

An All Natural Hazard Risk Assessment and Hazard Mitigation Plan for the
Central Midlands Region of South Carolina
2010 Update

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS

Fairfield County
Town of Winnsboro
Town of Ridgeway
Richland County
City of Columbia
City of Forest Acres
Town of Arcadia Lakes
Town of Blythewood
Town of Irmo
Lexington County
Town of Lexington
Town of Batesburg-Leesville
City of West Columbia
City of Cayce
Town of Swansea
Town of South Congaree
Town of Pelion
Town of Chapin
Town of Springdale
Town of Gilbert
Newberry County
City of Newberry
Town of Prosperity
Town of Little Mountain
Town of Pomaria
Town of Peak
Town of Whitmire

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2009 Update: This document reflects the required five-year update of the All natural Hazard Risk Assessment and Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Central Midlands Region of South Carolina. Since this update occurred at the end of the decade with the 2010 Census due just a few months after the document was to be submitted for approval, staff approached this document as a minor update. As such, the purpose of this document is to provide current data, when available, and monitor and revise any goals and objectives that need to be adjusted accordingly. As an update, the underlying document has been preserved as a guide for the reader and for future updates. Sections that included updated data will be marked for the reader's sake.

The four counties comprising the Central Midlands Region of South Carolina is threatened by a number of different types of natural hazards. These hazards endanger the health and safety of the population of the county, jeopardize its economic vitality, and imperil the quality of its environment. Because of the importance of avoiding or minimizing the vulnerabilities to these hazards, the public and private sector interests with the Central Midlands Region joined together in 2004 to create a CPT to undertake a comprehensive planning process that has culminated in the publication of this document: "An All Natural Hazard Risk Assessment and Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Central Midlands Region of South Carolina." This update reflects the efforts of the staff of CMCOG to coordinate with the participating jurisdictions in the update of the original plan.

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

A correspondence committee for each county was created with representatives from each participating jurisdiction invited. An initial kick-off meeting was held at the Central Midlands Council of Governments office over a two-day period on January 6th and January 7th 2009. The Richland and Lexington County Committees met on January 6th and the Fairfield and Newberry County Committees met on January 7th. Wayne Shuler, the staff member from Central Midlands COG, explained the purpose for the update and provided a general plan for how the process would proceed. The committees agreed that for the 2009 update, the framework of the 2004 plan would be maintained when feasible. After the initial meeting, members of the committee were sent material for review and comment via email. Staff at CMCOG coordinated the revision to the document and corresponded with the committee members. The Town of Ridgeway and the Town of Blythewood were new participants to this update. They were not participants in the 2005 plan. The county committees were comprised of the following members who participated in the planning process. Those participants in bold were added during the process to review the goals and work programs. The following jurisdictions are covered by this plan.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Agency</i>
<i>Charlene Herring</i>	<i>Town of Ridgeway</i>
<i>Herbie Rentz</i>	<i>Mid-County Water Company</i>
<i>Phyllis Watkins</i>	<i>Fairfield County</i>
<i>Marie Milam</i>	<i>Fairfield County School District</i>
<i>Don Wood</i>	<i>Town of Winnsboro</i>

LEXINGTON COUNTY

Name	Agency
<i>Britt Poole</i>	<i>Town of Lexington</i>
<i>Charles Haggard</i>	<i>Town of Pelion</i>
<i>Christopher Emirch</i>	<i>University of South Carolina</i>
<i>Fred Taylor</i>	<i>Town of Gilbert</i>
Jim Hinton	Lexington School District 2
<i>Ken Knudson</i>	<i>City of Cayce</i>
Herbert Berg	Lexington Richland School District 5
Joe Bedenbaugh	Lexington School District 1
Chester Floyd	Lexington School District 3
<i>Mark Forrester</i>	<i>Gilbert-Summit Water District</i>
<i>Stay Shealy</i>	<i>Town of Chapin</i>
<i>Melisha Shumpert</i>	<i>Town of South Congaree</i>
<i>Natalie McKelvey</i>	<i>Town of Springdale</i>
<i>Thomas Collins</i>	<i>Lexington County</i>
<i>Brian Carter</i>	<i>City of West Columbia</i>
<i>Ray Spires</i>	<i>Town of Swansea</i>
<i>Jim Wyzsowaty</i>	<i>Town of Batesburg-Leesville</i>
Stephen Mann	Joint Municipal Water and Sewer Commission
<i>Elizabeth Taylor</i>	<i>Irmo-Chapin Recreation Commission</i>

NEWBERRY COUNTY

Name	Agency
<i>Arnold Lingle</i>	<i>Newberry County Water and Sewer Authority</i>
<i>Buddy Johnson</i>	<i>Town of Little Mountain</i>
<i>Doug Currier</i>	<i>City of Newberry</i>
<i>Jay Crouch</i>	<i>Clemson Extension Service</i>
<i>Lisa Jones</i>	<i>SC Department of Natural Resources (NFIP)</i>
Jim Suber	Newberry County School District
<i>Tommy Long</i>	<i>Newberry County</i>
<i>Lewis Shealy</i>	<i>Town of Peak</i>
<i>Darryl Hentz</i>	<i>Town of Pomaria</i>
<i>Tim Carroll</i>	<i>Town of Whitmire</i>

RICHLAND COUNTY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Agency</i>
<i>Howard Lederfind</i>	<i>City of Columbia</i>
<i>John Hanson</i>	<i>Town of Irmo</i>
<i>Joe Kocy</i>	<i>Richland County</i>
<i>Mark Williams</i>	<i>City of Forest Acres</i>
<i>Michael Criss</i>	<i>Town of Blythewood</i>
<i>Michael N. Smith</i>	<i>Town of Arcadia Lakes</i>
<i>Neil Ellis</i>	<i>Richland County</i>
<i>Stephen Hefner</i>	<i>Richland School District 2</i>
<i>Shirley Price</i>	<i>Richland School District 1</i>
<i>Robert Allen</i>	<i>Richland County Recreation Commission</i>
<i>William Simon</i>	<i>Richland County</i>

Staff of Central Midlands COG revised each section of the 2004 plan to bring the data as current as possible. Once the revisions were made, the staff emailed copies to the county committees for review. The revisions were marked so that the members of the committees could identify the revisions. Committee members transmitted any changes back to the staff via email. Once the document was completely review, staff of CMCOG then emailed the entire document to the committees for the members to review the document for any additional changes. A second joint meeting of the county committees was held on December 1st, 2009 to resolve any outstanding issues and discuss the completion of the draft. After SCEMD reviewed the draft and submitted revisions, a meeting with the county Emergency Management Directors was held on April 5th, 2010 to discuss how best to address some fo the revisions.

Sign-in sheets for the meetings with the County Corresponding Committees are included in the Appendix. Also included in the Appendix is a list of the emails exchanged showing information requests and drafts exchanged with the Corresponding Committees.

Table 1-A: Project Planning Timeline for Major Work Element

Step 1	Establish initial corresponding committees	Complete from
Step 2	Gather Data and Hazard Information in Each County	Completed from January, 2009 – December, 2009
Step 3	Submit draft sections for corresponding committees' review	Completed from January, 2009- December 2010
Step 4	Submit draft to SCEMD for review	Completed by December 21 st , 2009
Step 5	First public review Period	Completed by February 12 th – March 4 th , 2010
Step 6	Meeting with County Emergency Management Directors	Completed by April 5, 2010
Step 7	Submit revised draft to corresponding committees	Completed by April, 2010 – May 2010
Step 8	Submit revised draft to SCEMD	Completed by May 25 th , 2010

B. STRUCTURE OF THE FINAL DOCUMENT

The plan is formatted so that the general public can easily follow the process used to

- a. Describe and profile the natural hazards that most affect and concern each county
- b. Assess vulnerable populations and assets in each county
- c. Assess risks varying from one county to another in the region
- d. Identify, evaluate and analyze specific goals, mitigation actions and projects that would reduce the effects of identified hazards
- e. Devise an action plan for prioritizing, implementing, and administering recommended mitigation actions and projects
- f. Outline a procedure to monitor, evaluate, and update the hazard mitigation within a five-year period
- g. Devise the process that participating jurisdictions could use to incorporate plan recommendations into local plans and capital improvements programs
- h. Explanation of the means recommended ensuring continued public involvement in the ongoing mitigation planning process

In the initial chapters on the background of the region data are presented in as much of a regional approach as possible. However, because responses to hazards and mitigation projects are mostly county-based, this data has been presented at the county level for ease of comprehension and use.

C. THE PROCEDURE FOR JURISDICTIONAL PARTICIPATION IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

The update began with the participant list from the 2005 plan with no jurisdictions removed. The Town of Blythewood and the Town of Ridgeway were added as new participants to the 2010 plan update.

D. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PROCEDURES AND THE PROCESS FOR CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

Drafting the plan

In addition to the local governments within the region along with state agencies, school districts and the University Of South Carolina Hazards Lab being involved in the revision of the plan, the public comment period provided additional opportunities for commnetns from the region including business, non-profits and other interestd parties. A public notice was placed in three newspapers (The State, The Newberry Observer and the Fairfield Herald-Independent) and CMCOG staff asked that the notice be placed in the administrative buildings of the participating jurisdictions. The notice requested public comment for a two week period and directed citizens to the CMCOG website to see a draft of the plan. A printed copy was also place in the CMCOG reception area for public review.

Adopting the plan

After FEMA review a regional public meeting will be scheduled at CMCOG offices to receive additional comment before local government adoption. The time and date of the public meeting will be advertised in a newspaper of general circulation in each county with information included as to where copies of the drafts could be inspected and where comments and input could be submitted. Copies of the advertisements are included in the Appendix.

After FEMA approvesal the draft, local governments will be given the opportunity to adopt the plan by resolution thereby enabling them to receive hazard mitigation grants after a natural disaster.

Copies of newspaper advertisements, citizen comments gleaned from public meetings and the minutes of the public meetings during the adoption process will be included in Appendix of this plan.

Working with the staff of the Central Midlands Council of Governments (CMCOG), county corresponding committees prepared this multi-governmental hazard plan and

assessment for consideration and adoption by local jurisdictions desiring to secure approval of or credit for the plan by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

E. THE ADOPTION PROCESS FOR THE PLAN

After an extensive revision period including reviews by the county corresponding committees, a public comment period and review by SCEMD, a subsequent draft was submitted back to SCEMD. After completion of the SCEMD review and FEMA review and review and incorporation of any suggestions or necessary revisions, the document will be submitted to participating and affected local governments for adoption by formal resolution.

F. THE FORMAT OF THE ADOPTION RESOLUTION FOR EXECUTION BY EACH GOVERNING BODY REQUESTING APPROVAL OF THE PLAN

A display advertisement for the presentation of the plan to the public will be published in a newspaper of general circulation in each participating jurisdiction at least two weeks before a regularly scheduled meeting of the county or municipal council. This advertisement will address the purpose and content of the plan and solicit citizen review and input of the draft plan before it is adopted by resolution of the affected governing council.

All Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan Adoption Resolution

Resolution # _____ Adopting the All Natural Hazards Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan for the Central Midlands Region of South Carolina

Whereas, (Name of local government) 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 all hazards mitigation plan is required as a condition of future grant funding of mitigation projects; and

Whereas, (Name of local government) participated jointly in the planning process with the other units of government in the Central Midlands region of South Carolina to prepare an all hazards mitigation plan;

Whereas, (Name of Local Government) is aware that revision and updating of the plan is critical for active and effective hazard mitigation and that (Name of Local Government) will monitor and record hazard related data and events that can be used to update the all natural hazards mitigation plan;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the (Name of governing council), hereby adopts the update to the All Natural Hazards Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan for the Central Midlands Region in its entirety as an official plan and will undertake annual recording of hazard events, their impact duration and cost.

Be it further resolved, that the Central Midlands Council of Governments, accepting the All Natural Hazards Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan from the Central Midlands Regional Risk Assessment and Hazard Mitigation Committee, will submit on behalf of the participating counties and municipalities the adopted All Natural Hazards Plan to the Federal Emergency Management Agency officials for final review and approval.

Passed: (Date_____)

Certifying Official (_____)

Typed Name and Signature of Chief Administrative or Elected Official

G. DOCUMENTS CONSULTED FOR THE UPDATE

The updated plan was drafted by staff of Central Midlands COG using the 2005 plan as a starting point. Staff then identified sources for the appropriate update. Section II is a description of the region, including a physical description as well as demographic and economic trends. Apart of the the physical description which has not changed over the past 5 years, CMCOG used the best available demographic estimates for this section. For the estimates, staff used DemogrphicsNow A note is included in the beginning for the section that for the next comprehensive update, the 2010 Census data will be available. This section was also reviewed by the jurisdictions for consistency with the local documents. Almost all of the jurisdictions have land-use ordinances, including comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances and land development regulations. Most of the jurisdictions also have flood preventions ordinances as part of the National Flood Insurance Program.

Section III is a description of the natural hazards affecting the Central Midlands region. CMCOG staff used data available from the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) to update the event data within each county and to develop the accompanying maps. This data was made available through *State of South Carolina Hazard Assessment, 2008*

Section IV is a description of the social vulnerabilities for each of the counties. CMCOG used data from SHELDS and NCDC to update this section. This data was made available through *State of South Carolina Hazard Assessment, 2008*.

Section V used the vulnerability data in Section IV along with the data provided by each of the counties to update potential loss.

The remainder of the document addresses goals and objectives as well as policies for implementation and future updates. These sections were updated with coordination with the participating jurisdictions.

SECTION II. THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GROWTH PATTERNS OF THE COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES OF THE CENTRAL MIDLANDS REGION OF SOUTH CAROLINA

As part of the 2009 update, members of the county corresponding committee received this section for comment. After the SCEMD review and public comment period, the section was then distributed the county corresponding committee and participating jurisdictions for additional review. The changes from the 2005 plan are in bold and italicized.

The Central Midlands region is comprised of the four-county area of Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry and Richland and is located near the geographical center of the State. The region is located approximately equidistant between the Appalachian Mountain chain and the Atlantic coast, partially in the Piedmont and partially in the Atlantic Coastal Plain. The Columbia urban area is the largest urban complex in the region.

The region is bisected in a north-south direction by the Broad/Congaree River system. Other major rivers pouring through or on the edge of the region are the Saluda, Enoree, Wateree and North Fork of the Edisto Rivers. The Saluda River feeds Lake Murray, which is a major water oriented recreational and hydropower lake located on the northwest fringe of the Columbia urban area. A reservoir has been created on the eastern edge of Fairfield County by damming the Wateree River, and the southeastern tip of Lake Greenwood touches the western extremity of Newberry County. Lake Monticello has been constructed on a tributary to the Broad River in western Fairfield County. This serves as a reservoir to the V.C. Summer Nuclear Power Plant.

The region is 79 miles wide and 64 miles long, covering an area of 2,800 square miles and accounting for nine percent of the State's total area.

South Carolina's climate is humid and subtropical, with long, hot summers and short, mild winters. The subtropical climate of the state arises from the combination of its relatively low latitude, its generally low elevation, the proximity of the warm Gulf Stream in the Atlantic Ocean, and the Appalachian Mountains, which in winter help to screen out cold air from the interior of the U. S. The average temperature range in Columbia is 32 degrees to 55 degrees in January and from 70 degrees to 92 degrees in July. Brief spells of cold weather occur each year in South Carolina with occasional ice and snowstorms. Thunderstorms are a common occurrence in the summer months and hurricanes threaten the state from the Atlantic Ocean. Tornadoes also occur but uncommonly in the state. Most of the state receives, on average, 49 inches of precipitation annually with most falling as rain. Flooding may occur with thunderstorms and hurricanes may be a hazardous rain event.

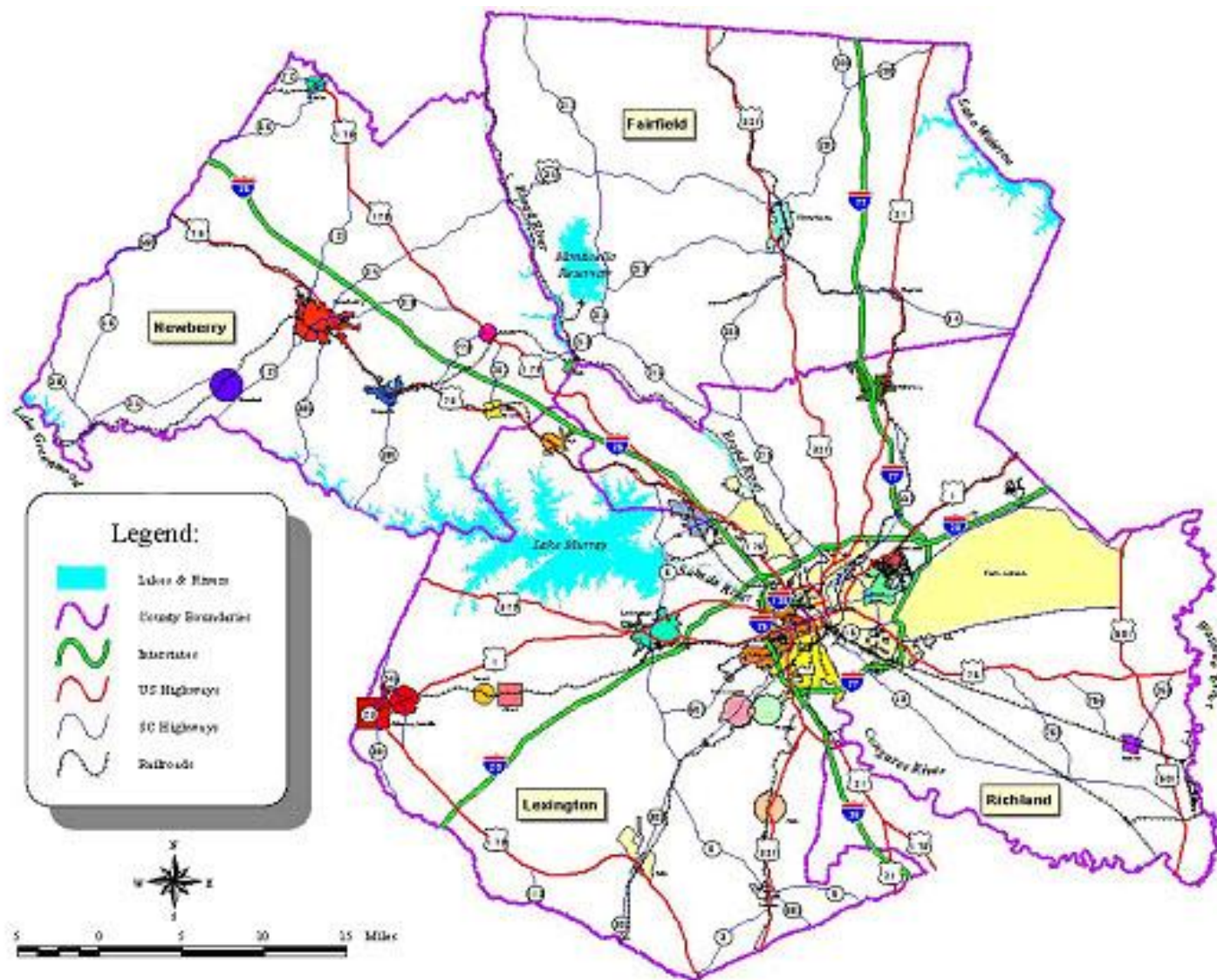
The maps that follow are intended to show the location of the Central Midlands Region within the State of South Carolina; major political subdivisions, manmade, and

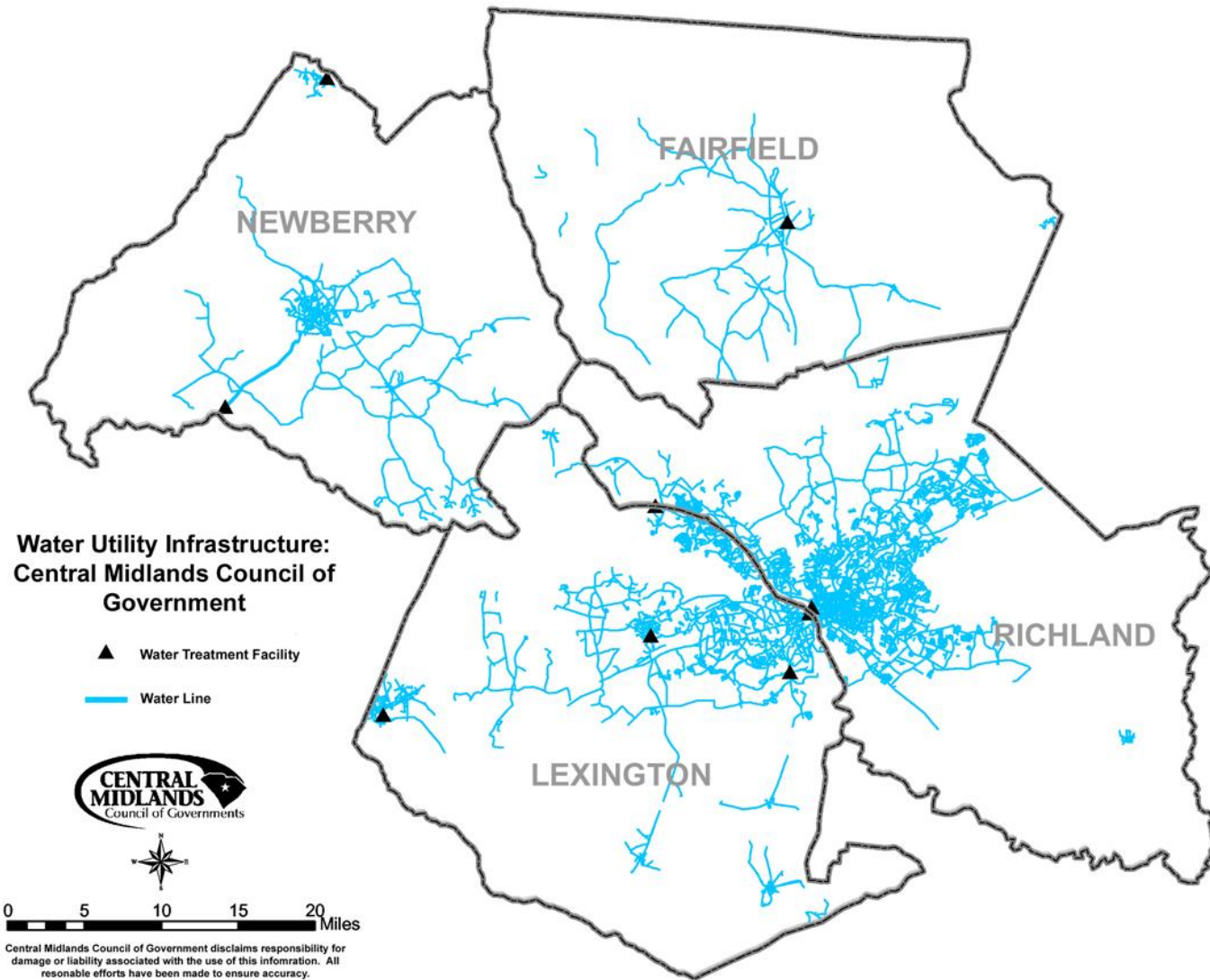
natural features of the landscape; the principal water and sewer utility infrastructure within the region; and the principal elements of the highway network within the region.

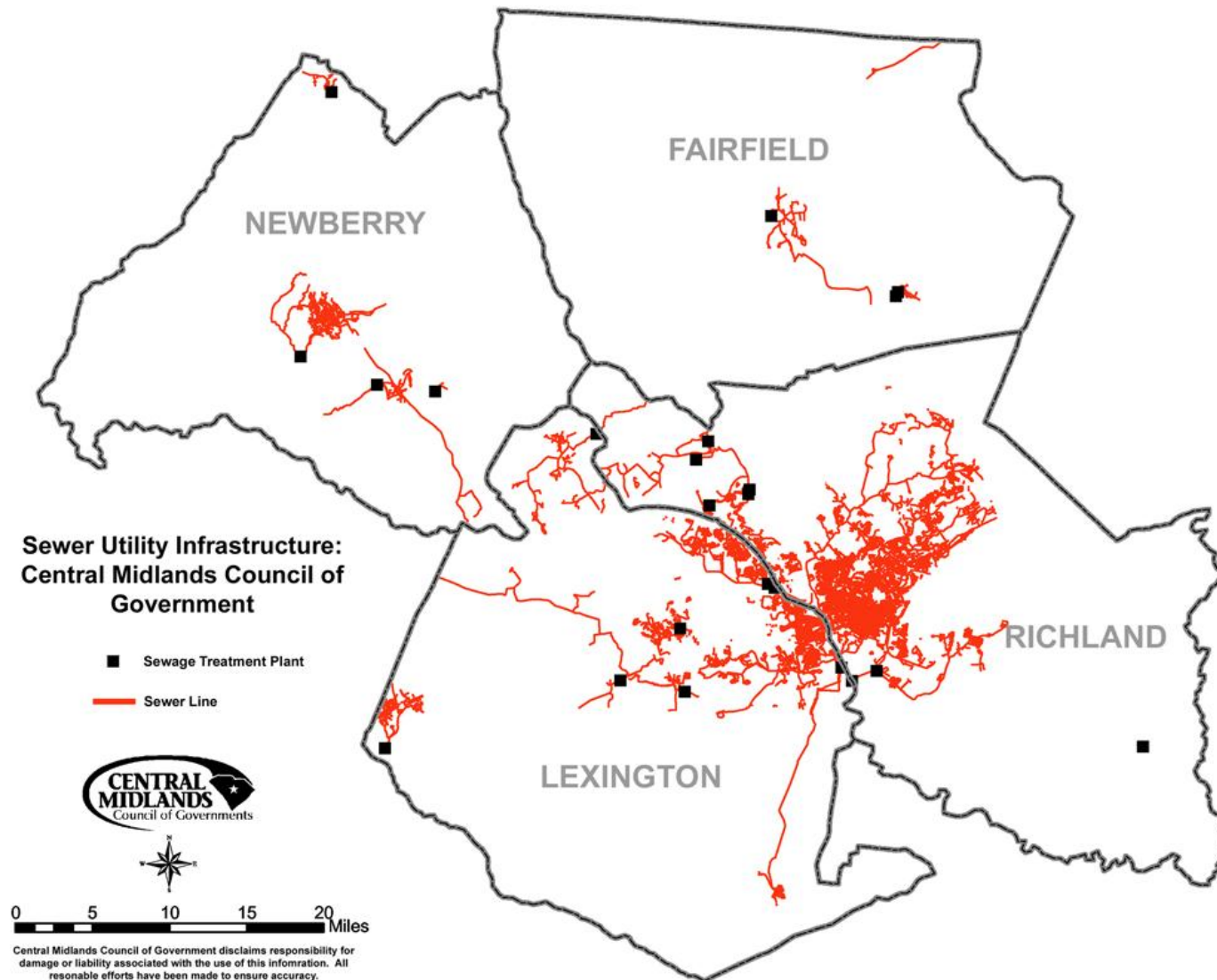
Map II-A
Map of the Ten Council of Government Planning Regions
in South Carolina

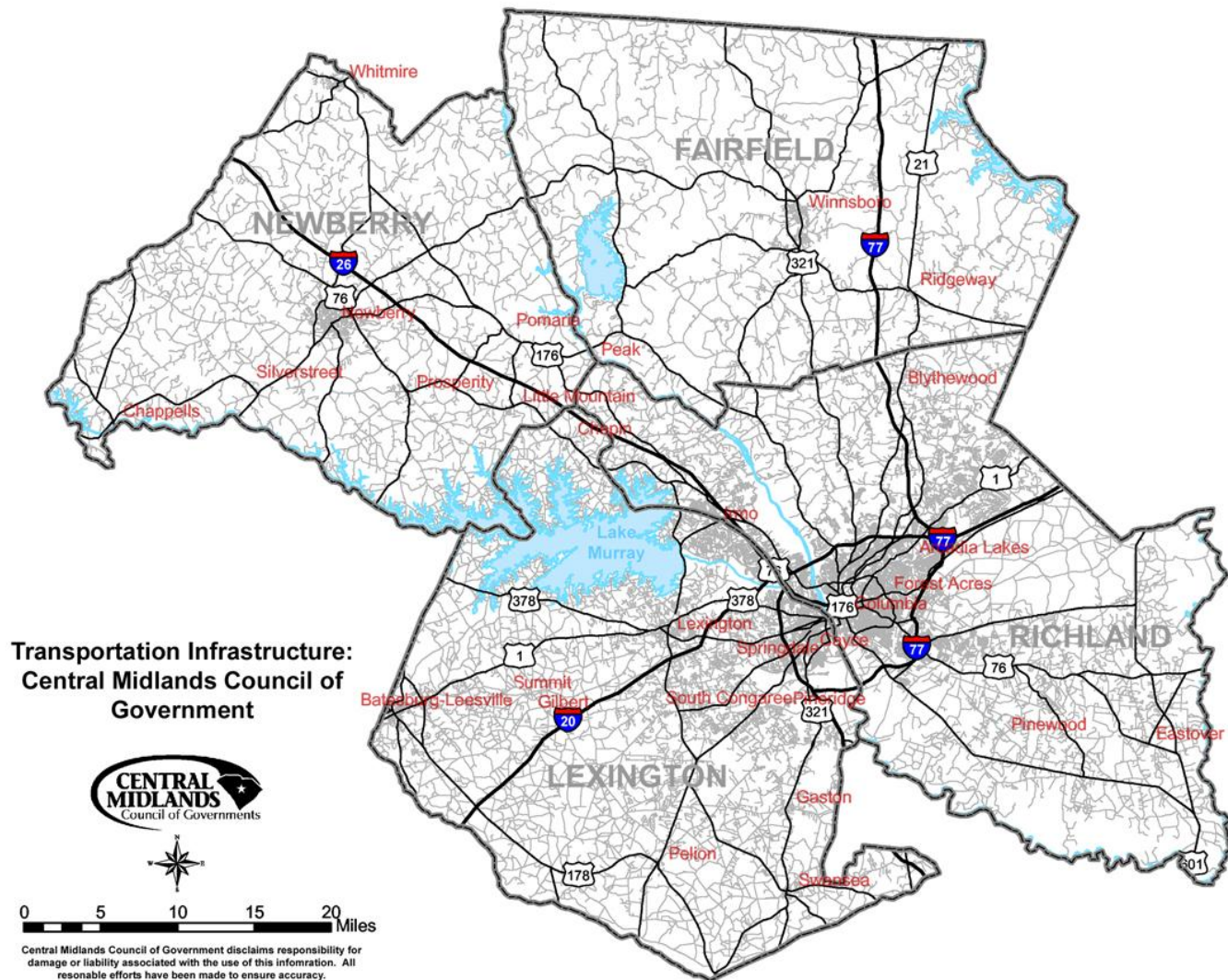


Map II-B
The Four Counties and Municipalities within the
Central Midlands Region of S. Carolina









A. PHYSICAL SETTING & LOCATION

The Central Midlands planning area of South Carolina consists of four counties located near the geographical center of the state; Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, and Richland. The Columbia urban area is the largest urban complex in the region, and also the largest in South Carolina. The region accounts for about 9% of the State's total area or approximately 1,852,570 acres (749,733 ha.). The surface area for each county is:

<u>County</u>	<u>in Acres</u>	<u>in Hectares</u>
Fairfield	455,323	184,269
Lexington	486,222	196,773
Newberry	415,486	168,147
Richland	495,539	200,544

Source: South Carolina Statistical Abstract - 2000

Several major interstate highway corridors divide the region: Interstate Routes 20, 26, and 77. Major metropolitan areas within easy driving distance of Columbia include Charlotte, NC (92 miles or 148 kilometers), and Atlanta, GA (215 miles or 346 km).

B. TOPOGRAPHY & GEOGRAPHY

The Central Midlands planning area is located nearly equidistant between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Atlantic Coast. The region falls within two broad physiographic provinces; the Southern Piedmont, and the Coastal Plain. In the Midlands, the Coastal Plain can be further divided into the Carolina-Georgia Sandhills and the Southern Coastal Plain. The Southern Piedmont has gently undulating to rolling land surfaces that are dissected by numerous streams, typically with dendritic drainage patterns. The Piedmont terrain in the Midlands has gently to moderately steep slopes. The elevations range from 300 feet (91 meters) above mean sea level (MSL) near the Coastal Plain to 810 feet (247 meters) at the top of Little Mountain in Newberry County. The uppermost portions of Lexington and Richland Counties and all of Fairfield and Newberry Counties are within the Southern Piedmont area. The remainder of the region, with the exception of the southernmost portion of Richland County, is considered Carolina-Georgia Sandhills. This area is characterized by excessively drained sand with gentle to moderate slopes. The elevations range from approximately 250 to 300 feet (76 to 91 meters) above sea level.

The lowest portion of Richland County is considered Southern Coastal Plain. Elevations normally occur in the 100 to 270 foot range (30 to 82 meters); the lowest occurring in the Congaree Swamp with an elevation of 80 feet (24 meters) above MSL. The topography is gently sloping.

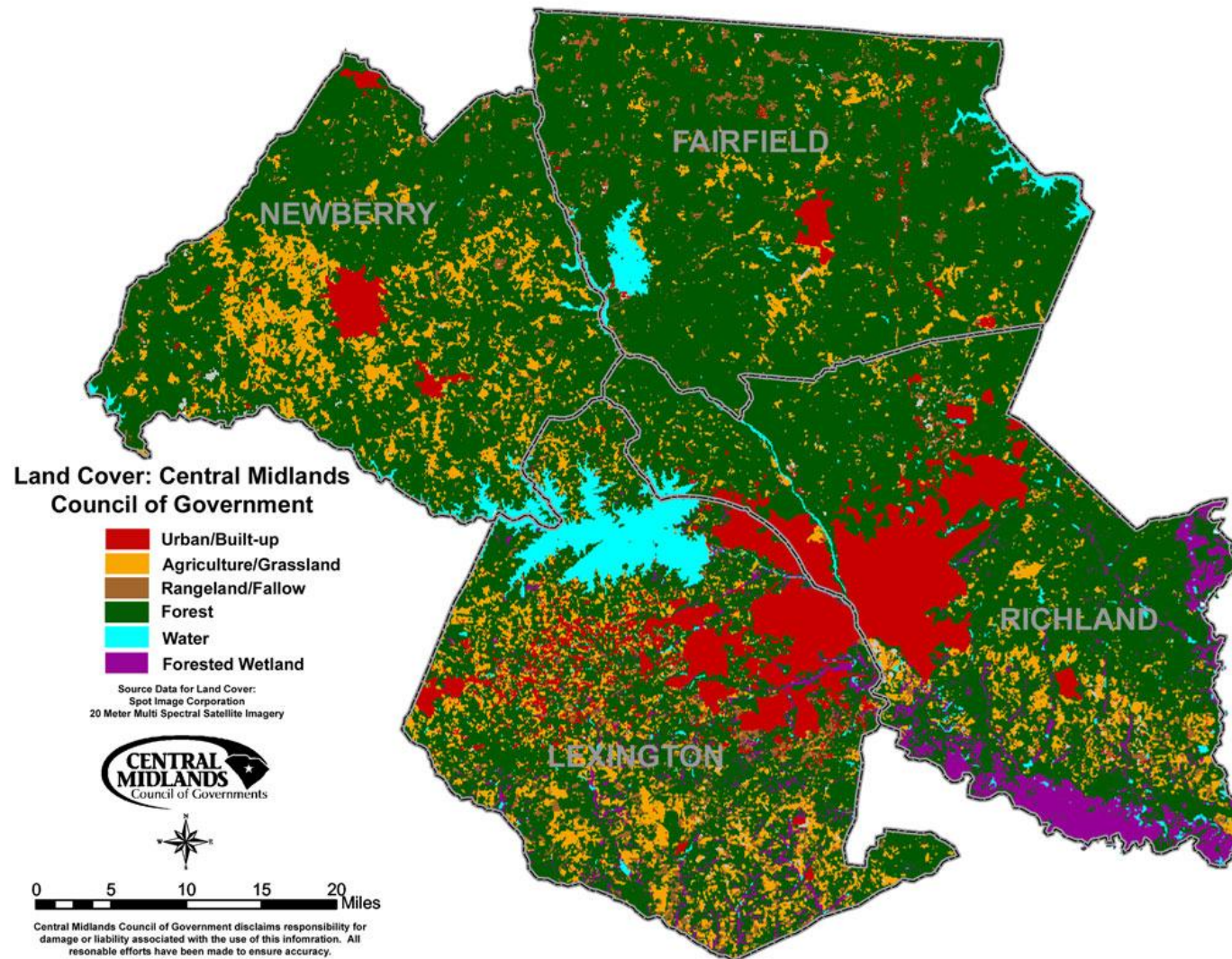
C. LAND COVER & LAND USE

In addition to the urbanized areas in each county, the Central Midlands planning area includes a variety of land cover types including several broad forest types - bottomland, evergreen, mixed, and deciduous - nonforested wetlands/marsh, agricultural/ grassland, barren/disturbed and water. Table II-A shows the number of acres found in each category. There are also extensive federal lands in the region with prominent holdings being Ft. Jackson at 82 square miles lying within the City of Columbia and the Enoree Division of the Sumter National Forest in Newberry and Fairfield Counties comprising 56,595 acres in Newberry County and 11,080 acres in Fairfield County. Important state owned recreational areas in the region are the 3, 677-acre Dreher Island Recreational Area on Lake Murray in Newberry County and the 1,419-acre Sesquicentennial State Park, the 22,200-acre Congaree Swamp National Park, and the 2,176-acre Harbison State Forest all in Richland County. Fairfield County is the single most heavily forested county in the state; approximately 395,000 acres or 86.7% of the county's area is forested.

Table II-A
Central Midlands Planning Area Land Use/Land Cover by County in Acres, 1990

FAIRFIELD	175,404.0	1,307.0	217,843	13,178.0	346.0	0.0	21,856.0	974.0	7,225.0	17,190.0	455,323.0
LEXINGTON	140,340.0	6,242.0	100,636	31,804.0	9,550.0	0.0	80,272.0	2,017.0	73,284.0	42,077.0	486,222.0
NEWBERRY	42,588.0	2,743.0	245,869	27,264.0	268.0	0.0	70,483.0	625.0	13,790.0	11,857.0	415,486.0
RICHLAND	126,006.0	658.0	174,903	12,608.0	51,215.0	38.0	42,668.0	1,293.0	70,358.0	15,791.0	495,539.0
REGION TOTALS	484,338.0	10,950.0	739,251	84,854.0	61,379.0	38.0	215,279.0	4,909.0	164,657.0	86,915.0	1852570
COUNTY	EVERGRN FOREST	DECIDUOUS FOREST	MIXED FORES.	SCRUB/ SHRUB	SATURATED BOTTOMLAND FOREST	NONFORESTED WETLAND/ MARSH	AGRICULTURE/ GRASSLAND	BARREN/ DISTURBED	URBAN BUILT-UP LAND	WATER	COUNTY TOTAL

Source: South Carolina Statistical Abstract, 2001



D. DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC TRENDS

The following information was provided as part of the 2004-2005 version of the plan. Since the data was based on the 2000 Census, a more detailed revision should occur as part of the next update after the 2010 Census. Where estimates are available, updated information for 2009 will be added. The source for the estimates is DemogrpahicsNow.

The Central Midlands region has grown rapidly in recent years. Over the past 30 years, the population of the region has grown from 372,152 to 596,253, a 37.58% increase compared to a 35.43% increase for the state over the same period. The most rapid growth rates during this period have occurred in Lexington and Richland counties at 58.79% and 27.07%, respectively. The counties of Newberry and Fairfield have a growth rate of 18.93% and 14.73%, respectively, during the same period indicating a much slower growth rate when compared to the other two counties. ***The 2010 population for the region was 708,359. This is an 18.80% increase from 2000. During that same period, the Richland and Lexington Counties showed the largest growth at 19.90% and 21.27% respectively. Newberry County shows modest growth and 3.88% and Fairfield County grew at a rate of 2.14%.***

The percentage share of the region against the state over the past 30 years has been 14.4% to 14.86%. The percent share of Richland County vis-à-vis state has decreased during this time period from approximately 9% to 8% while that of Lexington County has increased from 3.44% to 5.83%. Fairfield and Newberry County show decline in the percent population share against the state for the same period from 1.13 % to 0.9% and 0.77% to 0.58% respectively. ***Based on the 2010 Census, the region is 15.25% of the state population. Lexington County has decreased slightly in its share to 5.67% while Richland County stayed fairly steady at 8.31%. Fairfield County continued to show a decline to .52% while Newberry showed a slight increase to 0.75%***

At the regional level, Lexington County's percentage share increased steadily from 23.92% to 36.23% from 1970 to 2000 while that of the other three counties decreased. Richland County decreased from 62.84% to 53.78% while that of Newberry and Fairfield decreased from 7.87% to 6.06% and 5.37% to 3.93%, respectively. ***For 2010, Richland and Lexington County's share of the region increased to 54.51% and 37.20% respectively, while Newberry and Fairfield Counties' share decreased to 4.89% and 3.40% respectively.***

On balance, the region has slightly fewer young people than the state as a whole with 24.9 % of its population consisting of school age children (0-17 years) when compared to 25.2 % for the state. At the other end of the spectrum, 32.5% of the population is 45 or older and 10.4% of the population is 65 or older compared to 35.1% and 12.1% statewide.

At the regional level, Fairfield and Lexington Counties are nearly tied for the highest percentage of school age children (0-17 years) at 26% and 26.1% respectively,

while Richland and Newberry Counties are nearly tied for the least at 24.2% and 24.1%. At the other spectrum the highest percentage of people over 65 years old is in Newberry County, 14.7%, while the lowest percentage in the same age groups is in Richland County, 9.8%. The population in age group 55-64 in all the four counties varies between 7.3% and 9.9%. ***For 2010, Fairfield, Newberry and Richland Counties have close to the same percentage of school age children at 22.7%,22.8% and 22.8% respectively. Lexington County had 24.5%. For people over 65, Newberry County had the highest percentage at 15.9%, with Fairfield County next at 15%. Lexington and Richland Counties had 12.2% and 9.8% respectively.***

The racial mix of the region contains a lower percentage of white population than the state average with 62.6% white population for the region compared to 66.1% for the state. The region contains a higher percentage of black population than the state (33.3% versus 29.4%). The percentage of Hispanic population in the region is almost the same as the state average (2.5% versus 2.4%). The region as a whole and the state both reflect a similar trend.

In the region, the white population has decreased from 1990 to 2000 while the black population has increased slightly in all the counties except Newberry. Lexington County has the highest share of white population, 83.2% at county level and least share of black population, 12.6%. The difference between the white population and black population in terms of percentage is 5 percentage points in Richland County, 29 percentage points in Newberry County and 20 percentage points in Fairfield County. Newberry has the highest Hispanic population at 4.2% followed by Richland at 2.7% while the other two counties have a less significant share. ***For 2010, Lexington County had the highest percentage of white population at 79.3% followed by Newberry with 62.1%. Richland County was next with 47.3% and Fairfield was at 38.6%.***

The region as a whole doubled its Hispanic population between 1990 and 2000 whereas the state more than tripled its Hispanic population in that same time. All counties saw a 2 to 3 fold increase in their Hispanic populations in the last ten years. However, Newberry County saw a 10 fold increase in its Hispanic population, 147 in 1990 to 1,533 in 2000. ***By 2010, Hispanics accounted for 7.2% of Newberry County's population, with 5.5% in Lexington and 4.8% in Richland. Hispanics only accounted for 1.6% of Fairfield County's population.***

The region is better off than the state in terms of educational attainment. In the region, 17.4% of the adult population has less than a high school degree compared to 23.7% for the state as a whole. Among the better-educated segments of society, i.e., those with at least a four-year college degree, the region is ahead of the state average of 27.6% for the region and 20.4% for the state

On the regional level, Fairfield and Newberry Counties with 68.7% and 64.4% population having a degree less than a high school respectively lag behind Lexington and Richland counties having 46.5% and 37.6% of the population having the same level of education attainment. Those with at least a four-year college degree, Richland and

Lexington counties are ahead of Fairfield and Newberry counties with percentage being 17.0% and 20.6% and 8.2% and 10.7%, respectively. In the last 10 years, the region has reduced its population with less than a 9th grade education from 9.1% in 1990 to 5.6% in 2000. While this shows progress, there is still work to be done. ***For 2009, the percentages for those having education less than a high school diploma stayed approximately the same. Regarding those with at least a four year degree, the percentage for each county increased with the highest percentage being 33.1% in Richland County and the lowest percentage in Fairfield County at 11.7%.***

Over the past 30 years, per capita income in the region has increased by \$12,056 in nominal terms and by 44.99% in real terms adjusted for inflation. The region continues to exceed the state average with a per capita income of \$26,796 in 1999 compared to \$23,538 statewide. The highest per capita incomes in the region occur in Lexington and Richland counties. Fairfield County has the lowest per capita income in the region while that of Newberry is slightly higher than the former.

The per capita income has increased by 44.99% in the region as against a statewide and national average increase of 43.37% and 35.12% indicating that both the state and region are progressing at a higher rate in terms of per capita income, during 1969 to 1999 after adjusting for inflation.

On balance, in the region, Fairfield County had the highest increase in per capita income with 55.24% increases, followed by Richland (45.79%), Lexington (42.32%) and Newberry (37.64%) counties during 1969 to 1999 (after adjusting for inflation).

Despite this news, the region and the state both lag behind the national per capita income. There has been a great deal of discussion in recent years concerning the state's per capita income which remains at a sizeable measurement below the national norm (18% below the national norm in 1999) and nearly 10% less than five neighboring states. (Strategic Plan for Economic Development in South Carolina, Executive Summary, Prepared for SC DOC by Growth Strategies Organization, Inc., November 1999).

Richland County has historically had the largest labor force in the region at 150,195 in 2000, followed by Lexington County, 110,330 in 2000, Newberry County at 15,857 in 2000 and Fairfield at 10,074 in 2000. Over this time period manufacturing employment has fallen from 21.9% of the work force to 11.2% in the region as a whole. The largest relative gains have occurred in Services, up from 29.3% to 41.6% and in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate up from 5.6% to 8.2%. The state also shows the same pattern for the three sectors as the region during the same time period. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, Mining and Construction and wholesale trade and retail trade show a marginal decrease while Transportation, communication and other public utilities, and Public administration marginal increase in workforce at regional level.

In the region the manufacturing employment decreased by a similar percentage (approximately 15-20%) in all the counties except Richland County, 5 percentage points approximately. The growth of employment in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate was

highest in Lexington and Newberry counties while that in Services was highest in Lexington and Fairfield counties followed by Newberry and Richland, respectively. 1999 employment figures suggest a continued strong presence in terms of manufacturing employment at 11% with 22.4% of the workforce in the trade sector and 24.6% in the service sector and 24.7% in government.

Changes to the economy within the last three years at the state level will have had an effect upon the government sector in particular that are not reflected within this data. The state of South Carolina, as most states, is facing a budgetary crisis. These budgetary issues have taken the shape of several rounds of reductions in force to varying degrees across the state employment pool. Therefore, the level of government employment in the region will be less than reflected in 1999 and it does not appear as if there will be any improvement to that situation in the near future.

In addition, Fairfield County, the region's poorest county, has experienced several large losses in its manufacturing employment within the last 2 years that are also not reflected in these numbers. With the closure of the Mack Trucks facility in Winnsboro, Fairfield County lost its largest employer, over 700 jobs at time of closure, December 2002. In addition to those jobs lost at closure, there had been periodic layoffs. The combined loss of jobs is over 1000.

From 1969-1999, the percentage of population below poverty level in the region declined from 19.8% to 11.8%, while the state's percentage declined from 23.0% to 14.1%. Such declines contrast markedly with the national percentage of population below poverty level, which has increased from 12.6% to 13.5% in 1969-89 and dropped to 12.4% from 1989 to 1999. However, the absolute numbers of individuals living in poverty increases in 1989 and 1999 for everyone except Fairfield and Richland counties that do not see any increase in numbers of people below poverty until 1999.

E. POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR THE COUNTIES OF THE CENTRAL MIDLANDS REGION (NOTE TO ADDRESS POPOULATION PROJECTIONS)

Trends in population growth in each county are important to a hazard mitigation plan for the region because population density and areas of growth would be those threatened by a natural disaster. Particularly in Richland and Lexington Counties, the heart of the Columbia, South Carolina Metropolitan Statistical Area, population growth will be significant especially in the areas of the county most distant from this historic core of the urbanized area centering on Columbia, West Columbia and Cayce. Population growth in the rural counties of Newberry and Fairfield will be markedly less in both absolute and percentage terms. Map II-B should be consulted to understand better all geographic references made in the discussion that follows. Since the 2010 Census numbers were released at the end of this planning process, updated population projections were not available.

Table II-B

**Population Projects for the Counties of the Central Midlands Region
2000-2035**

County	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Fairfield Co	23,454	24,160	24,910	25,660	26,410	27,170	27,900
Lexington Co	216,014	247,156	276,832	306,482	336,145	365,786	395,446
Newberry Co	36,108	37,300	38,560	39,820	41,080	42,350	43,579
Richland Co	320,677	356,086	371,983	403,778	419,675	435,573	451,470

Source: Year 2000 Population from the U.S. Census Bureau – Based on the Census 2000 SF 1 file. Projections for the counties from the Population Projections Central Midlands Region 2005 through 2035. Projections have not been updated to reflect 2010 Census.

Fairfield County

Population in the county will grow by only 4,446 or 19% above the year 2000 level through the planning period ending in 2030. This is an increase of only 0.6% annually on average. Divided evenly for each five-year period, this is only 741 persons per five-year increment.

The majority of population increases through 2030 will occur in the Ridgeway area along I-77 and Lake Wateree. Of the 4,446 more persons projected for the county by 2030, a total of 2,451 or 55% will reside in this census tract.

Modest population growth will occur in the western areas of the county, and the Winnsboro area will grow somewhat as the aging population is replaced by in migrants and native population replacement.

Lexington County

In this county, population increases by census tracts will not rise at roughly the same rate as over the past 20 years. Rather, the hypothesis that energy costs will rise and drive the need for redevelopment of acreage near the geographic center of the urbanized area has been used. This is not to say that in the next 30 years there will be a great upsurge in the population of city center census tracts but rather that the population outflow will begin to reverse in the next decades and that populations will stabilize as new households with school age children begin to repopulate these neighborhoods as the present population is replaced in the normal course age cohort decay.

Redevelopment activity and the development such as the Mungo patio home project near the Riverbanks Zoo botanical garden and the development of Sterling University near the Cayce Riverwalk on the Congaree River are the types of development

that will be a major part of population reversals in tracts where much of the present housing was constructed prior to 1959.

Most of the big winners are in the southern and southeastern portions of the county, near the Town of Lexington, and around Chapin. Land near Lexington will gain at slower rates than historically because much prime developable land has already been accounted for. However, the construction of the Lexington Bypass will stimulate new development west of that municipality.

As the Lexington County Joint Municipal Water and Sewer Commission extends utilities into rural portions of the county where land is still relatively inexpensive, there will be a rapid increase in these areas with the Swansea, Pelion, Boiling Springs, Samaria and Gilbert-Summit seeing the strongest growth.

Batesburg-Leesville should lose population in the planning period but westward expansion of development should help slow and reverse population loss by the closing years of the planning period.

Additional growth in the St. Andrews/Irmo area will be slow as much land has already been developed and as households with children become smaller in size as they graduate and the households are more typified by empty nesters. The rapid rise in taxes on residential properties in Lexington-Richland School District 5 should provide motivation for many elderly to relocate and make way for more households with school age children.

Newberry County

Population in Newberry County will grow by only 7,471 or 20.7% above the year 2000 level through the planning period ending in 2030. This is an increase of only 0.7% annually on average. Divided evenly for each five years, this equates to only 1,245 persons per five-year increment.

The majority of population increases through 2030 will occur near Lake Murray, Prosperity, Little Mountain, and Newberry (north and east). These areas comprise more than 100% of the growth projected for the county because the remainder of the county should incur a combined loss of 523 persons during the 30-year period.

New water and sewer facilities being expanded east of Little Mountain and near Peak during the planning period provide rationale for additional population spilling over from Lexington County and the northwestern areas of Richland County.

Growth will be slowest in the northern areas of the county with the Whitmire and Silverstreet tracts losing population. Chappells will grow slowly principally because of the attraction of Lake Greenwood.

Richland County

A key approach to spreading the amount of population increase in each five-year period was to determine population change in developed areas with older housing. For this analysis, known developments such as Canal Side and other developments in downtown Columbia foreseen by planners involved with the River Alliance, et al. were factored in and an assumption was made that over the planning period the same rates of population decline experienced from the 1970s through 2000 will not recur from 2000 to 2030. If this were the case, some areas of Columbia would be virtually depopulated. New housing will be built and older housing will be rehabbed and older one and two person households will be replaced with households with children.

Energy costs will drive the need for redevelopment of neighborhoods lying near the geographic center of the urbanized area. This is not to say that in the next 30 years there will be a great upsurge in the population of the city center but rather that the population outflow will begin to reverse and that populations will stabilize as new households with school age children begin to repopulate these areas. Affordable older housing in neighborhoods benefiting from Columbia's ongoing investment in its neighborhoods will help attract younger families drawn to urban amenities.

Sharp increases in the number of employment centers and build-out of business parks in the I-77 corridor of Richland County will attract residential development nearby. Growth will be most pronounced in the northeast, north central and northwest areas of the county. Most notably, the historically slow growing southern area of the county will participate in more pronounced growth because of utility extensions and the completion of the Shop Road Extension. As remaining farmers cease business because of weather and costs, some of that available acreage will be available for subdivision development.

Importantly, Fort Jackson should see a gradual increase in population as it benefits from future BRAC activities that will continue a consolidation of Army operations nationwide.

Older, largely minority neighborhoods in north Columbia will record population losses as their populations benefit from improved public education in the county, job opportunities that will increase income, and housing incentives that will promote minority relocation to newer areas of growth in the county.

F. FURTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES AND COUNTIES IN THE CENTRAL MIDLANDS REGION REGARDING LAND COVER, LAND USE, AND SUSCEPTIBILITY TO NATURAL HAZARDS

Fairfield County

Within Fairfield County there are only two municipalities, Winnsboro being the county seat of government. Fairfield County is a predominately forested county with the concentrations of land developed for varieties of urban purposes such as residential, commercial and institutional being near Winnsboro and Ridgeway. Wildfires and forest fires will threaten developed land especially near Lake Wateree where there are many second homes and around Lake Monticello in the western part of the county where second homes are also being developed in forested areas. The southwestern portion of the county near Jenkinsville has a large population of low and moderate-income persons living in wooded areas who will also be affected by forest and wild fires. Floodplains lie mainly along the Broad and Wateree Rivers on the western and eastern edges of the county, respectively. Other main watercourses like Little River and Jackson Creek have floodplains, but there is almost no development in these flood susceptible areas. The Towns of Winnsboro and Ridgeway are built on high ridgelines and are not at high risk from watercourse flooding although some areas are subject to short-lived non-floodplain flooding. Hurricanes and tornados as well as high winds from thunderstorms pose major threats to all development in the county especially in the urban areas of Winnsboro and Ridgeway. Winter storms also pose a threat in this heavily forested county.

Development trends in the county show most population growth occurring in the Ridgeway Census County Division east of I-77. This area and the area around Winnsboro will be most affected by major natural hazard events of the future and should be the target of mitigation efforts such as building code and floodplain construction enforcement as well as vigorous enforcement of tie-down requirements on manufactured housing.

Name of Government	Approximate Size in Square Miles	Rate of Population Growth	Principal Characteristics of Development	Remaining Development/Redevel. Potential
Fairfield County	686	Slow	Rural	Substantial
Winnsboro	3.1	Slow	Urban/Suburban	Moderate
Ridgeway	0.5	Slow	Urban/Suburban	Minimal to Moderate

Source: Local Governments and staff of the Central Midlands COG, 2004. Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.

Newberry County

Within Newberry County there are seven municipalities, Newberry being the county seat of government. Newberry County is a predominately rural county with concentrations of forested lands lying in the Enoree Division of the Sumter National Forest between Newberry and Whitmire. Second home residential development

dominates land development on Lakes Greenwood and Murray in the west and south of the county. Concentrations of land developed for varieties of urban purposes such as residential, commercial and institutional lie near Newberry, Whitmire, Prosperity and other small towns like Pomaria. Wildfires and forest fires will threaten timber resources especially in the Sumter National Forest where there is little structural development and forests managed by the U. S. Forest Service dominate the landscape except for minor inholdings. Fires also pose a threat to the second homes on the lakes mentioned above. Floodplains lie mainly along the Broad, Saluda, and Enoree Rivers and by Lakes Murray and Greenwood. Other main watercourses like Bush River and Cannons Creeks have floodplains, but there is almost no development in these flood susceptible areas. Scotts Creek in Newberry is a major area of historic flooding that has and will need remediation. All the towns in the county except Peak lie on high ridgelines and are not at high risk from watercourse flooding although some areas are subject to temporary, non-floodplain flooding. Hurricanes and tornados as well as high winds from thunderstorms pose major threats to all development in the county especially in the urban areas Newberry, Whitmire, and Prosperity. Winter storms also pose a threat in this heavily forested county.

Development trends in the county show most population growth occurring in the Newberry and Prosperity Census County Divisions. These areas near Newberry and near Lake Murray and Prosperity as land development spills over from the Chapin area of Lexington County will be most affected by major natural hazard events of the future and should be the target of mitigation efforts such as building code and floodplain construction enforcement as well as vigorous enforcement of tie-down requirements on manufactured housing.

Name of Government	Approximate Size in Square Miles	Rate of Population Growth	Principal Characteristics of Development	Remaining Development/Redevel. Potential
Newberry County	631	Slow	Rural/Scattered Urban Clusters	Substantial
Newberry	7.0	Moderate	Urban/Suburban	Moderate
Whitmire	1.1	Declining	Urban/Suburban	Minimal
Prosperity	2.0	Slow	Urban/Suburban	Moderate
Little Mountain	1.2	Slow	Urban/Suburban	Moderate
Peak	0.3	Slow	Rural	Minimal
Pomaria	1.0	Slow	Rural	Moderate
Silverstreet	3.5	Slow	Rural	Moderate

Source: Local Governments and staff of the Central Midlands COG, 2004. Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.

Lexington County

Within Lexington County there are 13 municipalities, Lexington being the county seat of government. Lexington County is a county of bifurcated development with most urban development occupying the northern and eastern portion of the county centering on the portion of the Columbia urbanized area in Lexington County and the St.

Andrews/Irmo area lying north of the Saluda River. The Chapin Census County Division lying north of Lake Murray is also experiencing rapid, high-value residential development. The more rural portion of the county lies to the west and south of South Congaree and southeast of Batesburg-Leesville. This area possesses most of the manufactured homes in the county scattered among pine and hardwood forests. Rapid urbanization is occurring around Lexington and is spreading west. Second home residential development dominates land development on the shores of Lake Murray. Concentrations of land developed for varieties of urban purposes such as residential, commercial and institutional characterize all municipalities in the county except for Summit that is still essentially rural. Wildfires and forest fires will threaten timber resources especially in the central, western and southern areas of the county and given that these areas have growing numbers of non-farm residential uses, the fire threat is substantial. Fires also pose a threat to the second homes on Lake Murray. Floodplains lie mainly along the Congaree, Saluda, and South Edisto Rivers and by Lake Murray. Other main watercourses like Red Bank, Congaree, Rawls, Beaver, Lightwood Knot, Six Mile and Twelve Mile Creeks have floodplains, but there are not a notable number of structures in these floodplain areas despite so many old and new structures on Lake Murray. The Congaree River floodplain in Cayce has been an historic area of flooding and will likely remain so in the future. Cayce should direct remediation efforts to addressing flooding problems there. West Columbia, Cayce, South Congaree, and Lexington all have major rivers and creeks that have significant acreage within 100-year frequency floodplains. West Columbia and Cayce have acreage within floodways and both have ordinances that restrict development in all flood hazard areas. So, though most local governments are exposed to varying degrees of threat from flood events, all have ordinances in effect that control development that can be damaged or become new repetitive high loss properties. There are scattered locations in older cities like West Columbia, Cayce, and Springdale that suffer from temporary rises in non-floodplain waters. Hurricanes and tornados as well as high winds from thunderstorms pose major threats to all development in the county especially in the urban areas above noted. Winter storms also pose a threat in this heavily populated and developed county where manufactured housing is scattered in rural areas.

Development trends in the county show most population growth will occur in the Lexington area and in the now rural areas of the county south of I-20. Slower growth will occur in the Lexington County portion of the Columbia Urbanized Area. Growth in the Chapin area north of Lake Murray will also be substantial. With the population and with structural development occurring at such a rapid rate in the county, all of Lexington County will be affected by major natural hazard events of the future and should be the target of mitigation efforts such as building code and floodplain construction enforcement as well as vigorous enforcement of tie-down requirements on manufactured housing.

Name of Government	Approximate Size Square Miles	Rate of Population Growth	Principal Characteristics of Development	Remaining Development/Redev. Potential
Lexington County	701	Rapid	Urban/Suburban/Rural	Substantial
Lexington	9.0	Rapid	Urban/Suburban	Substantial

Cayce	11.0	Slow	Urban/Suburban	Moderate
West Columbia	6.4	Slow	Urban/Suburban	Moderate
Springdale	3.0	Slow	Urban/Suburban	Moderate
Pine Ridge	5.2	Slow	Suburban	Moderate
South Congaree	3.4	Slow	Suburban	Moderate
Gaston	3.3	Moderate	Suburban/Rural	Moderate
Gilbert	2.2	Moderate	Suburban/Rural	Moderate
Summit	1.5	Slow	Rural	Moderate
Swansea	1.7	Moderate	Suburban/Rural	Moderate
Batesburg/Leesville	7.5	Moderate	Urban/Suburban	Moderate
Pelion	3.7	Moderate	Rural	Moderate
Chapin	1.7	Moderate	Suburban/Rural	Substantial

Source: Local Governments and staff of the Central Midlands COG, 2004. Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.

Richland County

Within Richland County there are six municipalities, Columbia being the county seat of government. Richland County is the most populated and most developed county in the region with most urban development occupying the central, northeastern and northwestern portions of the county centering on the portion of the Columbia urbanized area in Richland County, the St. Andrews/Irmo area lying between the Saluda and Broad Rivers and north of Fort Jackson through Blythewood to Fairfield County. The Lower Richland area south of Fort Jackson has experienced along with the north central portion of the county slower rates of growth. These are the most rural and undeveloped areas of the county. Rapid urbanization is occurring north and west of Irmo in the Ballentine area and from there to the county line near Peak in Newberry County. Second home residential development dominates land development on the shores of Lake Murray near Irmo. Concentrations of land developed for varieties of urban purposes such as residential, commercial and institutional characterize all municipalities in the county. Wildfires and forest fires will threaten timber resources especially in the northwestern, north central, and southern areas of the county and given that these areas have growing numbers of non-farm residential uses, the fire threat is substantial. Fires also pose a threat to the second homes on Lake Murray. Floodplains lie mainly along the Broad, Congaree, Saluda, and Wateree Rivers and by Lake Murray. Other main watercourses like Gills, Crane, Hollingshed, Mills, Rawls and many others in this physiographically diverse county have floodplains. Moreover, because of the long history of development there are many structures in these floodplain areas. The Congaree River floodplain south of Columbia has been an historic area of flooding and will likely remain so in the future.

It is important that a new, proposed multi-use development planned for the lands straddling I-77 in Richland County be built in such a way as not to be threatened by recurring documented flooding there.

Remediation efforts *are under discussion by* Columbia and Richland County to address flooding problems especially along Gills Creek. Forest Acres, Arcadia Lakes and Eastover all have significant acreage within 100-year frequency floodplains. These towns have land use controls within their zoning ordinances to restrict permitting of new structures in flood hazard areas. Although most local governments are exposed to varying degrees of threat from flood events, all affected jurisdictions have ordinances in effect that control development that can be damaged or become new repetitive high loss properties. Throughout the county and the major municipalities there are scattered locations that suffer from temporary rises in non-floodplain waters. Hurricanes and tornados as well as high winds from thunderstorms pose major threats to all development in the county especially in the urban areas above noted. Winter storms also pose a threat in this heavily populated and developed county where manufactured housing is scattered in rural areas. Development trends in the county show most population growth will occur in the northwestern areas west of Irmo and in the northeastern area along the I-77 corridor north of I-20. Slower growth will occur in the north central and Lower Richland County areas with the older core of the Columbia Urbanized Area also showing slower rates of population growth. With the population and with structural development occurring at such a rapid rate in the county, all of Richland County will be affected by major natural hazard events of the future and should be the target of mitigation efforts such as building code and floodplain construction enforcement as well as vigorous enforcement of tie-down requirements on manufactured housing.

Name of Government	Approximate Size Square Miles	Rate of Population Growth	Principal Characteristics of Development	Remaining Development/Redevel. Potential
Richland County	756	Rapid	Urban/Suburban/Rural	Substantial
Columbia	130.0	Moderate	Urban/Suburban	Moderate

Arcadia Lakes	1.0	Slow	Suburban	Minimal
Forest Acres	6.0	Slow	Urban/Suburban	Minimal
Blythewood	3.0	Rapid	Urban/Suburban/Rur.	Substantial through Annexation
Eastover	1.4	Slow	Rural	Moderate
Irmo also in Lex. Cnty.	4.0	Moderate	Urban/Suburban	Moderate

Source: Local Governments and staff of the Central Midlands COG, 2004. Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.

Population projections for each municipality in all four counties from the year 2000 to 2025 are contained in Tables X-A through X-D.

SECTION III. PROFILING NATURAL HAZARDS EVENTS IN EACH COUNTY

This section of the All Natural Hazards Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan for the Central Midlands Region summarizes the results of the hazard identification, description and mapping used by the Core Planning Team to set the stage for vulnerability assessments, and later Action Plan development to mitigate the effects of high priority hazard events when they occur. An equally important purpose of this section is to provide tabular and spatial information on natural hazards available from key sources such as the Hazards Lab in the Geography Department of the University of South Carolina.

In June 1997 the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Emergency Management Association published a *State Capability Assessment for Readiness* developed to give states an objective procedure to judge disaster mitigation and preparedness (FEMA, 1997). In order to evaluate the success of mitigation and preparedness programs, an assessment of existing or baseline hazards is required. The material that is included in this document will address an historic lack of systematic baseline data that inventories and catalogs hazardous events and vulnerable populations in the counties of the Central Midlands region.

This hazards assessment for the Central Midlands region of S. C. follows a method using a geographic information system. This methodology is detailed the *Handbook for Conducting a GIS-based Hazards Assessment at the County Level*. It contains four primary elements: hazards identification and occurrence; identification of vulnerable populations; integration of the two elements in a useable geographic or spatial context; and the identification of those areas most physically and socially vulnerable to hazards. This identification should lead ideally to improved mitigation planning and program implementation. The *Handbook* mentioned in this paragraph addresses issues of map scale for spatial presentation of data at the county level where available.

It must be emphasized that in many cases, however, detailed information regarding the areas potentially impacted by a specific hazard, as well as its potential health and safety, property, environmental and economic impacts of that hazard, has not been available. Staff has chosen to use data provided by the Hazards Research Lab within the Department of Geography at University of South Carolina. Where the absence of hazard and risk-related data at the sub-county level as with droughts, hurricane wind zones, and flood events prevents sub-county analysis, the staff has relied on the knowledge of participating jurisdiction for relevant information on these hazards.

This section details which natural hazards were used in the plan and which were excluded and why. Natural hazards used in this plan are of two types: those that have spatial data associated with them (earthquake, hail, tornado, hurricane wind, and flooding in Richland and Lexington Counties only) and other hazards such as hurricanes and

winter storms and drought that are widespread in their effects and can not be mapped as distinct geographic occurrences like a tornado strike.

Note: Natural hazards such as mudslides, volcanic activity, high desert winds, tsunamis, soil subsidence in sinkholes, etc. were not included in the analysis of hazards for Fairfield County or any county in the Central Midlands Region because those hazards are not encountered or experienced in the region. Those natural hazards of importance to the region are included in the analysis. Those that are not important or not historically experience have been excluded.

The technical planning process begins with hazard identification. In general, there are three main steps in the individual hazard potential determination. These include hazard identification, data acquisition, and calculation of hazard frequency or occurrence. This last is particularly important for this plan because participating jurisdictions in their assessment and prioritization of natural hazard as threats to life and property used the frequency of occurrence.

Risk assessment is a process comprised of three distinct steps these include:

1. An identification of hazards likely to result in disasters, i.e., what hazardous events may occur?
2. An estimation of the risks of such events, i.e., what is the probability of each event?
3. An evaluation of the social consequences of the derived risk, i.e., what is the loss created by each event?

A. CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDS AFFECTING SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE REGION

The Central Midlands Region has historically been exposed to several recurring types of natural hazards. Most of these are weather and climate related specifically including severe thunderstorms and wind events, tornados, hurricanes, winter snow and ice storms, and floods. However, loss of life from major natural hazards since 1950 has been fewer than 100 persons in all four counties. (South Carolina Atlas of Environmental Risks and Hazards, 2000, University of S. C.) Threats of natural hazards to the region vary from county to county because of differences in population density and land development. Vulnerability of the population to natural hazards will be dealt with in another section of this plan, but the potential for loss has changed over time given the evolving economic and demographic changes in the diverse region. Suffice it to say here, that higher floor area ratios and the generally low and moderate income populations occupying the core of the Columbia urbanized area make it more vulnerable to major hazards such as tornados, hurricanes, and thunderstorms with high winds and hail than less densely developed and populated areas like western Fairfield County.

The primary focus of hazard related data and commentary is at the county level, but additional remarks will be added to elaborate on the occurrence of natural hazards in the municipalities of the region.

A. *Definition of Hazards Most Likely to Impact the Central Midlands Region of South Carolina*

To give the users of this plan a better understanding of the natural hazards discussed in this document, the following definitions of natural hazards are provided as follows: A natural hazard is a rare or extreme event in nature that adversely impacts human life, property, or activity. No human settlements are free from the risk of natural hazards; therefore it is vital that researchers and decision-makers have access to all available hazards information.

Due to its unique geographical setting, the Central Midlands Region of S. C. is vulnerable to a wide array of natural hazards that threaten life and property. These include:

- / ***Flooding***
- / ***Hurricanes & Tropical Storms***
- / ***Tornadoes***
- / ***Winter Snow and Ice Storms***
- / ***Severe Thunderstorms with Lightning***
- / ***Wildfires***
- / ***Earthquakes***
- / ***Drought***

Some of these hazards are interrelated (*i.e.*, hurricanes can cause flooding and tornadoes), and some consist of hazardous elements that are not listed separately (*i.e.*, severe thunderstorms can cause lightning; nor'easters can cause coastal erosion). This section provides general descriptions for each of the above listed hazards.

