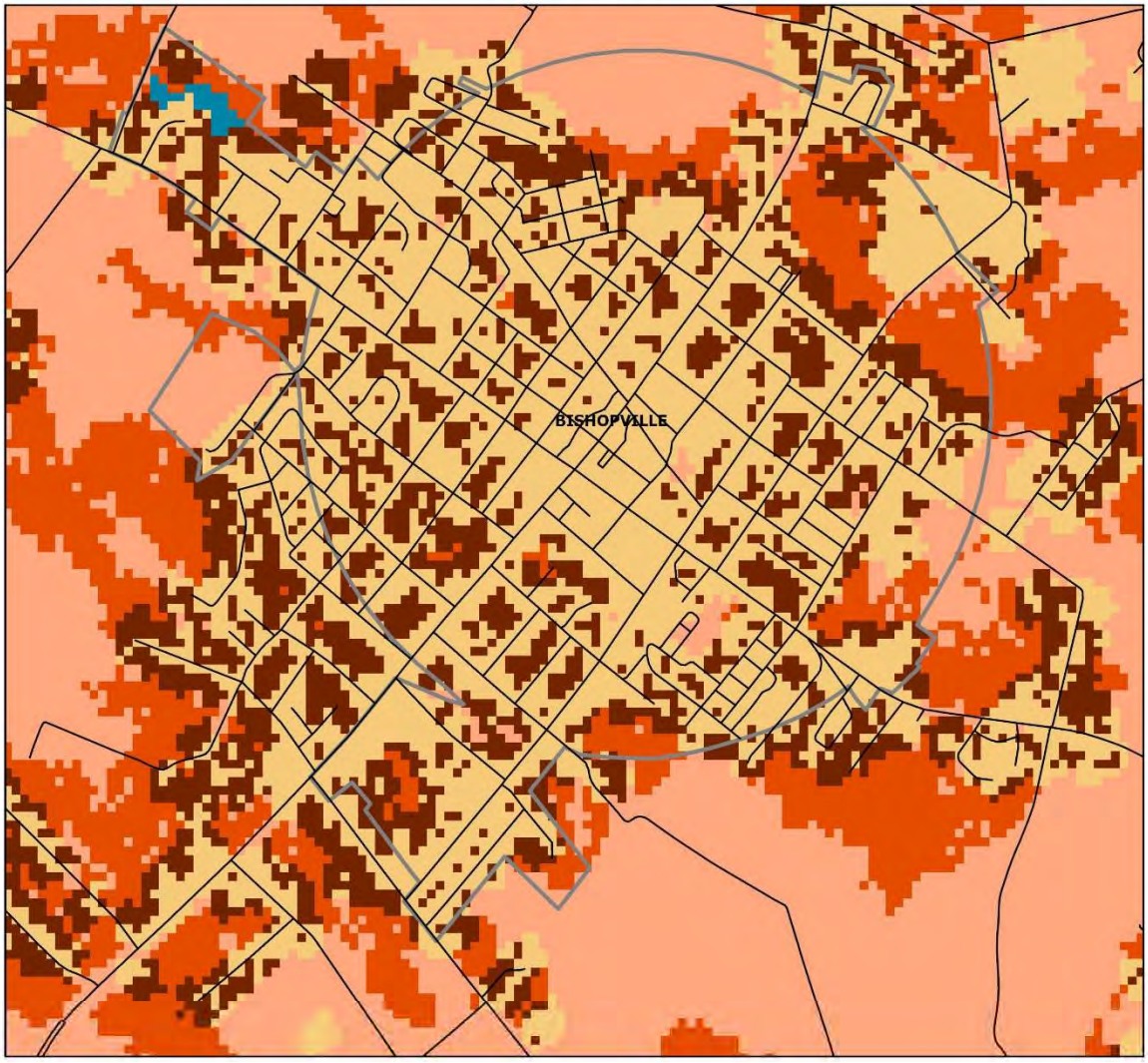
- Primary Exposure
- Secondary Exposure
- Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
- Wildfire Transmission Zone
- Low to No Exposure
- Water

N

0 3 6 12 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Data from Southern Wildfire Risk Explorer

