



# AMENDED AGENDA

## OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

August 21, 2018

6:00 PM

Council Chambers, Oconee County Administrative Offices  
415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC

### Call to Order

**Public Comment Session** *[Limited to a total of forty (40) minutes, four (4) minutes per person.]*

### Council Member Comments

### Moment of Silence

### Invocation by County Council Chaplain

### Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America

### Approval of Minutes

- July 17, 2018 Regular Minutes

### Administrator Report & Agenda Summary

**Presentation to Council** *[Time Limit: 10 minutes per presentation]*

- Oconee Hazard Mitigation Plan / Deputy Chief Scott Krein

### Public Hearings for the Following Ordinances

**Ordinance 2018-13** “AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING SIGN CONTROL; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.”

**Ordinance 2018-18** “AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING THE BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS, SPECIFICALLY IN RELATION TO NOTIFICATION OF THE HEARINGS AND ACTIONS THEREOF; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.”

**Ordinance 2018-19** “AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING GENERAL PROVISIONS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.”

**Ordinance 2018-20** “AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING BALLOON TESTING AND VIEWSHED ANALYSIS OF COMMUNICATION TOWERS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.”

Council's meetings shall be conducted pursuant to the South Carolina Freedom of Information Act, Council's Rules and the Model Rules of Parliamentary Procedure for South Carolina Counties, latest edition. This agenda may not be inclusive of all issues which Council may bring up for discussion at this meeting. Items are listed on Council's agenda to give public notice of the subjects and issues to be discussed, acted upon, received as information and/or disposed of during the meeting. Items listed on Council's agenda may be taken up, tabled, postponed, reconsidered, removed or otherwise disposed of as provided for under Council's Rules, and Model Rules of Parliamentary Procedure for South Carolina Counties, latest edition, if not specified under Council's rules.

**Ordinance 2018-21** “AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING COMMUNICATION TOWER APPLICATIONS WHICH MAY BE ADMINISTRATIVELY APPROVED BY THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.”

**Ordinance 2018-22** “AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING LAKE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT SETBACKS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.”

**Ordinance 2018-23** “AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE FUND BALANCE POLICY FOR OCONEE COUNTY; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.”

**Ordinance 2018-24** “AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF A REAL PROPERTY LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN OCONEE COUNTY AS LESSOR AND THE ROSA CLARK MEDICAL CLINIC ASSOCIATION, INC. AS LESSEE; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.”

### **Third Reading of the Following Ordinances**

- Ordinance 2018-18**.....[see caption above]
- Ordinance 2018-19**.....[see caption above]
- Ordinance 2018-20**.....[see caption above]
- Ordinance 2018-21**.....[see caption above]
- Ordinance 2018-22**.....[see caption above]
- Ordinance 2018-23**.....[see caption above]
- Ordinance 2018-24**.....[see caption above]

### **Second Reading of the Following Ordinances**

**Ordinance 2018-25** “AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF AN AMENDED AND RESTATED LEASE AGREEMENT (EXTENDING THE TERM) BETWEEN OCONEE COUNTY AS LESSOR AND CHRIST CENTRAL MINISTRIES, INC. / CHRIST CENTRAL MINISTRIES OCONEE AS LESSEE FOR A PORTION OF THE FORMER OCONEE COUNTY DETENTION CENTER LOCATED AT 300 SOUTH CHURCH STREET, WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, FOR PURPOSES OF A COMMUNITY RESOURCE AND SOLUTION CENTER; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.”

**Ordinance 2018-26** “AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING LAND DEVELOPMENT AND SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS, SPECIFICALLY IN RELATION TO CLARIFYING LANGUAGE RELATING TO MINIMUM LOT SIZES; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.”

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## **First Reading of the Following Ordinances**

**Ordinance 2018-27** “AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A GRANT PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRIMARY PROVIDER OF YOUTH SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES LOCATED WITHIN EACH COUNTY COUNCIL DISTRICT AND AUTHORIZING A BUDGETARY TRANSFER TO FUND SAID PROGRAM; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.”

## **First & Final Reading for the Following Resolutions**

**Resolution 2018-12** “A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE UPDATED ANDERSON COUNTY & OCONEE COUNTY NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN, WHICH HAS BEEN UPDATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.”

**Resolution 2018-13** “A RESOLUTION APPOINTING AND COMMISSIONING JOHN ROBERT JOHNSTON AS AN OCONEE COUNTY CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.”

## **Discussion Regarding Action Items**

### **Request Budgetary Transfer of Funds / Oconee County Auditor**

We currently have 10,254 boats/motors that we are charged with taxing on an annual basis. Unlike vehicles, we have to manually value each and every one of these by hand. There is not a "program" that can value these for us accurately. The procedures for the boats will be similar to the vehicle file, so I have included a copy of our monthly procedures so you can see the steps from beginning to end. With watercraft being taxed in advance we will also have more foot traffic in the office, in order to register a watercraft with the SC DNR, a tax receipt will be required. We will also see more foot traffic from the sale of watercrafts as well, when you sale within the calendar year of the registration you will be due a refund for the remaining months on your registration.

This position is greatly needed as full time to process the boats and motor notices on a monthly basis. I also need this position to be moved to a full time status now to ensure proper training and to attend training courses from our processing company on the changes to the software that this legislation will require. The amount of time this file will take to work each month will pull one employee away from other duties for approximately two weeks each month. The current file we had for the 2018 tax year took two employees twelve weeks to complete.

### **Engineering Services for Airport Projects / Airport / \$498,500.00**

**Budget: \$98,927 / Project Cost: \$24,925 / Balance: \$74,002**

On November 15, 2016, Council approved the award of RFP 16-07 for Professional Engineer and Consulting Services for the Oconee County Airport to W.K. Dickson & Company, Inc., of Columbia, SC for a five year term for services as needed. The County Airport now wishes to contract with WK Dickson for engineering, surveying and design phase services for the Mt. Nebo Church Road Relocation and West Apron Extension. This project consists of approximately \$3.5 million worth of improvements at the Oconee County Airport. These Design Phase services include the removal and relocation of Mt. Nebo Church Road off the Runway 7 end of the airport and the depositing of that soil in the Airport

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Terminal area for use as a western expansion of the apron space and improvements of the airfield drainage. The construction work will be bid out separately and WK Dickson will oversee this work.

It is the staff’s recommendation that Council approve the total award of \$498,500.00 to W.K. Dickson & Company, Inc., of Columbia, SC for engineering and consulting services for the above project.

**2018 Edward Byrne Memorial JAG Grant Notification**

Oconee County Sheriff’s Department may receive an allocation of \$16,721 from the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The grant program requires the notification of intent be made available for the County Council and the public to review and comment on the proposed use of funds. The Sheriff’s Department plans to use the funds from this program to purchase.

- Streamlight Weapon Mount Tactical Flashlights
- Safari Land ALS Holsters
- FN Patrol Rifles with Sights

**FY 2018/19 EDA Disaster Recovery Grant Cash Match for City of Walhalla, Walhalla-Westminster Interconnection Project**

- The City of Walhalla will be submitting for EDA Disaster Recovery grant funding to enable the construction of water service infrastructure, connecting the City of Westminster and the City of Walhalla in areas adjacent to the Oconee Industry & Technology Park (OITP) (the “Project”).
- EDA Disaster Recovery grant funding will be 80% of the total cost of this \$670,000 project - approximately \$536,000.
- A 20% cash match is sought from the County, totaling up to \$134,000.

It is staff’s recommendation that Council approve the expenditure of \$134,000, to be designated as the cash match for the City of Walhalla’s EDA Disaster Recovery Grant to fund the Project.

**Unfinished Business** *[to include Vote and/or Action on matters brought up for discussion, if required]* *[None scheduled.]*

**New Business** *[may include items which may be scheduled for final action at a future meeting, if required]* *[None scheduled.]*

**Council Committee Reports**

Real Estate, Facilities, & Land Management / Mr. Davis.....[08/14/2018]  
Transportation / Mr. Hart.....[07/17/2018]

**Executive Session**

*[upon reconvening Council may take a Vote and/or take Action on matters brought up for discussion in Executive Session, if required]*

*For the following purposes, as allowed for in § 30-4-70(a) of the South Carolina Code of Laws:*

*[1] Receive legal advice and discuss employment matter related to hiring of County Administrator, including initial candidate evaluations and contractual matters.*

*[2] To receive legal advice and discuss a contractual matter related to property acquisition adjoining the Oconee County Rock Quarry.*

*[3] Receive legal advice and discuss a contractual matter regarding the Sewer South Transfer and Operation Agreement with the Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority.*

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*[4] To receive legal advice and discuss potential property purchase for economic development and visitor attraction related purposes.*

## **First & Final Reading for the Following Resolutions**

**Resolution 2018-11** “A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRANSFER AND OPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN OCONEE COUNTY AND THE OCONEE JOINT REGIONAL SEWER AUTHORITY IN RELATION TO THE SEWER SYSTEM EXTENDING BETWEEN THE GOLDEN CORNER COMMERCE PARK AND THE CONEROSS CREEK SEWER TREATMENT PLANT; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.”

## **Adjourn**

Assisted Listening Devices [ALD] are available to accommodate the special needs of citizens attending meetings held in Council Chambers.  
ALD requests should be made to the Clerk to Council at least 30 minutes prior to the meeting start time.

Oconee County Council, Committee, Board & Commission meeting schedules, agendas are posted at the Oconee County Administration Building & are available on the County Council Website.

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE  
ORDINANCE 2018-13**

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING SIGN CONTROL; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**WHEREAS**, consistent with the powers granted county governments by S.C. Code § 4-9-25 and S.C. Code § 4-9-30, Oconee County (“County”) a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina, acting by and through its governing body, the Oconee County Council (the “County Council”), has the authority to enact regulations, resolutions, and ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and the general law of the State of South Carolina, including the exercise of such powers in relation to health and order within its boundaries and respecting any subject as appears to it necessary and proper for the security, general welfare, and convenience of the County or for preserving health, peace, order, and good government therein; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County has adopted multiple ordinances for the effective, efficient governance of the County, which, subsequent to adoption, are codified in the Oconee County Code of Ordinances (the “Code of Ordinances”), as amended; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County is authorized by Section 4-9-30(9) and Chapter 29 of Title 6 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, among other sources, to impose land use restrictions and development standards in the unincorporated areas of the County; and,

**WHEREAS**, County Council recognizes that there is a need to revise the law of the County to meet the changing needs of the County and that there is a need to amend, specifically, certain sections of Chapter 32 of the Code of Ordinances, specifically Article VIII, the “Sign Control Ordinances of Oconee County, South Carolina,” with specific reference being made to changes intended to improve clarity and usability; and,

**WHEREAS**, County Council has therefore determined to modify Article VIII, Chapter 32 of the Code of Ordinances and to affirm and preserve all other provisions of the Code of Ordinances not specifically, or by implication, amended hereby.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, it is hereby ordained by the Oconee County Council, in meeting duly assembled, that:

1. Article VIII of Chapter 32 of the Code of Ordinances, entitled the *Sign Control Ordinance of Oconee County, South Carolina*, is hereby revised, rewritten, and amended to read as set forth in Attachment A, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Attached hereto as Attachment B is a version of Article VIII of Chapter 32 showing the changes made to the existing ordinance; it is for illustrative purposes only, and shall not be codified.

2. County Council hereby declares and establishes its legislative intent that Attachment A become the applicable zoning provisions of the County, or parts thereof, with regard to the sections amended by Attachment A, from and after its adoption, states its intent to so adopt Attachment A, and directs that a public hearing thereon be undertaken by County Council or the Oconee County Planning Commission, in accord with and as required by Section 6-29-760 and Section 4-9-130 of the South Carolina Code, 1976, as amended.

3. Should any part or provision of this Ordinance be deemed unconstitutional or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such determination shall not affect the rest and remainder of this Ordinance, all of which is hereby deemed separable.

4. All ordinances, orders, resolutions, and actions of County Council inconsistent herewith are, to the extent of such inconsistency only, hereby repealed, revoked, and rescinded. However, nothing contained herein, or in the attachment hereto, shall cancel, void, or revoke, or shall be interpreted as cancelling, voiding, or revoking, *ex post facto*, in any regard any prior performance standard, zoning or rezoning acts, actions, or decisions of the County or County Council based thereon, which were valid and legal at the time in effect and undertaken pursuant thereto, in any regard.

5. All other terms, provisions, and parts of the Code of Ordinances, and specifically, but without exception, the remainder of Article VIII of Chapter 32, not amended hereby, directly or by implication, shall remain in full force and effect.

6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after third reading and enactment by County Council.

**ORDAINED** in meeting, duly assembled, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Katie D. Smith  
Clerk to Oconee County Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
Edda Cammick  
Chair, Oconee County Council

First Reading: June 5, 2018  
Second Reading: June 19, 2018  
Third Reading: July 17, 2018 [tabled]  
Public Hearing: July 17, 2018 / August 21, 2018

## Attachment A

### 3. ARTICLE VIII. - SIGN CONTROL<sup>(B)</sup>

Footnotes:

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Editor's note— Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), adopted July 18, 2017, amended Art. VIII in its entirety to read as herein set out. Former Art. VIII, §§ 32-515—32-524, pertained to similar subject matter, and derived from Ord. No. 2007-09, §§ 1, 2(1), 2(2), 3—9, adopted Aug. 21, 2007.

**Sec. 32-515. - Title.**

This article shall be known as the "Sign Control Ordinance of Oconee County, South Carolina." (Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)

**Sec. 32-516. - Purpose.**

It is the purpose of this article to establish regulations for the safe and orderly placement, for all signage to which this article applies in the unincorporated areas of the county; also, this article shall establish penalties such as are necessary to discourage the violations of these standards, and to establish appropriate fees to offset costs associated with implementation. (Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)

**Sec. 32-517. - Authority.**

This article is adopted pursuant to the provisions of S.C. Code 1976 § 4-9-30. Personnel employed by the county administrator as Zoning Administrator or their designee, code enforcement officers and personnel employed by the sheriff of the county shall be vested with the authority to enforce and administer signage control within the county. (Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)

**Sec. 32-518. - Jurisdiction.**

The regulations set forth in this article shall be applicable within the unincorporated areas of the county. All billboards and signs to which this article applies which are constructed in the unincorporated areas of the county after the date of adoption of these standards shall be permitted under these regulations. Billboards and signs existing at the time of the adoption of these standards shall be considered exempt, with the exception of any structure considered abandoned, disassembled, or otherwise removed from a site. (Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)

**Sec. 32-519. - Terms and definitions.**

Except where specifically defined herein, all words used in this article shall carry their customary meanings. Words used in the present tense include the future tense; the singular number includes the plural. The word "shall" is mandatory.

Abandoned billboard or sign means a billboard or sign which is not being maintained as required by S.C. Code § 57-25-110, et seq., and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, or which is overgrown by trees or other vegetation, not on the road right of way, or which has an

obsolete advertising message or no advertising message for a period of six months. Any public service sign shall not be considered abandoned under this definition.

**Billboard** means any advertising structure that directs persons to a different location from where the billboard is located or which is otherwise "off-premises" but makes no reference to a location. The sign area of a billboard ranges anywhere from 50 square feet to 672 square feet.

**Building-mounted sign** means any sign attached, or artistically rendered upon (such as painting), to a building or canopy/awning attached to a building or structure, placed horizontally, vertically, parallel or perpendicular too. When the building is located, and addressed, from a four-lane road the maximum sign area for a building mounted sign is 672 square feet. When the building is located and addressed from a two-lane road the maximum sign area for a building mounted sign is 75 square feet.

**Existing billboard** means for the purposes of these regulations any billboard either erected within the boundaries of the county prior to the adoption of this article or duly permitted by an agency of the county subsequent to the adoption of this article.

**Four-lane road** means any public road or highway consisting of four or more travel lanes.

**Sign** means any sign structure or combination of sign structure and message in the form of an outdoor sign, display, device, figure, painting, drawing, message, plaque, poster, advertising structure, advertisement, logo, symbol or other form which is designated, intended or used to advertise or inform in relation to the premises on which it is located, any part of the message or informative contents of which is visible from the main traveled way. The term does not include official traffic control signs, official markers, nor specific information panels erected, caused to be erected, or approved by the state department of transportation.

**Sign area** means the entire face of a sign or billboard, including the advertising surface and any framing, trim, or molding, but not including the supporting structure.

**Sign permit** means any permit, other than a building permit, obtained by an applicant from the county for the purpose of the construction or maintenance of a sign or billboard or a permit obtained for any temporary or political sign as defined by this article.

**Stacked signs or billboards** means any structure so configured to present two or more sign areas at different elevations and/or presenting two or more sign areas facing in the same direction.

**Two-lane road** means any public road or highway consisting of two travel lanes allowing traffic to flow in opposite directions. Such roads may or may not also have at various locations turning lanes, medians, islands, or other traffic control features designed to enhance the safe and efficient utilization of the thoroughfare.

(Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)

**Sec. 32-520. - Requirements for billboards and other commercial signs.** Unless exempted hereby, all signs and billboards erected in the unincorporated areas of the county shall be permitted under the provisions of this article.

**Sec. 32-521 Setback and Height**

**(a) Billboards and signs shall follow all setback requirements of the underlying zoning district.**

**(b) Billboards and signs height shall be limited by the underlying zoning district's height requirements.**

**Sec. 32-522 Billboards**

**(a) No billboard shall be erected within 1,300 feet of an existing billboard located on the same road. This distance shall be measured as the shortest route of ordinary pedestrian or vehicular travel along the public through fare from the location of an existing billboard to the proposed site.**

**(b) Maximum sign area for any billboard is 672 square feet.**

**(c) No billboards with a sign area greater than 75 square feet shall be permitted on two-lane roads.**

**(d) No billboard shall be located along any federal, state, or county designated scenic highways or roadways.**

**(e) No stacked billboards shall be permitted within the unincorporated areas of the county.**

**Sec. 32-523 Signs**

**(a) Signs less than or equal to 75 square feet are permitted on two-lane roads. Signs less than or equal to 50 square feet do not require a land-use permit.**

**(b) The maximum sign area on four-lane, or larger, roads shall contain no more than 75 feet of sign area per sign face. This excludes building-mounted signs, as defined by this chapter, which may contain up to 672 square feet of sign area.**

**Sec. 32-524 Abandoned Billboards and Signs**

**An abandoned billboard or sign, as defined by this article, shall be removed by the owner thereof or the owner of the property upon which the billboard or sign is located within 45 days of notification by the county building official that the billboard or sign is deemed abandoned. The billboard or sign owner and/or the property owner may appeal the county's designation of the billboard or sign as abandoned under this article to the magistrate's court of the county during the 45-day period to remove the billboard or sign. If the property owner files a timely appeal, the time period for removing the billboard or sign shall be tolled until the magistrate's court renders a decision. In the event that an abandoned billboard or sign is removed, the billboard or sign owner and/or the property owner shall have the right to replace it with a new billboard or sign of the same size and height and for the same location for a period of six months from the date of removal.**

**Sec. 32-525. - Exemptions.**

**(a) Replacing any billboard or sign face with no change in sign area, structure, or use of electricity does not require a permit.**

**(b) Any sign or billboard with a sign or billboard area less than 50 square feet shall be exempted from a land-use permit. (Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)**

**Sec. 32-526 Billboard and Sign submittal process**

**(a) Signs and billboards permitted under these regulations shall impose no obvious hazards to any drivers, pedestrians, bicyclists, or other users of any public road in the unincorporated areas of the county. As such, the following materials shall be submitted to the community development director or his/her designee at the time of application:**

**(1) A completed application form.**

**(2) A detailed site plan prepared and stamped by a surveyor licensed by the state, noting the proposed location of the structure, and verification that the new sign or billboard meets with all location requirements set forth in this article.**

**(3) A set of construction plans, to include all proposed lighting features. All plans submitted shall be stamped by appropriate professionals licensed by the state.**

**(4) Appropriate fees.**

**(Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017) Sec. 32-527. - Fees.**

**Fees shall be established for the cost of a sign permit by county council from time to time.**

**(Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)**

**Sec. 32-528. - Permits.**

**Upon satisfactory completion of all requirements set forth in this article, the owner/agent shall be issued a land use permit by the community development director or his/her designee for construction of the billboard or sign. The land use permit shall be valid for six months from the date of issue; the owner/agent may be granted a one-time six-month extension, provided a written request is submitted to the planning director no later than seven working days prior to the original expiration date. Request for extension shall include documentation of efforts to obtain other necessary permits and permissions needed to begin construction, specifically noting the reason for the extension request. Extensions shall be granted only to those projects that were delayed through no fault of the owner/agent of the billboard or sign. The land use permit issued by the planning director shall in no way be construed to be a building permit needed to begin construction of a sign. No building permit, or other county-issued permits, certification or approval, shall be issued for a billboard or sign prior to the issuance of the land use permit.**

**(Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)**

**Sec. 32-529. - Penalties.**

**Any person or entity violating the regulations set forth in this article is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be fined up to \$500.00 or imprisoned for 30 days or both.**

**(Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)**

Attachment B

3. ARTICLE VIII. - SIGN CONTROL[8]

Footnotes:

--- (8) ---

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Sec. 32-515. - Title.

This article shall be known as the "Sign Control Ordinance of Oconee County, South Carolina." (Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)

Sec. 32-516. - Purpose.

It is the purpose of this article to establish regulations for the safe and orderly placement, for all signage to which this article applies in the unincorporated areas of the county; also, this article shall establish penalties such as are necessary to discourage the violations of these standards, and to establish appropriate fees to offset costs associated with implementation.

(Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)

Sec. 32-517. - Authority.

This article is adopted pursuant to the provisions of S.C. Code 1976 § 4-9-30. Personnel employed by the county administrator as **Zoning Administrator or their designee**, code enforcement officers and personnel employed by the sheriff of the county shall be vested with the authority to enforce and administer signage control within the county.

(Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)

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Billboard means any advertising structure that directs persons to a different location from where the billboard is located or which is otherwise "off-premises" but makes no reference to a location. The sign area of a billboard ranges anywhere from 50 square feet to 672 square feet.

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Existing billboard means for the purposes of these regulations any billboard either erected within the boundaries of the county prior to the adoption of this article or duly permitted by an agency of the county subsequent to the adoption of this article.

Four-lane road means any public road or highway consisting of four or more travel lanes.

Sign means any sign structure or combination of sign structure and message in the form of an outdoor sign, display, device, figure, painting, drawing, message, plaque, poster, advertising structure, advertisement, logo, symbol or other form which is designated, intended or used to advertise or inform in relation to the premises on which it is located, any part of the message or informative contents of which is visible from the main traveled way. The term does not include official traffic control signs, official markers, nor specific information panels erected, caused to be erected, or approved by the state department of transportation.

Sign area means the entire face of a sign or billboard, including the advertising surface and any framing, trim, or molding, but not including the supporting structure.

Sign permit means any permit, other than a building permit, obtained by an applicant from the county for the purpose of the construction or maintenance of a sign or billboard or a permit obtained for any temporary or political sign as defined by this article.

Stacked signs or billboards means any structure so configured to present two or more sign areas at different elevations and/or presenting two or more sign areas facing in the same direction.

Two-lane road means any public road or highway consisting of two travel lanes allowing traffic to flow in opposite directions. Such roads may or may not also have at various locations turning lanes, medians, islands, or other traffic control features designed to enhance the safe and efficient utilization of the thoroughfare.

(Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)

Sec. 32-520. - Requirements for billboards and other commercial signs. Unless exempted hereby, all signs and billboards erected in the unincorporated areas of the county shall be permitted under the provisions of this article.

#### Sec. 32-521 Setback and Height

- (a) Billboards and signs shall follow all setback requirements of the underlying zoning district.
- (b) Billboards and signs height shall be limited by the underlying zoning district's height requirements.

#### Sec. 32-522 Billboards

- (a) No billboard shall be erected within 1,300 feet of an existing billboard located on the same road. This distance shall be measured as the shortest route of ordinary pedestrian or vehicular travel along the public through fare from the location of an existing billboard to the proposed site.
- (b) Maximum sign area for any billboard is 672 square feet.
- (c) No billboards with a sign area greater than 75 square feet shall be permitted on two-lane roads.
- (d) No billboard shall be located along any federal, state, or county designated scenic highways or roadways.
- (e) No stacked billboards shall be permitted within the unincorporated areas of the county.

#### Sec. 32-523 Signs

(a) ~~Signs with a sign area greater than or equal to 50 square feet, but less than or equal to 75 square feet, shall be permitted on two-lane roads.~~ Signs less than or equal to 75 square feet are permitted on two-lane roads. Signs less than or equal to 50 square feet do not require a land-use permit.

(b) The maximum sign area on four-lane, or larger, roads shall contain no more than 75 feet of sign area per sign face. This excludes building-mounted signs and billboards, as defined by this chapter, which may contain up to 672 square feet of sign area.

#### Sec. 32-524 Abandoned Billboards and Signs

An abandoned billboard or sign, as defined by this article, shall be removed by the owner thereof or the owner of the property upon which the billboard or sign is located within 45 days of notification by the county building official that the billboard or sign is deemed abandoned. The billboard or sign owner and/or the property owner may appeal the county's designation of the billboard or sign as abandoned under this article to the magistrate's court of the county during the 45-day period to remove the billboard or sign. If the property owner files a timely appeal, the time period for removing the billboard or sign shall be tolled until the magistrate's court renders a decision. In the event that an abandoned billboard or sign is removed, the billboard or sign owner and/or the property owner shall have the right to replace it with a new billboard or sign of the same size and height and for the same location for a period of six months from the date of removal.

#### Sec. 32-525. - Exemptions.

(a) Replacing any billboard or sign face with no change in sign area, structure, or use of electricity does not require a permit.

(b) Any sign or billboard with a sign or billboard area less than 50 square feet shall be exempted from a land-use permit. (Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)

#### Sec. 32-526 Billboard and Sign submittal process

(a) Signs and billboards permitted under these regulations shall impose no obvious hazards to any drivers, pedestrians, bicyclists, or other users of any public road in the unincorporated areas of the county. As such, the following materials shall be submitted to the community development director or his/her designee at the time of application:

- (1) A completed application form;
- (2) A detailed site plan prepared and stamped by a surveyor licensed by the state, noting the proposed location of the structure, and verification that the new sign or billboard meets with all location requirements set forth in this article;

(3) A set of construction plans, to include all proposed lighting features. All plans submitted shall be stamped by appropriate professionals licensed by the state;

(4) Appropriate fees.

(Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017) Sec. 32-527. - Fees.

Fees shall be established for the cost of a sign permit by county council from time to time.

(Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)

Sec. 32-528. - Permits.

Upon satisfactory completion of all requirements set forth in this article, the owner/agent shall be issued a land use permit by the community development director or his/her designee for construction of the billboard or sign. The land use permit shall be valid for six months from the date of issue; the owner/agent may be granted a one-time six-month extension, provided a written request is submitted to the planning director no later than seven working days prior to the original expiration date. Request for extension shall include documentation of efforts to obtain other necessary permits and permissions needed to begin construction, specifically noting the reason for the extension request. Extensions shall be granted only to those projects that were delayed through no fault of the owner/agent of the billboard or sign. The land use permit issued by the planning director shall in no way be construed to be a building permit needed to begin construction of a sign. No building permit, or other county-issued permits, certification or approval, shall be issued for a billboard or sign prior to the issuance of the land use permit.

(Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)

Sec. 32-529. - Penalties.

Any person or entity violating the regulations set forth in this article is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be fined up to \$500.00 or imprisoned for 30 days or both.

(Ord. No. 2017-09, § 1(Att. A), 7-18-2017)

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE  
ORDINANCE 2018-18**

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING THE BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS, SPECIFICALLY IN RELATION TO NOTIFICATION OF THE HEARINGS AND ACTIONS THEREOF; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**WHEREAS**, consistent with the powers granted county governments by S.C. Code § 4-9-25 and S.C. Code § 4-9-30, Oconee County (“County”), a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina, acting by and through its governing body, the Oconee County Council (the “County Council”), has the authority to enact regulations, resolutions, and ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and the general law of the State of South Carolina, including the exercise of such powers in relation to health and order within its boundaries and respecting any subject as appears to it necessary and proper for the security, general welfare, and convenience of the County or for preserving health, peace, order, and good government therein; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County has adopted multiple ordinances for the effective, efficient governance of the County, which, subsequent to adoption, are codified in the Oconee County Code of Ordinances (the “Code of Ordinances”), as amended; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County is authorized by Section 4-9-30(9) and Chapter 29 of Title 6 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, among other sources, to impose land use restrictions and development standards in the unincorporated areas of the County; and,

**WHEREAS**, County Council recognizes that there is a need to revise the law of the County to meet the changing needs of the County and that there is a need to amend, specifically, certain sections of Chapter 38 of the Code of Ordinances, specifically Article 6, the *Board of Zoning Appeals* with specific reference being made to changes intended to improve the public notification process; and,

**WHEREAS**, County Council has therefore determined to modify Article 6, Chapter 38 of the Code of Ordinances and to affirm and preserve all other provisions of the Code of Ordinances not specifically, or by implication, amended hereby.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, it is hereby ordained by the Oconee County Council, in meeting duly assembled, that:

1. Article 6 of Chapter 38 of the Code of Ordinances, entitled the *Board of Zoning Appeals*, is hereby revised, rewritten, and amended to read as set forth in Attachment A, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. Attached hereto as Attachment B is a

version of Article 6 of Chapter 38 showing the changes made to the existing ordinance; it is for illustrative purposes only, and shall not be codified.