FLOODING

Description:

Flooding is the most frequent and costly natural hazard in the United States. Floods are generally the result of excessive precipitation, and can be classified under two categories: *flash floods*, the product of heavy localized precipitation in short time period over a given location; and *general floods*, caused by precipitation over a longer time period and over a given river basin. The severity of a flooding event is determined by a combination of stream and river basin topography and physiography, precipitation and weather patterns, recent soil moisture conditions and the degree of vegetative clearing.

Flash flooding events usually occur within minutes or hours of heavy amounts of rainfall, from a dam or levee failure, or from a sudden release of water held by an ice jam. Most flash flooding is caused by slow-moving thunderstorms in a local area or by heavy rains associated with hurricanes and tropical storms. Although flash flooding occurs often along mountain streams, it is also common in urbanized areas where much of the ground is covered by impervious surfaces.

General floods are usually longer-term events and may last for several days. The primary types of general flooding include riverine flooding, coastal flooding and urban flooding. Riverine flooding is a function of excessive precipitation levels and water runoff volumes within the watershed of a stream or river. Coastal flooding is typically a result of storm surge, wind-driven waves, and heavy rainfall produced by hurricanes, tropical storms, and other large coastal storms. Urban flooding occurs where man-made development has obstructed the natural flow of water and/or decreased the ability of natural groundcover to absorb and retain surface water runoff.

Periodic flooding of lands adjacent to rivers, streams and shorelines is a natural and inevitable occurrence that can be expected to take place based upon established recurrence intervals. The recurrence interval of a flood is defined as the average time interval, in years, expected between a flood event of a particular magnitude and an equal or larger flood. Flood magnitude increases with increasing recurrence interval.

A “floodplain” is the lowland area adjacent to a river, lake or ocean. Floodplains are designated by the frequency of the flood that is large enough to cover them. For example, the 10-year floodplain will be covered by the 10-year flood and the 100-year floodplain by the 100-year flood.

Flood frequencies, such as the “100-year flood,” are determined by plotting a graph of the size of all known floods for an area and determining how often floods of a particular size occur. Another way of expressing the flood frequency is the chance of occurrence in a given year, which is the percentage of the probability of flooding each year. For example, the 100-year flood has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year.

Major flood events occurring in the region in the past century have occurred along the Saluda, Broad, Congaree and Wateree Rivers in 1908, 1929 and 1962. Other less than 100-year flood events have occurred more frequently.

HURRICANES & TROPICAL STORMS

Description:

Hurricanes and tropical storms, both classified as *tropical cyclones*, are low-pressure storm systems that originate over warm ocean waters but are capable of causing immense destruction when crossing the coastline into land. The primary damaging forces associated with these storms are high-level sustained winds, heavy precipitation and tornadoes. Coastal areas are also vulnerable to the additional forces of storm surge, wind-driven waves and tidal flooding.

The key energy source for a tropical cyclone is the release of latent heat from the condensation of warm water. Their formation requires a low-pressure disturbance, sufficiently warm sea surface temperature, rotational force from the spinning of the earth and the absence of wind shear in the lowest 50,000 feet of

the atmosphere. Hurricanes and tropical storms can form in the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico from the months of June to November, but the peak of the Atlantic hurricane season is early to mid-September. The average number of storms that reach hurricane intensity per year in the Atlantic basin is about six.

As an incipient hurricane develops, barometric pressure at its center falls and winds increase. If the atmospheric and oceanic conditions are favorable, it can intensify into a tropical depression. When maximum sustained winds reach or exceed 39 miles per hour, the system is designated a tropical storm, given a name and closely monitored by the National Hurricane Center in Miami, Florida. When sustained winds reach or exceed 74 miles per hour, the storm is deemed a hurricane. Hurricane intensity is further classified by the Saffir-Simpson Scale, which rates hurricane intensity on a scale of I to 5, with 5 being the most intense. The Saffir-Simpson scale is shown as follows:

1	Minimal	74-95	Greater than 980
2	Moderate	96-110	979-965
3	Extensive	111-130	964-945
4	Extreme	131-155	944-920
5	Catastrophic	155+I	Less than 920

The Saffir-Simpson scale categorizes hurricane intensity linearly based upon maximum sustained winds, barometric pressure and storm surge potential, which are combined to estimate potential damage. Categories 3, 4, and 5 are classified as “major” hurricanes, and while hurricanes within this range comprise only 20% of total tropical cyclone landfalls, they account for over 70% of the damage in the U.S.

Damage during hurricanes may also result from spawned tornadoes and inland flooding associated with heavy rainfall that usually accompanies these storms.

TORNADOS

Description:

A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud extending to the ground. It is most often generated by a thunderstorm and produced when cool, dry air intersects and overrides a layer of warm, moist air forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. The damage from a tornado is a result of the high wind velocity and wind-blown debris, although they are commonly accompanied by large hail as well. The most violent tornados have rotating winds of 250 miles per hour or more and are capable of causing extreme

destruction, including uprooting trees and well-made structures, and turning normally harmless objects into deadly missiles.

Most tornados are just a few dozen yards wide and touch down only briefly, but highly destructive tornadoes may carve out a path over a mile wide and several miles long. The destruction caused by tornadoes may range from light to inconceivable depending on the intensity, size and duration of the storm. Typically, tornadoes cause the greatest damages to structures of light construction, such as residential homes, and are quite localized in impact.

Each year an average of 800-1000 tornadoes are reported nationwide, and they are more likely to occur during the spring and early summer months of March through June. Tornados can occur at any time of day but are mostly likely to form in late afternoons and early evenings.

The Fujita-Pearson Scale for Tornadoes was developed to measure tornado strength, and is shown below.

F-Scale	Intensity	Wind Speed
FO	Gale tornado	40-72 mph
F1	Moderate tornado	73-112
F2	Significant tornado	113-157
F3	Severe tornado	158-206
F4	Devastating tornado	207-260
F5	Incredible tornado	261-318
F6	Inconceivable tornado	319-379 mph

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Central Midlands Region is divided between a Zone III and a Zone IV, the most severe, wind zones. Zone III wind zones can reach 200 miles an hour in Fairfield and Newberry Counties and portions of Lexington and Richland Counties most distant from the Atlantic seaboard. Portions of Richland and Lexington Counties nearest the Atlantic seaboard lie in Zone IV and have potential of enduring tornados with winds of 250 mph.

SEVERE WINTER SNOW AND ICE STORMS

Description:

Severe winter storms can produce an array of hazardous weather conditions, including **heavy snow, freezing rain and ice pellets, high winds and extreme cold**. Severe winter storms are usually extra-tropical cyclones (storms that form outside of the warm tropics) fueled by strong temperature gradients and an active upper-level cold jet stream. Winter storms can paralyze a community by shutting

down normal day-to-day operations, as accumulating snow and ice result in downed trees, power outages and blocked or hazardous transportation routes. Heavy snow can also lead to the collapse of weak roofs or unstable structures. Frequently the loss of electric power means loss of heat for residents, which poses a significant threat to human life, particularly the elderly. According to The State Newspaper, below is the top 10 snowfalls in Columbia, SC history

16.0	INCHES...FEBRUARY 9-10	1973
11.8	INCHES...FEBRUARY 11-14	1899
11.7	INCHES...FEBRUARY 25-26	1914
11.3	INCHES...FEBRUARY 24-25	1894
8.8	INCHES...DECEMBER 10-11	1958
8.6	INCHES...FEBRUARY 12-13	2010
8.5	INCHES...FEBRUARY 11-12	1895
8.1	INCHES...FEBRUARY 10-11	1912
6.3	INCHES...FEBRUARY 23	1901
6.2	INCHES...JANUARY 29-30	1936

Read more: <http://www.thestate.com/2011/01/10/1638763/winter-storm-the-sequel.html#ixzz1CuU08JrR>

The level of impact severe winter weather will have upon community greatly depends on its ability to manage and control its effects, such as the rapid mobilization of snow removal equipment. Due to the rare occurrence of severe winter weather in central South Carolina, coupled with the expensive costs to acquire and maintain the necessary resources to combat their effects, many communities are not prepared for such events.

Below is table showing monthly temperature and precipitation averages and records for Columbia, South Carolina as provided by The Weather Channel.

Month	Avg. High	Avg. Low	Mean	Avg. Precip	Record High	Record Low
Jan	58°F	36°F	47°F	4.57 in.	84°F (1975)	1°F (1985)
Feb	63°F	40°F	52°F	3.75 in.	86°F (1996)	10°F (1973)
Mar	71°F	47°F	59°F	4.56 in.	90°F (1985)	12°F (1980)
Apr	80°F	53°F	66°F	2.96 in.	97°F (2002)	29°F (1983)
May	86°F	61°F	74°F	3.21 in.	102°F (2000)	39°F (1989)

<u>Jun</u>	92°F	68°F	80°F	5.19 in.	109°F (1998)	50°F (1930)
<u>Jul</u>	95°F	72°F	84°F	5.20 in.	109°F (1999)	58°F (1982)
<u>Aug</u>	93°F	71°F	82°F	4.51 in.	109°F (2007)	55°F (1930)
<u>Sep</u>	88°F	66°F	77°F	3.83 in.	101°F (1983)	43°F (1967)
<u>Oct</u>	79°F	54°F	66°F	2.89 in.	99°F (1954)	28°F (1977)
<u>Nov</u>	69°F	45°F	57°F	3.11 in.	89°F (1974)	15°F (1950)
<u>Dec</u>	61°F	39°F	50°F	3.36 in.	84°F (1998)	7°F (1983)

SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS WITH LIGHTNING

Description:

Severe thunderstorms are defined by the National Weather Service as storms that have wind speeds of 58 miles per hour or higher, produce hail at least three quarters of an inch in diameter, or produces tornadoes. In order to form, thunderstorms simply require moisture to form clouds and rain, coupled with an unstable mass of warm air that can rise rapidly.

Thunderstorms affect relatively small areas when compared with hurricanes and winter storms, as the average storm is 15 miles in diameter and lasts an average of 30 minutes. Nearly 1,800 thunderstorms are occurring at any moment around the world, however, of the estimated 100,000 thunderstorms that occur each year in the United States only about 10 percent are classified as severe.

Thunderstorms are most likely to happen in the spring and summer months and during the afternoon and evening hours, but can occur year-round and at all hours.

Despite their small size, all thunderstorms are dangerous and capable of threatening life and property in localized areas. Every thunderstorm produces **lightning**, which results from the buildup and discharge of electrical energy between positively and negatively charged areas. Each year, lightning is

responsible for an average of 93 deaths (more than tornados), 300 injuries, and several hundred million dollars in damage to property and forests.

Thunderstorms can also produce large, damaging hail, which causes nearly \$1 billion in damage to property and crops annually. **Straight-line winds**, which in extreme cases have the potential to exceed 100 miles per hour, are responsible for most thunderstorm wind damage. One type of straight-line wind, the downburst, can cause damage equivalent to a strong tornado and can be extremely dangerous to aviation. Thunderstorms are also capable of producing **tornados and heavy rain** that can lead to flash **flooding**.

EARTHQUAKES

Description:

An earthquake is the motion or trembling of the ground produced by sudden displacement of rock in the Earth's crust. Earthquakes result from crustal strain, volcanism, landslides, or the collapse of caverns. Earthquakes can affect hundreds of thousands of square kilometers; cause damage to property measured in the tens of billions of dollars; result in loss of life and injury to hundreds of thousands of persons; and disrupt the social and economic functioning of the affected area.

Most property damage and earthquake-related deaths are caused by the failure and collapse of structures due to ground shaking. The level of damage depends upon the amplitude and duration of the shaking, which are directly related to the earthquake size, distance from the fault, site and regional geology.

Other damaging earthquake effects include landslides, the down-slope movement of soil and rock (mountain regions and along hillsides), and **liquefaction, in which ground soil loses its** ability to resist shear and flows much like quick sand. In the case of liquefaction, anything relying on the substrata for support can shift, tilt, rupture, or collapse.

Another dramatic byproduct of certain types of earthquakes is a tsunami. Tsunamis are giant ocean waves of extremely long length that are capable of exceeding 500 miles per hour and causing immense devastation to coastal areas. To generate tsunamis, earthquakes must occur underneath or near the ocean, be large and create movements in the sea floor. All oceanic regions of the world can experience tsunamis, but in the Pacific Ocean there is a much more frequent occurrence of large, destructive tsunamis because of the many large earthquakes along the margins of the Pacific Ocean.

Most earthquakes are caused by the release of stresses accumulated as a result of the rupture of rocks along opposing fault planes in the Earth's outer crust. These fault planes are typically found along borders of the earth's ten tectonic plates. These plate borders generally follow the outlines of the continents, with the North American plate following the continental border with the Pacific Ocean in the west, but following the mid-Atlantic trench in the east. As earthquakes

occurring in the mid-ocean trench usually pose little threat to humans, the greatest earthquake threat in North America is along the Pacific coast.

The areas of greatest tectonic instability occur at the perimeters of the slowly moving plates, as these locations are subjected to the greatest strains from plates traveling in opposite directions and at different speeds. Deformation along plate boundaries causes strain in the rock and the consequent buildup of stored energy. When the built-up stress exceeds the rocks' strength, a rupture occurs. The rock on both sides of the fracture is snapped, releasing the stored energy and producing seismic waves, generating an earthquake.

Earthquakes are measured in terms of their magnitude and intensity. Magnitude is measured using the Richter Scale, an open-ended logarithmic scale that describes the energy release of an earthquake through a measure of shock wave amplitude. Each unit increase in magnitude on the Richter Scale corresponds to a ten-fold increase in wave amplitude, or a 32-fold increase in energy. Intensity is most commonly measured using the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) Scale. It is a twelve-level scale based on direct and indirect measurements of seismic effects. The scale levels are typically described using roman numerals, with a I corresponding to imperceptible (instrumental) events, IV corresponding to moderate (felt by people awake), to XII for catastrophic (total destruction).

Earthquakes are relatively infrequent but not uncommon in South Carolina. The most recent noticeable earthquake to occur in the region was in 1971 and it caused no major damage. The 1886 earthquake in Charleston was felt in the Midlands but caused only minor property damage in the Central Midlands Region. The great earthquake of 1811 centered in the Mississippi Valley near New Madrid, Missouri, was felt in South Carolina, while Intensity V effects were observed in the western part of the state. On February 21, 1916, the Asheville area was the center for a large intensity VI earthquake, which was felt in the Central Midlands Region. Finally, according to the U. S. Geological Survey, the Central Midlands Region of S. C. faces only minimal to moderate risk from earthquakes in a given year, generally less than 10% probability of exceedance in 50 years.

DROUGHT

Description:

Drought is a normal, recurrent feature of climate. It occurs almost everywhere, although its features vary from region to region. Defining drought is therefore difficult; it depends on differences in regions, needs, and disciplinary perspectives. Based on the many definitions that have appeared in the literature, for example, we might define drought in Libya as occurring when annual rainfall is less than 180 mm, but in Bali, drought might be considered to occur after a period of only 6 days without rain! In the most general sense, drought originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, resulting in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector. While it is clear

that drought cannot be viewed solely as a physical phenomenon, it should be noted that several times since 2006 the South Carolina Drought Response Committee declared the region in a drought, ranging from "Incipient" to "Severe."

WILDFIRES

Description:

A wildfire is an undesirable, uncontrolled burning of grasslands, brush or woodlands. According to the National Weather Service, more than 100,000 wildfires occur in the United States each year. About 90% of these wildfires are started by humans (i.e., campfires, debris burning, smoking, etc.); lightning starts the other 10%.

The potential for wildfire depends upon surface fuel characteristics, weather conditions, recent climate conditions, topography and fire behavior. Fuels are anything that fire can and will burn, and are the combustible materials that sustain a wildfire. Typically, this is the most prevalent vegetation in a given area. Weather is one of the most significant factors in determining the severity of wildfires. The intensity of fires and the rate with which they spread is directly related to the wind speed, temperature and relative humidity. Climatic conditions such as long-term drought also play a major role in the number and intensity of wildfires, and topography is important because the slope and shape of the terrain can change the rate of speed at which fire travels.

There are four major types of wildfires. Ground fires burn in natural litter, duff, roots or sometimes-high organic soils. Once started they are very difficult to control, and some ground fires may even rekindle after being extinguished. Surface fires burn in grasses and low shrubs (up to 4' tall) or in the lower branches of trees. They have the potential to spread rapidly, and the ease of their control depends upon the fuel involved. Crown fires burn in the tops of trees, and the ease of their control depends greatly upon wind conditions. Spotting fires occur when burning embers are thrown ahead of the main fire, and can be produced by crown fires as well as wind and topographic conditions. Once spotting begins, the fire will be very difficult to control.

Wildfires become significant threats to life and property along what is known as the "wild land/urban interface." The wild land/urban interface is defined as the area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wild land or vegetative fuels. Since 1985, approximately 9,000 homes have been lost to urban/wild land interface fires across the United States.

Below is table showing 50 year aveage of acres burned in each of the counties in the region as provided by the South Carolina Forestry Commission.

County	50 Year Average Acres Burned
Fairfield	942.6
Lexington	581.5
Newberry	131.6
Richland	851.6

The Central Midlands Region has historically been exposed to several recurring types of natural hazards. The most important natural hazards have been described above. Most of these are weather and climate related specifically including severe thunderstorms and wind events, tornados, hurricanes, winter snow and ice storms, and floods. However, loss of life from major natural hazards since 1950 has been fewer than 100 persons in all four counties. (South Carolina Atlas of Environmental Risks and Hazards, 2000, University of S. C.) Threats of natural hazards to the region vary from county to county because of differences in population density and land development. Vulnerability of the population to natural hazards will be dealt with in another section of this plan, but the potential for loss has changed over time given the evolving economic and demographic changes in the diverse region. Suffice it to say here, that higher floor area ratios and the generally low and moderate income populations occupying the core of the Columbia urbanized area make it more vulnerable to major hazards such as tornados, hurricanes, and thunderstorms with high winds and hail than less densely developed and populated areas like western Fairfield County.

The primary focus of hazard related data and commentary is at the county level, but additional remarks will be added to elaborate on the occurrence of natural hazards in the municipalities of the region. Below is an overview of the impact of the natural hazards on the jurisdictions in the region and the possible risk of future events. Table III-A shows the vulnerability of each jursidition by natural hazard. The information in the table is based on the hazard event data provided later in this chapter and will be used to estimate potential property loss discussed in Chapter IV.

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Table III-A Hazard Event and Vulnerabilty By Jurisdiction in the Central Midlands Region								
Jurisdiction	Flooding	Hurricanes and TS (tracks)	Tornadoes (t'downs)	Winter Snow and Ice Storms	Severe Thunderstorms with Lightening	Wildfires	Earthquakes (epicenter)	Drought
Fairfield Co.	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Town of Winnsboro	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	Low	N/A	N/A	Low
Town of Ridgeway	N/A	Low	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low
Lexington Co	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Town of Batesburg-Leesville	Low	N/A	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low
City of Cayce	Low	Low	N/A	Low	Low	N/A	N/A	Low
Town of Chapin	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low
Town of Gilbert	Low	N/A	N/A	Low	Low	N/A	N/A	Low
Town of Lexington	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	N/A	Low	Low

Jurisdiction	Flooding	Hurricanes and TS (tracks)	Tornadoes (t'downs)	Winter Snow and Ice Storms	Severe Thunderstorms with Lightening	Wildfires	Earthquakes (epicenter)	Drought
Town of Pelion	Low	N/A	Low	Low	Low	N/A	N/A	Low
Town of South Congaree	Low	N/A	N/A	Low	Low	N/A	N/A	Low
Town of Springdale	Low	Low	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low
Town of Swansea	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	N/A	N/A	Low
City of West Columbia	Low	Low	N/A	Low	Low	N/A	N/A	Low
Newberry Co.	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Town of Little Mountain	No	Low	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low
City of Newberry	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	N/A	N/A	Low
Town of Peak	Low	N/A		Low	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low
Town of Pomaria	Low	N/A	N/A	Low	Low	N/A	N/A	Low

Jurisdiction	Flooding	Hurricanes and TS (tracks)	Tornadoes (t'downs)	Winter Snow and Ice Storms	Severe Thunderstorms with Lightening	Wildfires	Earthquakes (epicenter)	Drought
Town of Prosperity	No	No	Low	Low	Low	No	No	Low
Town of Whitmire	Low	Low	No	Low	Low	No	No	Low
Richland Co.	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Town of Arcadia Lakes	Low	Low	No	Low	Low	No	No	Low
Town of Blythewood	Low	Low	No	Low	Low	No	No	Low
City of Columbia	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	No	Low	Low
City of Forest Acres	Low	Low	No	Low	Low	No	No	Low
Town of Irmo	Low	Low	No	Low	Low	No	No	Low

NA= Not affected

Low= Low frequency of events

Medium = Medium frequency of events

High=High frequency of events

B. NATURAL HAZARDS SPECIFICALLY RELATING TO FAIRFIELD COUNTY

The following is an excerpt from the State of South Carolina Hazard Assessment for 2008.

Fairfield County is vulnerable to . . . natural (hurricanes/tropical storm) . . . Winter weather produces the greatest monetary damage with a recurrence interval of 5 years. Drought events also produce significant damages but are less frequent. Wildfires, thunderstorms, and . . . are some of the prominent hazards that regularly affect the county, based on past occurrences.

The estimated recurrence of a hazard is a useful element (based on event frequency) for distinguishing between infrequent hazards like earthquakes, and frequent hazards The most common hazard events in Fairfield County are . . . , severe thunderstorms and wind, wildfires, and earthquakes. Flooding, hurricanes/tropical storms, and drought are hazards with the lowest recurrence intervals. The recurrence and hazard frequency table can be seen in Table III-B.

During January 1st, 2009 and June 29th, 2010 there were 21 events recorded, including four tornados, seven thunderstorms, three winter storms, one ice storm and three hail storms

Table III-B Hazard Event Data for Fairfield County

Hazard	Number of Events	Years in Record	Recurrence Interval (Years)	Hazard Frequency (Percent Chance per Year)
Coastal Events				
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	10	158	15.80	6.33
Ocean & Lake Surf	1	16	16.00	6.25
Waterspout	0	16	*	*
Dam Failure	-	-	-	-
Drought	1	59	59.00	1.69
Flood	3	59	19.67	5.08
Fog	0	12	*	*
Geophysical Events				
Avalanche	0	49	*	*
Earthquake	555	310	0.56	179.03**
Landslide	0	49	*	*
Human-Induced Events				
Civil Disturbance	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Materials (Hazmat)	77	22	<0.50	350.00**
Nuclear Power Plant	0	8	*	*
Terrorism	0	29	*	*
Transportation (Motor Vehicle)	4,556	10	<0.50	45,560**
Severe Thunderstorm Events				
Funnel Cloud	0	16	*	*
Hail	46	59	1.28	77.97
Heavy Precipitation	0	15	*	*
Lightning	0	16	*	*
Thunderstorm & Wind	110	59	0.54	186.44**
Tornado	20	59	2.95	33.90
Temperature Extremes	1	16	16.00	6.25
Wildfire	1,346	21	<0.50	6,409.52**
Winter Weather (Snow & Ice)	12	59	4.92	20.34

a Data Sources: National Climatic Data Center (www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-win/wwcgi.dll?wwEvent-Storm);

National Geophysical Data Center (www.ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard/)

b Includes coastal flooding, coastal erosion, coastal winds

* Unable to calculate (cannot divide by zero)

** Percent is greater than 100.00, therefore hazard can be expected to occur more than once per year
-Data Unavailable

Note: Table represents statewide events. Some hazards do not affect the region of the plan

SCEMD. 2011. County Risk Assessment, Excerpts from the U.S.C. 2008 Hazard Assessment Profile for each county in South Carolina. http://www.scemd.org/Mitigation/County_Risk_Assessment.html. (February 24, 2011).

The chart indicates that simply in terms of natural hazard frequency alone and not with the assessments of local officials in prioritizing the importance of hazards; wildfires in this largely rural and forested county are the number 1 hazard; thunderstorms with accompanying hail is the number 2 hazard; earthquakes are the number 3 hazard; tornados the number 4 hazard; and winter weather is the number 5 hazard. This ranking does not mean the other hazards are insignificant; simply do not rate as highly.

Hurricanes/tropical storms are a threat to the county, for example, but they are not so major a problem as others because there have been only 10 occurrences of hurricanes, and 20 tropical storms, to cross the county in 158 years. None of these hurricanes was a

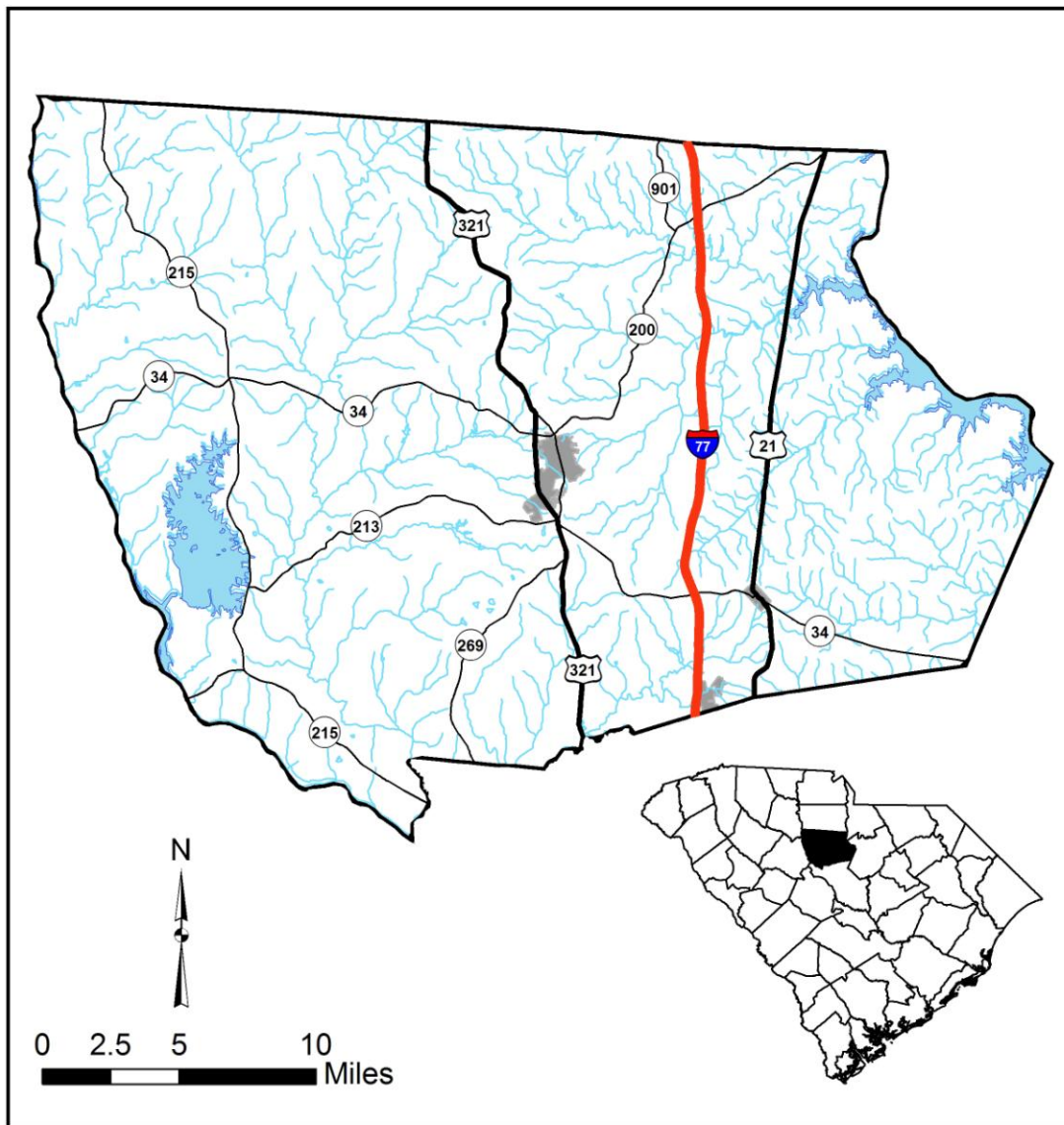
Category 3 or higher in severity. Many of the same mitigation measures that would relate to hurricanes relate to thunderstorm winds with 110 of these recorded events noted in the county over 59 years. So, this hazard is much more of a threat to life and property than hurricanes because the county is 100+ miles from the coast of S. C.

Map III-A shows the political boundaries of the county, watercourses and lakes, major roads and the generalized corporate boundaries of the two municipalities in the county. Map III-B shows the tracks of hurricanes through the state and through the county demonstrating that they are a very real natural hazard threat to the county. The website www.sheldus.org may be accessed to see the types and damage done by various natural hazards in Fairfield County. Regarding hurricanes, for example, the last significant hurricane to strike Fairfield County was hurricane Hugo in September 1989. It caused \$500,000 of property damage but \$5,000,000 of crop damage. On the other hand, a tornado in March 1984 caused \$50,000,000 of property damage and no crop damage. Earthquake tremors also occur frequently, but they do not cause notable property damage. Wild fires frequently occur in the county but do little damage. However, one such fire in March 1985 caused \$108,000 of crop damage claims.

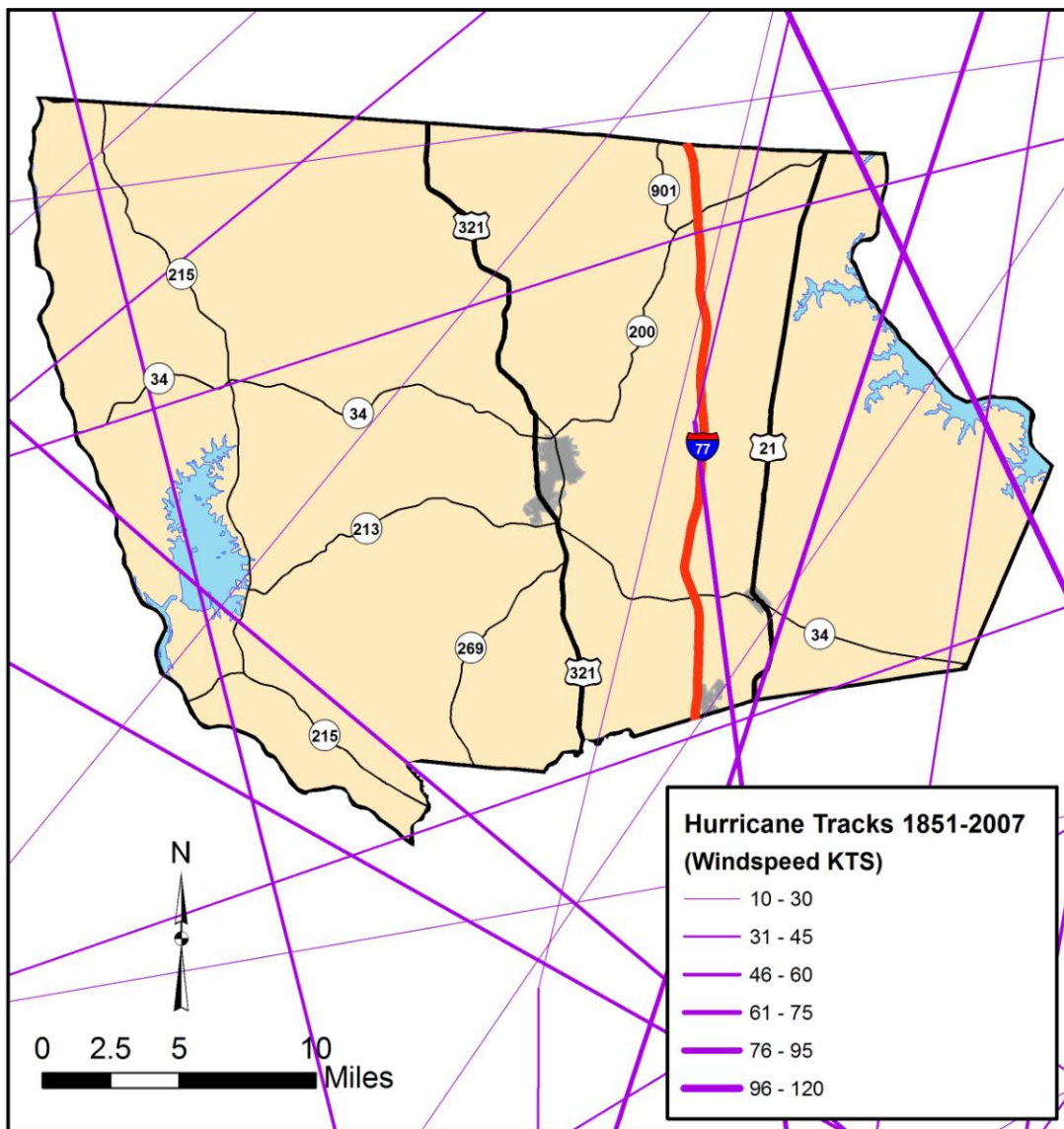
Map III-C shows the reported tornado touchdowns in the county from 1950 to 2008. In recent years the tornados in the center of the county have been the most damaging but none has touched down in either Winnsboro or Ridgeway. Map III-D shows thunderstorm and wind events far more numerous than tornados and relatively evenly disbursed around the county. All areas of the county are about equally subject to this major natural hazard that can also include hail events. One hail event was recorded within the Town of Winnsboro and one within the Town of Ridgeway. Map III-E shows Earthquake occurrences. Most of these occur in the extreme southwest corner of the county near the Richtex community that is only lightly populated and developed. Earthquakes that may occur near the V. C. Summer Nuclear Station at the southern end of Lake Monticello in the western portion of the county may be more damaging, but that facility was designed to withstand high number Richter Scale earthquakes. Map III-L shows flood zones in the county. There is no mappable sub-county data relating to drought, hail, or wildfires.

Since 1996, FEMA has reported the major disaster declarations and emergency declarations for South Carolina, and Fairfield County is named to receive assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program for FEMA declaration 1313-03 for a winter storm in 2000 that provides for 75% grants for removal debris removal, emergency services, snow removal and repair and replacement of disaster-damaged facilities. Fairfield County has not been included in many FEMA disaster declarations over past ten years, but most adjoining counties have been declared disaster recovery eligible counties.

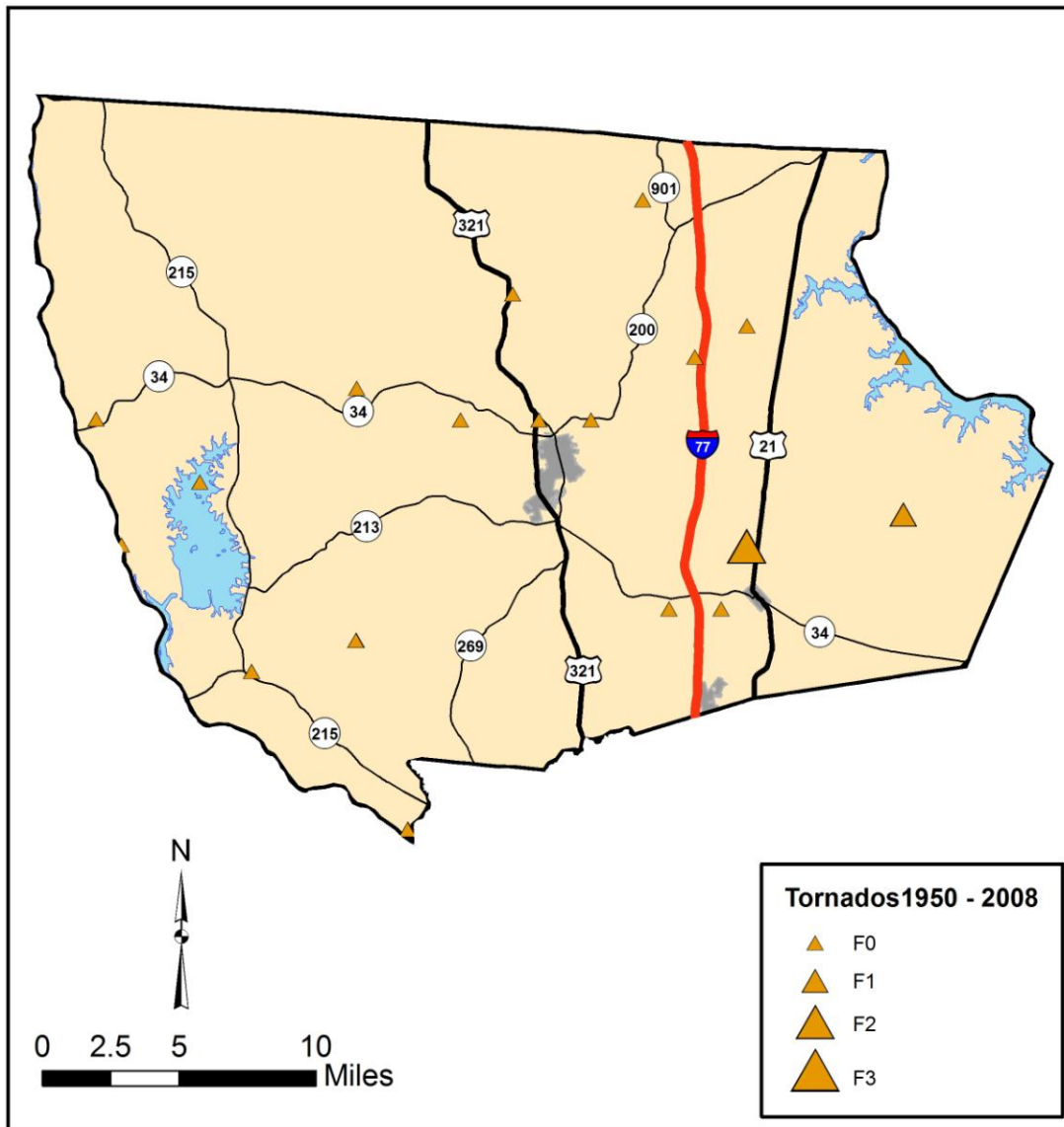
Map III A – Fairfield County Base Map



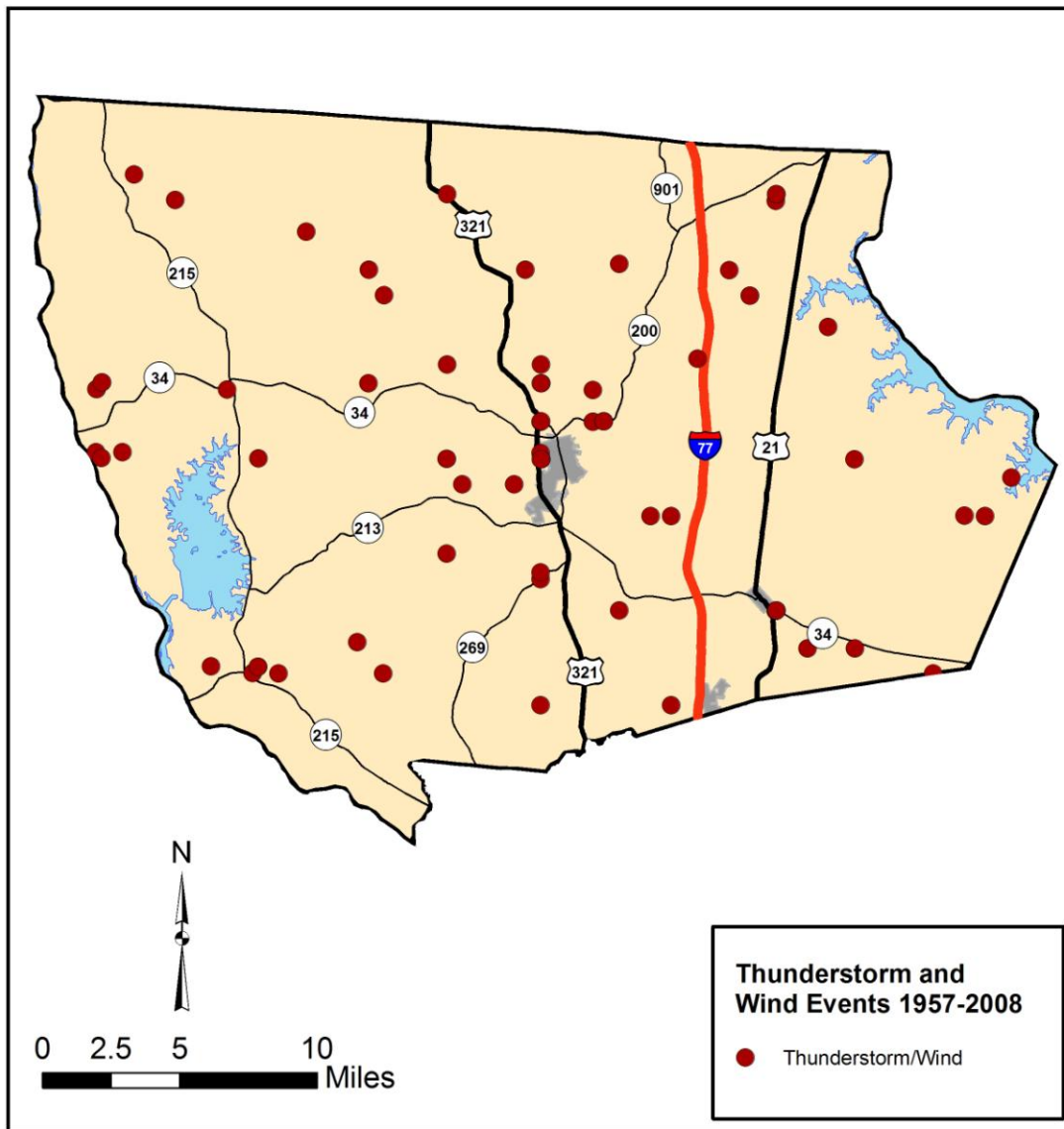
Map III B – Fairfield County Hurricane Tracks



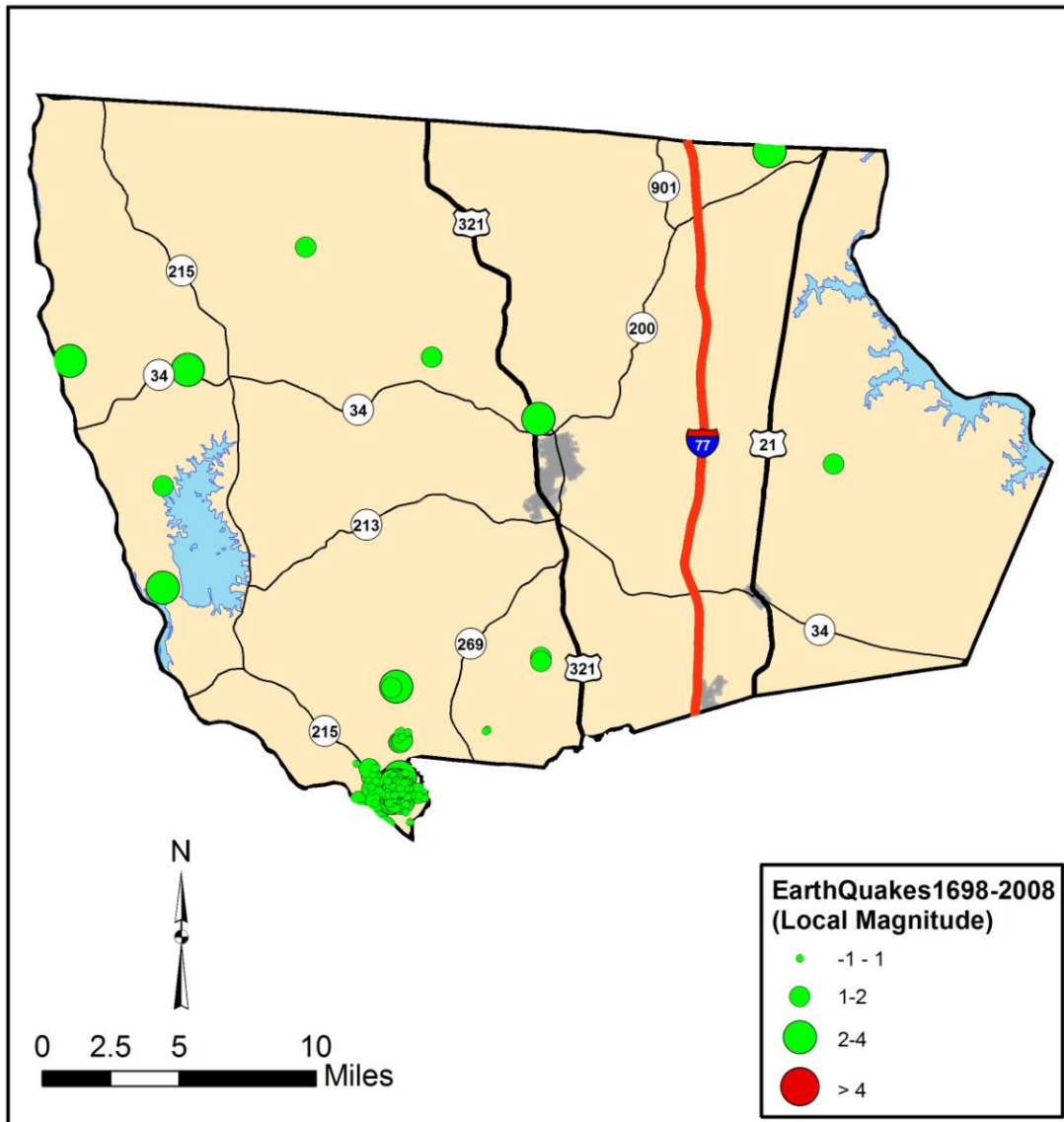
Map III C – Fairfield County Tornado Touchdowns



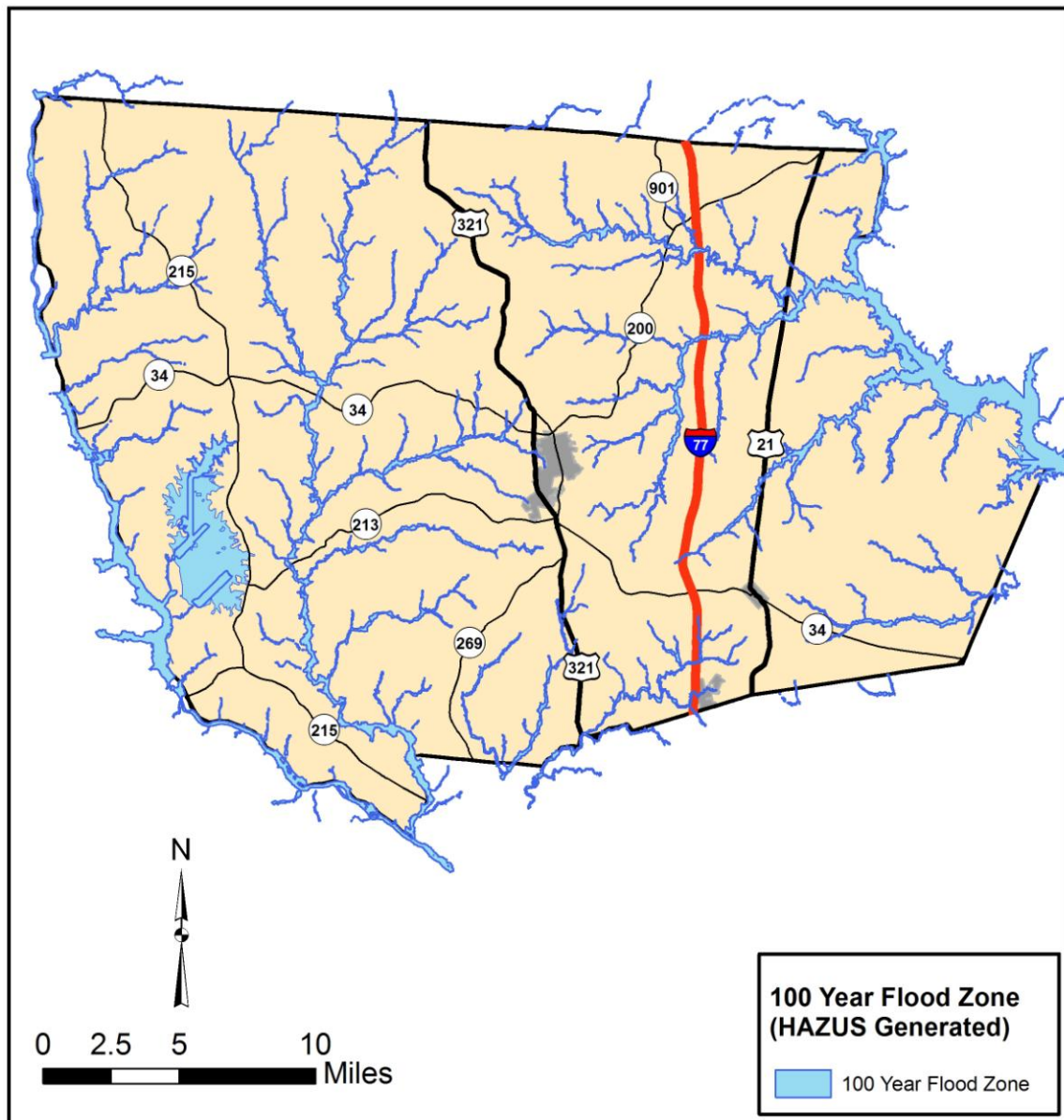
Map III D – Fairfield County Thunderstorm and Wind Events



Map III E – Fairfield County Earthquakes



Map III F – Fairfield County Flood Zones



C. NATURAL HAZARDS SPECIFICALLY RELATING TO LEXINGTON COUNTY

The following is an excerpt from the State of South Carolina Hazard Assessment for 2008.

Winter weather and drought produce the greatest monetary damage; however, the recurrence interval is 59 years and 8.4 years respectively, making these relatively rare events. Wildfires, thunderstorms, > . . are some of the prominent hazards that regularly affect the county, based on past occurrences.

The estimated recurrence of a hazard is a useful element (based on event frequency) for distinguishing between infrequent hazards like earthquakes. . . . The most common hazard events in Lexington County are . . . , severe thunderstorms and wind, hail, and wildfires. Droughts and earthquakes are hazards with the lowest recurrence intervals. The recurrence and hazard frequency table can be seen in Table III-C.

Between January 1st, 2009 and June 29th, 2010, there were 47 events reported, including one tornado, 24 thunderstorms, four winter storms, 13 hail storms, three winter weather events, one flash flood and one strong wind.

Table III-C Hazard Event Data for Lexington County

Hazard	Number of Events	Years in Record	Recurrence Interval (Years)	Hazard Frequency (Percent Chance per Year)
Coastal Events				
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	9	158	17.56	5.70
Ocean & Lake Surf	1	16	16.00	6.25
Waterspout	0	16	*	*
Dam Failure	-	-	-	-
Drought	1	59	59.00	1.69
Flood	17	59	3.47	28.81
Fog	0	12	*	*
Geophysical Events				
Avalanche	0	49	*	*
Earthquake	6	310	51.67	1.94
Landslide	0	49	*	*
Human-Induced Events				
Civil Disturbance	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Materials (Hazmat)	274	22	<0.50	1,245.45**
Nuclear Power Plant	0	8	*	*
Terrorism	0	29	*	*
Transportation (Motor Vehicle)	53,758	10	<0.50	537,580**
Severe Thunderstorm Events				
Funnel Cloud	2	16	8.00	12.50
Hail	168	59	<0.50	284.75**
Heavy Precipitation	0	15	*	*
Lightning	7	16	2.29	43.75
Thunderstorm & Wind	313	59	<0.50	530.51**
Tornado	22	59	2.68	37.29
Temperature Extremes	0	16	*	*
Wildfire	4,341	21	<0.50	20,671.43**
Winter Weather (Snow & Ice)	7	59	8.43	11.86

a Data Sources: National Climatic Data Center
(www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-win/wwcgi.dll?wwEvent~Storm);

National Geophysical Data Center
(www.ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard/)

b Includes coastal flooding, coastal erosion, coastal winds

* Unable to calculate (cannot divide by zero)

** Percent is greater than 100.00, therefore hazard can be expected to occur more than once per year

-Data Unavailable

Note: Table represents statewide events. Some hazards do not affect the region of the plan

SCEMD. 2011. County Risk Assessment, Excerpts from the U.S.C. 2008 Hazard Assessment Profile for each county in South Carolina. http://www.scemd.org/Mitigation/County_Risk_Assessment.html. (February 24, 2011).

The chart indicates that simply in terms of natural hazard frequency alone and not with the assessments of local officials in prioritizing the importance of hazards; wildfires in this rapidly urbanizing county with growing numbers of single family residences scattered in forested areas are the number 1 hazard; thunderstorm wind with accompanying hail and lightning is the number 2 hazard; lightning is the number 3 hazard; tornados are the number 4 hazard; and flooding is the number 5 hazard. Funnel cloud is the number 6 hazard while winter weather (snow and ice) rank 7. Earthquakes and hurricanes/tropical storms were low on the frequency list. The last significant earthquake to strike Lexington County was in 1971. This ranking does not mean other hazards are insignificant; they simply do not rate as highly. Hurricanes/tropical storms are a threat to the county, for example, but they are not so major problem as others because there have been only 9 occurrences to cross the county in 158 years. Only 1 of these was a Category 3 hurricane. Many of the same mitigation measures that would relate to hurricanes relate to thunderstorm winds. The county has experienced 313 recorded thunderstorm & wind events during the last 59 years. So, this hazard is much more of a threat to life and property than hurricanes/tropical storms because the county is 100+ miles from the coast of S. C.

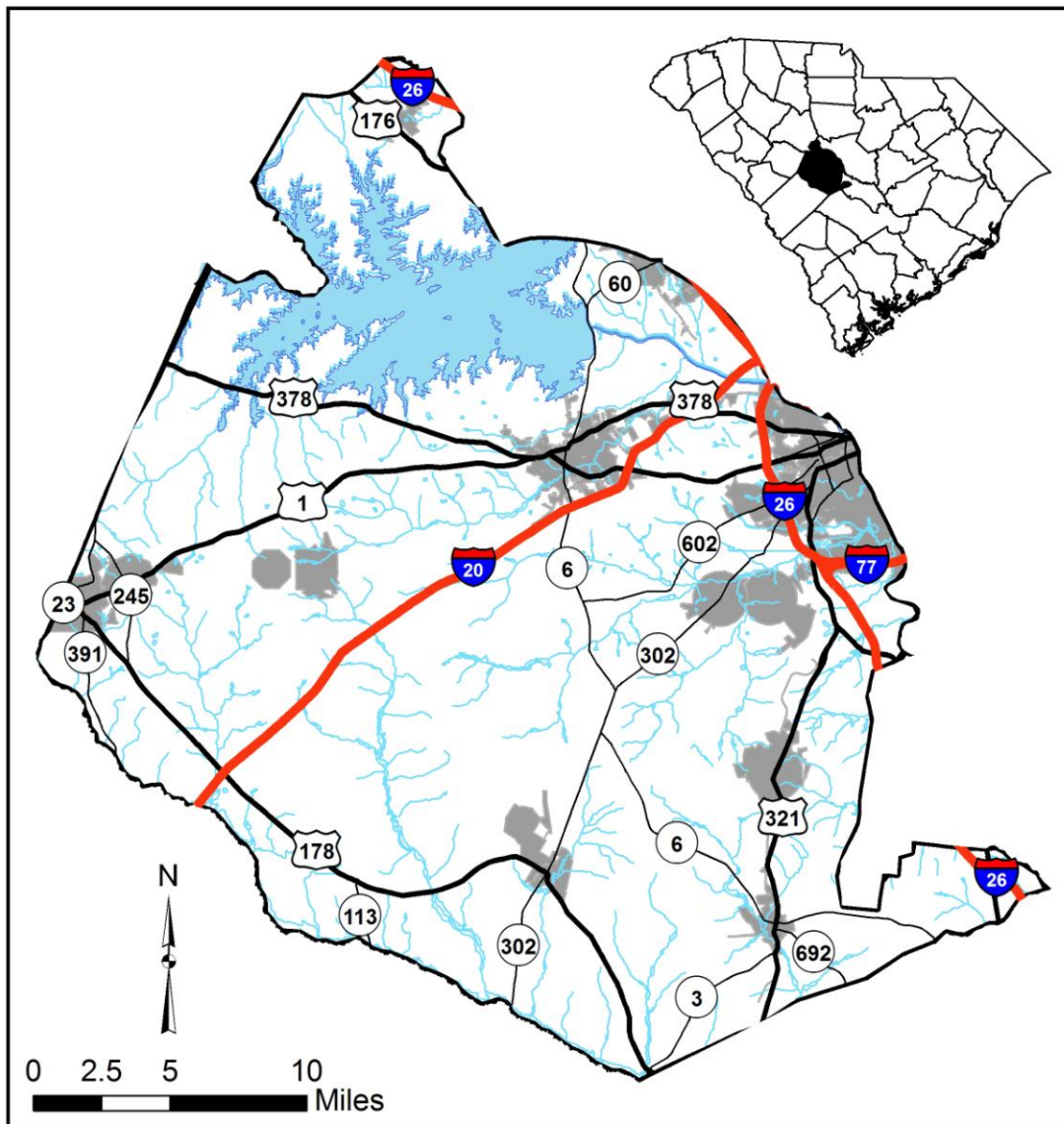
Map III-G shows the political boundaries of the county, watercourses and lakes, major roads and the location of the numerous municipalities in the county. Map III-H shows the tracks of hurricanes through the state and through the county demonstrating that they are a real, though infrequent, natural hazard threat to the county. The website www.sheldus.org may be accessed to see the types and damage done by various natural hazards in Lexington County. Regarding hurricanes, for example, the last significant hurricane to brush Lexington County was hurricane Hugo in September 1989. It caused minimal claimed property damage and only \$50,000 of crop damage. On the other hand, a tornado in August 1984 caused \$50,000,000 of property damage in the Town of Lexington. Even one hail, high wind, thunderstorm in June 1982 caused \$122,000 of property damage claims.

Map III-I shows the reported tornado touchdowns in the county from 1950 to 2008. In recent years the tornados in the center of the county have been the most damaging. Map III-J shows reported wind and thunderstorm events far more numerous than tornados and concentrated in the northern, more densely populated area of the county. Map III-K shows earthquake occurrences. There is no discernible pattern to earthquakes in the county and it is a minor natural hazard. The only structure of concern for earthquake damage is the large earthen dam at Lake Murray. It is now being improved and upgraded to withstand a higher Richter scale event. Map III-L shows flood zones in the county with the greatest threat lying along the Congaree River in and south of the City of Cayce. There is no mappable sub-county data relating drought, hail, or wildfires.

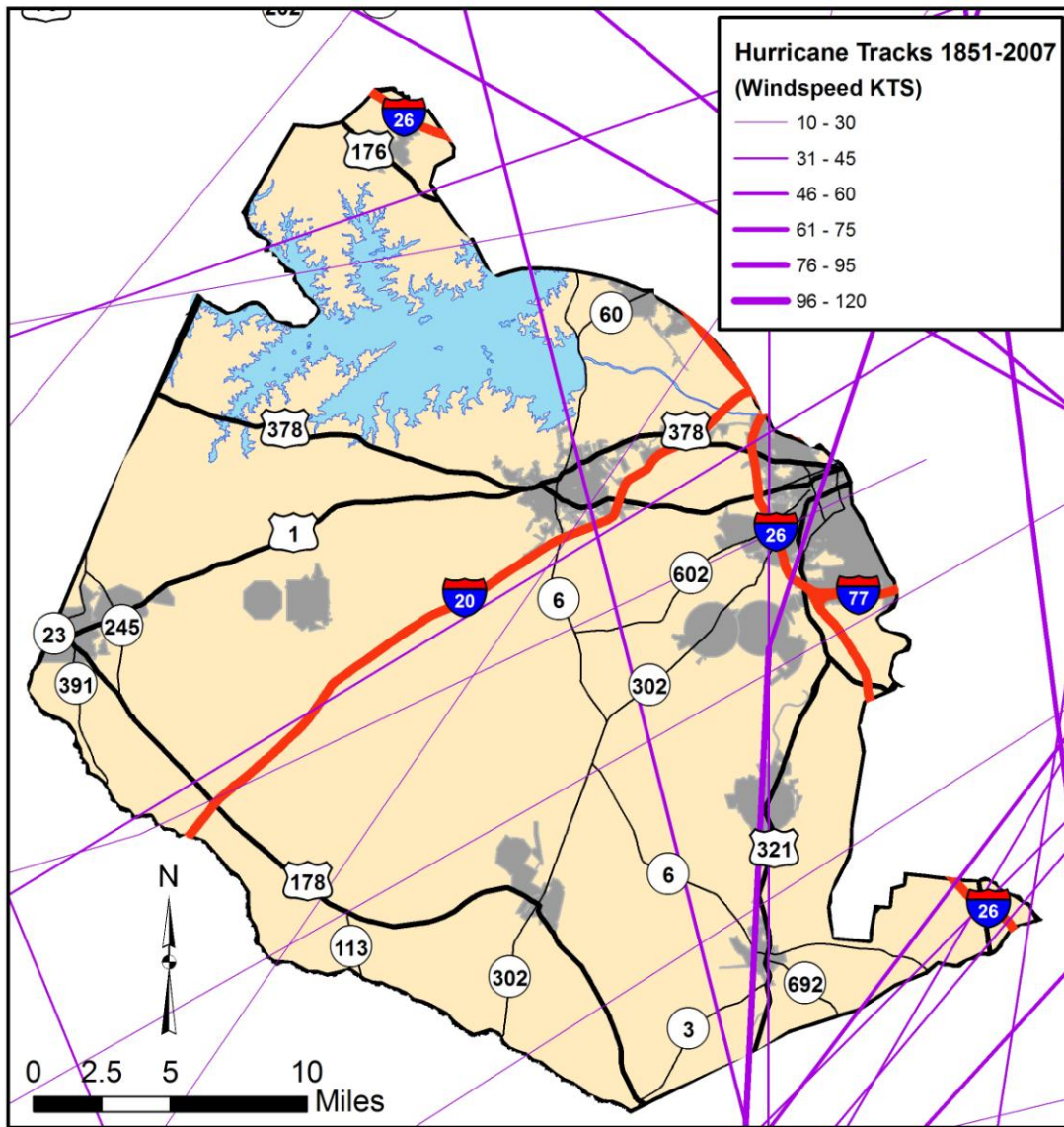
Since 1992, FEMA has reported on its website the major disaster declarations and emergency declarations for South Carolina. Even the severe tornado damage in 1994 in the Town of Lexington did not produce a disaster declaration because damaged property was privately insured. There have been only a two declarations for damage in recent years and these have been for winter snow and ice storms in 2000 and 2004. For example,

FEMA declaration 1313-DR in 2000 was for such a storm so that property owners and local governments could receive assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program that provides for 75% grants for removal debris removal, emergency services, snow removal and repair and replacement of disaster-damaged facilities.

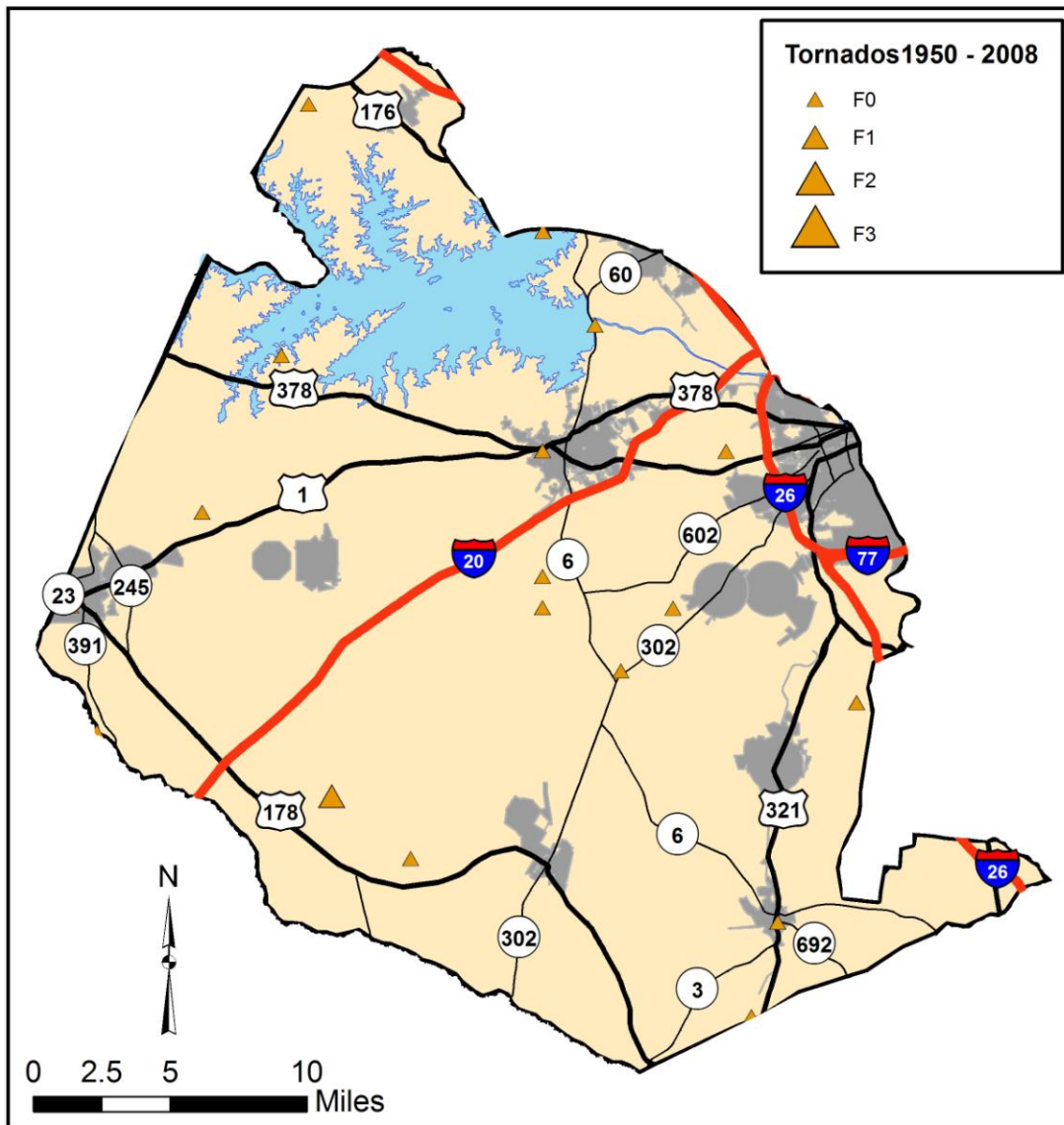
Map III G – Lexington County Base Map



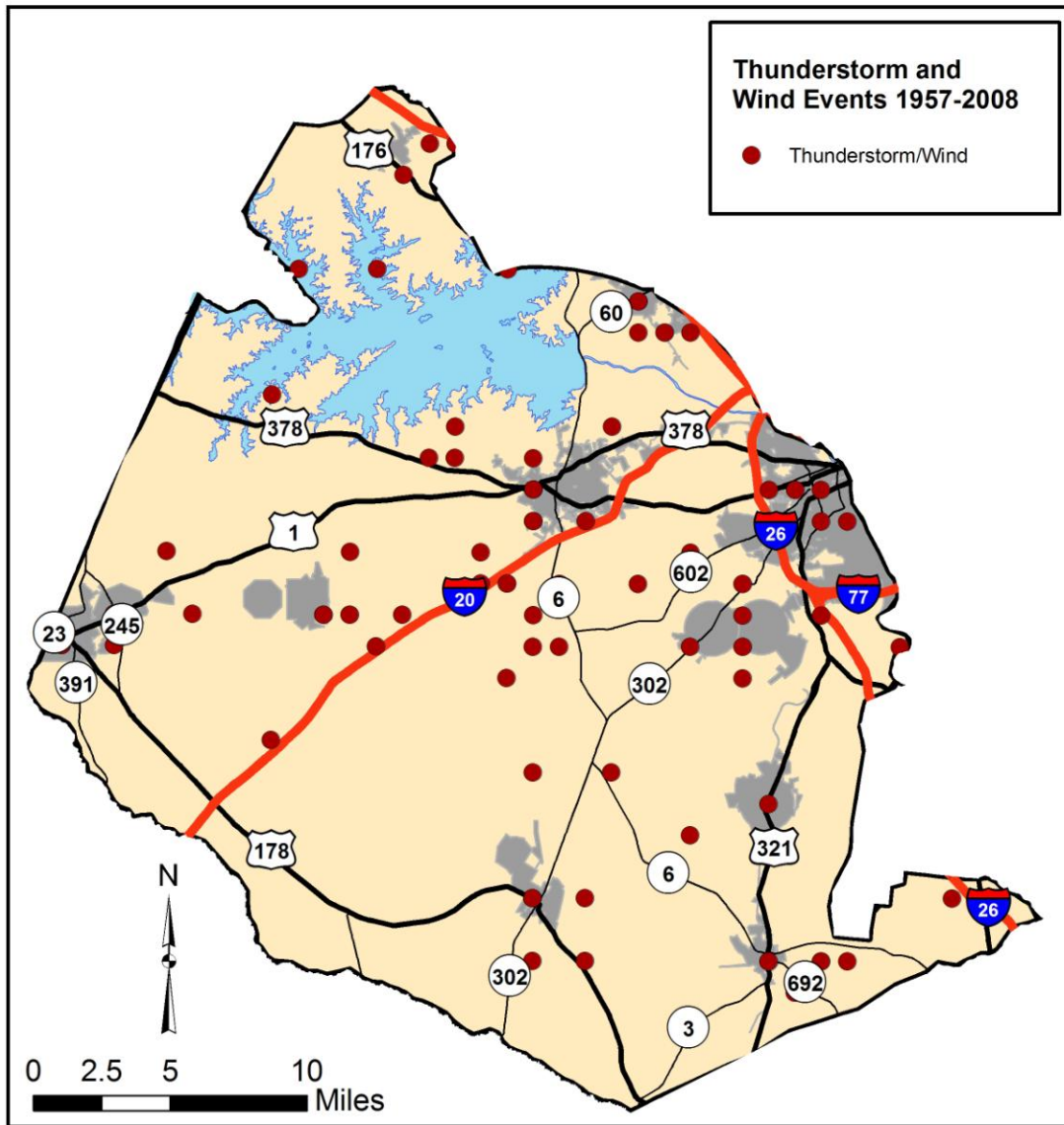
Map III H – Lexington County Hurricane Tracks



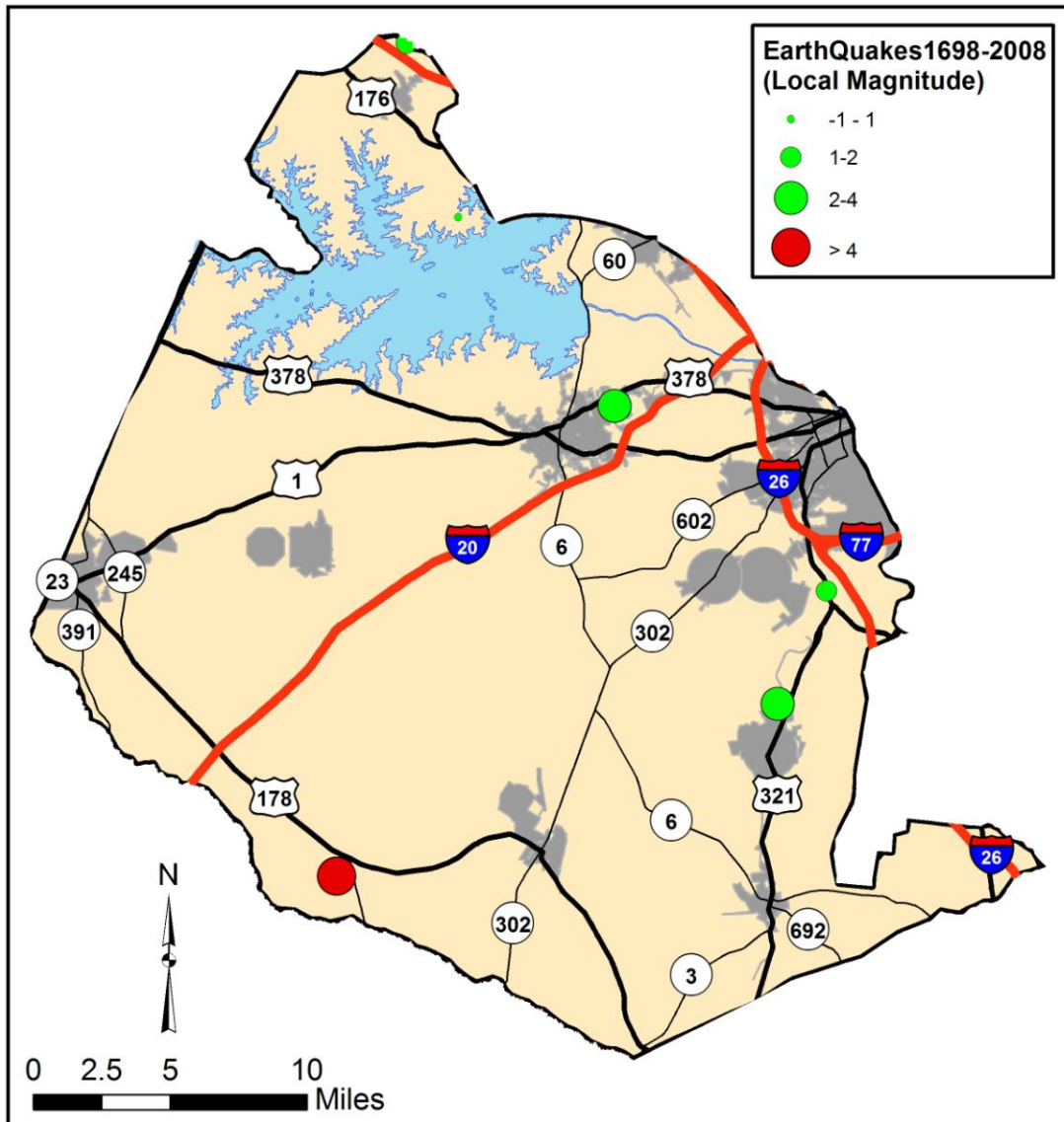
Map III I – Lexington County Tornado Touchdowns



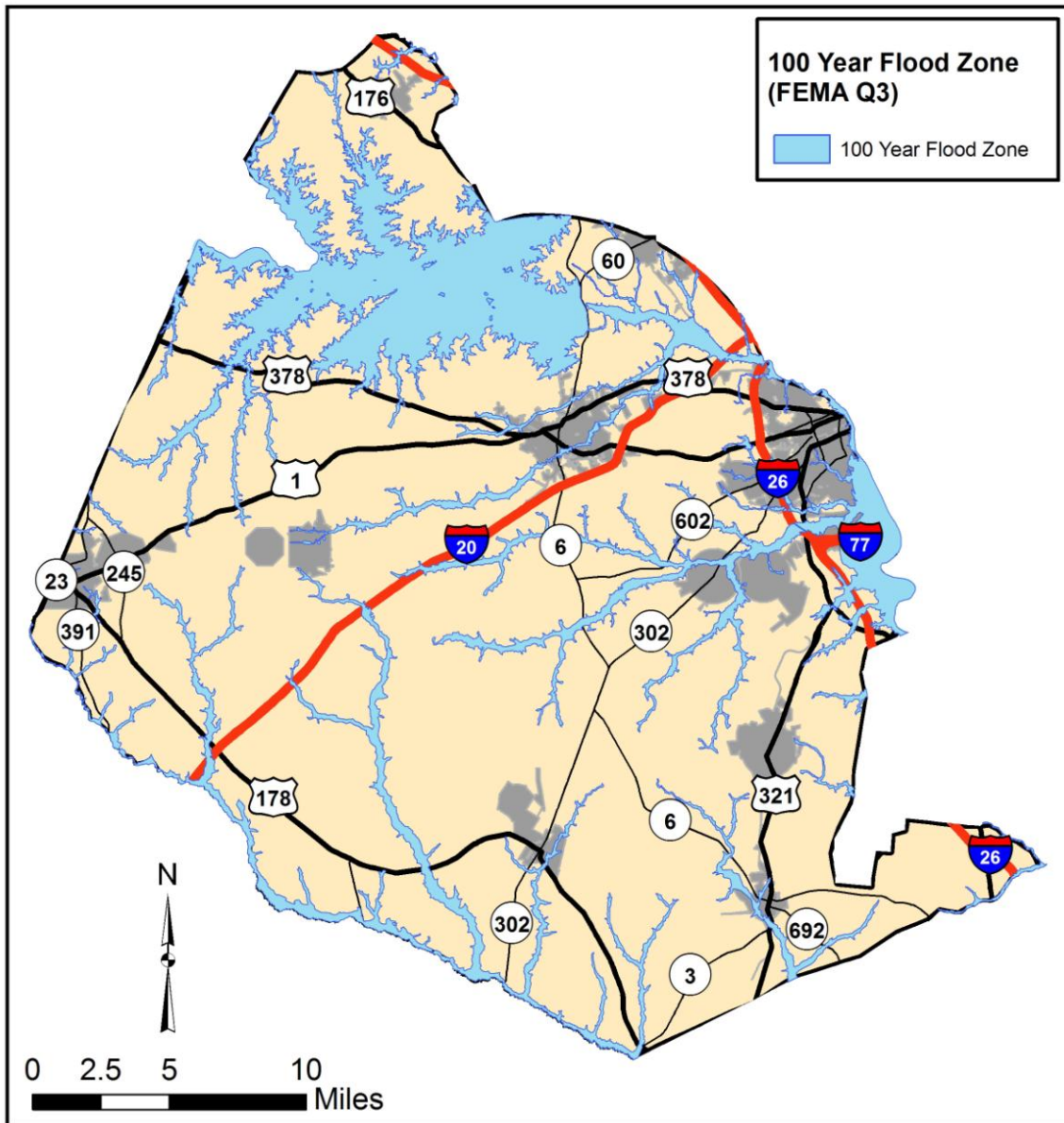
Map III J – Lexington County Thunderstorm and Wind Events



Map III K – Lexington County Earthquakes



Map III L – Lexington County Flood Zones



D. Natural Hazards Specifically Relating to Newberry County

The following is an excerpt from the State of South Carolina Hazard Assessment for 2008.