# WILDFIRE RISK, CITY OF BISHOPVILLE




## Legend

- Roads
- Municipalities

Wildfire Risk

ClassLabel

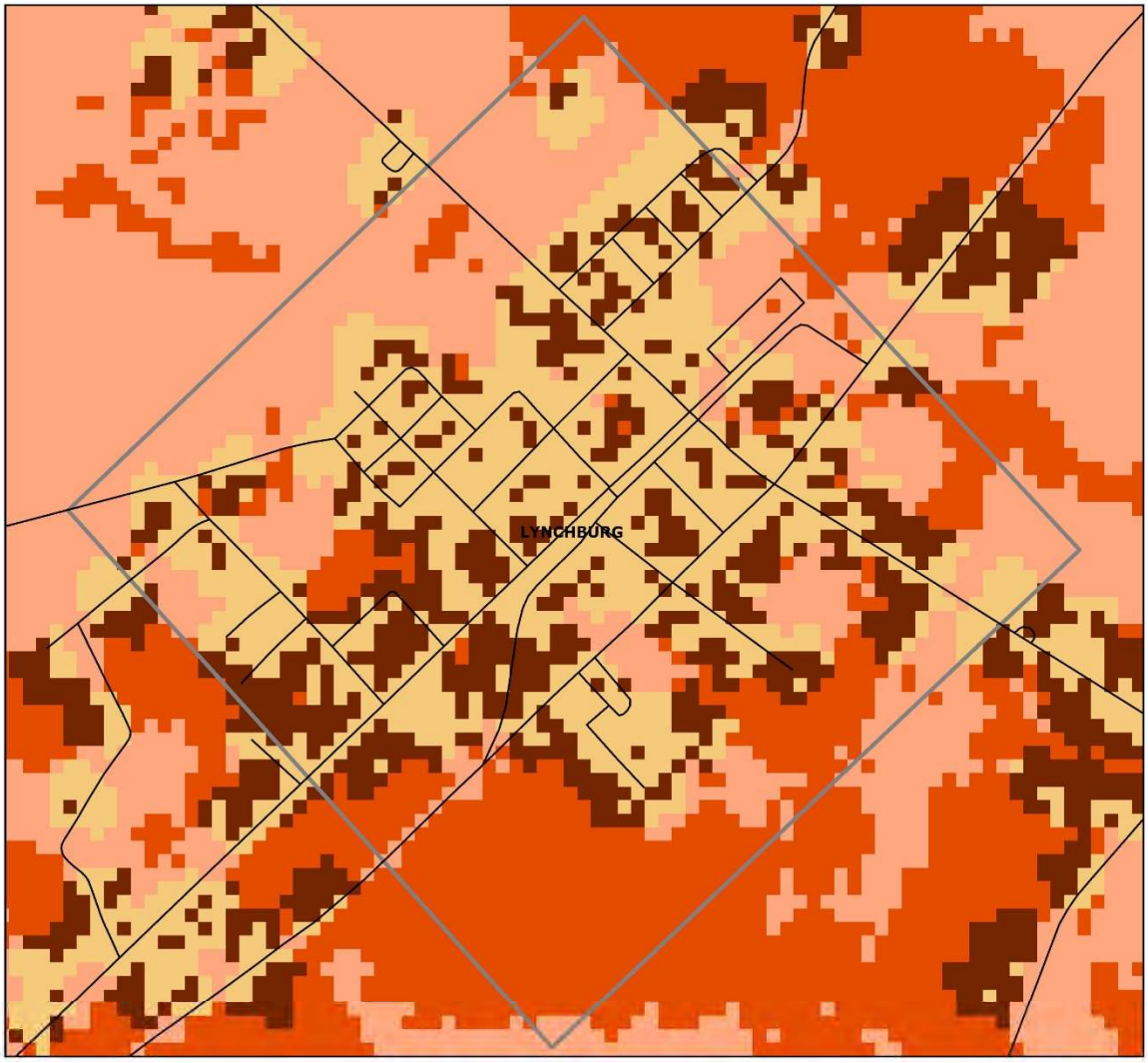
- Primary Exposure
- Secondary Exposure
- Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
- Wildfire Transmission Zone
- Low to No Exposure
- Water

N

0 0.23 0.45 0.9 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Data from Southern Wildfire Risk Explorer