2. County Council hereby declares and establishes its legislative intent that Attachment A become the applicable zoning provisions of the County, or parts thereof, with regard to the sections amended by Attachment A, from and after its adoption, states its intent to so adopt Attachment A, and directs that a public hearing thereon be undertaken by County Council or the Oconee County Planning Commission, in accord with and as required by Section 6-29-760 and Section 4-9-130 of the South Carolina Code, 1976, as amended.

3. Should any part or provision of this Ordinance be deemed unconstitutional or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such determination shall not affect the rest and remainder of this Ordinance, all of which is hereby deemed separable.

4. All ordinances, orders, resolutions, and actions of County Council inconsistent herewith are, to the extent of such inconsistency only, hereby repealed, revoked, and rescinded. However, nothing contained herein, or in the attachment hereto, shall cancel, void, or revoke, or shall be interpreted as cancelling, voiding, or revoking, *ex post facto*, in any regard, any prior performance standard, zoning or rezoning acts, actions, or decisions of the County or County Council based thereon, which were valid and legal at the time in effect and undertaken pursuant thereto, in any regard.

5. All other terms, provisions, and parts of the Code of Ordinances, and specifically, but without exception, the remainder of Article 6 of Chapter 38, not amended hereby, directly or by implication, shall remain in full force and effect.

6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after third reading and enactment by County Council.

**ORDAINED** in meeting, duly assembled, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Katie D. Smith  
Clerk to Oconee County Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
Edda Cammick  
Chair, Oconee County Council

First Reading: June 19, 2018  
Second Reading: July 17, 2018  
Third Reading: August 21, 2018  
Public Hearing: August 21, 2018

## Attachment "A"

### **Sec. 38-6.1. - References.**

All references within these regulations to the board of zoning appeals shall be considered to indicate the Oconee County Board of Zoning Appeals, created under the provisions of Title 6, Chapter 29 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976, as amended.

(Ord. No. 2012-14, § 1, 5-15-2012)

### **Sec. 38-6.2. - Responsibilities.**

The board of zoning appeals shall:

(1) Hear all appeals, request for variances, and special exceptions from these regulations, in accordance with the Code of Laws of South Carolina, Title 6, Chapter 29 and the adopted bylaws of the board of zoning appeals.

(2) Hear and decide appeals where there is an alleged error in any order, or decisions made by the zoning official or designated staff.

(Ord. No. 2012-14, § 1, 5-15-2012)

### **Sec. 38-6.3 - Public Notification Process**

Planning and Zoning staff shall, at least 21 calendar days before the scheduled meeting:

(1) Legal Advertisement - Place a legal advertisement in a local-newspaper that:

- a. Identifies the time, date and location of the Board of Zoning appeals meeting;
- b. Identifies the project location requesting the meeting by parcel-I.D. number and physical address, if available;
- c. Identifies the reason for the meeting; and
- d. Provides County Planning staff contact information.

(2) Public Signage - Produce a sign, at least nine-square feet in size that identifies the party asking for the BZA meeting, what the BZA meeting is for (variance, special exception), the project location (address and parcel - I.D.), time and location of the BZA meeting, and a contact phone number of County Planning Staff. The signs should include 4-inch high lettering that states the type of request, VARIANCE, SPECIAL EXCEPTION, or CELL TOWER.

At least one sign shall be placed at each of the following locations:

- a. On or adjacent to the property affected; and
- b. Along each road frontage that abuts the property asking for the BZA hearing, and at least one more sign, as needed at staff's discretion, to provide adequate notification for area property owners and residents.

(3) Adjacent landowner notification - County Planning staff shall produce and mail letters to all landowners within 250' of the project areas property lines that:

- a. Identifies the proposed project site;

- b. Identifies the need for the BZA hearing;**
- c. Identifies the time and location of the BZA hearing; and**
- d. Provides County Planning staff contact information.**

Attachment "B"

**Sec. 38-6.1. - References.**

All references within these regulations to the board of zoning appeals shall be considered to indicate the Oconee County Board of Zoning Appeals, created under the provisions of Title 6, Chapter 29 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976, as amended.

(Ord. No. 2012-14, § 1, 5-15-2012)

**Sec. 38-6.2. - Responsibilities.**

The board of zoning appeals shall:

(1) Hear all appeals, request for variances, and special exceptions from these regulations, in accordance with the Code of Laws of South Carolina, Title 6, Chapter 29 and the adopted bylaws of the board of zoning appeals.

(2) Hear and decide appeals where there is an alleged error in any order, or decisions made by the zoning official or designated staff.

(Ord. No. 2012-14, § 1, 5-15-2012)

**Sec. 38-6.3 - Public Notification Process**

Planning and Zoning staff shall, at least 21 calendar days before the scheduled meeting:

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- c. Identifies the reason for the meeting; and
- d. Provides County Planning staff contact information.

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(3) Adjacent landowner notification - County Planning staff shall produce and mail letters to all landowners within 250' of the project areas property lines that:

- a. Identifies the proposed project site;
- b. Identifies the need for the BZA hearing;
- c. Identifies the time and location of the BZA hearing; and
- d. Provides County Planning staff contact information.

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE  
ORDINANCE 2018-19**

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING GENERAL PROVISIONS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**WHEREAS**, consistent with the powers granted county governments by S.C. Code § 4-9-25 and S.C. Code § 4-9-30, Oconee County (“County”), a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina, acting by and through its governing body, the Oconee County Council (the “County Council”), has the authority to enact regulations, resolutions, and ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and the general law of the State of South Carolina, including the exercise of such powers in relation to health and order within its boundaries and respecting any subject as appears to it necessary and proper for the security, general welfare, and convenience of the County or for preserving health, peace, order, and good government therein; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County has adopted multiple ordinances for the effective, efficient governance of the County, which, subsequent to adoption, are codified in the Oconee County Code of Ordinances (the “Code of Ordinances”), as amended; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County is authorized by Section 4-9-30(9) and Chapter 29 of Title 6 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, among other sources, to impose land use restrictions and development standards in the unincorporated areas of the County; and,

**WHEREAS**, County Council recognizes that there is a need to revise the law of the County to meet the changing needs of the County and that there is a need to amend, specifically, certain sections of Chapter 38 of the Code of Ordinances, specifically Article 9, entitled *General Provisions*, with specific reference being made to changes intended to improve clarity and usability; and,

**WHEREAS**, County Council has therefore determined to modify Article 9, Chapter 38 of the Code of Ordinances and to affirm and preserve all other provisions of the Code of Ordinances not specifically, or by implication, amended hereby.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, it is hereby ordained by the Oconee County Council, in meeting duly assembled, that:

1. Article 9 of Chapter 38 of the Code of Ordinances, entitled *General Provisions*, is hereby revised, rewritten, and amended to read as set forth in Attachment A, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. Attached hereto as Attachment B is a version of

Article 9 of Chapter 38 showing the changes made to the existing ordinance; it is for illustrative purposes only, and shall not be codified.

2. County Council hereby declares and establishes its legislative intent that Attachment A become the applicable zoning provisions of the County, or parts thereof, with regard to the sections amended by Attachment A, from and after its adoption, states its intent to so adopt Attachment A, and directs that a public hearing thereon be undertaken by County Council or the Oconee County Planning Commission, in accord with and as required by Section 6-29-760 and Section 4-9-130 of the South Carolina Code, 1976, as amended.

3. Should any part or provision of this Ordinance be deemed unconstitutional or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such determination shall not affect the rest and remainder of this Ordinance, all of which is hereby deemed separable.

4. All ordinances, orders, resolutions, and actions of County Council inconsistent herewith are, to the extent of such inconsistency only, hereby repealed, revoked, and rescinded. However, nothing contained herein, or in the attachment hereto, shall cancel, void, or revoke, or shall be interpreted as cancelling, voiding, or revoking, *ex post facto*, in any regard any prior performance standard, zoning or rezoning acts, actions, or decisions of the County or County Council based thereon, which were valid and legal at the time in effect and undertaken pursuant thereto, in any regard.

5. All other terms, provisions, and parts of the Code of Ordinances, and specifically, but without exception, the remainder of Article 9 of Chapter 38, not amended hereby, directly or by implication, shall remain in full force and effect.

6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after third reading and enactment by County Council.

**ORDAINED** in meeting, duly assembled, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Katie D. Smith  
Clerk to Oconee County Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
Edda Cammick  
Chair, Oconee County Council

First Reading: June 19, 2018  
Second Reading: July 17, 2018  
Third Reading: August 21, 2018  
Public Hearing: August 21, 2018

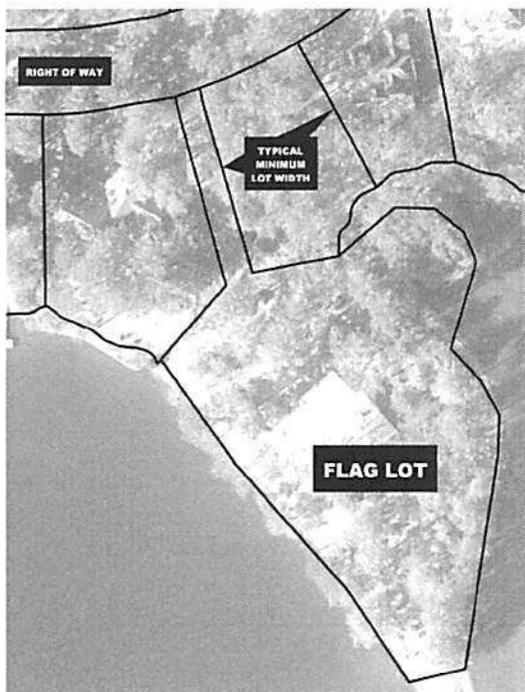
Attachment "A"

**Sec. 38-9.3. - Dimensional requirements: General provisions and exceptions.**

In addition to the dimensional requirements listed below and district dimensional requirements, further dimensional requirements may be set forth in Article 5 for those uses listed as conditional. The Control Free district shall be exempt from the provisions of this section except provisions listed under item (2) Setbacks.

(1) Lot size and configuration.

a. Public utilities and government uses shall not be subject to the minimum lot size requirements, but shall meet the setback requirements.

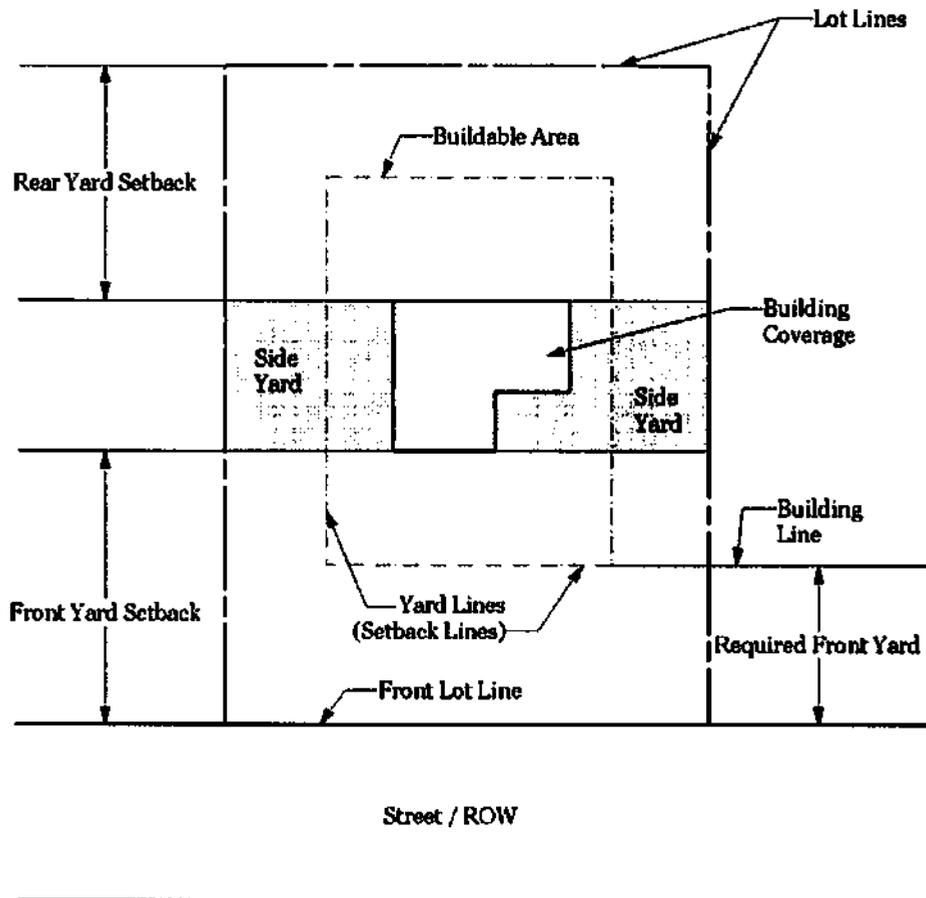


b. A flag lot shall contain no more than two single-family dwellings and uninhabited accessory structures. Flag lots may be permitted under the following conditions:

1. The maximum flagpole length shall be 300 feet.
2. The minimum flagpole width shall be 30 feet.
3. The front setback shall be measured from where the lot meets the district minimum width requirements.
4. The flagpole portion of the lot shall not be used to calculate area, width, or setbacks of the lot or to provide off-street parking.
5. There shall be no more than one flag lot per each four lots, per subdivision or development.

**(2)Setbacks.**

a. The required front, side, and rear yards for individual lots shall be measured inward toward the center of said lot from all points along the respective front, side, and rear property lines of the lot. Once the yard areas of a given lot have been established, the remaining area of the lot which is not included in any required front, side, or rear lot shall be known as the "buildable" area within which the approved structure(s) shall be placed.

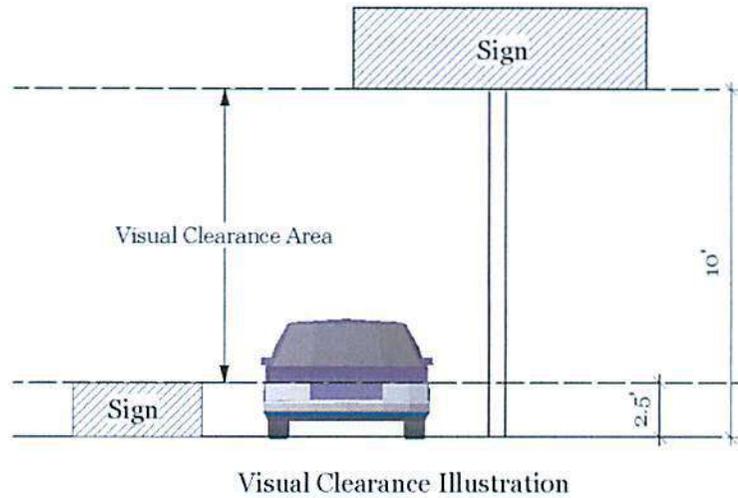


b. Where a property abuts a street right-of-way, the setback shall be measured from the right-of-way line.

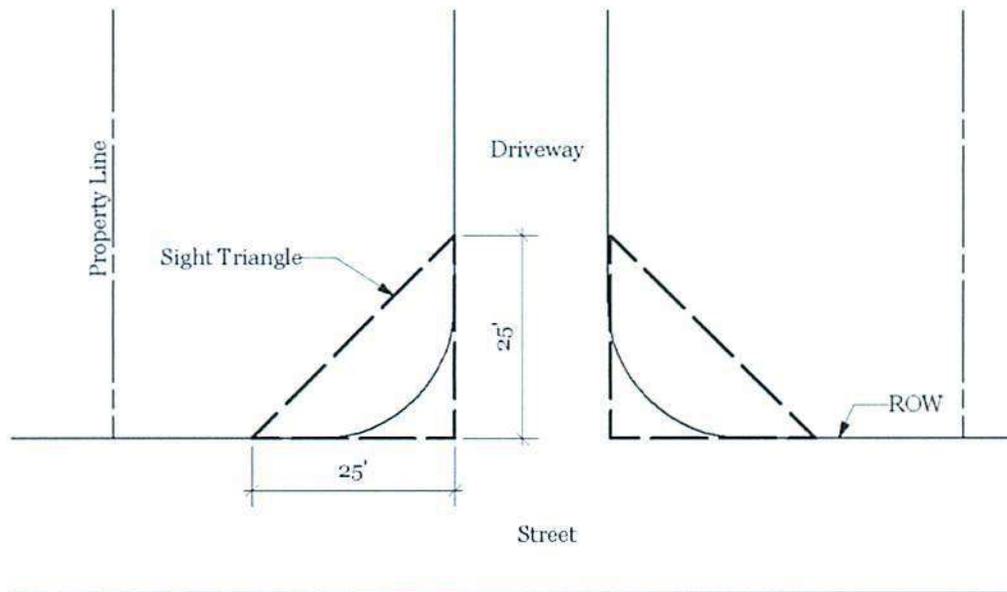
c. Corner lots shall be considered to have two fronts and shall meet the front setback for the district.

d. Front yard setbacks for double frontage lots shall be provided for both streets upon which the lot has frontage, and any accessory use(s) shall be prohibited from the required front yard setback of the street upon which the principal building fronts.

e. Road design and encroachment criteria is governed by the standards in Chapter 26, of the Oconee County Code of Ordinances, as amended.



Sight Triangle Illustration



f. Any garage door shall be set back a minimum of 20 feet from the property line that it faces so that vehicles may be parked in the driveway without encroaching into the right-of-way. If the district setback is greater than 20 feet, then the more restrictive setback shall prevail.

**g. The side and rear setbacks in the CCD and HCD shall not apply to the shared property line of attached buildings.**

**h. The space in any required yard shall be open and unobstructed except for the ordinary projections of window sills, cornices, eaves, window air conditioning units, and other architectural features, provided that such features shall project no more than two feet into any required yard.**

**i. Steps and heating and cooling units may project into a required yard a distance not to exceed five feet but no closer than five feet of a property line. Fences, freestanding walls, hedges, and septic lines may be located in any setback, so long as they remain on the property.**

**(Ord. No. 2012-14, § 1, 5-15-2012)**

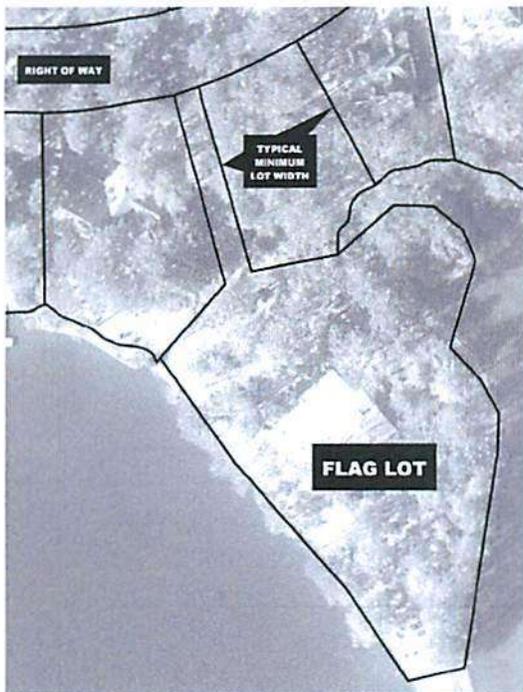
Attachment "B"

**Sec. 38-9.3. - Dimensional requirements: General provisions and exceptions.**

In addition to the dimensional requirements listed below and district dimensional requirements, further dimensional requirements may be set forth in Article 5 for those uses listed as conditional. **The Control Free district shall be exempt from the provisions of this section except provisions listed under item (2) Setbacks.**

(1) Lot size and configuration.

- a. Public utilities and government uses shall not be subject to the minimum lot size requirements, but shall meet the setback requirements.

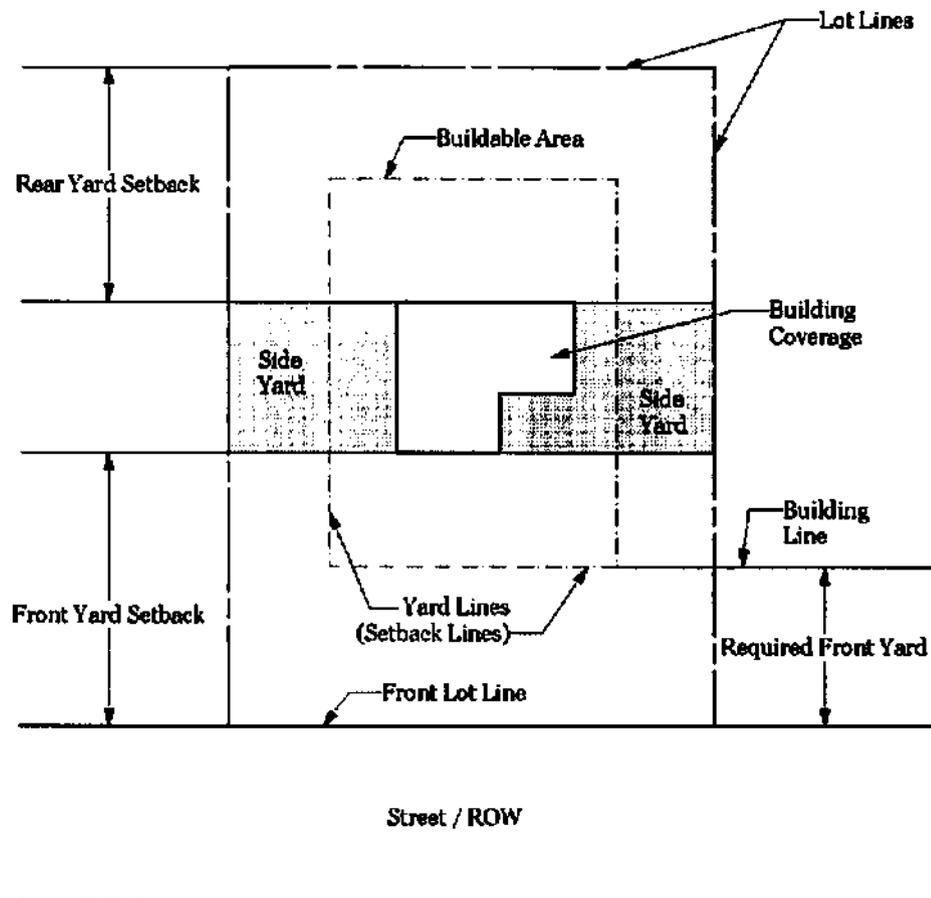


- b. A flag lot shall contain no more than two single-family dwellings and uninhabited accessory structures. Flag lots may be permitted under the following conditions:

1. The maximum flagpole length shall be 300 feet.
2. The minimum flagpole width shall be 30 feet.
3. The front setback shall be measured from where the lot meets the district minimum width requirements.
4. The flagpole portion of the lot shall not be used to calculate area, width, or setbacks of the lot or to provide off-street parking.
5. There shall be no more than one flag lot per each four lots, per subdivision or development.

**(2)Setbacks.**

a. The required front, side, and rear yards for individual lots shall be measured inward toward the center of said lot from all points along the respective front, side, and rear property lines of the lot. Once the yard areas of a given lot have been established, the remaining area of the lot which is not included in any required front, side, or rear lot shall be known as the "buildable" area within which the approved structure(s) shall be placed.

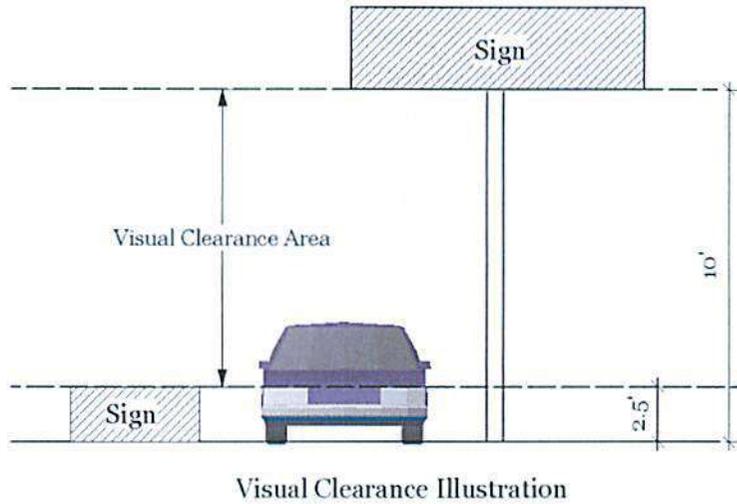


b. Where a property abuts a street right-of-way, the setback shall be measured from the right-of-way line.

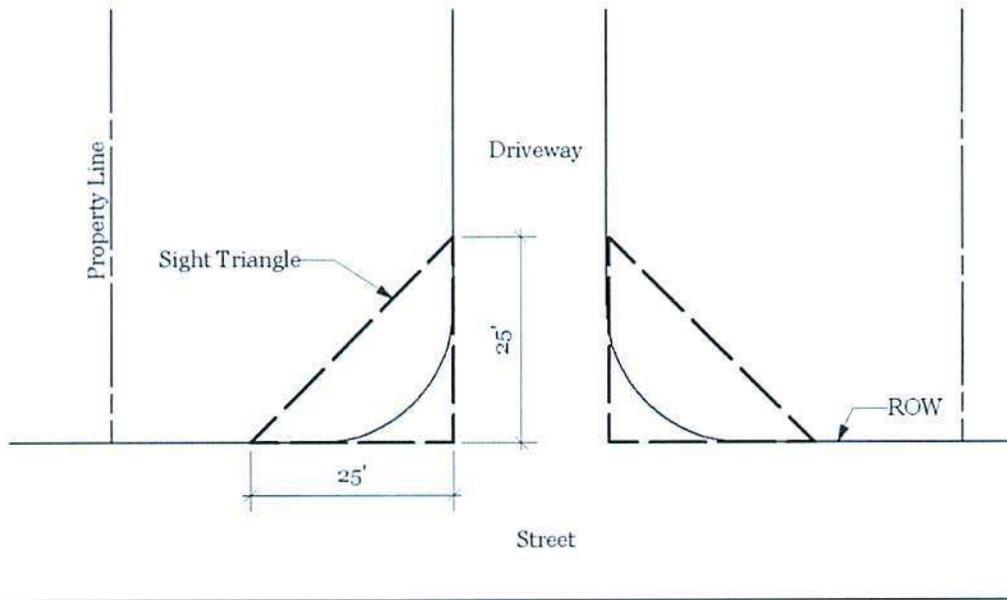
c. Corner lots shall be considered to have two fronts and shall meet the front setback for the district.

d. Front yard setbacks for double frontage lots shall be provided for both streets upon which the lot has frontage, and any accessory use(s) shall be prohibited from the required front yard setback of the street upon which the principal building fronts.

e. Road design and encroachment criteria is governed by the standards in Chapter 26, of the Oconee County Code of Ordinances, as amended.



Sight Triangle Illustration



f. Any garage door shall be set back a minimum of twenty (20) feet from the property line that it faces so that vehicles may be parked in the driveway without encroaching into the right-of-way. If the district setback is greater than twenty (20) feet, then the more restrictive setback shall prevail.

g. The side and rear setbacks in the CCD and HCD shall not apply to the shared property line of attached buildings.