Newberry County is vulnerable to . . . natural (hurricanes/tropical storm) Winter weather produces the greatest monetary damage; however, the recurrence interval is 4.9 years, making it a less common event than tornadoes and hail, which also produce significant losses for the county. Wildfires, thunderstorms, . . . are some of the prominent hazards that regularly affect the county, based on past occurrences.

The estimated recurrence of a hazard is a useful element (based on event frequency) for distinguishing between infrequent hazards like earthquakes, and frequent hazards . . . The most common hazard events in Newberry County are . . . severe thunderstorms and wind, and wildfires. Drought and hurricanes/tropical storms are hazards with the lowest recurrence intervals. The recurrence and hazard frequency table can be seen in Table III-D.

Between January 1st, 2009 and June 29th, 2010, there were 25 events reported, including one funnel cloud, 10 thunderstorms, six winter storms, four hail storms, two winter weather events, one ice storm and one strong wind.

Table III-D Hazard Event Data for Newberry County

Hazard	Number of Events	Years in Record	Recurrence Interval (Years)	Hazard Frequency (Percent Chance per Year)
Coastal Events				
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	6	158	26.33	3.80
Ocean & Lake Surf	1	16	16.00	6.25
Waterspout	0	16	*	*
Dam Failure	-	-	-	-
Drought	1	59	59.00	1.69
Flood	6	59	9.83	10.17
Fog	0	12	*	*
Geophysical Events				
Avalanche	0	49	*	*
Earthquake	21	310	14.76	6.77
Landslide	0	49	*	*
Human-Induced Events				
Civil Disturbance	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Materials (Hazmat)	57	22	<0.50	259.09**
Nuclear Power Plant	0	8	*	*
Terrorism	0	29	*	*
Transportation (Motor Vehicle)	7,830	10	<0.50	78,300.00**
Severe Thunderstorm Events				
Funnel Cloud	1	16	16.00	6.25
Hail	64	59	0.92	108.47**
Heavy Precipitation	0	15	*	*
Lightning	1	16	16.00	6.25
Thunderstorm & Wind	127	59	<0.50	215.25**
Tornado	30	59	1.97	50.85
Temperature Extremes	0	16	*	*
Wildfire	784	21	<0.50	3,733.33**
Winter Weather (Snow & Ice)	12	59	4.92	20.34

a Data Sources: National Climatic Data Center
www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-win/wwcgi.dll?wwEvent~Storm;
National Geophysical Data Center
www.ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard/

b Includes coastal flooding, coastal erosion, coastal winds

* Unable to calculate (cannot divide by zero)

** Percent is greater than 100.00, therefore hazard can be expected to occur more than once per year-Data -Unavailable

Note: Table represents statewide events. Some hazards do not affect the region of the plan

SCEMD. 2011. County Risk Assessment, Excerpts from the U.S.C. 2008 Hazard Assessment Profile for each county in South Carolina. http://www.scmd.org/Mitigation/County_Risk_Assessment.html. (February 24, 2011).

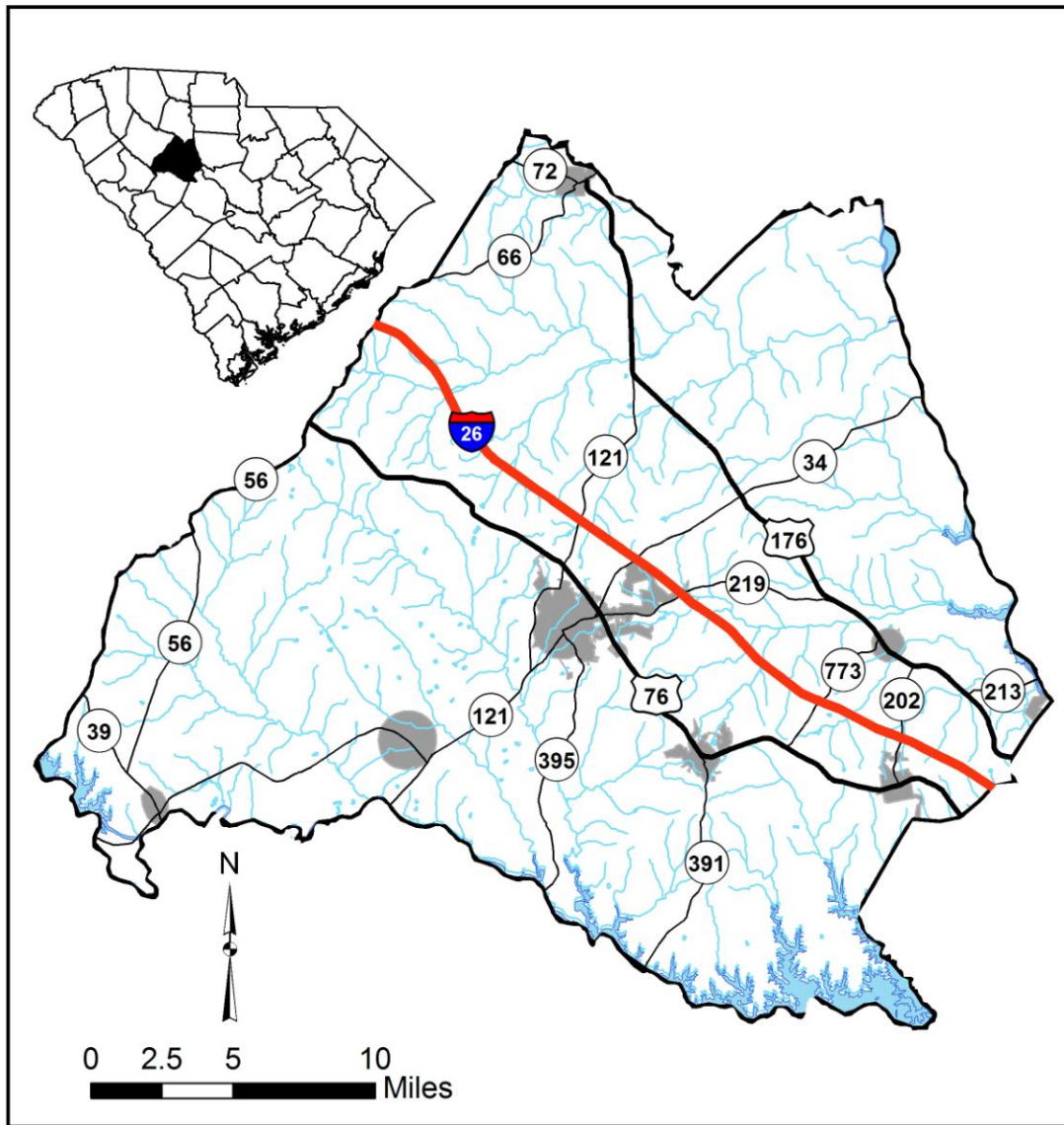
The chart indicates that simply in terms of hazard frequency alone and not reflecting the assessments of local officials in prioritizing the importance of hazards; wildfires in this mainly rural county with single-family residences scattered in forested areas are the number 1 hazard; thunderstorm winds with accompanying hail and lightning are the number 2 hazard; tornados are the number 3 hazard; winter storms (snow and ice) are the number 4 hazard; and flood is the number 5 hazard. Earthquakes are the number 6 hazard while (ocean) lake surf ranks 7. There has not been a damaging earthquake in Newberry County since before 1900 and only 24 tremors since 1698. This ranking does not mean that hazards like earthquakes do not pose a threat to the county; they simply do not rate as highly. Hurricanes/tropical storms are a threat to the county, for example, but they are not so major problem as other threats because there has been only 6 , to cross the county in 158 years. Many of the same mitigation measures that would relate to hurricanes relate to thunderstorm winds. The county has experienced 127 recorded thunderstorm and wind events over the past 59 years. In June 1982 a thunderstorm resulted in \$122,000 of property and crop damage. So, this hazard is much more of a threat to life and property than hurricanes because the county is 100+ miles from the coast of S. C.

Map III-M shows the political boundaries of the county, watercourses and lakes, major roads and the location of the numerous municipalities in the county. Map III-N shows the tracks of hurricanes through the state and through the county demonstrating that they are a real, though infrequent, natural hazard threat to the county. The website www.sheldus.org may be accessed to see the types and damage done by various natural hazards in Newberry County. Regarding hurricanes, for example, the last significant hurricane to brush Newberry County occurred in 1995 and caused \$217,000 of property damage claims. On the other hand, the tornado of March 1984 caused \$50,000,000 of property damage in and near the City of Newberry and to the southeast. Even one hail, high wind, thunderstorm in June 1982 caused \$122,000 of property damage claims.

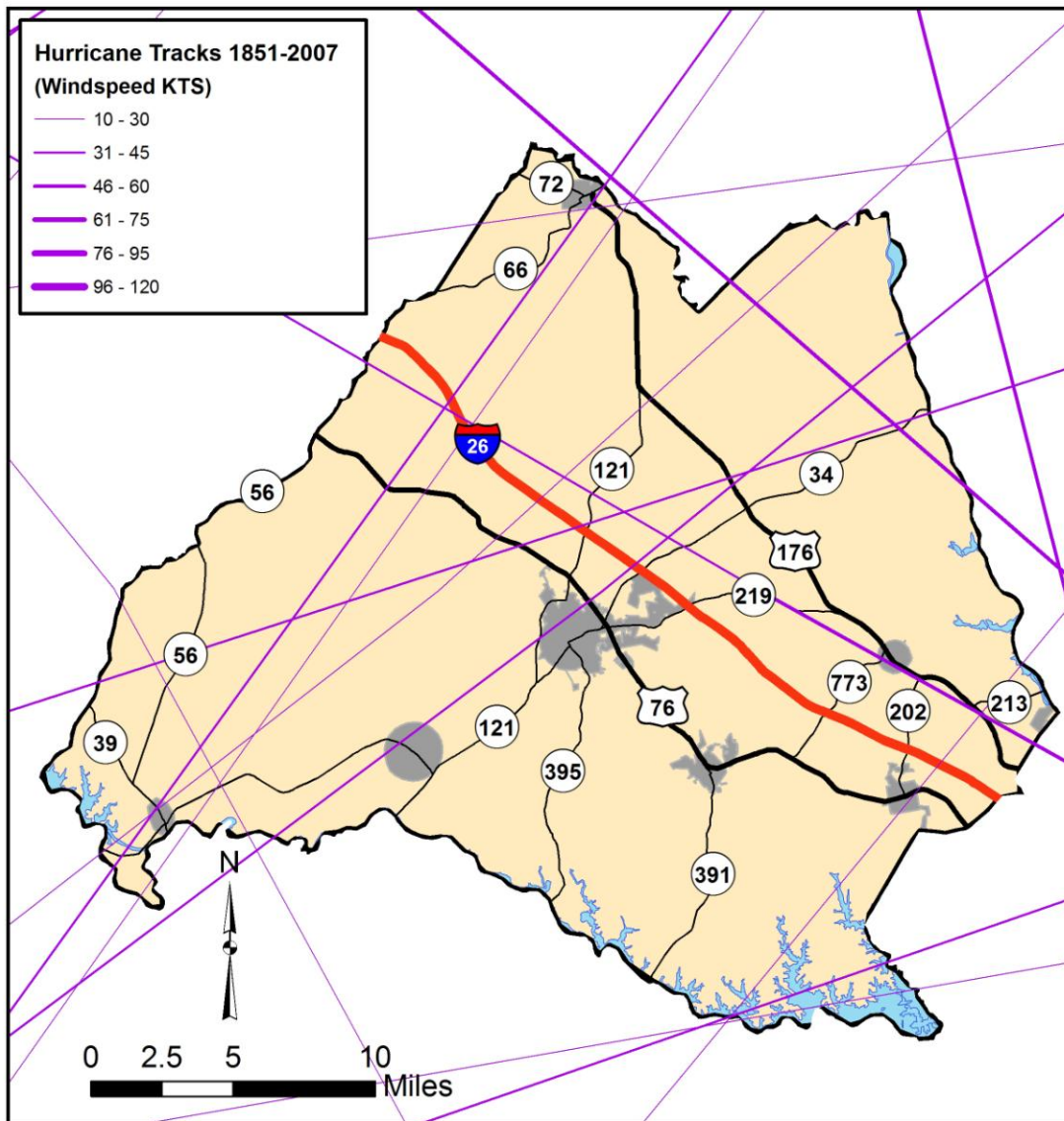
Map III-O shows the reported tornados in the county from 1950 to 2008. In recent years the tornados in the center of the county have been the most damaging. Map III- P shows reported thunderstorm and wind events far more numerous than tornados and concentrated on the west/east axis of U. S. 76 across the county. Newberry, Whitmire, and Prosperity have been struck by tornados since 1950. Map III-Q shows earthquake occurrences. There is a clear pattern of tremors in south of the unincorporated community of Maybinton, but this is a lightly populated area on the edge of the Enoree Division of the Sumter National Forest. They are a minor natural hazard. The only structure of concern for earthquake damage is the concrete dam at Buzzard's Roost operated by Duke Power for Lake Greenwood in the far western end of the county. It is capable of withstanding a significant earthquake high on the Richter scale. Map III-R shows flood zones in the county. Areas subject to flooding lie along Scotts Creek in the City of Newberry and along the major rivers such as the Saluda, Broad, Enoree, and Bush. Most of these areas have few developments in floodplains but there are homes built along Lakes Greenwood and Murray that may be subject to 100-year frequency floods. There is no mappable sub-county data for hail, drought or wildfires.

Since 1992, FEMA has reported on its website the major disaster declarations and emergency declarations for South Carolina. The severe tornado damage in 1984 in and near the City of Newberry produced a disaster declaration because damaged property was in the millions. There have been only a two declarations for damage in more recent years and these have been for winter snow and ice storms in 2000 and 2004. For example, FEMA declaration 1313-DR in 2000 was for such a storm so that property owners and local governments could receive assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program that provides for 75% grants for removal debris removal, emergency services, snow removal and repair and replacement of disaster-damaged facilities.

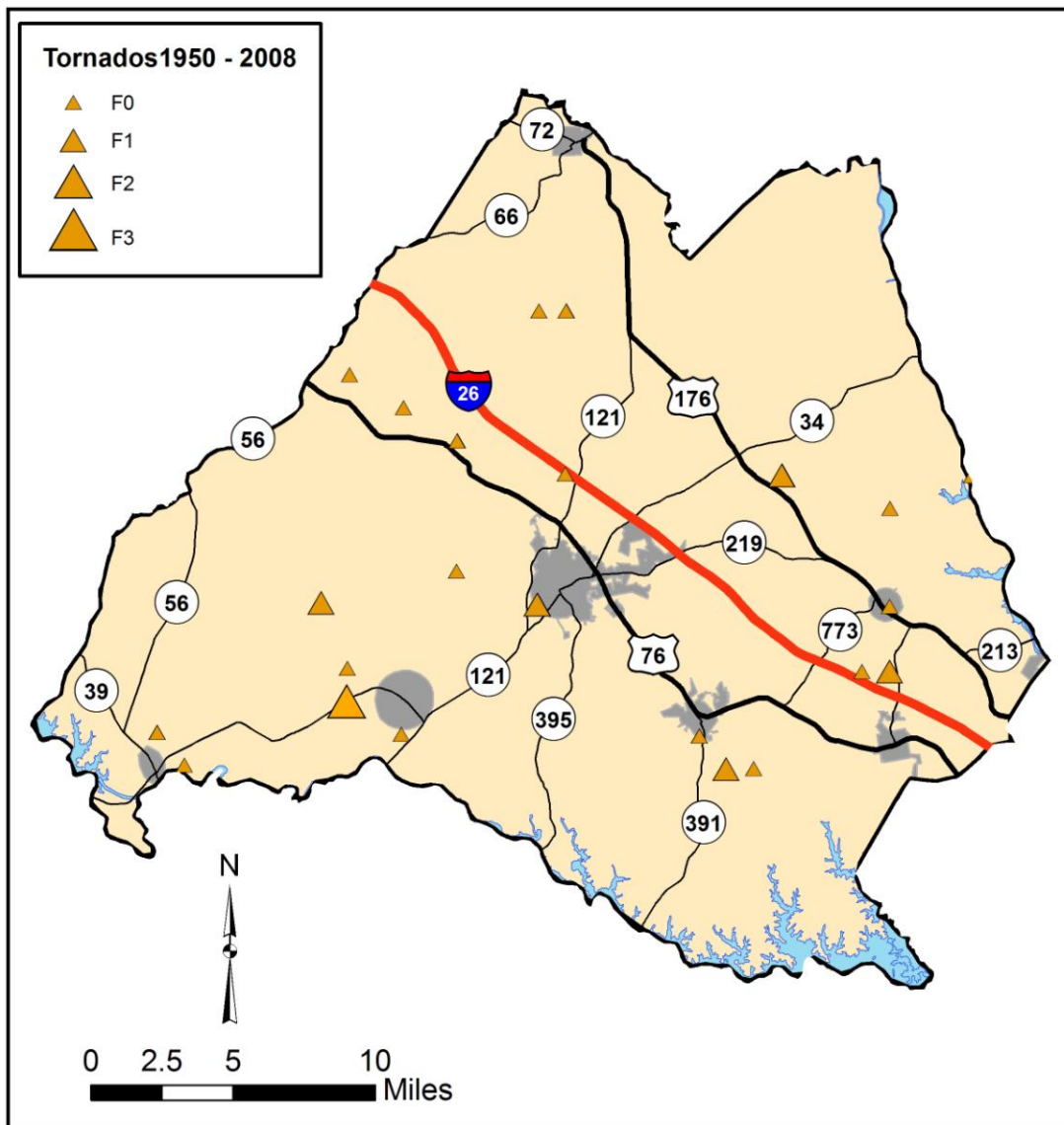
Map III M – Newberry County Base Map



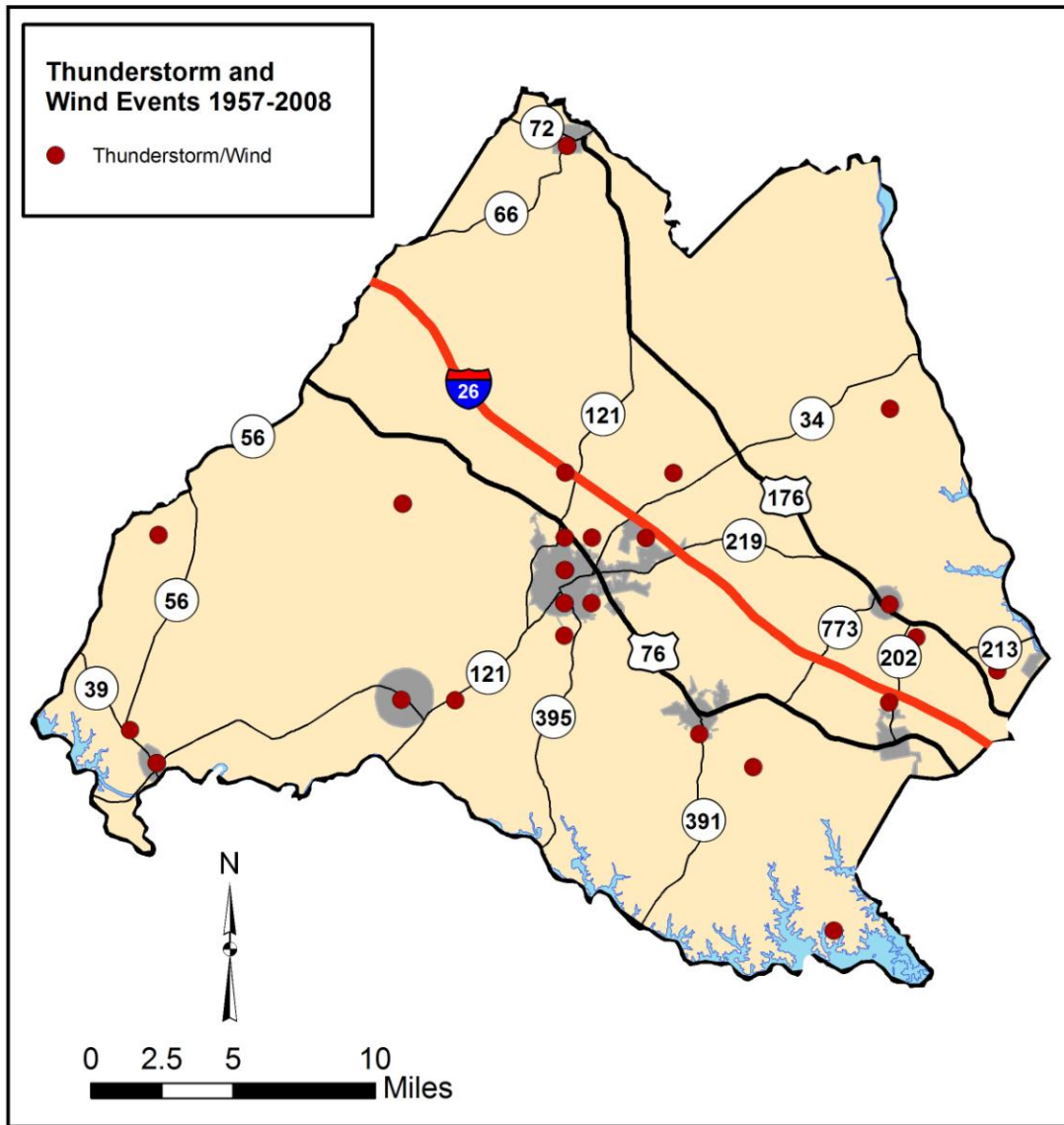
Map III N – Newberry County Hurricane Tracks



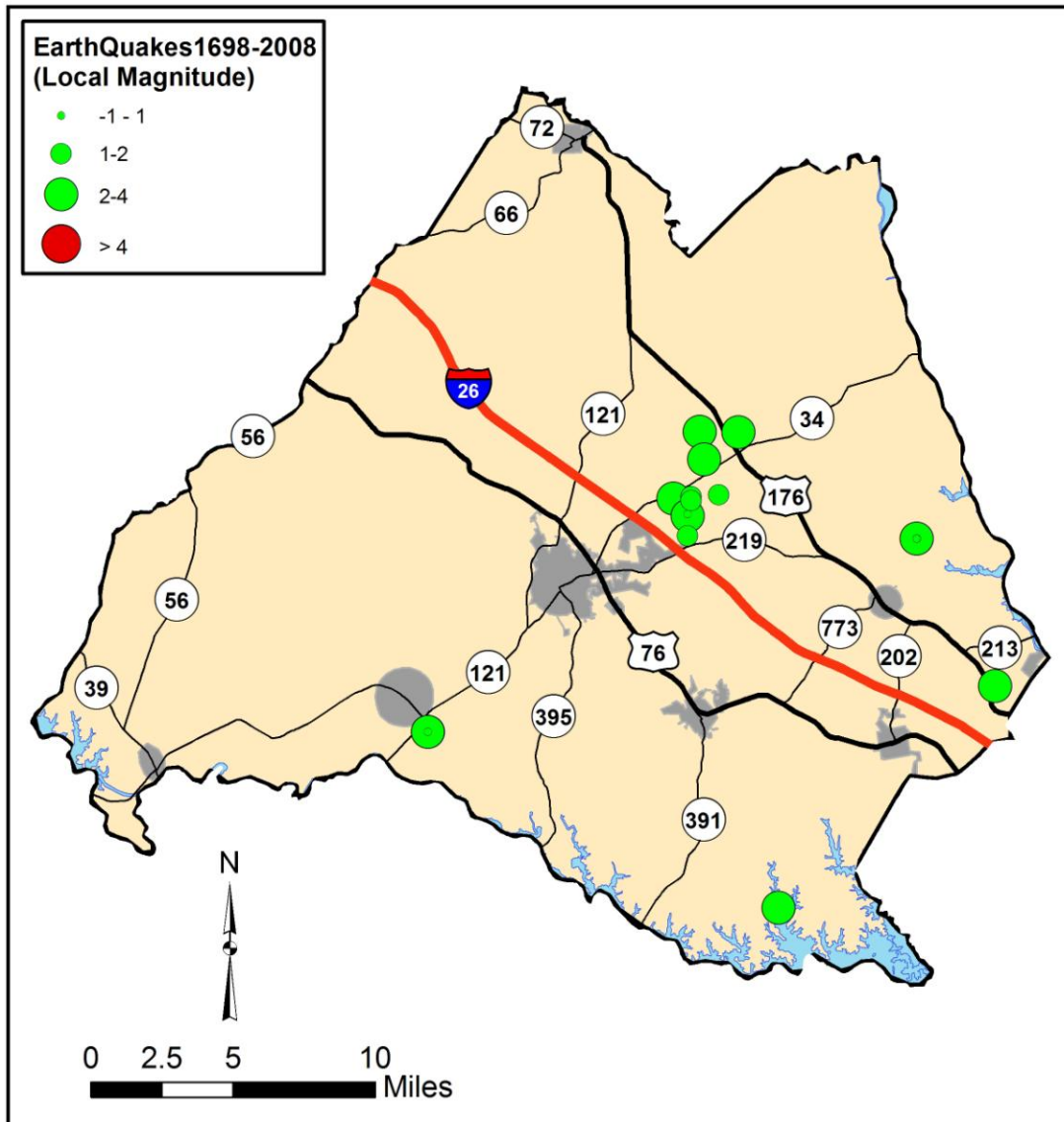
Map III O – Newberry County Tornado Touchdowns



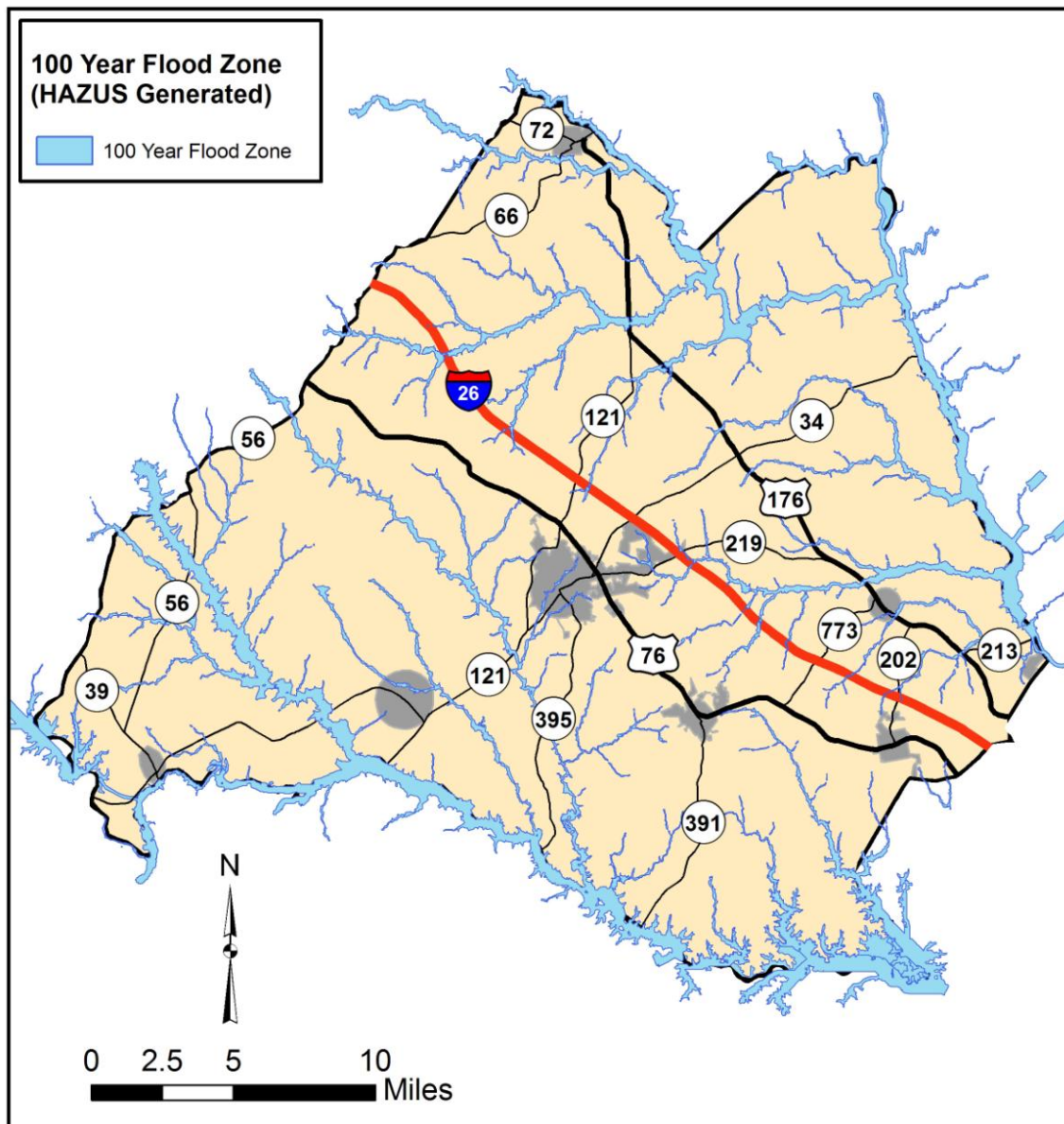
Map III P – Newberry County Thunderstorm and Wind Events



Map III Q – Newberry County Earthquakes



Map III R – Newberry County Flood Zones



E. NATURAL HAZARDS SPECIFICALLY RELATING TO RICHLAND COUNTY

The following is an excerpt from the State of South Carolina Hazard Assessment for 2008.

Richland County is vulnerable to . . . natural (hurricanes/tropical storm) and . . . Hurricane/tropical storms produce the greatest monetary damage; however, the recurrence interval is 9.3 years, making it a relatively rare event. More frequently occurring events such as tornadoes produce nearly as much damage as hurricanes/tropical storms within the county. Wildfires, thunderstorms, hail, . . . are some of the prominent hazards that regularly affect the county, based on past occurrences.

The estimated recurrence of a hazard is a useful element (based on event frequency) for distinguishing between infrequent hazards like earthquakes, and frequent hazards . . . The most common hazard events in Richland County are . . . , severe thunderstorms and wind, and wildfires. Droughts and landslides have the lowest recurrence intervals. The recurrence and hazard frequency table can be seen in Table III-E.

Between January 1st, 2009 and June 29th, 2010, there were 61 events reported, including thirty-seven thunderstorms, three winter storms, seven hail storms, three winter weather events, seven flash floods, two lightning events, one strong wind and one excessive heat event.

Table III-E Hazard Event Data for Richland County

Hazard	Number of Events	Years in Record	Recurrence Interval (Years)	Hazard Frequency (Percent Chance per Year)
Coastal Events				
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	17	158	9.29	10.76
Ocean & Lake Surf	1	16	16.00	6.25
Waterspout	0	16	*	*
Dam Failure	-	-	-	-
Drought	1	59	59.00	1.69
Flood	23	59	2.57	38.98
Fog	0	12	*	*
Geophysical Events				
Avalanche	0	49	*	*
Earthquake	18	310	17.22	5.81
Landslide	1	49	49.00	2.04
Human-Induced Events				
Civil Disturbance		-	-	-
Hazardous Materials (Hazmat)	328	22	<0.50	1,490.91**
Nuclear Power Plant	0	8	*	*
Terrorism	0	29	*	*
Transportation (Motor Vehicle)	94,120	10	<0.50	941,200**
Severe Thunderstorm Events				
Funnel Cloud	2	16	8.00	12.50
Hail	147	59	<0.50	249.15**
Heavy Precipitation	1	15	15.00	6.67
Lightning	10	16	1.60	62.50
Thunderstorm & Wind	269	59	<0.50	455.93**
Tornado	34	59	1.74	57.63
Temperature Extremes	1	16	16.00	6.25
Wildfire	1,693	21	<0.50	8,061.90**
Winter Weather (Snow & Ice)	6	59	9.83	10.17

a Data Sources: National Climatic Data Center

(www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-win/wwcgl.dll?wwEve)

National Geophysical Data Center
(www.ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard/)

blIncludes coastal flooding, coastal erosion, coastal winds

* Unable to calculate (cannot divide by zero)

** Percent is greater than 100.00, therefore hazard can be expected to occur more than once per year
-Data Unavailable

Note: Table represents statewide events. Some hazards do not affect the region of the plan

SCEMD. 2011. County Risk Assessment, Excerpts from the U.S.C. 2008 Hazard Assessment Profile for each county in South Carolina. http://www.scemd.org/Mitigation/County_Risk_Assessment.html. (February 24, 2011).

The chart indicates that simply in terms of hazard frequency alone and not with the assessments of local officials in prioritizing the importance of hazards; wildfires in this rapidly urbanizing county with growing numbers of single family residences scattered in forested areas are the number 1 hazard; thunderstorms with hail and wind are the number 2 hazard; lightning is the number 3 hazard, and flooding is number 5. The last significant but minimally damaging earthquake to strike Richland County was in 1971. This ranking does not mean other hazards are insignificant; they simply do not rate as highly. Hurricanes/tropical storms are a threat to the county, for example, but they are not so major a problem as others because there have been only 17 occurrences to cross the county in 158 years. Three of these were Category 1 and three were Category 2

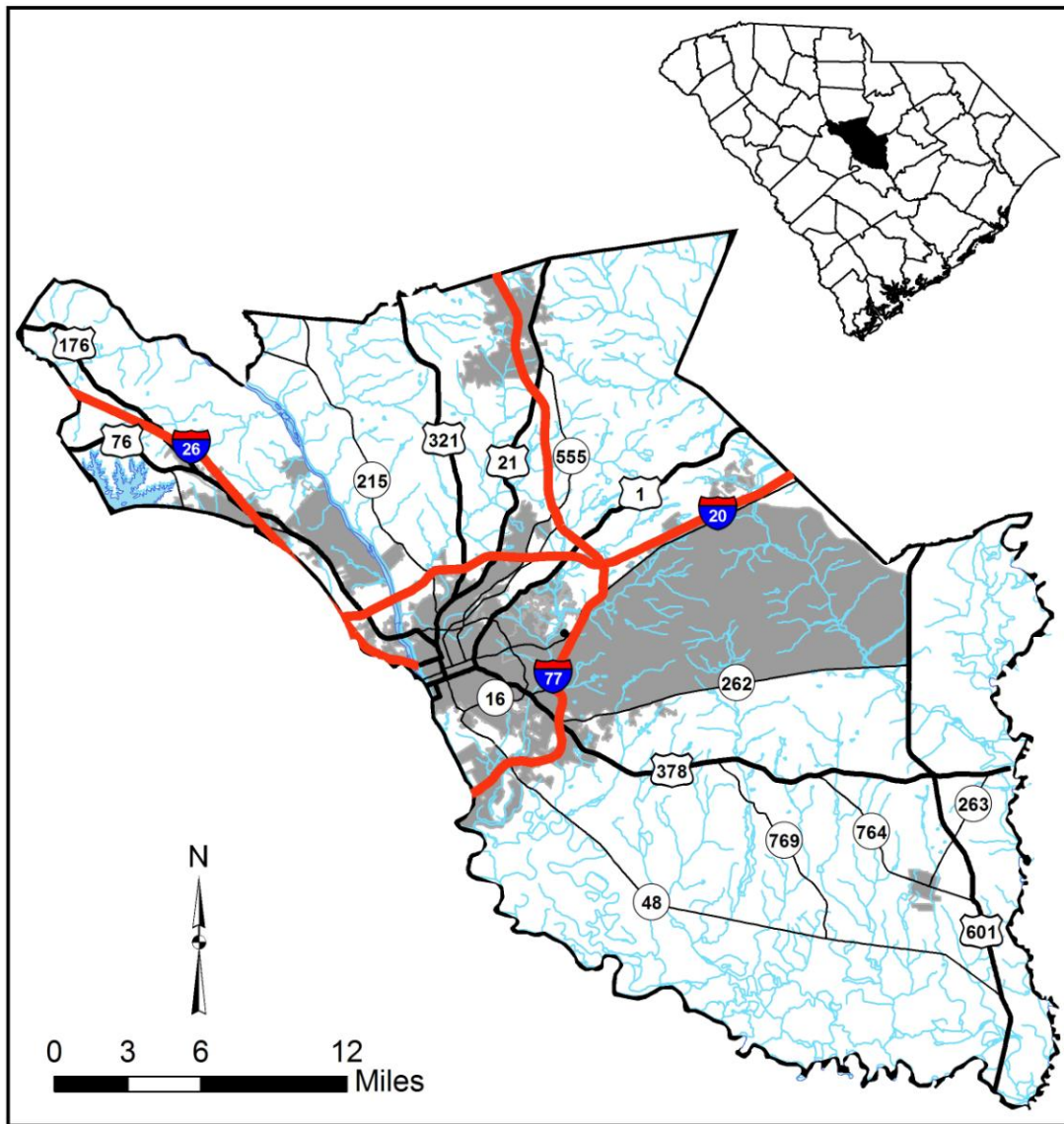
hurricanes. No Category 3 hurricanes have crossed the county in over 158 years. Many of the same mitigation measures that would relate to hurricanes relate to thunderstorm winds. The county has experienced 269 recorded thunderstorm and wind events from over the past 59 years. So, this hazard is much more of a threat to life and property than hurricanes because most of the county is 100+ miles from the coast of S. C.

Map III-S shows the political boundaries of the county, watercourses and lakes, major roads and the location of the numerous municipalities in the county. Map III-T shows the tracks of hurricanes through the state and through the county demonstrating that they are a real, though infrequent, natural hazard threat to the county. The website www.sheldus.org may be accessed to see the types and damage done by various natural hazards in Richland County. Regarding hurricanes, for example, the last significant hurricane to affect Richland County was hurricane Hugo in September 1989. It caused \$5 million in claimed property damage and \$5 million in crop damage. On the other hand, a tornado in January 1995 caused \$10 million of property damage claims and no crop damage. Even one hail, high wind, thunderstorm in June 1989 caused \$10 million of property damage claims. The Sheldus website confirms the data in Table III-D that forest fires/wild fires are the most common natural hazards followed by thunderstorm with high winds, lightning and hail, but they are normally easily controlled and cause little damage per event.

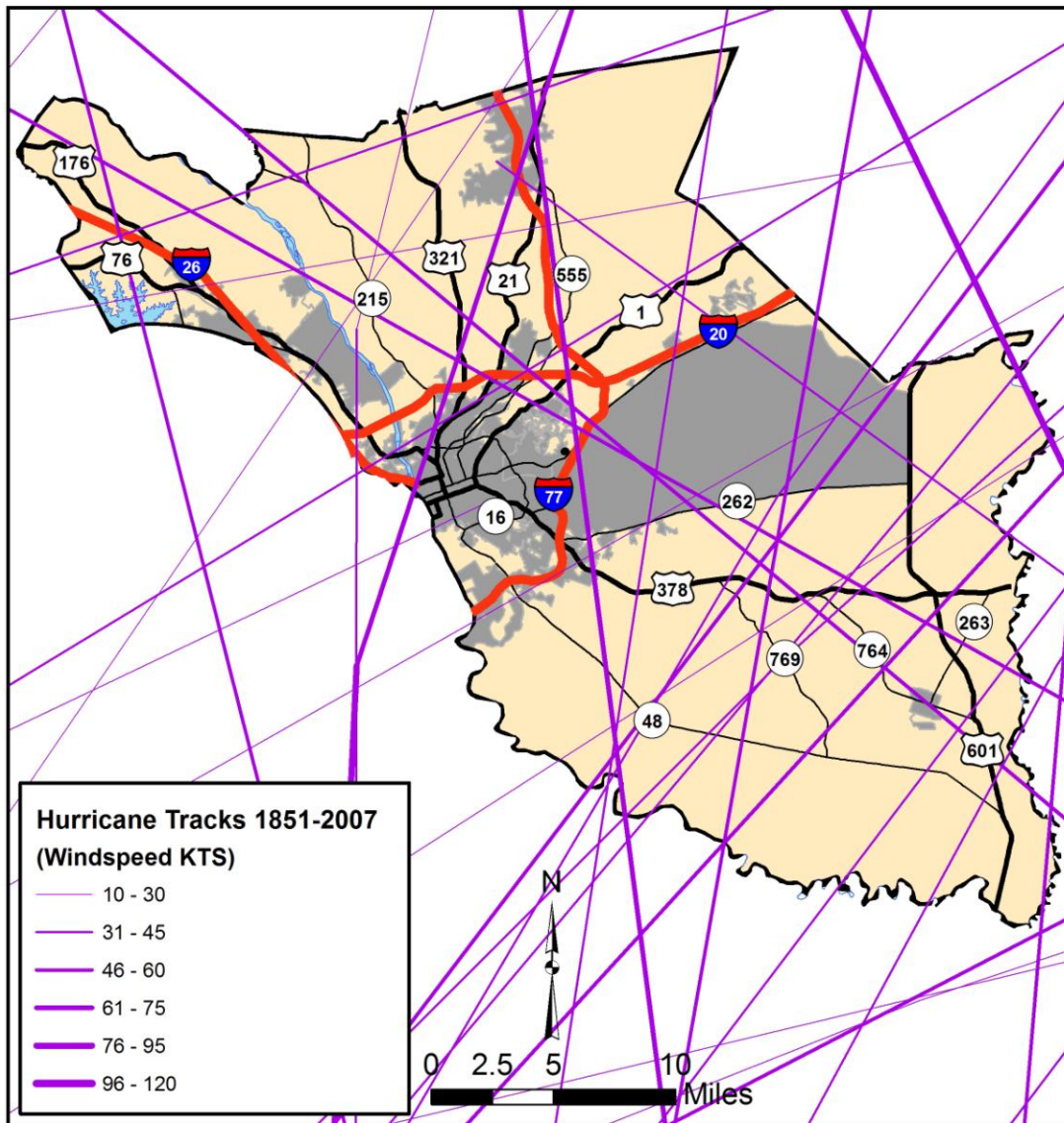
Map III-U shows 18 reported tornado touchdowns in the county from 1950 to 2001. In recent years the tornados in the center of the county have been the most damaging. Map III-V shows reported thunderstorm and wind events far more numerous than tornados and concentrated in the northern, more densely populated area of the county. Map III-W shows earthquake occurrences.. The last physically notable earthquake to hit Richland County was in 1971 but it caused very little damage. Earthquakes are a minor natural hazard. The only structure of concern for earthquake damage is the large earthen dam at Lake Murray. It is now being improved and upgraded to withstand a higher Richter scale event. Map III-X shows flood zones in the county with the greatest threat lying along the Congaree, Broad, and Wateree Rivers. Of special concern in recent years has been the proposal to build an extensive mixed-use development in the floodplains south of Columbia straddling I-77. There is no sub-county mappable data relating to hail, drought or wildfires.

Since 1992, FEMA has reported on its website the major disaster declarations and emergency declarations for South Carolina. Even the severe tornado damage in 1994 in the Town of Lexington did not produce a disaster declaration because damaged property was privately insured. There have been only a two declarations for damage in recent years and these have been for winter snow and ice storms in 2000 and 2004. For example, FEMA declaration 1313-DR in 2000 was for such a storm so that property owners and local governments could receive assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program that provides for 75% grants for removal debris removal, emergency services, snow removal and repair and replacement of disaster-damaged facilities. A more recent disaster declaration for the winter storm of 2004 has allowed local governments in Richland County to apply for 75% of the cost of clean up.

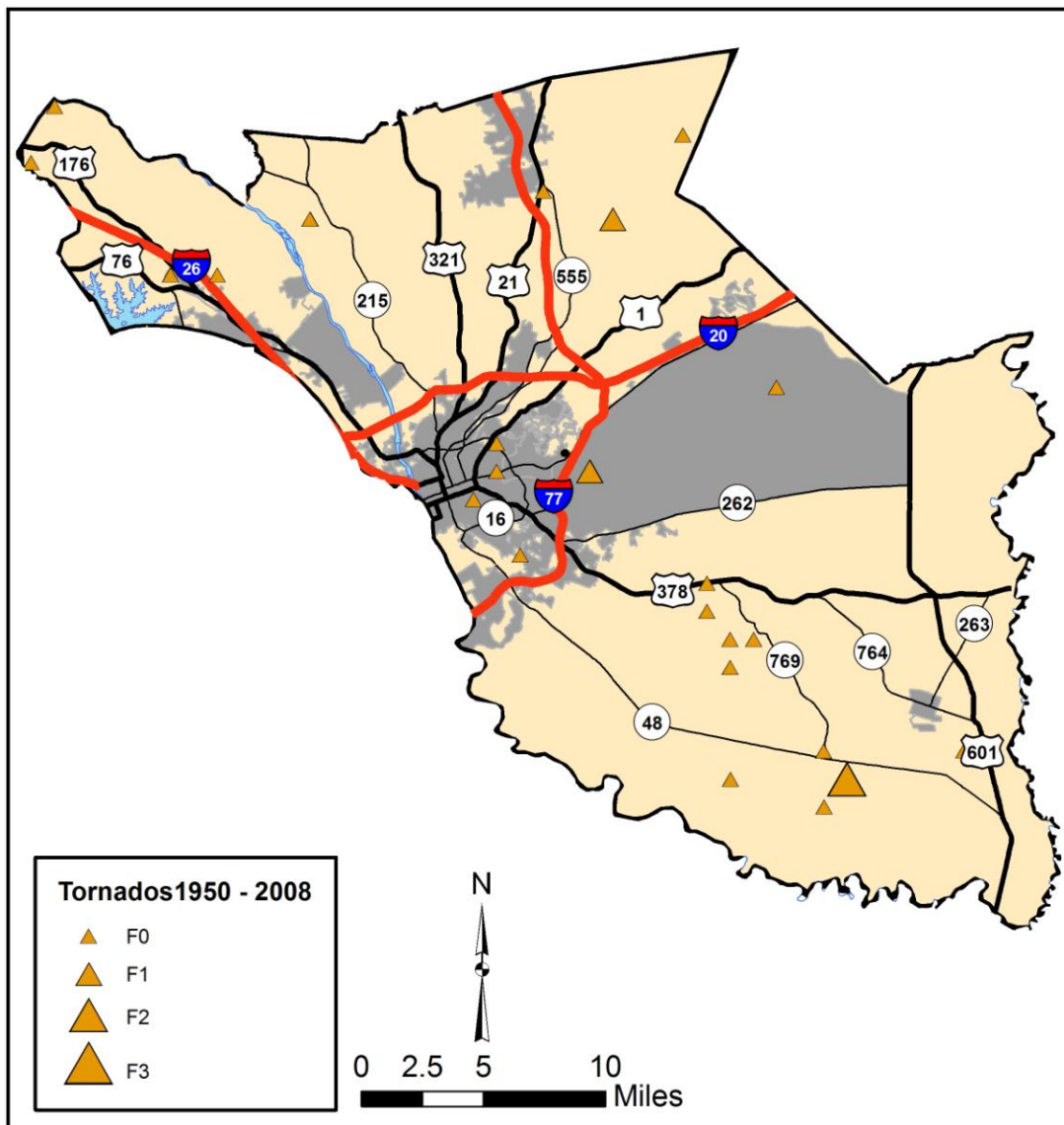
Map III S – Richland County Base Map



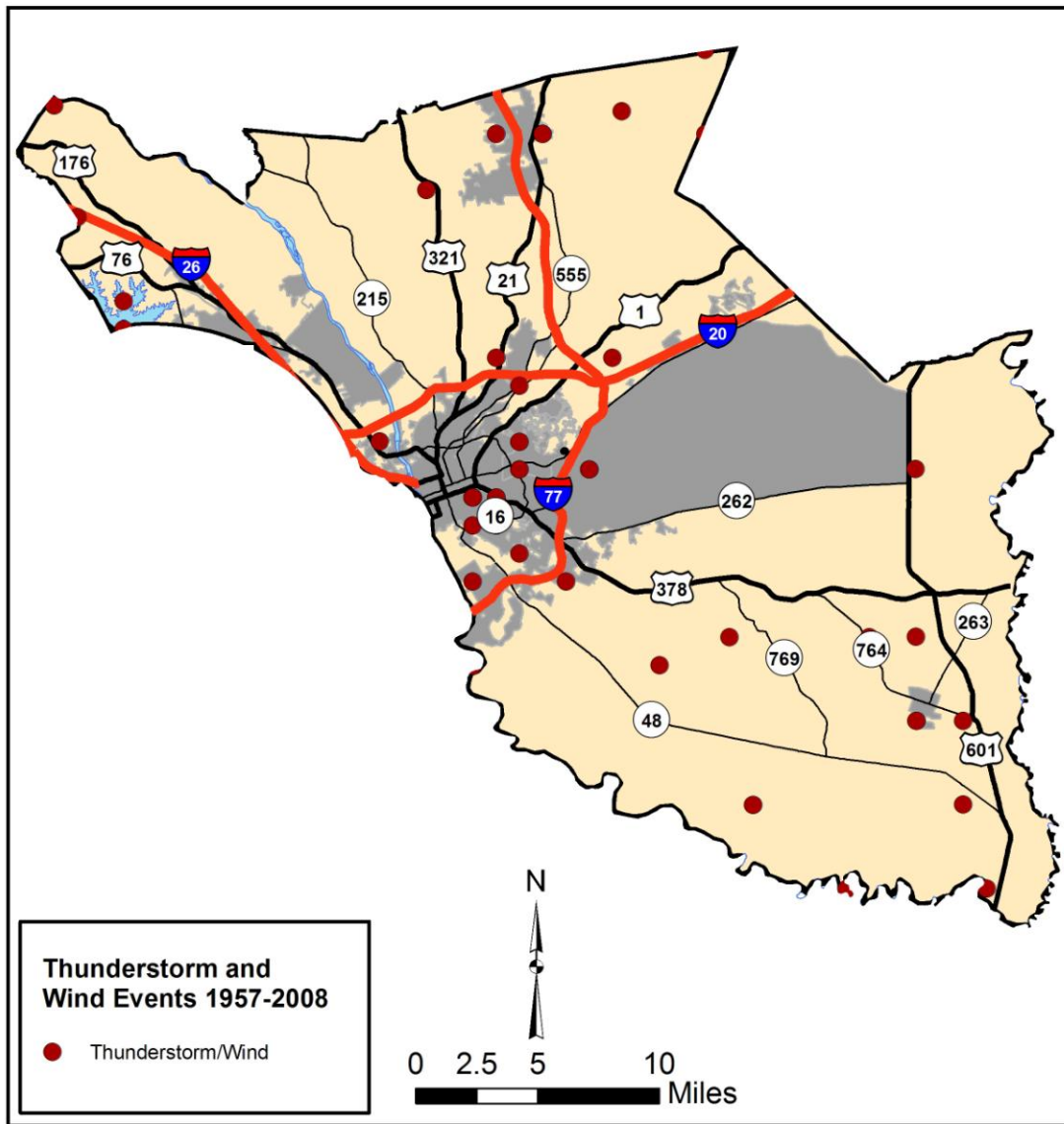
Map III T – Richland County Hurricane Tracks



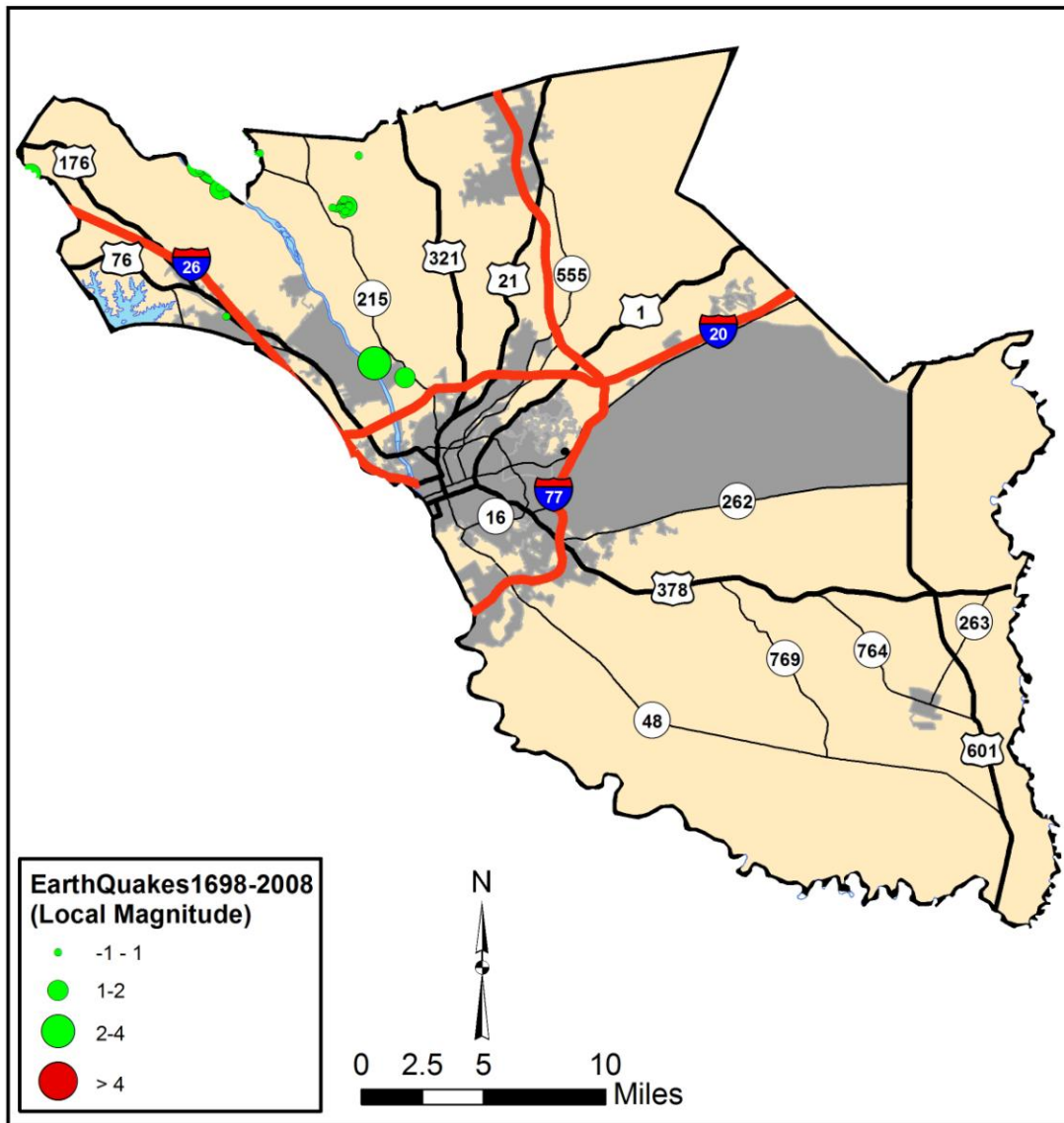
Map III U – Richland County Tornado Touchdowns



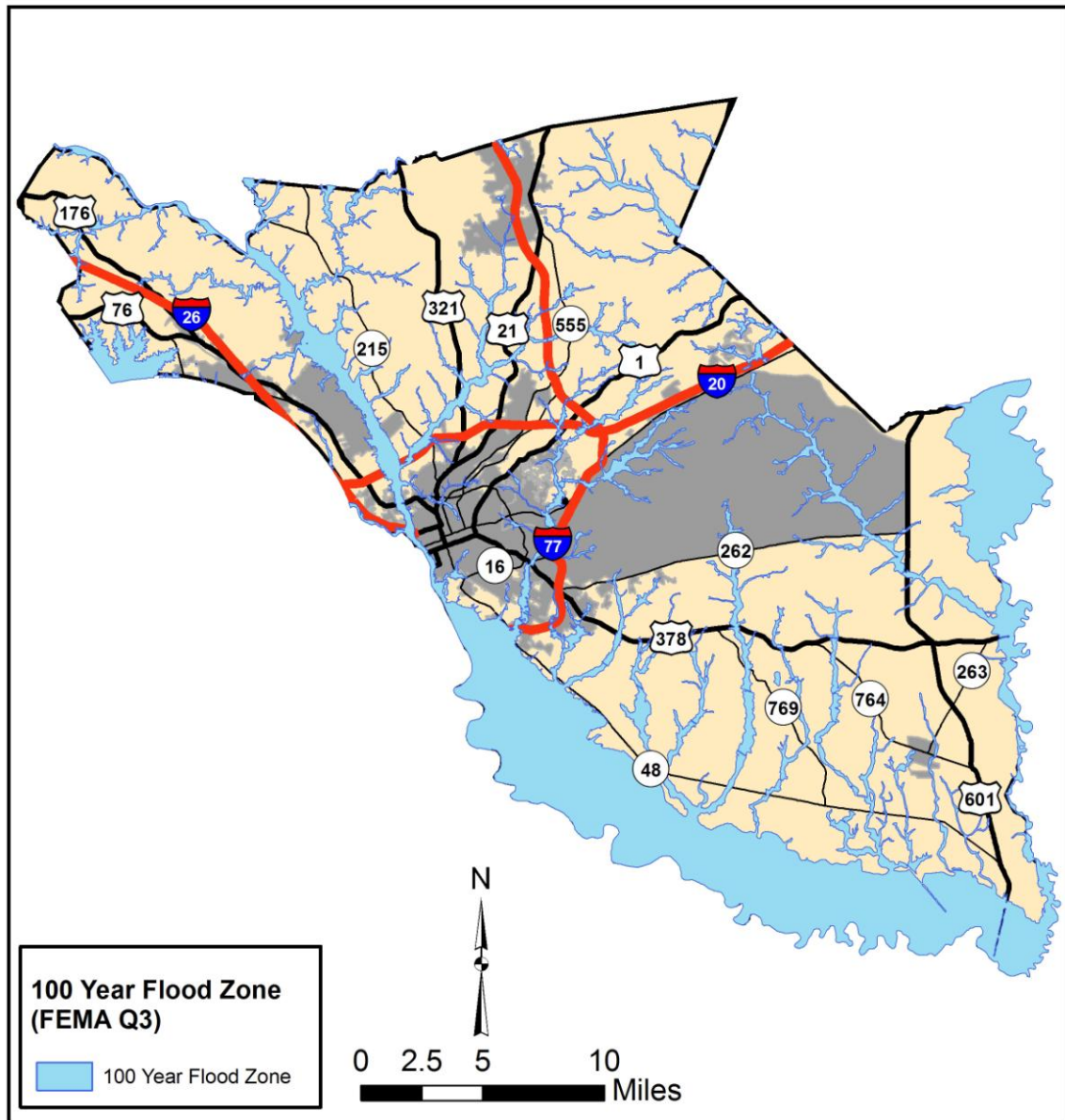
Map III V – Richland County Thunderstorm and Wind Events



Map III W – Richland County Earthquakes



Map III X – Richland County Flood Zones



SECTION IV. ASSESSING VULNERABILITY: IDENTIFYING VULNERABLE AREAS AND CRITICAL ASSETS IN EACH COUNTY OF THE CENTRAL MIDLANDS REGION

Vulnerability, broadly defined, is the potential loss of property or life from natural hazards. Assessments of vulnerability usually involve the determination of the occurrence probability of a given hazard event, the delineation of areas likely to be adversely affected, and the quantification of the value of property likely to be damaged or the number of lives lost within those areas. Often, the results of these assessments are used to fashion various mitigation measures that generally focus on addressing vulnerable areas with the goal of reducing populations and properties at risk.

Inherent in this typical vulnerability assessment method is the assumption that vulnerability is primarily a function of proximity to the hazard and its effects. However, research suggests that the causal structure of vulnerability may be the underlying social conditions that are often remote from the initiating hazard event. The term social vulnerability defines the susceptibility of social groups to potential losses from hazard events. Vulnerability to hazards often reflects limited access to policy-making bodies that can allocate resources among competitors for those limited resources. By using geographic location as the unit of analysis for both social and biophysical vulnerability, one can study how they interact and intersect to create the vulnerability of a given place.

A key component of any vulnerability assessment is the acquisition of systematic baseline data, particularly at the local level. These data provide inventories of hazard areas and vulnerable populations, information that is essential for pre-impact mitigation planning, damage assessments, and post-disaster response. One goal of this plan is to create a method of identifying the risk posed by multiple hazards for the purpose of promoting mitigation. Considering the threat from all hazards provides an opportunity to mitigate for several hazards simultaneously. Previous work has rarely attempted to characterize the risk from all hazards or the intersection they share with the most vulnerable populations and critical structures. Using a geographic information system allows for the analysis of multi-hazard information for improved mitigation planning. (The approaches to vulnerable assessment in this section are derived from A GIS-Based Hazards Assessment for Georgetown County, South Carolina, Hazards Research Laboratory, Dept. of Geography, University of South Carolina, 1997.)

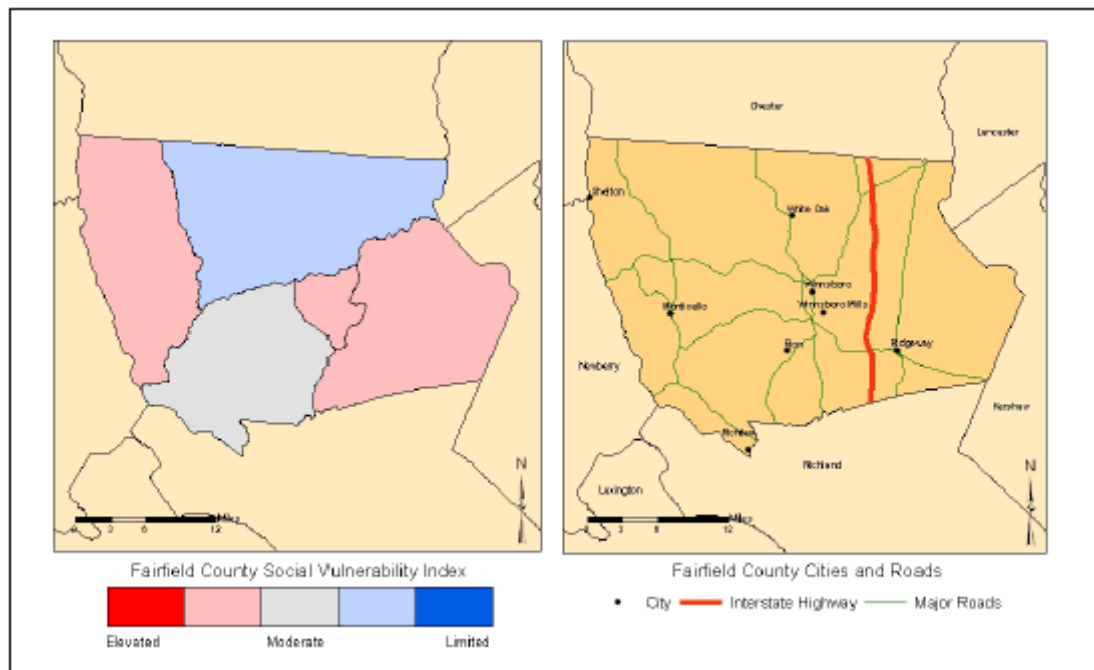
A. DETERMINING GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF GREATEST VULNERABILITY TO COMBINED HAZARDS

Fairfield County and Its Municipalities

Social vulnerability examines the socioeconomic and demographic character of places and helps to explain the variation in the population's ability to prepare for and respond to hazards. The Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI) is a statistical measure that compares social vulnerability to environmental hazards among places, and then visually displays these comparisons on a map. SoVI thus illustrates where there is uneven capacity for preparedness and response and where additional planning and response resources might be used most effectively to help residents. The variables used in determining the Social Vulnerability (SoVI) score along with how SoVI is calculated are available on the Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute SoVI website (<http://www.sovius.org>).

Within Fairfield County, most of the census tracts are in the moderately elevated levels of social vulnerability. Map IV-A provides maps of the Fairfield County depicting (on the left) social vulnerability by census tract and (on the right) cities and major roads.

Map IV-A The Social Vulnerability for Fairfield County, SC by US Census tracts and a general reference map of Fairfield County.