# WILDFIRE RISK, TOWN OF LYNCHBURG




## Legend

- Roads
- Municipalities

Wildfire Risk

ClassLabel

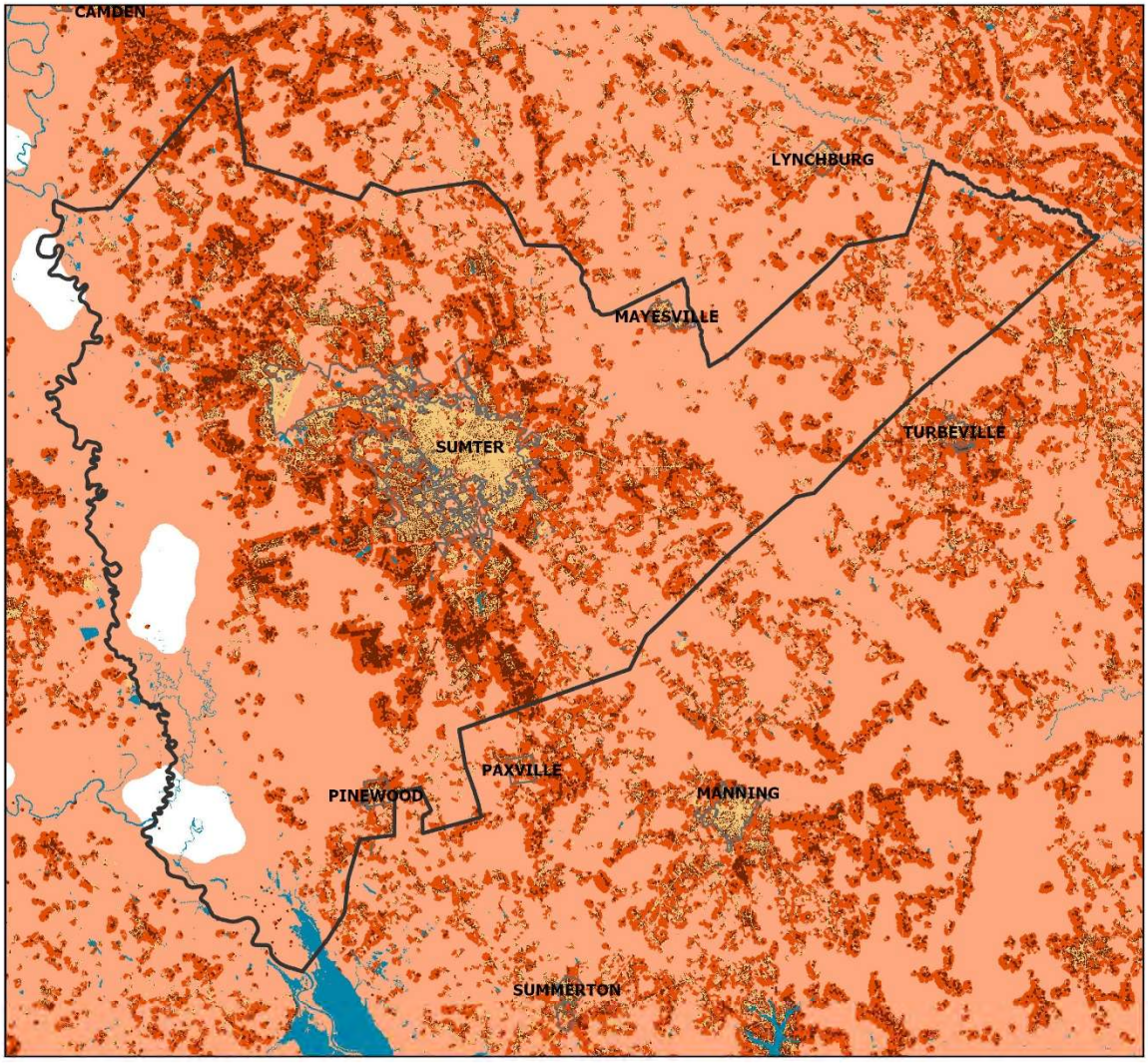
- Primary Exposure
- Secondary Exposure
- Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
- Wildfire Transmission Zone
- Low to No Exposure
- Water

N

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Data from Southern Wildfire Risk Explorer