**h. The space in any required yard shall be open and unobstructed except for the ordinary projections of window sills, cornices, eaves, window air conditioning units, and other architectural features, provided that such features shall project no more than two feet into any required yard.**

**i. Steps and heating and cooling units may project into a required yard a distance not to exceed five feet but no closer than five feet of a property line. Fences, freestanding walls, hedges, and septic lines may be located in any setback, so long as they remain on the property.**

**(Ord. No. 2012-14, § 1, 5-15-2012)**

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE  
ORDINANCE 2018-20**

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING COMMUNICATION TOWERS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**WHEREAS**, consistent with the powers granted county governments by S.C. Code § 4-9-25 and S.C. Code § 4-9-30, Oconee County ("County"), a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina, acting by and through its governing body, the Oconee County Council (the "County Council"), has the authority to enact regulations, resolutions, and ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and the general law of the State of South Carolina, including the exercise of such powers in relation to health and order within its boundaries and respecting any subject as appears to it necessary and proper for the security, general welfare, and convenience of the County or for preserving health, peace, order, and good government therein; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County has adopted multiple ordinances for the effective, efficient governance of the County, which, subsequent to adoption, are codified in the Oconee County Code of Ordinances (the "Code of Ordinances"), as amended; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County is authorized by Section 4-9-30(9) and Chapter 29 of Title 6 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, among other sources, to impose land use restrictions and development standards in the unincorporated areas of the County; and,

**WHEREAS**, County Council recognizes that there is a need to revise the law of the County to meet the changing needs of the County and that there is a need to amend, specifically, certain sections of Chapter 32 of the Code of Ordinances, specifically Article IV, entitled *Communication Towers*, with specific reference being made to changes intended to improve clarity and usability; and,

**WHEREAS**, County Council has therefore determined to modify Article IV, Chapter 32 of the Code of Ordinances and to affirm and preserve all other provisions of the Code of Ordinances not specifically, or by implication, amended hereby.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, it is hereby ordained by the Oconee County Council, in meeting duly assembled, that:

1. Article IV of Chapter 32 of the Code of Ordinances, entitled *Communication Towers*, is hereby revised, rewritten, and amended to read as set forth in Attachment A, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. Attached hereto as Attachment B is a

version of Article IV of Chapter 32 showing the changes made to the existing ordinance; it is for illustrative purposes only, and shall not be codified.

2. County Council hereby declares and establishes its legislative intent that Attachment A become the applicable zoning provisions of the County, or parts thereof, with regard to the sections amended by Attachment A, from and after its adoption, states its intent to so adopt Attachment A, and directs that a public hearing thereon be undertaken by County Council or the Oconee County Planning Commission, in accord with and as required by Section 6-29-760 and Section 4-9-130 of the South Carolina Code, 1976, as amended.

3. Should any part or provision of this Ordinance be deemed unconstitutional or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such determination shall not affect the rest and remainder of this Ordinance, all of which is hereby deemed separable.

4. All ordinances, orders, resolutions, and actions of County Council inconsistent herewith are, to the extent of such inconsistency only, hereby repealed, revoked, and rescinded. However, nothing contained herein, or in the attachment hereto, shall cancel, void, or revoke, or shall be interpreted as cancelling, voiding, or revoking, *ex post facto*, in any regard any prior performance standard, zoning or rezoning acts, actions, or decisions of the County or County Council based thereon, which were valid and legal at the time in effect and undertaken pursuant thereto, in any regard.

5. All other terms, provisions, and parts of the Code of Ordinances, and specifically, but without exception, the remainder of Article IV of Chapter 32, not amended hereby, directly or by implication, shall remain in full force and effect.

6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after third reading and enactment by County Council.

**ORDAINED** in meeting, duly assembled, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Katie D. Smith  
Clerk to Oconee County Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
Edda Cammick  
Chair, Oconee County Council

First Reading: June 19, 2018  
Second Reading: July 17, 2018  
Third Reading: August 21, 2018  
Public Hearing: August 21, 2018

Attachment "A"

**Sec. 32-138. - Application requirements.**

The following information shall be submitted for all applications for approval of a communication tower:

(a) **Structural specifications.** Two copies of the specifications for proposed structure, including description of design characteristics and material.

(b) **Technical specifications.** For each antenna to be installed:

- (1) Manufacturer and model number.
- (2) Frequency band used for transmitting and receiving.
- (3) Effective radiating power.
- (4) Mounting position above ground.
- (5) A study demonstrating compliance with FCC RF exposure limits (all antennas).

(c) **Site plan.** Two copies of a site plan drawn to scale showing property boundaries, communication tower location, communication tower height, guy wires and anchors, security fencing, screening, existing structures, photographs or elevation drawings depicting typical design of proposed structures, parking, fences, landscape plan, and existing land uses on adjacent property. A site plan is not required if antenna is to be mounted on an approved existing structure. Prototypical drawings indicating various types of equipment to be located on the communication tower may be submitted at the time of the permit application. Identification of the owners of all antennae and equipment to be located on the site. Other equipment may be added to the communication tower without additional permits or inspections as long as electrical wiring is not required.

(d) **Location map.** Two copies of a current map, or update for an existing map on file, showing geographic coordinates of the communication tower, calculated coverage areas, facilities, location of existing nearby (within three miles) communication towers, and proposed communication towers, serving contiguous areas. An applicant may request that specific proprietary or confidential information be withheld from the public record.

(e) **Owner authorization.** Written authorization from the site owner for the application.

(f) **Visual impact analysis.** A line of sight analysis showing the potential visual and aesthetic impact on adjacent residential districts. For communication tower applications, balloon testing and computer generated viewshed analysis/rendering to provide a visual representation of the proposed structure on the proposed site, shall be provided as part of the application package by the applicant.

(g) **Alternative to co-location or stealth design.** Co-located or stealth designs shall be required unless satisfactory documented evidence can be provided indicating that:

- (1) The proposed antenna and equipment cannot be accommodated and function as required;
- (2) The applicant's technical design requirements are such that without unreasonable modifications they cannot function on any existing structure or communication tower under the control of applicant; and

**(3) The applicant has considered all available publicly-owned sites, and available privately owned sites occupied by a compatible use, including all applicable sites or locations or a combination of sites and locations as described under section 32-133(b) for priority of approval and the applicant has demonstrated that for the reasons described in section 32-133(b) that these sites and/or locations are unsuitable for operation of the facility under applicable state and federal communications regulations, the applicant's technical design requirements and/or valid economic reasons.**

**(h) Indemnity. The applicant must show by certificate from a registered engineer that the proposed facility will contain only equipment meeting FCC rules, and must file with the director a written indemnification agreement, on a form approved by the county. The applicant must also file with the county proof of liability insurance or financial ability to respond to claims up to \$1,000,000.00 in the aggregate which may arise from operation of the facility during its life, at no cost to the county, in a form approved by the county attorney.**

**(i) Application fees. All communication tower applications shall include a check made out to the county treasurer in an amount to be determined by the director, based upon a schedule of fees enacted by the county council. Additional fees may be imposed in order to offset the costs associated with processing applications for special exceptions, appeals, or variances.**

**(Ord. No. 1999-14, § 4.8, 4-4-2000; Ord. No. 2016-38, § 1(Exh. A), 1-17-2016)**

Attachment "B"

**Sec. 32-138. - Application requirements.**

The following information shall be submitted for all applications for approval of a communication tower:

(a) Structural specifications. Two copies of the specifications for proposed structure, including description of design characteristics and material.

(b) Technical specifications. For each antenna to be installed:

- (1) Manufacturer and model number.
- (2) Frequency band used for transmitting and receiving.
- (3) Effective radiating power.
- (4) Mounting position above ground.
- (5) A study demonstrating compliance with FCC RF exposure limits (all antennas).

(c) Site plan. Two copies of a site plan drawn to scale showing property boundaries, communication tower location, communication tower height, guy wires and anchors, security fencing, screening, existing structures, photographs or elevation drawings depicting typical design of proposed structures, parking, fences, landscape plan, and existing land uses on adjacent property. A site plan is not required if antenna is to be mounted on an approved existing structure. Prototypical drawings indicating various types of equipment to be located on the communication tower may be submitted at the time of the permit application. Identification of the owners of all antennae and equipment to be located on the site. Other equipment may be added to the communication tower without additional permits or inspections as long as electrical wiring is not required.

(d) Location map. Two copies of a current map, or update for an existing map on file, showing geographic coordinates of the communication tower, calculated coverage areas, facilities, location of existing nearby (within three miles) communication towers, and proposed communication towers, serving contiguous areas. An applicant may request that specific proprietary or confidential information be withheld from the public record.

(e) Owner authorization. Written authorization from the site owner for the application.

(f) Visual impact analysis. A line of sight analysis showing the potential visual and aesthetic impact on adjacent residential districts. For communication tower applications, balloon testing and computer generated viewshed analysis/rendering to provide a visual representation of the proposed structure on the proposed site, shall be provided as part of the application package by the applicant.

(g) Alternative to co-location or stealth design. Co-located or stealth designs shall be required unless satisfactory documented evidence can be provided indicating that:

(1) The proposed antenna and equipment cannot be accommodated and function as required;

(2) The applicant's technical design requirements are such that without unreasonable modifications they cannot function on any existing structure or communication tower under the control of applicant; and

**(3) The applicant has considered all available publicly-owned sites, and available privately owned sites occupied by a compatible use, including all applicable sites or locations or a combination of sites and locations as described under section 32-133(b) for priority of approval and the applicant has demonstrated that for the reasons described in section 32-133(b) that these sites and/or locations are unsuitable for operation of the facility under applicable state and federal communications regulations, the applicant's technical design requirements and/or valid economic reasons.**

**(h) Indemnity. The applicant must show by certificate from a registered engineer that the proposed facility will contain only equipment meeting FCC rules, and must file with the director a written indemnification agreement, on a form approved by the county. The applicant must also file with the county proof of liability insurance or financial ability to respond to claims up to \$1,000,000.00 in the aggregate which may arise from operation of the facility during its life, at no cost to the county, in a form approved by the county attorney.**

**(i) Application fees. All communication tower applications shall include a check made out to the county treasurer in an amount to be determined by the director, based upon a schedule of fees enacted by the county council. Additional fees may be imposed in order to offset the costs associated with processing applications for special exceptions, appeals, or variances.**

**(Ord. No. 1999-14, § 4.8, 4-4-2000; Ord. No. 2016-38, § 1(Exh. A), 1-17-2016)**

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE  
ORDINANCE 2018-21**

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING COMMUNICATION TOWER APPLICATIONS WHICH MAY BE ADMINISTRATIVELY APPROVED BY THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**WHEREAS**, consistent with the powers granted county governments by S.C. Code § 4-9-25 and S.C. Code § 4-9-30, Oconee County ("County"), a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina, acting by and through its governing body, the Oconee County Council (the "County Council"), has the authority to enact regulations, resolutions, and ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and the general law of the State of South Carolina, including the exercise of such powers in relation to health and order within its boundaries and respecting any subject as appears to it necessary and proper for the security, general welfare, and convenience of the County or for preserving health, peace, order, and good government therein; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County has adopted multiple ordinances for the effective, efficient governance of the County, which, subsequent to adoption, are codified in the Oconee County Code of Ordinances (the "Code of Ordinances"), as amended; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County is authorized by Section 4-9-30(9) and Chapter 29 of Title 6 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, among other sources, to impose land use restrictions and development standards in the unincorporated areas of the County; and,

**WHEREAS**, County Council recognizes that there is a need to revise the law of the County to meet the changing needs of the County and that there is a need to amend, specifically, certain sections of Chapter 32 of the Code of Ordinances, specifically Article IV, entitled *Communication Towers*, with specific reference being made to changes intended to improve clarity and usability; and,

**WHEREAS**, County Council has therefore determined to modify Article IV, Chapter 32 of the Code of Ordinances and to affirm and preserve all other provisions of the Code of Ordinances not specifically, or by implication, amended hereby.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, it is hereby ordained by the Oconee County Council, in meeting duly assembled, that:

1. Article IV of Chapter 32 of the Code of Ordinances, entitled *Communication Towers*, is hereby revised, rewritten, and amended to read as set forth in Attachment A, which is

attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. Attached hereto as Attachment B is a version of Article IV of Chapter 32 showing the changes made to the existing ordinance; it is for illustrative purposes only, and shall not be codified.

2. County Council hereby declares and establishes its legislative intent that Attachment A become the applicable zoning provisions of the County, or parts thereof, with regard to the sections amended by Attachment A, from and after its adoption, states its intent to so adopt Attachment A, and directs that a public hearing thereon be undertaken by County Council or the Oconee County Planning Commission, in accord with and as required by Section 6-29-760 and Section 4-9-130 of the South Carolina Code, 1976, as amended.

3. Should any part or provision of this Ordinance be deemed unconstitutional or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such determination shall not affect the rest and remainder of this Ordinance, all of which is hereby deemed separable.

4. All ordinances, orders, resolutions, and actions of County Council inconsistent herewith are, to the extent of such inconsistency only, hereby repealed, revoked, and rescinded. However, nothing contained herein, or in the attachment hereto, shall cancel, void, or revoke, or shall be interpreted as cancelling, voiding, or revoking, *ex post facto*, in any regard any prior performance standard, zoning or rezoning acts, actions, or decisions of the County or County Council based thereon, which were valid and legal at the time in effect and undertaken pursuant thereto, in any regard.

5. All other terms, provisions, and parts of the Code of Ordinances, and specifically, but without exception, the remainder of Article IV of Chapter 32, not amended hereby, directly or by implication, shall remain in full force and effect.

6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after third reading and enactment by County Council.

**ORDAINED** in meeting, duly assembled, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Katie D. Smith  
Clerk to Oconee County Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
Edda Cammick  
Chair, Oconee County Council

First Reading: June 19, 2018  
Second Reading: July 17, 2018  
Third Reading: August 21, 2018  
Public Hearing: August 21, 2018

## Attachment "A"

### **Sec. 32-133. - Communications tower and antenna permitted.**

(a) Determination by community development director or his designated staff representative (collectively "director"). All applications for tower placement must be submitted to the director for review. Applications must be complete and shall include all of the materials required by this article (application requirements) and must meet all applicable requirements and/or conditions in this article before an application will be processed. Incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant. Under the following circumstances, the director may administratively approve applications for placement of towers and associated antennas:

(1) As a communication tower and/or antenna in any district co-located on existing towers or structures.

(2) As co-locations on existing electric utility company transmission line towers (such as Duke Power Company towers) which increase the height of the towers by no more than 20 feet.

(3) As an individual communication tower and associated antennas that do not exceed 75 feet in total height.

Applications approved by the director must comply with all other requirements of this article. The director may refer any application to the board for final review and approval as a special exception.

(b) Special exceptions granted by the board. Other than as permitted by section 32-133(a), communication towers are permitted in the county for use only as a special exception. Applications for tower construction are subject to review and approval by the board. Priority in approving additional telecommunications facilities in the county shall be given to co-location on existing towers or structures, including electric utility company transmission line towers.

Only when these possibilities have been exhausted or when it can be demonstrated by an applicant that the alternatives are not technically feasible to provide adequate coverage for the county, or when it can be documented by the applicant that the cost of the proposed lease for a site or location is more than 20 percent above the prevailing rate of leases in comparable metropolitan statistical areas (M.S.A.'s) in the southeast, shall other sites be considered for approval. Communication towers approved by the board in all districts, as defined in O.C. Code § 38-10.7, shall be encouraged as stealth designs. At the discretion of the board, communication towers may be required to be constructed as a stealth design depending on the impact of the tower on the surrounding area.

(c) Appeals to the board. Whenever there is an alleged error by the director in an order, requirement, decision, or determination, an applicant may request a hearing before the board. The board has the authority to correct, reverse, or uphold the decision of the director. (d) Time limit for determination. Failure of the director to act within 45 days from the date of the submission of a properly completed application, unless extended by mutual agreement, may be considered by applicant to be a denial of a permit and may be appealed to the board. (e) Co-locations. Co-locations on existing communication towers or other structures such as existing electric utility company towers which do not increase the height of the existing communication tower or structure are strongly encouraged. Co-locations, construction of freestanding structures (such as monopoles) which are located within the footprint of the existing tower or

reconstruction of existing towers, any of which increase the height of the existing tower by more than 20 feet may be approved by special exception if they do not exceed the total tower height permitted in section 32-136. All new towers shall be designed to accommodate the principal provider and at least two additional carriers. At the discretion of the board, new stealth towers shall also be designed to accommodate additional carriers. The county, prior to final approval, must be satisfied that the communication tower makes reasonable accommodations for an additional user. The applicant shall make unused tower space available at fair market value.

(Ord. No. 1999-14, § 4.3, 4-4-2000; Ord. No. 2016-38, § 1(Exh. A), 1-17-2016)

Attachment "B"

**Sec. 32-133. - Communications tower and antenna permitted.**

(a) Determination by community development director or his designated staff representative (collectively "director"). All applications for tower placement must be submitted to the director for review. Applications must be complete and shall include all of the materials required by this article (application requirements) and must meet all applicable requirements and/or conditions in this article before an application will be processed. Incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant. Under the following circumstances, the director may administratively approve applications for placement of towers and associated antennas:

(1) As a communication tower and/or antenna in any district co-located on existing towers or structures.

(2) As co-locations on existing electric utility company transmission line towers (such as Duke Power Company towers) which increase the height of the towers by no more than 20 feet.

~~(3) As a tower in a site preselected by the board as a recommended location based upon the county's county-wide communication tower site study.~~

(4) As an individual communication tower and associated antennas that do not exceed 75 feet in total height.

Applications approved by the director must comply with all other requirements of this article. The director may refer any application to the board for final review and approval as a special exception.

(b) Special exceptions granted by the board. Other than as permitted by section 32-133(a), communication towers are permitted in the county for use only as a special exception. Applications for tower construction are subject to review and approval by the board. Priority in approving additional telecommunications facilities in the county shall be given to co-location on existing towers or structures, including electric utility company transmission line towers.

Only when these possibilities have been exhausted or when it can be demonstrated by an applicant that the alternatives are not technically feasible to provide adequate coverage for the county, or when it can be documented by the applicant that the cost of the proposed lease for a site or location is more than 20 percent above the prevailing rate of leases in comparable metropolitan statistical areas (M.S.A.'s) in the southeast, shall other sites be considered for approval. Communication towers approved by the board in all districts, as defined in O.C. Code § 38-10.7, shall be encouraged as stealth designs. At the discretion of the board, communication towers may be required to be constructed as a stealth design depending on the impact of the tower on the surrounding area.

(c) Appeals to the board. Whenever there is an alleged error by the director in an order, requirement, decision, or determination, an applicant may request a hearing before the board. The board has the authority to correct, reverse, or uphold the decision of the director. (d) Time limit for determination. Failure of the director to act within 45 days from the date of the submission of a properly completed application, unless extended by mutual agreement, may be considered by applicant to be a denial of a permit and may be appealed to the board. (e) Co-locations. Co-locations on existing communication towers or other structures such as existing electric utility company towers which do not increase the height of the existing communication

tower or structure are strongly encouraged. Co-locations, construction of freestanding structures (such as monopoles) which are located within the footprint of the existing tower or reconstruction of existing towers, any of which increase the height of the existing tower by more than 20 feet may be approved by special exception if they do not exceed the total tower height permitted in section 32-136. All new towers shall be designed to accommodate the principal provider and at least two additional carriers. At the discretion of the board, new stealth towers shall also be designed to accommodate additional carriers. The county, prior to final approval, must be satisfied that the communication tower makes reasonable accommodations for an additional user. The applicant shall make unused tower space available at fair market value.

(Ord. No. 1999-14, § 4.3, 4-4-2000; Ord. No. 2016-38, § 1(Exh. A), 1-17-2016)

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE  
ORDINANCE 2018-22**

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING LAKE RESIDNETIAL DISTRICT SETBACKS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**WHEREAS**, consistent with the powers granted county governments by S.C. Code § 4-9-25 and S.C. Code § 4-9-30, Oconee County ("County"), a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina, acting by and through its governing body, the Oconee County Council (the "County Council"), has the authority to enact regulations, resolutions, and ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and the general law of the State of South Carolina, including the exercise of such powers in relation to health and order within its boundaries and respecting any subject as appears to it necessary and proper for the security, general welfare, and convenience of the County or for preserving health, peace, order, and good government therein; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County has adopted multiple ordinances for the effective, efficient governance of the County, which, subsequent to adoption, are codified in the Oconee County Code of Ordinances (the "Code of Ordinances"), as amended; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County is authorized by Section 4-9-30(9) and Chapter 29 of Title 6 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, among other sources, to impose land use restrictions and development standards in the unincorporated areas of the County; and,

**WHEREAS**, County Council recognizes that there is a need to revise the law of the County to meet the changing needs of the County and that there is a need to amend, specifically, certain sections of Chapter 38 of the Code of Ordinances, specifically Article 10, entitled *Zoning Districts*, with specific reference being made to changes intended to improve clarity and usability; and,

**WHEREAS**, County Council has therefore determined to modify Article 10, Chapter 38 of the Code of Ordinances and to affirm and preserve all other provisions of the Code of Ordinances not specifically, or by implication, amended hereby.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, it is hereby ordained by the Oconee County Council, in meeting duly assembled, that:

1. Article 10 of Chapter 38 of the Code of Ordinances, entitled *Zoning Districts*, is hereby revised, rewritten, and amended to read as set forth in Attachment A, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. Attached hereto as Attachment B is a version of

Article X of Chapter 38 showing the changes made to the existing ordinance; it is for illustrative purposes only, and shall not be codified.

2. County Council hereby declares and establishes its legislative intent that Attachment A become the applicable zoning provisions of the County, or parts thereof, with regard to the sections amended by Attachment A, from and after its adoption, states its intent to so adopt Attachment A, and directs that a public hearing thereon be undertaken by County Council or the Oconee County Planning Commission, in accord with and as required by Section 6-29-760 and Section 4-9-130 of the South Carolina Code, 1976, as amended.

3. Should any part or provision of this Ordinance be deemed unconstitutional or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such determination shall not affect the rest and remainder of this Ordinance, all of which is hereby deemed separable.

4. All ordinances, orders, resolutions, and actions of County Council inconsistent herewith are, to the extent of such inconsistency only, hereby repealed, revoked, and rescinded. However, nothing contained herein, or in the attachment hereto, shall cancel, void, or revoke, or shall be interpreted as cancelling, voiding, or revoking, *ex post facto*, in any regard any prior performance standard, zoning or rezoning acts, actions, or decisions of the County or County Council based thereon, which were valid and legal at the time in effect and undertaken pursuant thereto, in any regard.

5. All other terms, provisions, and parts of the Code of Ordinances, and specifically, but without exception, the remainder of Article 10 of Chapter 38, not amended hereby, directly or by implication, shall remain in full force and effect.

6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after third reading and enactment by County Council.

**ORDAINED** in meeting, duly assembled, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Katie D. Smith  
Clerk to Oconee County Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
Edda Cammick  
Chair, Oconee County Council

First Reading: June 19, 2018  
Second Reading: July 17, 2018  
Third Reading: August 21, 2018  
Public Hearing: August 21, 2018

**Attachment "A"**

**Sec. 38-10.8. - Lake residential district (LRD).**

*Title:* Lake residential district.

*Definition:* Those areas around the lakes where the primary land is single family residential with limited multi-family residential use.

*Intent:* This district is intended to provide for residential single family development around the lakes and for those related uses that are normally associated with lake residential communities. Those uses that may generate negative secondary effects impacting the quality of life shall be discouraged.

**Dimensional requirements:\***

	Density and Lot Size			Minimum Yard Requirements			Max. Height	
	Min. Lot Size	Lot size	Max. Density	Min. Width (ft.)	Front Setback (ft.)	Side Setback (ft.)	Rear Setback (ft.)	Structure Height (ft.)
Residential Uses	¼ acre (10,890 sf) Utilities Available	Greater than or equal to ½ acre	4 dwellings per acre	80	25	5	10	65
	¼ acre (10,890 sf) Utilities Available	¼-less than ½ acre	4 dwellings per acre	80	15	5	5	65
	½ acre Utilities not available	½ acre	2 dwellings per acre	80	25	5	10	65
Nonresidential Uses	Minimum Lot Size			Minimum Yard Requirements			Max. Height	
	Min. Lot Size			Min. Width (ft.)	Front Setback (ft.)	Side Setback (ft.)	Rear Setback (ft.)	Structure Height (ft.)
	¼ acre or ½ acre depending on availability of utilities			80	35	10	30	65

**\*See Article 9 for general provisions and exceptions to dimensional requirements.**

**(Ord. No. 2012-14, § 1, 5-15-2012)**

Attachment "B"

**Sec. 38-10.8. - Lake residential district (LRD).**

*Title:* Lake residential district.

*Definition:* Those areas around the lakes where the primary land is single family residential with limited multi-family residential use.

*Intent:* This district is intended to provide for residential single family development around the lakes and for those related uses that are normally associated with lake residential communities. Those uses that may generate negative secondary effects impacting the quality of life shall be discouraged.

Dimensional requirements:\*

	Min. Lot Size	Density and Lot Size			Minimum Yard Requirements			Max. Height
		Lot size	Max. Density	Min. Width (ft.)	Front Setback (ft.)	Side Setback (ft.)	Rear Setback (ft.)	Structure Height (ft.)
Residential Uses	¼ acre (10,890 sf) Utilities Available	Greater than or equal to ½ acre	4 dwellings per acre	80	25	5	10	65
	¼ acre (10,890 sf) Utilities Available	¼-less than ½ acre	4 dwellings per acre	80	15	5	5	65
	½ acre Utilities not available	½ acre	2 dwellings per acre	80	25	5	10	65
Nonresidential Uses	Minimum Lot Size			Minimum Yard Requirements			Max. Height	
	Min. Lot Size	Min. Width (ft.)	Front Setback (ft.)	Side Setback (ft.)	Rear Setback (ft.)	Structure Height (ft.)		
	¼ acre or ½ acre depending on availability of utilities	80	35	10	30	65		

**\*See Article 9 for general provisions and exceptions to dimensional requirements.**

**(Ord. No. 2012-14, § 1, 5-15-2012)**

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
ORDINANCE 2018-23**

**AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE FUND BALANCE  
POLICY FOR OCONEE COUNTY; AND OTHER  
MATTERS RELATED THERETO.**

**WHEREAS**, consistent with the powers granted county governments by S.C. Code § 4-9-25 and S.C. Code § 4-9-30, Oconee County (the "County"), a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina, acting by and through its governing body, the Oconee County Council (the "County Council"), has the authority to enact regulations, resolutions, and ordinances not inconsistent with the Constitution and the general law of the State of South Carolina, including the exercise of such powers in relation to health and order within its boundaries and respecting any subject as appears to it necessary and proper for the security, general welfare, and convenience of the County or for preserving health, peace, order, and good government therein; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County is subject to unforeseen events, such as natural and man-made disasters and/or unfunded State and Federal mandates, which may result in temporary or permanent increases in operating and capital costs; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County is subject to unexpected fluctuations in revenues due to changes in economic conditions, decreases in State and Federal government funding, plant closures, and changes in State and Federal law; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County's primary source of revenue is real estate property taxes, the majority of which are collected in December and January, approximately halfway through the fiscal year, and which are subject to State imposed limitations and legislative changes. Nevertheless, the County must pay bills and make payroll all year long, including from the start of the County fiscal year (July 1) until the first real estate taxes are collected, in mid-October or later each year; and,

**WHEREAS**, it is the responsibility of the County to respond to all emergencies, on a real-time basis, and to ensure that all essential functions related to public health and safety continue uninterrupted, without regard to when taxes come in to pay for such responses; and,

**WHEREAS**, it is always the desire and intent of the County to meet any unanticipated expenditures or funding shortfalls with a minimum of disruption in services to the citizens; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County has been advised by its financial advisors, its bond counsel, and bond rating agencies that it needs to maintain such a fund balance, to "tide it over" in the event of all of the foregoing needs, some of which are annual certainties; and,

**WHEREAS**, it is the desire and need of the County to maintain a fiscal reserve to enhance its bond rating and to provide for the operating and reoccurring capital cash flows of the County, as stated above; and,

**WHEREAS**, it is also the desire and intent and expectation of the County to avoid any unreasonable excess accumulation of funds, while addressing the foregoing needs for prudent fiscal planning.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, it is hereby ordained by the Oconee County Council, in meeting duly assembled, that:

1. **Definitions:** As used in this Ordinance:
  - a. "Unassigned Fund Balance" means the audited unassigned general fund balance as of the most recently audited fiscal year;
  - b. "Regular General Fund Expenditures" means the amount of the current year general fund budgeted expenditures.
2. **Minimum Unassigned Fund Balance:** The County Administrator and County Council shall develop and implement a plan that will bring the current Unassigned Fund Balance up to an amount equaling, at a minimum, twenty-five percent (25%) of Regular General Fund Expenditures within seven (7) years of the enactment of this Ordinance.
3. **Maintenance of Unassigned Fund Balance:** Once the County's Unassigned Fund Balance reaches twenty-five percent (25%) of Regular General Fund Expenditures, the Unassigned Fund Balance shall thereafter be maintained at a level between twenty-five percent (25%) and thirty percent (30%) of Regular General Fund Expenditures.
4. **Excess Unassigned Fund Balance:** Unassigned Fund Balance in excess of thirty percent (30%) of Regular General Fund Expenditures will be allocated during the preparation of the next fiscal year budget process so as to bring the Unassigned Fund Balance back between twenty-five percent (25%) and thirty percent (30%) of Regular General Fund Expenditures, as nearly as possible.
5. **Failure to Maintain Required Unassigned Fund Balance:** If, after reaching twenty-five percent (25%) of Regular General Fund Expenditures, subsequent to enactment of this Ordinance, the Unassigned Fund Balance falls below twenty-five percent (25%) of Regular General Fund Expenditures, the County Administrator shall develop and recommend to County Council a plan to increase the Unassigned Fund Balance to a minimum of twenty-five (25%) of Regular General Fund Expenditures within a time period not to exceed five (5) years.
6. **Assigned Fund Balances:** Any funds balance sums designated for a specific purpose shall be established in the budget as assigned fund balance(s). Such general fund balance sums may be assigned by approval of a resolution by County Council. Any expenditure from such assigned general fund balance shall be budgeted by County Council through a budget ordinance or amendment or through a separate ordinance. Such assigned reserves shall not be included in the calculation of the County's Unassigned Fund Balance.

