

SANTEE LYNCHES

REGIONAL

# Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

JUNE 2025



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

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

## A SPECIAL THANK YOU TO:

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Kershaw County Emergency Management Department  
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# Introduction and Planning Process

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

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

## FEMA REQUIREMENTS

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

### Planning Process

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



- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(4) (iii): The plan maintenance process shall include a discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.
- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(4)(i) The plan maintenance process shall include a section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five- year cycle.

## Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(2)(i): The risk assessment shall include a description of the type, location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction as well as information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for each jurisdiction
- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(2)(ii): The risk assessment shall include a summary of each hazard and its impact on the community as well as an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community. The plan must address NFIP insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods.
- 44 CFR §201.6 (c) (2) (iii): For multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment section must assess each jurisdiction's risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire planning area.

## Mitigation Strategy

- 44 CFR§201.6(c)(3): The plan shall include a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.
- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(3)(i): The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.
- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(3)(ii): The hazard mitigation strategy shall address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate. The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.
- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(3)(iii): The hazard mitigation strategy shall include an action plan, describing how the actions identified will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by each local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.
- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(3)(iv): For multi-jurisdictional plans, there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.
- 44 CFR §201.6(c)(4)(ii): The plan shall include a process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvements, when appropriate.



## Plan Review

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

## Plan Adoption

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

# COMPOSITION OF THE PLAN

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

## Section 1: Introduction and Planning Process

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

## Section 2: Regional Context

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

## Section 3: Hazards Identification and Profile

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

## Section 4: Vulnerability Assessment

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

## Section 5: Community Capability Assessment

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



## Section 6: Mitigation Strategy

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

## Section 7: Plan Maintenance

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

## PLANNING PROCESS

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

### Planning Area and Resources

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

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

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





## PLANNING TEAM

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

### Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee

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

#### Clarendon County

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

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

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

### **First Steering Committee Meeting**

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

### **Second Steering Committee Meeting**

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

### **Third Steering Committee Meeting**

Date here. This meeting reviewed and refined the goals and strategies and finalized the plan for submission.

### **Emergency Manager Meetings**

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



## Jurisdictional Participation

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

## Emergency Manager Survey

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

## Stakeholder Involvement

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

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

## Community Survey

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

The community survey was open continuously for six months. Overall, there were ## responses of which ## came from residents of the four counties. Of the total responses, #% were from Clarendon County, #% were from Kershaw County, #% were from Lee County, and #% were from Sumter County.



## PLAN REVIEW

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

### Draft Final Plan

The draft final plan was completed and made available to the public for review between November ## and ##, 2024 and November ##, 2024, and to stakeholders and steering committee members for review between November ##, 2024 to November #, 2024. The plan was made available via SLCOG's website and social media accounts. Counties and municipalities assisted in distributing the plan via their webpages and social media. Advertisements were run in local newspapers. Comments were received during the comment period, with closing date on ###, 2024. Plan revisions were made accordingly.

### Final Plan

- The final plan was submitted to the State Hazard Mitigation Officers (SHMO) for review and comments on ###, 2024. SLCOG received the completed Plan Review Tool on ###, 2025 and made revisions accordingly.
- The revised final plan was submitted to the SHMO on ###, 2025 and was forwarded to FEMA on ###, 2025. SLCOG received the request for revisions from FEMA on ###, 2025 and made revisions as directed.
- The revised final plan was resubmitted to the SHMO and was forwarded to FEMA on ###, 2025.
- The revised final plan was approved by FEMA on ###, 2025. FEMA extended formal approval of the plan for a period of five (5) years.

### Plan Adoption

As required by FEMA, "Each jurisdiction that is included in the plan must have its governing body adopt the plan prior to FEMA approval." SLCOG requested that participating jurisdictions formally adopt the 2025-2030 Santee-Lynches Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan by a resolution of their governing body by May 26, 2025. Jurisdictions that have adopted the plan to date are included in the Appendix.

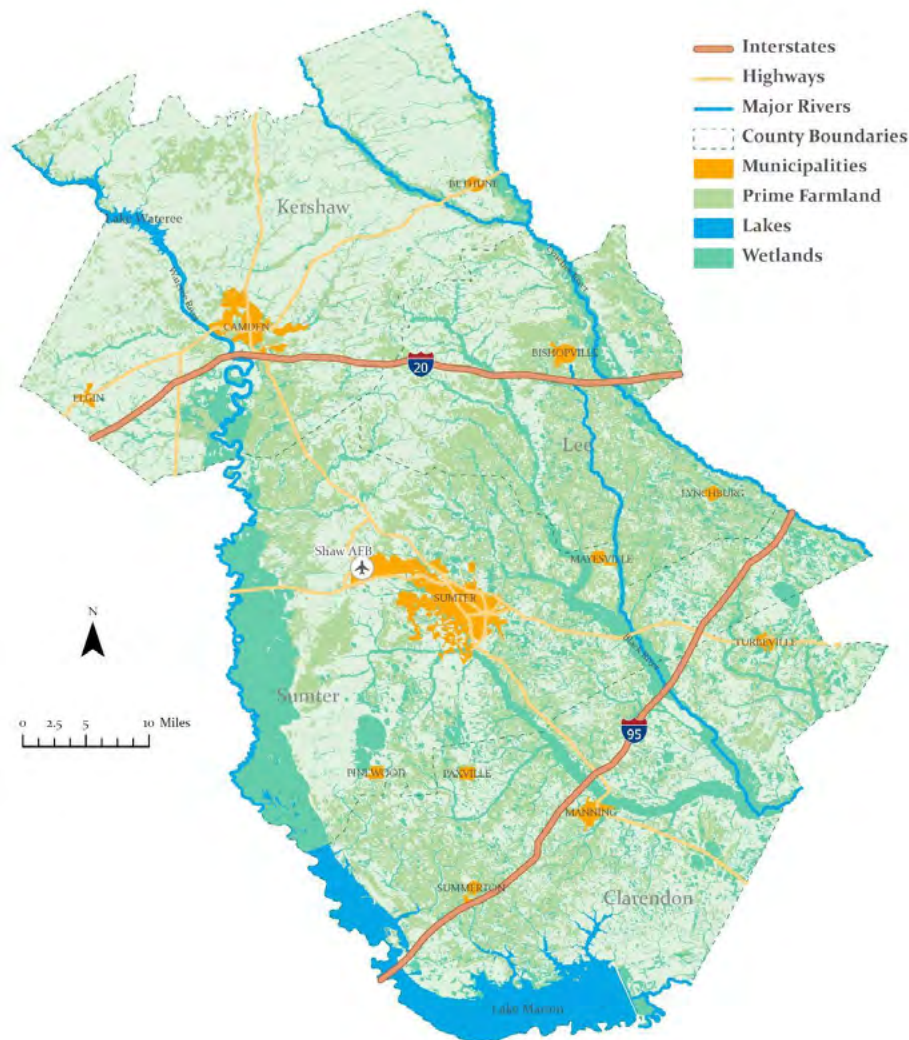


# Regional Context

## SANTEE-LYNCHES REGION

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

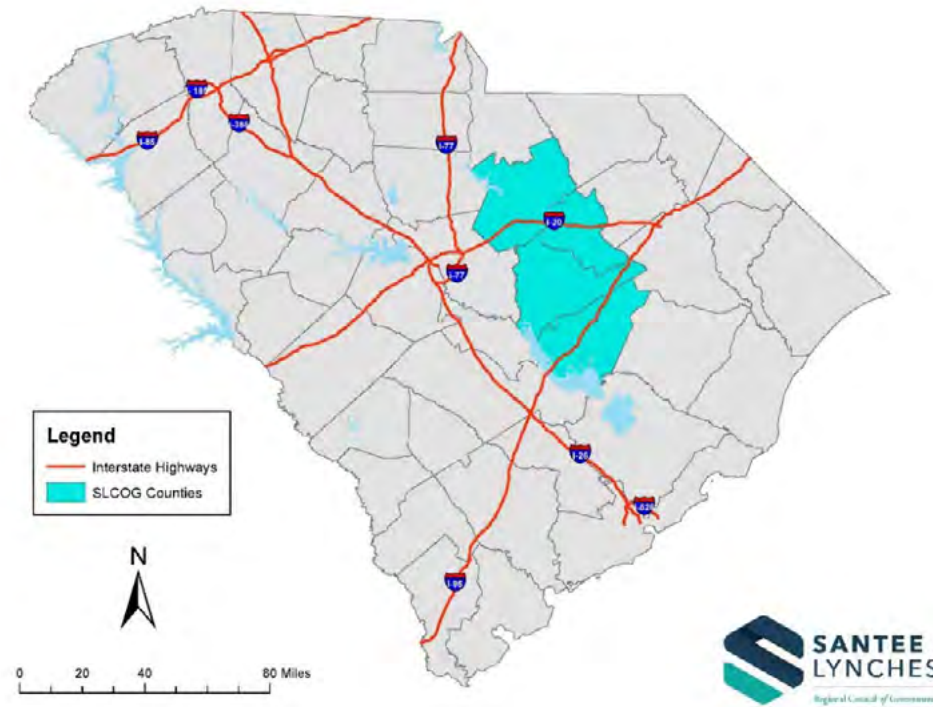
*Figure 2.1 Santee-Lynches Region*





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

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



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

## POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

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

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

Clarendon						
County	Clarendon County	City of Manning	Town of Paxville	Town of Summerton	Town of Turbeville	Clarendon County (balance)
Land Area (Sq Mi)	607.21	2.41	1.05	1.15	1.26	601.34
1940	31,500					31,500
1950	32,215	2,775	208	1,419	271	27,542
1960	29,494	3,917	216	1,504	355	23,502
1970	25,604	4,025	261	1,305	422	19,591
1980	27,464	4,746	244	1,176	544	20,754
1990	28,450	4,428	218	975	698	22,131
2000	32,502	4,025	248	1,061	602	26,566
2010	34,971	4,108	185	1,000	766	28,912
2020	31,144	3,878	232	814	760	25,460
2022 Census Estimate	31,163	3,862	342	714	710	25,535
Change 2020-2022	19	-16	110	-100	-50	75
Kershaw						
County	Kershaw County	Town of Bethune	City of Camden	Town of Elgin	Kershaw County (balance)	
Land Area (Sq Mi)	726.26	1.14	9.65	6.97	708.50	
1940	32,913				32,913	
1950	32,237	639	6,986	183	24,429	
1960	33,585	506	8,532	374	24,173	
1970	34,727	481	7,462	595	26,189	
1980	39,015	405	6,696	622	31,292	
1990	43,599	420	6,676	672	35,831	
2000	52,647	352	6,682	806	44,807	
2010	61,697	334	6,838	1,311	53,214	
2020	65,403	315	7,788	1,634	55,666	
2022 Census Estimate	65,779	454	7,834	2,065	55,426	
Change 2020-2022	376	139	46	431	-240	