# WILDFIRE RISK, SUMTER COUNTY




## Legend

- Sumter County
- Municipalities

Wildfire Risk

ClassLabel

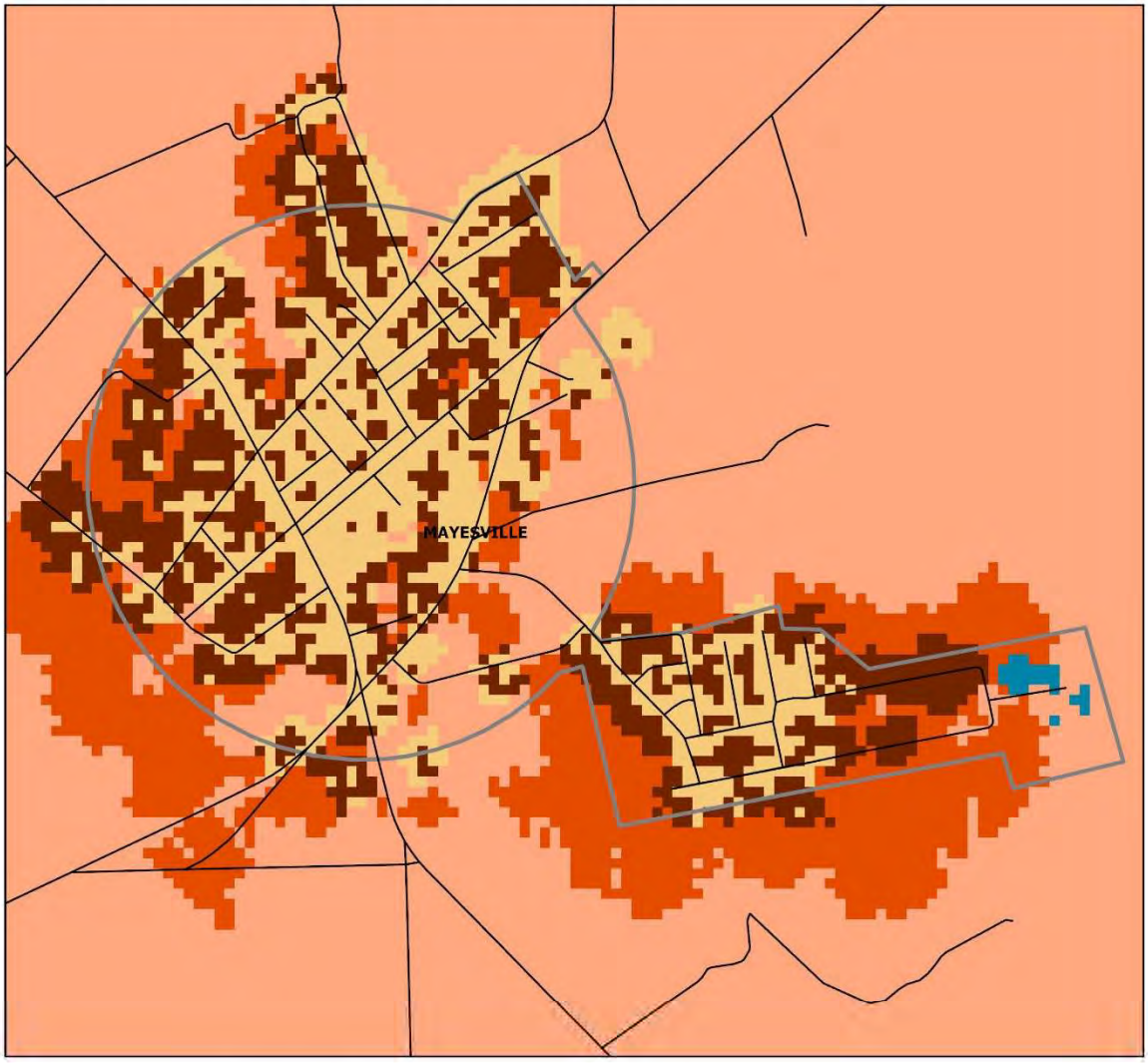
- Primary Exposure
- Secondary Exposure
- Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
- Wildfire Transmission Zone
- Low to No Exposure
- Water

N

0 4 8 16 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Data from Southern Wildfire Risk Explorer

# WILDFIRE RISK, TOWN OF MAYESVILLE




## Legend

- Roads
- Municipalities

Wildfire Risk

ClassLabel

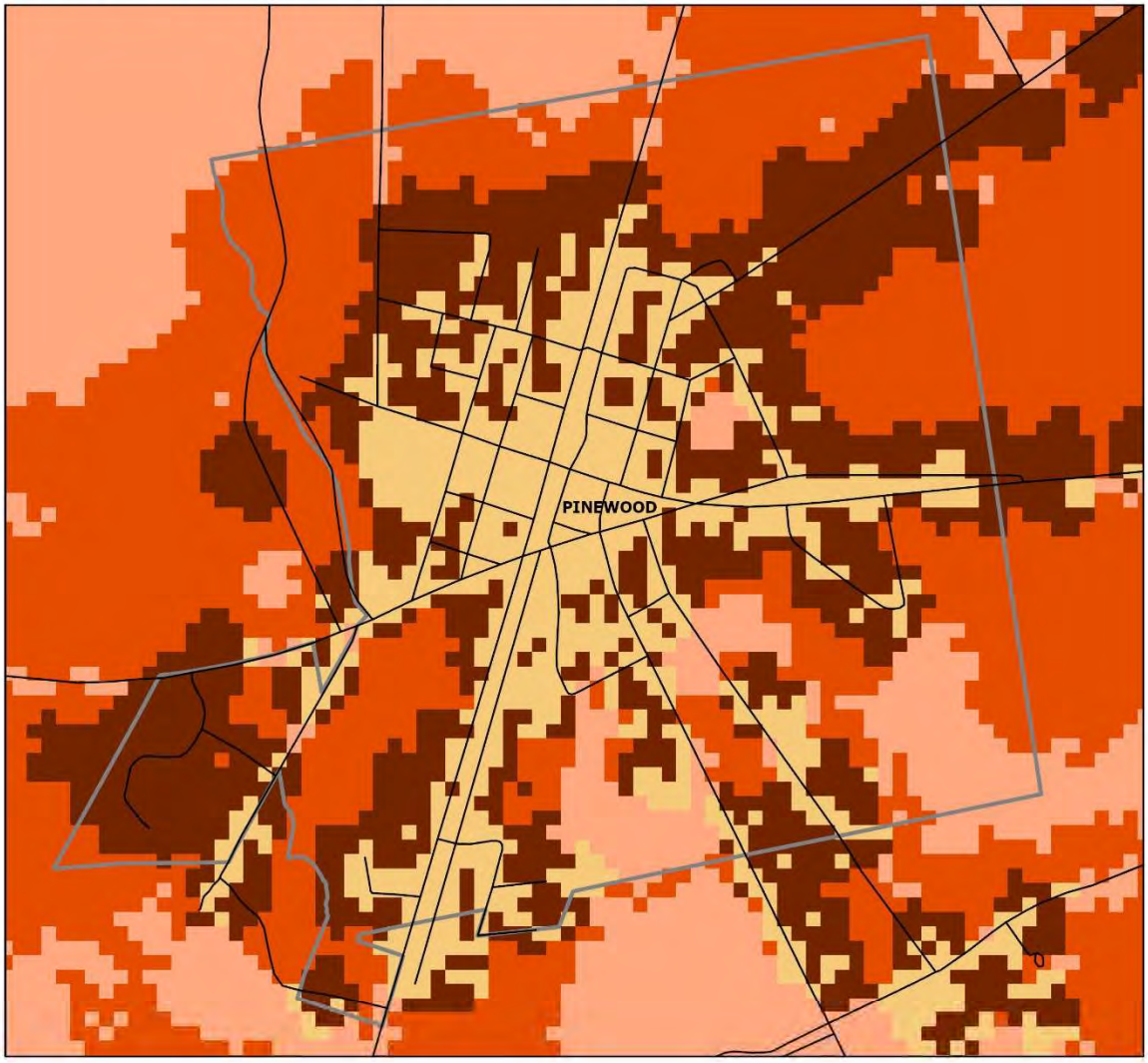
- Primary Exposure
- Secondary Exposure
- Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
- Wildfire Transmission Zone
- Low to No Exposure
- Water