7. **Capital Project Funds:** Oconee County maintains various capital projects funds. The purpose of capital projects funds are to accumulate and expend funds for large capital projects. In order to fulfill that purpose, some capital project funds may accumulate revenues over several years to pay for large capital projects. Capital projects fund balances will be evaluated and managed through the annual budget process. Such designated reserves shall not be included in the calculation of the County's Unassigned Fund Balance.
8. **Special Revenue Funds:** Oconee County maintains various special revenue funds. The purpose of special revenue funds are to account for specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. These restrictions are imposed either by an external party or through law or enabling legislation. Certain special revenues may be accumulated over several years for large or infrequent expenditures, and other special revenues may have time restrictions on when they should be expended. Special revenue fund balances will be evaluated and managed through the annual budget process in compliance with the legal restrictions on such funds. Such special revenue fund reserves shall not be included in the calculation of the County's Unassigned Fund Balance.
9. **Order of Use of Fund Balances:** When fund balance resources in more than one classification are available for a specific purpose, it is the policy of Oconee County to use the most restrictive funds first, in the following order: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned, as they are needed.
10. **Supermajority Vote Required If Mandated Unassigned Fund Balance Is Not Reached:** If the Unassigned Fund Balance does not reach twenty-five percent (25%) of Regular General Fund Expenditures within seven (7) years following the enactment of this Ordinance, any subsequent budgets shall require a supermajority vote (two-thirds of the members present and voting) of County Council to pass until the Unassigned Fund Balance reaches twenty-five percent (25%) of Regular General Fund Expenditures.
11. **Supermajority Vote Required When Unassigned Fund Balance Sums Are Spent, Bringing Unassigned Fund Balance Below Required Amount:** If, after reaching twenty-five percent (25%) of Regular General Fund Expenditures subsequent to enactment of this Ordinance, County Council authorizes an expenditure from the Unassigned Fund Balance that would cause the Unassigned Fund Balance to decrease to an amount below twenty-five percent (25%) of Regular General Fund Expenditures, such authorization must be given by a supermajority vote (two-thirds of the members present and voting) of County Council.
12. **Severability:** Should any part or provision of this Ordinance be deemed unconstitutional or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such determination shall not affect the rest and remainder of this Ordinance, all of which is hereby deemed separable.

13. **Repealer:** All ordinances, orders, resolutions, and actions of County Council inconsistent herewith are, to the extent of such inconsistency only, hereby repealed, revoked, and rescinded.

14. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after third reading and enactment by County Council.

**ORDAINED** in meeting, duly assembled, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

**ATTEST:**

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Katie D. Smith  
Clerk to Oconee County Council

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Edda Cammick  
Chair, Oconee County Council

First Reading: June 19, 2018  
Second Reading: July 17, 2018  
Third Reading: August 21, 2018  
Public Hearing: August 21, 2018

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE  
ORDINANCE 2018-24**

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF A REAL PROPERTY LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN OCONEE COUNTY AS LESSOR AND THE ROSA CLARK MEDICAL CLINIC ASSOCIATION, INC. AS LESSEE; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**WHEREAS**, Oconee County, South Carolina (the "County") is a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina and is authorized by the provisions of Title 4, Chapter 9 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended, to lease real property and to make and execute contracts; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County currently desires to execute and enter into a Real Property Lease Agreement (the "Lease") with the Rosa Clark Medical Clinic Association, Inc. in relation to certain real property, including all improvements thereon, as shown on Exhibit "A" attached hereto (the "Premises"); and,

**WHEREAS**, Lessee endeavors to use the Premises as a medical / dental facility, providing free and subsidized services and conducting activities related thereto; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Premises are suitable for the uses proposed by Lessee; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Oconee County Council (the "Council") has reviewed the form of the Lease, attached hereto as Exhibit "B," and determined that it is in the best interest of the County and its residents and citizens for the County to execute and enter into the Lease, and the Council wishes to approve the same and to authorize the County Administrator to execute and deliver the Lease and all related agreements and documents necessary or incidental thereto.

**NOW THEREFORE**, be it ordained by Council in meeting duly assembled that:

**Section 1. Lease Approved.** The Lease is hereby approved, and the County Administrator is hereby authorized to execute and deliver the Lease in substantially the same form as Exhibit "B," attached hereto.

**Section 2. Related Documents and Instruments; Future Acts.** The County Administrator is hereby authorized to negotiate such documents and instruments which may be necessary or incidental to the Lease and to execute and deliver any such documents and instruments on behalf of the County.

**Section 3. Severability.** Should any term, provision, or content of this Ordinance be deemed unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such determination shall have no effect on the remainder of this Ordinance.

**Section 4. General Repeal.** All ordinances, orders, resolutions, and actions of the Oconee County Council inconsistent herewith are, to the extent of such inconsistency only, hereby repealed, revoked, and superseded.

**Section 5. Effective Date.** This Ordinance shall become effective and be in full force and effect from and after public hearing and third reading in accordance with the Code of Ordinances of Oconee County, South Carolina.

**ORDAINED** in meeting, duly assembled, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk to Oconee County Council  
Katie Smith

\_\_\_\_\_  
Edda Cammick  
Chair, Oconee County Council

First Reading: June 19, 2018  
Second Reading: July 17, 2018  
Third Reading: August 21, 2018  
Public Hearing: August 21, 2018

**EXHIBIT A**

*See Attached*

**EXHIBIT B**

***To be produced following negotiations and/or execution***



**REAL PROPERTY LEASE AGREEMENT**

between

**THE COUNTY OF OCONEE, SOUTH CAROLINA**

as Lessor

and

**THE ROSA CLARK MEDICAL CLINIC ASSOCIATION, INC.**

as Lessee

## **REAL PROPERTY LEASE AGREEMENT**

**THIS REAL PROPERTY LEASE (“Lease”)** is made and entered into by **THE COUNTY OF OCONEE, SOUTH CAROLINA**, as lessor (“Lessor”) and **THE ROSA CLARK MEDICAL CLINIC ASSOCIATION, INC.** as lessee (“Lessee”), dated as of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018 (the “Lease Commencement Date”).

### **RECITALS:**

**WHEREAS**, Lessor is the owner of that certain real property, including all improvements thereon, located at 210 South Oak Street, Seneca, South Carolina, TMS: 520-33-08-008, as shown and designated on Exhibit “A” attached hereto and incorporated herein (the “Premises”); and

**WHEREAS**, Lessor desires to lease to Lessee and Lessee desires to lease from Lessor the Premises; and

**WHEREAS**, Lessee desires to lease the Premises for use as a medical / dental facility, providing free and subsidized services and conducting activities related thereto.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, in consideration of the mutual covenants and promises of the parties, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto agree that the foregoing recitals are true and correct and incorporated herein by this reference, and further agree as follows:

### **ARTICLE 1 - DEMISE OF PREMISES**

Section 1.1. **Premises**. Lessor, for and in consideration of the rents, covenants, and conditions herein set forth, does hereby lease to Lessee, and Lessee does hereby lease from Lessor, the Premises, subject to all easements, restrictions, rights of way, and encroachments of record and subject to the terms, conditions, and provisions hereof.

Section 1.2. **Quiet Enjoyment**. Lessor covenants and agrees that Lessee, upon paying the rent herein provided and observing and keeping the covenants, conditions, and terms of this Lease on Lessee’s part to be kept or performed, shall lawfully and quietly hold, occupy, and enjoy the Premises during the “Term” (as hereinafter defined) of this Lease without hindrance of Lessor or any person claiming under Lessor. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Lessee’s rights established under this Lease are subject to Lessor’s rights to use the Premises as provided herein. Lessor hereby retains the right to enter upon and inspect the Premises at reasonable times and upon reasonable notice; and, Lessor further reserves the right to enter upon the Premises, without prior notice, in the event of an emergency condition or situation, as reasonably determined by Lessor.

### **ARTICLE 2 - LEASE TERM**

Section 2.1. **Lease Term**. The term of this Lease (the “Term”) shall commence on the Lease Commencement Date and shall continue through the day immediately preceding the twentieth (20<sup>th</sup>) anniversary of the Lease Commencement Date, unless earlier terminated as provided herein. Notwithstanding the foregoing, and provided that Lessee is not in material default of the Lease on the Twentieth (20<sup>th</sup>) anniversary of the Lease Commencement Date, the Term may be extended at Lessee’s option for five (5) additional years so that the Term will thereafter expire on the day immediately preceding the twenty-fifth (25<sup>th</sup>) anniversary of the Lease Commencement Date.

Section 2.2. **Reversion**. At the expiration or earlier termination of this Lease, whether by default, eviction, or otherwise, all improvements/infrastructure existing upon the Premises shall, without compensation to Lessee or any other party, then become or remain, as the case may be, the

sole property of Lessor or Lessor's designee, free and clear of all claims to or against them by Lessee or any third person attributable to Lessor or Lessee, and all claims, liens, security interests, and encumbrances, other than those claims that are attributable to any act or omission of Lessor or created hereafter in accordance with the terms of this Lease. All alterations, improvements, additions, and utility installations which may be made on the Premises shall be the property of Lessor and shall remain upon and be surrendered with the Premises at the expiration or earlier termination of this Lease. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any machinery or equipment owned by Lessee or any sublessee, other than that which is permanently affixed to the Premises so that it cannot be removed without material damage to the Premises, shall remain the property of Lessee or any sublessee, as may be applicable, and may be removed; provided, however, that Lessee removes or causes its removal prior to the expiration of the Lease or prior to the effective date of termination of the Lease, whichever is applicable.

### **ARTICLE 3 - RENT, TAXES, AND UTILITIES**

Section 3.1. **Rent.** In consideration for use of the Premises, Lessee shall pay Lessor the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) upon execution of the Lease as rent for the full Term of the Lease.

Section 3.2. **Taxes.** Lessee shall be responsible for any and all taxes, fees, assessments, and charges, if any, that are attributable to the Premises and the improvements and activities located thereon during the Term.

Section 3.3. **Utilities.** Lessee shall be responsible for all charges incurred for water, heat, gas, electricity, trash disposal, and any and all other utilities used by Lessee at Premises.

Section 3.4. **No Security Deposit.** No security deposit is required hereunder.

Section 3.5. **Costs.** It is the intent of the parties, except as otherwise provided in this Lease, that Lessee pay all costs, charges, insurance premiums, taxes, utilities, expenses, and assessments arising during the Term of every kind and nature incurred for, against, or in connection with the Premises.

### **ARTICLE 4 - USE OF PREMISES**

Section 4.1. **Permitted Uses.** Lessor shall allow Lessee, its agents, employees, successors, assigns, and sublessees to use the Premises as a medical / dental facility, providing free and subsidized services, and conducting activities related thereto (collectively, the "Permitted Uses"). Lessee and its sublessees, successors, and assigns shall only use the Premises for the Permitted Uses unless written consent for any other purpose is given by the Lessor, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

### **ARTICLE 5 - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

Section 5.1. Throughout the Term, Lessee and Lessee's employees, agents, sublessees, invitees, licensees, and contractors shall not cause, permit, or allow any substances, chemicals, materials, or pollutants (whether solid, liquid, or gaseous) deemed to be toxic or hazardous or the manufacture, storage, transport, or disposal of which is regulated, governed, restricted, or prohibited by any federal, state, or local agency or authority, or under any federal, state, or local law, ordinance, rule, or regulation related to the environment, health, or safety (collectively, "Environmental Laws"), including, without limitation, any oil, gasoline, petroleum, petroleum by-products, hazardous substances, toxic substances, hazardous waste, asbestos, or asbestos containing materials (collectively, "Hazardous Materials"), to be handled, placed, stored, dumped,

released, manufactured, used, transported, or located on, in, under, or about the Premises. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Lessee shall not be prohibited from handling, placing, storing, using and transporting Hazardous Materials that are required to be used by Lessee consistent with the Permitted Uses, so long as such materials are handled, used, stored and transported in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Section 5.2. Lessee shall give Lessor immediate written notice of any problem, spill, discharge, threatened discharge, or discovery, or claim thereof, of any Hazardous Materials on or about the Premises.

#### **ARTICLE 6 – IMPROVEMENTS**

Section 6.1. Improvements and Alterations. Lessee shall not undertake to materially improve, alter, or change the exterior or interior of the Premises without prior written consent of Lessor. All alterations, additions, and improvements made in or to the Premises shall, unless otherwise provided by written agreement, be the property of Lessor and remain and be surrendered with the Premises, and Lessee waives all claims for damages to or loss of any property belonging to Lessee that may be left in or upon the Premises, or which is attached thereto and/or becomes a fixture.

#### **ARTICLE 7 – MAINTENANCE**

Section 7.1. Maintenance, Repairs, and Upkeep Provided by Lessee. Lessee shall be responsible for all necessary repairs and maintenance to the exterior and interior of the Premises, including all structural, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and building envelope components of the Premises. Lessee shall ensure that the interior and exterior of the Premises, including all landscaping, are kept in clean and sanitary condition and are neat and orderly in appearance. Lessee shall be responsible for any abuse or destruction of the Premises not due to ordinary wear and tear.

Section 7.2. As Is Condition of the Premises. The Premises is presented to Lessee by Lessor without representation or warranty as to the condition of the Premises in general, or as to Lessee's contemplated uses specifically, and Lessee is accepting the Premises as is, with all faults.

#### **ARTICLE 8 – LIENS**

Section 8.1. Prohibition of Liens. Lessee shall not suffer, create, or permit any mechanic's liens or other liens to be filed against the Premises, or any part thereof, by reason of any work, labor, services, or materials supplied or claimed to have been supplied to Lessee.

#### **ARTICLE 9 – CONDEMNATION**

Section 9.1. Condemnation. In the event the entire Premises shall be appropriated or taken under the power of eminent domain by any public or quasi-public authority, this Lease shall terminate and expire as of the date of such taking or conveyance made in lieu thereof, and Lessor and Lessee shall thereupon be released from any further duties or obligations hereunder. If a portion of the Premises is taken, or conveyance made in lieu thereof, then Rent shall be equitably apportioned according to the portion of Premises so taken, and Lessee shall, at its own expense, restore the remaining portion of Premises to operate as a Permitted Use. All compensation awarded or paid upon such a total or partial taking of Premises shall belong to and be the property of Lessor

without any participation by Lessee; provided, however, Lessee shall have the right to pursue a collateral action seeking recovery of its costs and expenses associated with the termination of the Lease.

## **ARTICLE 10 - ASSIGNMENT AND SUBLETTING**

Section 10.1. **Limitation on Assignment and Subletting.** Lessee may not sell, assign, sublease, convey, or transfer all or any portion of Lessee's interest in this Lease and the leasehold estate created hereby, without the prior written consent of Lessor, which consent will not be unreasonably withheld or delayed. Any assignment, sublease, conveyance, or transfer of Lessee's interest in this Lease shall be subject to compliance with the provisions of this Lease. In the event of an assignment, sale, or transfer of all, or substantially all, of Lessee's interest in this Lease, any such assignee, buyer, or transferee shall be required to assume in writing all of the Lessee's obligations and shall be bound by all of the terms of this Lease.

## **ARTICLE 11 – INSURANCE AND INDEMNITY**

Section 11.1. **Comprehensive Liability Insurance.** Lessee shall maintain a policy of Comprehensive General Liability (CGL) insurance, including public liability, bodily injury, and property damage, written by a company licensed to do business in the State of South Carolina, covering the use and activity contemplated by this Lease with combined single limits of no less than One Million and 00/100 (\$1,000,000) Dollars per occurrence and One Million and 00/100 (\$1,000,000) Dollars aggregate, with Two Million and 00/100 (\$2,000,000) Dollars umbrella coverage, by the terms of which Lessor and Lessee, and any holder of a mortgage on the Premises or Lessee's leasehold interest, are named as insureds and are indemnified against liability for damage or injury to property or persons (including death) entering upon or using the Premises, or any structure thereon or any part thereof. Such insurance policy or policies shall be stated to be primary and noncontributing with any insurance which may be carried by Lessor. A certificate of said insurance, together with proof of payment of the premium thereof shall be delivered to Lessor, and renewal certificates and proof of payment of premium therefor shall be delivered to Lessor not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the renewal date of any such insurance policies during the Term. Such insurance shall be cancelable only after thirty (30) days' prior written notice to Lessor and Lessee, and any holder of a mortgage on the Premises. In the event Lessee fails to timely pay any premium when due, Lessor shall be authorized to do so, and may charge all costs and expenses thereof, including the premium, to Lessee, to be paid by Lessee as additional rent hereunder.

Section 11.2. **Fire and Property Insurance.** Lessor shall, at its cost and expense and at all times during the Term, maintain in force a policy of insurance insuring the Premises and any improvements/infrastructure thereon against loss or damage by such perils as are covered under its policy with the South Carolina Insurance Reserve Fund.

Section 11.3. **Waiver of Subrogation.** Lessee and all parties claiming under it releases and discharges Lessor from all claims and liabilities arising from or caused by any casualty or hazard covered or required hereunder to be covered in whole or in part by the casualty and liability insurance to be carried on the Premises or in connection with any improvements/infrastructure on or activities conducted on the Premises, and waives any right of subrogation which might otherwise exist in or accrue to any person on account thereof, and shall evidence such waiver by endorsement to the required insurance policies, provided that such release shall not operate in any case where the

effect is to invalidate or increase the cost of such insurance coverage (provided that in the case of increased cost, Lessor shall have the right, within thirty (30) days following written notice, to pay such increased cost, thereby keeping such release and waiver in full force and effect).

Section 11.4. Additional Insurance: Lessor will not be responsible for any loss to personal property of Lessee, or Lessee's, guests, invitees, licensees, sublessees, or others entering the Premises, due to fire, theft, or any other damages, including any acts of nature. Lessor will maintain coverage as indicated in Section 11.2, but Lessee understands that such insurance does not cover personal property due to loss and that it is the Lessee's responsibility to obtain insurance to cover such property.

Section 11.5. Indemnification. Lessee hereby agrees to indemnify, protect, defend, and hold Lessor and its officers, Council members, employees, agents, attorneys, successors, and assigns harmless from and against any and all losses, damages, actions, fines, penalties, demands, damages, liability, and expense, including attorneys' fees and costs through litigation and all appeals, in connection with the loss of life, personal injury, and damage to property, resulting (in whole or in part) from the negligence or intentional misconduct of Lessee, its employees, agents, or sublessees and arising from or out of (i) any occurrence in, upon, at or about the Premises and/or (ii) the occupancy, use, or construction upon and maintenance of the Premises. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to make Lessee liable for any injury or loss primarily caused by the gross negligence or willful misconduct of Lessor or any agent or employee of Lessor.

Section 11.6. Insurance Requirements for Sublessees. Lessee shall require its sublessees to carry customary insurance required of lessees in similar properties and activities. Lessee shall require its sublessees to include Lessor and Lessee as additional insureds on their commercial general liability policies (or equivalent policies). Lessee shall obtain a waiver of subrogation endorsement in all policies in favor of Lessor and Lessee.

## **ARTICLE 12 - DAMAGE AND DESTRUCTION**

Section 12.1. Damage to or Destruction of Project - Insurance. In the event the Premises is damaged or destroyed, in whole or in part, so as to make it unusable for the purposes intended, to the extent insurance is available and it is commercially reasonable to do so, Lessor agrees to rebuild the Premises in substantially the same form as it existed at the time of the damage or destruction, within one year from the date of damage or destruction.

## **ARTICLE 13 - DEFAULTS AND REMEDIES**

Section 13.1. Defaults. Each of the following events shall be a default by Lessee and a breach of this Lease and constitute an "Event of Default":

- (a). Abandonment. Abandonment of the Premises, or the improvements/infrastructure now or hereafter constructed thereon, where such abandonment continues for a period of one hundred and twenty (120) consecutive days. Such abandonment shall not include any time that the Premises are vacated due to a casualty.
- (b). Attachment or Other Levy. The subjection of any right or interest of Lessee in the Premises to attachment, execution, or other levy, or to seizure under legal process, if not released within sixty (60) days, after written notice of same.

- (c). **Default of Performance Under this Lease.** The failure of Lessee to observe or perform any of its material covenants, conditions, or agreements under this Lease; or the material breach of any warranties or representations of Lessee under this Lease.
- (d). **Insolvency; Bankruptcy.** An assignment by Lessee for the benefit of creditors, or the filing of a voluntary or involuntary petition by or against Lessee under any law for the purpose of adjudicating Lessee a bankrupt; or for extending time for payment, adjustment or satisfaction of Lessee's liabilities; or reorganization, dissolution, or arrangement on account of, or to prevent bankruptcy or insolvency; unless, in case of such that are involuntary on Lessee's part, the assignment, proceedings, and all consequent orders, adjudications, custodies and supervisions are dismissed, vacated, or terminated within sixty (60) days after the assignment, filing or other initial event.

Section 13.2. **Notice and Right to Cure.** Lessee shall have sixty (60) days to cure a default after written notice is given by Lessor to Lessee, specifying the nature of the default; provided, however, that if after exercise of due diligence and its best efforts to cure such default Lessee is unable to do so within the sixty (60) day period, then the cure period may be extended, upon written agreement by Lessor, for a such reasonable time as may be deemed necessary by Lessor to cure the default.

Section 13.3. **Remedies.** If any default by Lessee shall continue uncured by Lessee upon expiration of the applicable cure period, Lessor may exercise any one or all of the following remedies in addition to all other rights and remedies provided by law or equity, from time to time, to which Lessor may resort cumulatively or in the alternative:

- (a). **Termination of Lease in its Entirety.** Lessor may, at Lessor's election, terminate this Lease upon thirty (30) days written notice to Lessee. Thereafter, all of Lessee's rights in the Premises and in and to all improvements/infrastructure located thereon shall terminate upon termination of this Lease. Promptly upon any such termination, Lessee shall surrender and vacate the Premises and any other improvements/infrastructure located thereon, and Lessor may re-enter and take possession of the Premises and all improvements/infrastructure located thereon. Termination under this paragraph shall not relieve Lessee from any claim for damages previously accrued, or then accruing, against Lessee.
- (b). **Re-entry Without Termination.** Lessor may, at Lessor's election, re-enter the Premises and improvements/infrastructure located thereon, and without terminating this Lease, at any time, relet the Premises and improvements/infrastructure thereon, or any part(s) of them, for the account, and in the name of Lessee or otherwise, all upon rates and terms determined by Lessor, without hereby obligating Lessor to relet the Premises or make an effort to relet either or both of them in whole or in part, at any time. Any reletting may be for the remainder of the Term or for any longer or shorter period. Lessor shall have the further right, at Lessor's option, to make such reasonable and necessary alterations, repairs, replacements, and/or restorations which shall not operate or be construed to release Lessee from liability hereunder. No act by or on behalf of Lessor under this provision shall constitute a termination of this Lease unless Lessor gives Lessee written notice of termination.
- (c). **Lessee's Personal Property.** Lessor may, at Lessor's election, use Lessee's personal property and trade fixtures or any of such property and fixtures left on the Premises after termination or expiration of this Lease without compensation and without liability for use or damage, or Lessor may store them for the account and at the cost of Lessee. The election of one remedy for any one item shall not foreclose an election of any other remedy for another item, or for the same item at a later time.

(d). Appointment of Receiver. Lessor may, if Lessor elects to file suit to enforce this Lease and/or protect its rights hereunder, in addition to the other remedies provided in this Lease and by law, have the appointment of a receiver of the Premises and the improvements/infrastructure thereon.

Section 13.4. Remedies Cumulative. Suit or suits for the recovery of such damages, or any installments thereof, may be brought by Lessor from time to time at its election, and nothing contained herein shall be deemed to require Lessor to postpone suit until the date when the term of this Lease would have expired nor limit or preclude recovery by Lessor against Lessee of any sums or damages which, in addition to the damages particularly provided above, Lessor may lawfully be entitled by reason of any default hereunder on the part of Lessee. All of the remedies hereinbefore given to Lessor and all rights and remedies given to it at law and in equity shall be cumulative and concurrent.

Section 13.5. Lessee's Liability After Default. If Lessee shall default in the performance of any of its obligations under this Lease, Lessor, without thereby waiving such default, may (but shall not be obligated to) perform the same for the account and at the expense of Lessee, without notice in a case of emergency, and in any other case only if such default continues after the expiration of the curing period applicable under this Lease. Any reasonable expenses incurred by Lessor in connection with any such performance, and all reasonable attorneys' fees (subject to §15-77-300 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976, *as amended*), including appellate, bankruptcy, and post-judgment proceedings involved in collecting or endeavoring to collect the rent or any additional rent or any part thereof or enforcing or endeavoring to enforce any rights against Lessee or Lessee's obligations hereunder, shall be due and payable upon Lessor's submission of an invoice therefor. All sums advanced by Lessor on account of Lessee under this Section, or pursuant to any other provision of this Lease, and all rent, if delinquent or not paid by Lessee and received by Lessor when due hereunder, shall bear interest at the rate of twelve percent (12%) per annum from the due date thereof until paid and the same shall be and constitute additional rent and be due and payable upon Lessor's demand therefor.

Section 13.6. Holdover. If Lessee remains in possession of the Premises or any part thereof after the expiration or earlier termination of this Lease, Lessee shall become a Lessee at sufferance. Notwithstanding that Lessor may allow Lessee to continue in possession after the expiration or earlier termination of this Lease, neither that nor the provisions of this Section shall constitute a waiver of any of Lessor's rights under this Section or this Lease.

#### **ARTICLE 14 - SURRENDER AND REMOVAL**

Section 14.1. Surrender of Possession. Upon the expiration of the Term or any earlier termination thereof, Lessee shall surrender to Lessor possession of the Premises and all improvements/infrastructure constructed located and installed thereon. If Lessee is not then in default under any of the covenants and conditions hereof, Lessee may remove, or cause to be removed, all personal property and equipment of Lessee, other than permanent fixtures, from the Premises prior to the expiration or effective date of termination of this Lease; thereafter all such personal property and equipment not removed shall belong to Lessor without the payment of any consideration.

Section 14.2. Lessee's Quitclaim. Upon the expiration of the Term, or any earlier termination of this Lease, Lessee agrees to execute, acknowledge, and deliver to Lessor, if requested by Lessor, a proper instrument in writing, releasing and quitclaiming to Lessor all right, title and interest of Lessee in and to the Premises and all improvements/infrastructure thereon.

**ARTICLE 15 – GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Section 15.1. Conditions and Covenants. All of the provisions of this Lease shall be deemed as running with the land, and construed to be “conditions” as well as “covenants” as though the words specifically expressing or imparting covenants and conditions were used in each separate provision.

Section 15.2. Survival. All representations and warranties of Lessee or Lessor under this Lease shall survive the expiration or sooner termination of this Lease for acts occurring prior to expiration or termination of this Lease.

Section 15.3. No Waiver of Breach. No failure by either Lessor or Lessee to insist upon the strict performance by the other of any covenant, agreement, term, or condition of this Lease, or to exercise any right or remedy consequent upon a breach thereof, shall constitute a waiver of any such breach or of such covenant, agreement, term, or condition. No waiver of any breach shall affect or alter this Lease, but each and every covenant, condition, agreement, and term of this Lease shall continue in full force and effect with respect to any other then existing or subsequent breach.

Section 15.4. Unavoidable Delay - Force Majeure. If either party shall be delayed or prevented from the performance of any act required by this Lease by reason of acts of God, strikes, lockouts, labor troubles, inability to procure materials, restrictive governmental laws or regulations, or other cause, without fault and beyond the reasonable control of the party obligated (financial inability excepted), performance of such act shall be excused for the period of the delay; and the period for the performance of any such act shall be extended for a period equivalent to the period of such delay.