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

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

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

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



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

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

**Table 2.3 Population projections, Santee-Lynches Region**

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

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

## ECONOMY

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

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



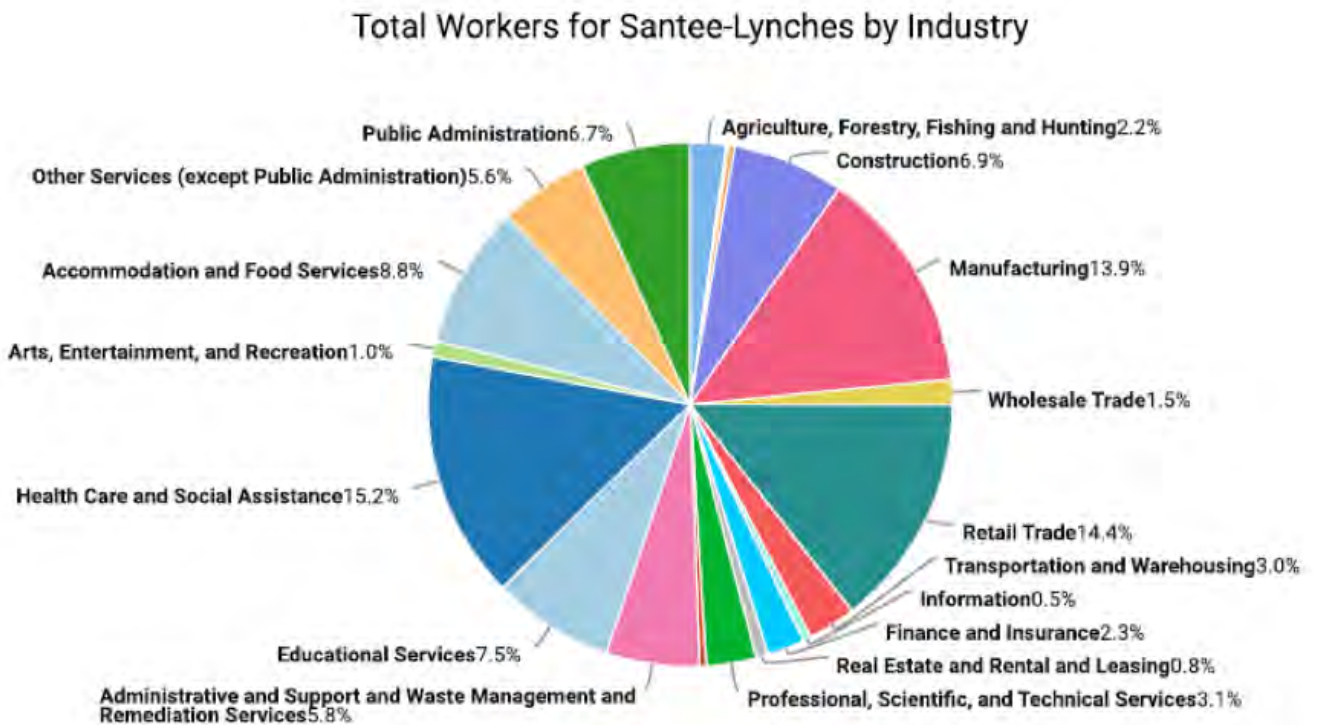
Table 2.4 Wages, employment, establishments

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

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

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

Figure 2.3 Workers by industry





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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

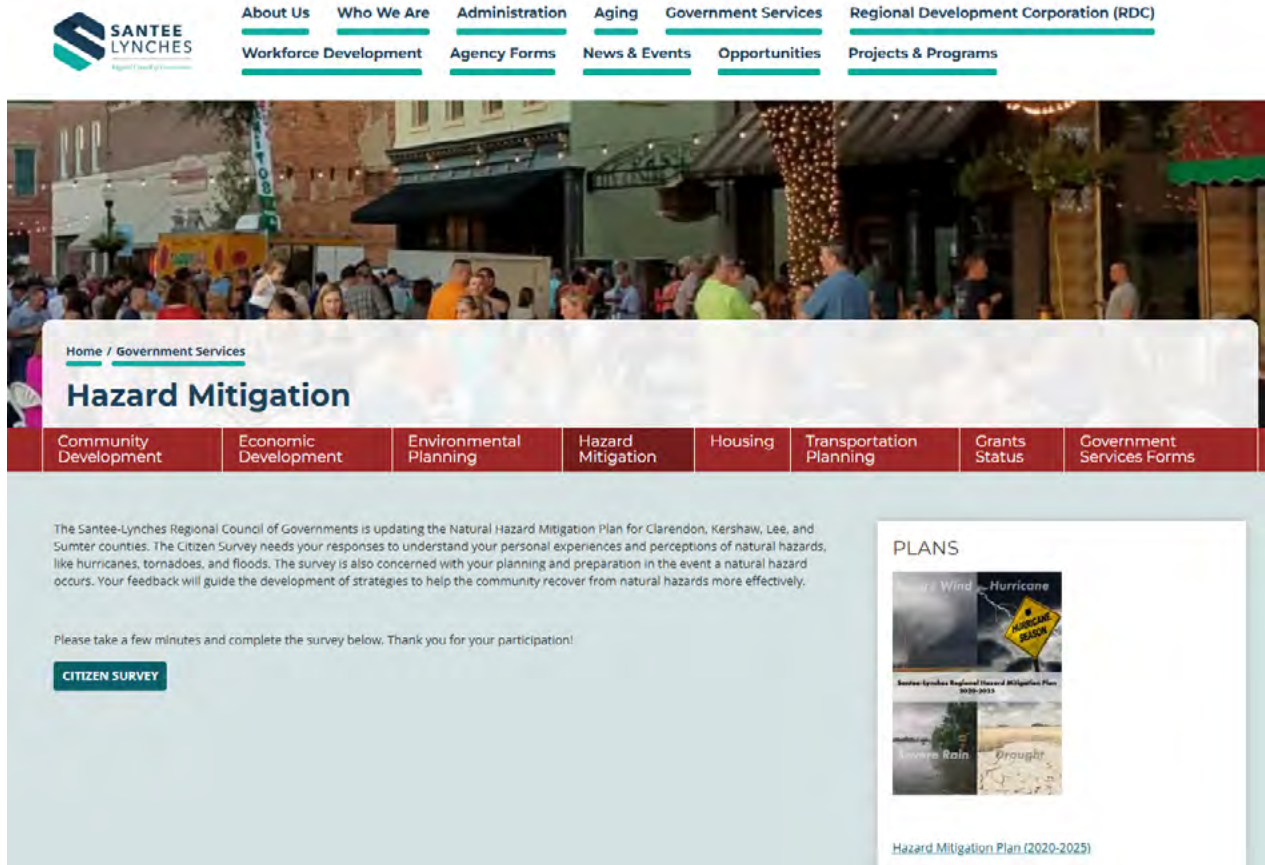
## COMMUNITY SURVEY

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

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



Figure 2.4 Community Survey on SLCOG website



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

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

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

## CRITICAL FACILITIES

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

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

**Table 2.9 Critical facilities, Clarendon County**

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





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

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



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

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



**Table 2.10 Critical facilities, Kershaw County**

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



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

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



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

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



**Table 2.11 Critical facilities, Lee County**

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





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

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



**Table 2.12 Critical facilities, Sumter County**

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



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

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



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

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

## DAMS

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



**Table 2.13 High Hazard Potential Dams**

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

Note: Dam - Class 1 = High Hazard Potential



# Hazard Identification & Profile

## NATURAL HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

## DATA & TERMINOLOGY

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





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

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

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

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

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

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## HAZARD PROFILE

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

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

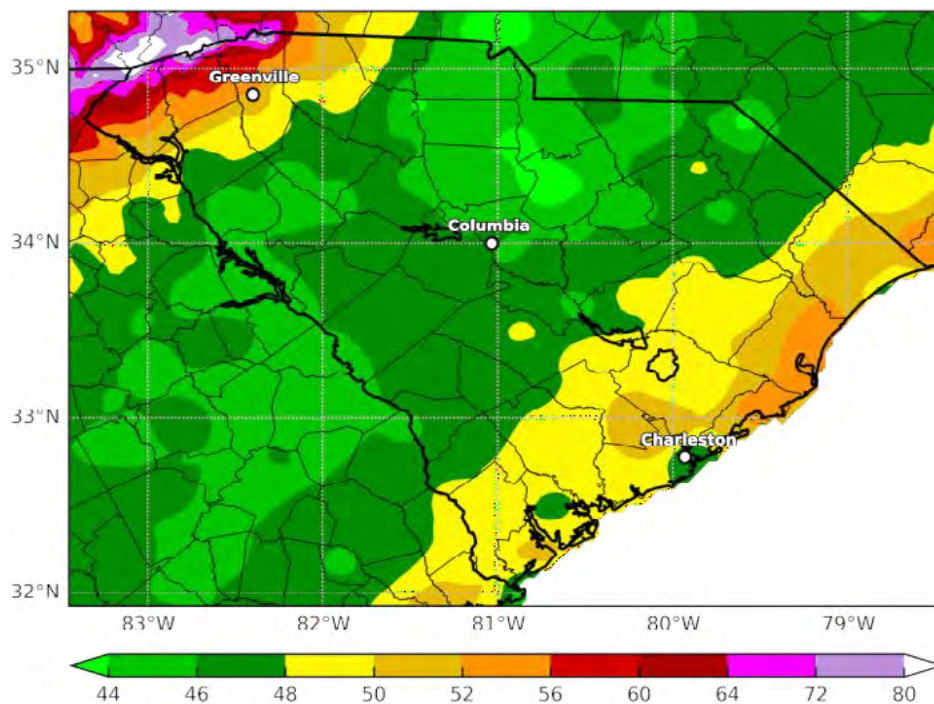
This information will be considered in planning, preparation and developing projects and actions for community mitigation strategies.



## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

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

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



Source: Southeast Regional Climate Center

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

## LOCATION AND EXTENT

### Clarendon County

Based on the SHELDDUS data Clarendon County experienced fifteen (15) droughts between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.3 below includes this data.

### Clarendon County Municipalities

The SHELDDUS data does not identify any drought events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in Clarendon County between 1960 and 2022.

### Kershaw County

Based on the SHELDDUS data Kershaw County experienced fifteen (15) droughts between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.3 below includes this data.

### Kershaw County Municipalities

The SHELDDUS data does not identify any drought events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in Kershaw County between 1960 and 2022.

### Lee County

Based on the SHELDDUS data Lee County experienced fifteen (15) droughts between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.3 below includes this data.

### Lee County Municipalities

The SHELDDUS data does not identify any drought events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in Lee County between 1960 and 2022.

### Sumter County

Based on the SHELDDUS data Sumter County experienced fifteen (15) droughts between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.3 below includes this data.

### Sumter County Municipalities

The SHELDDUS data does not identify any drought events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in Sumter County between 1960 and 2022.

### Future Probability

Table 3.3 below shows that the probability of future drought events is "moderately likely" with a 23% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year.