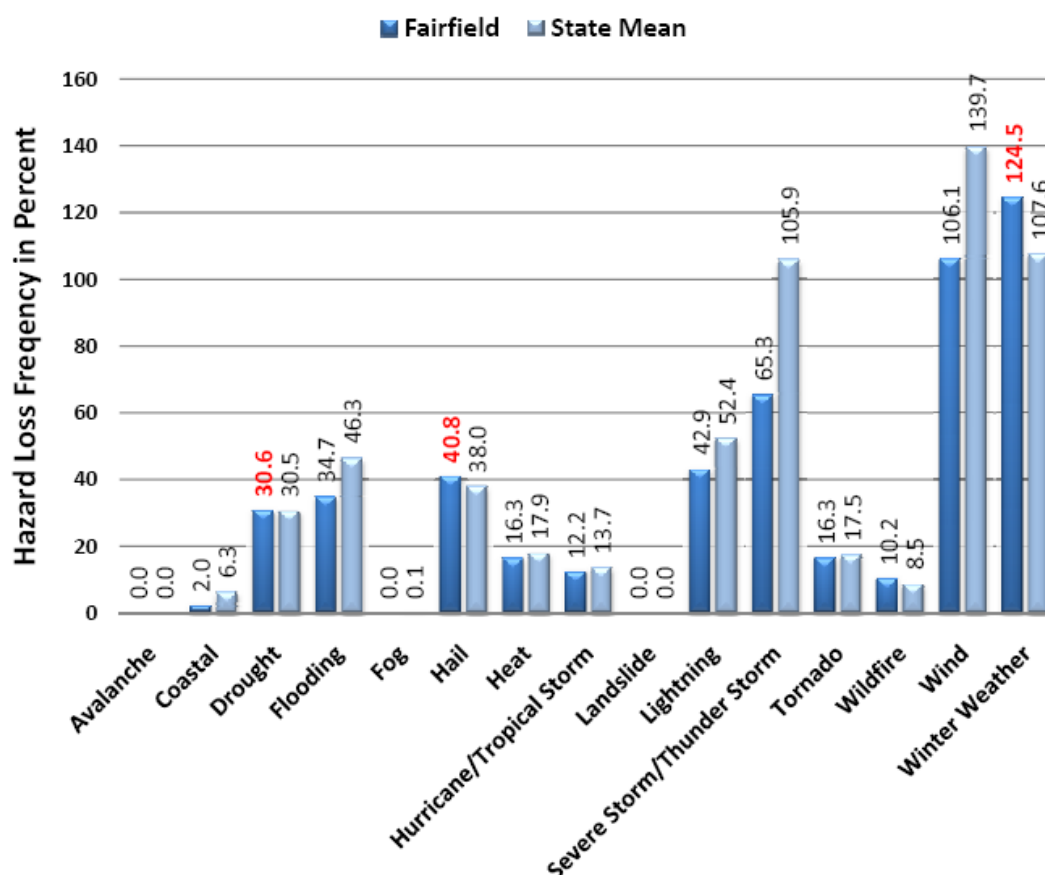


SCEMD. 2011. County Risk Assessment, Excerpts from the U.S.C. 2008 Hazard Assessment Profile for each county in South Carolina. http://www.scmd.org/Mitigation/County_Risk_Assessment.html. (February 24, 2011).

When compared to South Carolina as a whole, Fairfield County has a higher probability of loss-producing winter weather events, and is slightly above the state average for hail and drought. This comparison between the county and state in Chart IV-A shows hazards that exceeded the state mean in red type.

Thunderstorms and wind are well below the state mean indicating that these hazards have historically produced fewer losses for the county when compared to the state as a whole.

Chart IV-A The historic loss causing hazard frequency between 1960 and 2008 for Fairfield County compared to South Carolina



SCEMD. 2011. County Risk Assessment, Excerpts from the U.S.C. 2008 Hazard Assessment Profile for each county in South Carolina. http://www.scecmd.org/Mitigation/County_Risk_Assessment.html. (February 24, 2011).

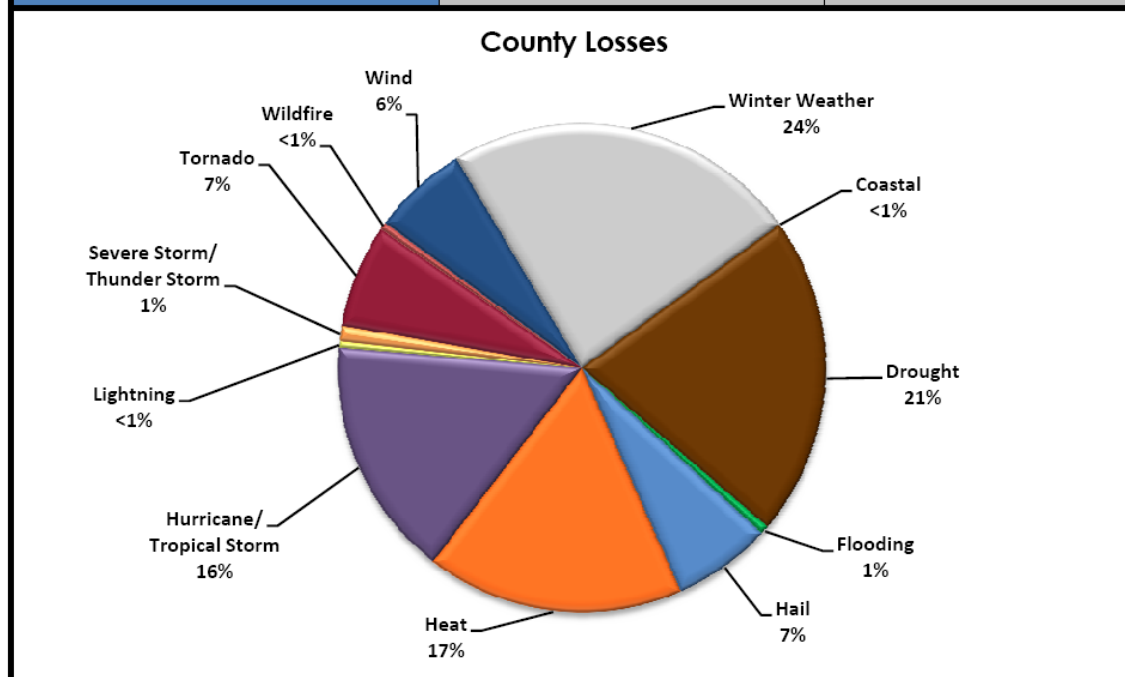
The historic loss causing hazard frequency between 1960 and 2008 for Fairfield County compared to South Carolina as reported in SHELUDS. Percentage numbers indicated in red are when the county total exceeds the state mean. Also, a hazard that is identified in the National Climatic Data Center Storm Data reports as a multiple event hazard (flooding, winter weather, coastal storm), and given a statewide or regional location, the impact of the event is equally distributed amongst the counties involved.

Another way of determining how vulnerable a county is to particular hazards is by examining the amount of damage caused by past events. In Table IV-A the cumulative amount of damage from 1960 to 2008 based on twelve hazard types is computed from the Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute's SHELUDS

database (available at <http://www.sheldus.org>). The historic losses in Fairfield County exceed \$66 million, and are largely due to a combination of winter weather, drought, heat, and hurricanes and tropical storms. While significant for the county, these cumulative losses represent less than one percent of the state's total overall, but 4% of the state's total damages related to hail.

Table IV-A Cumulative Amount of Damage in Fairfield County from 1960-2008

Hazard	Total Damage (in 2008 dollars)	Percent of State
Coastal	\$6,476	0.01%
Drought	\$14,058,478	2.17%
Flooding	\$380,877	0.25%
Hail	\$4,311,971	4.18%
Heat	\$11,286,643	2.17%
Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	\$10,514,866	0.19%
Lightning	\$262,226	0.50%
Severe Storm/ Thunder Storm	\$687,405	0.33%
Tornado	\$4,514,201	1.91%
Wildfire	\$347,075	2.17%
Wind	\$4,166,668	2.86%
Winter Weather	\$15,590,612	1.73%
Fairfield - Total	\$66,127,499	0.66%

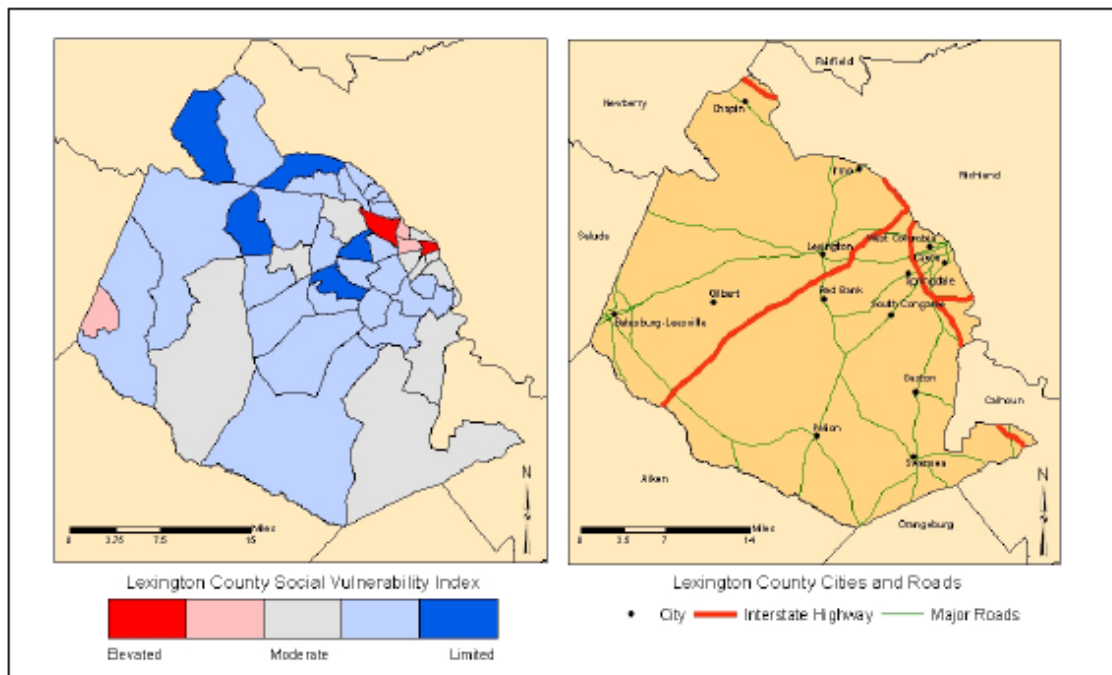


SCEMD. 2011. County Risk Assessment, Excerpts from the U.S.C. 2008 Hazard Assessment Profile for each county in South Carolina. http://www.scecmd.org/Mitigation/County_Risk_Assessment.html. (February 24, 2011).

Lexington County and Its Municipalities

Social vulnerability examines the socioeconomic and demographic character of places and helps to explain the variation in the population's ability to prepare for and respond to hazards. The Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI) is a statistical measure that compares social vulnerability to environmental hazards among places, and then visually displays these comparisons on a map. SoVI thus illustrates where there is uneven capacity for preparedness and response and where additional planning and response resources might be used most effectively to help residents. The variables used in determining the Social Vulnerability (SoVI) score along with how SoVI is calculated are available on the Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute SoVI website (<http://www.sovius.org>). Within Lexington County, most of the census tracts exhibit moderate to limited levels of social vulnerability. The exceptions are in West Columbia, Cayce, and Batesburg-Leesville. Map IV-B provides maps of the Lexington County depicting (on the left) social vulnerability by census tract and (on the right) cities and major roads.

Map IV-B The Social Vulnerability for Lexington, SC by US Census tracts and a general reference map of Lexington County.

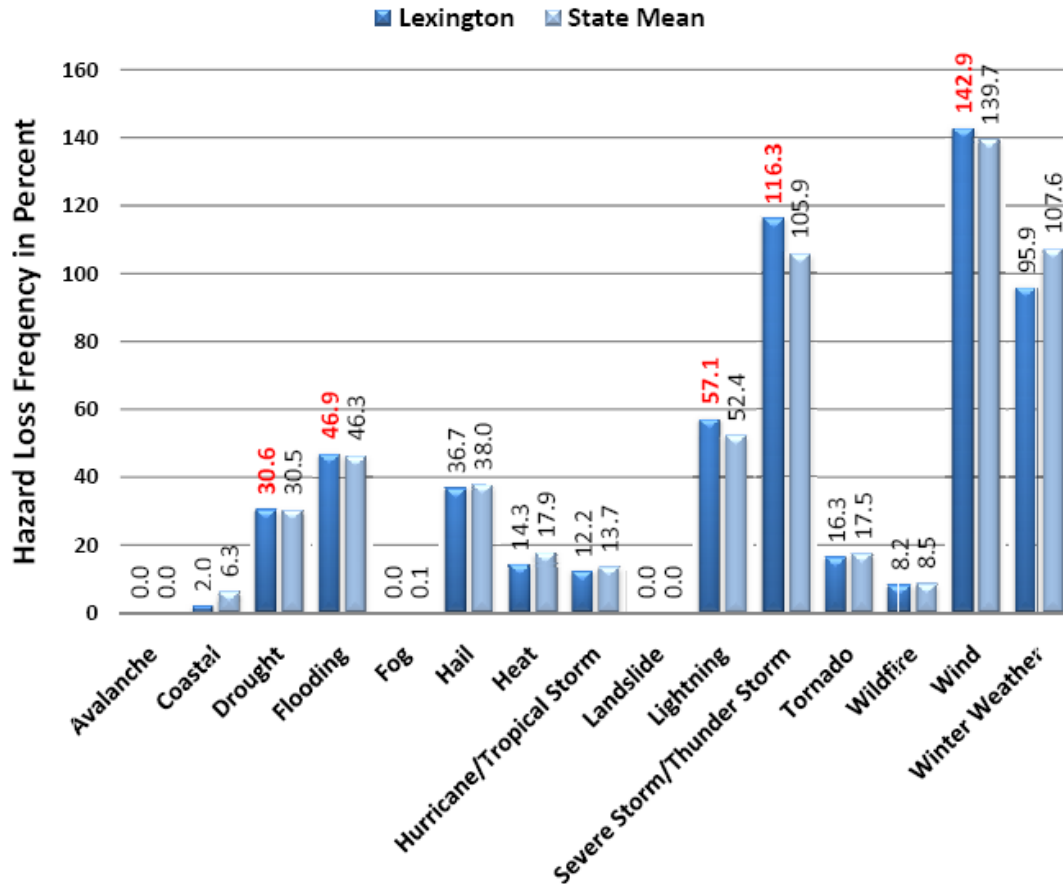


SCEMD. 2011. County Risk Assessment, Excerpts from the U.S.C. 2008 Hazard Assessment Profile for each county in South Carolina. http://www.scemd.org/Mitigation/County_Risk_Assessment.html. (February 24, 2011).

When compared to South Carolina as a whole, Lexington County has a higher probability of loss-producing lightning, thunderstorm, and wind events. This comparison between the county and state in Chart IV-B shows hazards that

exceeded the state mean in red type. Flooding and drought are slightly above the state average as well. Winter weather is well below the state mean indicating that this hazard has historically produced fewer losses for the county when compared to the state as a whole.

Chart IV-B The historic loss causing hazard frequency between 1960 and 2008 for Lexington County compared to South Carolina



SCEMD. 2011. County Risk Assessment, Excerpts from the U.S.C. 2008 Hazard Assessment Profile for each county in South Carolina. http://www.scecmd.org/Mitigation/County_Risk_Assessment.html. (February 24, 2011).

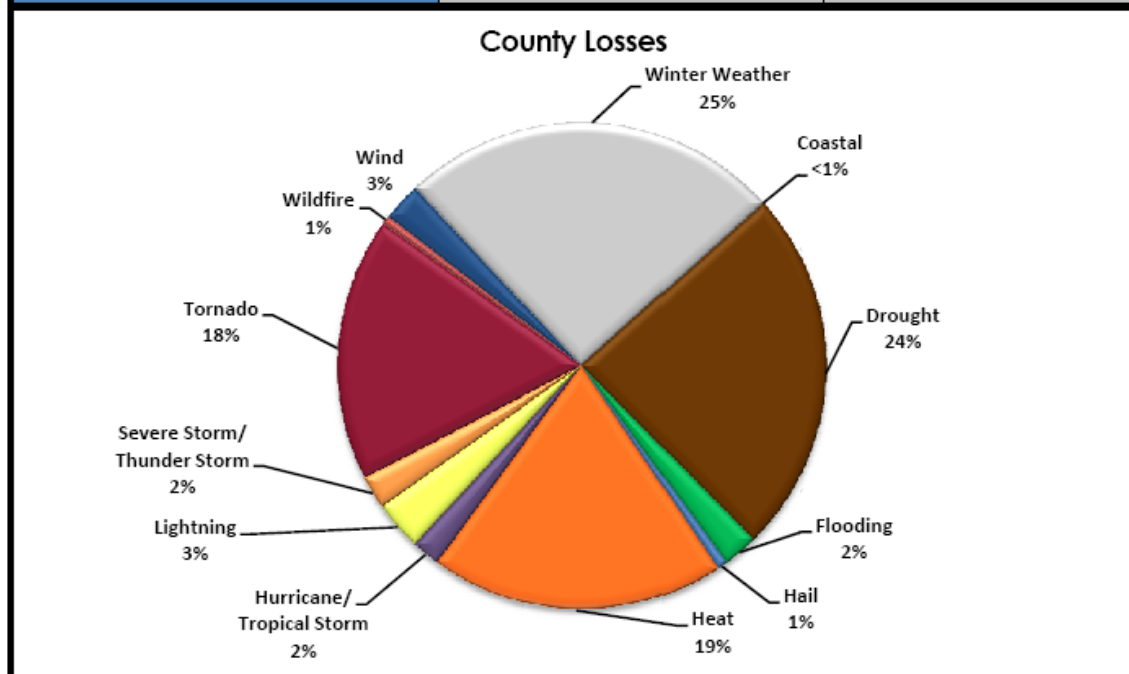
The historic loss causing hazard frequency between 1960 and 2008 for Lexington County compared to South Carolina as reported in SHELUDS. Percentage numbers indicated in red are when the county total exceeds the state mean. Also, a hazard that is identified in the National Climatic Data Center Storm Data reports as a multiple event hazard (flooding, winter weather, coastal storm), and given a statewide or regional location, the impact of the event is equally distributed amongst the counties involved.

Another way of determining how vulnerable a county is to particular hazards is by examining the amount of damage caused by past events. In Table IV-B the cumulative amount of damage from 1960 to 2008 based on twelve hazard types is computed from the Hazard and Vulnerability Research Institute's SHELUDS database (available at <http://www.sheldus.org>). The historic losses in Lexington

County exceed \$57 million, and are largely due to winter weather, drought, heat and tornadoes. While significant for the county, these cumulative losses represent less than one percent of the state's total.

Table IV-B Cumulative Amount of Damage in Lexington County from 1960-2008

Hazard	Total Damage (in 2008 dollars)	Percent of State
Coastal	\$6,476	0.01%
Drought	\$14,058,478	2.17%
Flooding	\$1,344,802	0.87%
Hail	\$389,738	0.38%
Heat	\$11,286,643	2.17%
Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	\$1,076,866	0.02%
Lightning	\$1,889,247	3.60%
Severe Storm/ Thunder Storm	\$1,276,048	0.60%
Tornado	\$10,170,899	4.30%
Wildfire	\$334,042	2.09%
Wind	\$1,468,278	1.01%
Winter Weather	\$14,646,000	1.63%
Lexington - Total	\$57,947,517	0.61%



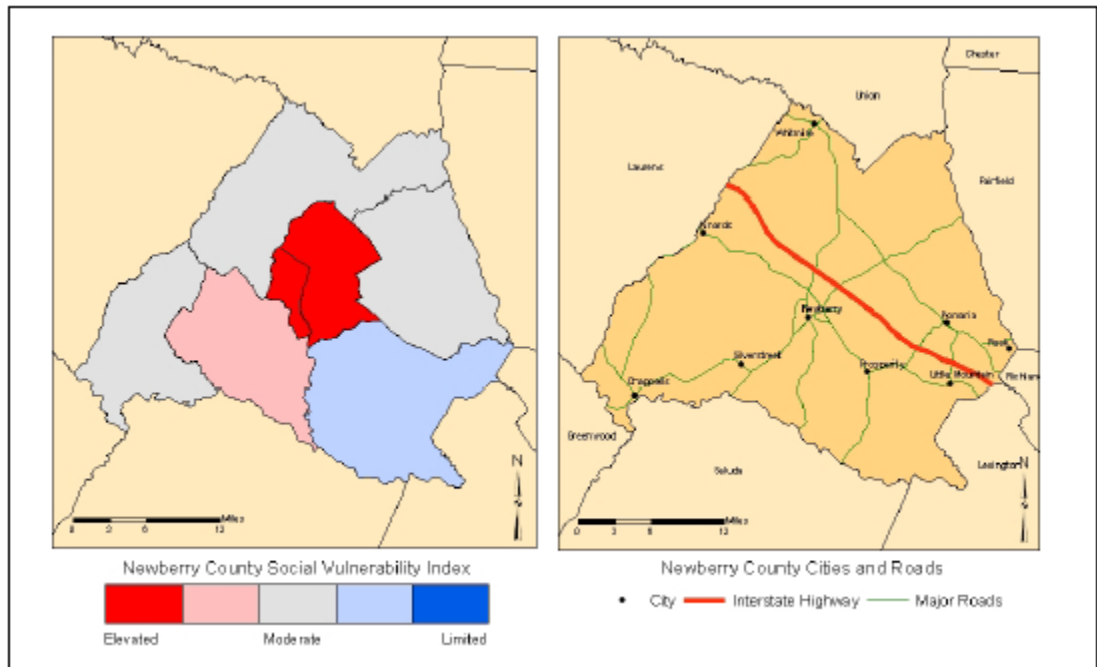
SCEMD. 2011. County Risk Assessment, Excerpts from the U.S.C. 2008 Hazard Assessment Profile for each county in South Carolina. http://www.scemd.org/Mitigation/County_Risk_Assessment.html. (February 24, 2011).

Newberry County and Its Municipalities

Social vulnerability examines the socioeconomic and demographic character of places and helps to explain the variation in the population's ability to prepare for and respond to hazards. The Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI) is a statistical measure that compares social vulnerability to environmental hazards among places, and then visually displays these comparisons on a map. SoVI thus illustrates where there is uneven capacity for preparedness and response and where additional planning and response resources might be used most effectively to help residents. The variables used in determining the Social Vulnerability (SoVI) score along with how SoVI is calculated are available on the Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute SoVI website (<http://www.sovius.org>).

Within Newberry County, most of the census tracts exhibit moderate levels of social vulnerability. Census tracts in the center of the county, including those in Newberry city exhibit the highest SoVI scores. Map IV-C provides maps of the Newberry County depicting (on the left) social vulnerability by census tract and (on the right) cities and major roads.

Map IV-C The Social Vulnerability for Newberry, SC by US Census tracts and a general reference map of Newberry County.

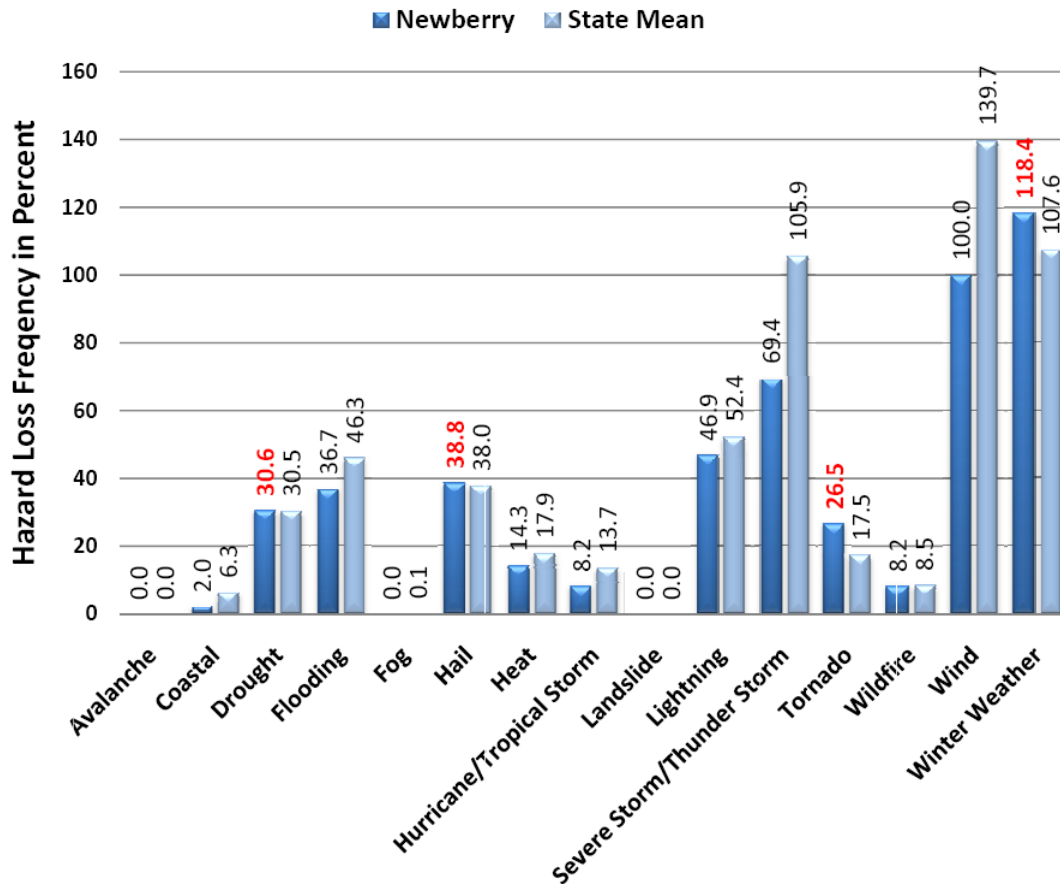


SCEMD. 2011. County Risk Assessment, Excerpts from the U.S.C. 2008 Hazard Assessment Profile for each county in South Carolina. http://www.scemd.org/Mitigation/County_Risk_Assessment.html. (February 24, 2011).

When compared to South Carolina as a whole, Newberry County has a higher probability of loss-producing tornado and winter weather events, and is slightly

above the statewide average for drought and hail. This comparison between the county and state in Chart IV-C shows hazards that exceeded the state mean in red type. Thunderstorms, wind, and flooding are well below the state mean indicating that these hazards have historically produced fewer losses for the county when compared to the state as a whole.

Chart IV-C The historic loss causing hazard frequency between 1960 and 2008 for Newberry County compared to South Carolina



SCEMD. 2011. County Risk Assessment, Excerpts from the U.S.C. 2008 Hazard Assessment Profile for each county in South Carolina. http://www.scecmd.org/Mitigation/County_Risk_Assessment.html. (February 24, 2011).

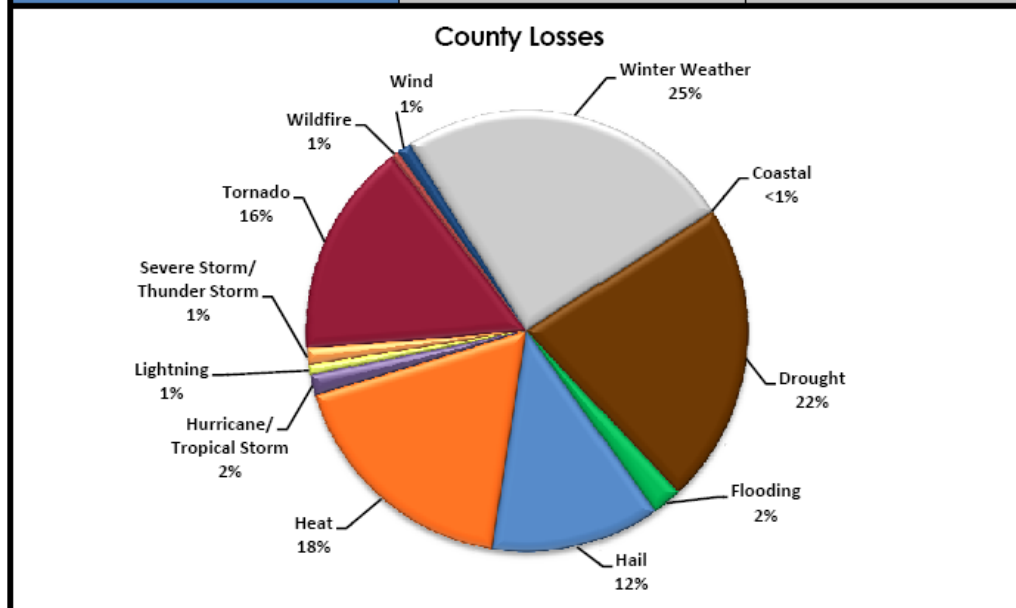
The historic loss causing hazard frequency between 1960 and 2008 for Newberry County compared to South Carolina as reported in SHEL DUS. Percentage numbers indicated in red are when the county total exceeds the state mean. Also, a hazard that is identified in the National Climatic Data Center Storm Data reports as a multiple even hazard (flooding, winter weather, coastal storm) and given a statewide regional location, the impact of the event is equally distributed amongst the counties involved.

Another way of determining how vulnerable a county is to particular hazards is by examining the amount of damage caused by past events Table IV-C the cumulative amount of damage from 1960 to 2008 based on twelve hazard types is

computed from the Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute's SHELDUS database (available at <http://www.sheldus.org>). The historic losses in Fairfield County exceed \$66 million, and are largely due to a combination of winter weather, drought, heat, and hurricanes and tropical storms. While significant for the county, these cumulative losses represent less than one percent of the state's total overall, but 4% of the state's total damages related to hail.

Table IV-C Cumulative Amount of Damage in Newberry County from 1960-2008

Hazard	Total Damage (in 2008 dollars)	Percent of State
Coastal	\$6,476	0.01%
Drought	\$14,058,478	2.17%
Flooding	\$1,365,708	0.88%
Hail	\$7,812,970	7.58%
Heat	\$11,286,643	2.17%
Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	\$975,831	0.02%
Lightning	\$459,167	0.87%
Severe Storm/ Thunder Storm	\$759,185	0.36%
Tornado	\$10,015,297	4.23%
Wildfire	\$334,042	2.09%
Wind	\$668,237	0.46%
Winter Weather	\$15,663,866	1.74%
Newberry - Total	\$63,405,900	0.66%



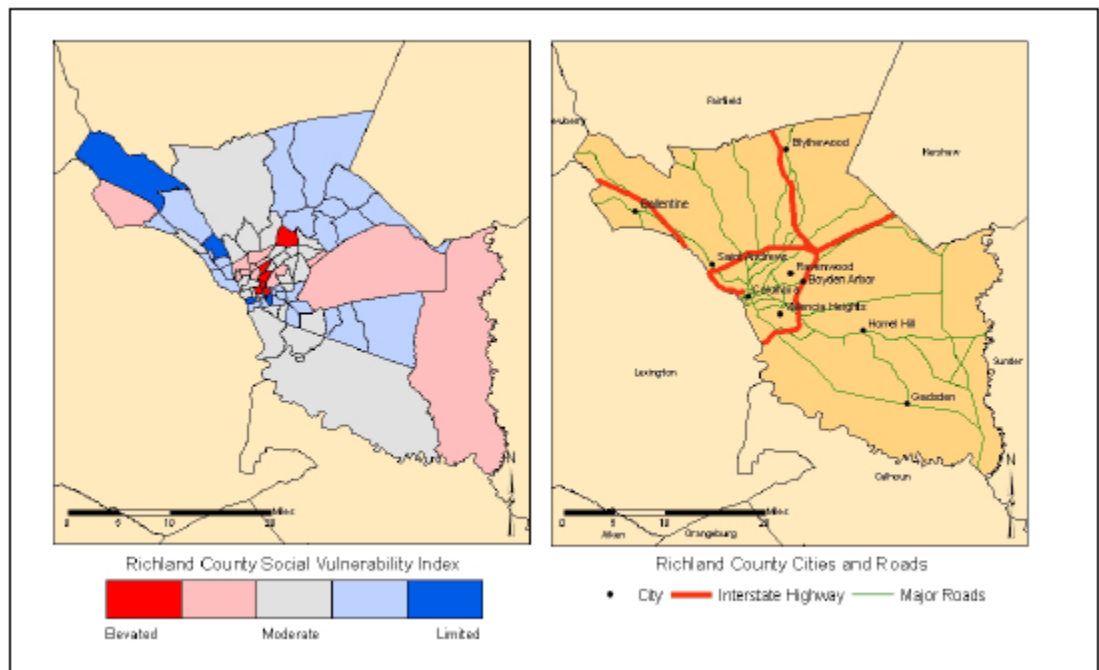
SCEMD. 2011. County Risk Assessment, Excerpts from the U.S.C. 2008 Hazard Assessment Profile for each county in South Carolina. http://www.scmd.org/Mitigation/County_Risk_Assessment.html. (February 24, 2011).

Richland County and Its Municipalities

Social vulnerability examines the socioeconomic and demographic character of places and helps to explain the variation in the population's ability to prepare for and respond to hazards. The Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI) is a statistical measure that compares social vulnerability to environmental hazards among places, and then visually displays these comparisons on a map. SoVI thus illustrates where there is uneven capacity for preparedness and response and where additional planning and response resources might be used most effectively to help residents. The variables used in determining the Social Vulnerability (SoVI) score along with how SoVI is calculated are available on the Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute SoVI website (<http://www.sovius.org>).

Within Richland County, most of the census tracts exhibit moderate levels of social vulnerability. Concentrations of high social vulnerability are in Columbia, while low levels of social vulnerability are found in the suburban areas northeast, northwest, and southeast of the city. Figure 1 provides maps of the Richland County depicting (on the left) social vulnerability by census tract and (on the right) cities and major roads.

Map IV-C The Social Vulnerability for Richland County, SC by US Census tracts and a general reference map of Richland County.

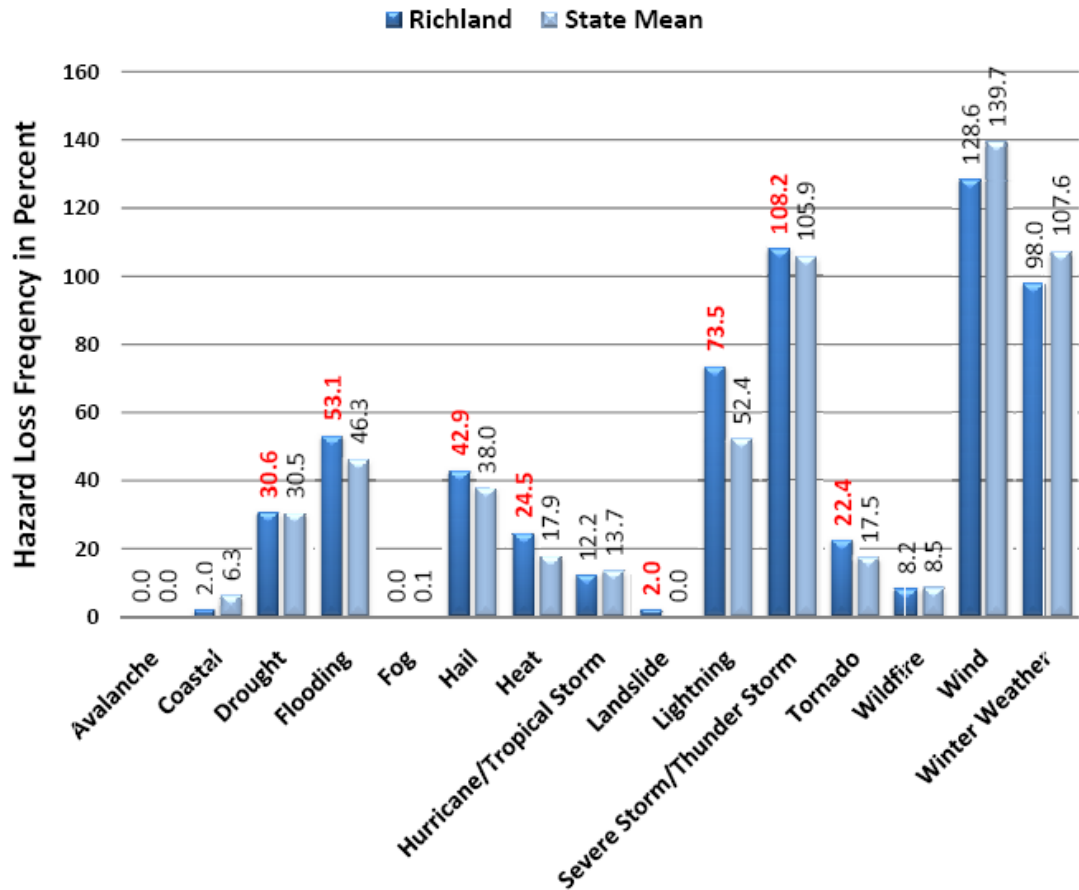


SCEMD. 2011. County Risk Assessment, Excerpts from the U.S.C. 2008 Hazard Assessment Profile for each county in South Carolina. http://www.scmd.org/Mitigation/County_Risk_Assessment.html. (February 24, 2011).

The Social Vulnerability for Richland County, SC by US Census tracts and a general reference map of Richland County.

When compared to South Carolina as a whole, Richland County has a higher probability of loss-producing flooding, hail, landslide, lightning, thunderstorm, heat, and tornado events, and is slightly above the state average for drought. This comparison between the county and state in Chart IV-D shows hazards that exceeded the state mean in red type. Wind and winter weather are well below the state mean indicating that these hazards have historically produced fewer losses for the county when compared to the state as a whole.

Chart IV-D The historic loss causing hazard frequency between 1960 and 2008 for Richland County compared to South Carolina



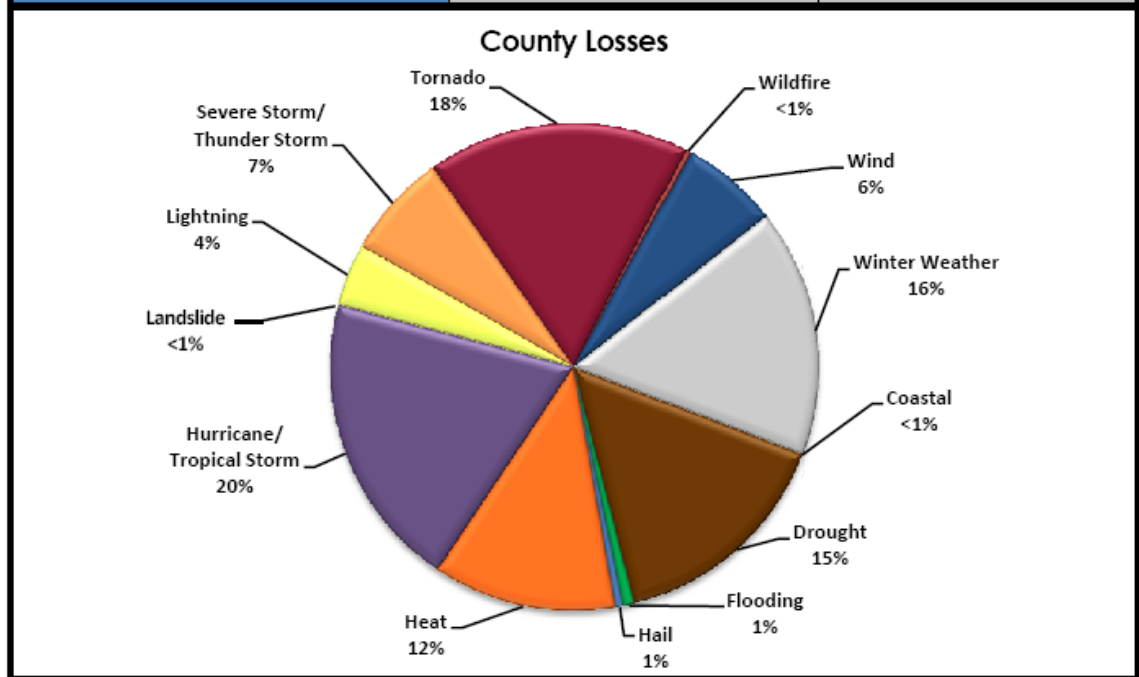
SCEMD. 2011. County Risk Assessment, Excerpts from the U.S.C. 2008 Hazard Assessment Profile for each county in South Carolina. http://www.scecmd.org/Mitigation/County_Risk_Assessment.html. (February 24, 2011).

The historic loss causing hazard frequency between 1960 and 2008 for Richland County compared to South Carolina as reported in SHELDUS . Percentage numbers indicated in read are when the county total exceeds the state mean. Also, a hazard that is identified in the National Climatic Data Center Storm Data reports as a multiple event hazard (flooding, winter weather, coastal storm) and given a statewide or regional location, the impact of the event's equally distributed amongst the counties involved.

Another way of determining how vulnerable a county is to particular hazards is by examining the amount of damage caused by past events. In Table IV-D the cumulative amount of damage from 1960 to 2008 based on twelve hazard types is computed from the Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute's SHELDUS database (available at <http://www.sheldus.org>). The historic losses in Richland County exceed \$91 million, and are largely due to a combination of hazards: hurricanes and tropical storms, tornadoes, winter weather, drought, and heat. While significant for the county, these cumulative losses represent less than one percent of the state's total overall, but 7% of the state's total damages related to lightening and 7% of the states damages related to tornadoes.

Table IV-C Cumulative Amount of Damage in Newberry County from 1960-2008

Hazard	Total Damage (in 2008 dollars)	Percent of State
Coastal	\$6,476	0.01%
Drought	\$14,058,478	2.17%
Flooding	\$684,380	0.44%
Hail	\$474,144	0.46%
Heat	\$11,286,643	2.17%
Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	\$18,314,866	0.33%
Landslide	\$0	0.00%
Lightning	\$3,688,835	7.02%
Severe Storm/ Thunder Storm	\$6,392,254	3.03%
Tornado	\$16,083,528	6.80%
Wildfire	\$334,042	2.09%
Wind	\$5,945,453	4.08%
Winter Weather	\$14,597,406	1.62%
Richland - Total	\$91,866,506	0.96%



SCEMD. 2011. County Risk Assessment, Excerpts from the U.S.C. 2008 Hazard Assessment Profile for each county in South Carolina. http://www.scmd.org/Mitigation/County_Risk_Assessment.html. (February 24, 2011).

C. CORRELATION BETWEEN VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, HAZARDOUS EVENTS AND CRITICAL FACILITIES

As part of the 2009 update, the county committees were given the list of critical facilities included in the 2005 plan. The committees had no opportunity to review the list and make changes.

For each county in the Central Midlands Region, tables identifying the most prominent critical facilities serving the entire population of a county but with vital importance to special needs populations are identified and their addresses provided. The most prominent critical facilities listed in these tables include the names and addresses of public schools, private schools, child daycare facilities, adult daycare facilities, evacuation shelters, medical facilities, police stations, and fire stations/EMS facilities.

For Fairfield County these critical facilities are presented in Table IV-E by name and address. Facilities are also listed by their location within a given municipality or if they are in the unincorporated county. Critical facilities were determined and identified by the USC Hazards Lab and that is why they are included in the 2005 plan. ***For the 2010 update the county committees reviewed the list for any changes.*** Map IV-E shows the location of these critical facilities in Fairfield County. Map IV-F shows the intersection of vulnerable populations overlaid with critical facilities serving special needs populations. This is a key map to grasping which areas of the county are most susceptible to natural disasters and which are best or least well served by existing critical facilities. Combining multiple data sets on Map IV-F is one of the most powerful visual tools in this plan for showing areas of the county that should be better served with hazard mitigation efforts. Facilities especially important to the serving special needs or vulnerable populations are concentrated in the Winnsboro urbanized area that also highly vulnerable to natural hazards. The challenge in Fairfield County is designing natural hazard response plans that address vulnerable areas and their populations outside the Winnsboro urban area.

The exact location and current exact name of each critical facility are not really needed or necessary because of how the names of emergency shelters are provided for public information and referral. That is, emergency shelter locations have been designated in each county by emergency preparedness agencies, but these are not normally publicized prior to an emergency for several reasons. First, not all shelters may be opened because of staffing concerns. Second, not all shelters may be needed during an emergency and if they are publicized, the public may go to a shelter thinking it may be open and it may not be. This will necessitate their finding another shelter and not being able to find one over impassable roads. Third, it may be imprudent to publicize the names and locations of emergency shelters in case of terrorist attacks because shelters may be targets of such attacks. It is preferred that shelters and directions to those shelters be provided as the need arises on emergency broadcast networks so that the public will know where to find shelter that can be

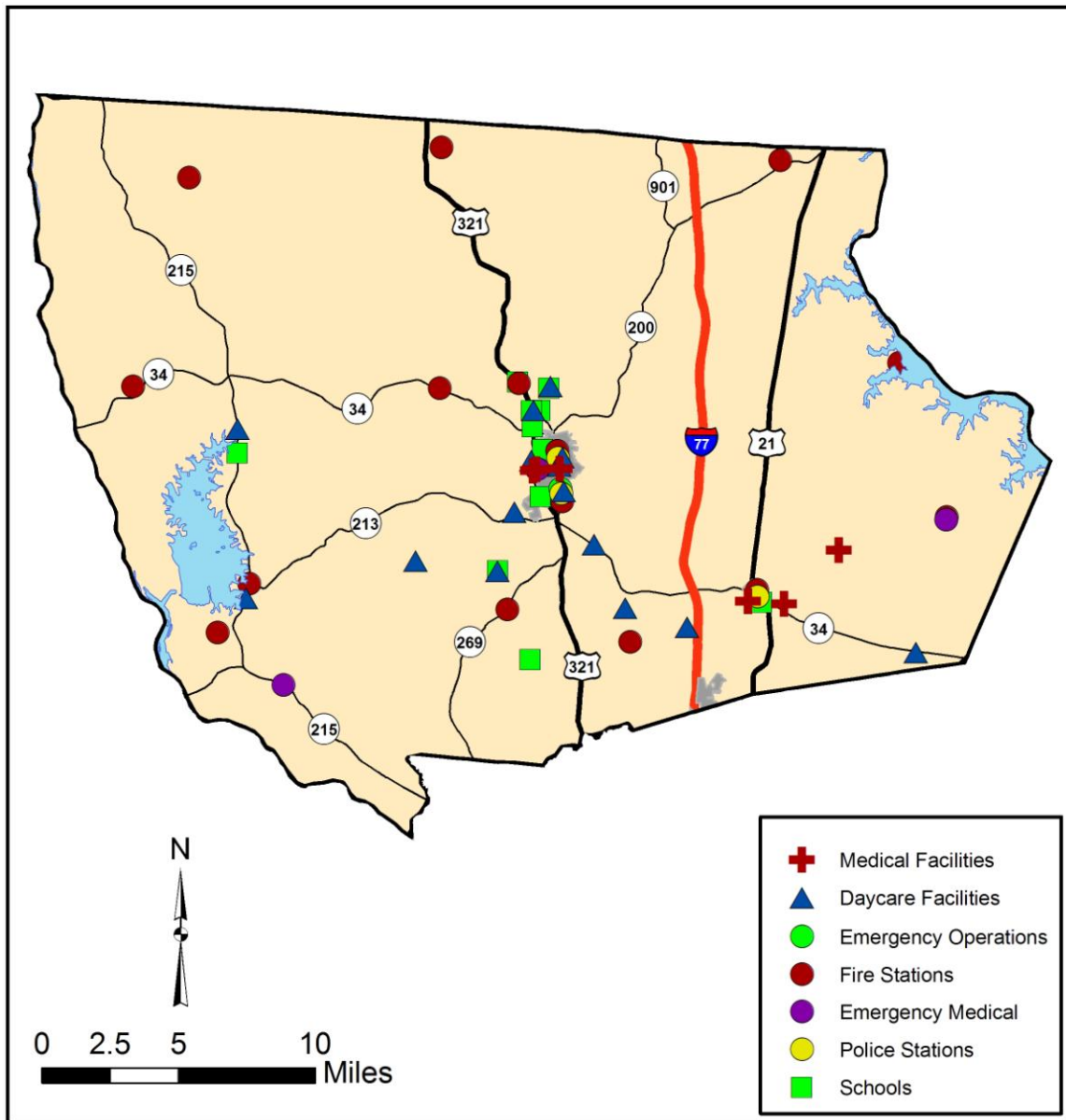
provided. Moreover, none is located in a special flood hazard area in any locality in the region.

TABLE IV-E Selected Critical Facilities Serving Special Needs Populations in Fairfield County

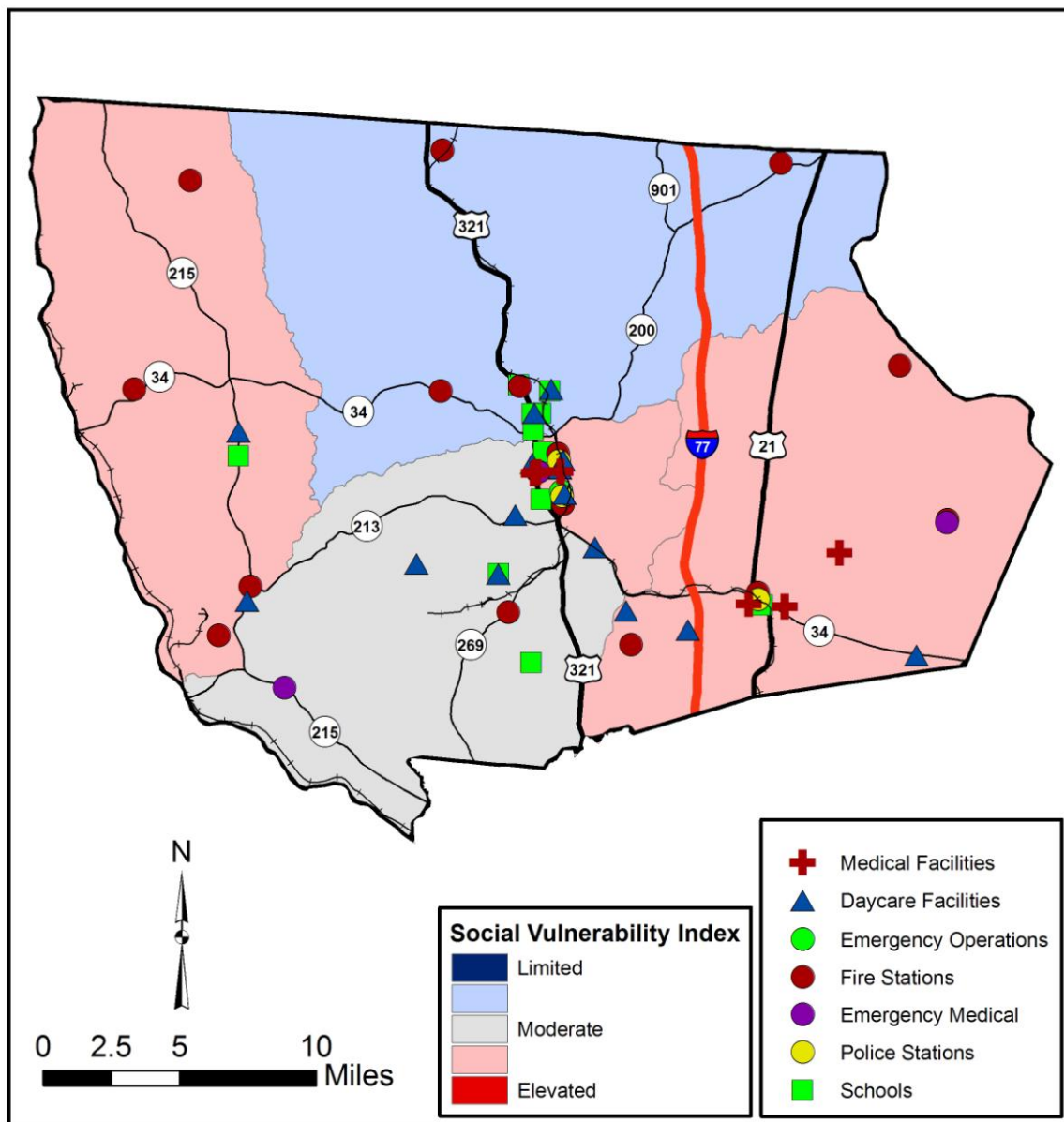
Facility	Address	Municipality
Public Schools		
McCrorey Liston Elementary	1978 State Highway 215 South	Blair
Gordon Odyssey Academy	542 Fairfield Street	Winnsboro
Fairfield Middle School	728 US Highway 321 Bypass South	Winnsboro
Fairfield Central High School	836 US Highway 321 Bypass South	Winnsboro
Fairfield Magnet School	1647 US Highway 321 Bypass North	Winnsboro
Fairfield Career & Technology Center	1451 US Highway 321 North	Winnsboro
Fairfield Elementary School	175 Medley Road	Winnsboro
Geiger Elementary School	150 T M Cook Lane	Ridgeway
Kelly Miller School	255 Kelly Miller Road	Winnsboro
Alpha & Omega Christian Academy	183 St Luke Church Rd	Winnsboro
Celida's Playpen Day Care	325 Elm Street	Winnsboro
Christian Liberty Classical School	401 Vanderhorst St	Winnsboro
Fairfield Learning Center	560 Fairfield St	Winnsboro
Fairfield Learning Center	255 Kelly Miller Rd	Winnsboro
Learning Center	250 Roosevelt St	Winnsboro
Palmetto Montessori of Ridgeway	1364 Cook Rd	Ridgeway
The Children's Center	63 Cedar Terrace Drive	Winnsboro
Private Schools		
Richard Winn Academy	PO Box 390 1796 Old Chester Road	Winnsboro
Palmetto Montessori of Ridgeway	1364 Cook Rd	Ridgeway
Child Daycare		
McCrorey Liston Child Development Center	1978 State Highway 215 South	Blair
Small World Child Care Center	325 Elm Street	Winnsboro
Fairfield Elementary School	175 Medley Road	Winnsboro
Kelly Miller School	255 Kelly Miller Road	Winnsboro
Richard Winn Academy	1796 Old Chester Road	Winnsboro
Geiger Child Development Center	150 T M Cook Lane	Ridgeway
Palmetto Montessori of Ridgeway	1364 Cook Rd	Ridgeway
Celinda's Playpen Day Care	325 Elm Street	Winnsboro
The Children's Center	63 Cedar Terrace Dr.	Winnsboro

Adult Daycare		
Precious Adult Center	121 Fagan Road	Winnsboro
Winnsboro Active Daycare Center	219 North Congress Street	Winnsboro
Fairfield County Dialysis Center	1126 US Highway 321 Business South	Winnsboro
Evacuation Shelter		
Fairfield Memorial Hospital	102 US Highway 321 Bypass North	Winnsboro
Fairfield Magnet School	1647 US Highway 321 Bypass North	Winnsboro
Fairfield Central High School	836 US Highway 321 Bypass South	Winnsboro
Fairfield Primary School	175 Medley RD	Winnsboro
White Oak Conference Center	633 Mobley Highway	Winnsboro
Medical Facilities		
Fairfield Memorial Hospital	102 US Highway 321 Bypass North	Winnsboro
Law Enforcement		
Winnsboro Department of Public Safety	103 W. Washington St.	Winnsboro
Ridgeway PD	249 Palmer St.	Ridgeway
Fairfield County Sheriff Office	350 Columbia Rd.	Winnsboro
Fire Stations/EMS		
Winnsboro Department of Public Safety	103 W. Washington Street	Winnsboro
Blackstock/Woodward VFD	725 Blackstock Road	Blackstock
Blair VFD	321 99 Road	Blair
Community VFD	110 Winter Street	Winnsboro
Dutchman Creek VFD	6 Dutchman Lane	Winnsboro
Southeastern EMS Sub-Station	5091 Park Rd	Ridgeway
Jenkinsville EMS Sub-Station	12540 State Highway 213	Jenkinsville
Mitford VFD	70 Meeting St.	Great Falls
Ridgeway	170 S. Palmer St.	Ridgeway
Jenkinsville VFD	12922 US Highway 213	Jenkinsville
Lebanon VFD	5364 Newberry Road	Winnsboro
Mitford VFD	70 Meeting Street	Great Falls
Southeastern VFD	5089 Park Road	Ridgeway
Winnsboro Fire Station	117 West Washington Street	Winnsboro
Community Substation VFD	2954 US Highway 321 N	Winnsboro
Feasterville VFD	2785 Clowney Rd.	Blair
Greenbrier-Bethel VFD	3025 State Highway 213	Winnsboro
Greenbrier Substate VFD/EMS	2091 E. Peach Rd	Winnsboro
Blair EMS Substation	194 Ashford Ferry Rd.	Blair
EMS Headquarters	108 US Highway 321 Bypass South	Winnsboro

Map IV E- Selected Critical Facilities in Fairfield County



Map IV F- Intersection of Critical Facilities and Socially Vulnerable Populations in Fairfield County



For Lexington County these critical facilities are presented in Table IV-F by name and address. Facilities are also listed by their location within a given municipality or if they are in the unincorporated county. Critical facilities were determined and identified by the USC Hazards Lab and that is why they are included in the 2005 plan. *For the 2010 update the county committees reviewed the list for any changes.* Map IV-G shows the location of these critical facilities in Lexington County. Map IV-H shows the intersection of vulnerable populations overlaid with

critical facilities serving special needs populations. This is a key map to grasping which areas of the county are most susceptible to natural disasters and which are best or least well served by existing critical facilities. Combining multiple data sets on Map IV-H is one of the most powerful visual tools in this plan for showing areas of the county that should be better served with hazard mitigation efforts. In Lexington County, the urbanized portion of the county near Columbia and north of I-20 has concentrations of facilities to serve special needs populations. However, the most vulnerable areas of the county south and west of the Columbia Metropolitan Airport have fewer facilities to serve special needs populations in these vulnerable areas. These areas are less well placed for service to special needs populations. Community development and social service facilities may be targeted for these areas because they will be the rapid growth areas of the future.

**TABLE IV-F Selected Critical Facilities Serving Special Needs Populations
in Lexington County**

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
Public Schools		
Gilbert High	146 Main St.	Gilbert
Lexington High	2463 Augusta Hwy.	Lexington
Pelion High	758 Magnolia St.	Pelion
Gilbert Elementary	350 Main St.	Gilbert
Lexington Intermediate School	420 Hendrix St.	Lexington
Lexington Elementary	116 Azalea Dr.	Lexington
Pelion Elementary	1202 Pine St.	Pelion
Oak Grove Elementary	479 Oak Dr.	Lexington
Lexington Middle	702 North Lake Dr.	Lexington
Red Bank Elementary	246 Community Dr.	Lexington
Lexington1 Alternative School	944-A Pisgah Church Road	Lexington
White Knoll Elementary	132 White Knoll Way	West Columbia
Saxe Gotha Elementary	100 Bill Williamson	Lexington
White Knoll Middle School	116 White Knoll Way	West Columbia
Gilbert Middle School	120 Rikard Circle	Gilbert
Midway Elementary	180 Midway Rd.	Lexington
Continuing Education	2421 Augusta Hwy	Lexington
Lexington Technology Center	2421 Augusta Hwy.	Lexington
White Knoll High School	5643 Platt Springs Road	Lexington
Pelion Middle School	758 Magnolia St.	Pelion
Lake Murray Elementary	205 Wise Ferry Rd.	Lexington
Gilbert Primary School	520 Main St.	Gilbert
Carolina Springs Elementary	100 Tarrar Springs Rd.	Lexington
Carolina Springs Middle	6180 Platt Springs Rd.	Lexington
Forts Pond Elementary	7350 Fish Hatchery Rd.	Pelion
New Providence Elementary	1118 Old Cherokee Rd.	Lexington

Pleasant Hill Elementary	664 Rawl Rd.	Lexington
Pleasant Hill Middle	660 Rawl Rd.	Lexington
Airport High	1315 Boston Ave.	West Columbia
Brookland-Cayce High	1300 State St.	Cayce
R. H. Fulmer Middle School	1614 Walterboro St.	West Columbia
B. C. Grammar School #1	114 Hook Ave.	West Columbia
R Earle Davis Elementary	2305 Frink St.	Cayce
Granby Education Center	1407 Dunbar Rd.	Cayce
Congaree Elementary	1221 Rambling Rd.	West Columbia
Northside Middle School	157 Cougar Dr.	West Columbia
George I Pair Elementary	2325 Platt Springs R	West Columbia
Pineview Elementary	3035 Leaphart Rd.	West Columbia
Saluda River Elementary	1520 Duke St.	West Columbia
Springdale Elementary	361 Wattling Rd.	West Columbia
Claude A. Taylor Elementary	103 Ann Lane	Cayce
Pine Ridge Middle School	735 Pine Ridge Dr.	West Columbia
Herbert A. Wood Elementary	737 Pine Ridge Dr.	West Columbia
Congaree Wood Early Childhood Center	739 Pine Ridge Dr.	West Columbia

Batesburg Leesville Primary	800 Summerland Ave.	Batesburg
Lexington 4 Lifelong Learning Center	297 N Lawrence Ave.	Swansea
Sandhills Elementary	130 Lewis Rast Road	Swansea
Sandhills Middle	582 Meadwofield Rd.	Gaston
Sandhills Intermediate	140 Lewis Rast Rd.	Swansea
Swansea High	500 E First St.	Swansea
Frances F Mack Primary	161 Gaston St.	Gaston
Swansea Primary	1195 I W Hutto Rd.	Swansea
Chapin High	300 Columbia Ave.	Chapin
Irmo High	6671 St. Andrews Rd.	Irmo
Irmo Middle School Campus R.	6051 Wescott Rd.	Irmo
Chapin Middle Schoo	1130 Old Lexington Hwy	Chapin
Crossroads Middle School	6949 St. Andrews Rd.	Irmo
Harbison West Elemntary	257 Crossbow Dr.	Irmo
Leaphart Elementary	120 Pine Grove Rd	Columbia
Nursery Road Elementary	6706 Nursery Rd.	Columbia
Seven Oaks Elementary	2800 Ashland Rd.	Columbia
Chapin Elementary	940 Old Bush River R	Chapin
Irmo Elementary	7401 Gibbes St.	Irmo
Alternative Academy	107 Columbia Ave.	Chapin
Busbee Creative Academy School	501 Bulldog Boulevard	Cayce
Holy Trinity Lutheran School	2920 Pella Ave.	West Columbia

Riverland Hills Baptist Kindergarten	500 St. Andrews Rd.	Columbia
St. Andrews Christian Academy	PO Box 21688	Columbia
Colonial Christian School	1110 Meeting Street	West Columbia
Covenant Christian Academy	3222 Platt Springs Rd.	West Columbia
Grace Christian School	416 Denham Ave.	West Columbia
Columbia Junior Academy	241 Riverchase Way	Lexington
Calvary Christian School	1312 W Main St.	Lexington
Community Christian Academy	1798 Utopia School Rd.	Leesville
Ben Lippen School	6952 St. Andrews Rd.	Columbia
Distinctive Educational Center	1831 Airport Blvd.	Cayce
Will Lou Gray Opportunity	330 W. Campus Rd.	Springdale

Child Daycare		
Anne Pitts Child Day Care	291 Andrew Corley Rd.	Lexington
Happy Time Child Development Center	419 Columbia Ave.	Lexington
Adlerian Child Care Center	561 Whiteford Way	Lexington
Bright Ideas Child Development Center	101 Dickert Dr.	Lexington
South Lake Child Care	320 S Lake Drive	Lexington
Lexington Kindergarten Child Care Center	203 Hendrix St.	Lexington
Cuddley Care Day Care & PreSchool	1240 South Lake Dr.	Lexington
State Street Baptist Kindergarten and Daycare	1420 State St.	Cayce
Children's House	2030 Charleston Hwy.	Cayce
Hartman Hall Child Development Center	1247 Glenn St.	Cayce
Pen Pals Inc.	188 Friarsgate Blvd.	Irmo
Fantasy Island Child Care	7422 Childs St.	Irmo
Happy Day Child Care Center	PO Box 404, 1319 Fork Avenue	Irmo
Days Of Discovery Child Day Care Center	7464 Woodrow St.	Irmo
Earlwoods Karate Kamp	7701 St. Andrews Rd.	Irmo
Lexington Christian Learning Center	5151 Sunset Blvd. Faith UMC	Lexington
Discovery Point Child Day Care	5307 Sunset Blvd.	Lexington
La Petite Academy	5625 Sunset Blvd.	Lexington
Lexington Leisure Center	108 Park Rd.	Lexington
Talkers and Toddlers	202 Summerland Ave.	Batesburg
Abundant Life Outreach Child Dev Center	1619 Middleton St.	Cayce
Gingerbread House Nursery & Kindergarten	1819 Middleton St.	Cayce
Robins Nest Children's Day Care Inc.	650 Frink St.	Cayce
Panther Place Child Care	1105 Pine St.	Pelion
Panther Place Child Care Center After School	PO Box 236	Pelion
Tiny Junction Inc.	PO Box 1286, 1106 Two Notch Road	Lexington/ Red Bank

Mother Goose Nursery/Christian Day Care	210 North Brown St. (off 12)	West Columbia
The Sunshine House	210 Main St.	Gilbert
The Sunshine House	PO Box 390, 4339 Augusta Highway	Gilbert
Chapin's Children's Center	PO Box 330, 432 East Boundary Street	Chapin
Inez's Child Care Center	PO Box 523, 411 Lexington Ave.	Chapin
Union United Methodist Church Pre. and Kind.	PO Box 765, 7582 Woodrow Street	Irmo
Grace Christian School Day Care	416 Denham Ave.	West Columbia
Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School	West Campus Rd.	West Columbia
EduCare Children's Center	2882 Emmanuel Church Rd., off Platt	S West Columbia
Future Images	309 N Lake Dr.	Lexington
Kids Incorporated	109 Lisa Dr.	Lexington
Christian Outreach Academy & Day Care	1049 Harbor Rd.	West Columbia
Emmanuel Wee Care Day Care	150 East Fourth St.	Swansea
The Kids Place Inc.	145 Basil Rd.	Swansea
Gaston Child Care Center	PO Box 189, 117 South Main Street	Gaston
Bright Ideas Child Development Center	101 Dickert Dr.	Lexington
Hi Ideals Mini School	2233 Leaphart Rd.	West Columbia
Pauline's Child Care	639 Hooksen Circle	West Columbia
Love and Laughter	3211 Leaphart Rd.	West Columbia
Wonder Years	3912 Leaphart Rd.	West Columbia
Lexington Medical Center Child Dev Center	2720 Sunset Blvd.	West Columbia
Kid's Stuff Learning Center	813 Springdale Rd.	West Columbia
Kids Of Today Child Day Care Center	1120 Silstar Rd.	Springdale
Platt Springs Learning Center HS	1309 Platt Springs Rd.	West Columbia
Browder's Kiddie Kove	1311 C Ave.	West Columbia
ABC Darian Mini School	640 B Ave.	West Columbia
Red Apple Preschool	633 B Ave.	West Columbia
Price E. Child Care Center Inc.	111 Huckabee Rd.	West Columbia
Bama's Child Care	1900 Holland St.	West Columbia
St. David Lutheran Church Day School	132 St. David Church Rd.	West Columbia
Bobbie's Child Care Center	4033 Delree St.	West Columbia
Children's World II	130 McSwain Dr.	West Columbia
Brookland Baptist Child Day Care	1032 Monticello St.	West Columbia
A & A Learning Center	838 Center St.	West Columbia
Hide-A-Way Child Care	6696 Platt Springs Rd.	Lexington
La Petite Academy	4027 Platt Springs Rd.	West Columbia

Adult Daycare

Hope Bridge Adult Day Health Services	1111 State St	Cayce
South Carolina Endoscopy Center	131 Summerplace Drive	West Columbia
Urology Surgery Center	129 Summerplace Drive	West Columbia
Heartland of Lexington Rehab. & Nursing	2416 Sunset Blvd.	West Columbia
Agape	300 Agape Drive	West Columbia
Agape at Harbison	990 Columbia Avenue	Irmo
Agape Senior – Lex	5422 Augusta Road	Lexington
Agape Senior – WC	2705 Leaphart Road	West Columbia
Ascension Hospice/Lodge	7142 Woodrow Street	Irmo
B&J Community Care Home	324 Meadowlark Road	Little Mountain
Babcock Center – Batesburg	181 Brookwood Drive	Batesburg
Babcock Center – WC	1147 Walter Price Drive	Cayce
Batesburg Group Home	132 David Drive	Batesburg
Brian Ctr Nursing Care-St Andrews	3514 Sidney Road	Columbia
Burton Smith ICF	139 Burton Smith Road	Lexington
Hendrix Street Group Home	425 Hendrix Street	Lexington
Burton Center ICF	1118 Nazareth Road	Lexington
Wire Road I & II	941-A Wire Road	Gilbert
Cedar Acres	2091 Sams Elbow Road	West Columbia
Clusters of Lexington	201 Duffie Drive	Lexington
Deep Wood Estates	203 Old Chapin Road	Lexington
Generations of Batesburg/Happy Haus	111 Generations Blvd	Batesburg
Generations of Chapin	431 E Boundary Street	Chapin
HCR – Heartland of Lexington	2416 Sunset Blvd	West Columbia
Hulon Greene	900 Poinsetta Place	West Columbia
JB Guest Home Inc	7122 Edmund Hwy	Pelion
Jenni-Lynn Assisted Living	915 Hook Avenue	West Columbia
Kitti Wake Drive ICF/MR	355 Kitti Wake Drive	West Columbia
Laurel Crest Assisted Living	10 Joseph Walker Drive	West Columbia
Laurel Crest Retirement Center	920 Laurel Crest Drive	West Columbia
Leaning Pines Trail ICF/MR	250 Leaning Pines Trail	Lexington
Lex Co Comm Mental Health Ctr/Brookpine	301 Palmetto Park Blvd	Lexington
Lexington Gardens, Sunwest Mgt	190 McSwain Drive	West Columbia
Lexington Medical Center Extended Care	815 Old Cherokee Road	Lexington
Little Valley Community Residence	141 Worlin Drive	West Columbia
Morningside Assisted Living	218 Old Chapin Road	Lexington
Murray Place	690 S Lake Drive	Lexington
National Healthcare Ctr of Lexington	2993 Sunset Blvd	West Columbia
Oakleaf Village of Lexington	800 N Lake Drive	Lexington
Peachtree ICF/MR	530 Gunter Street	Batesburg
Pelion/Perry Eldercare	850 Maple Street	Pelion
Presbyterian Home	700 Davega Drive	Lexington
Rapha Residential Care	3959 Fish Hatchery Road	Gaston

SC Episcopal Home at Still Hopes	100 7 th St Ext	West Columbia
Southern Heritage Annex	1713 Charleston Hwy	West Columbia
Southern Heritage I	770 Hoffman Drive	West Columbia
Southside Residential Care	100 White's Home Place	Little Mountain
Stephanie's Residential Care	4033 Delree Street	West Columbia
Still Hopes	1 Still Hopes Drive	West Columbia
Sunset of Lexington	120 Addy Lane	Lexington
Three Rivers Behavioral Care	2900 Sunset Blvd	West Columbia
Three Rivers Residential Treatment Ctr	200 Ermine Road	West Columbia
Twilite Manor Adult Residential Care	2306 Forrest Road	Cayce
Women Community Residence	1435 Platt Springs Road	West Columbia
Red Bank	1385 South Lake Dr.	Lexington
Edmund FD	5715 Edmund Hwy.	Lexington
Boiling Springs FD	2639 Calks Ferry Rd.	Lexington
Pine Grove FD	665 Old Barnwell Rd.	West Columbia
West Columbia FD	603 N. 12th St.	West Columbia

Shelters**FIND SHELTER**
INFORMATION FROM TOM
COLLINS

Special Needs

Lexington Medical Center	2720 Sunset Blvd.	West Columbia
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Mandatory

Airport High School	1415 Boston Ave	West Columbia
Batesburg-Leesville leisure Center	227 Highland Ave	Batesburg-Leesville
Brookland Cayce High School	1300 State Street	Cayce
Busbee Creative Arts Academy	501 Bulldog Blvd	Cayce
Carolina Springs Middle School	6180 Platt Springs Road	Lexington
Chapin High School	300 Columbia Ave	Chapin
Chapin United Methodist Church	415 Lexington Ave	Chapin
Church of Jesus Christ of the Latterday Saints	1330 Whipporwill Dr.	West Columbia
Congaree Wood Early Childhood Center	730 Pine Ridge Drive	West Columbia
Crooked Creek Park	1098 Old Lexington Highway	Chapin
Crossroads Middle School	6949 St. Andrews Road	
Frances mack Primary School	161 Gaston Street	Gaston
Gilbert Elementary School	250 Main Street	Gilbert
Gilbert High School	765 Main Street	Gilbert
Irmo High School	6671 St. Andrews Road	Columbia
Irmo Middle School	6051 Westcott Road	Columbia
Lexington High Schoo	2463 Augusta Hwy	Lexington
Lexington Leisure Center	108 Park Rd	Lexington
Lexington Middle School	702 Norhtlake Dr	Lexington

Mount Horab Lutheran Church	101 E. Boundary St.	Chapin
Northside Baptist Church	157 Cougar St.	West Columbia
Pelion High School	600 Lydia Drive	Pelion
Pine Ridge Middle School	735 Pine Ridge Drive	West Columbia
R. H. Fulmer Middle School	1614 Walterboro St.	West Columbia
St. David's Lutheran Church	132 St. David Church Rd.	West Columbia
St. Matthews Lutheran Church	1273 Caulksferry Rd.	Lexington
St. Stephens Lutheran Church	119 N. Church St.	Lexington
Sand Hills Middle School	582 Meadowfield Road	Gaston
Sandy Run Elementary School	450 Old Swamp Rd.	Swansea
Swansea High School	500 East First St.	Swansea
Tri-City Leisure Center	700 Dreher Rd.	West Columbia
Trinity Baptist Church	2003 Charleston Hwy	Cayce
White Knoll High School	5643 Platt Springs Road	Lexington

Medical Facilities

Charter Rivers Behavioral Heal	2900 Sunset BLVD	West Columbia
Lexington Medical Center	2720 Sunset BLVD	West Columbia
South Carolina Vocational Rehab	1400 Boston AV	West Columbia
LMC - Gilbert Satellite	4080 Augusta Hwy	Gilbert
LMC - Chapin Satellite	557 Columbia Ave	Chapin
LMC - Batesburg-Leesville	338 E. Columbia Ave	Leesville
LMC - Swansea Satellite	935 W. 2nd. St.	Swansea
LMC - Irmo Satellite	7035 St. Andrews Rd.	Irmo
LMC - Lexington Satellite	811 W. Main St.	Lexington.