Section 15.5. Notices. Unless otherwise specifically provided in this Lease or by law, any and all notices or other communications required or permitted by this Lease or by law to be served on, given to, or delivered to any party to this Lease shall be writing and shall be deemed duly served, given, delivered and received when personally delivered (including confirmed overnight delivery service to the party to whom it is directed), or in lieu of such personal delivery, when three (3) business days have elapsed following deposit thereof in the United States mail, first-class postage prepaid, certified, return receipt requested, addressed to:

<b>LESSOR:</b>		<b>with a copy to:</b>
Oconee County		Oconee County
415 South Pine Street		415 South Pine Street
Walhalla, SC 29691		Walhalla, SC 29691
Attn: County Administrator		Attn: County Attorney
<b>LESSEE:</b>		<b>with a copy to:</b>
Rosa Clark Medical Clinic		
301 Memorial Drive		
Seneca, SC 29672		
Attn: Chief Executive Officer		

Either party may change its address for the purpose of this paragraph by giving written notice of such change to the other party in the manner provided in this paragraph.

Section 15.6. Gender. The use herein of (1) any gender includes all others, and (2) the singular number includes the plural and vice-versa, whenever the context so requires.

Section 15.7. Captions. Captions in this Lease are inserted for convenience of reference only

and do not define, describe, or limit the scope or the intent of this Lease or any of the terms hereof.

Section 15.8. Waiver; Amendment. No modification, waiver, amendment, discharge, or change of this Lease shall be valid unless the same is in writing and signed by the party against which the enforcement of such modification, waiver, amendment, discharge, or change is or may be sought.

Section 15.9. Attorney's Fees. If either party retains an attorney to enforce or interpret this Lease, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover, in addition to all other items of recovery permitted by law, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred through litigation, bankruptcy proceedings and all appeals. This provision is subject to §15-77-300 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976, *as amended*.

Section 15.10. Time. Time is of the essence of each obligation of each party hereunder.

Section 15.11. Governing Law. This Lease shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of South Carolina, without regard to conflict of law principles.

Section 15.12. Binding Effect. Subject to any provision of this Lease that may prohibit or curtail assignment of any rights hereunder, this Lease shall bind and inure to the benefit of the respective heirs, assigns, personal representatives, and successors of the parties hereto.

Section 15.13. Execution of Other Instruments. Each party agrees that it shall, upon the other's request, take any and all steps, and execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the other party any and all further instruments necessary or expedient to effectuate the purpose of this Lease.

Section 15.14. Severability. If any term, provision, covenant, or condition of this Lease is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void, or unenforceable or is otherwise challenged and determined to be invalid, illegal, or incapable of being enforced as a result of any rule of law or public policy issued by an administrative or judicial forum that is not subject to further appeal or is not actually appealed, the remainder of the provisions shall remain in full force and effect and shall in no way be affected, impaired, or invalidated. In such event or if an opinion of counsel is provided to the effect that this Lease is not so enforceable, the parties hereto shall negotiate in good faith to modify this Lease so as to effect the original intent of the parties as closely as possible and to comply with applicable law, regulations, or published governmental interpretations thereof, in an acceptable manner to the end that the transactions contemplated hereby are fulfilled to the extent possible.

Section 15.15. Counterparts. This Lease may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and when taken together will constitute one instrument.

Section 15.16. Estoppel Certificate. Either party shall execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the other party, within twenty (20) days after requested by the other party, a statement in writing certifying, if such is the case, that this Lease is unmodified and in full force and effect (or if there have been modifications that the same is in full force and effect as modified); the date of the commencement of this Lease; any alleged defaults and claims against the other party; and such other information as shall be reasonably requested.

Section 15.17. Memorandum of Lease. Lessor and Lessee shall execute and acknowledge a memorandum of this Lease for the purpose of recordation. The memorandum of this Lease shall be in the form attached hereto as Exhibit "B" and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 15.18. Dispute Resolution; Waiver of Trial by Jury. Any conflict, dispute, or grievance (collectively, "Conflict") by and between Lessor and Lessee shall be submitted to mediation before initiating court proceedings. The mediator selected to conduct the mediation must be mutually agreed upon by Lessor and Lessee. Unless the parties otherwise agree, the mediator must be

certified in South Carolina state and federal courts and have experience in matters forming the basis of the Conflict. The site for the mediation shall be Oconee County, South Carolina, and the mediation hearing shall be held within thirty (30) days of the selection of the mediator, unless otherwise agreed. Each party shall bear its own expenses associated with the mediation and the parties shall split the fees and expenses of the mediator evenly. Failure to agree to the selection of a mediator or failure to resolve the Conflict through mediation will entitle the parties to pursue other methods of dispute resolution, including without limitation, litigation. Notwithstanding any other provision contained herein, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as requiring either party to participate in mediation prior to initiating court proceedings in which a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction is sought. In such situations, the parties shall conduct mediation within thirty (30) days after the hearing on such motions or within such other time as is prescribed by the Court.

LESSOR AND LESSEE MUTUALLY, EXPRESSLY, IRREVOCABLY, AND UNCONDITIONALLY WAIVE TRIAL BY JURY FOR ANY PROCEEDINGS ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS LEASE, OR ARISING OUT OF ANY CONDUCT OR COURSE OF DEALING OF THE PARTIES, STATEMENTS (WHETHER ORAL OR WRITTEN) OR ACTIONS OF ANY PERSONS. THIS WAIVER IS A MATERIAL INDUCEMENT OF LESSEE AND LESSOR TO ENTER INTO THIS LEASE.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Lessor and Lessee have caused this Lease to be executed and delivered as of the day and year first above written.

IN THE PRESENCE OF:

LESSOR:

**THE COUNTY OF OCONEE, SOUTH  
CAROLINA**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_

LESSEE:

**ROSA CLARK MEDICAL CLINIC  
ASSOCIATION, INC.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXHIBIT A**

**PREMISES (SEE ATTACHED)**



**EXHIBIT B**

**MEMORANDUM OF LEASE (SEE ATTACHED)**



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA )  
 )  
COUNTY OF OCONEE )

**MEMORANDUM OF LEASE**

**THIS MEMORANDUM OF LEASE** is made as of the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2018, between **THE COUNTY OF OCONEE, SOUTH CAROLINA**, hereinafter referred to as "Lessor" and **THE ROSA CLARK MEDICAL CLINIC ASSOCIATION, INC.**, hereinafter referred to as "Lessee."

1. Lessor and Lessee entered into a certain Lease Agreement, dated \_\_\_\_\_ (the "Lease Commencement Date").
2. The property demised under the Lease consists of certain land located in the County of Oconee, State of South Carolina, and more particularly described as located at 210 South Oak Street, Seneca, South Carolina, TMS: 520-33-08-008, as shown and designated on Exhibit "A," together with all improvements now or hereafter erected thereon.
3. The term of the Lease (the "Term") shall commence on the Lease Commencement Date. The last day of the Term shall be the day immediately preceding the twentieth (20<sup>th</sup>) anniversary of the Lease Commencement Date.
4. The Lease is on file at the offices of the County Administrator for the County of Oconee, South Carolina at 415 S. Pine Street Walhalla, South Carolina 29691.
5. All of the terms, conditions, provisions and covenants of the Lease are incorporated herein by reference as though set forth at length, and the Lease and this Memorandum of Lease shall be deemed to constitute a single document.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, Lessor and Lessee have caused this Memorandum of Lease to be executed and delivered effective as of the day and year first above written.

IN THE PRESENCE OF:

LESSOR:

**THE COUNTY OF OCONEE, SOUTH CAROLINA**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

LESSEE:

**THE ROSA CLARK MEDICAL CLINIC ASSOCIATION, INC.**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_



**EXHIBIT A**  
**(TO MEMORANDUM OF LEASE)**

**LEASE PREMISES**

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE**

**ORDINANCE 2018-25**

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF AN AMENDED AND RESTATED LEASE AGREEMENT (EXTENDING THE TERM) BETWEEN OCONEE COUNTY AS LESSOR AND CHRIST CENTRAL MINISTRIES, INC. / CHRIST CENTRAL MINISTRIES OCONEE AS LESSEE FOR A PORTION OF THE FORMER OCONEE COUNTY DETENTION CENTER LOCATED AT 300 SOUTH CHURCH STREET, WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, FOR PURPOSES OF A COMMUNITY RESOURCE AND SOLUTION CENTER; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**WHEREAS**, Oconee County, South Carolina (the "County") is a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina and is authorized by the provisions of Title 4, Chapter 9 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended, to lease real property and to make and execute contracts; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County currently desires to execute and enter into an Amended and Restated Lease Agreement (the "Lease") with Christ Central Ministries, Inc. and Christ Central Ministries Oconee (collectively "Lessee") for a portion of the former Oconee County Detention Center located at 300 South Church Street, Walhalla, South Carolina (the "Premises"), whereby the Lease term will be extended; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Oconee County Council (the "Council") has reviewed the form of the Lease, attached hereto as Exhibit "A," and determined that it is in the best interest of the County and its residents and citizens for the County to execute and enter into the Lease, and the Council wishes to approve the same and to authorize the County Administrator to execute and deliver the Lease and all related agreements and documents necessary or incidental thereto; and,

**WHEREAS**, Lessee endeavors to assess community needs and identify resources to address those needs in areas including, but not limited to, drug and alcohol recovery, poverty, homelessness, re-integration, and emergency assistance and accommodations; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County and the Oconee County Sheriff's Office have sought assistance in addressing the foregoing problems; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Premises are suitable for and will be used as a community resource and solution center for the provision of transitional housing, emergency shelter,

substance abuse recovery programs, resource and solution education, life skill/certification courses, among other similar and/or closely related activities, all for the general good of the public.

**NOW THEREFORE**, be it ordained by Council in meeting duly assembled that:

**Section 1. Lease Approved.** The Lease is hereby approved, and the County Administrator is hereby authorized to execute and deliver the Lease in substantially the same form as Exhibit "A," attached hereto.

**Section 2. Related Documents and Instruments; Future Acts.** The County Administrator is hereby authorized to negotiate such documents and instruments which may be necessary or incidental to the Lease and to execute and deliver any such documents and instruments on behalf of the County.

**Section 3. Severability.** Should any term, provision, or content of this Ordinance be deemed unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such determination shall have no effect on the remainder of this Ordinance.

**Section 4. General Repeal.** All ordinances, orders, resolutions, and actions of the Oconee County Council inconsistent herewith are, to the extent of such inconsistency only, hereby repealed, revoked, and superseded.

**Section 5. Effective Date.** This Ordinance shall become effective and be in full force and effect from and after public hearing and third reading in accordance with the Code of Ordinances of Oconee County, South Carolina.

**ORDAINED** in meeting, duly assembled, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Katie D. Smith  
Clerk to Oconee County Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
Edda Cammick  
Chair, Oconee County Council

First Reading: July 17, 2018  
Second Reading: August 21, 2018  
Third Reading: \_\_\_\_\_  
Public Hearing: \_\_\_\_\_

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA ) AMENDED AND RESTATED  
 ) REAL PROPERTY LEASE AGREEMENT  
COUNTY OF OCONEE )

**THIS AMENDED AND RESTATED REAL PROPERTY LEASE AGREEMENT** ("Lease") is made and entered into as of this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018 (the "Effective Date") by and between OCONEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina ("Lessor"), and Christ Central Ministries, Inc., a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation ("CCM") along with Christ Central Ministries Oconee ("CCM Oconee") (collectively "Lessee"). CCM and CCM Oconee shall be jointly and severally obligated, bound, and otherwise responsible for the proper fulfillment of all terms of this Lease. This Lease amends and restates that certain other lease between Lessor and Lessee concerning the property described below by extending the term of said lease.

1. **Premises:** Lessor leases to Lessee the following described property ("Premises"), situated in the City of Walhalla, County of Oconee, State of South Carolina: A portion of the former Oconee County Detention Center, located at 300 South Church Street, Walhalla, South Carolina, as shown on the incorporated diagram attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated by reference.
2. **Consideration:** As outlined below, in return for Lessor providing use of the Premises and reasonable utilities, Lessee shall operate a community resource and solution center, to include transitional housing, emergency shelter, substance abuse recovery programs, resource and solution education, life skill/certification courses, among other similar and/or closely related activities, all for the general good of the public ("Permitted Uses"). In the event Lessor deems that Lessee is not carrying out its operations consistent with the Permitted Uses, there shall be a failure of consideration, constituting a default and allowing for immediate termination.
3. **Term and Certain Conditions:** The term of this Lease shall commence \_\_\_\_\_, 2018 and end \_\_\_\_\_, 2020 (the "Lease Term"). The Lease Term shall be automatically extended for successive one (1) year periods subject to the termination provisions below.
  - a. Lessee shall operate and maintain a community resource and solution center for the purposes of carrying out the Permitted Uses. The Premises shall be used for no other purposes.
  - b. Lessee shall plan and operate its program at the Premises so that it will not exclude any potential beneficiary of Lessee's services because of race, nationality, or religious convictions.
  - c. Lessee shall plan and operate its program at the Premises for the purpose of benefiting the public generally and not for the primary benefit of any private individual or individuals.

- d. As the needs of the community shall be given primary consideration in the planning of the Lessee's program at the Premises, the parties agree that joint staff meetings shall be held at reasonable intervals between representatives of the Lessor and the Lessee, to facilitate mutual cooperation and make possible regular reexamination of Lessee's use of the Premises. This paragraph does not restrict Lessor's access to the Premises.
  - e. Lessee shall have a staff person present at the premises whenever Lessee's program is in operation.
  - f. Lessee shall not allow "walk-in" patrons, loitering about the Premises, or any activity that would disrupt the quiet, peace, and/or enjoyment of the surrounding community.
  - g. Lessee's operations shall be conducted in strict compliance with the procedures and purposes of Lessee's program as delineated on Exhibit "B" attached hereto and incorporated herein, entitled "Hope and Future Resource and Solution Center."
  - h. Lessee shall keep a current and complete database, tracking all important information on all of its clients. Attached hereto as Exhibit "C" is a document titled "MissionTracker Features." Lessee shall use a database of similar quality and form, tracking the same information as outlined in Exhibit C.
  - i. Lessee shall permit no greater number of persons to occupy the Premises than is permitted by applicable code requirements.
  - j. If Lessee fails to abide by and conform to the terms of this Lease, with specific reference being made to the requirements of this Section 3, including all subparts and attachments, Lessor may immediately terminate this Lease, at its sole discretion.
4. **Redelivery of the Premises:** Lessee will at the expiration of the term, or upon any sooner termination, quit and deliver up the Premises to Lessor peacefully, quietly, and in good order and condition, with reasonable use and wear excepted.
  5. **Utilities and Services Provided by Lessor:** Lessor shall furnish and supply for the Premises the following utilities: heat, water, gas, and electricity. Lessee's consumption of such utilities must remain within reasonable limits as determined by Lessor.
  6. **Maintenance and Repairs Provided by Lessor:** Lessor shall not be responsible for any maintenance or repairs to the Premises. Yet, Lessor shall have the right, though not the obligation, to make any alterations or improvements to the Premises, so long as such do not unreasonably interfere with the operations of Lessee.
  7. **Maintenance, Repairs, and Upkeep Provided by Lessee:**
    - a. Lessee shall be responsible for all necessary repairs and maintenance to the exterior and interior of the Premises, including all structural, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and building envelope components of the Premises, as made necessary by the activities of Lessee.

- b. Lessee shall keep the exterior and interior of the Premises in a clean and sanitary condition and shall be responsible for any abuse and destruction of property and equipment not due to ordinary wear and tear.
  - c. Lessee shall be solely responsible for ensuring that the Premises and Lessee's use thereof are in compliance with all building and municipal or other governmental or legal codes, regulations, and requirements.
- 8. **Improvements and Alterations:** Lessee shall not undertake to improve, alter, or change the exterior or interior of the Premises without prior written consent of Lessor. All alterations, additions, and improvements made in or to the Premises shall, unless otherwise provided by written agreement, be the property of Lessor and remain and be surrendered with the Premises, and Lessee waives all claim for damages to or loss of any property belonging to the Lessee that may be left in or upon the Premises, or which is attached thereto and/or becomes a fixture.
- 9. **As Is Condition of the Premises:** Lessee represents and warrants that Lessee has conducted a thorough and diligent inspection and investigation of the Premises and the suitability of the Premises for Lessee's intended use. Lessee is fully aware of the needs of its operations and has determined, based solely on its own investigation, that the Premises are suitable for its operations and intended uses. The Premises is presented to Lessee by Lessor without representation or warranty as to the condition of the Premises, and Lessee is accepting the Premises as is, with all faults.
- 10. **Accessibility:** Lessee shall be solely responsible for ensuring that the Premises is accessible as necessary and required for its purposes.
- 11. **Entry Upon Premises by Lessor:** Lessor shall have the right to enter upon the Premises at any reasonable hour for the purpose of making inspections.
- 12. **Eminent Domain:** If the whole or any substantial part of the Premises shall be taken under the power of eminent domain, then the term of this Lease shall cease as to the part taken from the day when the possession of that part shall be taken for any public purpose, and from that day Lessee shall have the right either to cancel this Lease or to continue in the possession of the remainder of the Premises under the term provided here. All damages awarded for this taking shall belong to and be the property of Lessor.
- 13. **Release, Hold Harmless, Assumption of Risk, and Indemnity:** Lessee, its employees, agents, and representatives, knowingly and freely assume all risks associated with its possession, use, and operation of the Premises, both known and unknown; Lessee assumes full responsibility for its activities in relation hereto, and shall indemnify and hold harmless Lessor, its Councilmembers, employees, officers, and representatives, from any and all claims for any damage, injury, accident, illness, loss, or other such claim incurred at or about the Premises, as brought forth or alleged by any person, including Lessee, its employees, agents, and representatives as relates to the activities of Lessee.

14. **Survival of Indemnities:** All representations, warranties, and indemnities of Lessee or Lessor under this Lease shall survive the expiration or sooner termination of this Lease, subject to such limitations as imposed by South Carolina law.
15. **Unlawful, Hazardous, Offensive, and otherwise Impermissible Uses:** Lessee will make no unlawful or offensive use of the Premises. Lessee shall not use the Premises, or any part of it, for any use or purpose that is hazardous on account of materials, fire, activities, or otherwise, or for any use or purpose that is unlawful, that is a nuisance or that is offensive to other tenants or to occupants of other buildings in the vicinity. Lessee recognizes that the Lessor is a governmental entity and is required to comply with numerous laws related to its relationships with other entities and the use of its property, including constitutional requirements concerning church and state matters, for example, the First Amendment to the United States' Constitution's limitations respecting the establishment of religion. Lessee will comply with all applicable laws regarding church and state. Therefore, at no time shall Lessee conduct or cause to be conducted any religious services or promote religious discussions at the Premises for the sake of any specific religion. Nor shall Lessee require any of its service recipients, residents, contractors, subcontractors, employees, or volunteers to attend religious services or discussions, or distribute religious tracts, materials, or otherwise proselytize or promote religion at the Premises. At no time will anyone be restricted from attending, or required to attend, any study or assistance class because of individual religious or cultural beliefs.
16. **Findings Confidential:** All reports, information, data, records, or documents of any kind containing medical or healthcare related information about persons Lessee (or any subcontractor) is providing services for shall be maintained as required to comply with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and any other applicable laws.
17. **Equal Employment Opportunity and Nondiscrimination in Services:** In carrying out its operations, Lessee will not discriminate against any recipient, or potential recipient of services, or others based on creed, color, religion, ancestry, sex, national origin, or disability. Lessee will abide by all equal opportunity laws, and will post in conspicuous places notices as required by law related to nondiscrimination and equal opportunity.
18. **Compliance with Laws:** In performing its obligations hereunder, Lessee will comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and ordinances.
19. **No Partnership or Agency Relationship:** Nothing contained in this Lease is intended, or will be construed, to create a partnership, joint venture, or agency relationship between Lessor and Lessee.
20. **Sublease and Assignment:** Lessee shall not rent, sublet, or assign space in the Premises without the written consent of the Lessor.
21. **Termination:** In addition to the termination for cause provisions contained herein, this Lease may be terminated at any time by either party giving the other at least thirty (30) days' prior written notice of such termination.

**22. Insurance:**

- a. **Liability Insurance:** Lessee shall, at no cost to Lessor, at all times during the term of this Lease, maintain in force, for the joint benefit of Lessor and Lessee, a broad form general policy of liability insurance issued by a carrier satisfactory to Lessor and licensed to do business in the State of South Carolina, by the terms of which Lessor and Lessee are named as insureds and are indemnified against liability for damage or injury to property or persons (including death) entering upon or using the Premises. Such insurance policy or policies shall be maintained on the minimum basis of \$1,000,000 per occurrence with respect to bodily injury, death, property damage, and personal injury. Such insurance policy or policies shall be stated to be primary and noncontributing with any insurance which may be carried by Lessor. In addition, the deductible for such insurance shall not exceed \$10,000.00. A certificate(s) of said insurance, together with proof of payment of the premium thereof shall be delivered to Lessor, and renewal certificate(s) and proof of payment of premium therefor shall be delivered to Lessor not less than fifteen (15) days' prior to the renewal date of any such insurance policies during the term of this Lease. Such insurance shall be cancelable only after thirty (30) days' prior written notice to Lessor.
  - b. **Additional Insurance:** Lessor will not be responsible for any loss to personal property of Lessee, or Lessee's, guests, invitees, licensees, or other entering the Premises for activities related to this Lease, due to fire, theft, or any other damages, including any acts of nature. Lessor carries insurance on the structure of the subject building shown on Exhibit A. Lessee understands that such insurance does not cover personal property due to loss and that it is the Lessee's responsibility to obtain insurance to cover such property.
- 23. Lessee's Duty to Restore Premises:** At any time during the term of this Lease if any part or the whole of the Premises, including any property located thereon, is damaged and/or destroyed in whole or in part by fire, theft, the elements, or any other cause, so long as related to activities of Lessee, this Lease shall continue in full force and effect, and Lessee, at its sole cost and expense, shall repair and restore the damaged or destroyed property. The work of repair and restoration shall be commenced by Lessee as soon as possible after the damage or destruction occurs, and shall be completed with due diligence, and in a manner suitable to Lessor.
- 24. Application of Insurance Proceeds:** Any and all fire or other insurance proceeds that become payable at any time during the lease term because of damage to or destruction of part or the whole of the Premises, including any property located thereon, shall be paid to Lessor and applied toward the cost of repairing and restoring the damaged or destroyed property.
- 25. Taxes:** Lessee shall be responsible for the payment of any taxes imposed on real or personal property situated at the Premises.

26. **Prohibition of Liens**: Lessee shall not suffer, create, or permit any mechanic's liens or other liens to be filed against the Premises, or any part thereof, by reason of any work, labor, services, or materials supplied or claimed to have been supplied to Lessee.
27. **Rights Reserved to Lessor**: Lessor reserves the following rights, exercisable without notice and without liability to Lessee without giving rise to any claim for setoff or abatement of rent or affecting any of Lessee's obligations under this lease:
- a. To install and maintain signs on the exterior and interior of the building. Lessee shall not, however, erect, install, operate or cause or permit to be erected, installed, or operated in or upon the Premises, any sign or other similar advertising device without first having obtained Lessor's written consent.
  - b. To prescribe the location and style of the suite number and the location of the identification sign or lettering for the Premises occupied by the Lessee.
  - c. In case of fire, invasion, insurrection, mob, riot, civil disorder, or other commotion or threat, Lessor reserves the right to reasonably limit or prevent access to the Premises, or otherwise take such reasonable actions or preventive measures deemed necessary by Lessor for the safety of the occupants of the Premises or the protection of the Premises, including all property therein. Lessee agrees to cooperate in any reasonable safety program developed by Lessor.
28. **Waiver / Non-Waiver**: No failure by Lessor to insist upon the strict performance by Lessee of any covenant, agreement, term, or condition of this Lease, or to exercise any right or remedy consequent upon a breach thereof, shall constitute a waiver of any such breach of such covenant, agreement, term, or condition. No waiver of any breach shall affect or alter this Lease, but each and every covenant, condition, agreement, and term of this Lease shall continue in full force and effect with respect to any other then existing or subsequent breach.
29. **Severability**: If any provision of this lease is deemed illegal or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, it is agreed by Lessor and Lessee that the remainder of this Lease shall not be affected.
30. **Time**: Time is of the essence as to each obligation contained herein.
31. **Notices**: Unless otherwise specifically provided for in this Lease or by law, any and all notices or other communications required or permitted by this Lease or by law to be served on, given to, or delivered to any party to this Lease shall be written and shall be deemed duly served, given, delivered and received when personally delivered (including confirmed overnight delivery service to the party to whom it is directed), or in lieu of such personal delivery, when three (3) business days have elapsed following deposit thereof in the United States mail, first-class postage prepaid, certified, return receipt requested, addressed to:

LESSOR: Oconee County  
Oconee County Administrator  
415 South Pine Street  
Walhalla, SC 29691

with a copy to:  
Oconee County Attorney  
415 South Pine Street  
Walhalla, SC 29691

LESSEE: Christ Central Ministries, Inc.  
1711 Pendleton St.  
Columbia, SC 29201

Christ Central Ministries Oconee  
112 West Main St.  
Walhalla, SC 29691

32. **Amendments**: Any amendments to this Lease must be in writing, signed by duly authorized and empowered representatives of both Lessor and Lessee.
33. **Governing Law**: This Lease shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of South Carolina.
34. **Dispute Resolution, Waiver of Trial by Jury**:
- a. Any conflict, dispute, or grievance (collectively "Conflict") by and between Lessor and Lessee shall be submitted to mediation before initiating court proceedings. The mediator selected to conduct the mediation must be mutually agreed upon by Lessor and Lessee. Unless the parties otherwise agree, the mediator must be certified in South Carolina state and federal courts and have experience in matters forming the basis of the Conflict. The site for the mediation shall be Walhalla, South Carolina, and the mediation hearing shall be held within thirty (30) days of the selection of the mediator, unless otherwise agreed. Each party shall bear its own expenses associated with the mediation and the parties shall split the fees and expenses of the mediator evenly. Failure to agree to the selection of a mediator, refusal to participate in the mediation process, or failure to resolve the Conflict through mediation will entitle the parties to pursue other methods of dispute resolution, including without limitation, litigation. Notwithstanding any other provision contained herein, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as requiring either party to participate in mediation prior to initiating court proceedings in which a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction is sought. In such situations, the parties shall conduct mediation within thirty (30) days after the hearing on such motions or within such other time as is prescribed by the Court.
  - b. LESSOR AND LESSEE MUTUALLY, EXPRESSLY, IRREVOCABLY, AND UNCONDITIONALLY WAIVE TRIAL BY JURY FOR ANY PROCEEDINGS ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS LEASE, OR ARISING

OUT OF ANY CONDUCT OR COURSE OF DEALING OF THE PARTIES,  
INCLUDING STATEMENTS (WHETHER ORAL OR WRITTEN) OR  
ACTIONS OF ANY PERSONS.

35. **Acceptance of Terms:** This Lease is subject to and contingent upon final approval by  
the Oconee County Council.

Witnesses:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Oconee County

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Its: \_\_\_\_\_

Witnesses:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Christ Central Ministries, Inc.