**Table 3.3 Drought Events, 1960-2022**

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



## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

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

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

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

**Table 3.4 Earthquake Intensity Description**

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

Source: US Geological Survey



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

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

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

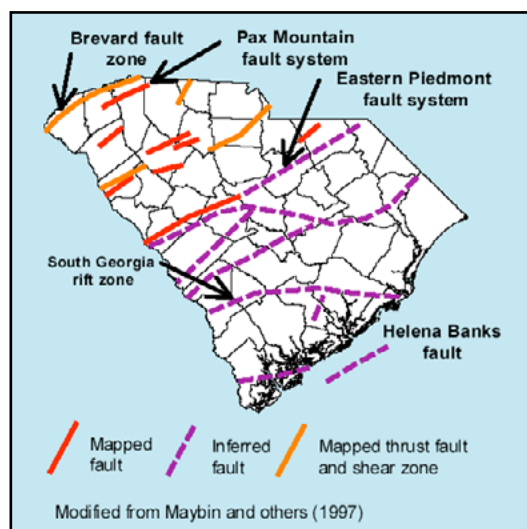
[Earthquake Magnitude, Energy Release, and Shaking Intensity](#)

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## LOCATION AND EXTENT

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

**Figure 3.2 Fault Zones in South Carolina**



Source: SC Department of Natural Resources

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

**Table 3.5 Earthquakes, 1994-2022**

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

Source: SC Department of Natural Resources

As the table shows, the Lugoff-Elgin area of Kershaw County has experienced the most activity, particularly in recent years. Although the magnitude of earthquakes in this area of the region has been relatively weak, the Lugoff and Elgin communities have experienced impacts. A chemical plant leak caused by the June 2022 activity is one example.

### 3

### 3. EXTREME HEAT

#### CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

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

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

Table 3.6 below shows this risk classification.





**Table 3.6 Earthquake Intensity Description**

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

Source: National Weather Service

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## LOCATION AND EXTENT

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

### Clarendon County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Clarendon County experienced six (6) extreme heat events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.7 below includes this data.

### Clarendon County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data does not identify any extreme heats events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in Clarendon County between 1960 and 2022.

### Kershaw County

Based on the SHELDUS data Kershaw County experienced eight (8) extreme heat events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.7 below includes this data.

### Kershaw County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data identifies one (1) extreme heat event occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Elgin in Kershaw County between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.8 below shows these data.



## Lee County

Based on the SHELDUS data Lee County experienced nine (9) extreme heat events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.7 below includes this data.

### Lee County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data does not identify any extreme heat events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in Lee County between 1960 and 2022.

## Sumter County

Based on the SHELDUS data Sumter County experienced eight (8) droughts between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.7 below includes this data.

### Sumter County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data does not identify any extreme heat events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in Sumter County between 1960 and 2022.

## Future Probability

Table 3.7 shows that the probability of future extreme heat events is “not likely” to “moderately likely” with a 9% to 14% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year. In the town of Elgin, the likelihood of extreme heat occurring exclusively within the town is also very low, as shown in Table 3.8.

**Table 3.7 Extreme Heat Events, 1960-2022**

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

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

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



## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

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

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

1. **River (or riverine) Flood:** Also called overbank flooding, this type of flooding occurs when water levels in a river exceed the river's defined banks and spill over into the surrounding floodplain.
2. **Coastal Flood:** This type of flooding is the product of a several factors. When coastal waters are higher- than-high tide, those waters can swell onto low-lying areas, and it can get worse by rainfall or winds pushing water onshore. King tides are abnormally high tides that occur when the moon, earth, and sun align, and the moon is at its closest position to earth. These events occasionally generate coastal flooding and can be exacerbated by wind and rain.
3. **Local Drainage Flooding:** Local drainage problems frequently occur in low-lying flat areas where normal drainage patterns become disrupted by lack of maintenance of channels or culverts, lower capacity storm sewer systems, or other types of blockages.
4. **Flash Flood:** Flash flood events are rapid onset events usually the result of intense rainfall occurring in a short time span, typically less than 6 hours. Urbanized areas contribute to flash flooding due to the number of impervious surfaces (roads, parking lots, streets) that prevent the rainfall from being absorbed by the soil. The runoff moves quickly over the paved surfaces increasing the likelihood of flash flooding especially in lower-lying areas such as road or rail underpasses.

## LOCATION AND EXTENT

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

**Table 3.9 Flood Stage**

Flood Stage	Description of Flood Impacts
<p><b>Minor Flooding</b></p>	<p>Minimal or no property damage, but possible some public threat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water over banks and in yards.</li> <li>• No building flooded, but some water may be under buildings built on stilts (elevated).</li> <li>• Personal property in low lying areas needs to be moved or it will get wet.</li> <li>• Water overtopping roads, but not very deep or fast flowing.</li> <li>• Water in campgrounds or on bike paths.</li> <li>• Inconvenience or nuisance flooding.</li> <li>• Small part of the airstrip flooded, and aircraft can still land.</li> <li>• One or two homes in the lowest parts of town may be cut off or get a little water in the crawl spaces or homes themselves if they are not elevated.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Moderate Flooding</b></p>	<p>Some inundation of structures and roads near streams. Some evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations are necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several buildings flooded with minor or moderate damage.</li> <li>• Various types of infrastructure rendered temporarily useless (i.e. Fuel tanks cannot be reached due to high water, roads flooded that have no alternates, generator station flooded).</li> <li>• Elders and those living in the lowest parts of the village are evacuated to higher ground.</li> <li>• Access to the airstrip is cut off or requires a boat.</li> <li>• Water over the road is deep enough to make driving unsafe.</li> <li>• Gravel roads likely eroded due to current moving over them.</li> <li>• Widespread flooding, but not deep enough to float ice chunks through town</li> <li>• Water deep enough to make life difficult, normal life is disrupted and some hardship is endured.</li> <li>• Airstrip closed.</li> <li>• Travel is most likely restricted to boats.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Major Flooding</b></p>	<p>Extensive inundation of structures and roads. Significant evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations are necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many buildings flooded, some with substantial damage or destruction.</li> <li>• Infrastructure destroyed or rendered useless for an extended period of time.</li> <li>• Multiple homes are flooded or moved off foundations.</li> <li>• Everyone in threatened area is asked to evacuate.</li> <li>• National guard units assist in evacuation efforts.</li> <li>• Erosion problems are extreme.</li> <li>• The airstrip, fuel tanks, and the generator station are likely flooded.</li> <li>• Loss of transportation access, communication, power and/or fuel spills are likely.</li> <li>• Fuel tanks may float and spill and possibly float downstream.</li> <li>• High damage estimates and high degree of danger to residents.</li> </ul>

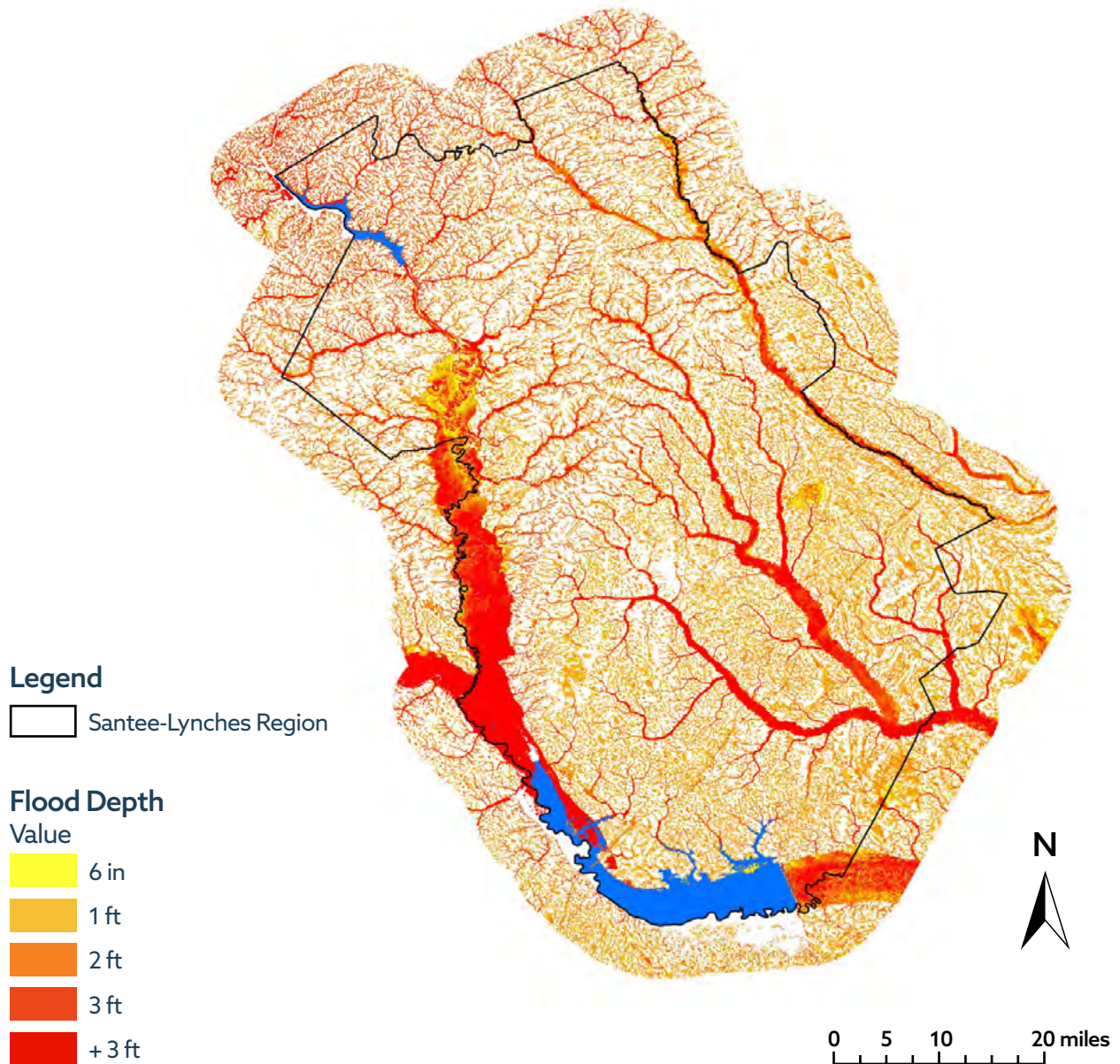
Source: National Weather Service



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

**Figure 3.3 Flood Depth**

## FLOOD DEPTH 100-YEAR EVENT



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



## Clarendon County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Clarendon County experienced thirty-five (35) flooding events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.10 below includes these data.

### Clarendon County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data identifies one (1) flooding event occurring exclusively within the city limits of the City of Manning in Clarendon County between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.11 below includes this data.

## Kershaw County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Clarendon County experienced thirty-seven (37) flooding events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.10 below includes these data.

### Kershaw County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data identifies two (2) flooding events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the City of Camden in Kershaw County between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.11 below includes this data.

## Lee County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Lee County experienced twenty-six (26) flooding events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.10 below includes these data.

### Lee County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data identifies two (2) flooding events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the City of Bishopville in Lee County between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.11 below includes this data.

## Sumter County

Based on the SHELDUS data Sumter County experienced forty-six (46) flooding events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.10 below includes these data.

### Sumter County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data identifies two (2) flooding events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Mayesville and three (3) flooding events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the City of Sumter in Sumter County between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.11 below includes these data.