N

0 0.17 0.35 0.7 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Data from Southern Wildfire Risk Explorer

# WILDFIRE RISK, TOWN OF PINEWOOD




## Legend

- Roads
- Municipalities

Wildfire Risk

ClassLabel

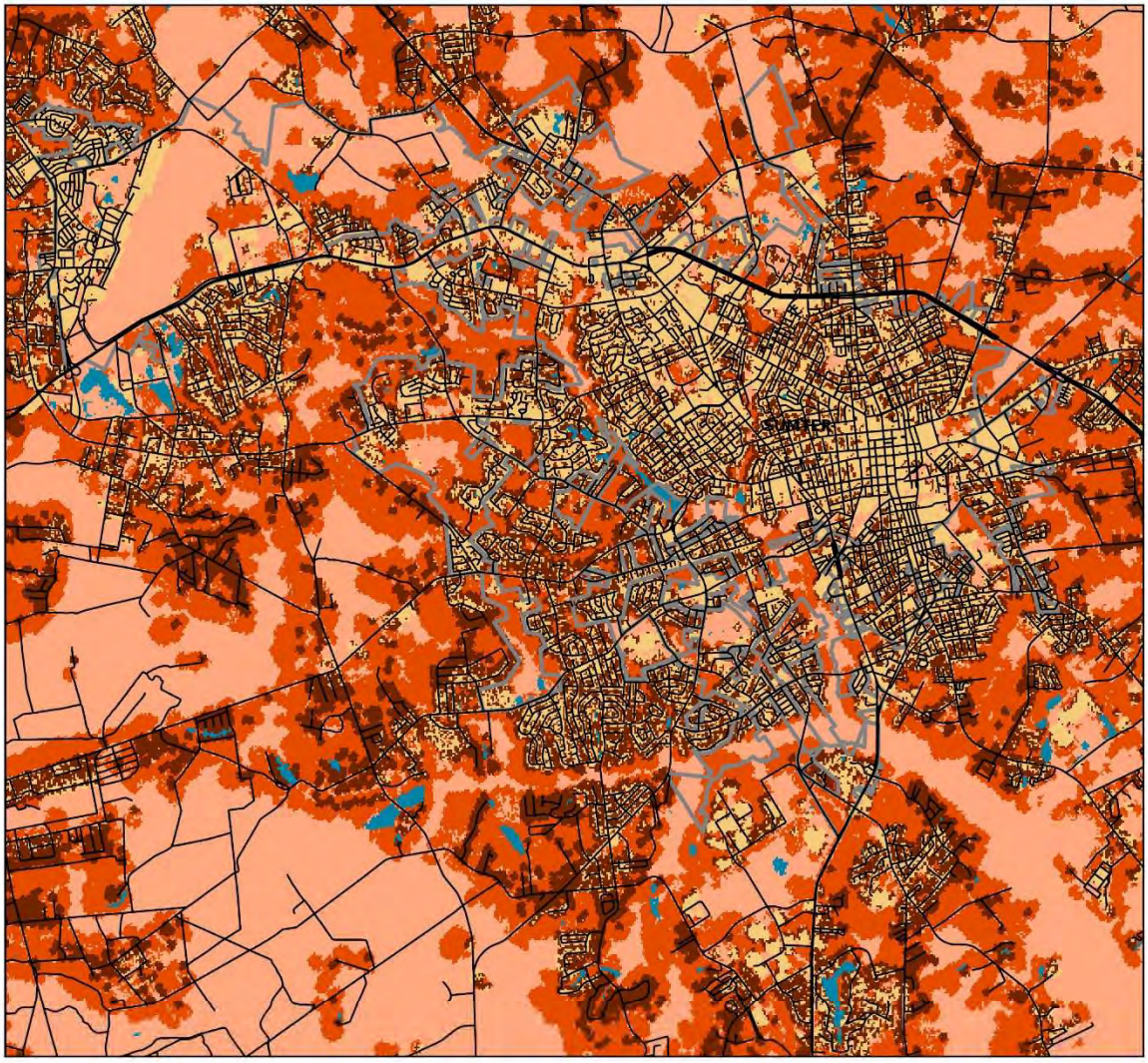
- Primary Exposure
- Secondary Exposure
- Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
- Wildfire Transmission Zone
- Low to No Exposure
- Water