Law Enforcement

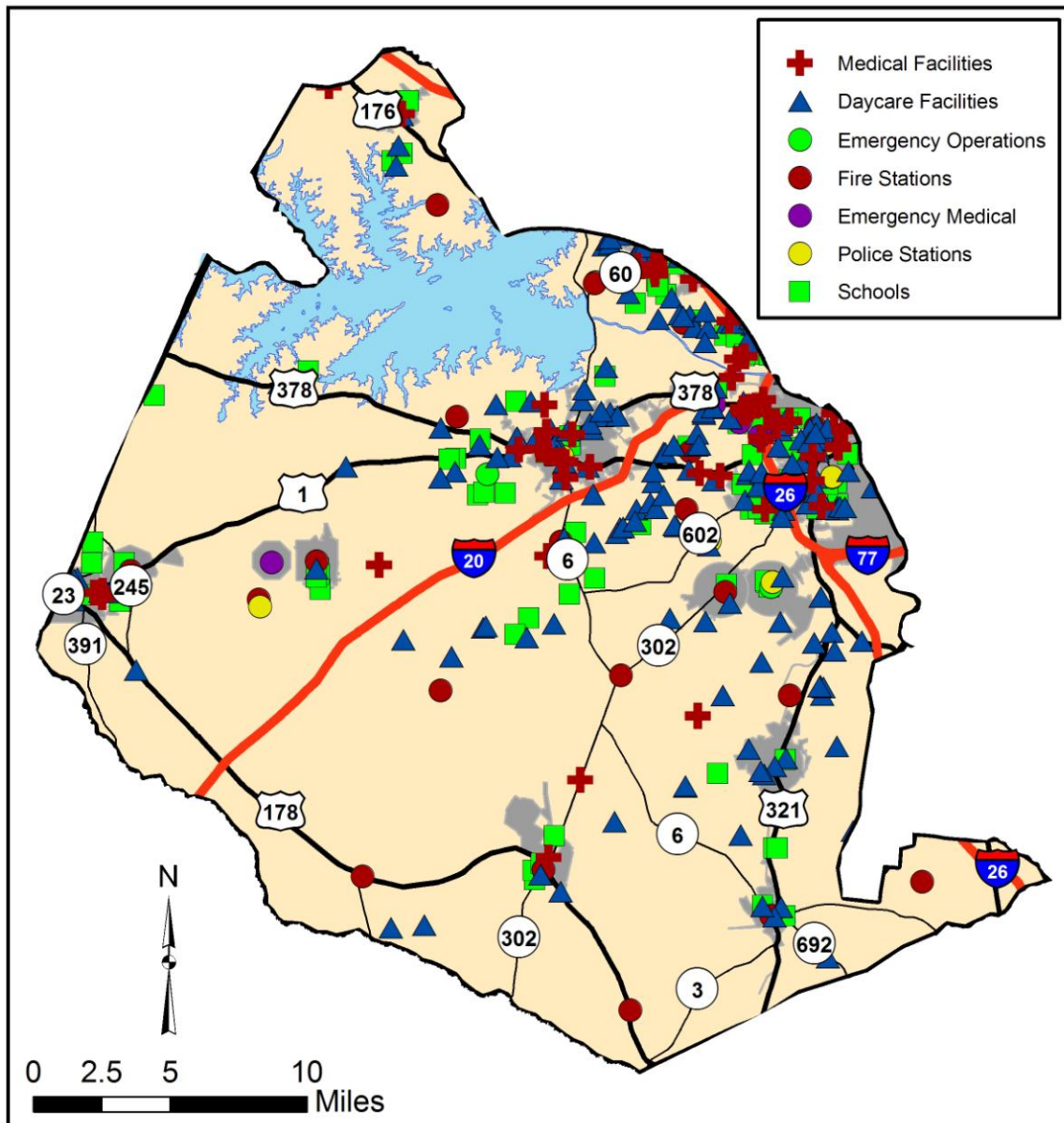
AIRPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT	3030 Aviation Way	West Columbia
Batesburg-Leesville Police Department	660 W Columbia Ave	Batesburg
Cayce Police Department	1800 12TH ST	CAYCE
Chapin Police Department	103 Columbia Ave	Chapin

Columbia Police Department Harbison	108 Harbison Blvd	Columbia
Irmo Police Department	1239 Columbia Ave	Irmo
Pine Ridge Police Dispatch Department	1015 Fish Hatchery Road	Lexington
Town of Lexington Police Department	111 Maiden Lane	Lexington
Lexington County Sheriff's Department	521 Gibson Rd.	Lexington
Pelion Police Department	1010 Main St	Pelion
Springdale Police Department	2915 Platt Springs Rd	Springdale
Swansea Police Department	320 W 3rd St	Swansea
South Congaree Police Department	119 W Berry Rd	West Columbia
West Columbia Police Department	200 N 12th Street	West Columbia

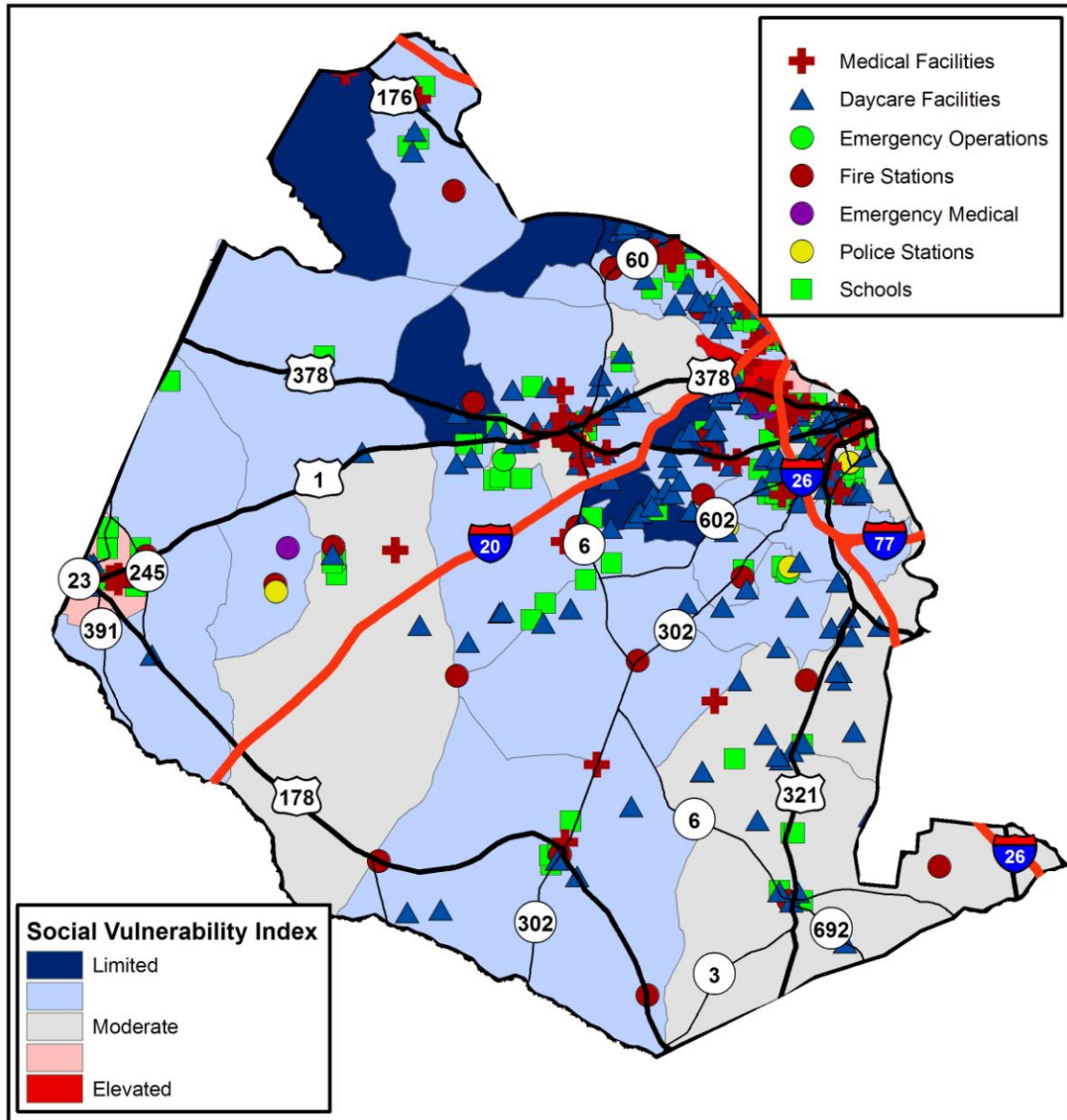
Fire/EMS		
Airport Fire Department	3000 Aviation Way	West Columbia
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Samaria)	5321 Fairview Rd	Batesburg
Leesville FD (Station 26)	660 West Columbia Ave	Batesburg
Cayce FD	1800 12th St.	Cayce
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Chapin)	102 Lexington Ave	Chapin
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Crossroads)	2720 Wessinger Rd	Chapin
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Amicks Ferry)	960 Amicks Ferry Rd	Chapin
Irmo Fire District (Headquarters)	6017 St Andrews Rd	Columbia
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Gaston)	1701 Busbee Rd	Gaston
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Gilbert-Summitt)	103 Main St	Gilbert
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Hollow Creek)	117 Beulah Church Rd	Gilbert
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Cedar Grove)	134 Cedar Grove Rd	Leesville
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Fairview)	2907 Fairview Rd	Leesville
BATESBURG-LEESVILLE RESCUE SQ.	311 WEST CHURCH STREET	LEESVILLE
Batesburg FD (Station 25)	431 E Church St	Leesville
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Lake Murray)	1001 St Peters Rd	Lexington
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Lexington)	112 Park Rd	Lexington
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Corley Mill)	121 Riverchase Way	Lexington
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Red Bank)	1385 South Lake Dr	Lexington
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Boiling Springs)	2639 Calks Ferry Rd	Lexington
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Round Hill)	2703 Two Notch Rd	Lexington
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Sharpes Hill)	3124 Hwy 6	Lexington
LEXINGTON COUNTY EMS	407 BALLPARK RD.	LEXINGTON
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Oak Grove)	447 Oak Dr	Lexington
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Edmond)	5715 Edmund Hwy	Lexington
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Pelion)	940 Pine St	Pelion
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Mack Edisto)	2142 Hwy 178	Swansea

Lexington Co. Fire Service (Swansea)	350 W 3rd St	Swansea
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Sandy Run)	752 Calvary Church Rd	Swansea
Lexington Co. Fire Service (South Congaree)	300 Oak St	W Columbia
Lexington Co. Fire Service (Pine Grove)	665 Old Barnwell Rd	W Columbia
GOLD CROSS AMBULANCE SERVICE	3038 LEAPHART RD.	WEST COLUMBIA
REGIONAL AMBULANCE SERVICE,INC	3800 SUNSET BLVD	WEST COLUMBIA
West Columbia Fire Department	603 North 12th Street	West Columbia
EASTMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY	I-26 East & Highway 21 South	WEST COLUMBIA

Map IV G- Selected Critical Facilities in Lexington County



Map IV H- Intersection of Critical Facilities and Socially Vulnerable Populations in Lexington County



For Newberry County these critical facilities are presented in Table IV-G by name and address. Facilities are also listed by their location within a given municipality or if they are in the unincorporated county. Critical facilities were determined and identified by the USC Hazards Lab and that is why they are included in the 2005 plan. *For the 2010 update the county committees reviewed the list for any changes.* Map IV-I shows the location of these critical facilities in Newberry County. Map IV-J shows the intersection of vulnerable populations overlaid with critical facilities serving special needs populations. This is a key map to grasping which areas of the county are most susceptible to natural disasters and which are best or least well served by existing critical facilities. Combining multiple data sets on Map IV-J is one of the most powerful visual tools in this plan for showing areas of the county that should be better served with hazard mitigation efforts. In Newberry

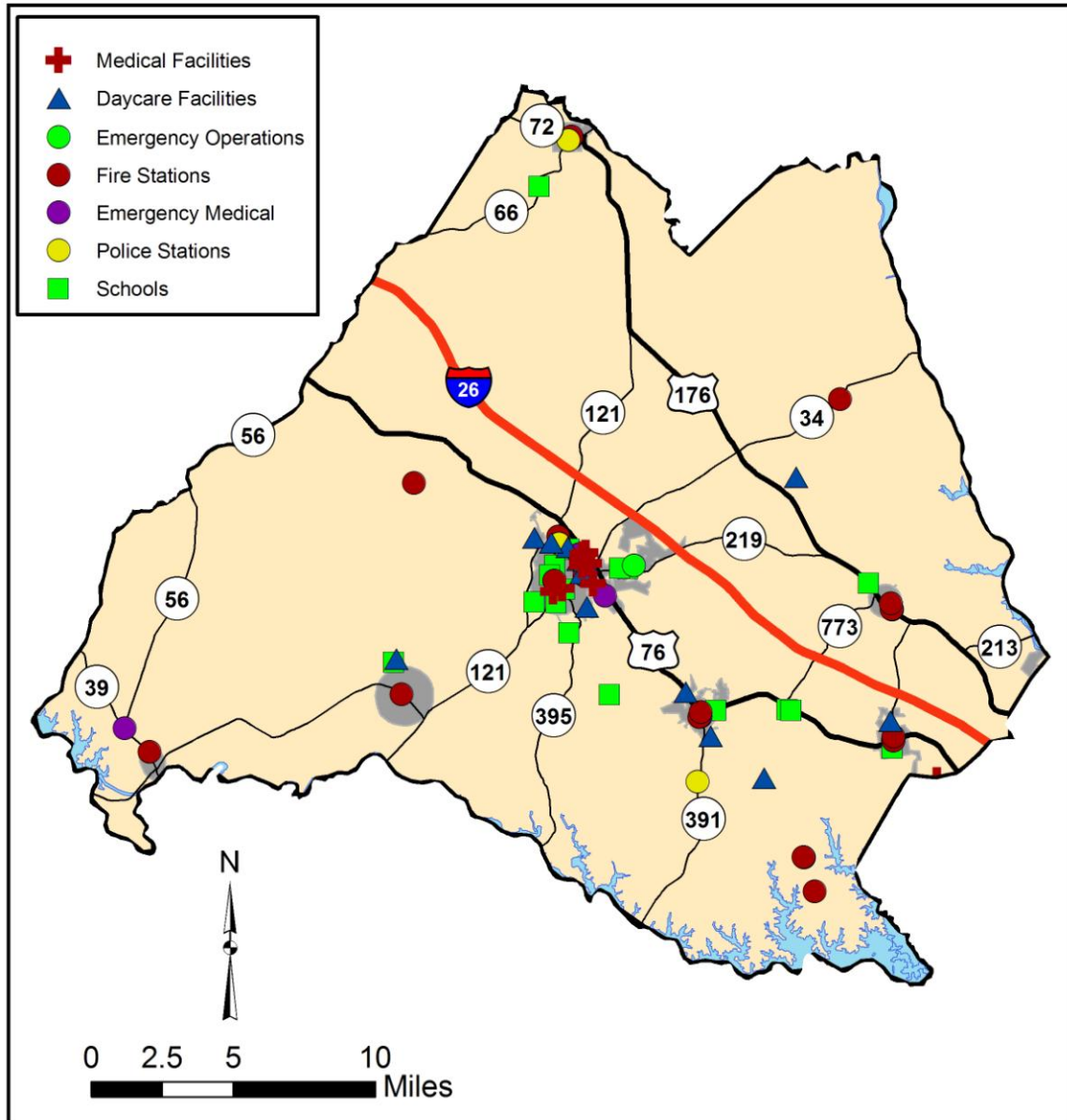
County, areas both subject to high threats from natural hazards and areas of vulnerable populations are relatively close to Newberry, the county seat, where most of the critical facilities targeting special needs populations are located. Prosperity is also served by critical facilities. It is the fringe areas of the county where there is need for additional support for vulnerable populations should be planned.

TABLE IV-G Selected Critical Facilities Serving Special Needs Populations in Newberry County

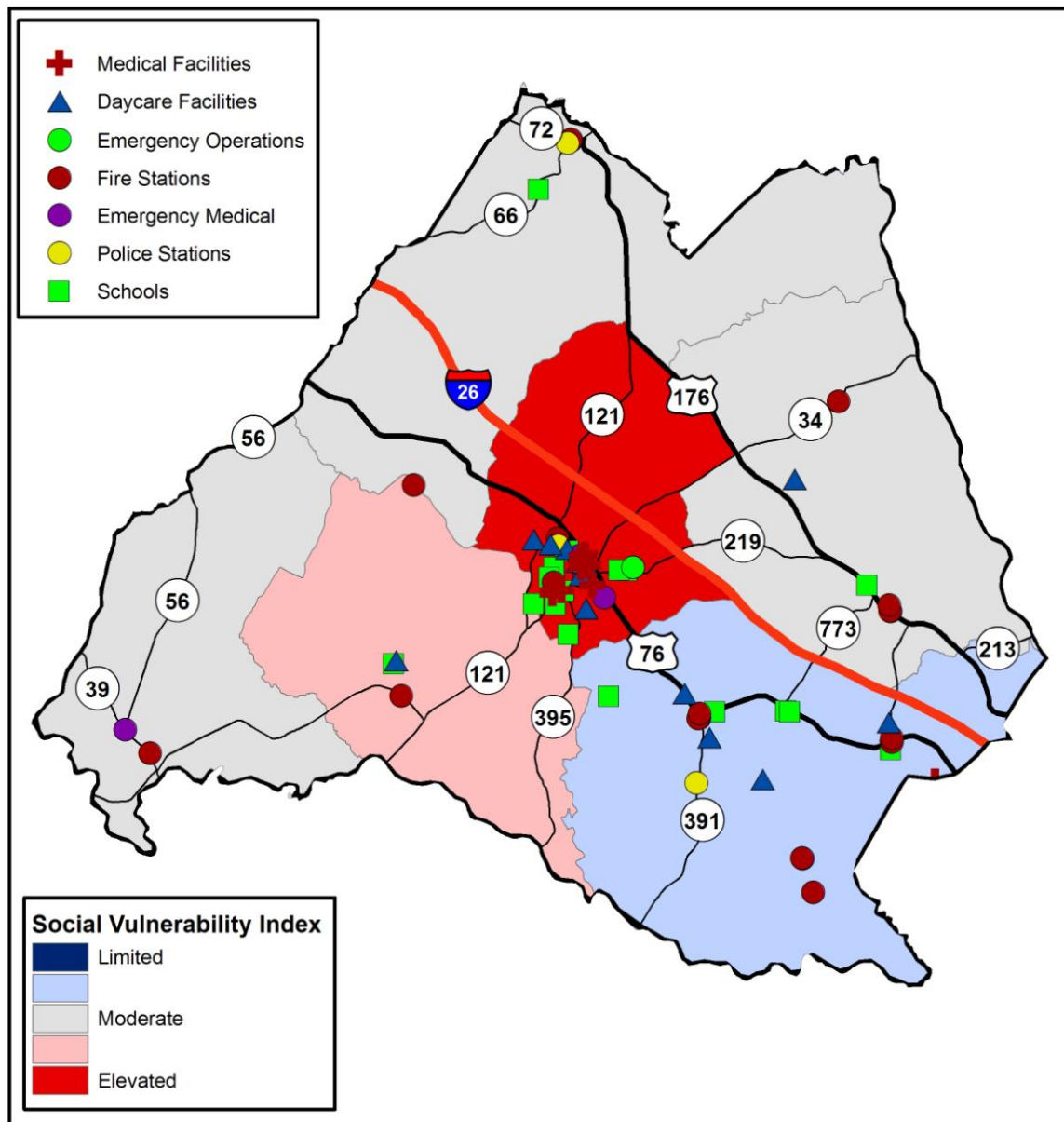
Facility	Address	Municipality
Public Schools		
Mid Carolina Middle School	6834 US Hwy 76	Prosperity
Mid Carolina High	6794 Hwy 76	Prosperity
Prosperity-Rikard Elementary	381 South Wheeler Ave.	Prosperity
Whitmire Elementary	2597 SC Hwy. 66	Whitmire
Whitmire	1402 Coleman Ave.	Whitmire
Pomaria/Garmany Elementary	7288 Us Hwy. 176	Pomaria
Little Mountain Elementary	692 Mill St.	Little Mountain
Speers Street	1121 Speers St.	Newberry
Gallman Elementary	540 Brantley St.	Newberry
Reuben Elementary School	3605 Speerman Rd.	Newberry
Newberry Middle School	1829 Nance St.	Newberry
Boundary Street Elementary	1406 Boundary St.	Newberry
Newberry County Career Center	3413 Main St.	Newberry
Newberry 2 Learning Center	PO Box 517 3321 Main St.	Newberry
Newberry High	3113 Main St.	Newberry
PRIVATE SCHOOLS		
Central Christian School	931 Cornelia St	Newberry
Newberry Academy	PO Box 669 Smith St	Newberry
CHILD DAYCARE		
Kids Unlimited Of Prosperity	PO Box 157 11299 C R Koon Hwy.	Prosperity
The Master's Baptist Church Day Care	169 Supertown Rd.	Whitmire
Little Angels Day Care	753 SC 202 Hwy	Little Mountain
Triangle Day Care Center	PO Box 333	Newberry
Miss Susan's Child Care	1911 Golden St.	Newberry
Little Folks Child Care	2300 Evans St.	Newberry
Sunshine Barn Day Care Inc.	3288 College St.	Newberry
Holy Trinity Lutheran Church	531 Church Street	Little Mountain
ADULT DAYCARE		
Springfield Place Residential Care	2006 Springfield Circle	Newberry

EVACUATION SHELTER		
Newberry County Memorial Hospital	2669 Kinard St	Newberry
Newberry High	3113 Main St	Newberry
MEDICAL FACILITY		
Newberry County Memorial Hospital	2669 Kinard St	Newberry
NC Memorial Hospital Community Med. Ctr.	Intr. N. Boundary and N. Mill	Little Mountain
POLICE STATION		
Police /Fire Complex	1507 Nance St	Newberry
Tower-Police/Fire Complex	1507 Nance St	Newberry
Prosperity Police Dept	City Hall	Prosperity
Police Dept	Main Street	Whitmire
Sheriff's Sub-stateion	Little Mountain Town Hall	Little Mountain
FIRE STATION/EMS		
Police /Fire Complex	1507 Nance St	Newberry
Tower-Police/Fire Complex	1507 Nance St	Newberry
Prosperity	118 McNeary ST	Prosperity
Whitmire	Gillian St	Whitmire
Consolidated	3463 Hwy 34	Pomaria
Pomaria	PO Box 193 Holloway ST	Pomaria
St. Phillips	166 Mudcreek Rd.	Newberry
Bush River	1041 Wilson Rd.	Newberry
Chappells	Hwy. 39 & 56	Chappells
Silverstreet	Hwy. 34	Silverstreet
Fairview	Macedonia Church Rd.	Prosperity
Friendly	927 Harrington St.	Newberry
Little Mountain	N. Boundary Street	Little Mountain

Map IV I - Selected Critical Facilities in Newberry County



Map IV J - Intersection of Critical Facilities and Socially Vulnerable Populations in Newberry County



For Richland County these critical facilities are presented in Table IV-H by name and address. Facilities are also listed by their location within a given municipality or if they are in the unincorporated county. Critical facilities were determined and identified by the USC Hazards Lab and that is why they are included in the 2004 plan. *For the 2010 update the county committees reviewed the list for any changes.* Map IV-K shows the location of these critical facilities in Lexington County. Map IV-L shows the intersection of hazard areas and vulnerable populations overlaid with critical facilities serving special needs populations. This is a key map to grasping which areas of the county are most susceptible to natural disasters and which

are best or least well served by existing critical facilities. Combining multiple data sets on Map IV-L is one of the most powerful visual tools in this plan for showing areas of the county that should be better served with hazard mitigation efforts. In Richland County, the areas of most susceptibility to hazards and that have populations most vulnerable to hazards are in the western part of Ft. Jackson, the Richland Northeast area, and the portion of the county lying north of Irmo. Areas of moderate hazard threat and vulnerable population are found in the City of Columbia and area overlaid by most critical facilities serving special needs populations. Generally speaking areas in Richland County north of Leesburg Road (the southern boundary of Ft. Jackson) are well served by critical facilities. It is the Lower Richland Area, including Horrell Hill and Eastover that has the greatest need of additional critical facilities and services in case of a large-scale natural hazard event. Planning for hazard mitigation should best be concentrated here as it should be in other areas of the region with high to medium threat potential but not possessing an equal presence of response capacity

TABLE IV-H Selected Critical Facilities Serving Special Needs Populations in Richland County

Facilities	Address	Municipality
Public Schools		
Lake Murray Elementary	1531 Three Dog Road	Chapin
Meadowfield Elementary	525 Galway Lane	Columbia
Mccants Elementary	3501 Lyles St.	Columbia
Hall Institute	P.O. Box 202	Columbia
Ballentine Elementary	1040 Bickley Road	Irmo
Dutch Fork High	1400 Old Tamah Rd.	Irmo
Dutch Fork Middle School	Old Tamah Rd.	Irmo
Dutch Fork Elementary	7900 Broad River Rd.	Irmo
H. E. Corley Elementary	1500 Chadford Rd.	Irmo
Oak Pointe Elementary	1 River Bottom Road	Irmo
River Springs Elementary	115 Connie Wright Road	Irmo
Olympia School	621 Bluff Rd.	Columbia
H. B. Rhame Jr. Elementary	1300 Arrowwood Rd.	Columbia
St. Andrews Middle School	1231 Bluefield Rd.	Columbia
William S Sandel Elementary	2700 Seminole Rd.	Columbia
Columbia High School	1701 Westchester Dr.	Columbia
Denny Terrace Elementary	6429 Bishop Ave.	Columbia
Morris Village	610 Faison Dr.	Columbia
W. J. Keenan High School	3455 Pinebelt Rd.	Columbia
Virginia Pack Elementary	3602 Thurmond	Columbia
Heyward Career Center	3560 Lynhaven Dr.	Columbia
Watkins Elementary	2612 Covenant Rd.	Columbia
Lyon Street Elementary	1310 Lyon St.	Columbia
Carver Elementary	2100 Waverly St.	Columbia
C. A. Johnson High School	2219 Barhamville Rd.	Columbia
W. A. Perry Middle School	2600 Barhamville Rd.	Columbia
Lower Richland High School	2615 Lower Richland	Hopkins
Mill Creek Elementary School	925 Universal Dr.	Columbia
Caughman Road Elementary	7725 Caughman Rd.	Columbia

L. W. Condor Elementary	8040 Hunt Club Rd.	Columbia
E. L. Wright Middle School	27 Alpine Rd.	Columbia
Windsor Elementary	9800 Dunbarton Dr.	Columbia
Lonnie B. Nelson Elementary	225 N Brickyard Rd.	Columbia
Spring Valley High School	120 Sparkleberry Ln.	Columbia
Pontiac Elementary	500 Spears Creek Rd.	Elgin
North Springs Elementary	1300 Clemson Rd.	Columbia
Summit Parkway Middle School	200 Summit Parkway	Columbia
Center For Inquiry	200-1/2 Summit Parkway	Columbia
Rice Creek Elementary	4751 Hardscrabble Rd.	Columbia
Ridge View High	4801 Hard Scrabble Rd.	Columbia
Ridge View Vocational	4801 Hardscrabble Rd.	Columbia
Blythewood Middle	2301 Longtown Rd. East	Blythewood
Bethel-Hanberry Elementary	125 Boney Rd.	Blythewood
Blythewood High School	10901 Wilson Boulevard	Blythewood
Horrell Hill Elementary	517 Horrell Hill Rd.	Hopkins
Gadsden Elementary	1660 South Goodwin	Gadsden
Hopkins Middle School	1601 Clarkson Rd.	Hopkins
Hopkins Elementary	6120 Cabin Creek Road	Hopkins
Webber	140 Webber School Rd.	Eastover
Sarah Nance	2611 Grant St.	Columbia
Arden Elementary School	1300 Ashley St.	Columbia

Public Schools

Alcorn Middle School	5125 Fairfield Rd.	Columbia
Eau Claire	4800 Monticello Rd.	Columbia
Gibbes Heyward Middle	500 Summerlea Dr.	Columbia
Edward E. Taylor Elementary	Mcrae St.	Columbia
Crane Creek Elementary	7405 Fairfield Rd.	Columbia
A. J. Lewis Greenvew Element	726 Easter St.	Columbia
John P Thomas Elementary	6001 Weston Ave.	Columbia
W. G. Sanders Middle School	136 Alida St.	Columbia
Pendergrass Fairwold School	5935 Token St.	Columbia
Burton Elementary School	5026 Farrow Rd.	Columbia
Hand Middle School	2600 Wheat St.	Columbia
A. C. Moore Elementary	333 Etiwan Ave.	Columbia
Rosewood Elementary	3300 Rosewood Dr.	Columbia
Brennen Elementary	4438 Devereaux Rd.	Columbia
South Kilbourne Elementary	1400 Kilbourne Rd.	Columbia
Brockman	2245 Montclair Dr.	Columbia
Crayton Middle School	5000 Clemson Ave.	Columbia
Dent Middle	6950 North Trenholm Road	Columbia
Forest Lake Elementary	6801 Brookfield Rd.	Columbia
Richland Northeast	7500 Brookfield Rd.	Columbia
Dreher	701 Adger Rd.	Columbia
A. C. Flora	1 Falcon Dr.	Columbia
Bradley Elementary	3032 Pine Belt Rd.	Columbia
Satchel Ford Elementary	5901 Satchel Ford Rd.	Columbia
Annie Burnside Elementary	7200 Patterson Rd.	Columbia
Richland NE Vocational	7500 Brookfield Road	Columbia
Joseph Keels Elementary	7500 Springcrest Dr.	Columbia
Anna Boyd Child Dev	7900 Brookmont Lane	Columbia

Hyatt Park Elementary

4200 Main St.

Columbia

Private Schools		
Montessori College of Early Learning	1313 Means Ave.	Columbia
Columbia's Jewish School (Day School)	3534 Greenway Dr.	Columbia
Palmetto Baptist Academy	1510 S Beltline Blvd.	Columbia
Temple Baptist Kindergarten	806 Universal Dr.	Columbia
Trinity Presbyterian Church Kindergarten	1000 Greenlawn Dr.	Columbia
Hammond School	854 Galway Lane	Columbia
Covenant Christian School	2801 St.epp Dr.	Columbia
St. John School	3404 W Beltline Blvd.	Columbia
Northminster Early Child Development Center	6717 David St.	Columbia
Reid VV Elementary School	612 Gabriel St.	Columbia
Victory Child Development Center	2638 Two Notch Road	Columbia
Trenholm Rd. United Methodist Presbyterian	3401 Trenholm Rd.	Columbia
Eastminster Day School	3200 Trenholm Rd.	Columbia
St. Martin De Porres School	1500 Oak St.	Columbia
Epworth Learning Center	2900 Millwood Ave.	Columbia
Shandon Presbyterian Kindergarten	607 Woodrow St.	Columbia
Child Develop		
Shandon United Methodist Preschool	3407 Devine St.	Columbia
Columbia Montessori Elementary School	2807 Ocoola Dr.	Columbia
Lutheran Church of Holy Spirit	2015 Lorick Ave.	Columbia
St. Peter's School	1035 Hampton St.	Columbia
Kirkland Kiddie Koop & Kindergarten	154 Bluff Rd.	Columbia
Heathwood Hall Episcopal School	3000 S Beltline Blvd.	Columbia
St. Joseph's School	3700 Devine St.	Columbia
The Sunshine House #21	3011 Broad River Rd.	Columbia
Westminster Child Development Center	1715 Broad River Rd.	Columbia
Virginia Wingard Christian Learning	1500 Broad River Rd.	Columbia
Montessori Early Learning Center and School of th	Canal St. and Broad River Rd.	Columbia
Sloans School, INC	171 Starlight Dr.	Columbia
Ben Lippen School	7401 Monticello Road	Columbia
Sandhills Academy	1500 Hallbrook Drive	Columbia
St. John Neumann School	721 Polo Rd.	Columbia
Cardinal Newman High School	4701 Forest Dr.	Columbia
Bayview Baptist Kindergarten	5300 Two Notch Rd.	Columbia

Day Care		
Bethel-Hanberry	Child 125 Boney Rd.	Blythewood
Little Zion Baptist Church Day Care	8225 Winnsboro Rd.	Blythewood
Blythewood Head Start	Hwy. 21 Old Blythewood Elementary School	Blythewood
The Learning Tree Child Developmental	PO Box 764	Columbia
Presbyterian Child Development	10336 Wilson Blvd.	Blythewood

Center		
Pontiac Head Start	500 Spears Creek Church Rd	Elgin
Skateland U S A Day Care	800 Bookman Rd.	Elgin
La Petite Academy	101 N Royal Tower Dr.	Irmo
Adlerian Child Care Center and Kindergarten	7817 Brd. River Rd.	Irmo
Children's World	7624 Woodrow St.	Irmo
Wee Care Child Development Center	97 Riverwalk Way	Irmo
Cambridge Hall Preschool II	1001 Old Two Notch Rd.	Pontiac
Cross Road Community Day Care	P.O. Box 546 - 2750 McCord Field Rd.	Eastover
Myers Nursery and Day Care	6157 Cabin Creek Rd.	Hopkins
New Light BeULaH Baptist Church Day Care	1330 Congaree Rd.	Hopkins
Bundle Of Joy	2803 Padgett Rd.	Hopkins
Aye's Kinder Roo Child Day Care	213 Vanbroken St.	Eastover

Evacuation Shelters

Palmetto Baptist Medical Cente	Taylor at Marion ST	Columbia
Palmetto Richland Memorial Hos	Five Richland Medical Park	Columbia
Lower Richland High	2615 Lower Richland Blvd	Hopkins
Spring Valley High	120 Sparkleberry	Columbia
Summit Parkway Middle	200 Summit Parkway	Columbia
Horrell Hill Elementary	517 Horrell Hill	Hopkins
Eau Claire High	4800 Monticello	Columbia
Dent Middle	6950 North Trenh	Columbia
Richland Northeast High	7500 Brookfield	Columbia
Dreher High	701 Adger Rd.	Columbia
A. C. Flora High	1 Falcon Dr.	Columbia
Southeast Middle School	731 Horrell Hill Road	Hopkins

Medical Facilities

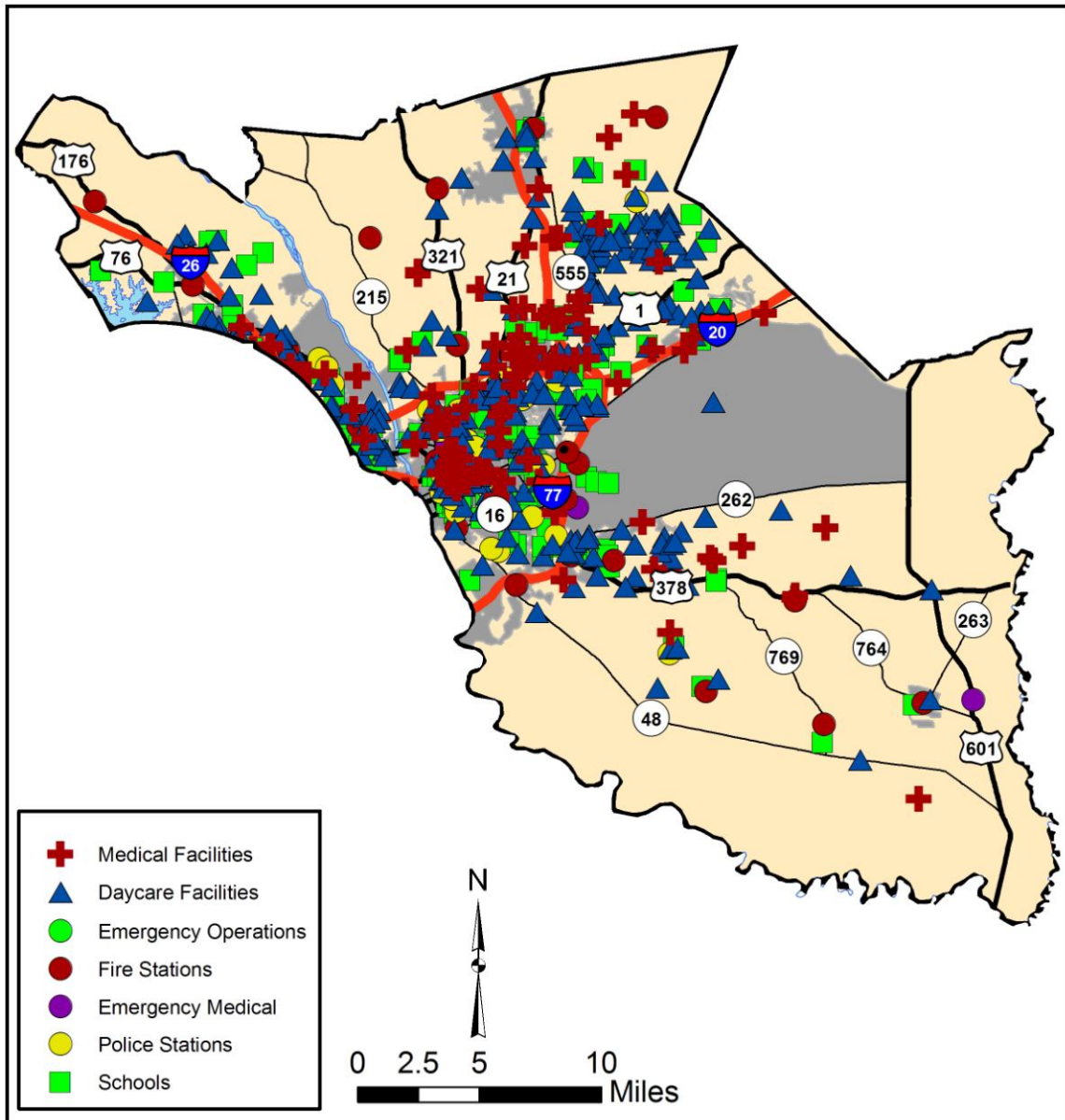
DORN VETERANS HOSPITAL	6439 GARNERS FERRY ROAD	COLUMBIA
MONCRIEF ARMY COMMUNITY HOSP		FORT JACKSON
Columbia Care Center	7901 Farrow RD	Columbia
Earle E. Morris, Jr. Alcohol &	610 Faison DR	Columbia
G. Werber Bryan Psychiatric Ho	220 Faison DR	Columbia
Gilliam Psychiatric Hospital	4344 Broad River RD	Columbia
Healthsouth Rehabilitation Hos	2935 Colonial DR	Columbia
InterMedical Hospital of South	Taylor at Marion ST	Columbia
Kirkland Correctional Institut	4344 Broad River RD	Columbia
Palmetto Baptist Medical Cente	Taylor at Marion ST	Columbia
Palmetto Richland Memorial Hos	Five Richland Medical Park	Columbia
Providence Hospital	2435 Forest DR	Columbia
Providence Hospital Northeast	120 Gateway BLVD	Columbia
South Carolina State Hospital	2100 Bull ST	Columbia
William S. Hall Psychiatric In	1800 Colonial DR	Columbia
Willow Lane Infirmary	4650 Broad River RD	Columbia

Law Enforcement

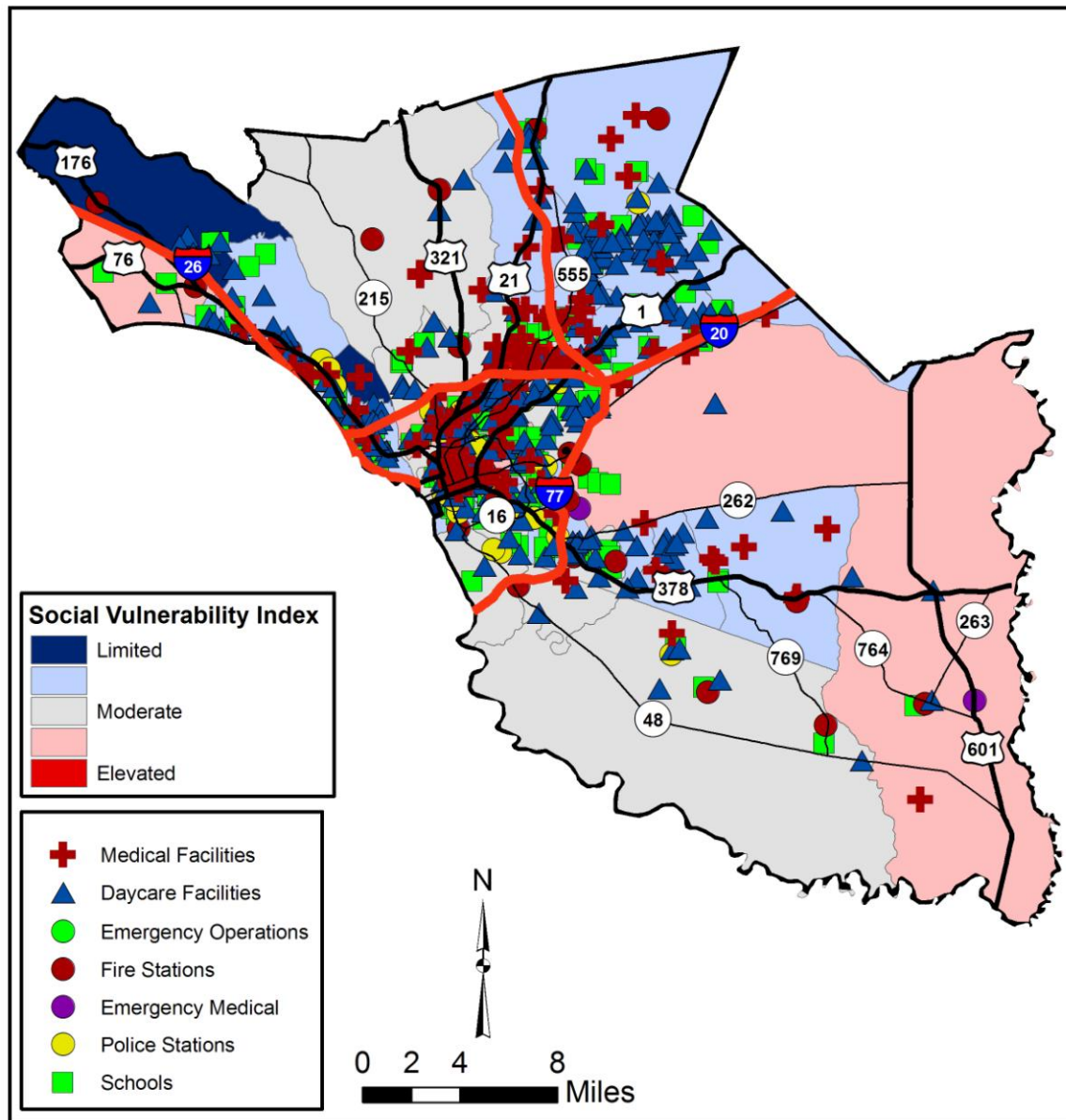
Irmo Police Department		Irmo
Norfolk Southern Corp. Police Department	1770 Andres Rd.	Columbia
Columbia Police Department Greenview	6700 David St.	Columbia
VA Medical Center Police and Security	Garners Ferry Rd.	Columbia
CAYCE PUBLIC SAFETY-POLICE & F		Columbia
City of Forest Acres Police Department	5205 North Trenholm Rd.	Forest Acres
USC Police Department	USC Campus	Columbia

Fire Stations/EMS		
Spring Hill Station	11808 Broad River rd.	Chapin
Harbison station	131 Lake Murray Blvd.	Columbia
St. Andrews Station	1225 Briargate Circle	Columbia
Harden St.	1901 Harden St.	Columbia
Headquarters	1800 Laurel St.	Columbia
Shandon FD	2847 Devine St.	Columbia
Fire Station #2	1015 Ferguson St.	Columbia
Industrial Park Station	2740 The Boulevard	Columbia
Atlas Road	153 Atlas Rd.	Columbia
Capitol View station	8100 Burdell Dr.	Columbia
Eau Claire Station	4005 Ensor Ave.	Columbia
North Columbia Station	2622 Main St.	Columbia
Dentsville Station	7214 Fire Lane Dr.	Columbia
Sands Hills Station	130 Sparkelberry Lane	Columbia
Killian Station	9651 Farrow Rd.	Columbia
Fort Jackson Station	Bld. 7300 Imboden Dr.	Columbia
Fort Jackson Station	Bld. 1444 Marion St.	Columbia
Congaree Run Station	115 old Congaree Run Rd.	Eastover
Eastover	504 Henry St.	Eastover
Gadsden Station	122 Gadsen Community Center Dr.	Gadsden
Hopkins Station	1631 Clarkson St.	Hopkins
Lower Richland station	2612 Lower Richland Blvd.	Hopkins
Crane Creek Station	7401 Fairfield rd.	Columbia
Upper Richland	300 Campground Rd.	Columbia
Cedar Creek station	8300 Winsboro Rd.	Blythwood
Blythwood Station	435 Main St.	Blythwood
Bear creek Station	1613 Heins Rd.	Blythwood
Ballentine Station	10726 Broad River Rd.	Irmo

Map IV K - Selected Critical Facilities in Richland County



Map IV L - Intersection of Critical Facilities and Socially Vulnerable Populations in Richland County



SECTION V. ASSESSING VULNERABILITY: ESTIMATING POTENTIAL LOSSES IN EACH COUNTY

An attempt was made by COG staff to collect updated data for this section. Since the 2010 Census is only a few months away as of this writing, a more accurate population number will be available within the year. Updating this section with the newest population numbers should be done prior to the next 5-year update. It should also be noted that the repetitive loss data collected did not indicate the type of structure. Working with NFIP, this data set should be collected as part of the next plan update.

Against a backdrop of flood related data on structures and populations in flood hazard zones and data on the appraised and assessed values of real property by land use in the various counties and municipalities of the Central Midlands Region, estimates of damage inflicted by various types of natural hazards will be offered in a tabular format.

The numbers of persons in floodplains within participating jurisdictions and the numbers and type of structures within floodplains subject to 100-year floods were estimated by staff of the Core Planning Team using the 2001-2002 Biennial Report of local governments participating in the National Flood Insurance Program, where available, combined with analysis of flood maps, tax maps and GIS information.

The principal resource in developing loss estimates for each participating county or municipality data provided by the USC Hazards Lab and www.sheldus.org/. The sheldus.org website offered actual damages in each county for natural hazard events occurring in recent years. This enabled realistic present day estimates to be made of the damage potentially caused by future natural hazard events. Also presented in this section is best information relating to the value of buildings, parcels and real and personal property by jurisdiction as could be obtained from various county sources. The purpose of this information is to provide knowledge of the values of properties that would be subjected to natural hazards that affect jurisdictions in the Central Midlands Region. Areawide natural hazards such as hurricanes or tornados or drought would cause extensive damage because of the number of buildings/parcels in the various jurisdictions of the region.

An example of the difficulty of predicting with accuracy the cost of future hazards in a local jurisdiction, the recent winter ice storm of January 2004 in the Central Midlands Region is a case in point. FEMA will reimburse local governments 75% of overtime wages and benefits for public works fire or police activities related to storm mitigation. Local governments will also be compensated for depreciation on equipment used in clean up. Costs to local government varied substantially. The City of Columbia may receive up to \$500,000 for storm related costs while Lexington

County might receive about \$120,000. Richland County estimates it will be able to justify about \$800,000 in expenses related to clean up. A longer lasting and more severe storm would have cost more but it is not possible to predict the outcome of such an event with accuracy. The January storm is useful as a base point for cost estimation but the storm did little damage to private or public buildings. (The State, March 11, 2004, page B5.)

Table V-A

**Flood Related Data Relating to Richland County
(Participating Local Governments)**

Name of Local Government	Permanent Year-Round Population	Permanent Pop. in Flood Hazard Areas	1-4 Family Structures in Flood Hazard Areas	All Other Structures in Flood Areas	Repetitive Loss Flood Properties*
Unincorp. Richland County	184,611	5,057	1,901	341	1 Residential
Columbia	116,278	979	368	59	7 Residential 3 Non-residential
Forest Acres	10,558	280	69	34	1 Residential
Irmo	7,348	258	97	3	0
Arcadia Lakes	882	49	21	4	0

Source: Local Government Biennial Reports where available, GIS Data, Tax Maps and Flood Insurance Rate Maps of Jurisdictions, 2004

*As of 12/31/2010

Table V-B

Flood Related Data Relating to Lexington County

(Participating Local Governments)

Name of Local Government	Permanent Year-Round Population	Permanent Pop. in Flood Hazard Areas	1-4 Family Struc. In Flood Haz. Areas	All Other Struc. in Flood Areas	Repetitive Loss Flood Properties*
Unincorp. Lexington County	161,500	4,109	1,625	277	7 Residential
Lexington	9,793	115	46	18	0
W. Columbia	13,064	112	45	12	0
Cayce	12,150	631	271	88	0
Springdale	2,877	70	27	5	0
Irmo (Lex. Cnt. Portion)	3,691	90	35	4	1 Residential
South Congaree	2,266	35	17	3	0
Pelion	553	9	3	0	0
Chapin	628	13	5	1	0
Gilbert	500	12	4	1	0

Source: Local Government Biennial Reports where available, GIS Data, Tax Maps and Flood Insurance Rate Maps of Jurisdictions, 2004

* As of 12/31/2010

Table V-C

**Flood Related Data Relating to Newberry County
(Participating Local Governments)**

Name of Local Government	Permanent Year-Round Population	Permanent Pop. in Flood Hazard Areas	1-4 Family Struc. In Flood Haz. Areas	All Other Struc. in Flood Areas	Repetitive Loss Flood Properties*
Unincorp. Newberry County	22,260	976	402	45	1 - Residential
City of Newberry	10,580	196	85	12	2- Residential
Prosperity	1,047	23	12	3	0
Whitmire	1,512	12	5	2	0
Peak	61	7	3	1	0

Source: Local Government Biennial Reports where available, GIS Data, Tax Maps and Flood Insurance Rate Maps of Jurisdictions, 2004

* As of 12/31/2010

Table V-D

**Flood Related Data Relating to Fairfield County
(Participating Local Governments)**

Name of Local Government	Permanent Year-Round Population	Permanent Pop. in Flood Hazard Areas	1-4 Family Struc. In Flood Haz. Areas	All Other Struc. in Flood Areas	Repetitive Loss Flood Properties*
Unincorp. Fairfield County	19,527	600	243	38	1 - Residential
Town of Winnsboro	3,599	39	16	4	0

Source: Local Government Biennial Reports where available, GIS Data, Tax Maps and Flood Insurance Rate Maps of Jurisdictions, 2004

* 12/31/2010

**Appraised and Assessed Values of Buildings by Major Land Use Classifications
Reported for General Purpose Units of Local Government in Fairfield and
Newberry Counties Levying ad Valorem Taxes**

Table V-E

**Appraised and Assessed Values of Buildings by Major Land Use Classifications
in Fairfield County, SC**

Name of Government/ Type of Land Use	Buildings			Appriased Value		
	2004	As of April 27 th , 2010	Diff.	2004	2009	Diff.
Uninc. Fairfield County						
Total	5645	6618	17%	\$ 202,588,060	\$ 551,074,200	172%
Town of Winnsboro						
Total	1491	1399	-6%	\$ 14,272,400	\$ 102,787,800	620%
Town of Ridgeway						
Total	180	158	-12%	\$ 2,131,300	\$ 16,732,900	685%
Town of Blythwood (Fairifield County Portion						
Total	NV	14		NV	\$ 2,415,300	NV

Source: Fairfield County Tax Assessor 2004 and 2010

Table V-F

**Appraised and Assessed Values of Buildings by Major Land Use Classifications
in Newberry County, SC**

Mobile Home/Manufactured Homes

Name of Government/ Type of Land Use	# of Mobile Homes		Appraised Value		Assessed Value	
	2004	As of April 28th 2010	2004	As of April 28th 2010	2004	As of April 28th 2010
Newberry Co. Unincorporated						
Residential	3,679	3412	\$92,000,000	\$64,996,000	\$3,700,000	\$3,069,062
Commercial	80	NVA	\$92,000	NVA	\$5,500	NVA
Public/Institutional	6	NVA	NVA/No Value Assigned	NVA	NVA	NVA
Newberry City						
Residential	155	139	\$2,640,000	\$1,417,300	\$105,600	\$70,470
Commercial	6	NVA	\$44,000	NVA	2,600	NVA
Public/Institutional	0	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Whitmire						
Residential	67	63	\$773,200	\$394,600	\$31,000	\$17,472
Commercial	3	NVA	\$15,500	NVA	\$1,000	NVA
Public/Institutional	0	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Pomaria						
Residential	20	16	\$495,000	\$301,100	\$19,800	\$13,534
Commercial	0	NVA	0	NVA	0	NVA
Public/Institutional	0	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Little Mountain						
Residential	34	20	\$257,500	\$211,300	\$10,300	\$10,368
Commercial	1	NVA	\$10,300	NVA	\$600	NVA
Public/Institutional	0	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Prosperity						
Residential	124	122	\$252,900	\$223,300	\$101,100	\$100,112
Commercial	3	NVA	\$35,300	NVA	\$2,100	NVA
Public/Institutional	1	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Peak						
Residential	4	Included in unincorporated	\$40,000	Included in unincorporated	\$1,600	Included in unincorporated
Commercial	0	NVA	0	NVA	0	NVA
Public/Institutional	0	NVA	0	NVA	0	NVA
Silverstreet						
Residential	18	Included in	\$200,000	Included in	\$8,000	Included in

		unincorporated		unincorporated		unincorporated
Commercial	0	NVA	0	NVA	0	NVA
Public/Institutional	0	NVA	0	NVA	0	NVA

Source: Newberry County Tax Assessor, 2004 and 2010

Table IV-F Continued
Real Estate

Name of Government/ Type of Land Use	Buildings			Appriased Value			Assessed Value		
	2004	As of April 28 th 2010	Difference	2004	As of April 28 th 2010	Difference	2004	As of April 28 th 2010	Difference
Uninc. Newberry County									
Residential	9163	8926	-3%	\$ 329,046,000	\$ 829,475,349	152%	\$ 13,162,000	\$ 36,122,487	174%
Commercial	221	482	118%	\$ 115,683,000	\$ 53,841,051	-53%	\$ 6,941,000	\$ 3,230,463	-53%
Industrial	23	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Agricultural	1724	2262	31%	\$ 14,050,000	\$ 19,006,562	35%	\$ 562,000	\$ 835,483	NVA
Public/Institutional	205	13	-94%	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Newberry City									
Residential	3,330	3311	-1%	\$ 102,721,000	\$ 267,333,758	160%	\$ 4,109,000	\$ 12,237,561	198%
Commercial	155	441	185%	\$ 97,469,000	\$ 97,348,712	0%	\$ 5,848,000	\$ 5,840,922	0%
Industrial	7			From Tax Comm.	NVA	NVA	Tax Comm.	NVA	NVA
Agricultural	0	0		\$ -	NVA	NVA	\$ -	NVA	NVA
Public/Institutional	97	143	47%	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Whitmire									
Residential	590	653	11%	\$ 12,302,000	\$ 25,754,300	109%	\$ 491,000	\$ 1,194,198	143%
Commercial	23	63	174%	\$ 6,617,000	\$ 3,756,900	-43%	\$ 403,000	\$ 225,414	-44%
Industrial	1	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Agricultural	1	1	0%	\$	\$	-50%	NIL	\$	NVA

				2,000	1,000			60	
Public/Institutional	25	6	-76%	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Pomaria									
Residential	70	75	7%	\$ 2,553,000	\$ 6,107,700	139%	\$ 102,000	\$ 276,144	171%
Commercial	8	11	38%	\$ 950,000	\$ 301,900	-68%	\$ 57,000	\$ 18,114	-68%
Industrial	0	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Agricultural	0	8	NVA	NVA	\$ 5,300	NVA	\$ -	\$ 212	NVA
Public/Institutional	7	2	-71%	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Little Mountain									
Residential	86	96	12%	\$ 4,425,000	\$ 10,567,500	139%	\$ 177,000	\$ 458,468	159%
Commercial	13	17	31%	\$ 1,898,000	\$ 1,549,800	-18%	\$ 114,000	\$ 92,688	-19%
Industrial	0	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Agricultural	0	10	NVA	NVA	\$ 15,500	NVA	NVA	\$ 620	NVA
Public/Institutional	5	1	-80%	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Prosperity									
Residential	328	374	14%	\$ 13,419,000	\$ 35,227,825	163%	\$ 537,000	\$ 1,551,132	189%
Commercial	20	67	235%	\$ 7,293,000	\$ 8,734,875	20%	\$ 438,000	\$ 524,093	20%
Industrial	2	NVA	NVA	DOR	NVA	NVA	DOR	NVA	NVA
Agricultural	0	10	NVA	NVA	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	NVA	\$ 360	
Public/Institutional	7	2	-71%	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA	NVA
Peak									

Residential	25	In unincorporated areas figures		\$ 868,000	In unincorporated areas figures		\$ 35,000	In unincorporated areas figures	
Commercial	3			\$ 88,000			\$ 5,300		
Industrial	0			\$ -			\$ -		
Agricultural	2			\$ 7,500			\$ 300		
Public/Institutional	2			NVA			NVA		
Silverstreet									
Residential	69	In unincorporated area figures		\$ 2,400,000	In unincorporated area figures		\$ 96,000	In unincorporated area figures	
Commercial	3			\$ 150,000			\$ 9,000		
Industrial	0			\$ -			\$ -		
Agricultural	4			\$ 26,000			\$ 1,000		
Public/Institutional	3			NVA			NVA		

Source: Newberry County Tax Assessor, 2004 and 2010.

Table V-G

Appraised and Assessed Values of Parcels (A Combination of Buildings and Land) by Major Land Use Classifications in Lexington County, SC)

Name of Government/ Type of Land Use	Buildings			Appraised Value			Assessed Value		
	2004	As of June 30, 2011	Difference	2004	As of June 30, 2011	Difference	2004	As of June 30, 2011	Difference
Uninc. Lexington County									
Single Family	46,507	70645	+24135	\$4.3 billion	11.2 billion	160%	\$177 million	432 million	144%
Multi-Family	134	75	-59	39 million	136 million	249%	2.34 million	7.9 million	238%
Manufactured Homes	22,566	20916	-1650	1.1 billion	289 million	-74%	51 million	13.1 million	-74%
Commercial	1,610	2992	1382	488 million	1.2 billion	146%	30 million	66.7 million	122%
Industrial	112	103	-9	37 million	27 million	-27%	3.9 million	1.5 million	-62%
Agricultural	9,893	5551	-4342	670 million	912 million	36%	2.3 million	957250	-58%
Public/Institutional	NA	1590	1590	NA	334 million	NA	NA	16.6 million	NA
Town of Lexington									
Single Family	3,895	5404	1509	443 million	943 million	113%	19 million	39 million	105%
Multi-Family	29	27	-2	41 million	110 million	168%	2.5 million	6.5 million	160%
Manufactured Housing	115	96	-19	1.7 million	873,100	-49%	79,750	42,900	-46%
Commercial	385	633	248	214 million	461 million	115%	13 million	26.8 million	106%
Industrial	3	6	3	755,000	5.8 million	628%	45,300	300,870	564%
Agricultural	38	24	-6	4.2 million	5.8 million	31%	1,800	4,550	153%

Public/Institutional	NA	145	145	NA	77.4 million	NA	NA	4.2 million	NA
West Columbia									
Single Family	4,216	4934	718	301 million	608 million	102%	13.4 million	26 million	94%
Multi Family	188	44	-144	34 million	43 million	26%	2 million	2.5 million	25%
Manufactured Housing	466	432	-34	4 million	1.9 million	-53%	193,000	96,140	-50%
Commercial	547	667	120	134 million	247 million	84%	8 million	13.4million	68%
Industrial	12	7	-5	12 million	4.5 million	-63%	174,000	241,880	39%
Agricultural	35	31	-4	3.5 million	4.2 million	20%	1,450	3,490	141%
Public/Institutional	NA	230	230	NA	39 million	NA	NA	2.1 million	NA
Cayce									
Single Family	3,990	4470	480	266 million	504 million	89%	11.7 million	21.4 million	83%
Multi-Family	117	19	-98	33.6 million	32.6 million	-3%	2 million	1.9 million	-5%
Manufactured Housing	222	176	-46	3.7 million	1.6 million	-57%	175,000	74,380	-57%
Commercial	311	359	48	95.8 million	168.7 million	76%	5.7 million	9.1 million	60%
Industrial	17	18	1	2 million	7.4 million	270%	123,000	417,500	239%
Agricultural	45	53	8	10 million	16 million	60%	11,000	7,760	-29%
Public/Institutional	NA	183	183	NA	26 million	NA	NA	1.4 million	NA
Springdale									
Single Family	935	1018	83	88.9 million	147.2 million	66%	3.7 million	6.2 million	68%
Multi-Family	2	1	-1	4 million	7.6 million	90%	242,000	456,000	88%
Manufactured Housing	16	11	-5	31,000	8,400	171%	1,800	8,400	367%
Commercial	52	63	11	21.5 million	35 million	63%	1.2 million	1.6 million	33%

Industrial	5	1	-4	900,000	20,520	-98%	54,000	1.230	-98%
Agricultural	50	33	-17	4.1 million	3.7 million	-10%	2,100	1.950	-7%
Public/Institutional	NA	37	37	NA	7.2 million	NA	NA	7.4 million	NA
Pine Ridge									
Single Family	482	778	296	42.3 million	104.5 million	147%	1.8 million	4.2 million	133%
Multi-Family	1	0	-1	126,000	NA	-100%	6,920	0	-100%
	95	81	-14	1.3 million	599400	-54%	60,500	27,020	-55%
Commercial	7	18	11	1.8 million	5.1 million	183%	103,500	220,530	113%
Industrial	1	1	0	61,630	172,550	180%	3,700	8,500	130%
Agricultural	32	26	-6	2.1 million	3.2 million	52%	4,100	4,630	13%
Public/Institutional	NA	14	14	NA	3 million	NA	NA	116,900	NA
South Congaree									
Single Family	587	768	181	42.8 million	84.5 million	97%	1.8 million	3.4 million	89%
Multi-Family	0	0	0	0	0	NVA	0	0	0%
Manufactured Homes	381	349	32	3.3 million	1.5 million	-55%	169,000	74,410	-56%
Commercial	41	55	14	1.8 million	16 million	789%	437,000	866,960	98%
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	NV	0	0	0
Agricultural	65	36	-29	2.8 million	2.7 million	-4%	4,500	2,200	-51%
Public/Institutional	NA	28	28	NA	6.4 million	NA	NA	204,020	NA
Swansea									
Single Family	211	305	94	9.8 million	18.6 million	90%	422,000	755,190	-82%
Multi-Family	2	2	0	929,000	1.2 million	29%	56,000	73,690	32%
Manufactured Housing	33	27	-6	553,000	33,600	-94%	25,000	15,410	-38%

Commercial	67	80	13	3 million	3.5 million	17%	176,000	365,540	108%
Industrial	1	1	0	41,000	64,800	58%	2,500	3,890	16%
Agricultural	17	14	-3	574,000	627,910	9%	1,700	620	-64%
Public/Institutional	NA	52	52	NA	2.1 million	NA	NA	119,120	NA
Gaston									
Single Family	448	558	110	18.1 million	34 million	88%	746,000	1.4 million	88%
Multi Family	2	0	-2	127,000	NVA	-100%	7,600	0	-100%
Manufactured Housing	287	301	14	5.4 million	4 million	-26%	253,000	191,500	-24%
Commercial	17	46	29	2.8 million	12.7 million	354%	156,000	728,200	367%
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Agricultural	39	35	-4	2.2 million	5.6 million	155%	3,700	7,080	91%
Public/Institutional	NA	31	31	NA	1 million	NA	NA	62,580	NA
Gilbert									
Single Family	149	168	19	10.7 million	24.3 million	127%	\$428,000	845,220	97%
Multi-Family	1	0	-1	235,000	NVA	-100%	\$14,000	0	-100%
Manufactured Housing	72	70	-2	1.2 million	800,200	-33%	\$55,800	37,070	-34%
Commercial	11	14	3	900,000	2.5 million	178%	\$56,000	122,200	118%
Industrial	1	1	0	35,000	154,440	341%	\$2,100	3,870	41%
Agricultural	48	35	-13	1.8 million	6.6 million	267%	\$3,500	3,050	-13%
Public/Institutional	NA	49	49	NA	3.5 million	NA	NA	119,850	NA
Batesburg-Leesville									
Single Family	1,781	1184	-597	101 million	146 million	45%	4.4 million	6.3 million	43%
Multi-Family	35	13	-23	6.8 million	6.7 million	-1%	409,000	NV	-100%

Manufactured Housing	54	50	-4	575,000	492,000	-14%	24,400	21,600	-11%
Commercial	252	294	52	30.3 million	70.3 million	132%	1.8 million	3.8 million	111%
Industrial	11	10	-1	438,000	687,230	57%	26,300	33,970	29%
Agricultural	103	67	36	3.8 million	3.8 million	0	8,800	4,990	-43%
Public/Institutional	NA	141	141	NA	8.2 million	NA	NA	412,520	NA
Chapin									
Single Family	407	615	208	31.5 million	80.4 million	155%	1.5 million	3.4 million	127%
Multi-Family	0	0	0	\$0	NVA	0	0	0	0%
Manufactured Housing	19	13	-6	389,000	125,000	-68%	16,600	5,310	-68%
Commercial	76	135	59	26 million	76.6 million	195%	1.6 million	3.8 million	138%
Industrial	2	1	-1	437,000	672,300	54%	26,200	25,770	-2%
Agricultural	15	22	7	940,000	10.2 million	985%	670	1,270	90%
Public/Institutional	NA	52	52	NA	22.2 million	NA	NA	648,870	NA
Irmo									
Single Family	1351	1509	158	6.2 million	220 million	3448%	6.2 million	9.3 million	191%
Multi-Family	42	1	-41	5.9 million	2.2 million	63%	353,000	131,400	-63%
Manufactured Housing	21	6	-15	128,000	25,600	80%	5,800	1,300	-78%
Commercial	138	172	44	53.2 million	110.2 million	107%	5.0 million	6.5 million	30%
Industrial	1	0	-1	25,000	NVA	-100%	1,500	0	-100%
Agricultural	10	6	-4	6.8 million	435,330	-94%	500	130	-74%
Public/Institutional	NA	55	55	NA	19.2 million	NA	NA	1.1 million	NA

Source: Lexington County Tax Assessor, 2004 and 2011

Table V-H

Assessed Values of Property Types in Richland County by Jurisdiction

Name of Government/ Type of Land Use	Assessed Value		
	2004	2009	Diff
Uninc. Rich. Co.			
Manufac./Utilities/Railroads*	\$ 130,626,000	\$ 152,440,000	17%
Business Inventories	\$ 27,708,000	\$ 29,564,000	7%
Comm./Res. Real Estate	\$ 386,409,000	\$ 562,773,000	46%
Vehicles/Boats/Plans/Motor Homes, etc	\$ 109,651,000	\$ 101,297,000	-8%
City of Columbia			
Manufac./Utilities/Railroads*	\$ 42,344,000	\$ 37,480,000	-11%
Business Inventories	\$ 20,720,000	\$ 29,332,000	42%
Comm./Res. Real Estate	\$ 206,317,000	\$ 326,848,000	58%
Vehicles/Boats/Plans/Motor Homes, etc	\$ 40,615,000	\$ 29,383,000	-28%
City of Cayce (Richland Portion)			
Manufac./Utilities/Railroads*	NV	NV	
Business Inventories	NV	NV	
Comm./Res. Real Estate	NV	\$ 36,000	
Vehicles/Boats/Plans/Motor Homes, etc	NV	NV	
City of Forest Acres			
Manufac./Utilities/Railroads*	\$ 1,874,000	\$ 2,768,000	48%
Business Inventories	\$ 1,132,000	\$ 1,453,000	28%
Comm./Res. Real Estate	\$ 30,259,000	\$ 39,680,000	31%
Vehicles/Boats/Plans/Motor Homes, etc	\$ 6,250,000	\$ 4,758,000	-24%
Town of Arcadia Lakes			

Manufac./Utilities/Railroads*	\$ 119,000	\$ 437,000	267%
Business Inventories	\$ 106,000	\$ 265,000	150%
Comm./Res. Real Estate	\$ 2,893,000	\$ 4,282,000	48%
Vehicles/Boats/Plans/Motor Homes, etc	\$ 746,000	\$ 498,000	-33%
Town of Irmo (Richland Portion)			
Manufac./Utilities/Railroads*	\$ 1,747,000	\$ 1,069,000	-39%
Business Inventories	\$ 197,000	\$ 407,000	107%
Comm./Res. Real Estate	\$ 10,107,000	\$ 15,561,000	54%
Vehicles/Boats/Plans/Motor Homes, etc	\$ 3,327,000	\$ 2,552,000	-23%
Town of Blythewood			
Manufac./Utilities/Railroads*	\$ 356,000	\$ 520,000	46%
Business Inventories	\$ 193,000	\$ 382,000	98%
Comm./Res. Real Estate	\$ 4,065,000	\$ 13,120,000	223%
Vehicles/Boats/Plans/Motor Homes, etc	\$ 364,000	\$ 769,000	111%
Town of Eastover			
Manufac./Utilities/Railroads*	\$ 403,000	\$ 454,000	13%
Business Inventories	\$ 34,000	\$ 26,000	-24%
Comm./Res. Real Estate	\$ 570,000	\$ 648,000	14%
Vehicles/Boats/Plans/Motor Homes, etc	\$ 129,000	\$ 109,000	-16%

Source: Richland County Auditor, 2004 2009 *Includes Fee-in-lieu

Table V-I

Potential Losses in Fairfield County and Municipalities by Type of Hazard in a Given Year

Name of Local Govern't	Potential Losses from Forest Fires/Wild Fires		Potential Losses from Thunderstorms with Hail, Wind & Lightning		Potential Losses from Flooding		Potential Losses from Winter Snow and Ice Storms	
	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Unincorp. Fairfield County	\$136,000	\$125,000	\$272,000	\$5,000	\$2,040,000	\$10,000	\$680,000	\$50,000*
Town of Winnsboro	\$36,000	0	\$720,000	0	\$1,440,000	0	\$1,440,000	0
Town of Ridgeway	\$15,700	0	\$78,500	0	0	0	\$117,750	0

*Damage to timber

Source: For all events is www.sheldus.org where damage to property and crops is listed by county for all types of hazards for selected days, months, and years. Damage estimates for municipalities are based on Sheldus data modified by interviews with local officials. *For 2010 update, property damage estimates are based on 2004 numbers with the percent appraised property values included. Crop damage estimates were not changed.*

Table V-I Cont'd

Potential Losses in Fairfield County and Municipalities by Type of Hazard in a Given Year

Name of Local Govern't	Potential Losses from TORNADOS		Potential Losses from HURRICANES		Potential Losses from EARTHQUAKES		Potential Losses from DROUGHT/HEAT	
	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Unincorp. Fairfield County	\$136,000,000	\$10,000	\$86,600,000	\$2,000,000 ***	\$13,600,000	0	\$27,200,000	\$100,000
Town of Winnsboro	\$252,000,000	0	\$36,000,000	0	\$3,600,000	0	\$2,160,000	0
Town of Ridgeway	\$23,550,000	\$3,925,000	\$500,000	0	\$785,000	0	\$196,250	0

**Based on the impact of Hurricane Hugo in Sumter County

***Damage to crops and timber

Source: For all events is www.sheldus.org where damage to property and crops is listed by county for all types of hazards for selected years. Damage estimates for municipalities are based on Sheldus data modified by interviews with local officials. *For 2010 update, property damage estimates are based on 2004 numbers with the percent appraised property values included. Crop damage estimates were not changed.*

Table V-J

Potential Losses in Newberry County and Municipalities by Type of Hazard in a Given Year

Name of Local Govern't	Potential Losses from Forest Fires/Wild Fires		Potential Losses from Thunderstorms with Hail, Wind & Lightning		Potential Losses from Winter Snow & Ice Storms		Potential Losses from Flooding	
	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Unincorp. Newberry County	\$39,400	\$125,000	\$197,000	\$5,000	\$492,000	\$50,000*	\$1,418,400	\$10,000
Newberry City	\$45,500	0	\$182,000	0	\$182,000	0	\$364,000	0
Whitmire	\$39,000	0	\$15,600	0	\$39,000	0	0	0
Pomaria	\$45,500	0	\$9,150	0	\$9,150	0	0	0
Prosperity			10,600	0	\$21,200	0	0	0
Little Mountain	48,000	0	9,600	0	\$9,600	0	0	0
Peak	\$45,000	0	\$9,150	0	\$9,150	0	0	0
Silver-street	\$48,000	0	\$9,150	0	\$	0	0	0

* Damage to timber

Source: For all events is www.sheldus.org where damage to property and crops is listed by county for all types of hazards for selected years. Damage estimates are for municipalities are based on Sheldus data modified by interviews with local officials. *For 2010 update, property damage estimates are based on 2004 numbers with the percent appraised property values included. Crop damage estimates were not changed.*

Table V-J Cont'd

Potential Losses in Newberry County and Municipalities by Type of Hazard in a Given Year

Name of Local Govern't	Potential Losses from TORNADOS		Potential Losses from HURRICANES		Potential Losses from DROUGHT		Column intentionally retained blank (reserved)	
	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage		
Unincorp. Newberry County	\$88,650,000	\$10,000	\$143,750,000	\$1,500,000 ***	\$19,700,000	\$1,500,000		
Newberry City	\$63,700,000	0	\$18,200,000	0	\$910,000	0		
Whitmire	\$4,680,000	0	\$780,000	0	\$39,000	0		
Pomaria	\$915,000	0	\$183,000	0	\$9,150	0		
Prosperity	\$2,120,000	0	\$1,060,000	0	\$53,000	0		
Little Mountain	\$960,000	0	\$576,000	0	\$19,200	0		
Peak	\$400,000	0	\$100,000	0	\$10,000	0		
Silver-street	\$500,000	0	\$100,000	0	\$10,000	0		

**Based on the impact of Hurricane Hugo in Sumter County

***Damage to crops and timber

Source: For all events is www.sheldus.org where damage to property and crops is listed by county for all types of hazards for selected years. Damage estimates for municipalities are based on Sheldus data modified by interviews with local officials *For 2010 update, property damage estimates are based on 2004 numbers with the percent appraised property values included. Crop damage estimates were not changed.*

Table V-K

Potential Losses in Lexington County and Municipalities by Type of Hazard in a Given Year

Name of Local Govern't	Potential Losses from Forest Fires/Wild Fires		Potential Losses from Flooding		Potential Losses from Winter Snow & Ice Storms		Potential Losses from Thunderstorms with Hail, Wind & Lightning	
	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Unincorp. Lexington County	\$455,000	\$150,000	\$910,000	\$100,000	\$364,000	\$50,000	\$546,000	\$125,000
Lexington Town	\$201,000	0	0	0	\$134,000	0	\$268,000	0
Cayce	\$129,750	0	\$865,000	0	\$86,500	0	\$173,000	0
West Columbia	\$89,250	0	\$178,500	0	\$59,500	0	\$119,00	0
Springdale	\$36,750	0	\$147,000	0	\$36,750	0	\$110,250	0
Pine Ridge	\$84,000	0	\$168,000	0	\$42,000	0	\$126,000	0
South Congaree	\$128,000	0	\$256,000	0	\$64,000	0	\$192,000	0
Gaston	\$93,500	0	0	0	\$35,450	0	\$140,250	0
Swansea	\$41,300	0	\$17,700	0	\$29,500	0	\$59,000	0
Pelion****	\$35,000	0	0	0	\$20,000	0	\$25,000	0
Batesburg-Leesville	\$102,750	0	\$68,500	0	\$50,000	0	\$137,000	0
Gilbert	\$80,500	0	\$80,500	0	\$57,500	0	\$57,500	0
Chapin	\$112,350	0	0	0	\$80,250	0	\$160,500	0

**Based on the impact of Hurricane Hugo in Sumter County

***Damage to crops and timber

**** Insufficient data to update

Source: For all events is www.sheldus.org where damage to property and crops is listed by county for all types of hazards for selected years. Damage estimates for municipalities are based on Sheldus data modified by interviews with local officials

For 2010 update, property damage estimates are based on 2004 numbers with the percent appraised property values included. Crop damage estimates were not changed.