## Future Probability

Table 3.10 shows that the probability of future flooding events is "likely" with a 41% to 73% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year. The likelihood of flooding events occurring exclusively within municipal limits, however, is low, as shown in Table 3.11.





**Table 3.10 Flooding Events, 1960-2022**

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

**Table 3.11 Flooding Events , Municipalities, 1960-2022**

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



## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

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

## LOCATION AND EXTENT

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

**Table 3.12 Estimates of Hail Diameters**

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

Source: National Weather Service

### Clarendon County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Clarendon County experienced forty (40) hail events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.13 below includes these data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of hail events between 1960 and 2022 in Clarendon County include diameters ranging from .75 to 2 inches.



## Clarendon County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data identifies forty-two (42) hail events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the City of Manning, seven (7) events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the town of Paxville, nineteen (19) events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Summerton, and sixteen (16) events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Turbeville in Clarendon County between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.14 below includes this data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of hail events between 1960 and 2022 in Manning include diameters ranging from .75 to 1.75 inches; in Paxville from .75 to 1 inch; in Summerton from .75 to 1.75 inches, and in Turbeville from .75 to 4.25 inches.

## Kershaw County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Kershaw County experienced fifty-eight (58) hail events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.13 below includes these data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of hail events between 1960 and 2022 in Kershaw County range from .25 to 2 inches.

## Kershaw County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data identifies eighteen (18) hail events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Bethune, twenty-three (23) events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the City of Camden, and fourteen (14) events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Elgin in Clarendon County between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.14 below includes this data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of hail events between 1960 and 2022 in Bethune include diameters ranging from .25 to 2.5 inches; in Camden from .75 to 2.75 inches; and in Elgin from .75 to 1.75 inches.

## Lee County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Lee County experienced thirty-six (36) hail events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.13 below includes these data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of hail events between 1960 and 2022 in Lee County include diameters ranging from .75 to 4 inches.

## Lee County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data identifies twenty-four (24) hail events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the City of Bishopville and six (6) events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Lynchburg in Lee County between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.14 below includes this data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of hail events between 1960 and 2022 in Bishopville include diameters ranging from .75 to 1.75 inches and in Lynchburg from .75 to 1.75 inches.

## Sumter County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Lee County experienced fifty-nine (59) hail events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.13 below includes these data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of hail events between 1960 and 2022 in Sumter County include diameters ranging from .25 to 2.5 inches.

## Sumter County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data identifies two (2) hail events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Mayesville, fourteen (14) events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Paxville, and forty-four (44) events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the City of Sumter in Sumter County between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.14 below includes this data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of hail events between 1960 and 2022 in Mayesville include diameters ranging from .75 to 1 inch, in Pinewood from .25 to 1.75, and in Sumter from .75 to 1.75 inches.



## Future Probability

Table 3.13 shows that the probability of future hail events is “likely” to “highly likely” with a 57% to 93% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year. In the municipalities in the region the probability of future occurrence ranges from “not likely” to “likely,” with a 3% to 69% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year.

**Table 3.13 Hail Events, 1960-2022**

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

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

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



## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

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

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

**Table 3.15 Hurricane Category Description**

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

Source: National Hurricane Center



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

### **Strong Winds**

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

### **Heavy Rain**

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

### **Tornadoes**

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

### **Storm Surge**

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

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## **LOCATION AND EXTENT**

### **Clarendon County**

Based on the SHELDUS data, Clarendon County experienced nine (9) hurricane events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.16 below includes this data.

### **Clarendon County Municipalities**

Neither the SHELDUS data nor the NOAA data identified any hurricane events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in Clarendon County between 1960 and 2022.





## Kershaw County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Kershaw County experienced nine (9) hurricane events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.16 below includes this data.

### Kershaw County Municipalities

Neither the SHELDUS data nor the NOAA data identified any hurricane events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in Kershaw County between 1960 and 2022.

## Lee County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Lee County experienced nine (9) hurricane events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.16 below includes this data.

### Lee County Municipalities

Neither the SHELDUS data nor the NOAA data identified any hurricane events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in Lee County between 1960 and 2022.

## Sumter County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Sumter County experienced ten (10) hurricane events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.16 below includes this data.

### Sumter County Municipalities

Neither the SHELDUS data nor the NOAA data identified any hurricane events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in Sumter County between 1960 and 2022.

## Future Probability

Table 3.16 shows that the probability of future hurricane events is “moderately likely” with a 14% to 15% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year.

**Table 3.16 Hurricane Events, 1960-2022**

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



## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

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

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

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## LOCATION AND EXTENT

### Clarendon County

Based on the SHELDDUS data, Clarendon County experienced twenty-six (26) lightning events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.17 below includes this data.

### Clarendon County Municipalities

The SHELDDUS data identifies two (2) lightning events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the City of Manning and two (2) lightning events exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Summerton between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.18 below includes this data.

### Kershaw County

Based on the SHELDDUS data, Kershaw County experienced thirty-three (33) lightning events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.17 below includes this data.

### Kershaw County Municipalities

The SHELDDUS data identifies three (3) lightning events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the City of Camden and two (2) lightning events exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Elgin between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.18 below includes this data.

### Lee County

Based on the SHELDDUS data, Lee County experienced thirty-eight (38) lightning events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.17 below includes this data.

### Lee County Municipalities

The SHELDDUS data identifies three (3) lightning events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the City of Bishopville and two (2) lightning events exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Lynchburg between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.18 below includes this data.



## Sumter County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Sumter County experienced sixty-four (64) lightning events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.17 below includes this data. Text description of events

### Sumter County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data identifies one (1) lightning events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Mayesville and twenty-one (21) lightning events exclusively within the city limits of the City of Sumter between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.18 below includes this data.

### Future Probability

Table 3.16 shows that the probability of future lightning events is "likely" to "highly likely" with a 41% to 101% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year. In the municipalities in the region, the probability of events occurring exclusively with city limits is "not likely" to "moderately likely," as Table 3.18 indicates.

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

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

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

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



## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

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

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

**Table 3.19 Tornado Category Description**

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

Source: Storm Prediction Center

## LOCATION AND EXTENT

### Clarendon County

Based on the SHELDDUS data, Clarendon County experienced seventeen (17) tornado events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.20 below includes this data. Based on the NOAA data, the recorded magnitudes of tornado events between 1960 and 2022 in Clarendon County include F0, F1, and F2.

### Clarendon County Municipalities

The SHELDDUS data identifies nine (9) tornado events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the City of Manning, two (2) tornado events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Paxville, one (1) tornado event occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Summerton, and one (1) tornado event occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Turbeville between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.21 below includes this data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of tornado events in Manning include F0, F1, and F2; in Paxville and Summerton they include F0; and in Turbeville they include F1.

### Kershaw County

Based on the SHELDDUS data, Kershaw County experienced fifteen (15) tornado events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.20 below includes this data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of tornado events between 1960 and 2022 in Kershaw County include F0, F1, F2, and F4.

### Kershaw County Municipalities

The SHELDDUS data identifies one (1) tornado event occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Bethune, and five (5) tornado event occurring exclusively within the city limits of the City of Camden between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.21 below includes this data. Based on the NOAA data, the recorded magnitudes of tornado events in Bethune include F1, in Camden they include F0, F2, and F3.

### Lee County

Based on the SHELDDUS data, Lee County experienced six (6) tornado events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.20 below includes this data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of tornado events between 1960 and 2022 in Lee County include F0, F1, and F2.

### Lee County Municipalities

The SHELDDUS data identifies two (2) tornado events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the City of Bishopville, and one (1) tornado event occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Lynchburg between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.21 below includes this data. Based on the NOAA data, the recorded magnitudes of tornado events in Bishopville include F0.

### Sumter County

Based on the SHELDDUS data, Sumter County experienced eighteen (18) tornado events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.20 below includes this data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of tornado events between 1960 and 2022 in Sumter County include F0, F1, F2, EF 0, EF 1, and EF3.



## Sumter County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data identifies one (1) tornado event occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Mayesville, four (4) tornado events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the Town of Pinewood, and three (3) tornado event occurring exclusively within the city limits of the City of Sumter between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.21 below includes this data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of tornado events in Pinewood include F0, EF0, and EF3; and in Sumter, F0 and F2.

### Future Probability

Table 3.20 shows that the probability of future tornado events is not likely to moderately likely with a 9% to 28% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year as shown in Table 3.20 below. The likelihood of tornado events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in the region is also not likely to moderately likely with a 1% to 14% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year, as shown in Table 3.21 below.

**Table 3.20 Tornado Events, 1960-2022**

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

**Table 3.21 Tornado Events , Municipalities, 1960-2022**

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





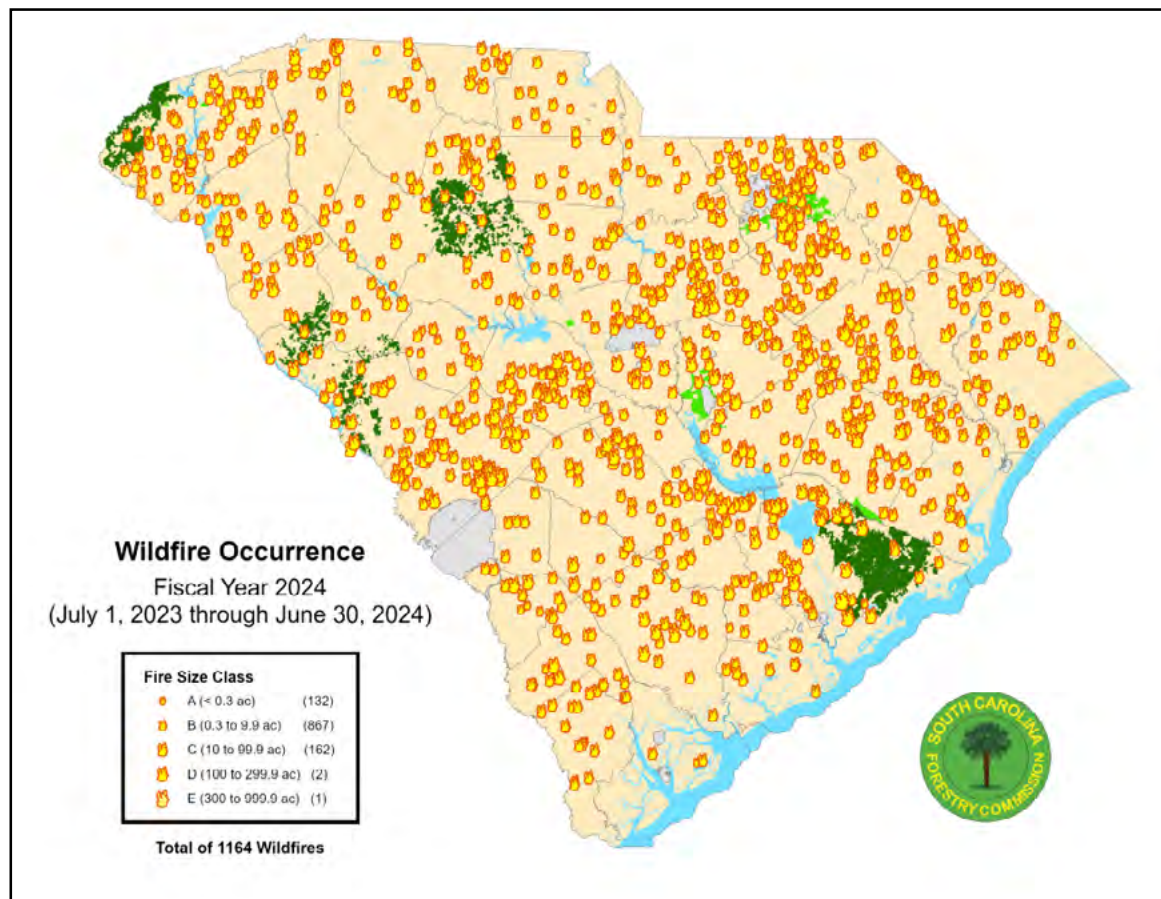
## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

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

## LOCATION AND EXTENT

As shown in the graphic below, wildfires occur throughout the state and range in size from less than an acre to several hundred or even a thousand acres.