N

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Data from Southern Wildfire Risk Explorer

# WILDFIRE RISK, CITY OF SUMTER




## Legend

Roads
Municipalities

Wildfire Risk

ClassLabel

Primary Exposure
Secondary Exposure

Sources of Ember Load to Buildings
Wildfire Transmission Zone
Low to No Exposure
Water

N

0 1 2 4 Miles

Source: Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments, Data from Southern Wildfire Risk Explorer

## Appendix XIV FEMA Approval and Adoption Resolutions

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Region 4
3005 Chamblee Tucker Road
Atlanta, GA 30341

FEMA

April 24, 2026

Mr. Tyler Spires
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
South Carolina Emergency Management Division
2779 Fish Hatchery Road
West Columbia, SC 29172

Reference: Santee-Lynches COG Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Mr. Spires:

We are pleased to inform you the Santee-Lynches COG Hazard Mitigation Plan update complies with the Federal hazard mitigation planning requirements resulting from the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as contained in 44 CFR §201.6. FEMA approval does not include the review or approval of content that exceeds these applicable FEMA mitigation planning requirements. Effective April 23, 2026, the plan is approved for a period of five (5) years to April 22, 2031.

Enclosed is the status of all participating jurisdictions. Approved jurisdictions are eligible applicants through the State for the following mitigation grant programs administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

Please note that all funding requests will be evaluated individually according to the program's specific eligibility requirements.

The State and all plan participants should be commended for their close coordination and communications with our office in the review and subsequent approval of the plan. If you or any plan participant need assistance, please do not hesitate to contact Jake Grabowsky, of my staff, at (202) 856-1901.

Sincerely,

KRISTEN M MARTINENZA
Digitally signed by KRISTEN M MARTINENZA
Date: 2026.04.24 13:35:10 -04'00'

Kristen M. Martinenza, P.E.
Risk Analysis Branch Chief

Enclosure

**HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN ADOPTION RESOLUTION**

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE LEE COUNTY**

**HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2026-2030**

**WHEREAS**, Lee County Council recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

**WHEREAS,** undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

**WHEREAS**, an adopted hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition of future grant funding of mitigation projects; and

**WHEREAS**, Lee County and the Towns of Bishopville and Lynchburg participated jointly in the planning process with the other units of government in the Santee-Lynches Region to prepare a hazard mitigation plan; and

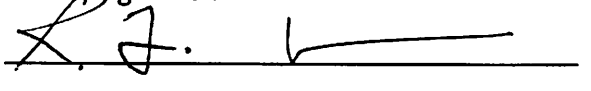
**WHEREAS**, Lee County and the Towns of Bishopville and Lynchburg are aware that revising and updating the plan is critical for active and effective hazard mitigation and that Lee County will monitor and record hazard related data and events that can be used to update the all hazards mitigation plan; and

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that Lee County Council hereby accepts and approves the Lee County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2026-2030 and its designated portion in its entirety as its official plan and will undertake annual recording of its hazard events, their impact duration and cost.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, Lee County Council accepts the updated Hazard Mitigation Plan from the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee, and the submission on behalf of the participating counties and municipalities of the adopted Hazard Plan to the State Emergency Management Division and to the Federal Emergency Management Agency officials for formal review and approval.