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Its: \_\_\_\_\_

Witnesses:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Christ Central Ministries Oconee

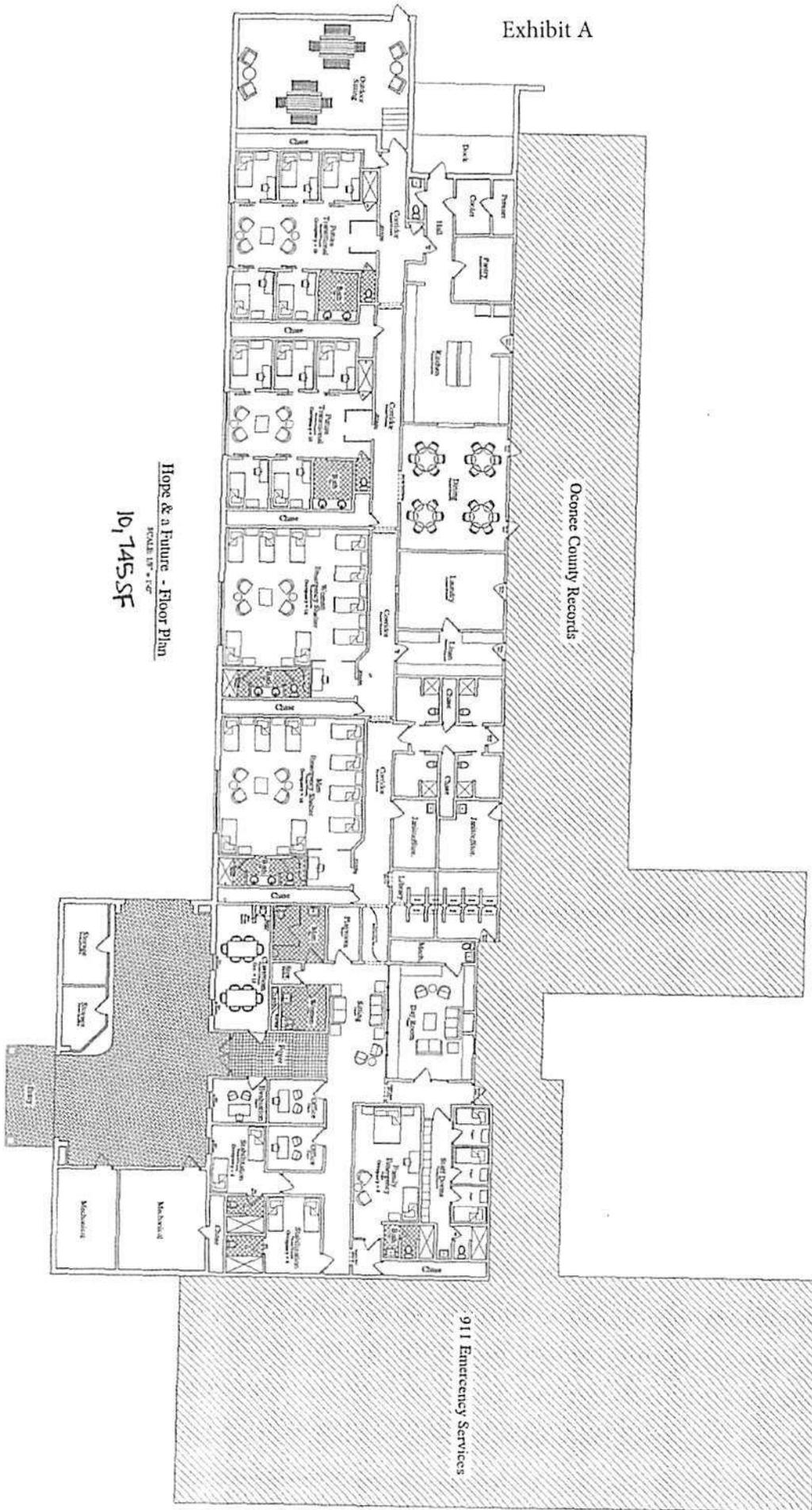
By: \_\_\_\_\_

Its: \_\_\_\_\_

**"EXHIBIT A"**

**DESCRIPTION OF LEASE PREMISES**

Exhibit A



Hope & a Future - Floor Plan  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"  
10,145 SF

911 Emergency Services

## Exhibit B



### Hope and a Future Resource and Solution Center

#### Client Entry and Dismissal Procedure and Protocol

#### **How can you access availability for someone you know?**

Contact info: Ph#-864-873-7134 Website: [ccmoconee.org](http://ccmoconee.org)

#### Emergency Shelter

- Client will fill out application form located at designated pick up and drop off point. Application must be filled out before entry on van and emergency shelter. Upon arrival at facility client will be assessed more thoroughly.
- Client can be picked up from three different locations in Oconee at 7 p.m.; Seneca, Westminster, Walhalla.
- Client will give any bags to driver to safely secure in back of van until arrival at facility.
- At facility van will enter through sally port entrance.
- Client will take personal belongings to drop off table where the belongings will be tagged with identification. Client's belonging will be put in assigned basket and put in storage room. Client will not be allowed to take personal belongings into facility.
- Client will be asked to empty all pockets and remove shoes for inspection. A metal detecting wand will be used to detect any metal on client before entry.
- When client enters facility they will be assessed and evaluated for any pressing needs. All clients will be given a resource guide. Client will then be given a toiletry bag and a bed number.
- Hot meal will be served at 8 p.m. for all clients in facility. Client will have time to shower before lights out.
- Lights will be cut off at 10 p.m., no exceptions.
- Lights turned on at 6 a.m. to begin day.
- Client will be given hot breakfast at 7 a.m.
- Client will be given back personal belongings as they begin to load back on designated van.
- Client will reload same van they entered shelter on night before and taken back and dropped off at same location they were picked up from. Client will not be able to stay in facility during day.
- No one is allowed to walk from facility. If client walks off from facility they will not be allowed to return.
- No one is allowed to walk up to facility and enter. Clients will only be allowed to enter by van, being picked up from pick up and drop off locations. Only Law Enforcement and Fire Department will have access afterhours.
- If there are any problems with clients, police will be called. Client will be escorted out by law enforcement.
- Clients who wish not to stay after arrival will be transported back to their pick up location. Clients will not be able to walk from facility at any point.
- There will be no smoking outside facility or in facility.

### **Transitional Housing**

- Client for transitional housing will be assessed during interview process.
- Client that is coming from detention center will begin mandatory work before dismissal from detention center. If client has done all required work they will be allowed to come into transitioning.
- Client will be placed on stabilization for two months. During transitioning phase client will attend required classes daily.
- Client will not be allowed to leave facility or use phone while in stabilization period.
- Client will not be allowed to walk away from facility.
- If client does not follow procedure they will be asked to leave. At this time they will be transported to desired location away from facility. Client will not be able to leave facility on foot.
- If there are any problems with client they will be asked to gather belongings then taken to desired location. Client will not be allowed to come back to facility.

### **Ash Tree Recovery Program**

- Client for stabilization/recovery housing will be assessed during interview process.
- Client that is coming from detention center will begin mandatory work before dismissal from detention center. If client has done all required work they will be allowed to come into stabilization/recovery.
- Client will be placed on stabilization for two months. During stabilization/recovery phase client will attend required classes daily.
- Client will not be allowed to leave facility or use phone while in stabilization period.
- Client will not be allowed to walk away from facility.
- If client does not follow procedure they will be asked to leave. At this time they will be transported to desired location. Client will not be able to leave facility on foot.
- If there are any problems with client they will be asked to gather belongings then taken to desired location. Client will not be allowed to come back to facility.

### **Resource and Solution Center**

- Client will be evaluated through interview process.
- The client will be given correct information for needs they are facing.

### **Life Skill/Certification Classes**

- Client will be evaluated through interview process.
- Client will be determined with a interview board if they are allowed to acquire life skill and certification classes.
- Clients will be referred to Hope and a Future by other agencies and organizations.
- All clients will be dropped off and picked up at existing Sally Port for classes.
- No client is allowed to walk away from facility. If client walks off they will not be allowed to return to classes.



## MissionTracker Features

Data base used to keep record of all clients.

- Color coded visual assessment tool
- Workflow management system
- Client calendar of events and registration
- Education tracking & courseware building
- Sexual offender API lookup

### ResidentTracker

- Record client profiles
- Manage client calendars
- Manage client case notes
- Record client assessments and evaluations
- Record long term clients or overnight guests
- Integrated voucher system for clients
- Client checkbook register and accounting
- Report on 30+ metrics
- Print client "id cards" with photo ID and barcode
- Completely customizable

### ResidentTracker

ResidentTracker is an online tool that allows your organization to easily track the people you help as a gospel mission. Effectively come alongside them to help manage and improve their educational gaps, financial shortfalls, medical needs, and relational wounds. Monitor visits, track vouchers, and run custom reports quickly, saving your valuable staff time that can then be used to build relationships and change lives. ResidentTracker can be easily integrated with your website and is completely web-based so you can access it from anywhere.

#### Features:

- Record client profiles
- Manage client calendars
- Manage client case notes
- Record client assessments and evaluations
- Record long term clients or overnight guests
- Integrated voucher system for clients
- Client checkbook register and accounting
- Report on 30+ metrics
- Print client "id cards" with photo ID and barcode
- Completely customizable

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE  
ORDINANCE 2018-26**

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING LAND DEVELOPMENT AND SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS, SPECIFICALLY IN RELATION TO CLARIFYING LANGUAGE RELATING TO MINIMUM LOT SIZES; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**WHEREAS**, consistent with the powers granted county governments by S.C. Code § 4-9-25 and S.C. Code § 4-9-30, Oconee County (“County”), a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina, acting by and through its governing body, the Oconee County Council (the “County Council”), has the authority to enact regulations, resolutions, and ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and the general law of the State of South Carolina, including the exercise of such powers in relation to health and order within its boundaries and respecting any subject as appears to it necessary and proper for the security, general welfare, and convenience of the County or for preserving health, peace, order, and good government therein; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County has adopted multiple ordinances for the effective, efficient governance of the County, which, subsequent to adoption, are codified in the Oconee County Code of Ordinances (the “Code of Ordinances”), as amended; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County is authorized by Section 4-9-30(9) and Chapter 29 of Title 6 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, among other sources, to impose land use restrictions and development standards in the unincorporated areas of the County; and,

**WHEREAS**, County Council recognizes that there is a need to revise the law of the County to meet the changing needs of the County and that there is a need to amend, specifically, certain sections of Chapter 32 of the Code of Ordinances, specifically Article VI “Land Development and Subdivision Regulations” with specific reference being made to the clarification of language relating to minimum lot sizes; and,

**WHEREAS**, County Council has therefore determined to modify Article VI, Chapter 32 of the Code of Ordinances and to affirm and preserve all other provisions of the Code of Ordinances not specifically, or by implication, amended hereby.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, it is hereby ordained by the Oconee County Council, in meeting duly assembled, that:

1. Article VI of Chapter 32 of the Code of Ordinances, entitled *Land Development and Subdivision Regulations*, is hereby revised, rewritten, and amended to read as set forth in

Attachment A, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. Attached hereto as Attachment B is a version of Article VI of Chapter 32 showing the changes made to the existing ordinance; it is for illustrative purposes only, and shall not be codified.

2. County Council hereby declares and establishes its legislative intent that Attachment A become the applicable land use provisions of the County, or parts thereof, with regard to the sections amended by Attachment A, from and after its adoption, states its intent to so adopt Attachment A, and directs that a public hearing thereon be undertaken by County Council or the Oconee County Planning Commission, in accord with and as required by Section 6-29-760 and Section 4-9-130 of the South Carolina Code, 1976, as amended.

3. Should any part or provision of this Ordinance be deemed unconstitutional or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such determination shall not affect the rest and remainder of this Ordinance, all of which is hereby deemed separable.

4. All ordinances, orders, resolutions, and actions of County Council inconsistent herewith are, to the extent of such inconsistency only, hereby repealed, revoked, and rescinded. However, nothing contained herein, or in the attachment hereto, shall cancel, void, or revoke, or shall be interpreted as cancelling, voiding, or revoking, *ex post facto*, in any regard any prior performance standard, zoning or rezoning acts, actions, or decisions of the County or County Council based thereon, which were valid and legal at the time in effect and undertaken pursuant thereto, in any regard.

5. All other terms, provisions, and parts of the Code of Ordinances, and specifically, but without exception, the remainder of Article VI of Chapter 32, not amended hereby, directly or by implication, shall remain in full force and effect.

6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after third reading and enactment by County Council.

**ORDAINED** in meeting, duly assembled, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Katie D. Smith  
Clerk to Oconee County Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
Edda Cammick  
Chair, Oconee County Council

First Reading: July 17, 2018  
Second Reading: August 21, 2018  
Third Reading: \_\_\_\_\_  
Public Hearing: \_\_\_\_\_

## ATTACHMENT A

### Sec. 32-214. - Lot improvements.

- (a) Lot arrangements. All lots shall be arranged such that there will be no apparent difficulties in securing driveway encroachment permits or building permits for reasons of topography or other conditions and must have driveway access from an approved road. The developer shall be liable for all lots within a proposed subdivision.
- (b) Lot dimensions. Except where circumstances such as topography, watercourses, road alignment or existing site boundary configurations dictate otherwise, the following requirements shall apply:
  - (1) Dimensions of corner lots shall be large enough to allow for the erection of buildings observing the minimum yard setbacks from both streets, without encroaching into side and rear yard setbacks, established in the building line section of this chapter.
  - (2) Depth and width of properties reserved or laid out for business, commercial, or industrial purposes shall be adequate to provide for off-street parking and loading facilities required for that type of development, without encroaching into yard setbacks.
- (c) Lot size. Minimum lot size shall be determined by the underlying zoning district located in Chapter 38. All required setbacks shall be met regardless of lot size. No part of a septic system shall be located within any road right-of-way. Creation of lots that primary uses cannot be built upon due to dimensional setbacks, buffers, easements and/or lot size must be accompanied by the following language on the plat(s) to be recorded with the Register of Deeds: *Lot(s)\_\_\_, depicted on this plat may not be eligible for connection to a sanitary sewer or septic system tank approval, building permits, certificates of occupancy or any other development permit until it has been combined with another tract in a manner that creates a conforming tract in accordance with the Oconee County Code of Ordinances.*
- (d) Building lines. (See section 38-10.2 for all setback requirements in the control free district of the county.)
- (e) (Reserved.)
- (f) Usable area. All lots adjacent to floodplains, creeks, and wetlands should use these natural features as lot boundaries when possible. Lots containing areas unsuitable for usage shall not use these areas in calculating minimum lot area.
- (g) Septic system setback.
  - (1) Traditional septic systems shall be constructed so that they comply with all regulations of the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC).
  - (2) The applicant shall provide the planning director a copy of all South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) permit drawings and an approved DHEC permit application for the proposed septic systems utilized within the development.

- (3) The developer must demonstrate to the planning director that the proposed development will not adversely affect the present water table and the existing water supplies; and also demonstrate that the proposed water supply system will not be adversely affected by existing septic systems.
- (h) **Lot drainage.** Lots shall be laid out so as to provide positive drainage away from all buildings, and individual lot drainage shall be coordinated with the general storm drainage pattern for the area. Drainage shall be designed so as to prevent concentration of storm water from each lot to any adjacent property. Drainage systems used to control water on one property shall not increase the water flow on adjacent properties without legal easements.
  - (i) **Lakes and streams.** If a tract being subdivided contains a water body, or portion thereof, the ownership of and the responsibility for safe and environmentally compliant maintenance of the water body is to be placed so that it will not become a local government responsibility. The minimum area of a lot required under this article may not be satisfied by land that is under water. Where a watercourse other than storm drainage separates the lot's buildable area from the road providing access, an engineer's certified structure shall be provided linking the buildable area to the road. All watercourses shall remain free of obstructions and degradations.
  - (j) **Easements.** Easements having a minimum width of ten feet and located along the side or rear lot lines shall be provided as required for utilities and drainage.
  - (k) **Entrances.** One entrance is required for every 100 lots in a proposed subdivision, or a maximum of 100 lots on a dead end road with a cul-de-sac. This requirement may be waived by the planning director due to topography and feasibility. Every effort shall be made to not have an entrance directly onto an arterial road.
  - (l) (Reserved.)

(Ord. No. 2008-20, Art. 4(4.1—4.12), 12-16-2008; Ord. No. 2015-15, § 1(Att. A), 6-2-2015)

## ATTACHMENT B

### Sec. 32-214. - Lot improvements.

- (a) Lot arrangements. All lots shall be arranged such that there will be no apparent difficulties in securing driveway encroachment permits or building permits for reasons of topography or other conditions and must have driveway access from an approved road. The developer shall be liable for all lots within a proposed subdivision.
- (b) Lot dimensions. Except where circumstances such as topography, watercourses, road alignment or existing site boundary configurations dictate otherwise, the following requirements shall apply:
  - (1) Dimensions of corner lots shall be large enough to allow for the erection of buildings observing the minimum yard setbacks from both streets, without encroaching into side and rear yard setbacks, established in the building line section of this chapter.
  - (2) Depth and width of properties reserved or laid out for business, commercial, or industrial purposes shall be adequate to provide for off-street parking and loading facilities required for that type of development, without encroaching into yard setbacks.
- (c) Lot Size: ~~Minimum lot size shall be .57 acres (approximately 25,000 square feet) with traditional onsite septic tanks served by public water, unless DHEC requires greater area or dimensions.~~ Minimum lot size shall be determined by the underlying zoning district located in Chapter 38. All required setbacks shall be met regardless of lot size. No part of a septic system shall be located within any road right-of-way. Creation of lots that primary uses cannot be built upon due to dimensional setbacks, buffers, easements and/or lot size must be accompanied by the following language on the plat(s) to be recorded with the Register of Deeds: *Lot(s)\_\_\_, depicted on this plat may not be eligible for connection to a sanitary sewer or septic system tank approval, building permits, certificates of occupancy or any other development permit until it has been combined with another tract in a manner that creates a conforming tract in accordance with the Oconee County Code of Ordinances.*
- (d) Building lines. (See section 38-10.2 for all setback requirements in the control free district of the county.)
- (e) (Reserved.)
- (f) Usable area. All lots adjacent to floodplains, creeks, and wetlands should use these natural features as lot boundaries when possible. Lots containing areas unsuitable for usage shall not use these areas in calculating minimum lot area.
- (g) Septic system setback.
  - (1) Traditional septic systems shall be constructed so that they comply with all regulations of the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC).
  - (2) The applicant shall provide the planning director a copy of all South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) permit drawings and an approved DHEC permit application for the proposed septic systems utilized within the development.

- (3) The developer must demonstrate to the planning director that the proposed development will not adversely affect the present water table and the existing water supplies; and also demonstrate that the proposed water supply system will not be adversely affected by existing septic systems.
- (h) Lot drainage. Lots shall be laid out so as to provide positive drainage away from all buildings, and individual lot drainage shall be coordinated with the general storm drainage pattern for the area. Drainage shall be designed so as to prevent concentration of storm water from each lot to any adjacent property. Drainage systems used to control water on one property shall not increase the water flow on adjacent properties without legal easements.
  - (i) Lakes and streams. If a tract being subdivided contains a water body, or portion thereof, the ownership of and the responsibility for safe and environmentally compliant maintenance of the water body is to be placed so that it will not become a local government responsibility. The minimum area of a lot required under this article may not be satisfied by land that is under water. Where a watercourse other than storm drainage separates the lot's buildable area from the road providing access, an engineer's certified structure shall be provided linking the buildable area to the road. All watercourses shall remain free of obstructions and degradations.
  - (j) Easements. Easements having a minimum width of ten feet and located along the side or rear lot lines shall be provided as required for utilities and drainage.
  - (k) Entrances. One entrance is required for every 100 lots in a proposed subdivision, or a maximum of 100 lots on a dead end road with a cul-de-sac. This requirement may be waived by the planning director due to topography and feasibility. Every effort shall be made to not have an entrance directly onto an arterial road.
  - (l) (Reserved.)

(Ord. No. 2008-20, Art. 4(4.1—4.12), 12-16-2008; Ord. No. 2015-15, § 1(Att. A), 6-2-2015)

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE  
ORDINANCE 2018-27**

**AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A GRANT PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRIMARY PROVIDER OF YOUTH SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES LOCATED WITHIN EACH COUNTY COUNCIL DISTRICT AND AUTHORIZING A BUDGETARY TRANSFER TO FUND SAID PROGRAM; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.**

**WHEREAS**, consistent with the powers granted county governments by S.C. Code § 4-9-30 and pursuant to S.C. Code § 4-9-25, Oconee County (the "County") has the authority to enact regulations, resolutions, and ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and general law of the State of South Carolina, including the exercise of such powers in relation to health and order within its boundaries and respecting any subject as appears to it necessary and proper for the security, general welfare, and convenience of the County or for preserving health, peace, order, and good government therein; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Oconee County Council (the "Council") recognizes that sports and other recreational activities are beneficial for the health and general welfare of Oconee County citizens; and,

**WHEREAS**, Council desires to support and develop youth sports and recreational activities in Oconee County; and,

**WHEREAS**, in order to further the Council's support of youth sports and recreational activities in the County, Council desires to establish a one-time grant program whereby the primary provider of youth sports and recreational activities in each County Council District will receive certain funds upon application therefor and commitment to certain terms and conditions; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County will receive a credit from the State of South Carolina against certain otherwise required contributions to the South Carolina Retirement System and the Police Officers Retirement System, thereby unencumbering funds previously budgeted toward retirement system contributions, in an amount exceeding One Hundred, Ninety Thousand and 00/100 (\$190,000.00) Dollars.

**NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED** by Oconee County Council in meeting duly assembled, that:

**Section 1.** A budgetary transfer in the amount of One Hundred, Ninety Thousand and 00/100 (\$190,000.00) Dollars is authorized from (a) funds budgeted for employer share contributions to the South Carolina Retirement System and the Police Officers Retirement System to (b) the Parks, Recreation, and Tourism Grants budget.

**Section 2.** The Parks, Recreation, and Tourism Department, at the direction of the County Administrator, will administer a grant program to distribute the funds transferred, as noted in Section 1 (the "Grant Funds"), as follows:

- A. Potential recipients of the Grant Funds are limited to the primary recreation departments located within each County Council District, being the recreation departments for the Town of Salem, the City of Walhalla, the City of Seneca, the City of Westminster, and the Fair-Oak Youth Center, Inc. (the "Primary Recreation Providers").
- B. Upon the timely submission of properly completed application and agreement (the "Application and Agreement"), in substantially the same form as attached hereto as Exhibit "A," a Primary Recreation Provider will be entitled to an equal share of the Grant Funds with all other Primary Recreation Providers submitting a properly completed Application and Agreement in a timely fashion; the amount of each distribution will be based on the total Grant Funds divided by the number of qualified applicants.
- C. The Application and Agreement must be received by the Office of the County Administrator, located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, South Carolina within thirty (30) days of the enactment of this Ordinance.
- D. As noted in Exhibit "A," each applicant will agree (1) that it will fully participate in all available youth sports and recreational activity offerings with the other four (4) Primary Recreation Providers in a good faith and non-discriminatory manner; (2) that it will recognize the recreational boundaries, for all sports and leagues, of the Fair-Oak Youth Center, Inc. to be co-terminus with the Fair-Oak elementary school attendance boundaries; (3) that it will recognize the Fair-Oak Youth Center, Inc. as an established, qualified, and legitimate recreation department doing business in Oconee County; and (4) affirming that its failure to comply with the terms of this Ordinance and the terms of the Application and Agreement will require remission of the Grant Funds to the County.
- E. The County Administrator will approve those Applications and Agreements submitted in proper form and in a timely manner.

**Section 3.** **Severability.**

Should any part or portion of this Ordinance be deemed unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such finding shall not affect the remainder hereof, all of which is hereby deemed separable.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after third reading and enactment by County Council.

**ORDAINED** in meeting, duly assembled, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Katie D. Smith**  
Clerk to Oconee County Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Edda Cammick**  
Chair, Oconee County Council

**First Reading:**            August 21, 2018  
**Second Reading:**        \_\_\_\_\_  
**Third Reading:**         \_\_\_\_\_  
**Public Hearing:**            \_\_\_\_\_

**EXHIBIT A**

**APPLICATION AND AGREEMENT FOR YOUTH SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL  
ACTIVITY GRANT FUNDING PURSUANT TO OCONEE COUNTY ORDINANCE 2018-27**

Name of Applicant Organization:	
Mailing Address:	
Primary Contact:	Title:
Telephone:	Email:
Secondary Contact:	Title:
Telephone:	Email:

**TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

<p>To be eligible for grant funding the Applicant must be among the primary recreation departments in each of the five (5) Council Districts, namely the recreation departments for the Town of Salem, the City of Walhalla, the City of Seneca, the City of Westminster, and the Fair-Oak Youth Center, Inc. (the "Primary Recreation Providers").</p>
<p>Upon submission of this Application and Agreement, fully and properly completed and without alteration, Applicant will be eligible for funds, to be used solely for youth sports and recreational activities, in an amount equal to the total Grant Funds (\$190,000.00) divided by the number of qualified applicants.</p>
<p>Applicant agrees (1) that it will participate in all available youth recreational sports offerings with the other four (4) Primary Recreation Providers in a good faith and non-discriminatory manner; (2) that it will recognize the recreational boundaries, for all sports and leagues, of the Fair-Oak Youth Center, Inc. as co-terminus with the Fair-Oak elementary school attendance boundaries; (3) that it will recognize the Fair-Oak Youth Center, Inc. as an established, qualified, and legitimate recreation department doing business in Oconee County; and (4) that its failure to comply with the terms of Oconee County Ordinance 2018-27 and the terms and conditions of this Application and Agreement will require immediate remission of the Grant Funds to the County.</p> <p>Applicant agrees to comply with all local, state, and federal laws.</p> <p>It is understood that the applicant is responsible and accountable for all actions of the organization, its staff, patrons, and invitees in regards to creating and maintaining a safe, competitive, good, and moral atmosphere.</p> <p>It is understood and agreed that Oconee County is not responsible, in any way, for activities carried out by the applicant, which are in any way related to the grant funding, that no partnership or other joint venture is created hereby, and that the applicant agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold Oconee County harmless in relation to any claims for injury or damages in any way related to the grant funding.</p>

**TO BE CONSIDERED TIMELY, THIS APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED WITHIN  
THIRTY (30) DAYS OF ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCE 2018-27.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Authorized Applicant Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

EXHIBIT A

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ACTION OF COUNTY

1. Date of application received: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Allocation of Funds:
  - Denied
  - Approved



By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
The Oconee County Administrator or Designee

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**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE**

**RESOLUTION 2018-12**

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE UPDATED ANDERSON COUNTY & OCONEE COUNTY NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**WHEREAS**, Oconee County, South Carolina (the "County"), is a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina; and,

**WHEREAS**, local governments may enter into agreements to share in the administration of powers and the costs associated therewith pursuant to S.C. Const. Art. VIII § 13 and S.C. Code § 6-24-40; and,

**WHEREAS**, the health and safety of all County citizens are threatened by the potential of natural disasters, which are caused by tornadoes / high winds, winter storms, hurricanes, hailstorms / thunderstorms, drought / heat wave, earthquakes, wildfires, floods, and other natural disasters. In accordance with Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5165, enacted under § 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the Anderson County & Oconee County Natural Hazards and Mitigation Plan (the "Plan"), a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "A," provides for mitigation strategies related to the effects of natural disasters; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Oconee County Council (the "Council") desires to express its intent to set forth strategies to mitigate and reduce the human and economic costs of natural disasters in Oconee County by adopting the Plan.

**NOW THEREFORE**, be it resolved by Council in meeting duly assembled that:

**Section 1.** The County hereby adopts the Plan and authorizes the County Administrator or his designee to execute the Plan on behalf of the County.

**Section 2.** All funding necessary to implement the Plan shall come from: (a) state and/or federal grant funds where no matching funds are required from the County, or (b) funding specifically approved by subsequent action of Council.

**Section 3.** The Plan may be revised from time to time, and such revisions shall require approval by the Council.

**Section 4.** The County Administrator or his designee is hereby authorized to negotiate, execute, and deliver any such other documents and instruments which may be necessary or incidental to the Plan, excluding those which must be authorized by ordinance.

**Section 5.** Should any term, provision, or content of this Resolution be deemed unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such determination shall have no effect on the remainder of this Resolution.

**Section 6.** This Resolution shall take effect and be in force immediately upon enactment.

RESOLVED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018, in meeting duly assembled.

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Katie Smith  
Clerk to Oconee County Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
Edda Cammick  
Chair, Oconee County Council

**EXHIBIT A**

*See Attached*

# *The Anderson County & Oconee County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan*



*Prepared by: Anderson County and Oconee County  
August 1, 2017*

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# **Chapter 2**

# **Executive Summary**

## **Chapter 2**

### **Executive Summary**

On October 30, 2000, the President signed into law the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, also known as DMA2K. Among its other features, DMA2K established a requirement that in order to remain eligible for federal disaster assistance and grants funds, local and state governments must develop and adopt Hazard Mitigation Plans (HMPs). On February 26, the Federal Emergency Management Agency published an Interim Final Rule (IFR) that set forth the guidance and regulations under which such plans are supposed to be developed. The IFR provides detailed descriptions of both the planning process that states and localities are required to observe, and the contents of the plan that emerges. The original version of the Anderson and Oconee County Hazard Mitigation Plan was submitted as part of the Western Piedmont Regional Emergency Management Task Force HMP in 2005. It was approved by the State and Federal Emergency Management Agency in 2005, and was subsequently adopted by the Anderson County Council & Oconee County Council. The IFR related to mitigation planning specifies that local jurisdictions must update their HMPs every five years. The first update was completed in 2012. This is the second update, and only represents Anderson and Oconee Counties, and their municipalities.

Hazard Mitigation is often defined as actions taken to reduce the effects of natural hazards on a place and its population. The 2017 HMP update entailed a comprehensive re-evaluation of all parts of the plan, including hazard profiles, risk assessment, mitigation goals, strategies, and mitigation priorities.