*Figure 3.4 Wildfire Occurrence, South Carolina 2024*



Source: SC Forestry Commission

Analysis of wildfire events in the Santee-Lynches region uses wildfire statistics data from the South Carolina Forestry Commission. [Wildfire Statistics](#)

This data is collected at the county level, only.

### Clarendon County

Based on the SCFC data, Clarendon County experienced eleven thousand, four hundred seventy-four (11,474) wildfire events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.22 below includes this data.

### Kershaw County

Based on the SCFC data, Kershaw County experienced five thousand eighty-six (5086) wildfire events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.22 below includes this data.

### Lee County

Based on the SCFC data, Lee County experienced three thousand, six hundred sixty-eight (3668) wildfire events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.22 below includes this data.

### Sumter County

Based on the SCFC data, Sumter County experienced seven thousand eight hundred eighty-eight (7888) wildfire events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.22 below includes this data.

### Future Probability

Table 3.22 shows that the probability of future wildfire events is highly likely with well over a 100% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year.

**Table 3.22 Wildfire Events, 1960-2022**

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



## CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

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

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

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

**Table 3.23 Wind Conditions**

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

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

Source: [www.weatherbriefing.com](http://www.weatherbriefing.com)

## LOCATION AND EXTENT

### Clarendon County

Based on the SHELDTUS data, Clarendon County experienced one hundred sixty-eight (168) high wind events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.24 below includes this data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of wind events between 1960 and 2022 in Clarendon County included speeds ranging from 50 to 85 miles per hour.

### Clarendon County Municipalities

The NOAA data records fifty-two (52) high wind events occurring in Manning, fourteen (14) in Paxville, twenty-nine (29) in Summerton, and twenty-four (24) in Turbeville, between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.25 below includes these data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of wind events between 1960 and 2022 in Manning included speeds ranging from 50 to 65 miles per hour, in Paxville from 50 to 75 miles per hour, in Summerton from 50 to 60 miles per hour, and in Turbeville from 50 to 60 miles per hour.

### Kershaw County

Based on the SHELDTUS data, Kershaw County experienced one hundred seventy-seven (177) high wind events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.24 below includes this data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of wind events between 1960 and 2022 in Kershaw County included speeds ranging from 37 to 80 miles per hour.

### Kershaw County Municipalities

The NOAA data records twenty-seven (27) wind events occurring in Bethune, sixty-three (63) in Camden, and twenty-five (25) in Elgin, between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.25 below includes these data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of wind events in Bethune included speeds ranging from 50 to 80 miles per hour, in Camden from 50 to 65 miles per hour, and in Elgin from 50 to 65 miles per hour.



## Lee County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Lee County experienced one hundred thirty (130) high wind events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.24 below includes this data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of wind events between 1960 and 2022 in Lee County included speeds ranging from 50 to 70 miles per hour.

### Lee County Municipalities

The NOAA data records forty-three (43) wind events occurring in Bishopville, and eight (8) in Lynchburg, between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.25 below includes these data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of wind events in Bishopville include speeds ranging from 50 to 70 miles per hour, and in Lynchburg from 50 to 55 miles per hour.

## Sumter County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Sumter County experienced two hundred seventeen (217) high wind events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.24 below includes this data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of wind events between 1960 and 2022 in Sumter County included speeds ranging from 43 to 70 miles per hour.

### Sumter County Municipalities

The NOAA data records eleven (11) wind events occurring in Mayesville, eighteen (18) in Pinewood, and sixty-seven (67) in Sumter between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.25 below includes these data. Based on the NOAA data, recorded magnitudes of wind events in Mayesville include speeds ranging from 50 to 60 miles per hour, in Pinewood from 50 to 75 miles per hour, and in Sumter from 45 to 65 miles per hour.

## Future Probability

Table 3.24 shows that the probability of future wind events is highly likely with well over a 100% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year. The likelihood of high wind events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in the region is moderate likely to highly likely, with a 12% to 100% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year, as shown in Table 3.25 below.

**Table 3.24 Wind Events, 1960-2022**

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



Table 3.25 Wind Events, Municipalities, 1960-2022

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

3

11. WINTER WEATHER

### CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION

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

### LOCATION AND EXTENT

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





- **Blizzard:** Blizzards combine strong winds that either blow snow that has already fallen, or snow that comes with the storm. The wind paired with the snow inhibits visibility, making for very dangerous driving conditions and lasts for at least three hours.
- **Ice Storm:** An ice storm results with the accretion of at least 0.25 inches of ice on surfaces. The weight of ice can snap trees and power lines and makes for hazardous walking and driving conditions. Freezing rain starts as snow before its descent to the ground and melts completely in a thick layer of warm air. The now-water droplet goes through a thin layer of cold air just before it reaches the ground, making the water close to freezing temperatures as it strikes the ground. If the water lands on something cold enough, the water will freeze on contact. The ice will form a glaze on objects, trees, cars, roads, and power lines. If enough ice forms, then the event will be labeled an ice storm.
- **Snow:** Flakes form as water droplets freeze and stick together. Snow will reach the ground if it remains in air below 32F on its journey from the cloud to the ground and accumulates if ground temperatures are below freezing.
- **Nor'easter:** These are very strong coastal winter storms that form in the Atlantic Ocean. Heavy precipitation (rain and snow) and strong winds producing large waves are part of these systems and produce considerable beach erosion.

**Table 3.26 Winter Storm Severity Index (WSSI)**

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

Source: National Weather Service



## Clarendon County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Clarendon County experienced fifty-six (56) winter weather events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.27 below includes this data.

### Clarendon County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data does not identify any winter weather events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in Clarendon County between 1960 and 2022.

## Kershaw County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Kershaw County experienced seventy-seven (77) winter weather events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.27 below includes this data.

### Kershaw County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data does not identify any winter weather events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in Kershaw County between 1960 and 2022.

## Lee County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Kershaw County experienced fifty-six (56) winter weather events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.27 below includes this data.

### Lee County Municipalities

The SHELDUS data does not identify any winter weather events occurring exclusively within the city limits of the municipalities in Lee County between 1960 and 2022.

## Sumter County

Based on the SHELDUS data, Kershaw County experienced fifty-eight (58) winter weather events between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.27 below includes this data.

### Sumter County Municipalities

Based on the SHELDUS data, one (1) winter weather event occurred exclusively within the city limits of the City of Sumter in Sumter County between 1960 and 2022. Table 3.28 below includes these data.

## Future Probability

Table 3.27 shows that the probability of future winter weather events is highly likely with a 92% and greater chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year. The likelihood of winter weather events occurring exclusively within the city limits of Sumter is not likely with a 1% chance, approximately, of occurring in any given year, as shown in Table 3.28 below.



**Table 3.27 Winter Weather Events, 1960-2022**

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

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

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

## Overall Hazard Occurrence and Future Probability

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

### Clarendon County

**Table 3.29 Hazard Occurrence and Future Probability, Clarendon County**

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



## Kershaw County

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

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

## Lee County

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

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



## Sumter County

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

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

Table 3.33 presents the likelihood of each hazard for all counties in the region. As this table shows, most hazards are moderately likely to highly likely to occur in the future. As with the other tables in this section, the period of observation is 63 years.

**Table 3.33 Hazard Likelihoods, All Counties**

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



## CLIMATE CHANGE

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

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

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

**Table 3.34 Extreme Heat Future Indicators**

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

Source: National Weather Service

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

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





# Vulnerability Assessment

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

## LOSS INFORMATION

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

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

### Clarendon County

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

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

## Kershaw County

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

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

## Lee County

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

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



## Sumter County

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

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

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

## Clarendon County

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

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

## Kershaw County

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

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

## Lee County

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

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

## Sumter County

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

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

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

**Table 4.9 Loss Totals, 1960-2022**

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

## SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

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

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



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

[CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index](#)

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

**Figure 4.1 Social Vulnerability Index variables**

<b>Overall Vulnerability</b>	<b>Socioeconomic Status</b>	Below 150% Poverty
		Unemployed
		Housing Cost Burden
		No High School Diploma
		No Health Insurance
	<b>Household Characteristics</b>	Aged 65 & Older
		Aged 17 & Younger
		Civilian with a Disability
		Single-Parent Households
		English Language Proficiency
	<b>Racial &amp; Ethnic Minority Status</b>	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
		Black or African American, Not Hispanic or Latino
		Asian, Not Hispanic or Latino
		American Indian or Alaska Native, Not Hispanic or Latino
		Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic or Latino
		Two or More Races, Not Hispanic or Latino
<b>Housing Type &amp; Transportation</b>	Other Races, Not Hispanic or Latino	
	Mobile-Unit Structures	
	Mobile Homes	
	Crowding	
	No Vehicle	
	Group Quarters	