**DONE AND APPROVED BY COUNCIL ON 10th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2026.**

Certifying Official



R. TRAVIS WINDHAM, CHAIRMAN
LEE COUNTY COUNCIL

**Resolution No. R-26-02**

# SUMTER COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN ADOPTION

*RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE SANTEE-LYNCHES REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2026-2030*

**Whereas,** Sumter County recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

**Whereas,** undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

**Whereas,** an adopted hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition of future grant funding of mitigation projects; and

**Whereas,** Sumter County is aware that revising and updating the plan and joint participation in this process is critical for active and effective hazard mitigation; and

**Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved** that the Sumter County Council hereby accepts and approves the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026-2030 in its entirety as its official plan.

**Be It Further Resolved,** the Sumter County Council accepts the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan from the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee, and the submission on behalf of the participating counties and municipalities of the adopted Plan to the South Carolina Emergency Management Division and to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for formal review and approval.

**Signed and Sealed** this **24th** Day Of **March** 2026.

**SUMTER COUNTY COUNCIL**

James T. McCain, Jr.

James T. McCain, Chairman
Sumter County Council

Attest:

Amanda W. Mitchum

Amanda W. Mitchum, Clerk
Sumter County Council

**Hazard Mitigation Plan Adoption Resolution**

**Resolution Adopting the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026-2030**

**Whereas,**the Town of Pinewood recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

**Whereas,** undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

**Whereas,** an adopted hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition of future grant funding of mitigation projects; and

**Whereas,**the Town of Pinewood is aware that revising and updating the plan and joint participation in this process is critical for active and effective hazard mitigation; and

**Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved** that the Town of Pinewood Town Council hereby accepts and approves the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026-2030 in its entirety as its official plan.

**Be It Further Resolved,**the Town of Pinewood Town Council accepts the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan from the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee, and the submission on behalf of the participating counties and municipalities of the adopted Plan to the South Carolina Emergency Management Division and to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for formal review and approval.

**Done And Approved By Council On The 14th Day Of April 2026.**

Leonard B. Houser, Mayor

Attest:

Felicia Lester, Clerk

**RESOLUTION NO. 005.2026**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE KERSHAW COUNTY COUNCIL ADOPTING THE SANTEE-LYNCHES REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2026-2030**

**WHEREAS**, Kershaw County recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

**WHEREAS**, undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

**WHEREAS**, Kershaw County is a member of the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments ("Santee-Lynches COG"), a voluntary association of local government formed and authorized by State law that provides intergovernmental coordination, cooperation, and collaboration on a multi-jurisdictional level; and

**WHEREAS**, the Santee-Lynches COG provides grant source identification and administration to its members; and

**WHEREAS**, the Santee-Lynches COG has developed and recommended to its member local governments the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026-2030 (the "Plan") to identify projects and policies that local jurisdictions may implement to mitigate the impacts of flood, drought, severe weather, and other natural disasters; and

**WHEREAS**, adoption of a hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition of future grant funding of mitigation projects; and

**WHEREAS**, Kershaw County is aware that revising and updating the Plan and joint participation in this regional hazard mitigation process is critical for active and effective hazard mitigation; and

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Kershaw County Council hereby accepts and approves the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026-2030 in its entirety as its official plan.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** the Kershaw County Council consents to the Santee-Lynches COG submitting the adopted Plan to the South Carolina Emergency Management Division and to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for formal review and approval.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED this 9TH day of JUNE, 2026.**

J. Ben Connell, Chairman
Kershaw County Council

Attest:
Hannah M. Parler, Clerk to Council

**Hazard Mitigation Plan Adoption Resolution**

**Resolution Adopting the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026-2030**

**Whereas,** Clarendon County recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

**Whereas,** undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

**Whereas,** an adopted hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition of future grant funding of mitigation projects; and

**Whereas,** Clarendon County is aware that revising and updating the plan and joint participation in this process is critical for active and effective hazard mitigation; and

**Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved** that the Clarendon County Council hereby accepts and approves the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026-2030 in its entirety as its official plan.

**Be It Further Resolved,** the Clarendon County Council accepts the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan from the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee, and the submission on behalf of the participating counties and municipalities of the adopted Plan to the South Carolina Emergency Management Division and to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for formal review and approval.

**Done And Approved By Council On The 13th Day Of July 2026.**

John E. Johnson, Council Chairman

Attest:

Dorothy Levy, Clerk to Council

CLARENDON COUNTY COUNCIL
OFFICIAL SEAL
STATE OF S.C.

**RESOLUTION NUMBER 1042**

**ADOPTING THE SANTEE-LYNCHES**
**REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR 2026-2030**

**WHEREAS,** the City of Sumter recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

**WHEREAS,** undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

**WHEREAS,** an adopted hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition of future grant funding of mitigation projects; and

**WHEREAS,** the City of Sumter is aware that revising and updating the plan and joint participation in this process is critical for active and effective hazard mitigation.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Sumter City Council hereby accepts and approves the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026-2030 in its entirety as its official plan.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** the Sumter City Council accepts the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan from the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee, and the submission on behalf of the participating counties and municipalities of the adopted Plan to the South Carolina Emergency Management Division and to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for formal review and approval.