Table V-K Cont'd

Potential Losses in Lexington County and Municipalities by Type of Hazard in a Given Year

Name of Local Govern't	Potential Losses from Hurricanes		Potential Losses from Tornadoes		Potential Losses from Earthquakes		Potential Losses from Drought/Heat	
	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Unincorp. Lexington County	\$182,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$136,500,000	\$1,000,000	\$9,100,000	0	\$18,200,000	\$1,000,000
Lexington Town	\$26,800,000	0	\$13,400,000	0	\$1,340,000	0	\$2,680,000	0
Cayce	\$17,300,000	0	\$8,650,000	0	\$865,000	0	\$1,730,000	0
West Columbia	\$11,900,000	0	\$5,950,000	0	\$595,000	0	\$1,190,000	0
Springdale	\$7,350,000	0	\$1,470,000	0	\$147,000	0	\$36,750	0
Pine Ridge	\$3,360,000	0	\$840,000	0	\$84,000	0	\$42,000	0
South Congaree	\$5,120,000	0	\$1,280,000	0	\$128,000	0	\$34,000	0
Gaston	\$3,740,000	0	\$935,000	0	\$93,500	0	\$46,750	0
Swansea	\$1,190,000	0	\$416,500	0	\$59,500	0	\$26,750	0
Pelion****	\$500,000	0	\$350,000	0	\$35,000	0	\$15,000	0
Batesburg-Leesville	\$6,850,000	0	\$6,850,000	0	\$548,000	0	\$274,000	0
Gilbert	\$1,150,000	0	\$805,000	0	\$80,500	0	\$34,500	0
Chapin	\$1,600,000	0	\$1,120,000	0	\$112,000	0	\$80,000	0

**Based on the impact of Hurricane Hugo in Sumter County

***Damage to crops and timber

**** Insufficient data to update

Source: For all events is www.sheldus.org where damage to property and crops is listed by county for all types of hazards for selected years. Damage estimates for municipalities are based on Sheldus data modified by interviews with local officials

Table V-L

Potential Losses in Richland County and Municipalities by Type of Hazard in a Given Year

Name of Local Govern't	Potential Losses from Forest Fires/Wild Fires		Potential Losses from Flooding		Potential Losses from Winter Snow & Ice Storms		Potential Losses from Thunderstorms with Hail, Wind & Lightning	
	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Unincorp. Richland County	\$322,500	\$150,000	\$645,000	\$100,000	\$1,032,000	\$50,000*	\$967,500	\$50,000*
City of Columbia #	\$204,000	0	\$680,000	0	\$680,000	0	\$480,000	0
Blythe-wood	\$74,250	0	\$29,700	0	\$74,250	0	\$74,250	0
Forest Acres	\$92,250	0	\$123,000	0	\$123,000	0	\$92,250	0
Eastover	\$38,150	0	\$54,500	0	\$54,500	0	\$27,250	0
Arcadia Lakes	\$106,500	0	\$142,000	0	\$71,000	0	\$71,000	0
Irmo#	\$95,250	0	\$127,000	0	\$95,250	0	\$95,250	0

* Damage to timber

#Includes both the Richland and Lexington County portions of the municipality

Source: For all events is www.sheldus.org where damage to property and crops is listed by county for all types of hazards for selected years. Damage estimates for municipalities are based on Sheldus data modified by interviews with local officials. *For 2010 update, property damage estimates are based on 2004 numbers with the percent assessed property values included. Crop damage estimates were not changed.*

Table V-L Cont'd

Potential Losses in Richland County and Municipalities by Type of Hazard in a Given Year

Name of Local Govern't	Potential Losses from Hurricanes		Potential Losses from Tornados		Potential Losses from Earthquakes		Potential Losses from Drought/Heat	
	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Unincorp. Richland County	\$193,500,000	\$5,000,000	\$96,750,000	\$1,000,000 ***	\$6,450,000	0	\$12,900,000	\$1,000,000
City of Columbia	\$136,000,000	0	136,000,000	0	\$34,000,000	0	\$1,360,000	0
Blythe-wood	\$2,970,000	0	\$1,485,000	0	\$1,485,000	0	\$1,485,000	0
Forest Acres	\$12,300,000	0	\$6,150,000	0	\$615,000	0	\$123,000	0
Eastover	\$545,000	0	\$327,000	0	\$54,500	0	\$54,500	0
Arcadia Lakes	\$2,840,000	0	\$4,260,000	0	\$426,000	0	\$71,000	0
Irmo	\$12,700,000	0	\$6,350,000	0	\$635,000	0	\$127,000	0

**Based on the impact of Hurricane Hugo in Sumter County

***Damage to crops and timber

Source: For all events is www.sheldus.org where damage to property and crops is listed by county for all types of hazards for selected years. Damage estimates for municipalities are based on Sheldus data modified by interviews with local officials. *For 2010 update, property damage estimates are based on 2004 numbers with the percent assessed property values included. Crop damage estimates were not changed.*

SECTION VI. BROAD REGIONAL MITIGATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES TO REDUCE OR AVOID LONG-TERM VULNERABILITIES TO IDENTIFIED HAZARDS

For the 2010 update, the corresponding committee of each county reviewed the goals and work program for current status and continuation. The following was maintained as goals for the 2010 update.

Working with the staff of the Central Midlands Council of Governments (COG), the Central Midlands Regional Risk Assessment and Hazard Mitigation Committee (Core Planning Team) has undertaken a planning effort to improve upon the protection of the citizens of participating jurisdictions in all four counties of the region from natural hazard threats. They have worked to minimize the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable populations and critical facilities in the region. Key broad goals for all participating local governments as developed by the CMRRAHMC are as follows. The respective governing councils will adopt goals and objectives for each participating jurisdiction as part of the action of each governing council to adopt the resolution contained in Section I of this plan. Goals and Objectives listed below for all general-purpose units of local governments will be reflected in more specific goals of counties and municipalities as part of their participation in this hazard mitigation plan.

A. GOALS

1. Encourage all governments in the region to work together to create a disaster resistant community by the year 2020.
2. Increase each local jurisdiction's internal capabilities to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of natural hazards.
3. Enhance existing or design new policies in local jurisdictions to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming throughout the region.
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in every local jurisdiction through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks caused by those hazards.
6. Increase understanding of all residents of local jurisdictions throughout the region about the hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.

7. Maintain the economic vitality of the region in the face of natural disasters.
8. Ensure that the residents of local governments throughout the region will have secure homes, institutions and places of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.
9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of local governments in the region will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.
10. To realize these goals, the local jurisdictions within each county of the region will collaborate to achieve the following objectives dealt with in this plan and report.

B. OBJECTIVES

1. Implement the purposes and objectives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Section 322 local hazard mitigation planning regulations as well as additional guidance documents provided by the Emergency Preparedness Division of the S. C. Adjutant General.
2. Improve the capability of local governments in the region to develop, implement, and maintain effective mitigation programs and projects that if implemented will reduce devastation caused by hazardous occurrences.
3. Provide a comprehensive risk assessment, vulnerability analysis, mitigation projects and strategies and implementation schedule for the counties of the region including each of the major municipalities.
4. Develop information for each county that specifies the location of high-risk and vulnerable populations most adversely affected by hazardous occurrences.

NOTE:

Because land cover, land use, and the incidence of natural hazards are different within counties from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, hazard mitigation goals and activities will vary among the various counties and municipalities. Representatives of the various municipalities are aware that the above stated Goals and Objectives reflect regional policy priorities and that county-level and municipal level hazard occurrences should be reflected in goals that address the views and needs of different local governments around the region. The umbrella goals stated above are reflected in the goals of various local governments in Section VIII, Action Plans of Participating General Purpose Units of Government within the Four Counties of the Central Midlands Region

SECTION VII. AN IDENTIFICATION, EVALUATION, AND ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC MITIGATION ACTIONS AND PROJECTS REDUCING THE EFFECTS OF NATURAL HAZARDS

The material that follows is a non-exhaustive list of the types of hazard mitigation measures that may be used by in the Action Plans of participating jurisdictions during the first year of activities or subsequent years of planning and implementing activities. See Section VIII that contains the Action Plans of the Participating Jurisdictions.

Because this is a regional plan intended for current and future applicability to all affected jurisdictions within the Central Midlands Region, specific project selection, for the most part, is not included within this plan. County-based committees consisting of invitees from the jurisdictions, non-profit sector, and/or the public at large have been established to prioritize hazards and identify activities and projects to mitigate hazards. They have also identified potential funding sources for those projects. Jurisdictions have prepared Action Plans that contain some but not all items listed in the activities below. The list below is included to show citizens and jurisdictions the wide range of activities that they may use now and in the future as plans are refined and updated.

A. PREVENTIVE ACTIVITIES (PA)

Preventive activities include such items as floodplain management regulations, stormwater management regulations, building-related codes, fire prevention codes, wetlands protection regulations, water quality regulations, stream-dumping regulations, and the preservation of open space. Public information activities will be discussed in the section of this plan specifically designated to this topic.

Activities within the jurisdictions of the Central Midlands Region that would be classified as preventive activities, the type of organization(s) performing the function, and funding mechanisms for these activities are provided in the following table:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of Organization</i>
Floodplain Management Regulations	Local jurisdictions, SC Dept. of Natural Resources, US ACOE
Fire Protection Regulations	Local jurisdictions, State Fire Marshal
Wetlands Protection Regulations	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, S. C. DHEC
Other Management Regulations (e.g. Building Code Enforcement Assistance, flood mapping/delineation)	S.C. Dept. of Insurance, S. C. Dept. of Natural Resources, US ACOE
Preservation of Open Space	County Parks & Recreation Commissions, Local Jurisdictions, <u>Regional wetlands bank</u>
Stormwater Management Regulations	S. C. DHEC, Local Jurisdictions, US ACOE
Wind Building Regulations	Local Jurisdictions
Earthquake Building	Local Jurisdictions
Water Quality Regulations	SC DHEC, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, S.C. Dept. of Natural Resources
Stream Dumping Regulations	Local Jurisdictions

Additional preventive activities that may be considered by the jurisdictions in the Central Midlands Region include, but are not limited to, the following:

Considering areas subject to repetitive flooding for acquisition for parks and other permanent open space.

Revising floodplain management ordinances to include a one (1) foot freeboard in areas without other restrictions that make the requirement for an extra foot of elevation impractical (e.g. historic buildings, areas with zoning ordinances with height limitations, etc.).

Adopting voluntary standards for single-family residence construction that exceed minimal building code requirements for wind and seismic design.

Adopting stream-dumping ordinances.

Modernizing flood insurance rate maps.

Developing maps to indicate areas where radon protection would be recommended.

Sponsoring educational programs for design professionals, contractors, building code officials, insurance agents, etc. on regulations and codes.

Developing a monitoring program for known repetitively flooded properties to verify that substantial improvements are not being performed without proper permitting in an effort to avoid elevating the structures.

Encouraging a standardized system to collect data on flood events throughout the region for future flood studies.

Participating in a "Drainage Awareness Campaign" to educate citizens regarding effects of dumping foreign materials into drainageways.

Encouraging development reviewers to consider provisions for "no adverse impact" when development is proposed within floodplain areas.

B. PROPERTY PROTECTION (PP)

Property protection includes but is not limited to such items as educating or assisting citizens regarding retrofitting existing structures to be more resistant to hazards (e.g. hurricane, flood, earthquake, tornado, forest fires/wild fires, elevating existing structures so that the finished floor/lowest horizontal structural member is at or above the base flood elevation or freeboard elevation, demolishing structures below the base flood elevation which can not be cost effectively elevated or retrofitted, relocating structures in areas subject to repetitive flooding to areas not within the special flood hazard area, educating citizens regarding hazard safe interior rooms for tornado shelters, educating property owners regarding glazing protection in the event of a hurricane, providing information regarding hazard insurance to citizens, and insuring public owned facilities against hazards.

On-going projects within the Central Midlands Region that would be classified as property protection activities, the type of organization(s) performing the function, and funding mechanisms for these activities are provided in the following table (the order of the activity in the table corresponds to the prioritization of these activities from most important to least important per the average of the questionnaire responses):

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of Organization</i>
Providing information re: flood insurance to citizens	Local Jurisdictions, SC DNR, FEMA US ACOE
Designing new publicly owned buildings to exceed minimal hazard resistance design criteria	Local Jurisdictions, State Engineer, SC DOT, US ACOE
Purchase flood insurance for publicly owned buildings	Local Jurisdictions, State Engineer
Elevating/Retrofitting repetitively damaged property	Local Jurisdictions, SC DNR, FEMA, US ACOE, SC DOT
Retrofitting existing publicly owned structures to meet minimal hazard resistance design criteria	Local Jurisdictions, State Engineer, SC DOT, US ACOE
Purchase earthquake insurance for publicly owned buildings	Local Jurisdictions, State Engineer
Demolition of repetitively damaged properties (flood)	Local Jurisdictions, SC DNR, FEMA, SC DOT, SC DHEC
Purchase wind insurance for publicly owned buildings	Local Jurisdictions, State Engineer
Provide information re: earthquake insurance to citizens	Local Jurisdictions, FEMA
Acquisition/Relocation of repetitively damaged property	SC DNR, FEMA, US ACOE, SC DOT, SC DHEC

Activities the jurisdictions in the Central Midlands Region may want to consider implementing in addition to those activities in the above chart the following activities:

Encouraging lenders to provide low interest rate loans for retrofitting structures for hazard resistance.

Encouraging local building material/hazard resistant product suppliers to donate or provide supplies at a reduced cost for retrofitting existing structures for hazard resistance.

Encouraging local volunteer agencies/contractors/design professionals to donate or provide services at a reduced cost for retrofitting existing structures for hazard resistance.

Educating citizens regarding hazard safe interior room construction.

Establishing a volunteer network to assist elderly/infirm property owners with installing glazing protection when a hurricane warning is issued.

Utilizing available software for conducting vulnerability analyses to various types of natural or man-made hazards (e.g. HAZUS, CAMEO, Consequences Assessment Tool set, etc.)

Develop a voluntary set of specifications that exceed minimal code to encourage builders and property owners to construct or retrofit their homes in a more hazard resistant manner.

Develop educational materials to educate residents about hazard resistant construction techniques and protecting property from hazard-related damages.

Retrofitting existing critical facilities for enhanced hazard-resistance.

Supporting demonstration projects where residents may learn how to protect their homes from hazard events.

C. NATURAL AND BENEFICIAL FUNCTIONS OF FLOODPLAINS/RESOURCE PRESERVATION (NB)

Floodplains in the Central Midlands Region area may contain wetland areas that serve important functions. Specifically, wetlands may moderate flooding, enhance water quality, enhance ground water recharge, and often serve as habitats for wildlife. Activities geared towards the protection of natural and beneficial functions of floodplains include but are not limited to wetlands protection through permitting processes, building set-back lines for wetlands, tree protection ordinances, erosion-control requirements for commercial construction, and installation of environmentally sensitive wastewater treatment facilities.

On-going projects within the Central Midlands Region that would be classified as natural and beneficial function protection activities, the type of organization(s) performing the function, and funding mechanisms for these activities are provided in the following table:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of Organization</i>
Permitting of wastewater treatment facilities	SC DHEC Env. Health
Erosion Control	Local Jurisdictions, SC DHEC, contractors
Permitting for wetland disturbance	SC DHEC OCRM, US ACOE
Tree protection/landscaping ordinances	Local Jurisdictions
Designation of wildlife preservation areas	US DOI, SC DNR
Preservation/retrofitting of Historic sites/structures for hazard resistance	Local Jurisdictions, SC Dept. of Archives, US DOI
National Water Quality Assessment Program	US Geological Survey US ACOE
Biological Biological and Ecological studies	USGS. U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service. US ACOE
Preservation of open space as parks	Local Jurisdictions, SC Dept. of Recreation, US ACOE

Activities the jurisdictions in the Central Midlands Region may want to consider implementing in addition to those on-going projects for natural and beneficial function protection include but are not limited to the following:

Educating citizens regarding hazard resistant landscaping and coastal and endangered species. Participating in a "Garden Spot for Kids" program.

Developing programs to encourage young people to take an interest in preserving natural and historic resources.

Encouraging wetlands preservation through educating the public about wetlands buffer zones or regulating these buffer zones through development ordinances.

Encouraging citizens to preserve natural and historic resources at appropriate existing public venues and parks.

D. EMERGENCY SERVICES (ES)

Emergency services includes but is not limited to post hazard event activities such as damage assessment, search and rescue, treatment of injuries, traffic control, crime control, fire fighting, hazardous material cleanup/control, debris removal, road clearing, distribution of emergency supplies, and disposition of debris. Emergency services also include the provision of emergency shelters, emergency mass transportation, evacuation procedures, and emergency warning.

On-going projects within the Central Midlands Region that would be classified as emergency services activities, the type of organizations) performing the function, and funding mechanisms for these activities are provided in the following table:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of Organization</i>
Emergency Health Care Services Provision	Local Jurisdictions, Hospitals, Ambulance companies, American Red Cross
Emergency Warning (Emergency Broadcast System)	Local jurisdictions, media, NOAA NWS, US ACOE
Distribution of Emergency Supplies	Local Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, FEMA, US ACOE
Evacuation Shelters	American Red Cross, Local Jurisdictions, US ACOE
Fire suppression	Local Jurisdictions
Hazardous Material cleanup/control	Local Jurisdictions, Transporters/storage location operators of hazardous materials

Crime Control	Local Jurisdictions, SLED, US FBI
Debris removal/disposition	Local Jurisdictions, FEMA
Coordination of Volunteer services (post-event)	Local Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, Salvation Army
Flood forecasting	NOAA NWS, US ACOE
Gathering and providing hydrologic data	USGS, State Hydrologist, US ACOE
Sandbagging for flooding	Local Jurisdictions
Staffing Emergency Operation Centers	Local Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, Salvation Army, media providers, US ACOE

Activities the jurisdictions in the Central Midlands Region may want to consider implementing in addition to those on-going projects for emergency services include but are not limited to the following:

Retrofitting existing critical facilities for hazard resistance.

Identifying evacuation shelters for areas currently not within reasonably close proximity to a shelter for humans and pets/domestic animals.

Making provisions for emergency warning during normal sleep hours (particularly for hazards with little warning such as tornadoes).

Making provisions for transportation to emergency shelters for those in need of transportation.

Constructing new critical facilities to the extent practical in such a manner as to exceed minimal standards for hazard resistance and to be located in areas that are the least prone to damage by hazard events (e.g. not in the special flood hazard area if possible and still meet the service needs for the facility).

Obtaining information regarding/ assisting with the preparation of emergency plans for places of large assembly (e.g. high schools, Colonial Center, athletic stadiums, etc.) and tourist activity centers.

Providing resources to enable emergency shelters to be opened quickly in the event of a hazard with little or no warning.

Making applications to nationally recognized programs that promote emergency preparedness such as the "Storm Ready" program of the National Weather Service.

Providing updated weather radios to schools for early warning of pending hazard events.

Promoting hazard awareness through media campaigns using weather radios as give-away items.

E. STRUCTURAL PROJECTS (SP)

Structural projects include, but are not limited to, drainage improvement projects, stream channel modification/dredging, dam construction, and infrastructure construction/modification/repair. Since Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are potentially valuable tools for use in structural projects, GIS related projects are included within this section of the plan.

On-going projects within the Central Midlands Region that would be classified as structural project activities, the type of organization(s) performing the function, and funding mechanisms for these activities are provided in the following table:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of Organization</i>
Drainage Improvement Projects	Local Jurisdictions, US ACOE
Drainage studies	Local Jurisdictions, US ACOE
Drainage System Maintenance	Local Jurisdictions, SC DOT
Installation of dry fire hydrants in rural areas	Local Jurisdictions

GIS Mapping	Local Jurisdictions, US ACOE, Central Midlands COG, SC DNR USGS, FEMA
Establishing elevation reference marks	US ACOE, FEMA
Inspecting elevation reference marks	Local Jurisdictions
Road/bridge construction/repair	Local Jurisdictions, SC DOT, US ACOE
Utility right-of-way permitting/construction	Local Jurisdictions, SC DOT, utility service providers, US ACOE
Topographic Mapping	USGS, US ACOE
Hydrologic Data Collection	USGS, State Hydrologist, US ACOE

Activities the jurisdictions in the Central Midlands Region may want to consider implementing in addition to those on-going structural projects include but are not limited to the following:

Developing and updating master drainage plans.

Implementing drainage improvement projects consistent with results of the drainage studies.

Developing and updating an accurate inventory of existing and likely Repetitive Loss Properties in all jurisdictions participating in the NFIP.

Implementing a Drainage Awareness Campaign program.

Developing a system for recording flood damages as a result of inadequate drainage in a consistent manner across jurisdictions.

Developing a schedule for placing existing above ground utilities under ground where feasible, particularly along evacuation routes, major arteries, and highly congested areas.

Developing a schedule to repair/replace existing roads/bridges, which based upon vulnerability analyses and inspection results are least likely to withstand hazard events.

Developing a system for the sharing of GIS maps and support data amongst the jurisdictions to minimize duplication of effort.

Installing signs indicating anticipated flood elevation levels over major roadways in the event of a severe flood event.

Educating residents on proper generator usage.

Educating residents on procedures to follow to underground their utilities going to their individual properties.

F. PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES (PI)

Public information activities include but are not limited to mailing brochures regarding hazards to residents, providing literature regarding hazards to citizens at offices/public libraries, television advertisements, participating in hazard awareness weeks, newspaper advertisements, providing speakers for schools/groups, conducting inspections of structures at the request of residents to verify hazard resistant construction, maintaining lists of contractors qualified to perform hazard mitigation-related construction, and radio advertisements.

On-going projects within the Central Midlands Region that would be classified as public information activities, the type of organization(s) performing the function, and funding mechanisms for these activities are provided in the following table:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of Organization</i>
Mailing hazard brochures to all residents	Local Jurisdictions, FEMA, SC DNR, US ACOE
Providing literature to citizens at offices/places of business	Local Jurisdictions, FEMA, SC DNR, US ACOE, USGS, American Red Cross, DHEC, media providers
Television Advertisements	FEMA, media providers, Corporate sponsors

Participating in Hazard Awareness Weeks	Local Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, Corporate sponsors, US ACOE; National Weather Service
Newspaper advertisements	Local Jurisdictions, FEMA, American Red Cross, SC DOT, DHEC
Providing speakers for schools/groups	Local Jurisdictions, US ACOE, SC DNR, DHEC FEMA, American Red Cross, SC DOT, USGS; National Weather Service
Mailing hazard brochures to floodplain residents	Local Jurisdictions
Participating in hazard-related/product expos	Local Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, media providers, National Weather Service
Providing courses for school children re: hazard preparedness	FEMA, Earthquake Education Center, State Fire Marshal, SC EPD, Local Jurisdictions,
Providing hazard-related information on internet web pages.	Local Jurisdictions, FEMA, NOAA NWS, SC DNR, US ACOE, USGS, American Red Cross, SC DOT, media Providers
Providing post-disaster educational services, such as but not limited to, literature distribution, media announcements, speaking to groups of residents, etc.	American Red Cross, Local Jurisdictions, FEMA, ACOE, SC DOT, media Providers

Activities the jurisdictions in the Central Midlands Region may want to consider implementing in addition to those on-going public information projects include but are not limited to the following:

Participating in a study of the residents of their local jurisdiction, e.g., the City of Cayce, SC regarding their knowledge level of hazards facing this area.

Participating in "Project Impact" public information activities to the extent feasible.

Participating in contractor hazard resistant building techniques workshops.

Participating in a children's hazard awareness program.

Participating in the development of a mobile hazard-related educational display.

Participating in hazard mitigation techniques demonstration projects.

Establishing an information sharing resource centrally located so that all the jurisdictions have access to hazard-related information when needed.

Encouraging local restaurants and/or movie cinemas to participate in public education campaigns targeted for these establishments.

Participating in hazards expos and other events designed to educate citizens about hazard preparation and protection.

Assisting with the development and/or distribution of printed materials to residents or visitors on hazard-related topics.

Participating in the speaker's bureau and/or asking speakers to present hazard-related topics at local functions or events.

Encouraging young people to learn more about hazard preparations through activities and programs aired at this audience.

Working with media outlets to provide hazard-related information to local citizens.

SECTION VIII. GOALS AND ACTION PLANS OF PARTICIPATING GENERAL PURPOSE UNITS OF GOVERNMENT WITHIN THE FOUR COUNTIES OF THE CENTRAL MIDLANDS REGION REFLECTING REGIONAL AND JURISDICTION SPECIFIC GOALS

The corresponding committees reviewed the following goals and work program for revisions, with changes noted, including strikethrough goals and objectives from the previous plan that no longer apply. For the 2010 update, characteristics for cost and benefit were added. Cost estimates are based on the following range

- *Low* *Less than \$250,000*
- *Medium* *\$250,000 to \$750,000*
- *High* *Greater than \$750,000*

Benefit is rated in Low, Medium and High based on the direct impact the project would have on protecting people and/or property. The monitoring reports outlined in the 2005 plan were not submitted, but participating jurisdictions had an opportunity to identify completed projects. The corresponding committees reviewed the goals and work programs for each of the jurisdictions and concluded that they should be maintained along with the priority ranking. In most cases, if not all, the priority rankings were carried-over from the 2005 plan. Jurisdictions participating in the NFIP were given opportunity to analyze and prioritize the goals for compliance with the program. Greater effort will be made to implement the monitoring program as outlined in Section X.

The purpose of the Actions Plans that follow is to qualify participating local governments under the provisions of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. It is not intended to meet all of the requirements of the Community Ranking System of the National Flood Insurance Program. Nevertheless, work items regarding flooding will be included that may help achieve that goal as individual local governments undertake planning efforts to improve their CRS rankings.

All participating jurisdictions through participation in this planning process will collaborate and cooperate with the Emergency Preparedness Division of the S. C. Adjutant General's Office in the implementation of the S. C. Emergency Operations Plan put into force on April 11, 2001. The plan is intended to guide, not supplant, local government efforts to ensure mitigation and preparedness, appropriate response and timely recovery from hazards that may affect South Carolina. The plan is predicated on the concept that emergency operations will begin at the level of government most appropriate to provide effective response. This is why each of the following Actions Plans is different because of local assessments and evaluation of the threats posed by different natural hazards. The S. C. Emergency Operations Plan may be accessed on the S. C. Emergency Preparedness Division's website at www.state.sc.us/epd/.

Also, of critical importance to the well-being of the citizens of the four county Central Midlands Region is Appendix 1 of the S. C. Emergency Operations Plan. This actively enforced and followed document lays out the procedure that State agencies and local governments will follow in case of a hurricane. For the Central Midlands Region, its primary impact will be traffic flow on Interstate highways as all lanes will be used for westward movement of traffic and the designation of emergency shelters, their locations and hours of operation. It is included as part of the total Emergency Operations Plan by reference in this plan for the Central Midlands Region.

To align the goals of the different participating governmental jurisdictions with their Action Plans, goals developed by each local government are presented in this section and not in Section VI enumerating broad regional goals and objectives for hazard mitigation. Goals will be similar but will not be identically worded or prioritized. Objectives listed in Section VI for the region apply to all participating local governments and both goals and objectives will be implemented by the projects listed in each different Action Plan.

GOALS OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY

- ~~1. Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in Fairfield County.~~
2. Increase the county's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the county to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the county.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the county through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the county about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the county in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the county will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the county will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR UNINCORPORATED FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in unincorporated Fairfield County:

- 1) Forest Fires/Wild Fires
- 2) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail and wind
- 3) Flooding
- 4) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 5) Tornados
- 6) Hurricanes
- 7) Earthquakes
- 8) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Fairfield County participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in unincorporated Fairfield County for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Types of hazard mitigation projects such as operation of the transit system would apply in several types of hazards but are not repeated for each type of hazard. Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PA	Forest Fires/ Wild Fire	Clear public lands as needed near critical facilities	Fairfield County/ school districts/ towns	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Forest Fires/ Wild Fire	Conduct detailed assessments of wild fire risk for critical facilities	Fairfield County/ school district/ towns.	Emer. Manage. Services Operating Budget	2, 4, 5, 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Forest Fires/ Wild Fire	Maintain cleared fire breaks to protect critical facilities	Fairfield County Public Works	Public Works Operating Budget	2, 4, 5, 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
GIS	Forest Fires/ Wild Fire	Use GIS capacity to map, record all hazards	Fairfield County Planning Dept./ assessor	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Replace vulnerable exterior building surfaces with hail resistant surfaces	Fairfield County/ school district/ towns	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	Fairfield County/ school district/ towns	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedures for suspension of operations	Fairfield County/ School District/ towns	Operating Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7,	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
NB	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power and utility easements of debris	Fairfield County/ towns/ water comp.	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Enforce zoning to restrict devel. in flood-plains	Fairfield County/ towns in county	Operating Budget	2, 4, 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PI	Flooding	Declare May of each year to be Flood Awareness Month	Fairfield County Council	Operating Budget	2, 4, 7,	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Develop a parcel based GIS system to track all structures and demolition permits in flood area	Fairfield County/ towns in county	Operating Budget	1, 2, 4, 7, and 10	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Completed May 2005</i>
NB	Flooding	Coordinate with other local gov'ts in county to make stream channel improvement	Fairfield County/ towns in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4,	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
NP	Flooding	Replace structurally obsolete bridges	Fairfield County/ SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7,	2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	Fairfield County/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	5	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>		
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Fairfield County/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	5	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to participate in Community Rating System	Fairfield County/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	5	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
<i>PA</i>	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>Fairfield County</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	<i>2, 4, 5, 7, 10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use bus transit system for emergency shelter, evacuation & communic. capacity	Fairfield County Transit System	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Establish mutual aid agreements with Winnsboro Ridgeway	Fairfield County/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	2, 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Install standby elec. power for sewer & water plants & pumps (portable generators & pumps)	Town of Winns./ Water compny. in county	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5	1	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services to critical facil.	Fairfield County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4,7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facilities	Fairfield County/ towns in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4,7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those in areas of vulnerable populations	Fairfield County/ school district/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	2, 4,7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornadoes	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Fairfield County/ SCANA Coops/ water company	Operating Budgets	2, 4,7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Develop Portable Water Treatment Facilities	Rural Water Companies in Fairfield County	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

NB	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	Rural Water Companies in Fairfield County	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Provide mobile backup generators for critical facilities	Fairfield County/ towns in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Hurricanes	Publicize National Hurricane Awareness Week annually	Fairfield County/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	4,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Conduct earthquake impact analysis on critical facilities in southwestern Fairfield Cty.	Fairfield County	Operating Budget	2,.4, 5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Earthquak.	Work with SCANA to ensure that the Summer Facility can withstand earthquakes	Fairfield County and SCANA	Operating Budgets	2,.4, 5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Earthquak.	Ensure that warning siren system is working to ensure rapid evacuation from the Summer Fac.	Fairfield County and SCANA	Operating Budgets	2,.4, 5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Earthquak.	Ensure that evacuation routes are clearly marked and open	Fairfield County and SCANA	Operating Budgets	2,.4, 5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Fairfield County	Operating Budget	5	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	1, 5, and 6	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Fairfield County	Operating Budget	5,	4	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Duplicate objective</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

Source: Fairfield County Emergency Preparedness Staff, 2004. *Revised by the staff of Fairfield County, 2010. Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE TOWN OF WINNSBORO

- ~~1. Develop better data for the town relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in Winnsboro.~~
2. Increase the town's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the county.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the town about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF WINNSBORO, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Winnsboro:

- 1) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 2) Tornados
- 3) Hurricanes
- 4) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 5) Earthquakes
- 6) Flooding
- 7) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten Winnsboro. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by town participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the Town of Winnsboro for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are explained in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Plan Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PA	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Provide portable pumps to keep utility systems in operating	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 7, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Cover regulator stations	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 7, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Install standby elec. power for sewer & water plants & pumps (portable generators & pumps)	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Tornados	Harden utility services to critical facil.	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 7, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

ES	Tornados	Install barricades and fencing for all regulator stations	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 7, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 7, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities	Town of Winns. Fairfield County/ School District	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 7, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Tornados	Town declares Interna- Building Safety Week to promote safety in built environment	Town of Winns. Council	Operating Budget	, , and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Removed due goals being removed</i>	

SP	Hurricanes	Construct drainage dikes around sewer pump stations	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Construct cover for water reservoir	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Construct holding pond at water treatment plant	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PI	Hurricanes	Publicize National Hurricane Awareness Week	Town of Winns.	Operating Budget	and	2	Low	Low	<i>Removed due to goals being removed</i>	
NB	Hurricanes	Provide a dry chemical standby fire suppression system	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

SP	Hurricanes	Replace storm damaged water storage tanks and pumps as needed	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure for suspension of operations during storms	Town of Winns.	Operating Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Thunder-storms (Hail and Wind)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Thunder-storms (Hail and Wind)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail and Wind)	Acquire portable disinfection equipment	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Acquire and install collapsible water pipes	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2,.4, 5, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Earthquak.	Acquire tanker truck for water division	Town of Winns.	Capital Improve. Budget	2,.4, 5, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Earthquak.	Ensure that evacuation routes are marked and open to ensure rapid evacuation from Summer Nuclear Facility	Town of Winns. and SCANA	Operating Budgets	2,.4, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

GIS	Flooding	Enhance GIS capacity to map all parcels and structures in flood areas	Town of Winns./ Fairfield County	Operating Budget	and 10	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Town of Winns.	Operating Budgets	and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Town of Winns.	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	, 5, and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>2015</i>
NB	Drought	Add to the town's surface water supply	Town of Winns.	Capital Budgets of Public Works Programs	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
NB	Drought	Institute a drought water storage program for water emergencies	Town of Winns.	Capital Budgets of Public Works Programs	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Town of Winns.	Operating Budget	1, 5, and 6	4	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Duplicate Objective</i>	

Source: Town of Winnsboro staff, 2004. Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.

GOALS OF THE TOWN OF RIDGEWAY

- ~~1. Develop better data for the town relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in Ridgeway.~~
2. Increase the town's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the county.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the town about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF RIDGEWAY, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Ridgeway:

- 1) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 2) Flooding
- 3) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 4) Hurricane
- 5) Tornados
- 6) Earthquakes
- 7) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county; these are the most important natural hazards as rated by Town of Ridgeway' participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the town for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Complted by
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	FAIRFIE LD ELECTRIC COOP/S CE&G	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Town of Ridgeway/ Fairfield Electric COOP/S CE&G	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Enforce town zoning to restrict development in flood-plains	Town of Ridgeway	Operating Budget		1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PI	Flooding	Declare May of each year to be Flood Awareness Month	Ridgewa y Town Council	Operating Budget		2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Coordinat. with Fairfield County's GIS system to track all structures and demolition permits in flood area	Town of Ridgewa y	Operating Budget	and 10	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
NB	Flooding	Coordinate with other local gov'ts in county to make stream channel improveme nt	Town of Ridgewa y/ Fairfield County/S CE&G	Capital Improve. Budgets		3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	Town of Ridgewa y	Operating Budgets		1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Town of Ridgewa y	Operating Budgets		1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to participate in Communit y Rating System	Town of Ridgewa y	Operating Budgets		1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Flooding	Replace structurally obsolete bridges	Fairfield County/S CDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line and utility R-O-W easement clearance	Fairfield Electric COOP/Town of Winnsboro/SCE&G	Electric utility providers	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	Fairfield Electric COOP/ S. C. DOT/Fairfield County/SC E&G	Town A. Lakes/ County Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators for vulnerable citizens of Ridgeway	Town of Ridgeway	Capital Improve Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Increased generating capacity at water plants and key pump stations	Town of Winnsboro	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

SP	Hurricanes	Continue to enforce International Building and Fire Codes with Fairfield County	Town Ridgeway Fairfield County	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Hurricane	Cooperate with the County's Emergency Response Plans for Severe Weather	Town of Ridgeway/ Fairfield County	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Tornados	Harden utility services identified as critical	Town of Ridgeway/ Fairfield County/Town of Winnsboro	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Town Ridgeway Fairfield Electric COOP SCE&G	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
GIS	Tornados	Establish GIS mapping of all hazard events by location, effect, and time	Town of Ridgeway/ Fairfield County	Operating Budgets of town and county	and 10	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Work with S.C. DHEC to ensure that the major lakes & ponds in town may withstand future e'quakes	Town of Ridgeway. / S.C. DHEC	Operating Budget	, 4, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PI	Earthquak.	Develop speakers bureau about earthquake and other natural disaster threats to the town	Town of Ridgewa y/ Fairfield County	Operating Budgets	5 and	1	<i>Mediu m</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservatio n practices to respond to drought declaration s	Ridgewa y	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assem- bly	Operating Budget	, 5, and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Ridgeway	Operating Budget	1, 5, and 6	+	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Duplicate Objective</i>	
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Source: Town of Ridgeway' staff, 2010. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE JENKINSVILLE WATER COMPANY

1. Develop better data for the JWC relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in Jenkinsville area of Fairfield County.
2. Increase the JWC's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
3. Protect the most vulnerable buildings and critical facilities of the JWC through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
4. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks caused by natural hazards.
5. Increase understanding of all residents served by the JWC about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.
6. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the JWC will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.
7. Inventory and map all water mains and lines and structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be threatened by flood events.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE JENKINSVILLE WATER COMPANY IN WESTERN FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SC
(Created by State Law, Special Legislation)

Natural hazards ranked by priority by the Jenkinsville Water Company:

- 1) Tornados
- 2) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 3) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 4) Hurricanes
- 5) Drought
- 6) Earthquakes
- 7) Flooding

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the town. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by the Jenkinsville Water Company's participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued by the Jenkinsville Water Company (JWC) for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are explained in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Plan Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed By
ES	Tornados	Install stand-by generators at each well on the system	JWC	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, and 6	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Undertake road improvement to and at wells on the system	Fairfield County/ JWC/ SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, and 6	1	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Develop Back-up Mobile Water Treatment Facilities	JWC	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, and 6	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	JWC	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, and 6	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line & road R-O-W clearance to wells	SCE&G / Elec. Coops./ SCDOT	Operating Budget	2, 3, and 6	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Develop additional back-up pump facilities to move water through system	JWC	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, and 6	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	SCE&G / Elec. Coops./ SCDOT	Public Works Operating Budget	2, 3, and 6	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties for violators	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	4 and 5	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>2015</i>

SP	Drought	Build new clear well and elevated storage tank to add to the JWC's water supply	JWC	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, and 6	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PI	Drought	Publicize water conser. practices	JWC	Operating Budget	4 and 5	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Improved suppression response (tankers, dry chemicals)	JWC/ Fairfield County Rural Fire System	Capital Budget	2, 3, and 6	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Fire break tree & brush thinning Controlled open burning by permit (Red flag alerts)	Fairfield County	Operating budget	2, 3, and 6	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Clear and drainage channels affecting water mains	JWC	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, and 6	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
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Source: JWC staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE MID-COUNTY WATER COMPANY

1. Develop better data for the MCWC relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in central and western areas of Fairfield County.
2. Increase the MCWC's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
3. Protect the most vulnerable buildings and critical facilities of the MCWC through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
4. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks caused by natural hazards.
5. Increase understanding of all residents served by the MCWC about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.
6. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the MCWC will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.
7. Inventory and map all water mains and lines and structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be threatened by flood events.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE MID-COUNTY WATER COMPANY IN CENTRAL FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SC
(Created by State Law, Special Legislation)

Natural hazards ranked by priority by the Mid-County Water Company:

- 1) Tornados
- 2) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 3) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 4) Hurricanes
- 5) Drought
- 6) Earthquakes
- 7) Flooding

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the town. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by the Mid-County Water Company's participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued by the Mid-County Water Company (MCWC) for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are explained in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed By:
ES	Tornados	Install stand-by generators at each well on the system	MCWC	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, and 6	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing¹</i>
ES	Tornados	Undertake road improvement to and at wells on the system	Fairfield County/ MCWC/ SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, and 6	1	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing²</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Develop Back-up Mobile Water Treatment Facilities	MCWC	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, and 6	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	MCWC	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, and 6	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing³</i>

PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	SCE&G / Elec. Coops./ SCDOT	Public Works Operating Budget	2, 3, and 6	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Fire break tree & brush thinning Controlled open burning by permit	Fairfield County	Operating budget	2, 3 and 6	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Fencing/security of wells and facilities	MCWC	Capital Budget	2, 3, and 6	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing⁴</i>
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line & road R-O-W clearance to wells	SCE&G / Elec. Coops./ SCDOT	Operating Budget	2, 3, and 6	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Develop additional back-up pump facilities to move water through system	MCWC	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, and 6	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing⁵</i>

PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties for violators	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	4 and 5	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Drought	Build new clear well and elevated storage tank to add to the JWC's water supply	MCWC	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, and 6	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PI	Drought	Publicize water conser. Practices	MCWC	Operating Budget	4 and 5	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Replace main line at Little River & S. C. 213	MCWC	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, and 6	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

Source: Mid-County Water Company staff, 2004. *Revised by the MCWC staff for the 2010 update*

^{1.} Generator transfer switch(s) installed at the office and booster pumps; two generators on hand.

^{2.} Roads to wells and tanks have been cleared and improved by MCWC and Fairfield County

^{3.} Tank(s) cleaned and painted. Pumps replaced (wiring, pipe, pumps)

^{4.} Fences are repaired/replaced as needed. Debris removed from fence line.

^{5.} Booster pump to supply back-up supply of water in District maintained and serviced. Generator hook-up at site to provide electricity to operated booster pumps

GOALS OF RICHLAND COUNTY

- ~~1. Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in Richland County.~~
2. Increase the county's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the county to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the county.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the county through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the county about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the county in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the county will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the county will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR UNINCORPORATED RICHLAND COUNTY, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in unincorporated Richland County:

- 1) Forest Fires/Wild Fires
- 2) Flooding
- 3) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 4) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 5) Hurricanes
- 6) Tornados
- 7) Earthquakes
- 8) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Richland County participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in unincorporated Richland County for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed By:
ES	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Improved suppression response (tankers, dry chemicals)	Rich. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Regulate open burning by permit (Red flag alerts)	Rich. County	Operating budget	3 and 8	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	
PA	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Fire Code enforcement/ inspections	Rich. County	Operating budgets	2, 5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Construct dry hydrant program in rural areas of county	Rich. County/ Columb. /Winns.	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

GIS	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Use GIS capacity to map, record wild fires, all hazard events	Rich. County	Operating Budget	10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Maintain & upgrade warning siren system for Lake Murray Dam	SCANA	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Enforce county zoning to restrict development in flood-plains	Rich. County	Operating Budget	2, 5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Flooding	Declare May of each year to be Flood Awareness Month	Rich. County	Operating Budget	2, 5,	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PP	Flooding	Coordinate with other local gov'ts in county to make stream channel imp.	Rich. County/ municipalities in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7,	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Flooding	Replace structurally obsolete bridges	Rich. County/ towns/ SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7,	2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	Rich. County/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	1, 5, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Rich. County/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	2, 5, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to participate in Community Rating System	Rich. County/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	2, 5, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>Richland County</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	<i>2, 4, 5, 7, 10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line easement clearance	Rich. County/ SCANA Elect. Coops.	Electric utility providers	2,, 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	Rich. County Public Works and S. C. DOT	Rich. County Public Works & SCDOT Operating Budgets	2, , 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use bus and van transit system for emergency shelters, evacuation & communicat. capacity	Central Midlands Transit System/ DART system, etc.	CMRTA and DART budgets	, 4, 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and Use elec. generators at critical facil.	Richland County/ school dist cities/ recreation comm.	Capital Improve. budgets	2, , 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	Rich. County & School Districts & cities	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure to suspend operations during lightning storms	Rich. County	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 5,	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	SCANA/ Elec. Coops	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, , 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Rich. County & Coops SCANA	Public Works Operating Budget	2, 7,	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Develop Portable Water Treatment Facilities	Rich. Utilities/ Columb.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	Water providers in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

SP	Hurricanes	Add capacity at solid waste disposal facilities serving the county to handle more debris	Rich. County and solid waste contractors	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	Rich. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facil.	Rich. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Rich. County/ SCANA/ Elect. Coops and towns in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Rich. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
GIS	Tornados	Establish GIS mapping of all hazard events by location, effect, and time	Rich. County, Columb. other municip.	Capital Improve. Budgets	10	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Conduct earthquake impact analysis on critical facilities in Rich. County	Rich. County/ City of Columb.	Public Works Depts.' Capital Budgets	2, , 4,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Work with SCANA to ensure that the Lake Murray Dam withstands future events	Rich. County and SCANA	Operating Budget	2, 4,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Earthquak. causing dam failure	Ensure that warning signal system works for rapid evacu. from lands downstream of Lake Dam	SCANA	Operating Budget	2, , 4,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak. causing dam failure	Develop clearly marked and explained evacuation routes for dam failure	Rich. County/ City of Columb. Irmo/ SCANA	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Earthquak.	Develop speakers bureau about earthquake and other natural disaster threats to the county	Rich. County/ SCANA towns cities	Operating Budget	2, 4, 5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	County of Richl.	Operating Budget	5	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	5,	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
NB	Drought	Develop a county water well program in vulnerable fringe areas of county	Rich. County/ City of Columb.	Capital Budgets of Public Works Programs	2,, 4, 7,	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
NB	Drought	Institute a drought water storage program for fire suppression	Rich. County/ City of Columb.	Capital Budgets of Public Works Programs	2, 4, 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Rich. County	Operating Budget	-5,	+	Low	Low	<i>Duplicate objective</i>	
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Source: Richland County Dept. of Emergency Services Staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBIA

- ~~1. Develop better data for the city relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the City of Columbia.~~
2. Increase the city's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the city to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the city.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the city through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the county about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the city in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the city will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the city will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF COLUMBIA, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the City of Columbia:

- 1) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 2) Flooding
- 3) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 4) Tornados
- 5) Hurricanes
- 6) Earthquakes
- 7) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by City of Columbia participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the City of Columbia for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are explained in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed By:
SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind,	Install surge protectors in critical	City of Columb./ Rich. County/School	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

	Lightning)	facilities	Districts							
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Procure and provide auxiliary power supply to critical facilities	City of Columb.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	City of Columb. SCANA	Public Works' Operating Budgets	2, 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	City of Columb. SCANA	Public Works' Operating Budget	2, 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Maintain & upgrade warning siren system for Lake Murray Dam	SCANA	Capital Improve. Budget	4, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Enforce county zoning to	City of	Operating	, 4, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

		restrict development in flood-plains	Columb.	Budget						
PI	Flooding	Declare May of each year to be Flood Awareness Month	Columb. City Council	Operating Budget	5 and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Use Columbia's GIS system to track all structures and demolition permits in flood areas	City of Columb.	Operating Budget	and 10	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
NB	Flooding	Coordinate with other local gov'ts in county to make stream channel improvement	City of Columb. Rich. County/ towns in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 7, , and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	City of Columbia	Operating Budgets	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	City of Columbia	Operating Budgets	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to participate in Community Rating System	City of Columbia	Operating Budgets	, 5, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Flooding	Replace structurally obsolete bridges	City of Columb./ SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 7, , and	2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

<i>PA</i>	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>City of Columbia</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	<i>2, 4, 5, 7, 10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line clearance with the Elec. Coop. & SCANA	Rich. County/ SCANA Elect. Coops.	Electric utility providers	2, 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	City of Columb. Public Works and S. C. DOT	City of Columb./ County Public Works Operating Budget	2, 4, 7, 8, and 9	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use bus and van transit system for emergency shelter, evacuation & communicat.	Central Midlands Transit System/ DART system, etc.	CMRTA and DART budgets	, 4, 7, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

		capacity								
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators at critical facilities	City of Columb./Richland County/school dist cities/recreation comm.	Capital budgets	2, 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Tornados	Harden utility services to facilities especially serving vulnerable populations	City of Columb./Rich. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical fac.	City of Columb.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	City of Columb. SCANA	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those serving vulnerable populations	City of Columb./ School District1	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
GIS	Tornados	Establish GIS mapping of all hazard events by location, effect, and time	City of Columb./ Rich. County	Operating Budgets of city and county	and 10	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Increased generating capacity at water plants and key pump stations	City of Columb./ other water providers	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 7, , and	2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Develop more raw and treated water impoundments offsite	City of Columb. and other water providers in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 7, , and	2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

SP	Hurricanes	Add capacity at solid waste disposal facilities serving the county to handle more debris	City of Columb. and solid waste contract-ors	Capital Improve. Budgets and Plans	2, 4, 7, , and	2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Hurricane	Implement the terms and provisions of Columbia's Severe Weather Operation Plans	City of Columb.	Capital and Operating Budgets	2, , 4, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Conduct earthquake impact analysis on critical facilities in the City of Columb.	City of Columb./ Rich. County	Public Works Depts. Capital Budgets	2, , 4, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Earthquak. related dam failure	Work with SCANA to ensure that the Lake Murray Dam withstands future e'quakes	Rich. County and SCANA	Operating Budget	2, , 4, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Earthquak. related dam failure	Ensure that warning signal system works for rapid evacu. from lands downstream of Lake Murray Dam	City of Columb. SCANA	Operating Budget	2, , 4, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak. related dam failure	Develop clearly marked and explained evacuation routes for Lake Murray dam failure	City of Columb./ Rich. County/ SCANA	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PI	Earthquak.	Develop speakers bureau about earthquake and other natural disaster threats to the county	City of Columb. with Rich. County/ SCANA towns cities	Operating Budget	, 4, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	City of Columb	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	, 5, and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>2015</i>
NB	Drought	Institute a drought water storage	City of Columb	Capital Budgets of Public	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

		program for fire suppression		Works Programs						
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Newber. County	Operating Budget	, 5, and	+	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Duplicate Objective</i>	

Source: City of Columbia staff of the Utilities Department, the Columbia-Richland 911 Communications staff, and staff of the Columbia Emergency Operations Center, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE TOWN OF ARCADIA LAKES

- ~~1. Develop better data for the town relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in Arcadia Lakes.~~
2. Increase the town's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the county.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and

understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards

~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the town about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~

7. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.

~~8. Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~

~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~

10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF ARCADIA LAKES, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Arcadia Lakes:

- 1) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 2) Flooding
- 3) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 4) Hurricane
- 5) Tornados
- 6) Earthquakes
- 7) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Town of Arcadia Lakes' participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the town for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed By:
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	SCANA	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Town of Arcad. Lakes/ SCANA	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Enforce town zoning to restrict development in flood-	Town of Arcad. Lakes	Operating Budget		1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

		plains								
PI	Flooding	Declare May of each year to be Flood Awareness Month	Arcad. Lakes Town Council	Operating Budget		2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Coordinat. with Rich. County's GIS system to track all structures and demolition permits in flood area	Town of Arcad. Lakes	Operating Budget	and 10	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
NB	Flooding	Coordinate with other local gov'ts in county to make stream channel improvement	Town of Arcad. Lakes/ Rich. County	Capital Improve. Budgets		3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive	Town of Arcad.	Operating Budgets		1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

		loss properties	Lakes							
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Town of Arcad. Lakes	Operating Budgets		1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to participate in Community Rating System	Town of Arcad. Lakes	Operating Budgets		1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Flooding	Replace structurally obsolete bridges	Rich. County/ SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Maintain status in the NFIP	Town of Arcad. Lakes	Operating Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, 10	1	Low	High	Ongoing	Ongoing
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line and utility R-O-W easement clearance	SCANA /City of Columb.	Electric utility providers	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	Low	Medium	Ongoing	Ongoing
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	SCANA/ S. C. DOT/Rich County	Town A. Lakes/ County Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	Low	Medium	Ongoing	Ongoing
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use bus and van transit system for emergency shelter, evacuation & communication capacity	Central Midlands Transit System/ DART system, etc.	CMRTA and DART budgets	, 4, and	1	Low	Medium	Ongoing	Ongoing

ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators for vulnerable citizens of Arcadia Lakes	Town A. Lakes	Capital Improve Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Increased generating capacity at water plants and key pump stations	City of Columb. /other water provider	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Continue to enforce International Building and Fire Codes with Rich. County	Town A. Lakes/ Rich. County	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Hurricane	Cooperate with the County's Emergency Response Plans for Severe	Town of Arcad. Lakes/ Rich. County	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

		Weather								
SP	Tornados	Harden utility services identified as critical	Town of Arcad. Lakes/ Rich. County/ City of Columb.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Town A. Lakes SCANA	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
GIS	Tornados	Establish GIS mapping of all hazard events by location, effect, and time	Town of Arcad. Lakes/ Rich. County	Operating Budgets of town and county	and 10	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Earthquak.	Work with S.C. DHEC to ensure that the major lakes & ponds in town may withstand future e'quakes	Town of Arcad. Lakes. / S.C. DHEC	Operating Budget	, 4, and	1	<i>Mediu m</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Earthquak.	Develop speakers bureau about earthquake and other natural disaster threats to the town	Town of Arcad. Lakes/ Rich. County	Operating Budgets	5 and	1	<i>Mediu m</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservatio n practices	Arcadia Lakes	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

		to respond to drought declarations								
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	, 5, and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Arcadia Lakes	Operating Budget	, 5, and	4	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Duplicate objective</i>	

Source: Town of Arcadia Lakes' staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE CITY OF FOREST ACRES

- ~~1. Develop better data for the city relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the City of Forest Acres.~~
2. Increase the city's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the city to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the city.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the city through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the county about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the city in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the city will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the city will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF FOREST ACRES, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the City of Forest Acres:

- 1) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 2) Flooding
- 3) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 4) Tornados
- 5) Hurricanes
- 6) Earthquakes
- 7) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by City of Forest Acres' participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the city for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are explained in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed By:
SP	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	City of Forest Acres/ Rich. County/ School Districts	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	City of Columb. E. Richlan. Publ Serv District. SCANA City of F. Acres	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	City of Forest Acres/ SCANA	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Enforce city zoning to restrict development in flood-plains	City of Forest Acres	Operating Budget	, 4, 7, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Flooding	Declare May of each year to be Flood Awareness Month	Forest Acres City Council	Operating Budget	, 4, 7, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Coordinat. with Rich. County's GIS system to track all structures and demolition permits in flood areas	City of Forest Acres	Operating Budget	and 10	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
NB	Flooding	Coordinate with other local gov'ts in county to make stream channel improvement	City of Forest Acres/ Rich. County	Special millage agreement w/Richl. Co. for strmwat. managem.	, 2, , and 10	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

NP	Flooding	Replace structurally obsolete bridges	Rich. County/ SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	City of Forest Acres	Operating Budgets	1, 2, 3 and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	City of Forest Acres	Operating Budgets	, 4, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to participate in Community Rating System	City of Forest Acres	Operating Budgets	, 4, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Flooding	Maintain status in the NFIP	City of Forest Acres	Operating Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, 10	1	Low	High	Ongoing	Ongoing
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line & utility easement clearance	City of Columb. Forest Acres/ SCANA /Columb	Electric & water and sewer utility providers	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	Low	Medium	Ongoing	Ongoing
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	City of Forest Acres SCANA/ E. Rich. Co. Pub. Serv.Dist	City of F. Acres/ County Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	Low	Medium	Ongoing	Ongoing
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use bus and van transit system for emergency shelter, evacuation & communicat. Capacity	Central Midlands Transit System/ DART system, etc.	CMRTA and DART budgets	2, , 4, and	1	Low	Low	Ongoing	Ongoing

ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators at critical facilities	Town A. Lakes/ Rich. County/ school dist	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Tornados	Harden utility services to facilities especially serving vulnerable populations	E. Rich. Public Serv. Dist./ Rich. County/ City of Columb.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	City of Forest Acres/ SCANA / SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
GIS	Tornados	Establish GIS mapping of all hazard events by location, effect, and occurrence	City of Forest Acres/ Rich. County	Operating Budgets of city and county	and 10	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Hurricanes	Increased generating capacity at water plants and key pump stations	City of Columb.	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Continue to enforce International Building and Fire Codes	City of Forest Acres	Operating Budgets	, 2, , 4, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Hurricane	Cooperate with the County's Emergency Response Plans for Severe Weather	City of Forest Acres/ Rich. County	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, 7, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Earthquak.	Work with S.C. DHEC to ensure that the major lakes & ponds in F.A. may withstand future e'quakes	City of Forest Acres/ S.C. DHEC	Operating Budget	, 2, , 4, and	1	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Earthquak.	Develop speakers bureau about earthquake and other hazards to F. Acres	City of Forest Acres/ Rich. County	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	City of Forest Acres	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	, 5, and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	City of Forest Acres	Operating Budget	, 5, and	4	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Duplicate objective</i>	

Source: City of Forest Acres staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE TOWN OF IRMO, SC

- ~~1. Develop better data for the city relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the Town of Irmo.~~
2. Increase the city's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the town.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the county about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF IRMO, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Irmo:

- 1) Flooding
- 2) Forest Fires/Wild Fires
- 3) Tornados
- 4) Thunderstorms accompanied by Wind, Hail & Lightning
- 6) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 7) Hurricanes
- 8) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by the Town of Irmo's participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the town for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are explained in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PA	Flooding	Enforce town zoning & stormwater ordinances to restrict flood development	Town of Irmo	Operating Budgets	2, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Flooding	Declare May of each year to be Flood Awareness Month	Town of Irmo Council	Operating Budget	2, 5, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Flooding	Coordinate with other local gov'ts in counties to make stream channel imp.	Town of Irmo/ Lexing & Rich. Counties	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Identify & contact any repetitive loss properties	Town of Irmo	Operating Budgets	, 5, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Town of Irmo	Operating Budget	2, 5, , and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to improve Community Rating System Ranking	Town of Irmo	Operating Budget	2, 5, , and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>Town of Irmo</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	<i>2, 4, 5, 7, 10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove	Town of Irmo/ Counties SCANA /Elect. Coops	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

		debris	SCDOT							
GIS	Tornados	Establish GIS mapping of all hazard events by location, effect, and time	Town of Irmo & Lexing. & Rich. Counties	Capital Improve. Budgets	and 10	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	Lexing./ Rich. Counties & School Districts	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure to suspend operations in elec. storms	Town of Irmo/ Counties	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 5, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>20115</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind,	Clear power line and utility easements of	SCANA / Elec. Coops	Public Works Operating	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

	Lightning)	debris		Budgets						
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Town of Irmo/ Lexing./ Richlan Counties & Coops SCANA	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators at critical facil.	Lexington County/ school dist cities/ recreation comm.	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budget if rental	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Continue to enforce International Building and Fire Codes	Town of Irmo/ Lexing. & Rich. Counties	Operating Budget	, 2, , 4, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Hurricanes	Cooperate with the two County's Emergency Response	Town of Irmo/ Rich. & Lexing.	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, 7, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

		Plans for Severe Weather	Counties							
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Town of Irmo	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	, 5, and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought	Town of Irmo	Operating Budget	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Duplicate objective</i>	

		declarations								
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Source: Town of Irmo Administration and Police Departments Staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2009 update.*

GOALS OF TOWN OF BLYTHEWOOD

- ~~1. Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in Town of Blythewood.~~
2. Increase the county's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the county.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the county about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR UNINCORPORATED TOWN OF BLYTHEWOOD, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Blythewood:

- 1) Forest Fires/Wild Fires
- 2) Flooding
- 3) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 4) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 5) Hurricanes
- 6) Tornados
- 7) Earthquakes
- 8) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the town. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Town of Blythewood participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in unincorporated Town of Blythewood for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
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ES	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Improved suppression response (tankers, dry chemicals)	Rich. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
PA	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Fire Code enforcement/ inspections	Rich. County	Operating budgets	2, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
PP	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Construct dry hydrant program in rural areas of county	Rich. County/Col umb./Winns .	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
GIS	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Use GIS capacity to map, record wild fires, all hazard events	Rich. County	Operating Budget	and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
PA	Flooding	Adopt development standards to restrict development in flood-plains	Town of Blythewood	Operating Budget	2, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing

PI	Flooding	Declare May of each year to be Flood Awareness Month	Town of Blythewood	Operating Budget	2, 5, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
PP	Flooding	Coordinate with county to make stream channel imp.	Rich. County/ Town of Blythewood	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
SP	Flooding	Replace structurally obsolete bridges	Rich. County/ Town of Blythewood SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	Rich. County/ Town of Blythewood	Operating Budgets	, 5, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation	Rich. County/ Town of	Operating Budgets	2, 5, , and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing

		Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Blythewood							
PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to participate in Community Rating System	Town of Blythewood	Operating Budgets	2, 5, , and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line easement clearance	Rich. County/ SCANA Fairfield Elect. Coop.	Electric utility providers	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	Town of Blythewood/ Rich. County Public Works and S. C. DOT	Rich. County Public Works & SCDOT Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use bus and van transit system for emergency	Central Midlands Transit System/	CMRTA and DART budgets	, 4, 7, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing

		shelters, evacuation & communicat. capacity	DART system, etc.							
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and Use elec. generators at critical facil.	Town of Blythewood/ school dist cities/ recreation comm.	Capital Improve. budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
SP	Thunder- storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	Town of Blythewood / Rich. County/ School Districts & cities	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
PA	Thunder- storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure to suspend operations during lightning storms	Town of Blythewood /Rich. County	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 5, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
PA	Thunder- storms (Hail, Wind,	Clear power line and utility easements of	SCANA/ Fairfield Electric	Public Works Operating	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing

	Lightning)	debris	Coop	Budgets						
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Town of Blythewood / Rich. County/ Fairfield Electric Coop/ SCANA	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
ES	Hurricanes	Develop Portable Water Treatment Facilities	City of Columbia/T own of Winnsboro.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
SP	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	City of Columbia/T own of Winnsboro	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
SP	Hurricanes	Add capacity at solid waste disposal facilities serving the county to handle more debris	Rich. County and solid waste contractor	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing

SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	Rich. County/utility providers	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facil.	Town of Blythwood/ Rich. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Town of Blythwood /Rich. County/ SCANA/Fairfield Electric Coop	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable	Town of Blythwood /Rich. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing

		populations								
GIS	Tornados	Establish GIS mapping of all hazard events by location, effect, and time	Town of Blytheewood/Rich. County,	Capital Improve. Budgets	and 10	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
PA	Earthquak.	Conduct earthquake impact analysis on critical facilities in Rich. County	Town of Blythewood /Rich. County.	Public Works Depts.' Capital Budgets	2, , 4, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
PI	Earthquake.	Develop speakers bureau about earthquake and other natural disaster threats to the county	Town of Blythewood /Rich. County/ SCANA towns cities	Operating Budget	2, 4, 5, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing

PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Town of Blythewood	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assem-bly	Operating Budget	, 5, and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
NB	Drought	Institute a drought water storage program for fire suppression	Rich. County/City of Columb.	Capital Budgets of Public Works Programs	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	Ongoing	Ongoing
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation	Town of Blythewood	Operating Budget	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	Duplicate objective	

		practices to respond to drought declarations								
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Source: Town of Blythewood, 2010.