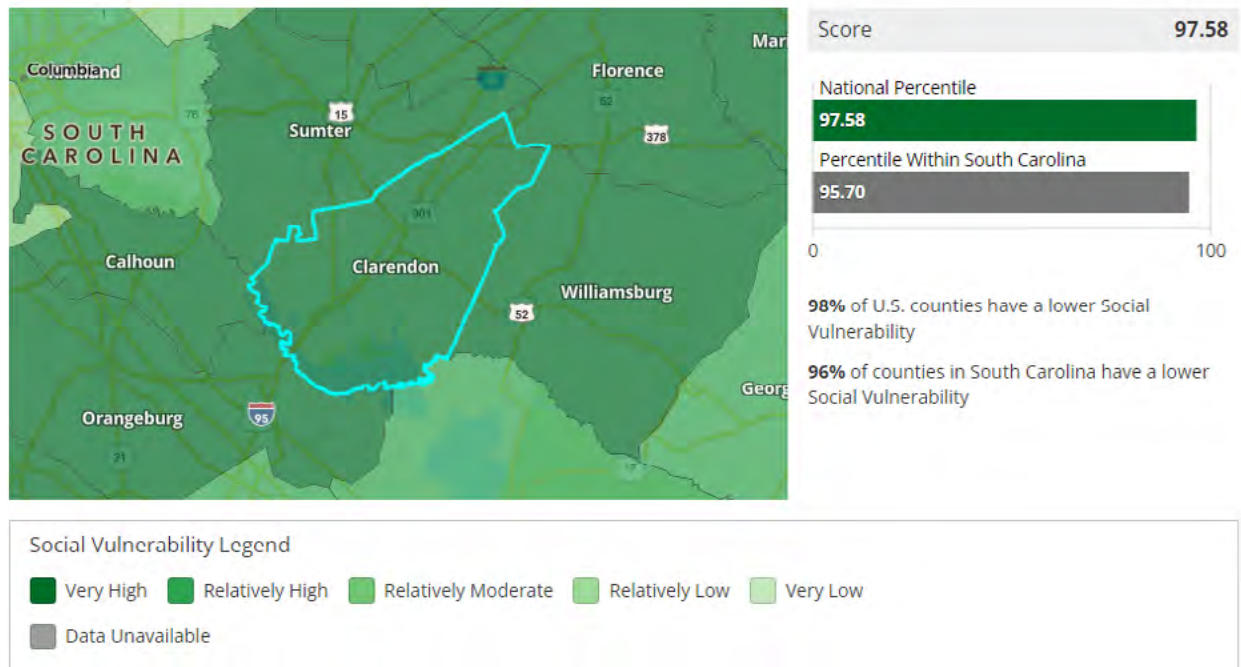
Source: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

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



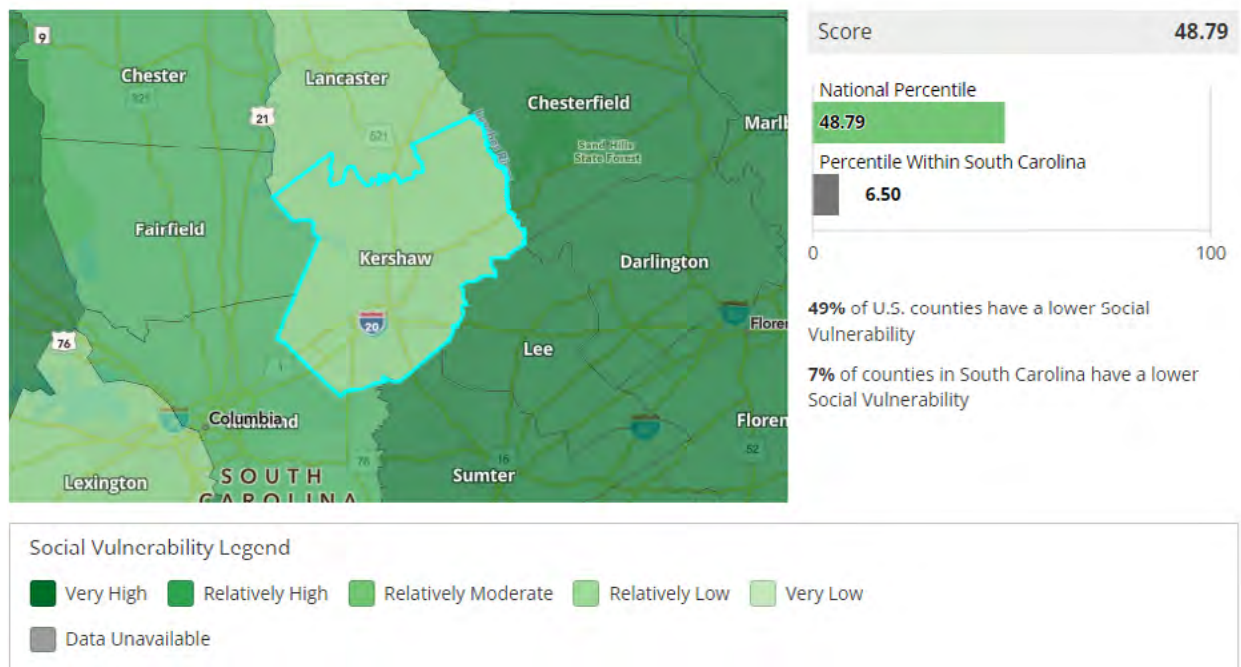
FEMA utilizes the CDC SVI in developing the National Risk Index, an online tool for identifying community risk for natural hazards. Figures 4.2 – 4.5 below present the SVI score for the four counties in the Santee-Lynches region as seen in [FEMA's National Risk Index Map](#). As the figures show, Clarendon,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

**Figure 4.2 Social Vulnerability, Clarendon County**



Source: <https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map>

**Figure 4.3 Social Vulnerability, Kershaw County**

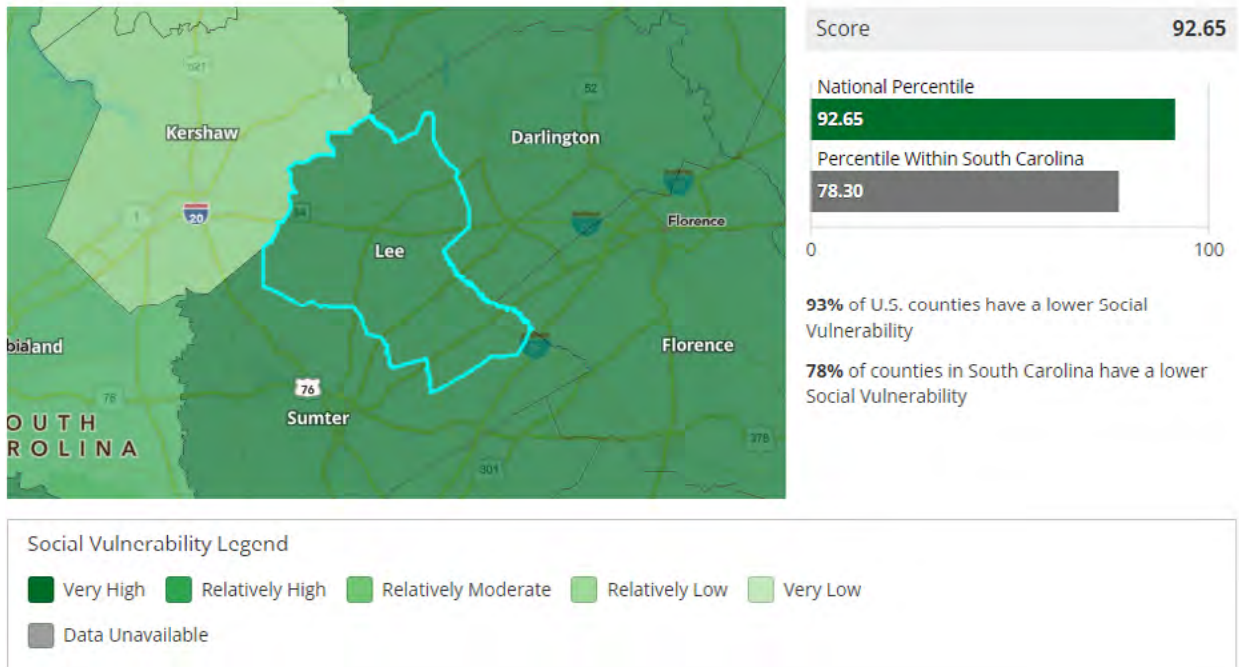


Source: <https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map>



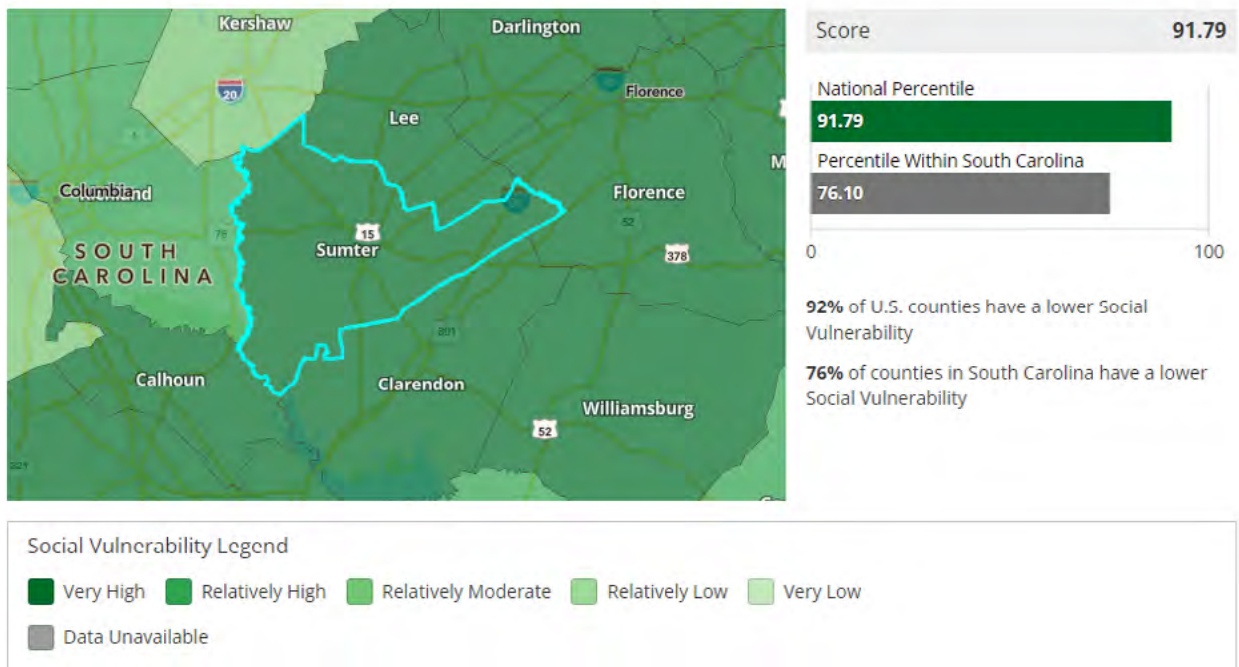


Figure 4.4 Social Vulnerability, Lee County



Source: <https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map>

Figure 4.5 Social Vulnerability, Sumter County



Source: <https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map>



## REGIONAL VULNERABILITY OUTLOOK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Community Capability Assessment

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

## LOCAL OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES

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

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

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



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

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

Source: SLRCOG - Revised 2024

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

## LOCAL ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS

Policies, regulations, and other relevant documents were reviewed for the jurisdictions in the region. Table 5.2 below identifies each jurisdiction’s policies, plans, ordinances, and regulations that pertain to natural hazards, mitigation, and emergency preparedness. As the table indicates, all jurisdictions in the region have Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances and adhere to the International Building Code, and most have zoning and subdivision regulations. Counties and municipalities are encouraged to incorporate the findings of this hazard mitigation plan into their policies, plans, and ordinances.



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

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

Source: SLRCOG



## NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP)

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Source: Community Status Book Report South Carolina. [www.fema.gov/cis/SC.pdf](http://www.fema.gov/cis/SC.pdf).