This Resolution shall become effective as of the 1st day of September 2026.

**ADOPTED THIS 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER 2026, BY SUMTER CITY COUNCIL.**

**CITY OF SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA**

David P. Merchant, Mayor

James B. Blassingame, Mayor Pro Tempore

Calvin K. Hastie, Sr., Councilman

Colin C. Davis, Councilman

Gifford M. Shaw, Councilman

Anthony Gibson, Councilman

Rebecca Lynn Kennedy, Councilwoman

**ATTEST:**

Cecilia Newman, City Clerk

## A Resolution Adopting the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026-2030

**Whereas,** the City of Manning recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

**Whereas,** undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

**Whereas,** an adopted hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition of future grant funding of mitigation projects; and

**Whereas,** the City of Manning is aware that revising and updating the plan and joint participation in this process is critical for active and effective hazard mitigation;

**Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved** that Manning City Council hereby accepts and approves the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026-2030 in its entirety as its official plan.

**Be It Further Resolved,** Manning City Council accepts the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan from the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee, and the submission on behalf of the participating counties and municipalities of the adopted Plan to the South Carolina Emergency Management Division and to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for formal review and approval.

**Done And Approved By Manning Council on the 8TH Day of September 2026.**

**ATTEST:**

**Torrun M. Mance, City Clerk**

**APPROVAL**
For the City of Manning
By:

**Julia A. Nelson, Mayor**

**Julius Dukes, Jr., Mayor Pro-tem**

**Councilmember Clayton Pack**

**Councilmember Ervin L. Davis**

**Councilmember Diane D. Georgia**

**Councilmember Sherry A. Welle**

**Councilmember Johnny E. Gordon**

**Hazard Mitigation Plan Adoption Resolution**

**Resolution Adopting the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026-2030**

**Whereas,** the Town of Bethune, Kershaw County recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

**Whereas,** undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

**Whereas,** an adopted hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition of future grant funding of mitigation projects; and

**Whereas,** the Town of Bethune, Kershaw County is aware that revising and updating the plan and joint participation in this process is critical for active and effective hazard mitigation; and

**Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved** that the Town Council of Bethune, Kershaw County hereby accepts and approves the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026-2030 in its entirety as its official plan.

**Be It Further Resolved,** the Town Council of Bethune, Kershaw County accepts the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan from the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee, and the submission on behalf of the participating counties and municipalities of the adopted Plan to the South Carolina Emergency Management Division and to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for formal review and approval.

**This Resolution is Approved by the Town Council on The 10th Day of September 2026.**

Kenneth D. McCaskill, Mayor Pro Tem

Attest:

Gayle Rogerson, Town Clerk

**Hazard Mitigation Plan Adoption Resolution**

**Resolution Adopting the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026-2030**

**Whereas,** (The Town of Lynchburg) recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

**Whereas,** undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

**Whereas,** an adopted hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition of future grant funding of mitigation projects; and

**Whereas,** (The Town of Lynchburg) is aware that revising and updating the plan and joint participation in this process is critical for active and effective hazard mitigation; and

**Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved** that the (The Town of Lynchburg) Council hereby accepts and approves the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026-2030 in its entirety as its official plan.

**Be It Further Resolved,** the (The Town of Lynchburg) Council accepts the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan from the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee, and the submission on behalf of the participating counties and municipalities of the adopted Plan to the South Carolina Emergency Management Division and to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for formal review and approval.

**Done And Approved By Council On The 13th Day of October 2026.**

Andre' Laws, Mayor
Town of Lynchburg

Attest:

Jacquelyn McDonald, Clerk to Council
Town of Lynchburg

Office of the Mayor
mayor@mayesville.gov
PO Box 126
Mayesville, SC 29104
www.mayesville.gov

# TOWN OF MAYESVILLE
## SOUTH CAROLINA

**Hazard Mitigation Plan Adoption Resolution – 2026-20**

**Resolution Adopting the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026-2030**
**Whereas,** Town of Mayesville recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

**Whereas,** undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

**Whereas,** an adopted hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition of future grant funding of mitigation projects; and

**Whereas,** Town of Mayesville is aware that revising and updating the plan and joint participation in this process is critical for active and effective hazard mitigation; and

**Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved** that the Town of Mayesville Council hereby accepts and approves the Santee-Lynches Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026-2030 in its entirety as its official plan.

**Be It Further Resolved,** the Town of Mayesville Council accepts the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan from the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee, and the submission on behalf of the participating counties and municipalities of the adopted Plan to the South Carolina Emergency Management Division and to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for formal review and approval.

**Done And Approved by Town of Mayesville Council On The 13 Day of October 2026.**

Town of Mayesville Mayor

Attest:

Town of Mayesville Clerk to Council

**References**


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