GOALS OF RICHLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT 1

1. Develop better data for RCSD1 relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters affecting the district.
2. Increase the school district's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations in cooperation with other units of government during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the school district to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other district goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the district or by other units of government.
4. Protect the most vulnerable buildings and critical facilities in RCSD1 through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the health, safety and welfare of students and staff by increasing their awareness of existing hazards and by fostering responsibility in the mitigation of risks caused by natural hazards.
6. Increase understanding of students and staff in the district about the natural hazards threatening school facilities and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.
7. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure serving the district 's facilities will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.

ACTION PLAN FOR RICHLAND COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT 1

Natural hazards ranked by priority in Richland County School District 1:

- 1) Tornados
- 2) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 3) Flooding
- 4) Hurricanes
- 5) Earthquakes
- 6) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 7) Forest Fires/ Wild Fires

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the school district. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Richland County School District 1 (RCSD1) participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the school district for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facil.	RCSD1	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, and 4	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those serv. vulnerable populations	RCSD1	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding`</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	Rich. County & RCSD1 & cities	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 5	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure to suspend operations during lightning storms	RCSC1	Operating Budget	4, 5, and 7	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Rich. County/ RCSD1, Coops, SCANA	Public Works Operating Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Identify all school structures in 100-year floodplains & work with local governments to lower flood insurance premiums	RCSD1	Operating Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

SP	Flooding	Flood proof school buildings and critical facilities where need.	RCSD1	Capital Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
NB	Flooding	Coordinate with local gov'ts in county to make critical stream channel improvement to lower flood levels	RCSD1/ City of Columb. Rich. County/ municipalities in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Use identified school buildings as emergency shelters	RCSD1	Operating. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Rebuild school buildings damaged by hurricane event	RCSD1	Capital Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	2	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Earthquak.	Conduct earthquake impact analysis on critical facilities in RCSD1	RCSD1/ Rich. County/ municipalities in county	Public Works Depts.' Capital Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Work with SCANA to ensure that the Lake Murray Dam withstands future events	Rich. County, SCANA & RCSD1	Operating Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Earthquak. causing dam failure	Ensure that warning signal system works for rapid evacu. from lands downstream of Lake Dam	SCANA /RCSD1	Operating Budget	2, 3, 4, 5, and 6	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Earthquak. causing dam failure	Develop clearly marked and explained evacuation routes for dam failure	Rich. County/ City of Columb. Irmo/ SCANA /RCSD1	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4, 5, and 6	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use bus and van transit system for emergency shelters, evacuation & communicat . capacity	RCSD1/ Central Midlands Transit System/ DART system, etc.	CMRTA and DART budgets	2, 3, and 5	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and Use elec. generators at critical facil.	Richland County/ RCSD1 cities	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4, 5, and 6	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Create clear zones near critical facilities to lessen threat from forest/wild fires	RCSD1	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

GIS	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Use GIS capacity to map, record wild fires, all hazard events	RCSD1/ Rich. County	Operating Budgets	1. 2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
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Source: Richland County School District 1 Staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF RICHLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT 2

1. Develop better data for RCSD2 relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters affecting the district.
2. Increase the school district's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations in cooperation with other units of government during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the school district to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other district goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the district or by other units of government.
4. Protect the most vulnerable buildings and critical facilities in RCSD2 through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the health, safety and welfare of students and staff by increasing their awareness of existing hazards and by fostering responsibility in the mitigation of risks caused by natural hazards.
6. Increase understanding of students and staff in the district about the natural hazards threatening school facilities and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.
7. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure serving the district 's facilities will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.

ACTION PLAN FOR RICHLAND COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT 2

Natural hazards ranked by priority in Richland County School District 2:

- 1) Tornados
- 2) Hurricanes
- 3) Winter Snow and Ice Storms

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the school district. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Richland County School District 2 (RCSD2) participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the school district for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by
SP	Tornados	Rebuild school buildings damaged by tornados	RCSD2	Capital Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	2	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

SP	Hurricanes	Use identified school buildings as emergency shelters	RCSD2	Operating. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Rebuild school buildings damaged by hurricane event	RCSD2	Capital Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	2	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and Use elec. generators at critical facil.	RCSC2 Richland County/ towns in county	Capital Improve. budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

Source: Richland County School District 2 Staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF LEXINGTON COUNTY, SC

- ~~1. Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in Lexington County.~~
2. Increase the county's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the county to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the county.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the county through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the county about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the county in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the county will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the county will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR UNINCORPORATED LEXINGTON COUNTY, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in unincorporated Lexington County:

- 1) Forest Fires/Wild Fires
- 2) Flooding
- 3) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 4) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 5) Hurricanes
- 6) Tornados
- 7) Earthquakes
- 8) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Lexington County participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in unincorporated Lexington County for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
ES	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Improved suppression response (tankers, dry chemicals)	Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Regulate open burning by permit (Red flag alerts)	Lexing. County	Operating budget	3 and 8		<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Fire Code enforcement/ inspections	Lexing. County	Operating budgets	2, 5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Construct dry hydrant program in rural areas of county	Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budgets or Grants	2,3, 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

GIS	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Use GIS capacity to map, record wild fires, all hazard events	Lexing. County	Operating Budget	10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Enforce county zoning & stormwater ordinances to restrict development in flood-plains	Lexing. County	Operating Budget	2, 5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Flooding	Declare May of each year to be Flood Awareness Month	Lexing. County	Operating Budget	2, 5,	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Flooding	Coordinate with other local gov'ts in county to make stream channel imp.	Lexing. County/ municipalities in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7,	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

SP	Flooding	Replace structurally obsolete bridges	Lexing. County/ towns/ SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7,	2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	Lexing. County/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	, 5, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Lexing. County/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	2, 5, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to improve Community Rating System Ranking	Lexing. County/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	2, 5, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Maintain status in the NFIP	Lexington County	Operating Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, 10	1	Low	High	Ongoing	Ongoing
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line easement clearance	Lexing. County/ SCANA Elect. Coops.	Electric utility providers	2, , 7,	1	Low	Medium	Ongoing	Ongoing
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	Lexing. County Public Works and S. C. DOT	Lexing. County Public Works & SCDOT Operating Budgets	2, , 7,	1	Low	Medium	Ongoing	Ongoing
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use bus and van transit system for emergency shelters, evacuation & communicat. Capacity	Central Midlands Transit System/ DART system, etc.	CMRTA and DART budgets	4, 7,	1	Low	Low	Ongoing	Ongoing

ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators at critical facil.	Lexington County/ school dist cities/ recreation comm.	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budget if rental	2, , 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	Lexing. County & School Districts & cities	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure to suspend operations in elec. storms	Lexing. County	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 5, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	SCANA / Elec. Coops	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, , 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Lexing. County & Coops SCANA	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 7,	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Develop portable water treatment facilities	Lexing. Joint Munipi./ City Utilities/ Columb.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	Water providers in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Add capacity at solid waste disposal facilities serving the county to handle more debris	Lexing. County and solid waste contractors	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facil.	Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Lexing. County/ SCANA /Elect. Coops SCDOT & towns in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

GIS	Tornados	Establish GIS mapping of all hazard events by location, effect, and time	Lexing. County, West Columb. /Cayce & other municip.	Capital Improve. Budgets	10	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Conduct earthquake impact analysis on critical facilities in Lexing. Cnty	Lexing. County/ City of West Columb. /Cayce	Public Works Depts.' Capital Budgets	2, , 4,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Work with SCANA to ensure that the Lake Murray Dam withstands future events	Lexing. County and SCANA	Operating Budget	2, , 4,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Earthquak. causing dam failure	Ensure that warning system works for rapid evacu. from lands downstream of Lake Dam	SCANA	Operating Budget	2, , 4,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Earthquak. causing dam failure	Develop clearly marked and explained evacuation routes for dam failure	Lexing. County/ City of West Columb/ Cayce & SCANA	Operating Budgets	2, , 4,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Earthquak.	Develop speakers bureau about earthquake and other natural disaster threats to the county	Lexing. County/ SCANA towns cities	Operating Budget	2, 4, 5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Earthquak.	Implement Emergency Notification System to affected e'quake area	Lexing. County	Capital Budget	2, , 4,	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation	Lexing. County/ Towns in	Operating Budget	5	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

		practices to respond to drought declarations	County							
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	5,	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>No action, this is not a local issue</i>	
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Lexing. County/ Towns in County	Operating Budget	5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Drought	Add to surface water reservoirs and resources in the county	Lexing. County/ Towns in County	Capital Budgets	2, 4,	2	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

Source: Lexington County Dept. of Public Works and Public Safety Staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON

- ~~1. Develop better data for the town relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the Town of Lexington.~~
2. Increase the town's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the town.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the town about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Lexington:

- 1) Tornados
- 2) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 3) Flooding
- 4) Hurricanes
- 5) Earthquakes
- 6) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 7) Forest Fires/ Wild Fires
- 8) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the town. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Town of Lexington participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the town for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Complete by:
PA	Tornados	Plan to improve early warning notification system (sirens, etc.) =	Town of Lexing./Lexing. County	Operating Budgets	2, 4, 5, , 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Improve EMS, Fire, Police training for hazard resp.	Town of Lexing./Lexing. County	Operating Budgets	2, 4, 5, , 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facil.	Town of Lexing.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, , 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove	Town of Lexing./Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 5, , 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

		debris								
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those serv. vulnerable populations	Town of Lexing.	Operating. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Use identified public buildings as emergency shelters	Town of Lexing	Operating. Budget	2, 4, 5, , 7,	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Rebuild public buildings damaged by hurricane event	Town of Lexing	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4 7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line easement clearance	Town of Lexing./Lexing. County/SCANA	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	Town of Lexing./ Lexing. County Public Works/ S. C. DOT	Rich. County Public Works & SCDOT Operating Budgets	2, , 4 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators at critical facil.	Town of Lexing.	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Identify all critical facilities in 100-year floodplains & plan to lower flood insurance premiums	Town of Lexing.	Operating Budget	, 2, , 4, and 10	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Flooding	Flood proof town critical facilities where needed	Town of Lexing.	Capital Budget	, 2, , 4, and 10	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

NB	Flooding	Coordinate with local gov'ts in county to make critical stream channel improvement to lower flood levels	Town of Lexing./ Lexing. County Public Works/ S. C. DOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4 7, , and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>Town of Lexington</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	2, 4, 5, 7, 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Create clear zones near critical facilities to lessen threat from forest/wild fires	Town of Lexing./ Lexing. County Public Works/ S. C. DOT	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
GIS	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Use GIS capacity to map, record wild fires, all hazard events	Town of Lexing./ Lexing. County Public Works/ S. C. DOT	Operating Budgets	, 2, , 4, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Town of Lexing.	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	, 5, and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Town of Lexing.	Operating Budget	, 5, and	4	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Duplicate objective</i>	

Source: Town of Lexington Staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE CITY OF CAYCE, SC

- ~~1. Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the City of Cayce.~~
2. Increase the city's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the city to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the city.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the city through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the city about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the city in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the city will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the city will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF CAYCE, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the City of Cayce:

- 1) Flooding
- 2) Forest Fires/Wild Fires
- 3) Tornados
- 4) Hurricanes
- 5) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 6) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 7) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by City of Cayce participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the City of Cayce for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PA	Flooding	Extend warning siren system for Lake Murray Dam to Cayce	SCANA	Capital Improve. Budget	4, 5, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Flooding	Enforce city zoning to restrict development in flood-plains	City of Cayce	Operating Budget	, 4, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Flooding	Declare May of each year to be Flood Awareness Month	City of Cayce	Operating Budget	5 and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Use Cayce's GIS system to track all structures and demolition permits in flood areas	City of Cayce	Operating Budget	and 10	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
NB	Flooding	Coordinate with other local gov'ts in county to make stream channel improvement	Cayce/ W. Cola. Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 7, , and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	City of Cayce	Operating Budget	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	City of Cayce	Operating Budget	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to participate in Community Rating System	City of Cayce	Operating Budgets	, 5, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Flooding	Procure and use elec. generators at designated critical facil.	City of Cayce/ Lex. Cnty. School District	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budgets if rentals	2,, and 9	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Conduct information meetings in flood prone areas informing citizens of the hazards or flooding and what they can do to prepare	City of Cayce	Operating budget	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>City of Cayce</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	2, 4, 5, 7, 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Forest Fires/ Wild Fire	Clear public lands as needed near critical facilities	City of Cayce/ Lexing. County/ School districts	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Forest Fires/ Wild Fire	Conduct detailed assessments of wild fire risks for critical facilities	City of Cayce	Cayce Public Works Dept. Capital Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

GIS	Forest Fires/ Wild Fire	Use GIS capacity to map, record all fire events	City of Cayce	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Improve early warning system in Cayce for wind events	City of Cayce	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	City of Cayce	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	City of Cayce/ SCANA	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facil.	Cayce/ Lexing. County/ School district	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Cayce/ Lexing. County/ SCANA /Elect./ SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	City of Cayce Public Works and S. C. DOT	Cayce Public Works & SCDOT Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators at critical facil.	Cayce/ County/ School district	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budget if rental	2, , 7, , and	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	City of Cayce & SCANA	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	City of Cayce & Lexing. School Dist 2/ Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure to suspend operations during lightning sto.	City of Cayce	Operating Budget	2, and 4	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	City of Cayce	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	1, 5, and 6	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deffered</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	City of Cayce	Operating Budget	1, 5, and 6	4	Low	Low	<i>Duplicate objective</i>	

Source: City of Cayce Planning and Public Works staff, 2004. Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.

GOALS OF THE CITY OF WEST COLUMBIA, SC

- ~~1. Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the City of West Columbia.~~
2. Increase the city's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the city to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the city.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the city through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the city about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the city in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the city will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the city will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF WEST COLUMBIA, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the City of West Columbia:

- 1) Tornados
- 2) Hurricanes
- 3) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 4) Flooding
- 5) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 6) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by City of West Columbia participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the City of West Columbia for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
ES	Tornados	Improve early warning system in city for wind events	City of West Columb.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7,, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	City of West Columb.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	City of West Columb.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facil.	City of W. Columb. /Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	W. Cola. Public Works/ Lex. County/ SCANA SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
NB	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	W. Cola. Public Works Dept.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Provide mobile backup generators for critical facilities	W. Cola. Public Works/ Safety Depts	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Hurricanes	Publicize National Hurricane Awareness Week annually	W. Cola City Council	Operating Budget	4, 6 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line easement clearance	City of West Columb.S CANA	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	City of West Columb. and S. C. DOT	W. Cola. Public Works & SCDOT Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators at critical facil.	W. Cola./ County/ School district	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budget if rental	2, , 7, , and	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	City of West Columb.	Operating Budget	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	City of West Columb.	Operating Budget	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to participate in Community Rating System	City of West Columb.	Operating Budget	, 5, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Flooding	Procure and use elec. generators at designated critical facil.	City of West Columb. Lex. Cnty. School District	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budgets if rentals	2, , 7, , and	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Maintain status in the NFIP	City of West Columbia	Operating Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, 10	1	Low	High	Ongoing	Ongoing
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	City of West Columb. & SCANA	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	Low	Low	Ongoing	Ongoing
SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	City of West Columb. Lexing. County/School District	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, and 7	1	Medium	Medium	Deferred due to funding	Ongoing
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure to suspend operations during lightning storms	City of West Columb	Operating Budget	2, and 4	2	Low	Low	Deferred	2015

PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	City of West Columb.	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	, 5, and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	City of West Columb.	Operating Budget	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Duplicate objective</i>	

Source: City of West Columbia Fire Dept. and Public Works staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SC

- ~~1. Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the Town of Springdale.~~
2. Increase the town's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the town.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the town about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF SPRINGDALE, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Springdale:

- 1) Flooding
- 2) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 3) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 4) Drought/Heat Wave
- 5) Hurricanes
- 6) Tornados

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Town of Springdale's participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the Town of Springdale for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PA	Flooding	Prepare & Implement a storm water management plan & ordinance	City of West Columb.	Operating Budget	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Flooding	Improve stormwater & drainage systems	Town of Springdale/Lex County	Capital Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	Town of Springdale		2, 4, 5, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Town of Springdale	Operating Budget	1, 5, and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to participate in Community Rating System	Town of Springdale	Operating Budget	, 5, 6, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
GIS	Flooding	Use GIS capacity to map, record all flood and all hazard events	Town of Springdale	Operating Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>Town of Springdale</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	<i>2, 4, 5, 7, 10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Town of Springdale & SCANA	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	Town of Springdale Lexing. County/ School Distric	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure to suspend operations during lightning storms	Town of Springdale	Operating Budget	2, and 4	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Bury overhead utility lines located in the town	SCANA /Bell South/ Time Warner Cable	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Place new reflector tape or paint along road edges and at the center line of all major streets	SCDOT/ Lexing. County/ Springdale	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Continue enforcement of International Building Codes	Town of Springdale	Operating Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Purchase or lease snow/ice/ debris removal equipment	Town of Springdale	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	Springdale/ Lexing. County/ SCANA S. C. DOT	W. Cola. Public Works & SCDOT Operating Budgets	2, 3, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators at critical facil.	Town of Springdale/ School District	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budget if rental	2, , 7, , and	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties for violators	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	4 and 5	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>2015</i>
PI	Drought	Publicize water conser. practices	Town of Springdale/ West Columb.	Operating Budget	4 and 5	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Dam/ Levee Failure	Monitor and identify dams/levees in town to ensure structural soundness to withstand flooding	Town of Springdale/ S. C. Dept. of Nat. Resources	Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Hurricanes	Publicize National Hurricane Awareness Week annually	Town of Springdale	Operating Budget	4, 6 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Hurricanes	Prepare Emergency Operations Plan identifying responsibilities of town depts. and contact list	Town of Springdale	Operating Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Improve early warning system in town wind events	Town of Springdale	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Town of Springdale/ School District	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	Town of Springdale/ Utilities serving the town	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facil.	Town of Springdale	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Springdale Public Works/ Lex. County/ SCANA SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

Source: Town of Springdale Administrative and Public Works Staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE TOWN OF SOUTH CONGAREE, SC

- ~~1. Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the Town of South Congaree.~~
2. Increase the town's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the town.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the town about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF SOUTH CONGAREE, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of South Congaree:

- 1) Flooding
- 2) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 3) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 4) Hurricanes
- 5) Tornados
- 6) Forest Fires/Wild Fires
- 7) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Town of South Congaree's participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the Town of South Congaree for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PA	Flooding on First and Congaree Creeks	Prepare & Implement a storm water management plan & ordinance	Town of South Congar. / Lexing. County	Operating Budget	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Flooding on First and Congaree Creeks	Improve stormwater & drainage systems	Town of South Congar. / Lexing. County	Capital Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding on First and Congaree Creeks	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	Town of South Congar. / Lexing. County	Operating Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding on First and Congaree Creeks	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Town of South Congar. / Lexing. County	Operating Budget	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding on First and Congaree Creeks	Rework and/or replace bridges at S. C. 302 and Ramblin Rd.	Town of South Congar. / SCDOT	Operating Budget	, 5, , and	1	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
GIS	Flooding on First and Congaree Creeks	Use GIS capacity to map, record all flood and all hazard events	Town of South Congar. / Lexing. County	Operating Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>Town of South Congaree</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	<i>2, 4, 5, 7, 10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Town of South Congar./ SCANA Lex. Co.	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	Town of South Congar. / Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure to suspend operations during lightning storms	Town of South Congar.	Operating Budget	2, and 4	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Bury overhead utility lines located in the town	SCANA/ Bell South/ Time Warner Cable	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Place new reflector tape or paint along road edges and at the center line of all major streets	SCDOT/ Lexing. County/ South Congar.	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Continue enforcement of International Building Codes	Town of South Congar.	Operating Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Purchase or lease snow/ice/ debris removal equipment	Town of South Congar.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	Town of South Congar. / Lexing. County SCDOT	W. Cola. Public Works & SCDOT Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators at critical facil.	Town of South Congar./ School Dist. 2/ Lexing. Cnty.	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budget if rental	2, , 7, , and	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Hurricanes	Publicize National Hurricane Awareness Week annually	Town of South Congar.	Operating Budget	4, 6 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Hurricanes	Prepare Emergency Operations Plan identifying responsibilities of town depts. and contact list	Town of South Congar.	Operating Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Improve early warning system in town wind events	Town of South Congar./ Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Town of South Congar./ School District 2	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	Town of South Congar. / Utilities serving the town	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facil.	Town of South Congar. / Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Town of South Congar. / Lexing. County/S CDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Forest Fires/ Wild Fires	Carefully regulate outside burning with Red Flag alerts	Town of South Congar. /Lexing. County/S CDNR	Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Town of South Congar.	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	, 5, and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Town of South Congar.	Operating Budget	, 5, and	1	Low	Low	<i>Duplicate objective</i>	

Source: Town of South Congaree Administrative Staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE TOWN OF SWANSEA, SC

1. ~~Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the Town of Swansea.~~
2. Increase the town's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
3. ~~Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the town.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
6. ~~Increase understanding of all residents in the town about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.
8. ~~Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
9. ~~Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF SWANSEA, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Swansea:

- 1) Forest Fires/ Wild Fires
- 2) Tornados
- 3) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 4) Winter Snow and Ice Storms Hurricanes
- 5) Hurricanes
- 6) Flooding
- 7) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the town. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Town of Swansea participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the Town of Swansea for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
ES	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Improved suppression response (tankers, dry chemicals)	Town of Swansea / Lex. County Fire Dept.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Fire Code enforcement/ inspections	Town of Swansea	Operating budget	2, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Improve ambulance and fire dept response time	Town of Swansea /Lex. County EMS	Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	Town of Swansea /Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budgets	2,, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facil.	Town of Swansea /Lexing. County/ Lex. School Distr. 4	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Town of Swansea /Lexing. County/ SCANA /Elect. Coops SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Town of Swansea /Lexing. County/ Lex. School Dist. 4	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

SP	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	Town of Swansea / School District 4/ Recreat. Comm./ Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure to suspend operations in elec. storms	Town of Swansea	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 5, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	SCANA /Town of Swansea	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Town of Swansea / SCANA	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
NB	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as	Town of Swansea Public Works	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

		needed	Dept. / Joint Munici. Water & Sewer							
ES	Hurricanes	Provide mobile backup generators for critical facilities	Town of Swansea Public Works/ Safety Depts	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Hurricanes	Publicize National Hurricane Awareness Week annually	Town of Swansea Council	Operating Budget	4, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Town of Swansea	Operating Budget	2, 5, , and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to improve Community Rating System Ranking	Town of Swansea	Operating Budget	2, 5, , and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
GIS	Flooding	Map all structures in 100-year floodplains & floodways	Town of Swansea /Lexing. County	Operating Budgets	, 2, , 4, 5, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>Town of Swansea</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	<i>2, 4, 5, 7, 10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Town of Swansea	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to	S. C. General Assem-	Operating Budget	, 5, and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>2015</i>

		stiffen penalties & clarify laws	bly							
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Town of Swansea	Operating Budget	,5, and	+	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Duplicate objective</i>	

Source: Town of Swansea Administrative Staff and Police Department, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE TOWN OF PELION, SC

- ~~1. Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the Town of Swansea.~~
2. Increase the town's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the town.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the town about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties, should any flood prone areas be annexed into the town limits. At present there are no structures located in the one identified FEMA flood prone area within the town limits.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF PELION, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Pelion:

- 1) Tornados
- 2) Hurricanes
- 3) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 4) Flooding
- 5) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 6) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Town of Pelion participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the Town of Pelion for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
ES	Tornados	Improve early warning system in city for wind	Town of Pelion	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

		events								
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Town of Pelion	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	Town of Pelion/ Lex. School District 1	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facil.	Town of Pelion /Lexing. County/ School Distr. 1	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Town of Pelion/ Lex. County/ SCANA SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
NB	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	Town of Pelion/ Joint Municipi. Water & Sewer Comm.	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7, and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Responsibility of the LCJMWSC</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Provide mobile backup generators for critical facilities	Town of Pelion/ Lexing. County/ Lex. School Dist. 1	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Hurricanes	Publicize National Hurricane Awareness Week annually	Town of Pelion Council	Operating Budget	4, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line easement clearance	SCANA / Elec, Coop.	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	Town of Pelion and S. C. DOT	Town of Pelion & SCDOT Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators at critical facil.	Town of Pelion/ Lex. School Dist. 1	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budget if rental	2, , 7, , and	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	Town of Pelion	Operating Budget	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>There are no structures located in the only flood prone area of the town</i>	<i>There are no structures located in the only flood prone area of the town</i>
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on	Town of Pelion	Operating Budget	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>There are no structures located in the only flood prone area of the town</i>	<i>There are no structures located in the only flood prone area of the town</i>

		property in flood areas								
PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to participate in Community Rating System	Town of Pelion	Operating Budget	, 5, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>There are no structures located in the only flood prone area of the town</i>	<i>There are no structures located in the only flood prone area of the town</i>
SP	Flooding	Procure and use elec. generators at designated critical facil.	Town of Pelion/ Lex. Cnty. School Dist. 1	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budgets if rentals	2, , 7, , and	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>There are no structures located in the only flood prone area of the town</i>	<i>There are no structures located in the only flood prone area of the town</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Town of Pelion & SCANA / Elec. Coop.	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	Town of Pelion Lexing. County/ School Dist. 1	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure to suspend operations during lightning storms	Town of Pelion	Operating Budget	2, and 4	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Town of Pelion	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>To be accomplished by the LCJMWSC</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	, 5, and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred until required by S. C. Legislature</i>	<i>Awaiting requirement</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Town of Pelion	Operating Budget	, 5, and	4	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Duplicate objective</i>	

PP	Drought	Develop additional deep well water sources	Town of Pelion	Capital Budget	,5, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Not applicable, as all water purchased from LCJMWSC from West Columbia WTP</i>	<i>Not applicable, as all water purchased from LCJMWSC from West Columbia WTP</i>
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Source: Town of Pelion administrative staff and Mayor, 2004. *Revised by The Town of Pelion, 2010*

GOALS OF THE TOWN OF CHAPIN, SC

- ~~1. Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the Town of Chapin.~~
2. Increase the town's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the town.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the town about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF CHAPIN, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Chapin:

- 1) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 2) Tornados
- 3) Forest Fires/Wild Fires
- 4) Drought/Heat Wave
- 5) Hurricane
- 6) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 7) Earthquakes
- 8) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Town of Chapin participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the Town of Chapin for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	Town of Chapin/ Lexing. County School District 5	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure to suspend operations in elec. storms	Town of Chapin	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 5, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	SCANA / Elec. Coops/ Town of Chapin	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Town of Chapin & Coops SCANA	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PP	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Encourage elec. utilities to place new electric lines below ground	Electric Coops / SCANA	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	Town of Chapin/ Lexing. Cnty. School Dist. 5	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facil.	Town of Chapin/ Lexing. Cnty. School Dist. 5	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Town of Chapin/ SCANA /Elect. Coops SCDOT Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Town of Chapin/ Lexing. County. Lex. School Dist. 5	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
GIS	Tornados	Establish GIS mapping of all hazard events by location, effect, and time	Town of Chapin/ Lexing. County.	Capital Improve. Budgets	and 10	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Improved suppression response (tankers, dry chemicals)	Town of Chapin/ Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
									<i>Deleted due to the goals being deleted</i>	
PA	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Fire Code enforcement/ inspections	Town of Chapin/ Lexing. County	Operating budgets	2, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

GIS	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Use GIS capacity to map, record wild fires, all hazard events	Town of Chapin/ Lexing. County	Operating Budget	and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought/ Heat Wave	Ensure that Chapin's Drought Manage. Ordinance is up-to-date and enforced	Town of Chapin	Operating Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought/ Heat Wave	Monitor water use and impose restrictions as needed	Town of Chapin/ City of Columb.	Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Develop portable water treatment facilities	Town of Chapin/ City of Columb.	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as	Chapin/ City of Columb.	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

		needed								
SP	Hurricanes	Add capacity at solid waste disposal facilities serving the county to handle more debris	Town of Chapin and solid waste contractors	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Prepare Emergency Operations Plan to Link with Lexing. County's Plan	Town of Chapin/ Lexing. County.	Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	Town of Chapin/ Lexing. County/ SDCOT	Town of Chapin/ Lexing. County/ SCDOT Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators at critical facil.	Town of Chapin Lexington County/ School	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budget if	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

			Dist 5	rental						
PA	Earthquak.	Conduct earthquake impact analysis on critical facilities in Lexing. Cnty	Town of Chapin/ Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Earthquak.	Develop speakers bureau about earthquake and other natural disaster threats to the town	Town of Chapin/ Lexing. County	Operating Budgets	2, 4, 5, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Earthquak.	Implement “Reverse 911” Alert to affected e’quake areas	Town of Chapin	Capital Budget	2, , 4, and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>Town of Chapin</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	<i>2, 4, 5, 7, 10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Town of Chapin	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	, 5, and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Town of Chapin	Operating Budget	, 5, and	4	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Duplicate objective</i>	

Source: Town of Chapin Mayor and Public Safety Staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE TOWN OF BATESBURG-LEESVILLE, SC

1. Increase the town's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
2. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the town.
3. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
4. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks caused by natural hazards.
5. Increase understanding of all residents in the town about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.
6. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.
7. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.
8. Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and places of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.
9. Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the Town of Batesburg-Leesville.
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF BATESBURG-LEESVILLE, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Batesburg-Leesville, SC:

- 1) Tornados
- 2) Hurricanes
- 3) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 4) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 5) Flooding
- 6) Drought/Heat

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards as rated by the Town of Batesburg-Leesville participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the Town of Batesburg for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
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ES	Tornados	Improve early warning system in city for wind events	Town of Batesb-Leesv.	Capital Improve. Budget	1, 2, 3, 7, and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Town of Batesb-Leesv. / Lexing. School Dist 3	Capital Improve. Budgets	1, 2, 3, 7, and 8	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	Town of Batesb-Leesv./ Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budgets	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts	Batesb-Leesv./ Public Works/ Lex.	Capital Improve. Budgets	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

		to remove debris	County/ SCANA SCDOT							
NB	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	Town of Bates. Leesv.	Capital Improve. Budget	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Provide mobile backup generators for critical facilities	Town of Bates.- Leesv./ School Dist. 3	Capital Improve. Budgets	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Hurricanes	Publicize National Hurricane Awareness Week annually	Bates.- Leesv. Town Council	Operating Budget	2, 4, 6 and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line easement clearance	Town of Bates.- Leesv./ SCANA	Capital Improve. Budgets	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	Bates-Leesv. Public Works/ SCDOT	Bates.- Lees. Town Public Works & SCDOT Operating Budgets	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators at critical facil.	Town of Bates.- Leesv./ County/ School Dist. 3/ recreation comm.	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budget if rental	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	Town of Bates.- Leesv./ Lexing. County/ School Distric 3	Capital Improve. Budgets	1, 2, 3, 4, and 8	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure to suspend operations during lightning	Town of Batesb- Leesv.	Operating Budget	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

		storms								
PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	Town of Batesb-Leesv.	Operating Budget	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Town of Batesb-Leesv.	Operating Budget	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to participate in Community Rating System	Town of Batesb-Leesv.	Operating Budget	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Flooding	Procure and use elec. generators at designated critical facil.	Town of Batesb-Leesv. Lex. Cnty. School Distr. 3	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budgets if rentals	1, 2, 3, 7, and 8	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

<i>PA</i>	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>Town of Bates.- Leesville</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	<i>2, 4, 5, 7, 10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought/ Heat Wave	Ensure that Bates- Leesville has an up-to-date and enforced Drought Management Ordinance	Town of Bates.- Leesv.	Operating Budget	1, 2, 3, 7 through 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought/ Heat Wave	Monitor water use and impose restrictions as needed	Town of Bates.- Leesv.	Operating Budget	1-4 7 and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

Source: Town Batesburg-Leesville Administrative and Public Safety staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE TOWN OF GILBERT, SC

- ~~1. Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the Town of Gilbert.~~
2. Increase the town's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the town.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the town about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF GILBERT, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Gilbert:

- 1) Flooding
- 2) Forest Fires/Wild Fires
- 3) Tornados
- 4) Hurricanes
- 5) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 6) Winter Snow & Ice Storms
- 7) Drought
- 8) Earthquake

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Town of Gilbert participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the Town of Gilbert for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Benefit</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Completed by:</i>
PA	Flooding	Conduct details map and inventory of flood potential in town	Town of Gilbert	Capital Improve. Budget	4, 5, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2010/ new FIRM</i>
PA	Flooding	Enforce town zoning to restrict development in flood-plains	Town of Gilbert	Operating Budget	, 4, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>2006</i>
PI	Flooding	Declare May of each year to be Flood Awareness Month	Town of Gilbert	Operating Budget	5 and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Use Lexing. County's GIS system to track all structures and demolition permits in flood areas	Town of Gilbert/ Lexing. County	Operating Budget	and 10	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>2006/ FIRM's</i>
PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	Town of Gilbert	Operating Budget	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>2006</i>
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Town of Gilbert	Operating Budget	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to participate in Community Rating System	Town of Gilbert/ Lexing. County	Operating Budgets	, 5, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Flooding	Procure and use elec. generators at designated critical facil.	Town of Gilbert / Lex. Cnty. School District 1	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budgets if rentals	2, , 7, , and	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Forest Fires/ Wild Fire	Use prescribed and monitored fires by private land-owners to reduce fire threat	Town of Gilbert / Lexing. County/ 1	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Forest Fires/ Wild Fire	Conduct detailed assessments of wild fire risks for critical facilities	Town of Gilbert	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i> <i>Forestry Commission</i>

GIS	Forest Fires/ Wild Fire	Use GIS capacity to map, record all fire events	Town of Gilbert/ Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>No action</i>	<i>Forestry Commission</i>
ES	Tornados	Improve early warning system in Gilbert for wind events	Town of Gilbert	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Town of Gilbert	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	Town of Gilbert / SCANA / Coops.	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>2006</i>

PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facil.	Gilbert/ Lexing. County/ School Dist. 1	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>No action</i>	<i>School District</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Gilbert/ Lexing. County/ SCANA /Elect./ SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>2009</i>
NB	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	Gilbert/ Summit Water Dist./ Joint Municipi. Comm.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>No action</i>	<i>Gilbert-Summit Water District</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Provide mobile backup generators for critical facilities	Town of Gilbert./ School Dist. 1	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Hurricanes	Publicize National Hurricane Awareness Week annually	Town of Gilbert Council	Operating Budget	4, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Town of Gilbert/ SCANA /Coops.	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>2007</i>
SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	Town of Gilbert/ Lexing. County. LCSD 1	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2014</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure to suspend operations during lightning storms	Town of Gilbert	Operating Budget	2, and 4	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>No action</i>	<i>Weather alert notification</i>

PA	Drought/ Heat Wave	Reduce & control development of impervious surfaces and promote wetland preservation	Town of Gilbert/ Lexing. County	Operating Budget	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought/ Heat Wave	Monitor water use and impose restrictions as needed	Gilbert-Summit Water Dist./Jnt Municipi. Water & Sewer Comm.	Operating Budgets	2, , 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>No action</i>	<i>Gilbert-Summit Water District</i>
PI	Earthquak.	Develop speakers bureau about earthquake and other natural disaster threats to the town	Town of Gilbert/ Lexing. County	Operating Budgets	2, 4, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>No action</i>	<i>County Initiative</i>

ES	Earthquak.	Implement “Reverse 911” Alert to affected e’quake areas	Town of Gilbert	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>2008</i>
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Source: Town of Gilbert Mayor and Zoning Administrator, 2004. *Revised by the Town of Gilbert. Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE IRMO-CHAPIN RECREATION COMMISSION

1. Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the service area of the Commission.
2. Increase the commission's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the Commission to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the Commission.
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the Commission through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks caused by natural hazards.
6. Increase understanding of all residents in the Commission about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.
7. Ensure that the residents of the Commission will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.
8. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the Commission will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE IRMO-CHAPIN RECREATION COMMISSION

Natural hazards ranked by priority by the Irmo-Chapin Recreation Commission (ICRC):

- 1) Tornados
- 2) Flooding
- 3) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 4) Forest Fires/Wild Fires
- 5) Hurricanes

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by the ICRC participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued by the ICRC for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
ES	Tornados	“Harden” facilities to withstand very high winds	ICRC	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 7, and 8	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	ICRC	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 7, and 8	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Install early warning sirens at athletic fields and outdoor facilities	ICRC	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 7, and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Identify and procure equipment for improved emergency response	ICRC	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 7, and 8	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Mark clear escape routes from ICRC facilities in floodways & floodplains	ICRC	Operating Budget	1, 2, 3, 7, and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

SP	Flooding	Procure and use elec. generators at designated critical facil.	ICRC/ Lex. Cnty. School Distr 5	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budgets if rentals	2, 3, 7, and 8	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line easement clearance	IRCR/ SCANA / Elec, Coop.	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 7, and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	ICRC/ Lexing. County/ SCDOT	ICRC & SCDOT Operating Budgets	2, 3, 7, and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators at critical facil.	ICRC	Capital Improve. budget or operating budget if rental	2, 3, 7, and 8	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Provide mobile backup generators for critical facilities	ICRC	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 7, and 8	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Hurricanes	Publicize National Hurricane Awareness Week annually	ICRC	Operating Budget	4, 6 and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	ICRC & SCANA / Elec. Coop.	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, 3, 7, and 8	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	ICRC	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure to suspend operations during lightning storms	ICRC	Operating Budget	2, 3 and 4	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

Source: ICRC administrative and planning staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE GILBERT-SUMMIT RURAL WATER DISTRICT

1. Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the service area of the GSRWD.
2. Increase the GSRWD's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the GSRWD to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the GSRWD.
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the GSRWD through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks caused by natural hazards.
6. Increase understanding of all residents in the GSRWD about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the GSRWD in the face of natural disasters.
8. Ensure that the residents of the GSRWD will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.
9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the GSRWD will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE GILBERT-SUMMIT RURAL WATER DISTRICT

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Gilbert-Summit Rural Water District:

- 1) Winter Storms*
- 2) Flooding
- 3) Tornados
- 4) Hurricanes
- 5) Drought/Heat Wave
- 6) Forest Fires/ Wild Fires
- 7) Earthquakes

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by GSRWD's participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the service area of the GSRWD for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line easement clearance	GSRWD /SCAN A/Elect. Coops.	GSRWD / Electric Utility providers	2,3,7,8, and 9	1	Low	Medium	Ongoing	Ongoing
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and clearance work	GSRWD /Lexing. County Public Works and S.C. DOT	GSRWD /Lexing. County Public Works and S.C. DOT Operating Budgets	2,3,7,8, and 9	1	Low	Medium	Ongoing	Ongoing
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. Generators at critical facilities	GSRWD /Lex. County/ School District/ Towns/ Rec. comm.	Capital Improve. Budgets or operating budget if rental	2,3,7,8, and 9	1	Low	Medium	No Action – lack of funding	When funding is available

PA	Flooding	Prepare & implement a storm water management plan in concert with Lexing. Co. & towns	Gilbert-Summit RWD/ Lexing. Co. & towns	Operating Budgets	1, 5, and 8	1	Low	Low	<i>No Action – lack of funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Lexing. County/ Towns	Operating Budgets	1, 5, and 8	1	Low	Low	<i>Deleted, Not applicable</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
GIS	Flooding	Use GIS capacity to map, record all flood and all hazard events	Lexing. County/ Towns	Operating Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9	1	Low	Low	<i>Deleted, Not applicable</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Tornados	Improve early warning system in service area for wind events	Gilbert-Summit RWD/ Lexing. Co. & Towns	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 7, 8, and 9	1	Low	High	<i>No Action – lack of funding</i>	<i>When funding is available</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Gilbert-Summit RWD with towns, county, School Dist. 1	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 7, 8, and 9	2	Medium	Medium	<i>No Action – lack of funding</i>	<i>When funding is available</i>
SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	Gilbert-Summit RWD	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 7, 8, and 9	1	Medium	Medium	<i>No Action – no funding</i>	<i>When funding is available</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Gilbert-Summit RWD/ Lexing. County/ SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 7, 8, and 9	1	Low	Medium	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Hurricanes	Publicize National Hurricane Awareness Week annually	Gilbert-Summit RWD	Operating Budget	4, 6 and 8	1	Low	Low	<i>No Action – lack of funding</i>	<i>When funding is available</i>
PA	Hurricanes	Prepare & Implement Emergency Operations Plan identifying responsibility of district employees and contact list	Gilbert-Summit Rural Water District	Operating Budget	2, 3, 7, 8, and 9	1	Low	Low	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties for violators	S.C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	4 and 5	3	Low	Low	<i>Deleted, Not applicable</i>	
PI	Drought	Publicize water conservation practices	Gilbert-Summit Rural Water Dist.	Operating Budget	4 and 5	1	Low	Low	<i>No Action – lack of funding</i>	<i>When funding is available</i>

PA	Forest Fires/ Wild Fire	Prescribe & monitor fires by private land-owners to reduce fire threat	Lexing. County/ towns	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9	1	Low	Medium	<i>Deleted, Not applicable</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Forest Fires/ Wild Fire	Conduct detailed assessments of wild fire risks for critical facilities	Gilbert-Summit RWD	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9	1	Medium	Medium	<i>No action – time and funding</i>	<i>When funding is available</i>
GIS	Forest Fires/ Wild Fire	Use GIS capacity to map, record all fire events	Gilbert-Summit RWD Town of Gilbert/ Lexing. County	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9	1	Low	Medium	<i>No Action – lack of funding</i>	<i>When funding is available</i>
PI	Earthquak.	Develop speakers bureau about earthquake and other natural disaster threats to the county	Lexing. County/ SCANA towns / Gilbert-Summit RWD	Operating Budget	2, 4, 5, 6, and 8	1	Low	Low	<i>No Action – lack of funding</i>	<i>When funding is available</i>

Source: Gilbert-Summit Rural Water District Director, 2004, *Revised by the staff of the Gilbert-Summit Water Distric. Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2009 update.*

GOALS OF THE LEXINGTON COUNTY JOINT MUNICIPAL WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION

1. Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the service area of the Commission.
2. Increase the commission's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the Commission to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the Commission.
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the Commission through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks caused by natural hazards.
6. Increase understanding of all residents in the Commission about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the Commission in the face of natural disasters.
8. Ensure that the residents of the Commission will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.
9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the Commission will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE LEXINGTON COUNTY
JOINT MUNICIPAL WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the service area of the Commission:

- 1) Winter Snow & Ice Storms
- 2) Hurricanes
- 3) Earthquakes
- 4) Earthquakes causing structural and dam failure
- 5) Flooding
- 6) Tornados
- 7) Drought

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Commission participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the service area of the Lexington County Joint Municipal Water & Sewer Commission for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line easement clearance	Joint Comm./ Lexing. County/ SCANA Elect. Coops.	Joint Comm. Lexing. County/ Electric utility providers	2, 3, 7, 8, and 9	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	Joint Comm./ Lexing. County Public Works and S. C. DOT	Joint Comm./ Lexing. County Public Works & SCDOT Operating Budgets	2, 3, 7, 8, and 9	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators at critical facil.	Joint Comm./ Lexington County/ school dist cities/ recreation comm.	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budget if rental	2, 3, 7, 8, and 9	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Hurricanes	Develop portable water treatment facilities	Lexing. Joint Munipi./ City Utilities	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 7, 8, and 9	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	Lexing. Joint Munipi./ all water providers	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 7, 8, and 9	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Conduct earthquake impact analysis on critical facilities	Joint Municipi. Water & Sewer Comm.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 8	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Earthquak.	Develop speakers bureau about earthquake and other natural disaster threats to the service area	Joint Municipi. Comm./ Lexing. County/ SCANA towns	Operating Budgets	2, 4, 5, 6, and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Earthquak. causing dam failure	Work with SCDNR to ensure that dams in the service area are safe	Lexing. Cnty. Joint Comm./ Lexing. County/ SCDNR	Operating Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Earthquak. causing dam failure	Ensure that warning system works for rapid evacu. from lands downstream of larger dams	Lexing. Cnty. Joint Comm./ Lexing. County/ electric utilities	Operating Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak. causing dam failure	Develop clearly marked and explained evacuation routes for dam failure	Lexing. Cnty. Joint Comm./ Lexing. County/ electric utilities	Operating Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Lexing. County/ municipalities	Operating Budgets	1, 5, and 8	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deleted Not applicable</i>	
SP	Flooding	Procure and use elec. generators at designated critical facil.	Joint Municip. Water & Sewer Comm.	Capital Improve. budgets or operating budgets if rentals	2, 3, 7, 8, and 9	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
GIS	Flooding	Use GIS capacity to map, record structures in floodplains served by the Joint Comm.	Lexing. County/ Joint Municip. Water & Sewer Comm.	Operating Budgets	1 and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	Joint Municip. Water & Sewer Comm.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 7, 8, and 9	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facil.	Joint Municip. Water & Sewer Comm.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 8	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Lexing. County/ SCANA /Elect. Coops SCDOT & Joint Commi.	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 7, 8, and 9	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Joint Municip. Water & Sewer Comm./ Lexing. County/ School	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 7, 8, and 9	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

			District.							
GIS	Tornados	Establish GIS mapping of all hazard events by location, effect, and time	Lexing. County/ Joint Comm. & municipi.	Capital Improve. Budgets	1 and 10	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties for violators	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	4 and 5	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PI	Drought	Publicize water conser. practices	Joint Municipi. Water & Sewer Comm.	Operating Budget	4 and 5	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

Source: Lexington County Dept. of Public Works and Public Safety Staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF LEXINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT 1

1. Develop better data for LCSD1 relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters affecting the district.
2. Increase the school district's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations in cooperation with other units of government during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the school district to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other district goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the district or by other units of government.
4. Protect the most vulnerable buildings and critical facilities in LCSD1 through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the health, safety and welfare of students and staff by increasing their awareness of existing hazards and by fostering responsibility in the mitigation of risks caused by natural hazards.
6. Increase understanding of students and staff in the district about the natural hazards threatening school facilities and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.
7. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure serving the district 's facilities will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.

ACTION PLAN FOR LEXINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT 1

Natural hazards ranked by priority in Lexington County School District 1:

- 1) Flooding
- 2) Tornados
- 3) Hurricanes

- 4) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 5) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 6) Forest Fires/Wild Fires

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the school district. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Lexington County School District 1 (LCSD1) participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the school district for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PP	Flooding	Designate hazardous road locations and increase elevation or make culvert drainage improvements	LCSD1/ Lexing. County Public Works/ municipalities	Capital Improve. Budgets	1, 2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

SP	Flooding	Flood proof school buildings and critical facilities where needed	LCSD1	Capital Budget	1, 2, 3, 4, and 7	2	High	Medium	Deferred due to funding	Ongoing
NB	Flooding	Acquire & replace radio repeaters on existing towers in county	LCSD1/ Lexing. County/ municipalities in cnty.	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	Medium	Medium	Deferred due to funding	2015
PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facil.	LCSD1	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	High	Medium	Deferred due to funding	Ongoing
ES	Tornados	Improve availability of bus transport by locating and securing buses at Pelion and	LCSD1	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4, 5, and 7	1	Low	Medium	Deferred due to funding	Ongoing

		Gilbert High Schools								
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those serv. vulnerable populations	LCSD1	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	Joint Municipal Comm./ municipalities in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Use identified school buildings as emergency	LCSD1	Operating. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

		shelters								
SP	Hurricanes	Rebuild school buildings damaged by hurricane event	LCSD1	Capital Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	2	High	Low	Deferred due to funding	Ongoing
SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	LCSD1	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	Medium	Medium	Deferred due to funding	Ongoing
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	SCANA / Elec. Coops	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	Low	Medium	Ongoing	Ongoing
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Lexing. County/ LCSD1, Coops, SCANA	Public Works Operating Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	2	Low	Medium	Onoing	Ongoing

PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line easement clearance	Lexing. County/ SCANA Elect. Coops.	Electric utility providers	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Onoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	Lexing. County Public Works and S. C. DOT	Rich. County Public Works & SCDOT Operating Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Onoging</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use school buses when feasible for emergency shelters, evacuation & communicat. capacity	LCSD1	Operating budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and Use elec. generators at critical facil.	Lexing. County/ LCSD1/ cities	Capital Improve. budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Create clear zones near critical facilities to lessen threat from forest/wild fires	LCSD1	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Onoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
GIS	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Use GIS technology to map, record wild fires, all hazard events	LCSD1/ Lexing. County	Operating Budgets	1,2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

Source: Lexington County School District 1 Staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF LEXINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT 2

1. Develop better data for LCSD2 relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters affecting the district.
2. Increase the school district's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations in cooperation with other units of government during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the school district to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other district goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the district or by other units of government.
4. Protect the most vulnerable buildings and critical facilities in LCSD2 through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the health, safety and welfare of students and staff by increasing their awareness of existing hazards and by fostering responsibility in the mitigation of risks caused by natural hazards.
6. Increase understanding of students and staff in the district about the natural hazards threatening school facilities and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.
7. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure serving the district 's facilities will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.

ACTION PLAN FOR LEXINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT 2

Natural hazards ranked by priority in Lexington County School District 2:

- 1) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 2) Hurricanes
- 3) Tornados
- 4) Earthquakes
- 5) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the school district. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Lexington County School District 2 (LCSD2) participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the school district for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by;
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line easement clearance	Lexing. County/ SCANA Elect. Coops.	Electric utility providers	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use bus and van transit system for emergency shelters, evacuation & communicat. capacity	LCSD2/ Central Midlands Transit System/ DART system, etc.	CMRTA and DART budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and Use elec. generators at critical facil.	Lexing. County/ LCSD2/ cities	Capital Improve. budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Use identified school buildings as emergency shelters	LCSD2	Operating. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Rebuild school buildings damaged by hurricane event	LCSD2	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities	LCSD2	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

		especially those serv. vulnerable populations								
SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	Cayce/ W. Columbia/ Joint Municip Commis	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Conduct earthquake impact analysis on critical facilities in LCSD2	LCSD2	Public Works Depts.’ Capital Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Work with SCANA to ensure that the Lake Murray Dam withstands future events	Lexing. County, SCANA & LCSD2	Operating Budgets	1, 2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Earthquak. causing dam	Ensure that warning signal system	SCANA	Operating Budget	All Goals	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

	failure	works for rapid evacu. from lands downstream of Lake Dam								
PA	Earthquak. causing dam failure	Develop clearly marked and explained evacuation routes for dam failure	Lexing. County/ Cayce/ W. Cola./ SCANA /LCSD2	Capital Improve. Budgets	All Goals	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	LCSD2	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	SCANA / Elec. Coops	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

Source: Lexington County School District 2 Staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF LEXINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT 3

1. Develop better data for LCSD3 relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters affecting the district.
2. Increase the school district's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations in cooperation with other units of government during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the school district to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other district goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the district or by other units of government.
4. Protect the most vulnerable buildings and critical facilities in LCSD3 through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the health, safety and welfare of students and staff by increasing their awareness of existing hazards and by fostering responsibility in the mitigation of risks caused by natural hazards.
6. Increase understanding of students and staff in the district about the natural hazards threatening school facilities and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.
7. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure serving the district 's facilities will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.

ACTION PLAN FOR LEXINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT 3

Natural hazards ranked by priority in Lexington County School District 3:

- 1) Tornados
- 2) Hurricanes
- 3) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 4) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 5) Forest Fires/Wild Fires

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the school district. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Lexington County School District 3 (LCSD3) participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the school district for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PA	Tornados	Conduct engineering strength studies of critical facil.	LCSD3	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those serv. vulnerable populations	LCSD3	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	Joint Municipal Comm./ municipalities in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

SP	Hurricanes	Use identified school buildings as emergency shelters	LCSD3	Operating Budget	1, 2, 3, 4, and 7	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Rebuild school buildings damaged by hurricane event	LCSD3	Capital Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	2	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	LCSD3	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	SCANA / Elec. Coops	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Lexing. County/ LCSD3, Coops, SCANA	Public Works Operating Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line easement clearance	Lexing. County/ SCANA Elect. Coops.	Electric utility providers	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	Lexing. County Public Works and S. C. DOT	Rich. County Public Works & SCDOT Operating Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use school buses where feasible for emergency shelters, evacuation & communicat. capacity	LCSD3	Operating budgets	2, 3, and 4	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and Use elec. generators at critical facil.	Lexing. County/ LCSD3/ cities	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Create clear zones near critical facilities to lessen threat from forest/wild fires	LCSD3	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
GIS	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Use GIS capacity to map, record wild fires, all hazards	LCSD3/ Lexing. County	Operating Budgets	1, 2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

Source: Lexington County School District 3 Staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF LEXINGTON/RICHLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT 5

1. Develop better data for LRSD5 relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters affecting the district.
2. Increase the school district's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations in cooperation with other units of government during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the school district to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other district goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the district or by other units of government.
4. Protect the most vulnerable buildings and critical facilities in LRSD5 through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the health, safety and welfare of students and staff by increasing their awareness of existing hazards and by fostering responsibility in the mitigation of risks caused by natural hazards.
6. Increase understanding of students and staff in the district about the natural hazards threatening school facilities and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.
7. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure serving the district's facilities will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.

ACTION PLAN FOR LEXINGTON/RICHLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT 5

Natural hazards ranked by priority in Lexington/Richland School District 5:

- 1) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 2) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 3) Hurricanes
- 4) Tornados
- 5) Earthquakes

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the school district. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Lexington/Richland School District 5 (LRSD5) participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the school district for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line easement clearance	Lexing. County/ SCANA Elect. Coops.	Electric utility providers	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use bus and van transit system for emergency shelters, evacuation & communicat. capacity	LRSD5/ Central Midlands Transit System/ DART system, etc.	CMRTA/ LRSD5, and DART budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators at critical facil.	Lexing. County/ LRSD5/ cities	Capital Improve. budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Use identified school buildings as emergency shelters	LRSD5	Operating. Budget	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

SP	Hurricanes	Rebuild school buildings damaged by hurricane event	LRSD5	Capital Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	2	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those serv. vulnerable populations	LRSD5	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Tornados	“Harden” utility services especially in highly vulnerable areas	City of Colum. Public Works	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Conduct earthquake impact analysis on critical facilities in LRSD5	LRSD5	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Earthquak.	Work with SCANA to ensure that the Lake Murray Dam withstands future events	Lexing. County, SCANA & LRSD5	Operating Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Earthquak. causing dam failure	Ensure that warning signal system works for rapid evacu. from lands downstream of Lake Dam	SCANA	Operating Budget	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak. causing dam failure	Develop clearly marked and explained evacuation routes for dam failure	Lexing. County/ SCANA /LRSD5	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	LRSD5	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Thunder- storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	SCANA / Elec. Coops	Public Works Operating Budgets	2, 3, 4, and 7	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
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Source: Lexington County School District 5 Staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF NEWBERRY COUNTY

- ~~1. Develop better data for the county relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in Newberry County.~~
2. Increase the county's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the county to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the county.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the county through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the county about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the county in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the county will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the county will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR UNINCORPORATED NEWBERRY COUNTY, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in unincorporated Newberry County:

- 1) Forest Fires/Wild Fires
- 2) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 3) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 4) Flooding
- 5) Tornados
- 6) Hurricanes
- 7) Drought
- 8) Earthquake

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the county. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Newberry County participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in unincorporated Newberry County for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key Plan Goals to Be Addressed in the Action Plan are enumerated on page XX

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
ES	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Improved suppression response (tankers, dry chemicals)	Newber. County	Capital Budget	2, , 4, 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>ongoing</i>
PA	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Fire break tree & brush thinning Controlled open burning by permit (Red flag alerts)	Newber. County	Operating budget	2, , 4, 7,	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>ongoing</i>
PA	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Building & Fire Code enforcement/inspections	Newber. County	Operating budgets		1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Construct dry hydrant program in rural areas of county	Newber. County/Newber. County Water & Sewer Author.	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>completed</i>	<i>completed</i>

GIS	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Use GIS parcel-based GIS system to map, record wild fires, all hazards	Newber. County	Operating Budget		1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Develop and publish brochures & articles on techniques to reduce forest & wild fires	Newber. County	Operating Budget		1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	Newber. County/ School Districts/ cities	Capital Improve. Budgets	2,, 4, 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>ongoing</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure for suspension of operations during lightning storms	Newber. County/ towns in county	Operating Budget	2, , and 4	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>ongoing</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail,	Clear power line and utility easements of	Newber. County/ Duke/	Public Works Operating	2, , 4, 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

	Wind, Lightning)	debris	Elec. Coops	Budget						
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Newber. County/Duke/Coops	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7,	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line clearance with the Elec. Coop./ Duke Pwr./ SCEG	Rich. County/ Duke/ SCEG Coops./Newber. City	Electric utility providers	2, , 4, 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Debris removal and road clearance work	Newber. County Public Works and S. C. DOT	Newber. County Public Works' Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Employ van system for the elderly for emergency shelter, evacuation & communicat. capacity	Newber. County Council on Aging.	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use elec. generators at critical facil.	Newber. County/ school dist/ cities	Capital budgets	2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Inspect dams at lakes and ponds to ensure their structural soundness	Newber. County/S. C. DHEC	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Enforce county zoning to restrict development in flood-plains	Newber. County/ towns in county	Operating Budget	2, and 4	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Flooding	Declare May of each year to be Flood Awareness Month	Newber. County Council	Operating Budget	2, and 4	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Develop a parcel based GIS system to track all structures & demolition permits in	Newber. County	Operating Budget	2, and 10	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

		flood areas								
NB	Flooding	Coordinate with other local gov'ts in county to make stream channel improvement	Newber. County towns in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4,	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Flooding	Replace structurally obsolete bridges	Newber. County/S CDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 7,	2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	Newb. County/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Newb. County/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to participate in Community Rating System	Newb. County/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	5, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>ongoing</i>
PA	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>Newberry County</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	<i>2, 4, 5, 7, 10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Newber. County/ towns in county/ school district	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Newber. County/ SCANA SCDOT Coops	Capital Improve. Budget	2, 4, 7,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>ongoing</i>
SP	Tornados	Harden utility services to facilities espec. serv. vulnerable	Newber. County/ towns in county	Capital Improve. Budget	2,, 4, 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>ongoing</i>

		populations								
PA	Tornados	County Council declares Interna. Building Safety Week to promote safety in built environment	Newber. County	Operating Budget	2, 5,	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Develop Portable Water Treatment Facilities	Water providers in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	Water providers in county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, 4, 7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Add capacity at solid waste disposal facilities serving the county to handle more debris	Newber. County and solid waste contractors	Capital Improve. Budgets and Plans	2, , 4, 7,	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>ongoing</i>

PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Newber. County	Operating Budget	5	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties & clarify laws	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	5,	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>ongoing</i>
NB	Drought	Add to dry hydrant program in rural areas of county	Newber. County/ Water & Sewer Author.	Capital Budgets of Public Works Programs	2, 4, 7,	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>2014</i>
NB	Drought	Develop a county water well program in vulnerable areas of county	Newber. County/ Water & Sewer Author.	Capital Budgets of Public Works Programs	2, 4, 7,	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>ongoing</i>
NB	Drought	Institute a drought water storage	Newber. County/ towns in	Capital Budgets of Public	2, 4, 7,	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>ongoing</i>

		program for fire suppression	county	Works Programs						
PA	Drought	Develop and publicize water conservation practices to respond to drought declarations	Newber. County	Operating Budget	-5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Duplicate objective</i>	
PI	Earthquak.	Develop speakers bureau about earthquake and other natural disaster threats to the county	Newber. County/ SCANA towns cities	Operating Budgets	5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Enforce construction codes to ensure that buildings can withstand e'quakes	Newber. County/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	5,	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

Source: Newberry County Dept. of Emergency Services Staff, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE CITY OF NEWBERRY

- ~~1. Develop better data for the city relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the City of Newberry.~~
2. Increase the city's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the city to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the city.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the city through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. . Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the city about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the city in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the city will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the city will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF NEWBERRY, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the City of Newberry, SC:

- 1) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 2) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 3) Flooding
- 4) Tornados
- 5) Hurricanes
- 6) Drought
- 7) Earthquake

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the city. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Newberry City participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the municipality of Newberry for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line & road R-O-W clearance	Newber.City Public Works	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
NB	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Creation of alternate debris disposal locations	Newber. City Public Works	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use van system for emerg. shelter, evac. communicat. capacity	Newber. County Council on Aging.	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 5, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use mobile emergency generators at critical facil. including city hall	Newber. City	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

SP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Primary and Secondary electric line hardening	Newber. City	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Battery operated emergency radio receivers in homes & businesses	Newber. City	Capital Improve. Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Develop public information program (How to Protect Against & Respond to Natural Hazards)	Newber. City	Capital Improve. Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	Newber. City/ School District/ county	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure for suspension of operations during lightning storms	Newber. City/ School District/ County	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding`</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	Newber. City	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Newber. City/ County	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Clear and clean Scotts Creek inside city limits	Newber. City	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Flooding	Enforce city zoning to restrict development in flood-plains	Newber. City	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Flooding	Declare May of each year to be Flood Awareness Month	Newber. City Council	Operating Budget	5 and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Use city's parcel based GIS system to track all structures and demolition permits in flood areas	Newber. City	Operating Budget	and 10	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
NB	Flooding	Build storm water holding ponds on Scotts Creek	Newber. City	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

NP	Flooding	Extend hazardous structure buyout program	Newber. City	Capital Improve. Budget/ FEMA	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	Newb. City	Operating Budgets	, 4, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Newb. City	Operating Budgets	, 2, 4, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Undertake Planning to participate in Community Rating System	Newb. City	Operating Budgets	, 2, , 4, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

<i>PA</i>	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>Newberry County</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	<i>2, 4, 5, 7, 10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Identify critical buildings needing hardening especially those serving vulnerable populations	Newber. City/ County/ School District	Capital Improve. Budgets	, 2, , 4, and 10	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Newber. City/ towns in county/ school district	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Newber. City/ SCANA SCDOT Coops	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Tornados	City Council declares Interna. Building Safety Week to promote safety in built environment	Newber. City	Operating Budget	5 and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Develop Back-up Mobile Water Treat. Facilities	Newber. City Public Works Dept.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	Newber. City Public Works Dept.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Add capacity at solid waste disposal facilities serving the city	Newber. City and solid waste contractors	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties for violators	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	5 and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Drought	Build an additional clear well and elevated storage tank to add to the city's water supply	Newber. City Public Works Dept.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
NB	Drought	Build ponds near city for raw water storage for fire suppression	Newber. City Public Works Dept.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
NB	Drought	Explore new raw water sources for the water treatment plant	Newber. City Public Works Dept.	Capital Budgets of Public Works Programs	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PI	Drought	Publicize water conser. practices	Newber. City	Operating Budget	4, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>		<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Identify critical facilities in city that need hardening to withstand e'quake	Newber. City Building Official	Capital Improve. Budget	, 2, , 4, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PI	Earthquak.	Develop speakers bureau about earthquake and other natural disaster threats to the city	Newber. City/ County/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Enforce construction codes to ensure that buildings can withstand e'quakes	Newber.C ity/ towns in county	Operating Budgets	, , 4, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

Source: Newberry City Multi-Task Team, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE TOWN OF PEAK

- ~~1. Develop better data for the town relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the Town of Peak.~~
2. Increase the town's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the town.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. . Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the town about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF PEAK, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Peak, SC:

- 1) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 2) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 3) Forest Fires/ Wild Fires
- 3) Flooding
- 4) Tornados
- 5) Hurricanes
- 6) Drought
- 7) Earthquakes

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the town. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Peak Town participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the municipality of Peak for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are explained in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Construct & equip a station of the Newberry Cnty. Rural Fire Dept in Peak	Newber. County/ County Fire System	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power lines easements of debris	SCE&G	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line & road R-O-W clearance	SCE&G Newber. County Public Works/ SCDOT/ SCEG	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use van system for emerg. shelter, evac. communicat. capacity	Newber. County Council on Aging./ Peak Fire Depart.	Operating Budget	4 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Develop public information program (How to Protect Against & Respond to Natural Hazards)	Town of Peak	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Improved suppression response (tankers, dry chemicals)	Newber. County/ Peak Fire Dept.	Capital Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Fire break tree & brush thinning Controlled open burning by permit (Red flag alerts)	Newber. County/ Peak Fire Depart.	Operating budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Building & Fire Code enforcement/ inspections	Newber. County	Operating budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
GIS	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Use GIS parcel-based GIS system to map, record wild fires, all hazards	Newber. County/ Town of Peak	Operating Budget	and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Develop and publish brochures & articles on techniques to reduce forest & wild fires	Newber. County Public Safety	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Clear and clean creeks inside city limits	Newber. County Public Works	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Enforce county zoning in town limits to restrict development in flood-plains	Town of Peak/ Newber. County	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Flooding	Declare May of each year to be Flood Awareness Month	Peak Town Council	Operating Budget	5 and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Use county's parcel based GIS system to track all structures and demolition permits in flood areas	Newber. County/ Town of Peak	Operating Budget	and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	Town of Peak	Operating Budgets	, 5, , and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Town of Peak	Operating Budgets	, 5, , and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>Town of Peak</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	<i>2, 4, 5, 7, 10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Tornados	Identify any critical buildings needing hardening especially those serving vulnerable populations	Newber. County/ Town of Peak	Operating Budgets	, 2, 4, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in any identified critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Newber. County Public Safety/ Town of Peak	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Newber. County Public Works/ SCEG SCDOT Peak Fire Depart.	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Tornados	Town Council declares Interna. Building Safety Week to promote safety in built environment	Peak Town Council	Operating Budget	5 and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties for violators	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	5 and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PI	Drought	Publicize water conser. practices	Peak Town Council/ Newber. County Public Safety	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Identify any critical facilities in town that need hardening to withstand e'quake	Newber. County Public Safety/ Town of Peak	Operating Budgets	, 4, 5, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Enforce construction codes to ensure that buildings can withstand e'quakes	Newber. County/ Town of Peak	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

Source: Peak Town Council and Mayor, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE TOWN OF WHITMIRE

- ~~1. Develop better data for the town relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the Town of Whitmire.~~
2. Increase the town's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the town.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. . Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the town about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF WHITMIRE, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Whitmire, SC:

- 1) Tornados
- 2) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 3) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 4) Flooding
- 5) Hurricanes
- 6) Drought
- 7) Earthquake

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the town. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Whitmire town participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the municipality of Whitmire for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PA	Tornados	Install early warning system for major wind storms	Town of Whitmi./ Newber. County Public Safety	Capital Improve. Budgets	4, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Tornados	Training of Police, Fire, and EMS personnel for major storms	Town of Whitmi./ Newber. County Public Safety	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, 7, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Tornados	Create alternate non-land line communication with cell phones using new cell phone tower	Town of Whitmi./ Cellular phone provider	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7,, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

ES	Tornados	Identify critical buildings needing hardening especially those serving vulner. popu.	Town of WhitmirN ewber. County/ School District	Operating Budgets	, 2, , 4 and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Town of Whitmi./ towns in county/ school district	Capital Improve. Budgets	2,, 4, 7,, and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Town of Whitmi./ Duke Power/ SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7,, and 9	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Tornados	Town Council declares Interna. Building Safety Week to promote safety in built environment	Town of Whitmi.	Operating Budget	5 and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line & road R-O-W clearance	Town of Whitmi. Duke Power/ SCDOT	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7,, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use van system for emerg. shelter, evac. communicat. capacity	Newber. County Council on Aging.	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7,, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use mobile emergency generators at critical facil. including town hall	Town of Whitmi.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7,, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

SP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Primary and Secondary electric line hardening	Duke Power	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7,, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Battery operated emergency radio receivers in homes, businesses, police & fire	Town of Whitmi./ Newber. County Public Safety	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7,, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Develop public information program (How to Protect Against & Respond to Natural Hazards)	Town of Whitmi./ Newber. County Public Safety	Capital Improve. Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in identified critical facilities	Town of Whitmi./ Newber. County/ School District	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7,, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure for suspension of operations during lightning storms	Town of Whitmi./ School District/ Newber. County	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, 7, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	Town of Whitmi./ Duke Power	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Town of Whitmi./ Duke Power	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7,, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Clear and clean creeks inside town limits	Town of Whitmi.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7,, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Adopt zoning ordinance to restrict development in flood-plains	Town of Whitmi.	Operating Budget	2, , 4, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PI	Flooding	Declare May of each year to be Flood Awareness Month	Whitmir Town Council	Operating Budget	5 and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Collaborate with county's parcel based GIS system to track all structures and demolition permits in flood areas	Town of Whitmi.	Operating Budget	and 10	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Identify & contact all repetitive loss properties	Newb. City	Operating Budgets	, 2, , 4 7, , and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Ensure that the FEMA Elevation Certificate is properly completed before issuance on property in flood areas	Newb. City	Operating Budgets	, 4, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>Town of Whitmire</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	<i>2, 4, 5, 7, 10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Develop Back-up Mobile Water Treat. Facilities	Town of Whitmi.P ublic Works Dept.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7,, and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	Town of Whitmi.P ublic Works Dept.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7,, and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoin</i>

SP	Hurricanes	Add capacity at solid waste disposal facilities serving the town	Town of Whitmi. and solid waste contractors	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties for violators	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	,3,4, and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Drought	Build an additional clear well and elevated storage tank to add to the town's water supply	Whitmi.T own Public Works Dept.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7,, and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
NB	Drought	Build ponds near town for raw water storage for fire suppression	Whitmi. Town Public Works Dept.	Capital Improve. Budget	23, 4, 7,, and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PI	Drought	Publicize water conser. practices	Town of Whitmir	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Identify critical facilities in town that need hardening to withstand e'quake	Town of Whitmi.P ublic Works	Operating Budget	, 4, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PI	Earthquak.	Develop speakers bureau about earthquake and other natural disaster threats to the town	Newber. County Public Safety Dept/ Whitmi. Town Council	Operating Budgets	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Adopt building and fire codes to ensure that buildings can withstand e'quakes	Town of Whitmi.	Operating Budgets	2, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

Source: Town of Whitmire staff and Mayor, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE TOWN OF PROSPERITY

- ~~1. Develop better data for the town relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the Town of Prosperity.~~
2. Increase the town's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the town.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. . Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the town about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF PROSPERITY, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Prosperity, SC:

- 1) Tornados
- 2) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 3) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 4) Hurricanes
- 5) Drought
- 6) Earthquakes
- 7) Flooding

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the town. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Town of Prosperity participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the municipality of Prosperity for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PA	Tornados	Install early warning system for major wind storms	Town of Prosperi. /Newber County Public Safety	Capital Improve. Budgets	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Tornados	Training of Police, Fire, and EMS personnel for major storms	Town of Prosperi Newber. County Public Safety	Operating Budgets	, 2, , 4, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Tornados	Create alternate non-land line communication with cell phones using new cell phone tower	Town of Prosperi /Cellular phone provider	Capital Improve. Budgets	, 2, 4, 5, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

ES	Tornados	Identify critical buildings needing hardening especially those serving vulnerable populations	Town of Prosperi Newber. County/ School District	Operating Budgets	, 2, , 4, and 10	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Town Prosperi /towns in county/ school district	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Town of Prosperi. Duke Power/ SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Tornados	Town Council declares Interna. Building Safety Week to promote safety in built environment	Town of Whitmi.	Operating Budget	5 and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line & road R-O-W clearance	Town of Prosperi. Duke Power/ SCDOT	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use van system for emerg. shelter, evac. communicat. capacity	Newber. County Council on Aging.	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use mobile emergency generators at critical facil. including town hall	Town of Prosperi.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

SP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Primary and Secondary electric line hardening	Town of Prosperi. Duke Power	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Battery operated emergency radio receivers in homes, businesses, police & fire	Town of Prosperi./ Newber. County Public Safety	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Develop public information program (Protect Against & Respond to Natural Hazards)	Town of Prosperi./ Newber. County Public Safety	Capital Improve. Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in identified critical facilities	Town of Prosperi. Newber. County/ School District	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure for suspension of operations during lightning storms	Town of Prosperi. School District/ Newber. County	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	Town of Prosperi.	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Town of Prosperi.	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Develop Back-up Mobile Water Treat. Facilities	Town of Prosperi. /Newber County Water & Sewer Author.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

SP	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	Town of Prosperi. /Newber County Water & Sewer Author.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Add capacity at solid waste disposal facilities serving the town	Newber. County/ Town of Prosperi. / solid waste contract ors	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties for violators	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	2, , 4, and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Drought	Build an additional clear well and elevated storage tank to add to the town's water supply	Prosperi. Public Works Dept.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

NB	Drought	Build ponds near town for raw water storage for fire suppression	Prosperi. Town Public Works Dept.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PI	Drought	Publicize water conser. practices	Town of Prosperi.	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Identify critical facilities in town that need hardening to withstand e'quake	Town of Prosperi.	Operating Budget	, 2, , 4 and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PI	Earthquak.	Develop speakers bureau about earthquake and other natural disaster threats to the town	Newber. County Public Safety Dept/ Prosperi. Town Council	Operating Budgets	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Earthquak.	Enforce building and fire codes to ensure that buildings can withstand e'quakes	Town of Prosperi.	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Clear drainage channels inside town limits	Town of Prosperi.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
<i>PA</i>	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>Town of Prosperi</i> <i>.</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	<i>2, 4, 5, 7, 10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

Source: Town of Prosperity staff and Mayor, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

GOALS OF THE TOWN OF POMARIA

- ~~1. Develop better data for the town relating to type, impact, location and cost of the mitigation of natural disasters occurring in the Town of Pomaria.~~
2. Increase the town's internal capacity to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster and thereby mitigate the effects of hazardous events.
- ~~3. Enhance existing or design new policies and/or programs in the town to reduce the potential damaging effects of hazards without hindering other community goals or impeding hazard mitigation programming in the town.~~
4. Protect the most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities in the town through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible mitigation projects.
5. . Protect the public health, safety and welfare by increasing the public awareness and understanding of existing hazards and by fostering both individual and public responsibility in the mitigation of risks through the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards
- ~~6. Increase understanding of all residents in the town about the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques available to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.~~
7. Maintain the economic vitality of the town in the face of natural disasters.
- ~~8. Ensure that the residents of the town will have secure homes, institutions and place of employment that are now vulnerable to natural disasters.~~
- ~~9. Ensure that the availability and functioning of the infrastructure of the town will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster.~~
10. Inventory and map all structures in flood plains and assess properties that are or may be repetitive loss properties.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF POMARIA, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Pomaria, SC:

- 1) Tornados
- 2) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 3) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 4) Hurricanes
- 5) Drought
- 6) Earthquakes
- 7) Flooding

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the town. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Town of Pomaria participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the municipality of Pomaria for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan goals are listed in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PA	Tornados	Install early warning system for major wind storms inclu. sirens, etc.	Town of Pomaria /Newber County Public Safety	Capital Improve. Budgets	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Tornados	Training of Police, Rescue Squad, Fire & EMS personnel for major storms	Town of Pomaria / Newber. County Public Safety	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, 7 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Tornados	Create alternate non-land line communication with cell phones using new cell phone tower	Town of Pomaria /Cellular phone provider	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7 and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

ES	Tornados	Identify critical buildings needing hardening especially those serving vulner. popu.	Town of Pomaria Newber. County/ School District	Operating Budgets	, 2, , 4, 7, and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Install shelters in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Town Pomaria /towns in county/ school district	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Town of Pomaria. Duke Power/ SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Tornados	Town Council declares Interna. Building Safety Week to promote safety in built environment	Town of Whitmi.	Operating Budget	5 and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Develop Back-up Mobile Water Treatment Facilities	Town of Pomaria. /Newber County Water & Sewer Author.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	Town of Pomaria. /Newber County Water & Sewer Author.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

SP	Hurricanes	Add capacity at solid waste disposal facilities serving the town	Newber. County/ Town of Pomaria. / solid waste contract ors	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line & road R-O-W clearance	Town of Pomaria. Duke Power/ SCDOT	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use van system for emerg. shelter, evac. communicat. capacity	Newber. County Council on Aging.	Operating Budget	2, , 4, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use mobile emergency generators at critical facil. including town hall	Town of Pomaria	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

SP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Primary and Secondary electric line hardening	Town of Pomaria. Duke Power	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Battery operated emergency radio receivers in homes, businesses, police & fire	Town of Pomaria./ Newber. County Public Safety	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Develop public information program (Protect Against & Respond to Natural Hazards)	Town of Pomaria./ Newber. County Public Safety	Capital Improve. Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in identified critical facilities	Town of Pomaria. Newber. County/ School District	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure for suspension of operations during lightning storms	Town of Pomaria. School District/ Newber. County	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	Town of Pomaria.	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunder-storms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Town of Pomaria.	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties for violators	S. C. General Assembly	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

SP	Drought	Build an additional clear well and elevated storage tank to add to the town's water supply	Pomaria. Public Works Dept.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
NB	Drought	Build ponds near town for raw water storage for fire suppression	Pomaria. Town Public Works Dept.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>
PI	Drought	Publicize water conser. practices	Town of Pomaria.	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Improved suppression response (tankers, dry chemicals)	Newber. County	Capital Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Fire break tree & brush thinning Controlled open burning by permit (Red flag alerts)	Newber. County	Operating budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Building & Fire Code enforcement/ inspections	Newber. County	Operating budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
GIS	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Use GIS parcel-based GIS system to map, record wild fires, all hazards	Newber. County/ Town of Pomaria	Operating Budget	, 2, 4, and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Forest Fire/Wild Fires	Develop and publish brochures & articles on techniques to reduce forest & wild fires	Newber. County Public Safety	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Deferred due to funding</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

PA	Flooding	Clear and drainage channels inside town limits	Town of Pomaria	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
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Source: Town of Pomaria staff and Mayor, 2004. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

ACTION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN, SC

Natural hazards ranked by priority in the Town of Little Mountain, SC:

- 1) Tornados
- 2) Winter Snow and Ice Storms
- 3) Thunderstorms/Summer Storms with accompanying hail, wind & lightning
- 4) Hurricanes
- 5) Drought
- 6) Earthquakes
- 7) Flooding

This is not intended to be an exclusive list of natural hazards that threaten the town. These are the most important natural hazards as rated by Town of Little Mountain participants in the planning process.