Notes: NSFHA No Special Flood Hazard Area – All Zone C, (M) No Elevation Determined – All Zone A, C, and X

## DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND MITIGATION

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



# Hazard Mitigation Strategy

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

1. **Goals** are general guidelines that explain the desired outcomes of the natural disaster mitigation planning process. Goals can be considered broad policy statements representing long-term results for addressing issues identified by the vulnerability and the capability assessments (see Table 6.1 below)
2. **Objectives** are implementation steps to attain the identified goals. Objectives are more specific statements than goals, and the steps that they describe are usually measurable with defined completion times (see Table 6.2 below).
3. **Mitigation Actions** are specific work tasks to help a jurisdiction achieve its goals and objectives. Often, mitigation actions are specific projects envisioned by a local government that address specific needs or desired outcomes.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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





**Table 6.1 Regional Mitigation Goals**

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

**Table 6.2 Objectives**

Regional Mitigation Goal	Objectives
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Identify needed repairs and improvements to critical facility structures and equipment.</li> <li>b. Identify critical facilities that are at risk of being damaged or incapacitated due to a natural disaster.</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Provide public education to increase awareness of hazards and publicize the effectiveness of mitigation by incorporating/developing web sites, pamphlets, radio, television, and print media.</li> <li>b. All interested individuals will be encouraged to participate in hazard mitigation planning and training activities.</li> <li>c. Educate the public about emergency shelters and evacuation procedures.</li> </ul>
3	Water, sewer, roads, power, and natural gas infrastructure must be assessed for their vulnerability and be inspected for their ability to maintain functionality during the occurrence of a natural disaster.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Through comprehensive plans, building codes, zoning ordinances and similar local government initiatives, address natural hazard mitigation and strengthen present policies to further protect the county and incorporated municipalities.</li> <li>b. Address identified data limitations regarding lack of detailed information about development build-out potential in high hazard areas.</li> </ul>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ensure the availability of backup power through generators.</li> <li>b. Ensure that adequate and sufficient medical supplies and equipment are present.</li> <li>c. Utilize Census Block Group population counts to ensure that shelters are adequate in size to serve surrounding population.</li> </ul>



6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Address identified data limitations regarding lack of detailed information about vegetation types and individual structures located within the more rural areas of the County.</li> <li>b. Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and loss of function due to the exposure of critical facilities and infrastructure to wildfire.</li> </ul>
7	Pursue community-oriented grants for structures
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Develop a comprehensive approach, through long-range planning, ICC Code revisions and zoning enforcement, to reduce the possibility of damage to structures.</li> <li>b. Protect existing structures and assets that are most vulnerable to the effects of flooding.</li> <li>c. Promote the continuing purchase of flood insurance by property owners in flood hazard areas.</li> <li>d. Address identified data limitations regarding lack of detailed information about individual structures located in the 100-year floodplain; flood probabilities other than the 100-year flood plain; and first floor elevations for priority areas.</li> </ul>
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Communication lines should be frequently inspected in order to determine vulnerability to natural hazards.</li> <li>b. Inadequate communication systems supporting emergency service operations will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impact of natural disasters.</li> </ul>
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Enhance response capacity of the County fire, sheriff, and emergency services personnel to at-risk populations.</li> <li>b. Obtain funding for new equipment and training in order to enhance response times and performance.</li> </ul>

## MITIGATION ACTIONS

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

## COMPLETED MITIGATION ACTIONS

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



**Table 6.3 Completed mitigation actions, Clarendon County**

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

**Table 6.4 Completed mitigation actions, Kershaw County**

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



**Table 6.5 Completed mitigation actions, Lee County**

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

**Table 6.6 Completed mitigation actions, Sumter County**

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



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

**Table 6.7 Completed mitigation actions, Municipalities**

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



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



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

## MITIGATION ACTION UPDATE PROCESS

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





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

- **Lee County**  
Mike Bedenbaugh, *Emergency Management Director*
- **Clarendon County**  
Allen Lee, *Emergency Management Director*
- **Kershaw County**  
Christy Freeman Boyd, *Assistant Emergency Management Director*  
Will Glover, *Emergency Management Director*
- **Sumter County**  
Donna Dew, *Emergency Management Director*  
Rob Lybrand, *Assistant Emergency Management Director*  
Helen Roodman, *Planning Director*  
Jeff Derwort, *Floodplain Manager*
- **City of Manning**  
Scott Tanner, *City Manager*
- **Town of Paxville**  
Jamie Corbett, *Mayor*
- **Town of Summerton**  
Kenneth Geathers, *City Manager*
- **Town of Turbeville**  
Howard Garland, *City Manager*
- **Town of Bethune**  
Susan Holley, *Mayor*
- **City of Camden**  
Shawn Putnam, *Planning Director*
- **Town of Elgin**  
Melissa Emmons, *Mayor*
- **City of Bishopville**  
Gregg McCutchen, *City Administrator*
- **City of Sumter**  
William Richardson, *Safety and Risk Manager*
- **Town of Mayesville**  
Chris Brown, *Mayor*



## COST-BENEFIT REVIEW FOR ACTION PRIORITIZATION

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

**Table 6.8 Prioritization Scheme**

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

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

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



## MITIGATION ACTION PLANS

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

### Clarendon County

*Table 6.9 Mitigation Action Plan, Clarendon County*

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

Action	Update Flood Maps
Description	Upgrade FEMA maps locally to reflect data not captured by FEMA maps. Upgrading maps provides a more accurate depiction of risks to the community.
Goal	8
Priority	Low
Responsible Agency	Flood Plain Coordinator
Funding Source/Resources	Local Budget/staff
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	X



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

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

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

Action	Mutual Aid Agreement for 911
Description	Annually renew mutual aid agreement with adjoining county to provide 911 backup communications in the event central dispatch is rendered inoperable by a disaster.
Goal	9
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	County EM Director
Funding Source/Resources	Staff
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	X



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

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

Action	Emergency Response Personnel
Description	Emergency response personnel need to be trained and plan for various contingencies and response activities. Conduct functional and full-scale exercises to test validity of plans.
Goal	10
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	Emergency Mgmt
Funding Source/Resources	Local Funds and Staff Schedules
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	X

Action	Site Emergency Plans
Description	Facilities such as schools, factories, office buildings, hospitals, correctional facilities, stadiums, recreation areas, and other similar facilities should develop and test site emergency plans.
Goal	10
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	All
Funding Source/Resources	Staffs of the various facilities
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	X



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

Action	EOC & 911 Center in Manning
Description	
Goal	10
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	County EM Director
Funding Source/Resources	Staff
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	X

## Kershaw County

**Table 6.10 Mitigation Action Plan, Kershaw County**

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



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

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

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



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

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

<b>Action</b>	<b>Inspection of Lines</b>
Description	Utility lines and structures need to be inspected for their ability to withstand a natural hazard.
Goal	3
Priority	Medium
Responsible Agency	Provider
Funding Source/Resources	Utility provider
Timeframe	Long term
New Action	
Status	Ongoing process by provider
Status 2024	Ongoing process by provider

<b>Action</b>	<b>Replace or Retrofit Outdated Structures</b>
Description	Any antiquated structures that are deemed vulnerable should be replaced or retrofitted.
Goal	3
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	Provider
Funding Source/Resources	Utility provider
Timeframe	Long term
New Action	
Status	Ongoing process by provider
Status 2024	Ongoing process by provider





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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

Action	Evaluate areas Susceptible to wildfires
Description	Utilize GIS analysis to identify structures (homes and other buildings) that are in areas susceptible to wildfire.
Goal	6
Priority	Medium
Responsible Agency	Forestry
Funding Source/Resources	Planning/GIS
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Continuous; Fire Smart program
Status 2024	Continuous; Fire Smart program

Action	Vegetation Management
Description	Remove and clear vegetation, especially underbrush, in rural areas that have historically been prone to wildfires.
Goal	6
Priority	Medium
Responsible Agency	Forestry
Funding Source/Resources	Budget/manpower
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Ongoing; prescribed burning program
Status 2024	Ongoing; prescribed burning program



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

Action	Vegetation Management
Description	Inspect and manage vegetation that could damage critical facilities if felled by wind.
Goal	1
Priority	Low
Responsible Agency	Depends
Funding Source/Resources	Budget/manpower
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Ongoing; as risks identified
Status 2024	Ongoing; as risks identified

Action	Codes
Description	Enhance the County codes by improving the resistance of manufactured home against high winds.
Goal	4
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	Planning and Zoning Dept.
Funding Source/Resources	Planning
Timeframe	Short term
New Action	
Status	Complete/ongoing
Status 2024	Ongoing

Action	Drainage Ditch Maintenance
Description	Implement a formal and regular drainage ditch and canal system maintenance program for storm water management.
Goal	8
Priority	Medium
Responsible Agency	DOT, City and County Council
Funding Source/Resources	Budget/manpower
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Ongoing
Status 2024	Ongoing



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

Action	Back Flow Prevention
Description	Install back-flow prevention valves in sewer pipes
Goal	3
Priority	Medium
Responsible Agency	Citizens
Funding Source/Resources	Budget
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Ongoing; added to existing systems when funding available
Status 2024	Ongoing; added to existing systems when funding available

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

Action	Continuity of Operations Planning
Description	Ensure that essential functions of an organization, including government, can continue to operate during and after an emergency incident which may prevent access to communication networks.
Goal	9
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	IT / Emergency Management
Funding Source/Resources	Local / Grant funding
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	X





## Lee County

**Table 6.11 Mitigation Action Plan, Lee County**

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Action	Update Flood Maps
Description	Encourage FEMA to update flood maps.
Goal	8
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	FEMA
Funding Source/Resources	Staff
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Complete
Status 2024	This action was completed in 2009. Data from these maps has been incorporated into Lee County's GIS database in order to be of better use.





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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

## Sumter County

**Table 6.12 Mitigation Action Plan, Sumter County**

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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





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

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

Action	Backup Power
Description	Make sure shelters have an adequate back up power supply by furnishing them with generators
Goal	5
Priority	Low
Responsible Agency	Emergency Manager
Funding Source/Resources	Budget
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	3 years
Status 2024	3 years

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



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

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

Action	Vegetation Management
Description	Inspect and manage vegetation that could damage critical facilities if felled by wind.
Goal	7
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	Emergency Manager / Public Works
Funding Source/Resources	
Timeframe	
New Action	X
Status	
Status 2024	Annual / Ongoing

Action	Drainage Ditch Maintenance
Description	Implement a formal and regular drainage ditch and canal system maintenance program for storm water management
Goal	8
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	Public Works
Funding Source/Resources	Budget
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	1 year
Status 2024	Annual / Ongoing



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

Action	Back Flow Prevention
Description	Install back-flow prevention valves in sewer pipes.
Goal	8
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	Public Works
Funding Source/Resources	Budget
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Ongoing
Status 2024	Ongoing

Action	Storm Water Management
Description	Implement the mandatory storm water utility/tax.
Goal	8
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	Public Works
Funding Source/Resources	Local Municipal Government
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Ongoing
Status 2024	Ongoing

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

Action	Retrofit and Relocate Communication System
Description	Utility and communication systems supporting emergency services operations will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impact of a natural disaster.
Goal	9
Priority	Low
Responsible Agency	Provider
Funding Source/Resources	Budget
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Complete / 2 years
Status 2024	Ongoing



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

Action	Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation
Description	Conduct a review of emergency response plans and programs to identify where additional activities are needed to respond to natural hazards.
Goal	10
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	Emergency Manager
Funding Source/Resources	Staff
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Annual
Status 2024	Annual

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

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



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

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

## City of Manning

**Table 6.13 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Manning**

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



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

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

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





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

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

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

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



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

<b>Action</b>	<b>Emergency Debris Removal</b>
Description	Remove debris from major arterials to facilitate the movement of emergency vehicles
Goal	10
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	Public Works Dept.
Funding Source/Resources	Local Budget / Manpower
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Ongoing
Status 2024	Debris removed from all city roads.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Drainage Ditch Maintenance</b>
Description	Implement a formal and regular drainage ditch and canal system maintenance program for storm water management.
Goal	8
Priority	Low
Responsible Agency	Public Works
Funding Source/Resources	Local Budget
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Ongoing
Status 2024	The city works with SCDOT to maintain and clear drainage ditches within the City.