Contact information of the Anderson County Governmental Official submitting this Hazard Mitigation Plan Update is:

**Anderson County Office of Emergency Management  
Anderson County Sheriff's Department/ Emergency Management Division  
Attn: James McAdams, Disaster Management Coordinator  
Address: 200 Bleckley Street, Anderson, SC 29625  
Phone: 864-332-5732**

## **2.1 How the Plan is Organized**

The Anderson and Oconee Hazard Mitigation Plan Update is organized to parallel the structure provided in the Interim Final Rule (IFR). The plan has eight chapters and ten appendices (A-F).

**Chapter 1: Table of Contents**

**Chapter 2: Executive Summary**

**Chapter 3: Background**

**Chapter 4: Approval and Adoption**

**Chapter 5: Planning Process**

**Chapter 6: Hazard Identification, Profiling, Ranking, and Vulnerability Risk Assessment**

**Chapter 7: Mitigation Strategy**

**Chapter 8: Plan Monitoring and Maintenance**

There are references to the IFR throughout the plan update. When possible, these provide specific section and subsection notations to aid the review process. The plan also includes references to the FEMA crosswalk document, which is used in reviewing mitigation plans.

## **2.2 Background Information on the Plan**

The purpose of a mitigation plan is to rationalize the process of determining appropriate hazard mitigation actions. This plan includes a detailed characterization of natural hazards impacting Anderson and Oconee Counties; a risk assessment that describes potential losses to physical assets, people and operations; a set of goals, objectives, strategies and actions that will guide mitigation activities, and a detailed plan for implementing and monitoring the plan. This plan focuses loss assessments on six of the nine identified hazards with the highest potential for damaging physical assets, people and operations in the region, based on their probability. These hazards are winter weather events, hail storms/thunderstorms, lightning/thunderstorms, tornadoes/high winds, drought/heat wave, and floods. Both the risk assessment section and goals sections reflect this emphasis, which was the result of careful consideration and a numerical ranking process carried out by the Mitigation Core Team (MCT).

## 2.3 Hazards and Risks

### Hazards

Section 6 of this plan update includes a detailed description of the process that was used to assess and prioritize Anderson and Oconee Counties' risks from natural hazards, and quantitative risk assessments for Anderson and Oconee Counties, and more detailed assessments for certain asset classes. Nine hazards were initially identified and profiled by the Mitigation Core Team. The hazards included:

1. Winter Storms
2. Hail Storms/ Thunderstorms
3. Lightening Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms
4. Tornados/ High Winds
5. Drought/ Heat Wave
6. Floods
7. Wildfires
8. Hurricanes
9. Earthquakes

For each of these hazards, the profiles in Chapter 6 include:

- Description of the hazard
- Location and extent of the hazard
- Severity of the hazard
- Impact on life and property
- Occurrences of the Hazard
- Vulnerability to Hazard
- Risk Assessment

### Risks

Risk is a numerical calculation of the potential future damages. Although the range of events from tornados to earthquakes all have some potential to affect the region, the hazard ranking determined that winter storms, hail storms/thunderstorms, lightning severe storms/thunderstorms, tornados/high winds, drought/heat wave and flood hazards would include a more detailed risk assessment in Chapter 6. The results of the risk assessment are summarized in Table 2.3-1.

**Table 2.3-1: Summary of Frequent Hazards**

**Anderson County**

<b>HAZARD</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>INJURIES</b>	<b>FATALITIES</b>	<b>PROPERTY DAMAGE</b>	<b>CROP DAMAGE</b>
Winter Storms	27	1.31	0.90	\$16,262,789.60	\$17,144,152.30
Hail Storms / Thunderstorms	11	2.20	0.00	\$2,826,726.48	\$856,759.00
Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms	36	3.16	0.69	\$12,973,595.30	1, 272,517.57
Tornados / High Winds	38	12.90	0.00	\$9,846,961.62	\$897,347.99
Drought/ Heat Wave	8	0.00	0.00	\$9,652,956.04	\$16,626,262.60
Floods	13	1.83	0.50	\$3,731,112.02	\$447,590.73

**Oconee County**

<b>HAZARD</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>INJURIES</b>	<b>FATALITIES</b>	<b>PROPERTY DAMAGE</b>	<b>CROP DAMAGE</b>
Winter Storms	28	1.03	1.77	\$12,747,423.50	\$19,724,707.00
Hail Storms / Thunderstorms	7	0.20	0.00	\$1,062,253.17	\$480,764.70
Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms	23	0.53	0.19	\$8,205,491.24	1,019,681.83
Tornados/ High Winds	18	15.20	1.00	\$7,082,597.70	\$5,163,176.88
Drought/ Heat Wave	8	0.00	0.00	\$9,652,956.04	\$16,626,262.60
Floods	10	2.66	0.67	\$7,886,851.53	\$452,521.99

## **2.4 Summary of Goals, Objectives, Strategies, and Actions**

Chapter 7 of this plan describes the mitigation priorities for Anderson and Oconee Counties. The chapter prioritizes the actions, describes the funding required, identifies potential sources of funding, the level of support, and the estimated timing of the action. The chapter also includes the mitigation goals, objectives, and strategies of Anderson and Oconee Counties.

### **Anticipated Outcomes for Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan:**

1. Protect the residents of the region from natural hazards.
2. Increase public understanding, support, and demand for hazard mitigation.
3. Protect existing and new properties.
4. Build and support local capacity and commitment to become less vulnerable to hazards.
5. Maximize resources for investment in hazard mitigation.
6. Reduce the potential impact of natural disasters on the region's historic assets.
7. Reduce the potential impact of natural disasters on the region's natural systems.

### **Objectives and Strategies**

Objectives are well-defined intermediate points in the process of achieving goals. Strategies are a specific course of action to achieve the objectives. Anderson and Oconee Counties' planning objectives can be found in Chapter 7, Section 3, *Mitigation Objectives and Strategies*.

### **Action Items for the Region**

The 2017 Mitigation Action Plan lists thirty-seven specific activities towards Hazard Mitigation goal achievement. These action items are included in Chapter 7, section 4. This section of Chapter 7 includes information about the parties responsible for implementing the actions, and about potential sources of funding for mitigation activities. This section also integrates specific hazard mitigation projects that have been identified and scoped in accordance with the requirements of the STAPLEE criteria. The projects developed as part of this plan update are listed in Chapter 7.

## **2.5 The Planning Process**

Chapter 5 provides details about the process that were used to develop this plan. The process closely followed the guidance in the FEMA “386” series of planning guidance, which recommends a four-stage process for developing mitigation plans.

### **Step 1- Organize Resources**

### **Step 2- Assess Risks**

### **Step 3- Develop a Mitigation Plan**

### **Step 4- Implement the plan and monitor progress**

**Step 1** included identification of a Mitigation Core Team (MCT) that was responsible for most aspects of plan development; and a stakeholder group, comprised of individuals from the participating counties, who were informed of the planning decisions and provided interim versions of the plan for review and comment. Each participating county and jurisdictional council is the approving authority for the plan.

**Step 2**, the risk assessment, was completed by the MCT. The risk assessment is included in Chapter 6 of this plan.

**Step 3**, development of the mitigation plan, is described in Chapter 5 (Planning Process). The section includes details about who was involved, the processes that were used, and the products that were developed.

**Step 4**, implementing the plan, is described in the mitigation strategy section, which includes details about who is responsible for implementation of specific strategies and actions; and in Chapter 8, the plan monitoring and maintenance chapter, which describes long-term implementation through periodic updates and reviews.

## **2.6 Approval and Adoption Process**

Chapter 4 discusses the approval and adoption of the updated plan. Each county and jurisdictional council is responsible for approving and adopting the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. The Councils will review and approve the plan update after interim FEMA approval.

## **2.7 Implementation Process**

The implementation process is described as part of the specific actions in the mitigation strategy section.

## **2.8 Monitoring and Updating the Plan**

**Chapter 8 (Plan Monitoring and Maintenance) describes the schedule and procedures for ensuring that the plan update stays current. The section identifies when the plan must be updated, who is responsible for monitoring the plan and ensuring that the update procedures are implemented. This section provides a combination of cyclical dates (oriented toward FEMA requirements) and triggering events that will initiate amendments and updates to the plan. Representatives from Anderson & Oconee Counties Emergency Management Division are responsible for monitoring the plan and initiating the cyclical update process.**

# **Chapter 3**

## **County Demographics & Backgrounds**

## **Chapter 3 Background**

### **Contents of this Chapter**

- 3.1 Introduction**
  - 3.1.1 Scope of the Plan**
- 3.2 Area Background**
  - 3.2.1 Area Population, Households, Median household income by County**
- 3.3 Anderson County and Municipalities**
  - 3.3.1 Municipality Area Background - Anderson County Map**
  - 3.3.2 History Background of Anderson County and Municipalities**
- 3.4 Oconee County and Municipalities**
  - 3.4.1 Municipality Area Background - Oconee County Map**
  - 3.4.2 History Background of Oconee County and Municipalities**

### **3.1 Introduction**

The Anderson and Oconee County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update is the first phase of a multi-hazard mitigation strategy for the entire community. This Plan encourages cooperation among various organizations and crosses political sub-divisions. As written, this Plan fulfills the requirements of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 provides federal assistance to state and local emergency management agencies and other disaster response organizations in an effort to reduce damage from disasters.

It is important that State and local government, public-private partnerships, and community citizens can see the results of these mitigation efforts; therefore, the goals and strategies need to be achievable.

#### **3.1.1 Scope of the Plan**

The original Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Plan was a concerted effort on the part of the County to develop all-hazards, County-wide approach to disaster damage reduction. In order to focus on a process needed to attain a sustainable future for the community, the County employed the Appalachian Council of Governments, a FEMA-approved process to identify and assess all potential hazards that may affect the community and develop an Action Plan to address the hazards. The original Plan was completed in 2006, and has been used to better articulate accurate needs for the community based on a process that involves all stakeholders including the general public, government, business and industry. The HMP update integrates various newly-identified hazard mitigation strategies and actions, as described in Chapter 7.

### **3.2 Area Background**

Within Anderson and Oconee Counties there are 15 municipalities. The overall population of these two counties is 261,399 according to the 2011-2015 US Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year Estimates. The region has both rural and urban settings with small towns and larger cities spread throughout the area. Anderson and Seneca, the largest cities have population figures of 26,978 and 8,184 respectively. Many of these small towns do not have full-time staff, and none employ a professional planner. They rely heavily on each County government and the Council of Governments to provide them with technical assistance for planning functions.

Anderson and Oconee are located in the northwest corner of South Carolina. Interstate 85 bisects the region, providing access to many markets in the southeastern United States. Interstate 85 also provides easy access to Charlotte and Atlanta. This is one of the fastest growing regions in the United States. This corridor is characterized by strong economic growth, job creation, and low unemployment. A high quality of life is reflected in lower cost of living standards, affordable home prices, and proximity to many of the recreational amenities people desire, including the mountains and the ocean.

The Appalachian and Blue Ridge Mountains border the region to the northwest and the Atlantic Ocean is approximately 200 miles to the east. The climate of this area is relatively mild, with an average temperature of 61.6 degrees Fahrenheit (Western Regional Climate Center, 2017). This is slightly lower than other portions of the state such as the Columbia region, which has an average annual temperature of 63.1, and the Charleston region with an average annual temperature of 64.8 degrees. Precipitation is fairly constant throughout the year with an average of 4.3 inches of rain per month. The Columbia region averages 4 inches of rain per month while the Charleston region averages 4.2 inches per month. The growing season is from late March to early November and averages 225 days. The region is located in an area that has a low natural disaster frequency, with an occasional, ice event, tornado or flood accounting for the majority of events. Growth in this area has been significant at approximately 15% for both state and region over the past 10 years. Also, the region contains a large portion of the Greenville-Spartanburg-Asheville media market, the thirty-fifth largest in the country with 734,000 households.

### 3.2.1 Area Population, Households, Median Incomes by County.

The following tables show the population, households and median household income for the two-county region and their municipalities. Additional detailed census information is identified in the Social Vulnerability section.

**Table 3.2.1-1: Population by County.**

<i>County</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Population 65+</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Median Income</i>
<i>Anderson</i>	<i>187,126</i>	<i>28,329</i>	<i>73,829</i>	<i>\$42,143</i>
<i>Oconee</i>	<i>74,273</i>	<i>14,106</i>	<i>30,676</i>	<i>\$41,237</i>

*2011-2015 US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates.*

Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2017

**Table 3.2.1-2 Population by Municipality.**

<i>County</i>	<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Population</i>
<b>Anderson County</b>	<i>City of Anderson</i>	26,978
	<i>City of Belton</i>	4,247
	<i>Town of Honea Path</i>	3,649
	<i>Town of Iva</i>	1,085
	<i>Town of Starr</i>	150
	<i>Town of Pendleton</i>	3,089
	<i>Town of Pelzer</i>	82
	<i>Town of West Pelzer</i>	921
	<i>Town of Williamston</i>	4,029
<b>Oconee County</b>	<i>Town of Salem</i>	137
	<i>City of Seneca</i>	8,184
	<i>City of Walhalla</i>	4,234
	<i>Town of West Union</i>	316
	<i>City of Westminster</i>	2,435

*2011- 2015 US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates.*

Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2017

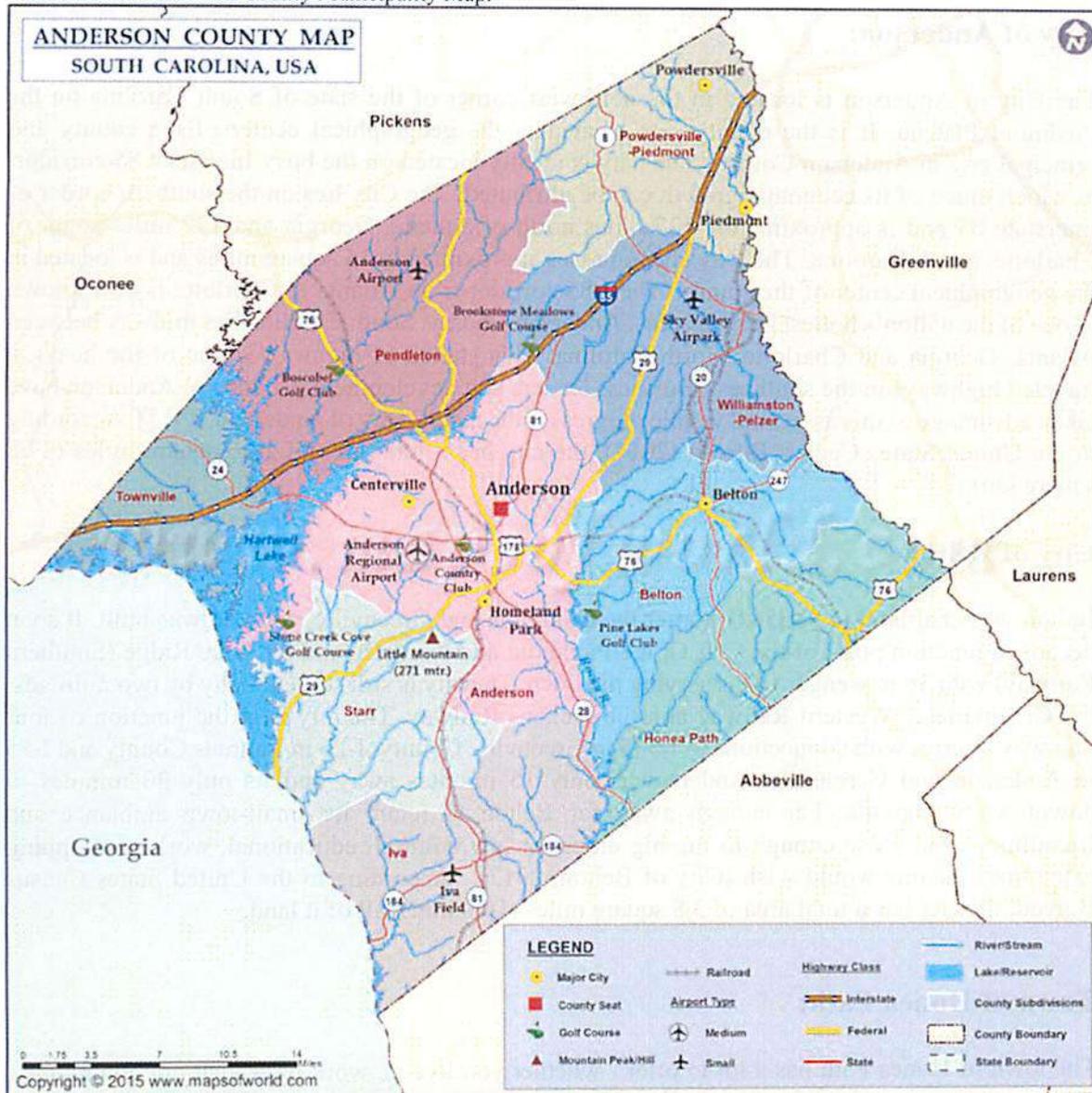
Table 3.2.1-3 County Demographics.

	<b>Anderson County</b>	<b>Oconee County</b>
<b>Total Population:</b>	187,126	74,273
<b>Race:</b>		
<i>White</i>	149,818 (80%)	65,177 (87%)
<i>Black</i>	30,020 (16%)	5,613 (7.5%)
<i>Hispanic/Latino</i>	5,447 (3%)	3,349 (4.5%)
<i>American Indian</i>	518 (0.3%)	157 (0.2%)
<i>Asian</i>	1,637 (0.9%)	484 (0.6%)
<b>Civilian Labor Force:</b>	89,507 (59%)	32,133 (52.5%)
<b>Employment in Civilian Labor Force:</b>	81,226 (53.7%)	28,796 (47%)
<b>Unemployment in Civilian Labor Force:</b>	8,209 (5.4%)	3,337 (5.4%)
<b>Median Income:</b>	\$42,143	\$41,237
<b>Families with Income Beneath Poverty Level:</b>	16.4%	20.1%
<b>Households:</b>	73,829	30,676
<b>Households over 65:</b>	28,329 (38%)	9,814 (32%)
<b>Average Temperature:</b>	61.6 F	59.6 F
<b>Average Monthly Rainfall:</b>	3.8"	5.0"

2011- 2015 US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates.

### 3.3.1 Municipality Area Background - Anderson County

Table 3.3.1-1: Anderson County Municipality Map:



### **3.3.2 History Background of Anderson County and Municipalities.**

#### **City of Anderson:**

The City of Anderson is located in the northwest corner of the state of South Carolina on the Piedmont Plateau. It is the county seat located in the geographical center of the county and principal city in Anderson County. The City is ideally located on the busy Interstate 85 corridor, to which much of its economic growth can be attributed. The City lies on the southern border of Interstate 85 and is approximately 127 miles north of Atlanta, Georgia and 132 miles south of Charlotte, North Carolina. The City encompasses approximately 14 square miles and is located in the geographical center of the county. The I-85 corridor from Atlanta to Charlotte is now known as one of the nation's hottest growth areas. Anderson County, South Carolina lies midway between Atlanta, Georgia and Charlotte, North Carolina. This stretch of highway is one of the heaviest traveled highways in the southeast. Business leaders and development officials in Anderson have taken advantage of this asset, and visible progress is the result (City of Anderson, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau (2017), the city has a total area of 14.6 square miles (37.8 square km).

#### **City of Belton:**

Belton was chartered in 1855 soon after the Columbia and Greenville Railroad was built. It soon became a junction point of the C & G, the Piedmont and Northern and the Blue Ridge (Southern Railway) with 36 passenger trains serving the town. The city is still served today by two railroads: the Greenville & Western Railway and the Pickens Railway. The city is at the junction of four highway arteries with connections to I-385 in Greenville County, I-26 in Laurens County and I-85 in Anderson and Greenville. Anderson is only 15 minutes away and its only 30 minutes to downtown Greenville. Far enough away for Belton to retain its small-town ambiance and friendliness, but close enough to the big cities for any cultural, educational, work or shopping experience anyone would wish (City of Belton, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 3.8 square miles (10.0 km<sup>2</sup>), all of it land.

#### **Town of Honea Path:**

The town of Honea Path has a lot to offer - whether you live in, work in or visit our community. Located in the Upstate of South Carolina, Honea Path is known for its historic homes, marvelous climate, lovely countryside and friendly residents. Located just minutes from Anderson and Greenwood the town of Honea Path offers a small-town charm and security for visitors and residents alike. Honea Path's heritage is captured in its love of history and historic preservation. Honea Path, which dates from 1794, is located primarily in Anderson County but partially in Abbeville County. Residents of the town pronounce the word *honey-uh*. On a more serious note, in 1934 Honea Path was the site of one of the most violent suppressions of a labor movement in the history of the United States. Known today as the Chiquola Incident, seven textile workers were killed by special deputies when 45,000 of the state's 80,000 textile workers went on strike.

Honea Path has many lakes and creeks: towards Anderson on Highway 252 is Blue Barker Creek (aka, Blue Creek) and Barkers Creek, and towards Princeton on Highway 76 is Broad Mouth Creek. According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 3.5 square miles (9.0 km<sup>2</sup>), all land.

### **Town of Iva:**

Iva, SC is located in the southern part of Anderson County and is populated by friendly folks who are proud of their rural heritage and progressive town. Come on over and enjoy the many lakes and rivers that are a part of our area and see why Iva is known as the "Gateway to the Fresh Water Coast." (Town of Iva, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 0.9 square miles (2.3 km<sup>2</sup>), all of it land.

### **Town of Starr:**

Starr is located in Anderson County, south of the City of Anderson on SC 81. The town was originally named Twiggs, but when the Savannah Valley Railroad was completed in 1884, the name was changed to Starr Station in honor of a popular engineer who drove the train through town. Anderson is the largest city near Starr. According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 1.5 square miles (3.8 km<sup>2</sup>), all of it land.

### **Town of Pendleton:**

Pendleton, SC is a small town in Anderson County, SC. The town was founded in 1790 and is the largest historic area in the entire United States. The town boasts lovely historic homes and plantations, a town square around a village green, and one of the friendliest populations found anywhere! Just four miles from Clemson University, Pendleton offers a combination of History, Education, Friendship and Laughter! According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 3.6 square miles (9.3 km<sup>2</sup>), of which, 3.6 square miles (9.2 km<sup>2</sup>) of it is land and 0.28% is water.

### **Town of Pelzer:**

Pelzer is located in eastern Anderson County on the Saluda River. The town's history is linked with that of Pelzer Manufacturing Company, which began textile production in the late 1880s. The company bought the very first generators made by the General Electric Company and was the first factory in the country to have incandescent lights. Anderson is the largest city near Pelzer. In 2015, Pelzer annexed commercial business and about 550 houses, raising the population to approximately 600 residents (Independent Mail, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 0.2 square miles (0.5 km<sup>2</sup>), all of it land.

### **Town of West Pelzer:**

The Cherokee Indians were the first settlers of the present site of West Pelzer, originally called Frankville. There were settlers in the vicinity in the 1800s. The town of Frankville was chartered in 1913. The original survey for the town was made by John Franks. The street layout in the older part of the town is the same today as in the original street plat. A new petition was later filed and on September 13, 1918, the name was changed from Frankville to West Pelzer. West Pelzer is less than a quarter of a mile from Pelzer. West Pelzer is incorporated and has its own city government. The two towns share the same post office zip code, 29669, and the same telephone prefix, 947 (Town of West Pelzer, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 0.5 square miles (1.3 km<sup>2</sup>), all of it land.

### **Town of Williamston:**

Nestled in the Foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the scenic Upstate, Williamston is a thriving area with industrial, commercial, and tourist activity. Its proximity to the I-85 business corridor and metropolitan areas make it a great place to live, work and play. Williamston is only 15 minutes from Greenville or Anderson, two hours to Atlanta or Charlotte, and four hours to sun at the beach or snow in the mountains. Fun is always in season with a climate that boasts 248 days of sunshine, 49 inches of precipitation, and a comfortable average temperature of 64 degrees. Indeed, Williamston is a pleasant place to spend a day, a week, or a lifetime.

The Williamston of the 21st century is known as a growing bedroom community with easy access to metropolitan areas, a moderate cost of living, and traditional family values. There are fine people, great schools, wonderful neighborhoods with few of the worries of a big city and the modern world. Come to Williamston for The Springwater Festival or Christmas in the Park — or come to stay (Town of Williamston, 2017).

### 3.4.1 Municipality Area Background - Oconee County Map



### **3.4.2 History Background of Oconee County and Municipalities.**

#### **Town of Salem:**

Salem sits in the North East corner of Oconee County, just off Highway 11, and serves as the gateway to Lakes Jocassee and Keowee. Our little town is much more than the area inside of its town limits. We pride ourselves in being a community not just a town. The Salem community abounds in nature, wildlife, scenic vistas, opportunities for outdoor recreation, hunting and fishing, and just good ol' down home good folks (Town of Salem, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 0.8 square miles (2.2 km<sup>2</sup>), all of it land.

#### **City of Seneca:**

Nestled in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Seneca reflects the hospitality and beauty of this little corner of our great state. Since it's founding in 1873, Seneca has always adapted to the ever-changing pace of life and has always strived to provide all of its businesses, residents, and visitors with an open, friendly atmosphere and a community with outstretched arms (City of Seneca, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 7.1 square miles (18.4 km<sup>2</sup>), of which, 7.1 square miles (18.3 km<sup>2</sup>) of it is land and 0.04 square miles (0.1 km<sup>2</sup>) of it (0.56%) is water.

#### **City of Walhalla:**

Walhalla, South Carolina is a town with rich heritage and the county seat of Oconee County in the upstate of South Carolina. In 1850, a group of immigrants from northern Germany arrived in Charleston and were unable to find land that suited their pocketbook or their idea of home. They formed the German Colonization Society led by General John A. Wagener and found what they were looking for here, in the garden of the Gods. Today, Walhalla is a charming southern town with historical homes, churches, and the beautifully restored Walhalla Civic Auditorium where regional and local theater events are held. With antique shops, cafes, shops, and tree-lined streets, Walhalla is a delightful town to explore on foot. Each October, Walhalla T honors our German heritage with the annual Oktoberfest. With events for children, families, and adults, Oktoberfest is a special time of fun for the whole community and the visitors who come from near and far. Walhalla is located just minutes away from the wide variety of activities Oconee County and the surrounding areas have to offer, including an abundance of hiking and mountain biking trails, numerous waterfalls, Stumphouse Tunnel, the Chatoga River, the Blue Ridge Mountains, Clemson University, and more (City of Walhalla, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 3.8 square miles (9.7 km<sup>2</sup>), of which, 3.7 square miles (9.6 km<sup>2</sup>) of it is land and 0.1 square miles (0.1 km<sup>2</sup>) of it (1.33%) is water.

### **Town of West Union:**

West Union is a town in Oconee County, South Carolina. Even though its name suggests that it is near Union, they are about four counties apart. According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 0.8 square miles (2.0 km<sup>2</sup>), all of it land.

### **City of Westminster:**

The City of Westminster, South Carolina is located in southwestern Oconee County, twelve miles from the Georgia - South Carolina border and is nestled in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. The residents of Westminster enjoy a high quality of life which is reflected in lower cost of living standards, affordable home prices, and proximity to many of the recreational amenities many people desire—such as the Appalachian Mountains and Lake Hartwell, Jocassee, and Keowee. Westminster was established in 1874 upon completion of the Atlanta - Richmond Railway. The community was known as Westminster as early as 1836 when records show that there was a Westminster School. Along with the railroad, a post office was established in June of 1874. The city was officially chartered on March 17, 1875. The surrounding area is mostly rural and historically agricultural in nature, although it has become more developed over the last decade. The City of Clemson and Clemson University are just 16 miles from Westminster, the City of Seneca is eight miles east, and the City of Greenville is roughly 45 miles to the east. Oconee County and Westminster have grown steadily during the past decade, spurred by the growth of the Appalachian Region along Interstate 85 which is now recognized nationally as a development “hot-spot. The I-85 corridor, running from Charlotte, NC to Atlanta, GA is one of the fastest growing regions in the United States. This corridor is characterized by strong economic growth, job creation, and low unemployment and a high quality of life (City of Westminster, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 3.4 square miles (8.9 km<sup>2</sup>), all of it land.