The following are the proposed projects to be undertaken/continued in the municipality of Little Mountain for hazard mitigation during 2010-2015:

(Abbreviations for Type of Mitigation are as follows: PA = Preventive Activities. PP = Property Protection Activities. NB = Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities. ES = Emergency Services Activities. SP = Structural Projects. PI = Public Information Activities and GIS = Geographical Information Systems Activities.) Key plan umbrella goals are enumerated in Section VII.

Type	Type of Hazard	Activity	Lead Agent	Finance Source	Local Goals Addressed	Priority (1 highest, 4 lowest)	Cost	Benefit	Status	Completed by:
PA	Tornados	Install early warning system for major wind storms	Town of Little Mountain/ Newber County Public Safety	Capital Improve. Budgets	, 5, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Tornados	Training of Police, Fire, and EMS personnel for major storms	Town of Little Mountain/ Newber County Public Safety	Operating Budgets	, 2, , 4, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
SP	Tornados	Create alternate non-land line communication with cell phones using new cell phone tower	Town of Little Mountain/ Cellular phone provider	Capital Improve. Budgets	, 2, 4, 5, and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>

ES	Tornados	Identify critical buildings needing hardening especially those serving vulnerable populations	Town of Little Mountain/ Newber. County/ School District	Operating Budgets	, 2, , 4, and 10	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Install safe rooms in critical facilities especially those with vulnerable populations	Town Little Mountain/t owns in county/ school district	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Tornados	Emergency response chain saw project and other efforts to remove debris	Town of Little Mountain. Duke Power/ SCDOT	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>

PA	Tornados	Town Council declares Interna. Building Safety Week to promote safety in built environment	Town of Little Mountain.	Operating Budget	5 and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Power line & road R-O-W clearance	Town of Little Mountain. Duke Power/ SCDOT	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Use van system for emerg. shelter, evac. communicat. capacity	Newber. County Council on Aging.	Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Procure and use mobile emergency generators at critical facil. including town hall	Town of Little Mountain	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

SP	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Primary and Secondary electric line hardening	Town of Little Mountain/Duke Power	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>
ES	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Battery operated emergency radio receivers in homes, businesses, police & fire	Town of Little Mountain./Newber. County Public Safety	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PI	Winter Snow & Ice Storms	Develop public information program (Protect Against & Respond to Natural Hazards)	Town of Little Mountain./Newber. County Public Safety	Capital Improve. Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>

SP	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Install surge protectors in identified critical facilities	Town of Little Mountain. Newber. County/ School District	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Adopt procedure for suspension of operations during lightning storms	Town of Little Mountain. School District/ Newber. County	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Clear power line and utility easements of debris	Town of Little Mountain.	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, Lightning)	Remove taller trees near critical facilities	Town of Little Mountain.	Public Works Operating Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
ES	Hurricanes	Develop Back-up Mobile	Town of Little Mountain./	Capital Improve.	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>

		Water Treat. Facilities	Newber County Water & Sewer Author.	Budget						
SP	Hurricanes	Replace water storage tanks and pumps as needed	Town of Little Mountain./ NewberCo unty Water & Sewer Author.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>
SP	Hurricanes	Add capacity at solid waste disposal facilities serving the town	Newber. County/To wn of Little Mountain./ solid waste contractors	Capital Improve. Budgets	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>
PA	Drought	Amend state drought legislation to stiffen penalties for violators	S. C. General Assem-bly	Operating Budget	2, , 4, and	3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>

SP	Drought	Build an additional clear well and elevated storage tank to add to the town's water supply	Prosperi.P ublic Works Dept.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>
NB	Drought	Build ponds near town for raw water storage for fire suppression	Prosperi. Town Public Works Dept.	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	2	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>
PI	Drought	Publicize water conser. practices	Town of Little Mountain	Operating Budget	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Earthquak.	Identify critical facilities in town that need hardening to withstand e'quake	Town of Little Mountain	Operating Budget	, 2, , 4 and 10	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>
PI	Earthquak.	Develop speakers bureau about	Newber. County Public	Operating Budgets	5 and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>2015</i>

		earthquake and other natural disaster threats to the town	Safety Dept/ Little Mountain Town Council							
PA	Earthquak.	Enforce building and fire codes to ensure that buildings can withstand e'quakes	Town of Little Mountain	Operating Budgets	2, , 4, and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
PA	Flooding	Clear drainage channels inside town limits	Town of Little Mountain	Capital Improve. Budget	2, , 4, 7, , and	1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
<i>PA</i>	<i>Flooding</i>	<i>Maintain status in the NFIP</i>	<i>Town of Little Mountain</i>	<i>Operating Budget</i>	<i>2, 4, 5, 7, 10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

Source: Town of Little Mountain staff and Mayor, 2010. *Reviewed by the County Corresponding Committee for the 2010 update.*

SECTION IX. MONITORING, EVALUATING AND UPDATING THE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN WITHIN A FIVE-YEAR CYCLE AND MEASURES PROVIDING FOR CITIZEN INPUT AND REVIEW

According to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 regional planning for hazard mitigation must incorporate a method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating hazard mitigation processes and results within a five-year cycle. In short, the plan shall be working document and not sit on a shelf unused. In the Central Midlands Region, a regional planning team should be the leader in coordinating with county risk assessment and hazard mitigation committees to monitor the efforts that local participating governments are achieving to make communities disaster resistant by the year 2020.

A. MONITORING

Using the Action Plans adopted by each participating local government, each county Emergency Management Director will meet with the participating jurisdictions in their respective county every six month to track progress on implementing the action plan of each unit of government. A checklist shall be mailed by the county EMD staff to each government requesting an update on achievements (such as modifying comprehensive to include a section on hazard mitigation) of the past six months. Each unit of government shall also be asked to report on the type, nature and damage of hazard events occurring in the most recent reporting period, e.g., a thunderstorm, winter ice storm, or flood. Some hazards can have localized impact so a twice-yearly report can help determine what has happened and what effect it had on a community. Such events can also indicate modifications that may need to be instituted with Action Plans to ensure that future hazardous events will be less damaging to a community. The first reporting period will extend from January 1 through June 30 of each year and the second reporting period will extend from July 1 through December 31.

B. EVALUATION

At the end of the December 31 reporting period, the county EMD's shall submit the county reports to staff of Central Midlands Council of Governments to prepare an annual report for dissemination to the board of the Central Midlands Council of Governments (contracted to prepare the original regional plan and the 2010 update) and to the participating units of government in the region.

The report will detail mitigation activities undertaken over the course of the year as well as any mitigation projects that have been completed. Any mitigation success stories will be highlighted. The report will also address the following points:

- Evaluate the goals and objectives to ensure that address current and expected conditions

- Determine if the nature or magnitude of risk has changed
- Evaluate whether the current resources are adequate for implementing Action Plans
- Document any implementation problems such as technical, political, legal or coordination issues with other agencies
- Document agency and other partner participation in reacting to hazard events, and
- Document progress toward involving new local governments in the regional plan as participating jurisdictions.

Copies of the annual report on activities in the Central Midlands Region of South Carolina will be made available to each of the implementing agencies, the S. C. Emergency Preparedness Division of the S. C. Adjutant General, and to FEMA. Moreover, a notice of the availability of the regional plan will be published as a legal notice in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in the region.

C. THE COMPREHENSIVE UPDATE

The regional plan will be updated every five years. For the Central Midlands Region, this means that the next comprehensive revision will be started in early 2014 and completed by the end of that year. Since this will be 10 since the original plan was created, and fresh data such as data from the 2010 Census, will be available for use in the plan update, the process used for the development of the 2005 should be used. A lead agency should be identified prior to the start of the update to help with the formation of the committee structures and coordinate the data collection document development and public involvement. The process should begin in late 2013 with completion of the document scheduled for late 2014.

D. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

To ensure that the public within the region and the local jurisdictions have an opportunity to make meaningful input into the planning process, the following procedure is recommended for all participating jurisdictions. First, after preparation of a draft annual revision, a notice of review shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation either as a legal or a display ad. Each jurisdiction is encouraged also to run an article of general interest explaining the importance of the plan and its purpose of moving the community towards a more hazard resistant community. The general public will be offered an opportunity to review the annual update for a period of not less than 10 working days prior to its adoption by resolution of a participating local jurisdiction. The time and date and place of the governing body and the proposed action on the adoption shall be advertised either in the measures specified in this paragraph or in an optional additional article or legal notice.

During the preparation of the comprehensive five-year revision of the plan, the public shall be offered an opportunity to attend the meetings of the county committee to give input and also to comment on the action plan of each local jurisdiction prior to its

inclusion in the regional plan. A copy of the regional plan shall be made available at the offices of the agency responsible for preparing the five-year comprehensive revision. Notices of the time and date and place of the meeting of the local jurisdiction adopting the plan by resolution be published as an article of general interest news or as a legal notice in a newspaper of general circulation not less than 10 working days prior to passage of the adopting resolution.

Local jurisdictions may take and are encouraged to take additional measures to involve the public in the planning and evaluation process but should take the above listed measures at a minimum to afford the public an opportunity to be involved in the document preparation process.

A sample form used by a regional planning team and county risk assessment and hazard mitigation committees to undertake the annual evaluation process and annual report preparation should be similar to that included below.

Questionnaire for Six-months and Annual Update of the _____ Action Plan
(Insert Name of Local Government)

Type of Hazard Event	Date of Hazard Event	Estimate of Hazard Damages	Activities to Implement Plan	Date Activities Effected	Collaborative Activities to Implement Plan	New Obstacles to Implement Plan	Activities Undertaken to Resolve Obstacles to Plan Implementation

Name and title of person completing form _____

Date form completed _____

Signature of persons completing form _____

SECTION X. A CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT OF LAND USE AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED DEVELOPMENT CODES ENFORCED BY EACH JURISDICTION AND THE PROCESS LOCAL JURISDICTIONS MAY USE TO INCORPORATE THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MITIGATION PLAN INTO LAND DEVELOPMENT PLANS, LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS, CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANS, ETC.

A Description of Legal Hazard Mitigation Tools of General Purpose Units of Local Government in the State of South Carolina and the Central Midlands Region

Legal Authority

General purpose units of local government in South Carolina have been created by the Legislature and Governor of the state in accord with Article VIII of the South Carolina Constitution and relevant sections of the S. C. Code of Laws. Municipalities derive their powers from Title 5 of the S. C. Code of Laws found in Volume 2 of the Code of Laws giving police powers to towns and cities while counties derive their powers from Title 4, Volume 1A of the Code of Laws. Counties and municipalities, however, have only those powers they are authorized to exercise and no more.

Counties and municipalities in South Carolina have a wide range of tools available to them for implementing mitigation programs, policies and actions. A hazard mitigation program can use any or all of four broad types of government powers granted by the State of South Carolina, these being regulation, acquisition of real and personal property, taxation, and spending. The scope of this local authority is subject to constraints, however, as all of South Carolina's political subdivisions shall not act without proper delegation from the state. Under a principle known as Dillon's Rule, all power is vested in the State and can only be exercised by local governments to the extent it is delegated. Therefore, this chapter dealing with legal hazard mitigation tools will deal with South Carolina's enabling legislation granting the four types of government powers listed above to the extent that it relates to hazard mitigation tools and techniques.

South Carolina's general purpose local governments have been granted broad regulatory powers in their jurisdictions. As shown above, the Constitution and General Assembly have accorded the general police power on local governments allowing them to enact ordinances that define, prohibit, abate, or regulate acts, omissions, or conditions detrimental to the health, safety, and welfare of the people, and to define and abate nuisances (including public health nuisances).

Because hazard mitigation can be included under the police power (as protection of the public health, safety and welfare), units of general-purpose local government

many include requirements for hazard mitigation in local ordinances. Local governments may also use their ordinance making power to abate any activity or condition making people or property more vulnerable to hazards.

A. LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES REGULATING BUILDING LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION

Table X-A through X-D detail in this region by county which local governments have adopted zoning, land development (subdivision) regulations, building codes, and participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. In no case have local governments included a hazard mitigation element in the comprehensive plans their respective jurisdictions because that element is not mandated by the 1994 Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act beginning at Section 6 –7-10 of the S. C. Code of Laws. That legislation requires that population, housing, economic development, natural resources, land use and cultural resources elements are required by no natural hazard mitigation element is mandated. This means that such an element is optional and no local government has specifically included such an element.

The recommendation is made in this plan that the local government-planning act be amended to require that a natural hazard mitigation identification and mitigation element be described and included in such an amendment.

Local governments throughout the Central Midlands Region exercising land use regulating powers under state planning enabling legislation have adopted land use controls as specified in Tables X-A through X-D. These ordinances identify the location of floodplains and floodways and specify the types of land use that may be permitted therein. These regulations are satisfactory to FEMA as they are members in good standing of the National Flood Insurance Program.

The conclusion is made in this study that local zoning, land development and building codes are adequate in all jurisdictions to prevent the establishment of new repetitive loss properties that will be a burden on any government having them located within their jurisdiction. There are 24 repetitive loss properties in the region 17 of which are split between the City of Columbia (10) and Lexington County (7). Moreover, local land use ordinances enforced by all jurisdictions in the region prevent the extension or enlargement of structures in floodplains or floodways.

Also, local ordinances require mobile and manufactured homes to be tied down to prevent loss from wind damage. Construction codes enforced in all jurisdictions also make all construction more resistant to high winds and damage from wild fires because of the nature of construction materials required. There is a uniformity of code effectiveness in all these regards across the region.

Further information on regulatory tools that have the effect of mitigating hazards is as follows:

1. Building Codes and Building Inspection

Many structural mitigation measures involve constructing and retrofitting homes, businesses and other structures according to standards designed to make the buildings more resilient to the impacts of natural hazards. The State of South Carolina mandates (through Section 6-9-5 and subsequent paragraphs of the S. C. Code of Laws) the creation of the S. C. Building Codes Council which in turn has mandated uniform construction standards that local governments must use throughout the state. The S. C. Building Codes Council requires that the International Building Code Congress' standards and procedures be used. In 2004, all S. C. local governments that enforce construction codes have adopted the International Residential Building Codes and implement its frequent updates. Multi-family and commercial and industrial construction must use specialized International Buildings relating to HVAC, plumbing, electrical, etc. All local governments enforcing building codes and inspections are in compliance with what the Building Codes Council specifies and this ensures desired uniformity of codes and their enforcement.

2. Land Use

Regulatory powers granted by the state to local governments are the most basic manner through which a local government may control the use of land within its jurisdiction. Through various land use regulatory powers, a local government may control the amount, timing, density, quality, and location of new development. All these characteristics of growth can determine the level of vulnerability of the community in the event of a natural hazard. Land use regulatory powers include the power to engage in planning, to adopt official maps, to enact and enforce zoning regulations, floodplain ordinances, and land development controls.

3. Planning

In order to exercise the regulatory powers conferred by the Constitution and the General Assembly of South Carolina, local governments in the state are authorized but not required to create a planning commission. The planning commission may perform a number of duties, including: make studies of the area; determine goals and objectives; prepare and adopt plans to achieve these goals and objectives; develop and recommend policies, ordinances, and administrative means to implement plans; and perform other duties. The importance of the planning powers of local governments is emphasized in Section 6-29-510 of the S. C. Code of Laws, as amended. This law requires that a comprehensive plan be prepared and adopted according to set procedures prior to the adoption of a zoning ordinance or other implementing regulations. While the ordinance itself may provide evidence that zoning is being conducted in accordance with a plan, the existence of a separate planning document ensures that the government is developing regulations and ordinances that are consistent with the published goals and objectives of the community.

4. Zoning

Zoning is the traditional and most common tool available to local governments to control and guide the use of land. Broad enabling authority for municipalities and counties in South Carolina to engage in zoning is granted by Section 6-7-710 through 830 of the S. C. Code of Laws. This is the codification of the 1994 Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act of 1994 that replaced the 1967 Act. The statutory purpose for the grant of power is to promote health, safety, morals, or the general welfare of the community. Land uses controlled by zoning include the type of use such as residential, commercial, or industrial as well as minimum specifications relating to density of population, lot size, building height and set backs.

Local governments are authorized to divide their territorial jurisdictions into districts, and to regulate and restrict the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair or use of buildings, structures, or land within those districts. Districts may include general use districts; overlay districts relating to flood hazards; historic uses or airport clearance zones; etc.; as well as special use districts. Zoning ordinances consist of both a written text and maps.

5. Land Development Regulations

Land development regulations control the division of land into parcels for the purpose of building development or sale. The purpose of these ordinances, also known as subdivision is to ensure that improvements such as roads and drainage structures are built to minimum standards if they are to be deeded to a local government for maintenance. In S. C. local governments may require that subdevelopers install adequate drainage facilities and design water and sewer systems to minimize flood damage and contamination in flood prone areas. Land development regulations require that subdivisions plans be approved prior to the division/recording/sale of land. These ordinances are a more limited tool than zoning as they relate to limiting the placement of new structures in flood prone areas but they are a weapon in the local government arsenal to prevent the development of recurring loss properties. See Section 6-7-1010 and subsequent paragraphs in the S. C. Code of Laws.

6. Floodplain Regulations

Most jurisdictions participating in this update of the regional risk assessment and natural hazard mitigation plan participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. At this time, those participating in the NFIP are in good standing. The incentive for local governments to participate in the NFIP is so that property owners both inside and outside “A” flood zone and in floodways is to purchase flood insurance underwritten by the federal government through the NFIP. As part of their participation in the NFIP, local governments must adopt land use ordinances that will restrict development in floodplains and floodways.

B. ACQUISITION

The power of acquisition of real and personal property can be a useful tool for pursuing local mitigation goals. Local governments may find the most effective method for completely ‘hazard-proofing’ a particular piece of property or area is to acquire the property either in fee simple or a lesser interest such as a conservation easement, this removing the property from the private market and eliminating or reducing the possibility of inappropriate development occurring or reoccurring. S. C. law empowers municipalities, counties and special purpose districts to acquire property for public purpose by a variety of means including condemnation through exercise of eminent domain. No unit of general-purpose local government has used condemnation of property as a local mitigation tool in recent years because there are only two recurring loss properties in Richland County and that county has not yet used eminent domain for that purpose

For most properties in a recurring loss situation or threatened by recurring flooding, structural elevation is a preferred and less costly technique in most cases to address the problem. Property acquisition is still an option in the cessation of recurring loss situations.

C. TAXATION

The S. C. Code of Laws allows municipalities and counties to tax real and personal property and to use the proceeds for public health purposes. These may include the expenditure of taxes on flood way channelization, removal of obstructions in a flood channel, or the construction of flood-related structures when there is a public health interest involved. Bonds repaid with taxes levied on real and personal property may also be issued to pay for flood and drainage related improvements.

D. SPENDING

The fourth major power that has been delegated from the South Carolina Constitution and General Assembly to local governments is the power to make expenditures in the public interest. Hazard mitigation principles can be made a routing part of all budgeting decisions made by local governments, including the preparation of a Capital Improvements Budget and Long Range Plan. (CIP).

A Capital Improvements Plan is a schedule for the provision of municipal or county services over a specified period of time. Capital programming can be used as a growth management technique with a view to hazard mitigation. By tentatively committing itself to a timetable for the provision of capital to extend services, a community can control growth to some extent especially in areas where the provision of on-site sewage disposal and water supply are unusually expensive.

In addition to formulating a timetable for the provision of services, a local community can regulate the extension of and access to services. A CIP that is coordinated wit

extension and access policies can provide a significant degree of control over the location and timing of growth. These tools can also influence the cost of growth. If the CIP is effective in directing growth away from environmentally sensitive or high hazard areas, for example, it can reduce environmental costs.

Table X-A

**Services and Development Related Ordinances of Local Governments
In Fairfield County, SC**

Name of Jurisdiction	Fire Service	Police Service	Emergency Medical Service	Adopted Zoning Ordinance	Adopted Comprehen. Land Development Regulations	Adopted Building Codes	Participates in the National Flood Insurance Program	Added to the NFIP since the last plan	Current Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System	Year 2010Popu la.	Year Proje Popu (not upate reflec 2010 Cens
Fairfield County	Volunteers serve Unincorpor. County	Sheriff's Department	County Provides Countywide Service	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	23,956	27
Winnsboro	Provides own fire service	Provides own Police serv.	Provided by County	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		No	3,550	4,
Ridgeway	Provided by County system	Provides own Police serv.	Provided by County	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		No	319	3

NA- Not assigned by FEMA

NP – Not participating in the hazard mitigation plan

Table X-B**Services and Development Related Ordinances of Local Governments in Newberry County, SC**

Name of Jurisdiction	Fire Service	Police Service	Emergency Medical Service	Adopted Zoning Ordinance	Adopted Comprehen. Land Development Regulations	Adopted Building Codes	Participates in National Flood Insurance Program	Added to the NFIP since the last plan	Current Flood Insurance Program CRS	Current Popula. 2010	Year 2025 Projected Population (not upated to reflect 2010 Census)
Newberry County	Provided by Newberry County Rural Fire Service	Provided by Sheriff's Department	Provided by Countywide Emergency Medical Service	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	37,500	42,310
Newberry	Provides own fire service	Provides police protection	“	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	10,277	12,500
Whitmire	Provides own fire service	Provides police protection	“	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	1,441	1,300
Prosperity	Provides own fire service	Provides police protection	“	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		No	1,180	1,250
Little Mountain	County provides service	Provided by Sheriff's Department	“	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		No	291	350
Peak	County provides service	Provided by Sheriff's Department	“	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		No	64	80
Pomaria	County provides service	Provides police protection	“	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		No	179	225
Silverstreet (NP)	County provides service	Provided by Sheriff's Department	“	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		No	162	250

NA – Not assigned by FEMA NP- Not participating in the hazard mitigation plan

Table X-C**Services and Development Related Ordinances of Local Governments in Lexington County, SC**

Name of Jurisdiction	Fire Service	Police Service	Emergency Medical Service	Adopted Zoning Ordinance	Adopted Comprehen. Land Development Regulations	Adopted Building Codes	Participates in the National Flood Insurance Program	Added to the NFIP since the last plan	Current Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System	Current Popula. 2010	Year 2025 Projected Population (not upated to reflect 2010 Census)
Lexington County	Provided by County Fire Service from stations throughout the county	Provided by Sheriff's Department	EMS provided by Lex. County countywide	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		9	262,391	311,140
Lexington	Provided by County Fire Service	Provides own police protection	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	17,870	15,000
Irmo	Provided by Irmo-Chapin Fire Distr.	Provides own police protection	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	11,097	13,500
Chapin	Provided by Irmo-Chapin Fire District	Provides own police protection	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	1,445	850
Gilbert	Provided by County Fire Service	Provides own police protection	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	565	700
Summit (NP)	Provided by County Fire Service	Provided by Sheriff's Department	"	No	No	No	No		No	402	300
Pelion	Provided by County Fire Service	Provides own police protection	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	674	700

Cayce	Provided by the city fire department	Provides own police protection	“	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	12,528	14,500
W. Columbia	Provided by the city fire department	Provides own police protection	“	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	14,988	15,000
Springdale	Provided by County Fire Service	Provides own police protection	“	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	2,636	3,100
Swansea	Provided by the County Fire Service	Provides own police protection	“	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	827	1,000
Gaston (NP)	Provided by County Fire Service	Provides own police protection	“	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		NA	1,645	1,800
Pine Ridge (NP)	Provided by County Fire Service	Provides own police protection	“	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	2,064	2,000
South Congaree	Provided by County Fire Service	Provides own police protection	“	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	2,306	2,500
Batesburg-Leesville	Provided by County Fire Service	Provides own police protection	“	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	5,362	7,000

NA – Not assigned by FEMA

NP- Not participating in the hazard mitigation plan

Table X-D

Services and Development Related Ordinances of Local Governments in Richland County, SC

Name of Jurisdiction	Fire Service	Police Service	Emergency Response Service	Adopted Zoning Ordinance	Adopted Comprehen. Land Develop Regulations	Adopted Building Codes	Participates in the National Flood Insurance Program	Added to the NFIP since the last plan	Current Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System	Current Popula. 2010	Year 2025 Projected Population (not upated to reflect 2010 Census)
Richland County	Columbia provides to Richland County under contract	Sheriff's Department	EMS provided by Rich. Cnty. countywide	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		9	384,504	387,240
Columbia	Provided by Columbia	Provides own police protection	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	129,272	130,000
Irmo	Provided by the Irmo-Chapin Fire District	Provides own police protection	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	11,097	13,500
Forest Acres	Provided by Columbia	Provides own police protection	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	10,361	12,500
Arcadia Lakes	Provided by Columbia	Provided by Sheriff's Department	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	861	1,200
Eastover (NP)	Provided by Columbia	Provides own police protection	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		NA	813	1,000
Blythewood	Provided by Columbia	Provides by Sheriff's Department	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		No	2,034	1,000

NA – Not assigned by FEMA NP- Not participating in the hazard mitigation plan*

* It is critical to note here as in other places in this document that even non-participating jurisdictions are included here because as the annual update are completed in the future efforts will be made to gain their participation and pertinent information will already be included.

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SECTION XII. THE PROCESSES LOCAL JURISDICTIONS MAY USE TO INCORPORATE THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MITIGATION PLAN INTO LAND DEVELOPMENT PLANS, LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANS, ETC.

Much of the information in this document should be used by the participating jurisdictions when updating their Comprehensive Plans. State law identifies a minimum of nine elements for inclusion in a comprehensive plan. Below is an example of how the information contained in this document could be included in the findings and recommendations in the following elements:

- **Population:** The population data, particularly the estimates can help emergency services plan for potential needs, particularly the number and location of the vulnerable population within the jurisdictions
- **Natural Resources:** The only spatially fixed hazard in the document is flooding. Accurately depicting flood hazard areas is critical for future land use planning to guide future development out of those flood hazard areas.
- **Housing:** Having an understanding of the number of structures and property values is important to determine vulnerability in the event of a natural hazard, but have the number and location of structures in a flood hazard area should be included as part of this element to determine potential risk to those structures.
- **Community Facilities:** Having the infrastructure in place to withstand a hazard event is important for the quicker recovery, particularly the critical facilities identified in this document.
- **Transportation:** The transportation system plays an important role in two functions: evacuations prior to a natural hazard event such as a hurricane, and providing access to emergency services before and after a natural hazard event
- **Land use:** Using the location of the hazard events, particularly the flood hazard areas can help jurisdictions identify areas of higher risk.

All units of general purpose of local government participating in this initial version of the risk assessment and hazard mitigation plan have adopted comprehensive plans pursuant to the procedures outlined in the state planning enabling legislation. If they make amendments to the plan or update it as required by state law every five years after adoption, then they must proceed through the process outlined by the state law. The planning commission duly established, appointed and elected must undertake a comprehensive revision of the plan that should from this time forward include a natural hazards assessment and mitigation element. This All Natural Hazard Risk Assessment and Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Central Midlands Region of South Carolina should serve as the basis for the mitigation element and any subsequent implementation documents for the comprehensive plan. After preparation, the revision must be advertised to the public by legal notice at least 15 days before the public hearing. The planning commission shall adopt the plan revision by resolution and then submit the document to the governing council that must hold two readings before adoption by ordinance. The procedure comprehensive plan preparation and revision is the same for

counties except that three readings must be held prior to county council adoption of the plan by ordinance.

Zoning and land development ordinances are the principle tools for implementing the comprehensive plan. The zoning ordinance implements the land use policies by guiding the location of development. The land development ordinances puts standards in place for how that development occurs, particularly the installation of the facilities such as water, sewer and roads. Zoning and land development ordinances must be prepared by the appropriate planning commission and then submitted to the public for a 15 day review and comment period prior to the recommendation of the planning commission to the governing council. Amendments are processed in the same manner. Again, county councils must have three readings to implement an ordinance or ordinance change.

Many of the action items in this document require capital improvements to the facilities in the jurisdictions. Capital improvement plans are prepared by planning commissions working with government staffs. Upon preparation of the draft, the document is submitted to the governing council as a working document. It is usually not formally adopted but is a reference tool for budgeting and prioritizing.

Taxation and spending issues are usually incorporated into the budget cycle which varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction annually but which usually involves a suggestion of spending priorities by municipal and county departments, a review of these items in work sessions with the administrator who then works with the finance director regarding revenue sources and estimates for the coming year(s). Then a budget is fashioned and presented to the council finance committee for reworking prior to presentation to the entire council. Then, the budget is advertised for a 15 public comment period and then adopted after two readings if a municipality and three if a county. The inclusion of hazard related items would arise from department input and from the government's capital improvements budget and program if one has been developed and properly updated.

APPENDIX

Richland County Hazard Mitigation and Risk Assessment Planning Committee

January 6, 2009 10:00 aM

Central Midlands Council of Governments

First Name	Last Name	Signature	Email Address
Milton	Morris		
Dennis	McMahon		
Howard	Lederfind		
John	Gibbons		
Randy	Mahan		
Stan	Jones		
Larry	Johnson		
Robert E.	Davis		
Paul	Livingston		
Michael	Byrd		
Richard	Thomas		
William	Long		
J. Donald	Dial		
Robert Lewys	Allen Leopard	Robert Allen	robert@rcrc.state.sc.us Richland Co. Recreation Commission

MEIC

ELUIS






McMahon, Mr. McMahon Co.

ELUISN & REGR. US

Lexington County Hazard Mitigation and Risk Assessment Planning Committee

January 6th, 2009 2:00 PM

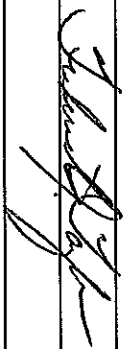
Central Midlands Council of Governments

First Name	Last Name	Signature	Email
Michael Neil	McMaster Ellis		mcmasters@lex-co.com
Gene Dukes Susett	Edwards Gurich Cutter		gurich@marlbox.sc.edu
Brian	Buck		
Randy	Mahan		
Ronald	Scarboro		
David L.	Busby		
Stan	Shealy		
Mike	Dawson		
John	Dooley		tdooley@lex-co.com
Mark	Forrester		mforrester@pbtc.com
Dan	Wells		
Jay	Criscione		
Johnny	White		
Ken	Lorick		
Ken	Knudson		
Barry	Bolen		
Cecil	McClary		
Paul	Livingston		
Fredrick R.	Hoose		
W. M.	Gummerson		
Jack	Fudger		

Lexington County Hazard Mitigation and Risk Assessment Planning Committee

January 6th, 2009 2:00 PM

Central Midlands Council of Governments

Daryle	Fontenot		
Charles	Haggard		
Fred	Taylor		<i>taylor.f@dhec.sc.gov</i>
Pete	Hankins		
Bill	Bull		

Fairfield County Hazard Mitigation and Risk Assessment Committee

January 7th, 2009 2:00 PM

Central Midlands COG

First Name	Last Name	Signature	Email
Keith	Lewis	<i>Keith Lewis</i>	<i>Keith.Lewis@FairfieldCOG.com</i>
Tony	Hill		
Director			
Randy	Mahan		
Beth	Bonds		
Michel	Williams		
Mark	Connor		
Herb	Rentz		
Lisa	Jones		
Director			
Phyllis	Watkins		
Mike	Turner		
Office of the Superintendent			
Director			

Newberry County Hazard Mitigation and Risk Assessment Committee

January 7, 2009 10:00 AM

Central Midlands COG

First Name	Last Name	Signature	Email
Joe	Palmer		
John	Pollard		
Daniel P.	Murphy		
Randy	Mahan		
David L.	Willson		
Timothy	Carroll		
Jay	Croft		
John	Frampton		
Arnold	Lingle	<i>Arnold Lingle</i>	<i>elingle@newberrycountyswa.com</i>
Darryl	Hentz		
Lewis	Shealy		
Thomas	Barber		
Fred	Yandle		
Mitchell M.	Zais		
Lex	Walters		
O. L.	Johnson	<i>O. L. Johnson</i>	<i>OLJohnson@bellsouth.net</i>

12/1/09

NEIL W. ELLIS

RICHLAND COUNTY

Hubert M. Rentz, Jr

FAIRFIELD COUNTY / MID-COUNTY H₂O

Carl Gosline

RC Ping

cgosline@rcgov.us

Michael Chris Blythwood

FRED TAYLOR

TOWN OF GILBERT

taylorfj@dhc.sc.gov

DHinslaw@TheState.com

4/5/10

Hazard Mitigation Plan Meetings

name

NEIL W. ELLIS

Thomas Long























































Thomas COLLINS



County























































































Richmond
















































Newberry

Lexington

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 Wayne Shuler	RE: draft hazard miti...	Thu 5/20/2010 2:...	18 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 Renee Caviness	RE: draft hazard miti...	Thu 5/20/2010 2:...	25 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Renee Caviness	RE: draft hazard miti...	Thu 5/20/2010 1:...	25 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Herbie Rentz	Re: FW: draft hazard...	Wed 5/19/2010 ...	25 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Wayne Shuler	goals for lexington/...	Wed 5/19/2010 ...	64 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 Herbie Rentz	Re: draft hazard mit...	Wed 5/19/2010 ...	19 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Wayne Shuler	FW: draft hazard mi...	Wed 5/19/2010 ...	37 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 Andy Simmons	Hazard Mitigation P...	Wed 5/19/2010 ...	9 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Wayne Shuler	FW: draft hazard mi...	Wed 5/19/2010 ...	7 MB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 Wayne Shuler	document for the w...	Wed 5/19/2010 ...	7 MB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 Wayne Shuler	RE: revised draft #H...	Wed 5/19/2010 ...	18 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 Andy Brandenburg	Out of Office: draft ...	Wed 5/19/2010 ...	9 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Wayne Shuler	FW: draft hazard mi...	Wed 5/19/2010 ...	7 MB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
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 Wayne Shuler	Re: revised draft #H...	Thu 5/13/2010 1:...	16 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
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 Wayne Shuler	revised draft #HMP	Thu 5/13/2010 1:...	7 MB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
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 Wayne Shuler	RE: FC goals and act...	Wed 5/12/2010 ...	17 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 Phyllis Watkins	RE: FC goals and act...	Tue 5/11/2010 4:...	309 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Neil Ellis	RE: RC goals and ac...	Mon 5/10/2010 ...	24 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Charlene Herring	Re: FC goals and act...	Sun 5/9/2010 4:1...	21 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Tommy Long	Re: NC goals and ac...	Fri 5/7/2010 10:3...	26 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Wayne Shuler	RE: NC goals and ac...	Fri 5/7/2010 10:2...	18 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
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 Wayne Shuler	RE: Town goals and ...	Thu 5/6/2010 8:3...	9 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
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 Wayne Shuler	FW: Follow-up All ...	Mon 3/1/2010 2:...	7 MB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	

   From	Subject	Received	Size	Categories	In Folder	
 Wayne Shuler	FW: Follow-up All ...	Mon 3/1/2010 2:...	7 MB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 Wayne Shuler	Follow-up All Natur...	Mon 3/1/2010 1:...	7 MB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 Rick Thomas	RE: All Natural Haza...	Wed 2/24/2010 ...	22 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Wayne Shuler	RE: All Natural Haz...	Wed 2/24/2010 ...	10 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 Buddy Johnson	Re: All Natural Haza...	Wed 2/24/2010 ...	17 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Wayne Shuler	RE: All Natural Haza...	Wed 2/24/2010 ...	9 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 Buddy Johnson	Re: All Natural Haza...	Wed 2/24/2010 ...	14 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Rick Thomas	All Natural Hazards...	Tue 2/23/2010 7:...	22 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Wayne Shuler	RE: All Natural Haza...	Tue 2/23/2010 4:...	47 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 Natalie McKelvey	RE: All Natural Haza...	Tue 2/23/2010 4:...	22 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Wayne Shuler	RE: All Natural Haza...	Tue 2/23/2010 4:...	16 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 Natalie McKelvey	RE: All Natural Haza...	Tue 2/23/2010 4:...	18 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Wayne Shuler	FW: All Natural Haz...	Tue 2/23/2010 4:...	7 MB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 M+ Extreme Email...	Returned mail: Deliv...	Tue 2/23/2010 3:...	30 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Wayne Shuler	All Natural Hazards ...	Tue 2/23/2010 3:...	7 MB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 John Knight	CMCOG - News Rel...	Thu 2/18/2010 1:...	11 MB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 John Knight	All Hazards Risk Ass...	Thu 2/18/2010 9:...	11 MB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Becky Hildebrand	FW: ad for public re...	Tue 2/16/2010 9:...	20 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 classifieds@newb...	RE: Legal Ads	Tue 2/16/2010 8:...	11 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Phyllis Watkins	RE: ad for public rev...	Fri 2/12/2010 4:2...	17 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 pgallery@heraldin...	RE: legal ad	Fri 2/12/2010 2:5...	12 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Harriman, Evelyn	RE: leagal ad for Me...	Fri 2/12/2010 2:1...	17 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Doug Currier	RE: ad for public rev...	Fri 2/12/2010 2:0...	14 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Natalie McKelvey	RE: ad for public rev...	Fri 2/12/2010 12:...	17 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Andy Simmons	RE: document for th...	Fri 2/12/2010 12:...	16 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Inbox	
 Wayne Shuler	document for the w...	Fri 2/12/2010 9:5...	7 MB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 Andy Brandenburg		Tue 2/2/2010 9:0...	14 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Brian Carter	RE: goals and work ...	Mon 12/21/2009...	21 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Ben Mauldin	RE: pop projections ...	Fri 12/18/2009 3:...	13 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Michael P. Criss	RE: Follow-up email...	Sun 12/13/2009 ...	22 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Charlene Herring	RE: Follow-up email...	Fri 12/11/2009 2:...	18 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 JAMES HAYES	RE: Richland County...	Thu 12/10/2009 ...	53 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 JAMES HAYES	RE: Richland County...	Wed 12/9/2009 ...	54 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Gregory Sprouse	Critical Facilities	Wed 12/9/2009 ...	10 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Charlene Herring	Re: Follow-up email...	Tue 12/8/2009 7:...	21 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Mercado, Norma	RE: Follow-up email...	Tue 12/8/2009 2:...	74 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Charlene Herring	RE: Follow-up email...	Tue 12/8/2009 1:...	23 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Charlene Herring	Re: Follow-up email...	Tue 12/8/2009 1:...	16 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Charlene Herring	Re: goals and work ...	Sun 12/6/2009 7:...	25 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Neil Ellis	RE: Follow-up email...	Fri 12/4/2009 1:3...	18 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Mail Delivery Syst...	Mail delivery failed	Fri 12/4/2009 9:1...	15 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Mark Forrester	RE: goals and work ...	Thu 12/3/2009 2:...	66 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Joe Bedenbaugh	RE: goals and work ...	Thu 12/3/2009 1:...	23 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Fred Taylor	Re: revised goals an...	Thu 12/3/2009 1:...	11 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Herbie Rentz	Re: goals and objec...	Thu 12/3/2009 1:...	18 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Mercado, Norma	RE: reminder #HMP	Tue 11/24/2009 ...	800 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Charlene Herring	Re: reminder #HMP	Mon 11/23/2009...	16 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
Alfred Crouch	RE: reminder #HMP	Mon 11/23/2009...	22 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
BRIAN FITZGERALD	RE: Richland County...	Tue 11/17/2009 ...	26 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
JOHN CLOYD	RE: Richland County...	Mon 11/16/2009...	18 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
Wayne Shuler	data #HMP	Thu 11/12/2009 ...	34 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	

    From	Subject	Received	Size	Categories	In Folder	
 Wayne Shuler	Newberry County a...	Thu 11/12/2009 ...	30 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 Town of Ridgeway	Fw: RE: critical facilit...	Wed 10/28/2009...	29 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Charlene Herring	RE: critical facilites #...	Tue 10/27/2009 ...	25 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Fred Taylor	RE: critcal facilites #...	Tue 10/27/2009 ...	12 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Fred Taylor	Re: critcal facilites #...	Mon 10/26/2009...	10 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 elingle@newberry...	Re: critical facilites #...	Mon 10/26/2009...	16 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Buddy Johnson	Re: critical facilites #...	Fri 10/23/2009 4:...	15 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Tommy Long	Re: critical facilites #...	Fri 10/23/2009 4:...	16 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Jim Hinton	Re: critcal facilites #...	Fri 10/23/2009 8:...	11 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Natalie McKelvey	RE: critcal facilites #...	Fri 10/23/2009 8:...	20 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Natalie McKelvey	RE: critcal facilites #...	Fri 10/23/2009 8:...	16 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Neil Ellis	RE: Critical facilites	Thu 10/22/2009 ...	18 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Phyllis Watkins	RE: critical facilites #...	Thu 10/22/2009 ...	132 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Mercado, Norma	RE: critcal facilites #...	Thu 10/22/2009 ...	7 MB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Charlene Herring	Re: critical facilites #...	Thu 10/22/2009 ...	16 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Buddy Johnson	Re: critical facilites #...	Thu 10/22/2009 ...	12 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Jason Kent	RE: Critical Facilities	Thu 9/3/2009 11:...	55 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Wayne Shuler	RE: Critical Facilities	Thu 9/3/2009 10:...	13 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	Sent Items	
 Jason Kent	Critical Facilities	Thu 8/27/2009 2:...	82 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Jason Kent	Critical Facilities	Thu 6/18/2009 1:...	8 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	
 Tommy Long	Re:	Tue 6/16/2009 3:...	17 KB	<input type="checkbox"/> HMP	backlog	

members are discussing next scenario could be desperate to

in loan was a real money and included:

from the de- and Urban

from the de- and Urban

city's general sewer fund not have to pay grant money, did have to pay loan from its in pays for ba- ce and fire pro-

that cash flow is not going to support the valuation of that," Councilman Kirkman Finlay said. "We're going to look up and be in the hole \$3 million."

Finlay wants to dissolve the Eau Claire Development Corp. and "salvage what we can" of its remaining properties — mainly 35 lots scattered throughout some north Columbia neighborhoods.

"I don't see how we can continue to pump money there," Finlay said.

But Finlay withdrew his proposal after some intense opposition from Councilman Sam Davis, whose district includes the Eau Claire community.

"We have to allow the corporation to move forward the way it should be," he said.

NS

ed by state law and invest only the fund is all other equities, his should get ion system has returns over the he said.

our portfolio ture... we can s to be more."

ates with un- ve three options ion obligations ney in pension efits and raise mprove returns. Bobby Harrell, d the state is d contributions ystem and has ig, even in his get years.

envision mak- beyond the an attempt to

make up the projected shortfalls.

"It's a tough year to do anything with the budget, but I don't agree with the premise (of massive unfunded liabilities)," Harrell said. "We've made sure we have properly funded the retirement system and will continue to do so."

Over the past several years, lawmakers have raised employee contributions to the pension fund and increased the amount the state kicks in. But the Pew report says retirees also are living longer, putting more stress on the pension system. That raises questions about whether the gap — between the amounts in state pension systems and the amounts they owe — will continue to grow.

Urahn said states need to do something that may be politically unpopular: Promise less to future retirees.

"States have an obligation to make changes for employees coming into the system," Urahn said. "The costs are not going away."

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Notice of Availability for Review and Public Comment

An All Natural Hazards Risk Assessment and Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Central Midlands Region of South Carolina

The staff of the Central Midlands Council of Governments seeks public comment and input on the update of the regional risk assessment and natural hazards mitigation plan. The public can access the draft plan update on the website of the Central Midlands COG at www.centralmidlands.org from February 12, 2010, to March 4th, 2010. Individuals seeking to comment on the draft plan update should submit their comments to Mr. Wayne Shuler at Central Midlands Council of Governments prior to the close of business on March 4th, 2010. (tele: (803) 376-5390, email: wshuler@centralmidlands.org).

The draft plan update details the nature of the most significant natural hazards threatening local governments in the region. It contains goals and objectives for many of the local governments in the region as well as mitigation measures to address prioritized natural hazards threatening those local governments. Adoption by resolution of the updated regional plan by the local governments will make them eligible for hazard mitigation grants. It will also involve the local government in more detailed record keeping on the occurrence and cost of natural hazard events as well as a process to update and revise the plan periodically.

The purpose of the plan update is to meet the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to help make the local governments in the region more prepared for and resistant to the effects of natural hazards.

For further information on the draft plan update please contact Mr. Wayne Shuler at the Central Midlands Council of Governments, 236 Stoneridge Drive, Columbia, SC, 29210.

(803) 376-5390

Email wshuler@centralmidlands.org

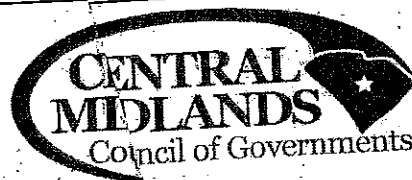
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5. Recently newberry County
retired educator. The pro-
gram will also consist of
musical selections by the
New Enore Association
Mass Choir and other guest
choirs. Dinner will be
served. Everyone is invited.

Feb. 28, 6 p.m. at Emet Min-
istries on Highway 76 in Pros-
perity. There will be dramatic
presentation of Esther, a con-
cert by Will Spires, and chil-
dren's activities. For info. visit
www.emetministries.com or
call (803) 603-7852.



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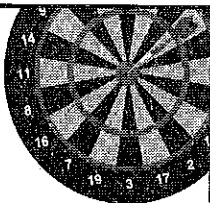
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Older Americans: Connecting the Community

Every May since 1963, when President John F. Kennedy designated the month of May as a time to pay tribute to older Americans, people in towns and cities across the country have come together to celebrate the enormous contributions of older Americans — borne of wisdom, experience, and the will to realize their dreams

and speak their minds. Older Americans Month is our chance to show our appreciation and support our seniors as they continue to enrich and strengthen our communities.

The theme of this year's celebration — Older Americans: Connecting the Community — pays homage to the many ways in

which older adults bring inspiration and continuity to the fabric of our communities. Their shared histories, diverse experiences, and wealth of knowledge have made our culture, economy, and local character what they are today. The theme also highlights the many ways technology is helping older Americans live longer, healthier and

more engaged lives.

In fact, older Americans are more active in community life than ever before, thanks in part to advances in health care, education, technology, and financial stability over the last several decades that have greatly increased their vitality and standard of living. Older adults are out and about giving back and making a difference in their community.

Our seniors are mentoring the leaders of tomorrow, taking to heart the

need for intergenerational learning to guide and inspire young minds. They offer a take on times gone by not discussed in any history class — a unique perspective that sheds new light on contemporary issues.

Older Americans step up to help one another as well. Across the country, seniors connect with other seniors by delivering meals, helping with home repair, assisting with shopping, and offering companionship, counseling,

and care. Their efforts remind us that when older adults are active and engaged in their communities, everyone benefits.

Contact the Fairfield County Council on Aging at 803-635-3015 to find out about volunteer opportunities with programs that provide services for seniors to improve health literacy, increase access to quality health services, deliver food and nutrition services and provide financial and housing assistance.

Police seek Winnsboro man

JAMES DENTON
Editor

Columbia police are searching for a Winnsboro native wanted in connection with several crimes in the Forest Acres neighborhood.

Police said Donald Allen Kelly broke into a home on Kalthood Drive Saturday around 5:30 p.m., forced the homeowner into the garage and made off with an undisclosed amount of money.

Kelly is also wanted for a kidnapping and armed robbery on May 17.



Kelly

Anyone with information on Kelly's whereabouts should call Crimestoppers at 1-888-CRIME-SC.

CRIME

From Page 1

of Fairfield County registered sex offenders for a 1997 charge of committing or attempting to commit a lewd act on a minor.

Marthers is on the list.

ERROR

From Page 1

nation of the train's braking system and determined they were in good working order as well.

"Before the accident, there was no doubt that if you put the brakes on, the train would stop in a very short time," Manning said.

Manning said a video made by one of the train's passengers helped his crew determine the speed of the train. On the first lap, Manning said, the train was going slow. On the second lap, the train sped up. And by the third lap, the train had reached a speed of 22.3 MPH at the point of derailment. The recommended speed in the turn where the accident occurred is only 8 MPH.

Investigators also said

the accident was not a typical derailment. Paint found on the cross ties where the train crashed indicated the train did not derail, but rather rolled over and off the track. Wolf said computer models of the incident confirmed that scenario again and again.

The findings appear to be in concert with statements made by Conrad shortly after the wreck, when he told police, "I was going too [expletive] fast." According to an incident report from the Spartanburg Department of Public Safety, Conrad also told the officer that "he would go slow on the first lap, go a bit faster on the second lap and it was on the third lap around the track when he 'opened it up' to go faster."

Conrad later recanted those statements through his attorney, Grant Varner of Greenville, saying he was in shock at the time the statements were made. Conrad was treated and released from Spartanburg Regional Hospital after the accident, but was later admitted to Village Hospital at Pelham in Greer after showing signs of a concussion. Attempts to reach Varner for this story were unsuccessful.

Spartanburg County Coroner Rusty Clevenger said the findings have been turned over to the 9th Circuit Solicitor's Office in Charleston, which will determine whether or not to file criminal charges in the case. Phone calls to the 9th Circuit office were not returned at press time.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

State of South Carolina
Before the Fairfield County Council
County of Fairfield

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Law, Fairfield County Council will conduct a public hearing on the 13th of June, 2011, 6:00 P.M., in the Council Chambers, Fairfield County Governmental Complex, at 350 Columbia Road, Winnsboro, South Carolina.

The purpose of this public hearing is to provide for public comment concerning the adoption of an ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY ZONING ORDINANCE, ORDINANCE NO. 49B, TO PROVIDE FOR THE ZONING RECLASSIFICATION FROM RD (RURAL DEVELOPMENT) TO I-1 (INDUSTRIAL) FOR TWO PARCELS 1) TEN (10.0) ACRE PROPERTY (TMS NO. 071-00-00-027) ZONED RD (RURAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT) TO I-1 (INDUSTRIAL) APPLICANT IS FAIRFIELD INDUSTRIAL SERVICES, INC. OWNERS ARE THOMAS W. PETERSON AND KEITH D. PETERSON AND 2) FIVE (5.0) ACRE PROPERTY (TMS NO. 071-00-00-028) ZONED RD (RURAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT) TO I-1 (INDUSTRIAL) APPLICANT IS FAIRFIELD INDUSTRIAL SERVICES, INC. OWNER IS WILLIAM K. PETERSON. PROPERTY IS LOCATED AT 103 IRIS LANE, WINNSBORO, SC. The general public is invited to attend the Public Hearing. Ronald Stowers, PE., Director of Planning, Building and Zoning.

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14 Years and Counting -

On Sunday at 2 p.m. the Rev. and Mrs. Morris B. and Ella Watson Turner will celebrate their 14th Pastoral Anniversary at Gethsemane Baptist Church in Blair. The anniversary message will be delivered by the Rev. Herbert Martin, Pastor of the Rock Hill Baptist Church in Sahula, S.C.

On Saturday Evening at 5 p.m. Pastor and First Lady Ella Turner's 14th Anniversary Banquet will be held. The guest messenger will be the Rev. Gene Mies, Pastor of Zion Hopewell Baptist Church. We invite each and everyone to celebrate with us.

Photo by Mary Lee Hendrix

GREY

From Page 4

from that distribution location. While there has been much chatter in recent years about collecting tax on Internet placed orders, mostly those purchases are still tax-free. There is certainly a history of giving tax breaks to bring in jobs, like BMW and others.

That erupted in such a firestorm of opposition it dwarfed the fire going on in the mid-west. There were Web sites set up proclaiming how this would take sales away from "Main Street." Anyone who has a proclivity to shop on line would not do, or do, it on the basis of a warehouse in S.C. It finally passed into law, but there is something else going on here. There is some interest being trod upon that is not being reported.

But, come on! We have

1,200 to 2,000 jobs at our fingertips, in this economy. If this Amazon deal gets killed it will hurt our expansion in S.C. far years to come. We will become known as the not friendly to business state.

"Now we're up in the big leagues."

So the NLRB (National Labor Relations Board) wants to sue Boeing because they want to open a manufacturing facility in Charleston. This is literally crazy. Talk about overreach by a government. The lengths they will go to protect their union voters. Let's look at the bastions of successful union controlled cities: Detroit, Pittsburgh and Newark, to name a few. It's all good!

Even if the reason was completely that they wanted to flee the "drinking and smoking dope at lunch crowd" (it was in a special report recently),

they should have that right. When you can't move around corporately, then is our personal movement far behind? That's a Nazi government and we saw that once. Which was enough.

"Just to get up that hill."

My bucket list has

some fairly big things and some more whimsical. There is a famous vehicle I wanted to drive. But, after this week I have dropped it from the list. I no longer want to drive the Weiner Mobile.

Back to you, Weezy.

Comment: grey@greybrentle.com



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SUPPORT

From Page 3

-cation Center. She will work with Barbara Brentlinger (a Registered Nurse and Certified Diabetes Educator) to provide education and support that will enable patients to take an active role in prevention and self-management of their diabetes.

"Anyone who has diabetes or pre-diabetes, we are asking you to take an active role in the self-management of your diabetes and join this Fairfield Diabetes Support Group," Brentlinger said. For more information, please call 712-0364. There will be a door prize drawing.

Task Force selects local

Commissioner Swain Whitfield has been appointed to serve on the National Association of Regulated Utility Commissioners' (NARUC) newly created Pipeline Safety Task Force, a formal working group to coordinate and direct NARUC's pipeline safety advocacy. The appointment was announced by NARUC President Tony Clark of North Dakota.

A member of the Commission since 2008, Commissioner Whitfield is the At-Large representative and resides in Blythe-wood. He is an active NARUC member, serving on both the Committee

for Gas and the Committee for Critical Infrastructure.

"I look forward to serving NARUC and the State of South Carolina on the Pipeline Safety Task Force. Working with federal agencies and other stakeholders, we hope to prevent future pipeline accidents," Whitfield said.

Commissioner Whitfield will represent the Southeast region of NARUC on the Task Force, which will analyze pipeline safety issues, discuss best practices, and lead the Association's advocacy before Congress and the federal agencies.

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Second Notice of Availability for Review and Public Comment Public meeting

An All Natural Hazards Risk Assessment and Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Central Midlands Region of South Carolina

The staff of the Central Midlands Council of Governments seeks public comment and input on the update of the regional risk assessment and natural hazards mitigation plan. A public meeting will be held at the offices of Central Midlands Council of Governments on June 13th 2011 from 6:00 PM to 7:30 PM. The public can access the draft plan update on the website of the Central Midlands COG at www.cmcog.org (press releases.) A copy is available for review at the offices of CMCOG. Individuals may comment on the plan at the public meeting or they may submit their comments to Mr. Wayne Shuler at Central Midlands Council of Governments. (phone (803) 376-5390, email: wshuler@cmcog.org) by the close of business on June 13th, 2011.

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Cancer hoax lands Mom behind bars

■ Cindy Pitts
Staff Writer

A hoax about a Whitnir teen having cancer has left the community feeling shocked and betrayed.

"There are kids dying every day and these people have taken away peoples love and trust," said Whitnir resident Butch Pressley.

Angela Ann Chapman, 36, of 205 Lake St., Whitnir, was arrested and charged Wednesday with obtaining goods under false pretense after several inquiries and concerns were raised to the Newberry County Sheriff's Office about inconsistencies in statements and actions related to her daughter's medical care and condition.

Earlier this year Chapman claimed her daughter, Taylor Chapman, 15, had a cancer diagnosis and the family even told a number of people including law enforcement officers, who were questioning her about the validity of the story that the child was treated at St. Jude's hospital in Memphis over the weekend of May 14 including a number of tests, said Newberry County Sheriff Lee Foster. Pressley, who is Clinton's police commander and has served as a law enforcement officer in Newberry County and Clinton for nearly 25 years, said the family came to him Feb. 14 with the news.

Pressley said he did not know the Angela Chapman but that Taylor Chapman was a friend of his son's.

"I sat and held her in my arms for hours crying," said Pressley of when he was told the news.

Also during the ordeal, others in the community like cancer mom, Melissa Hamm, reached out to Taylor Chapman and her mom with daily calls.

As the news spread the mother and girl also told stories of the girl having a total hysterectomy when in fact she had her gallbladder removed.

The family also told many people that the child was undergoing chemotherapy and radiation treatments and told the officers investigating the case that the teen had received radiation at a local hospital, according to



Chapman

Foster.

Because of privacy issues related to health care matters, law enforcement officials were only able to say that based on their investigation there was clearly false and completely untrue statements made about the child's medical condition, need for treatment and treatments received.

"The whole incident became so elaborate that the girl posted pictures of herself in pajama top clothes at St. Jude's Hospital after the weekend they supposedly received treatment there," however, a closer look at the pictures reveals that they are all in common areas of the hospital such as the lobby and front of the building and appear to have been done solely for the purpose of gaining sympathy and support in the fraud as the child has never been a patient at St. Jude's Children's Hospital," said Foster.

Officials says the photos were taken when the family did make a trip to St. Jude's using money raised by their campaign.

Pressley said he and his wife Tina Pressley, who is a nurse, continually questioned and asked to see the girl's medical records but they were never given to them and the couple began to question the situation.

Hamm adds that the mom was evasive with information when Hamm reached out to the family. Pressley was even publicly named as one of several people helping the family get into St. Jude's but says at the time his wife and he were having medical issues and were struggling themselves.

"It also appears that they were untruthful about a number of people in the community who

"What bothers me and I can't wrap my mind around is... how (Chapman) can use a child to steal money from people," said the normally tough cop as he weeps. "I don't know if I am more mad or hurt... If they are lying there is no justice for them. The only thing we are guilty of is loving that girl."

Butch Pressley

supposedly assisted them in obtaining money or assistance into St. Jude's Hospital," said Foster.

"They used my family to make this seem legitimate," said Pressley.

Pressley almost lost his son in a motor vehicle wreck a couple of years ago and has felt the pain of nearly losing a child.

"What bothers me and I can't wrap my mind around is... how (Chapman) can use a child to steal money from people," said the normally tough cop as he weeps. "I don't know if I am more mad or hurt. I am lucky to get my son back... If they are lying there is no justice for them. The only thing we are guilty of is loving that girl."

But what hurts most is that the damage the Chapman's have done to other families needing help, said Pressley.

"What happens when another local child is sick? Kids are dying every day and they took people's love and trust away but I know this town (Whitnir) and they will rally again around people," said Pressley, adding he has cried his eyes out about the situation.

"Such cases are tragic in so many ways," said Newberry County Sheriff Lee Foster. "It preys upon the genuine good and sense of community that runs throughout our county and often causes people to hesitate to help others. Our community spirit and true sense of generosity is what makes our county special and I pray that we would not allow one bad situation to prevent us from helping others who are in need."

Hamm says situations like this "kill" efforts of others.

"It happens more than you realize and we have to watch out," says Hamm, who runs Hamm-bone's Hope out of Prosperity to help with cancer causes.

■ LOG

Continued from page 2

and charged with financial transaction card fraud.

Newberry County Sheriff's Office

• Linda Delores Goin, 30, was arrested and charged with driving under suspension.

• Alphonso Mandrell DeWalt, 34, was arrested and charged with possession of marijuana, resisting arrest and disorderly conduct.

• Otis Stephen Dozier, 48, was arrested and charged with driving under the influence, resisting arrest and possession

of marijuana.

• Marcus Raschaud White, 27, was arrested and charged with petit larceny.

• Mandy Lenore Smith, 33, was arrested and charged with forgery.

• John Allen Nielsen, 26, was arrested and charged with a magistrate court bench warrant.

• Angela Ann Chapman, 35, was arrested and charged with breach of trust with fraudulent intent.

• Whitnir Police • Paris Antoinette Bailey, 25, was arrested and charged with habitual offender and driving under suspension.

■ TRIP

Continued from page 1

bers at Redeemer had served this parish and two of their children were baptized there, the LMM set out on a mission to help these fellow Lutherans both financially and otherwise.

Soon May 31, several men from Redeemer are off to Cullman, Ala. Letters have been sent to the Lutheran churches in the Heartland Conference seeking donations, but Redeemer's LMM also need help from the community.

Anyone wishing to make a monetary donation may send a contribution to the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 1515 Boundary St., Newberry, S.C. 29108. Checks should be made payable to Redeemer LMM. Other donations may be in the form of supplies such as bottled water, non-perishable food items, flashlights/

batteries all sizes, bar and liquid soap, wash cloths, towels, sheets, pillowcases, handtools (hammers, saws, pliers, screwdrivers, etc.), cleaning supplies (Lysol, Pine Sol, paper towels, toilet tissue, blankets/quilts, over-the-counter medical supplies, band-aids, antiseptics (alcohol, etc.), tapers of all sizes, used sleeping bags, and bug spray (flying insects, roaches, etc.).

There may be other items you think of that these people may need. Remember that many of them may have very little or maybe nothing at all.

Please bring your donations to Redeemer this weekend.

The church will be open on Mondays thru Thursdays from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m. to receive these donations.

What a great ministry it will be to fill up these trucks heading for Cullman, Ala. on May 31.

SummerFun gets ready for its pitch

■ Cindy Pitts
Staff Writer

Some 30 horseshoe throwers will be in town this weekend for the SummerFun pro tournament.

This years pro only match will include the second ranked player in the game and players from 10 states.

The games will begin at 10 a.m. on Saturday and Sunday at 9 a.m. at Marion Davis Park on Kendall Road.

The public is welcome to watch the play and games will be around 15 minutes long.

This year the games will have score boards of visitors to watch.

NEWBERRY COUNTY HOLIDAY CLOSING

Newberry County Offices will be CLOSED

Monday, May 30, 2011

In observance of Memorial Day



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Email wshuler@cmcog.org

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AND WHILE YOU'RE THERE, DON'T FORGET TO ENTER OUR FIRST-EVER "CUTEST KID" CONTEST!

The public auction of delinquent units at Miniwarehouses of Newberry has been scheduled for Saturday, May 28, 2011 at 9:00am at 3279 College Street, Newberry, SC.

- #32 Felicia Williams - furniture, misc boxes
- #33 Greta Copeland - misc hh items
- #42 Brandy Elkins - misc hh items
- #194 Anna Elkins - misc items
- #200 Bernard Austin - sofa, chair, br furniture
- #219 Tamara Floyd - misc hh items
- #224 Ella Livingston - furniture, twin bs/m

The public auction of delinquent units at Heritage Ministorage has been scheduled for Saturday, May 28, 2011 at 9:30am at 3433 Riley road, Newberry, SC.

- #102H Samuel Davis - crib mattress, misc. boxes
- #700H Christine McFadden - furniture
- #811H Kelvin Brown - sofa, chair, misc bags
- #1312H Cynthia Young - misc hh items
- #OD1 Wayne Anglin - misc.



NEWBERRY CHAMBER CHATTER



■ UTILITIES

The council will hold a special meeting to finalize the budget on Tuesday at 7 p.m. at Newberry City Hall on College Street.

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PUBLIC MEETING
June 13, 2011
6:00-7:30 PM

[illegible]

Comments