<b>Action</b>	<b>Back-flow Prevention</b>
Description	Install back-flow prevention valves in sewer pipes.
Goal	8
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	Public Works
Funding Source/Resources	Local Budget / Manpower
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Ongoing
Status 2024	The city has a back-flow prevention program for irrigation and commercial meters and requires yearly inspection of those meters.



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

## Town of Paxville

**Table 6.14 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Paxville**

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

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



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

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

## Town of Summerton

**Table 6.15 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Summerton**

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



## Town of Turbeville

**Table 6.16 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Turbeville**

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

## Town of Bethune

**Table 6.17 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Bethune**

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



## City of Camden

**Table 6.18 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Camden**

Action	Facility Evaluation
Description	Prepare facility audits by evaluating all critical facilities exposure to damage from natural hazards and power losses from downed power lines. Include a review of insurance coverage and identify where more information can be found on the property protection measures recommended by the audit.
Goal	1
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	City Manager
Funding Source/Resources	General Fund
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Ongoing
Status 2024	This is part of an ongoing process undertaken by the city manager and city maintenance staff.

Action	Repair Facilities
Description	Make repairs found listed in the audits for the facility to remain operational in case a natural disaster occurs. Items to consider include replacing roofs, installing storm windows and hurricane shutters, improved electrical systems, and ensuring the structures meet the required building codes.
Goal	1
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	City Manager
Funding Source/Resources	General Fund
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Ongoing
Status 2024	This is part of an ongoing process undertaken by the city manager and city maintenance staff.



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

Action	Backup Power for Critical Facilities
Description	All critical facilities should have a proper backup power supply in order to make sure that if power lines are downed, they can remain functional. Therefore, it is essential that critical facilities should be equipped with backup generators.
Goal	1
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	City Manager
Funding Source/Resources	Utility Fund / Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Ongoing
Status 2024	The Haier lift station is the last critical facility to need a backup generator.

Action	Public Education and Awareness information
Description	Prepare background information, articles and other explanations of hazard mitigation topics and provide them to municipal and private offices for use in presentations, newsletter articles, websites, brochures, and other outreach projects.
Goal	2
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	City Manager
Funding Source/Resources	General Fund
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Ongoing
Status 2024	This is part of an ongoing process. The city regularly posts information regarding hazards on its website and makes information available through its water department.



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

Action	Public Education and Awareness
Description	Prepare and disseminate outreach projects based on any prepared material concerning hazard mitigation. These projects should be publicized by the utilization of newsletters, news releases, directed mailings, handouts, websites, radio, and television.
Goal	2
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	City Manager
Funding Source/Resources	General Fund
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Ongoing
Status 2024	This is part of an ongoing process. Staff regularly speak to schools, civic groups, etc. regarding hazards that its citizens are susceptible to.

Action	Inspection of Lines
Description	Utility lines and structures need to be inspected for their ability to withstand a natural hazard.
Goal	3
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	Provider/ Utility Department
Funding Source/Resources	Utility Fund
Timeframe	Immediate
New Action	
Status	Ongoing
Status 2024	The City of Camden provides electricity to a large portion of Kershaw and some of Lee County. As the provider they regularly inspect all lines and trim vegetation to reduce the impact of disasters on this infrastructure.

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

Action	Replace or Retrofit Outdated Structures
Description	Any antiquated structures that are deemed vulnerable should be replaced or retrofitted.
Goal	3
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	Utilities Department
Funding Source/Resources	Utility Fund
Timeframe	Immediate
New Action	
Status	Ongoing
Status 2024	The City has relocated 10.76 miles of utility lines underground since 2015.

Action	Property Protection Measures
Description	Incorporate retrofitting incentives by establishing a program of technical assistance and financial incentives to encourage property protection measures on private commercial property.
Goal	4
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	SBC
Funding Source/Resources	General Fund
Timeframe	Immediate
New Action	
Status	2 Years
Status 2024	No progress has been made due to lack of funding.

Action	Flood Control Projects
Description	Implement flood control projects for areas by clearing drainage ditches and canals and repairing dams that are prone to failure.
Goal	8
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	Public Works and Property Owners
Funding Source/Resources	Utility Fund
Timeframe	Immediate
New Action	
Status	Ongoing
Status 2024	The primary risk for Camden is the Wateree Dam which has a low risk of failure but is inspected annually. The City regularly maintains drainage ditches regularly but not as part of a formal plan.



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

Action	Vegetation Management
Description	Inspect and manage vegetation that could damage critical facilities if felled by wind.
Goal	7
Priority	Low
Responsible Agency	Public Works & Facilities Department
Funding Source/Resources	Utility Fund
Timeframe	2-4 Years
New Action	
Status	Ongoing
Status 2024	This is part of an ongoing process. Risks are dealt with as they are identified. Additional funding would allow for a more proactive approach.

Action	Drainage Ditch Maintenance
Description	Implement a formal and regular drainage ditch and canal system maintenance program for storm water management.
Goal	8
Priority	Medium
Responsible Agency	Public Works
Funding Source/Resources	Utility Fund
Timeframe	1-2 Years
New Action	
Status	1-2 Years
Status 2024	Although the City performs regular maintenance on its drainage ditches it is not done as part of a formal plan. Additional funding and staff time would be necessary for the development of such a plan.

Action	Inspection of Lines
Description	An inspection of communication lines in order to determine what needs to be replaced, and to ensure that they are clear from tree limbs and other obstructions.
Goal	9
Priority	Medium
Responsible Agency	Provider
Funding Source/Resources	Utility Fund
Timeframe	1-2 Years
New Action	
Status	Ongoing
Status 2024	This is part of an ongoing process that is undertaken by the individual providers.



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

Action	Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation
Description	Conduct a review of emergency response plans and programs to identify where additional activities are needed to respond to natural hazards.
Goal	10
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	City Manager
Funding Source/Resources	General Fund
Timeframe	1-2 Years
New Action	
Status	Annual
Status 2024	This is done as part of the annual Emergency Operations Plan review.

Action	Emergency Response Preparation Equipment
Description	Purchase any necessary equipment that is critical for the response to natural disasters and to ensure that personnel have adequate and up-to-date training and the use of specific equipment.
Goal	10
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	City Manager
Funding Source/Resources	General Fund
Timeframe	1-2 Years
New Action	
Status	1-2 Years
Status 2024	The Fire Department has purchased additional sets of bunker gear, so each firefighter has two sets of gear. Other equipment purchases will be made as funding becomes available.

## Town of Elgin

**Table 6.19 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Elgin**

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

Action	Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation
Description	Continue participation with Kershaw County LEPC via Police Department liaison
Goal	10
Priority	Medium
Responsible Agency	Town of Elgin PD Sgt.
Funding Source/Resources	Staff
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	
Status 2024	

Action	Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation
Description	New community center in Elgin will be a temporary shelter
Goal	10
Priority	Medium
Responsible Agency	Town of Elgin
Funding Source/Resources	Staff
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	x
Status	
Status 2024	Ready in Jan/Feb 2025





## City of Bishopville

**Table 6.20 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Bishopville**

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

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



## Town of Lynchburg

**Table 6.21 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Lynchburg**

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

## Town of Mayesville

**Table 6.22 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Mayesville**

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



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

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

Action	Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation
Description	Conduct a review of emergency response plans and programs to identify where additional activities are needed to respond to natural hazards.
Goal	10
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	Emergency Manager
Funding Source/Resources	Staff
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Annual
Status 2024	The Sumter County Emergency Operation Plan is updated annually.



## Town of Pinewood

**Table 6.23 Mitigation Action Plan, Town of Pinewood**

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

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



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

Action	Emergency Response Preparation Evaluation
Description	Conduct a review of emergency response plans and programs to identify where additional activities are needed to respond to natural hazards.
Goal	10
Priority	High
Responsible Agency	Emergency Manager
Funding Source/Resources	Staff
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	Annual
Status 2024	The Sumter County Emergency Operation Plan is updated annually.

## City of Sumter

**Table 6.24 Mitigation Action Plan, City of Sumter**

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



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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

Action	Backup Power
Description	Make sure shelters have an adequate back up power supply by furnishing them with generators
Goal	5
Priority	Low
Responsible Agency	Emergency Manager
Funding Source/Resources	Budget
Timeframe	Ongoing
New Action	
Status	3 years
Status 2024	3 years



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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





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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



## EMERGENCY MANAGER INTERVIEWS AND SURVEYS

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



# Plan Maintenance

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

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

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

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

## UPDATING

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

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

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



**Table 7.1 5-Year Plan Update Strategy**

<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>
2025-2030	Continue plan implementation	Participating Jurisdictions
2027 4th Quarter	Review planning grant options and prepare for the plan update's grant application.	SLCOG staff
2028 1st Quarter	Review the plan and determine whether components of the plan need to be updated. The review should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholders and public participation – additional jurisdictions/agencies joining the planning team, additional stakeholders participating to the plan update, public involvement</li> <li>• Demographic conditions – changes in the community's demographics, changes in the region's development trend</li> <li>• Hazard profile – new hazards affecting the community, changes in hazards' location and extent, new tools or data to enhance the risk and vulnerability assessment</li> <li>• Mitigation strategy – modification of plan goals and strategies</li> <li>• Plan implementation – challenges in plan implementation; new local, regional, state, or federal policies influencing hazard mitigation; prioritization of mitigation actions</li> </ul>	Planning Team
2028 – 2029	Update the plan according to the plan review, new data, and FEMA's comments	Planning Team, Participating Jurisdictions, Stakeholders, and the Public
2029 3rd Quarter	Complete the draft final plan and make available to participating jurisdictions and the public for review	SLCOG
2029 4th Quarter	Submit the final plan to SCEMD for review	SLCOG
2029 4th Quarter	Submit the final plan to FEMA for final approval	SLCOG
2030 1st/2nd Quarter	Adopt the plan	Participating Jurisdictions

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





# References and Appendices





**SANTEE  
LYNCHEs**

Regional Council of Governments

# REGIONAL **Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan**

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

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



[SANTEELYNCHESCOG.ORG](http://SANTEELYNCHESCOG.ORG)