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# **Chapter 4**

## **Approval and Adoption**

## **Chapter 4**

### **Approval and Adoption**

#### **Contents of this Section**

- 4.1 IFR Requirement for Approval and Adoption
- 4.2 Authority
- 4.3 Approval and Adoption Procedure
- 4.4 Adoption Resolution

#### **4.1 IFR Requirement for Approval and Adoption**

*IFR §201.6(c)(5): [The local hazard mitigation plan shall include] documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., City Council, County Commissioner, Tribal Council). 2. Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adoption Requirement §201.6(c)(5): For multi-jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan must document that it has been formally adopted.*

#### **4.2 Authority**

Authority for the preparation of both the original Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and Update is derived from the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, P.L. 93-288, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, P.L. 106-390. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (The Act) requires state and local governments to develop and formally adopt natural Hazard Mitigation Plans by November 2003 in order to be eligible to apply for Federal assistance under the HMGP. The Act was further amended to extend the planning requirement deadline to November 2004.

When the DMA 2000 was signed into law on October 30, 2000, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act was amended by adding a new section, 322 – Mitigation Planning. Section 322 places new emphasis on local mitigation planning. It requires local governments to develop and submit mitigation plans as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) project grants. An Interim Final Rule (IFR) for implementing Section 322 was published in the Federal Register, 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, on February 26, 2002. The requirements for local plans, or Local Mitigation Plan Criteria, are found in part 201.6.

In addition to the Plan requirement, the Act also requires communities to utilize a specific planning process developed for an all hazards approach to mitigation planning. This four step planning process is crucial to ensure that the effective planning by a community meets all the Plan content criteria required by the Act. The Act requires adoption by the local governing body and specifies

a stringent review process, by which states and FEMA Regional Offices will review, evaluate and approve hazard mitigation plans.

### **4.3 Approval and Adoption Process**

The Appalachian Council of Governments submitted its original hazard mitigation plan to the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) for review in early 2006. After SCEMD and FEMA reviewed and approved the HMP, the County Council from each respective county in the Western Piedmont Regional Emergency Management Task Force formally adopted the Plan.

Section 5 provides details about public presentations for the original Plan and subsequent updates. Throughout the 2017 HMP Update process, the Mitigation Planning Committee and Stakeholders Group had opportunities to provide comments and feedback. On July 1, 2017 the Anderson County Emergency Management Division will submit the initial draft of the Plan Update to SCEMD for review and comment. Pending and addressing SCEMD comments to the document, the HMP will be resubmitted for final consideration and approval by SCEMD and FEMA.

Upon FEMA providing a letter of approvability the Plan will be forwarded to the Anderson County Council & Oconee County Council for adoption. The adoption resolution will be provided as Appendix A & A-1 in the 2017 HMP update. Following adoption, the plan will be resubmitted to FEMA for final approval. The FEMA final approval letter will be included as Appendix D.

### **4.4 Adoption Resolution**

Both Anderson County Council & Oconee County Council adopted an original Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2006. Anderson County & Oconee County formally adopted the subsequent updated version of the HMP in 2012 and we anticipate the formal adoption of the 2017 Update after FEMA interim approval. The 2017 resolutions will be found in Appendix A & A-1.

# **Chapter 5**

## **Planning Process**

## **Chapter 5**

### **Planning Process**

#### **Contents of this Section**

- 5.1 IFR Requirements for the Planning Process
- 5.2 Federal Mitigation Planning Requirements
- 5.3 Description of the Planning Process
- 5.4 How the Public was Involved
- 5.5 Other Local Planning Mechanisms
- 5.6 Review and Incorporation of Plans, Studies, Reports and other Information

As part of the 2017 Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, portions of the original Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) were preserved, including some of the terms and language. The core planning team made various decisions about adding and removing information from the original document. In many cases these changes are simply editorial in nature, and are not noted or highlighted specifically as changes. In developing the first-generation Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Appalachian Council of Governments (ACOG) established a Planning Committee to guide the process. During this update, it was decided to establish a core group (the Mitigation Core Team, or HMPC) and a Stakeholders group, as discussed in more detail in the sections below. This updated section periodically refers to the Steering Committee, which was the group developed to monitor, review, and provide comments on the original Plan. The present section, Planning Process, was restructured from that section in the original Plan, and now more accurately meets the requirements of the Interim Final Rule.

As part of the Update, Section 5.2, Federal Mitigation Planning Requirements, has been added to highlight and review some of the other FEMA programs that are related to hazard mitigation planning.

#### **5.1 Interim Final Rule Requirements for the Planning Process**

*IFR §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.*  
*IFR §201.6(b): In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the Planning process shall include:*

*IFR §201.6(a)(3): Multi-jurisdictional plans (e.g., watershed plans) may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process ... Statewide plans will not be accepted as multi-jurisdictional plans.*

- (1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the Plan during the drafting stage and prior to Plan approval;
- (2) 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; and
- (3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing Plans, studies, reports, and technical information.

## **5.2 Federal Mitigation Planning Requirements:**

As mentioned in Section 4.2, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (The Act) requires State and local governments to develop and formally adopt natural hazard mitigation Plans in order to be eligible to apply for Federal assistance under the HMGP. The Act authorizes up to seven percent of HMGP funds available to a State after a disaster to be used for the development of State, tribal, and local mitigation Plans. In addition to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, further mitigation Planning requirements are set forth in six programs administered by FEMA.

These are described below. Although slightly different, all programs outline the same basic Planning process. Note that during the time this HMP update was conducted, FEMA initiated the HMA program integration, which aligned certain policies and timelines of the various mitigation programs. Five out of the six programs are grant programs available through DHS and FEMA as a part of the Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Unified Guidance.

These HMA programs present a critical opportunity to reduce the risk to individuals and property from natural hazards while simultaneously reducing the reliance on Federal disaster funds. States, Territories, Indian Tribal governments, and communities are encouraged to take advantage of funding provided by HMA programs in both pre- and post-disaster timeframes.

Together, these programs provide significant opportunities to reduce or eliminate potential losses to State, Tribal, and local assets through hazard mitigation planning and project grant funding. Each HMA program was authorized by separate legislative action, and as such, each program differs slightly in scope and intent.

The guidance applies to the programs of: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM), Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA), Repetitive Flood Claims Program (RFC), and Severe Repetitive Loss Program (SRL). While the statutory origins of the programs differ, all share the common goal of reducing the risk of loss of life and property due to natural hazards. In regards to Anderson County, in general, the local government is a “sub-applicant” that is an eligible entity that submits a sub-application for FEMA assistance to the Applicant. The “Applicant,” in this case is the State of South Carolina. If HMA funding is

awarded, the sub-applicant becomes the “sub-grantee” and is responsible for managing the sub-grant and complying with program requirements and other applicable Federal, State, Territorial, Tribal, and local laws and regulations.

By incorporating the five programs together the HMA consolidates the common requirements for all programs and explains the unique elements of the programs in individual sections. The organization improves the clarity and ease of use of the guidance by presenting information common to all programs in general order of the grant life cycle. The HMA Unified Guidance can be found on FEMA’s website at <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3649>.

☐ **Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA).** To qualify to receive grant funds to implement projects such as acquisition or elevation of flood-prone homes, local jurisdictions must prepare a mitigation Plan. The Plan must include specific elements and be prepared following the process outlined in the National Flood Insurance Program’s (NFIP) Community Rating System.

☐ **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).** To qualify for post-disaster mitigation funds, local jurisdictions must have adopted a mitigation Plan that is approved by FEMA.

☐ **Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM-C).** To qualify for pre-disaster mitigation funds, local jurisdictions must adopt a mitigation Plan that is approved by FEMA.

☐ **NFIP Community Rating System (CRS).** The CRS offers recognition to communities that exceed minimum requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Recognition comes in the form of discounts on flood insurance policies purchased by citizens. The CRS offers credit for mitigation Plans that are prepared according to a multi-step process.

☐ **FEMA/NFIP Severe Repetitive Loss Program (SRL).** The SRL program was authorized by the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 to provide funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to residential structures under the NFIP which have suffered repetitive losses. SRL properties have at least four NFIP claim payments over \$5,000, with at least two of the claims within a 10 year period. SRL properties are also residential structures that have at least two separate claim payments made within a 10 year period with the cumulative amount of the building portion of the claims exceeding the value of the property.

☐ **FEMA/NFIP Repetitive Flood Claim Program (RFC).** The SRL program was authorized by the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 to assist States and communities reduce flood damages to properties that have at least one NFIP claim payment. Various hazard mitigation activities are eligible including acquisition, elevation, and dry flood-proofing of residential structures.

## **5.3 Description of the Planning Process**

### **5.3.1 How the Plan was Prepared and Updated:**

The 2006 version of the Counties' Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared by the Appalachian Council of Governments (ACOG). It was developed in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390), the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program, 44 Code of Federal Regulations Part 206, and the planning standards adopted by the South Carolina Emergency Management Department. It should also be noted that both the original HMP and the updated HMP were prepared in accordance with the process established in the FEMA 386-series of mitigation planning How-To guides, as well as the requirements of the February 26, 2002 IFR. The process established in the guides comprises several steps, including; Assess Risks, Organize Resources, Develop a Mitigation Plan and Implement the Plan & Monitor Progress.

The 2012 update utilized the 386-series of guides provided the structure for the process that was used to develop and update the Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan Update. Each section of this updated Plan includes specifics about how the FEMA Interim Final Rule requirements were met, as well as the process that was used to obtain and interpret data, determine and prioritize goals, strategies and actions, and implement and monitor elements of the Plan.

The 2017 Update was prepared by the Anderson and Oconee County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390), the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program, 44 Code of Federal Regulations Part 206, and the planning standards adopted by the South Carolina Emergency Management Department. Furthermore, the plan was updated in accordance to the 386-series of guides.

### **Open Public Process:**

From the start of this update, the steering/planning committee developed a strategy that provided ample opportunity for all sectors of the community to become involved in the process or comment on the final product. This process helped ensure that a comprehensive, community approach was taken in Anderson and Oconee Counties during the development of this document. After a draft was completed copies were distributed and it was placed on the website for review and comment. Moreover, copies were distributed to the HMPC and Stakeholders Group for review and comment. Simultaneously, a copy was submitted to the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) for review and comment.

Public meetings were well-publicized through multiple avenues including; the County website and local newspapers. Additionally, a copy of the plan update will remain on Anderson and Oconee's respective websites for public access with point-of-contact information.

Finally, the Plan was discussed at the municipality meetings and leaders in their respective jurisdictions were encouraged to notify colleagues and the public through other outreach initiatives. In all cases, comments were sought, and concerns addressed (see Appendix C/C-1).

### **Inter-Agency Peer Review**

Upon completion of the 2017 HMP draft, it was uploaded to the Anderson County Emergency Management Division Website. An e-mail invitation was sent to neighboring Emergency Managers and local academia for peer review and feedback (Reference Appendix C-1).

### **Revisions and Updates included in the Development of the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan:**

As part of the plan update, certain elements of the original plan have been retained, and irrelevant or outdated information has been summarized, removed, or updated. In some cases the updated plan includes cross references to particular information in the original version of the plan. For the current version, the focus has shifted to streamlining the format and ensuring user friendliness in reading the plan. The Mitigation Planning Committee re-evaluated the goals, objectives, strategies, and action items, included in the original plan and updated each to show their status as completed, deleted, deferred or on-going. The current action items and mitigation strategies are consistent with the 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan, and simple revisions were made as necessary.

### **Step 1 Organize Resources:**

For the 2017 HMP update, the Steering/Planning Committee used a 3-tiered organization to develop its Hazard Mitigation Plan.

- Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC, also MPC)
- Stakeholders Group
- Subject Matter Experts

**5.3.2 Composition of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee:**

As part of the Update, County officials from various departments were designated to be part of the HMPC. The Steering Committee helped to guide and up-date the development of the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. These committee members were chosen as a result of their expertise in natural hazard preparation and planning within their respective counties and municipalities that fall within their jurisdictions. The Planning Committee was further broken down into sub-groups and planning committees of subject matter experts (SME), including members from the municipalities of the various counties. The HMPC/Steering Committee is comprised of the following members:

**Table 5.3.2-1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee/Steering Committee:**

Director Taylor Jones (thru 12/16) / Director David Baker (began 1/17)	Anderson County Sheriff's Office / Emergency Management Division.
Scott Krein, Deputy Director	Oconee County Emergency Preparedness
James McAdams, Disaster Management Coordinator,	Anderson County Sheriff's Office / Emergency Management Division

**5.3.3 Mitigation Core Team Meeting Schedule:**

The HMPC was responsible for completing the Plan Update and all of its component sections. The HMPC met several times during the development of the Plan Update. The meetings took place at the Anderson County Department of Emergency Management and Oconee County Department of Emergency Management. See Appendix C & C-1 for all meeting minutes and list of attendees. Table 5.3.2-2 lists all meetings and presentations by the planning/steering committee, stakeholders, and the public concerning the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update in a comprehensive chart.

**Table 5.3.2-2 Meetings and Presentations Concerning the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

Date:	Activity:	Type:
January 25, 2016	Oconee County held an initial meeting for the plan update in Walhalla and the meeting was open to the public. A public notice was run in the <i>The Journal</i> , a local newspaper in Oconee county, on January 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2016 to publicize the presentation.	Public
June 23, 2016	Stakeholder's Group Meeting for Anderson and Oconee County. Discussed the planning process for the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, requested municipality participation and public input, and defined who was a stakeholder.	Stakeholders
November 11, 2016	Oconee County met with municipal leaders to update the plan brief.	Stakeholders/ Public
December 6, 2016	James McAdams presented an update on the Hazard Mitigation Plan at the Anderson County Local Emergency Planning Committee Meeting.	Stakeholders/ Public
December 8, 2016	A Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan presentation for Anderson and Oconee County was held in Anderson County and was open to the public. A public notice was run in the <i>Independent Mail</i> daily newspaper on November 26 <sup>th</sup> , 2016 to publicize the presentation.	Public
May 22, 2017	Stakeholders and subject matter experts from Anderson County, City of Anderson, and Town of Pendleton were invited to the Office of Emergency Management to review, discuss, and update the action items in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.	Stakeholder
May 23, 2017	Stakeholders and subject matter experts from the Towns of Belton, Honea Path, Starr, and Iva were invited to the Office of Emergency Management to review, discuss, and update the action items in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.	Stakeholder
May 24, 2017	Stakeholders and subject matter experts from the Towns of West Pelzer and Williamston were invited to the Office of Emergency Management to review, discuss, and update the action items in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.	Stakeholder
June 1-2, 2017	Stakeholders and subject matter experts from Oconee County Municipalities were invited to the Office of Emergency Management to review, discuss, and update the action items in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.	Stakeholder/ Public
January 16, 2018	Present Hazard Mitigation Plan during Anderson County Council, Public Safety Committee meeting, in open public forum.	Stakeholder/Public

**Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2017**

January 16, 2018	Present Hazard Mitigation Plan to Anderson County Council in open public forum.	Public
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**5.3.4 Composition of the Stakeholders Group:**

Early in the update process, the Anderson and Oconee County HMPC determined that a group of individuals and organizations with an interest in the Anderson and Oconee Counties Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan Update and Project Scoping should be identified. There was a similar group involved in the development of the original document as well. The (HMP update) Stakeholders Group was provided regular updates on the planning process, and reviewed the Plan at key points in its development. The composition of the Stakeholder group was determined by the Anderson and Oconee County HMPC at the first meeting, and is provided in Table 5.3.4-1 below.

**Table 5.3.4-1 Hazard Mitigation Plan Stakeholders Group:**

Sheriff John Skipper (thru 12/16) / Sheriff Chad McBride (Began 1/17)	Anderson County Sheriff's Office
Director Taylor Jones (thru 12/16) / Director David Baker (Began 1/17)	Anderson County Sheriff's Office / Emergency Management Division.
Scott Krein, Deputy Director	Oconee County Emergency Preparedness
Linda McConnell, City Manager	City of Anderson
Alvin Sims, Town Manager	Town of Belton
Beverly Crawford, Town Clerk/Treasurer	Town of Honea Path
Timothy Taylor, Town Clerk/Treasurer	Town of Iva
Mayor Steve McGregor	Town of Pelzer
Mayor Frank Cranshaw	Town of Pendleton
Mayor Ed Sokol	Town of Starr
Paula Payton, Town Clerk	Town of West Pelzer
Michelle Starnes, Town Clerk/Treasurer	Town of Williamston
Mayor Diane Head	Town of Salem
Mayor Daniel Alexander	City of Seneca
Nancy Goehle, Administrator	City of Walhalla
Jackie Kelley, Town Clerk/Treasurer	Town of West Union
Chris Carter, Administrator	City of Westminster

As drafts of the Updated Plan were prepared, the Anderson and Oconee County (HMPC) used email and website to distribute them to Stakeholders, and requested that they provide comments. The Stakeholders were requested to provide feedback through email, telephone or contact POC, James McAdams or a member of the (HMPC). In addition, drafts were e-mailed to neighboring counties for their review and feedback.

County, city, and town participation must be defined in order to create a standard for participation in the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. This criteria was established so that county and municipal representative's participation was sufficient to add to and comment on the plan.

*In order for counties and municipalities to approve the plan and be an official participant of this planning process, they must satisfy one of the following considerations:*

- The county EMD Director shall be a member of the Natural Hazard Plan Steering Committee and provide input and comments on the plan and the planning process.
- The mayor, administrator, or manager shall attend a county or public meeting concerning the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan and provide input or comments.
- The mayor, administrator, or manager shall appoint a city or town employee to attend a county or public meeting concerning the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan and provide input or comments.
- A HMPC member shall personally discuss and receive on input or comments on the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan with a mayor, administrator, manager, or appointed municipal representative.
- A mayor, administrator, or manager, shall send input or comments.

Municipalities were contacted through emails and phone calls explaining the purpose of the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan and what was covered at the meetings. Officials were informed through these emails and phone calls that the Anderson and Oconee County HMPC needed their input and comments for the plan. Each municipality satisfied as least one of the above criteria as they did in the previous plan to be considered an official participant.

**Table 5.3.2-3 Participating and Non-Participating Jurisdictions**

<b>Participating</b>	
<b>Counties:</b>	Anderson County Oconee County
<b>Municipalities:</b>	City of Anderson City of Belton Town of Honea Path Town of Iva Town of Starr Town of Pendleton Town of Pelzer Town of West Pelzer Town of Williamston Town of Salem Town of Seneca City of Walhalla Town of West Union City of Westminster
<b>Non-Participating:</b>	N/A
<b>Total Participating:</b>	
<b>Counties:</b>	2
<b>Municipalities:</b>	14
<b>Total Non-Participating:</b>	
	0

**Step 2 Identify Hazards and Assess Risks:**

In accordance with general mitigation planning practice, as well as the process FEMA established in its Planning How-To series of guides, the risk assessment formed the basis of the original hazard mitigation plan by identifying and characterizing vulnerabilities across Anderson & Oconee County. As noted earlier, this part of the original document met FEMA requirements, with the result that the plan was approved by SCEMD and FEMA Region IV. However, we recognized that there were several opportunities for improvement in the next-generation document. As described in Chapter 6 of the updated HMP, the document now includes more detailed risk calculations, which support Anderson and Oconee’s process for identifying and prioritizing mitigation actions and strategies.

As required by FEMA rules and guidance, Chapter 6 of this plan:

- Identifies the natural hazards that are most likely to affect Anderson & Oconee Counties
- Describes how often hazards are expected to impact Anderson & Oconee Counties
- Explains the expected severity and extent of the impacts.
- Describes what areas of the County are likely to be affected.
- Calculates expected future losses if the risk is not mitigated.

#### Identifying Hazards:

Early in the update process, hazards from the 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan were re-evaluated and deemed all appropriate to carry forward into the 2012 update. Hazards were profiled, reducing the emphasis on low probability disasters and focusing on the most probable natural hazard events.

The updated list of hazards includes:

- Winter Storms
- Hail Storms / Thunderstorms
- Lightning Sever Storms / Thunderstorms
- Tornadoes / High Winds
- Drought / Heat Wave
- Floods
- Wildfires
- Hurricanes
- Earthquakes

Each of these hazards is addressed in detail in Section 6, which includes discussions of hazard history and occurrences, severity and extent, and expected probabilities. The subsections are structured to closely parallel FEMA requirements from the Interim Final Rule and subsequent guidance and regulations.

#### Risk Assessment:

Risk assessment is the process of measuring the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage resulting from natural or man-made hazards. The first step in the risk assessment process was to identify each of the hazards that can occur within each County and its incorporated municipalities. This information is included in the risk assessment section of this document. Information concerning hazards was obtained from the University of South Carolina Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute - SHELDUSTM | Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States; University of South Carolina Hazards Lab; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; local information from residents and from county and municipal employees and representatives. The hazard maps used in this plan were provided by the University

of South Carolina Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute. The findings from these steps were utilized to determine the priority hazards for each County and its municipalities, which will become the focus of the mitigation strategies developed in the remainder of this plan. This section includes a description, location, extent, probability, and vulnerability analysis of each hazard.

The risk assessment section (also known as vulnerability and loss estimation) was modified significantly from the 2006 and 2012 version of the HMP. For the most recent update, the HMPC streamlined how hazard information was presented. This update also presented loss estimates for six of the most significant natural hazards in the counties, based on their level of probability; Winter Storms, Hail Storms / Thunderstorms, Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms, Tornadoes / High Winds, Drought / Heat Wave and Floods.

### **Step 3 Develop Mitigation Strategies:**

The Mitigation Strategies process in the 2017 HMP update process included several phases:

1. HMPC reviewed goals, objectives, strategies and actions from the original HMP.
2. HMPC determined the status of each strategy and action from the original plan.
3. Subject matter experts and county officials met to identify and develop technical information for additional hazard mitigation actions and strategies.
4. Subject matter experts made a general assessment of the cost effectiveness of actions.
5. The HMPC completed a STAPLEE evaluation of all strategies and actions in the HMP, including those that were part of the original document and were retained.
6. The HMP was modified to include tables with all strategies and actions, with related information about cost effectiveness and prioritization (Chapter 7).

### **Develop Mitigation Strategies:**

Mitigation goals and objectives were formulated with the intent to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from each hazard. An action plan was developed that identifies future mitigation actions, estimates costs, defines benefits, identifies the responsible organization(s), provides an implementation schedule, relates to the mitigation objectives, establishes priorities, and identifies potential funding sources for each action.

Municipality meetings were held with officials representing various County and municipality offices and departments to solicit input in developing mitigation goals, objectives, actions, and implementation plans. In addition, discussions will be held with the appropriate County office and department representatives to ensure that this Hazard Mitigation Action Plan is built upon, and integrated into, the County and municipality's Comprehensive Planning processes.

**Step 4 Develop the Mitigation Plan:**

The process employed to develop this plan was based entirely on the FEMA 386-series of guides describing hazard mitigation planning procedures. Throughout the document there are cross references to Interim Final Rule and FEMA crosswalk criteria. The Interim Final Rule addresses State mitigation planning, identifies new local mitigation planning requirements, authorizes Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds for planning activities, and increases the amount of HMGP funds available to States that develop a comprehensive, enhanced mitigation plan. This rule also requires that repairs or construction funded by a disaster loan or grant must be carried out in accordance with applicable standards and says that FEMA may require safe land use and construction practices as a condition of grantees receiving disaster assistance under the Stafford Act. The FEMA Plan Review Crosswalk is based on the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, published by FEMA, dated March 2004. This Plan Review Crosswalk is consistent with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390), enacted October 30, 2000 and 44 CFR Part 201 – Mitigation Planning, Interim Final Rule (the Rule), published February 26, 2002. The plan cannot be approved if the plan has not been formally adopted. Each requirement includes separate elements. All elements of the requirement must be rated “Satisfactory” in order for the requirement to be fulfilled and receive a score of “Satisfactory.”

**Step 5 Implement the Plan and Monitor Progress:**

As with the original plan document, this version must be updated every five years in order for each county and municipality to maintain its eligibility for various FEMA grant programs and funds. During this five year period, the plan will be reviewed periodically to ensure compliance with FEMA and State requirements for plan maintenance (See Chapter 8 – Plan Monitoring and Maintenance for more details). After the Update is approved, each county and municipality will implement specific actions to achieve the goals and objectives described in the Mitigation Strategies section.

Each county/ municipal council governs their individual county or municipality and has the final decision on what projects are implemented, and how they will be funded. The council will coordinate with the Office of Emergency Management and Lead Manager of each mitigation item to accomplish the goals and action items. The Lead Manager will follow any current County or municipal procedures in completing the Action Items. Any progress reports and status reports (meeting minutes) will be submitted to the county or municipal council. The OEM will be responsible for overall Plan monitoring and maintenance. This Office will review the Plan annually to consider changes in land development, population growth, or recent programs and activities that may affect mitigation initiatives. See Chapter 8.3 for the complete method and schedule for updating the plan.

#### **5.4 How the Public was Involved:**

The Planning Committee met numerous times during development of the original version of the HMP. Two outreach opportunities were open to the public. Public notices were distributed and posted through newspapers, press announcements, and on the County websites, informing the public about the Hazard Mitigation Planning process and urged the public to be involved. All the meetings were open discussions, where each person attending, whether a Steering Committee member or not, had the opportunity to volunteer information about the community and present ideas. Data was also collected from the respective jurisdiction representatives and used to assist with the Plan development. During the Plan Update, the public was involved by requesting their attendance, participation, comments, and feedback. Drafts of the Plan were available for public review, and the public was invited to provide input on the document. Each County published public notices about the presentations. The ads explained the purpose of the meeting, and provided the date, time, and location of the meeting place. The meeting minutes and attendee list for the public meeting are included in Appendix B/B-1 of the Plan Update. See table 5.3.2-2 for complete list of public presentations.

#### **5.5 Other Local Planning Mechanisms:**

As required by FEMA Interim Final Rule that governs mitigation planning, the project requirements from the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be incorporated into other planning mechanisms, as applicable, during the routine re-evaluation and update of each County Plans. Anderson County and Oconee County are members of the NFIP and have a Floodplain Management Ordinance. The Anderson County Floodplain Ordinance was last updated in 2007. When the County updates its Floodplain Ordinances, the requirements from this HMP will be included in the newly revised document(s). This Plan Update will be made available to each committee leader involved with revising the Floodplain Ordinance. The Counties follow the International Building Code guidelines, and maintain a General Development Plan, a Capital Improvement Plan, and Site Development Regulations. Like most jurisdictions, Anderson and Oconee Counties periodically review and update their standards and guidelines. As part of these future reviews and updates, the Counties will seek opportunities to integrate hazard mitigation into regulations and guidelines. The Ordinances that are integrated into hazard mitigation regulations and guidelines are list in Table 5.3.2-4.

Additionally, the Hazard Mitigation Plan was consulted during the writing process of the Anderson County and Oconee County Comprehensive Plan, which includes past and future land use, transportation, and priority investment planning for each county and their respective municipalities.



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<p>Sec. 901-5</p>	<p>“Any zoning applications affecting property subject to the National Flood Insurance Program must comply with guidelines established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.”</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://townofpendleton.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Town-of-Pendleton-Zoning-Ordinance-January-2014.pdf">http://townofpendleton.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Town-of-Pendleton-Zoning-Ordinance-January-2014.pdf</a></p>	<p>Town of Pendleton</p>
<p>Sec. 10-81</p>	<p>“Anderson County hereby incorporates herein, by reference thereto and made a part hereof, as fully as if set forth verbatim herein, only the latest edition, amendments, and appendices, save and except such portions as may be hereinafter amended, of the following nationally recognized <i>building codes</i> and the standards referenced in those <i>codes</i> as the official <i>building codes</i> of the county:</p> <p><i>CABO One- and Two-family Dwelling Code</i>  <i>International Building Code</i>, and appendices A—J  <i>International Energy Conservation Code</i>  <i>International Existing Building Code</i>  <i>International Fire Code</i>, and appendices A—J  <i>International Fuel Gas Code</i>, and appendices A—D  <i>International Mechanical Code</i>, and appendices A—B  <i>International Plumbing Code</i>, and appendices B—G  <i>International Property Maintenance Code</i>, and all appendices  <i>International Residential Code</i>, and appendices A—K  <i>National Electric Code</i>  <i>Standard Building Abatement Code</i>  <i>Standard Swimming Pool Code</i></p> <p>Source: Anderson County SC, Code of Ordinances, enacted 2014</p>	<p>Anderson County</p>
<p>Sec. 16-82</p>	<p>Development permits shall be required for all development, including the placement of manufactured homes, so that the county may determine whether or not such construction or other development is proposed in the special flood hazard area.</p> <p>Source: Oconee County SC, Code of Ordinances, enacted 2006</p>	<p>Oconee County</p>
<p>Sec. 16-84</p>	<p>The National Flood Insurance Program requires flood data to be reviewed and approved by DHS-FEMA. This ensures that flood maps, studies and other data identified in section 16-32 accurately represent flooding conditions so appropriate special flood hazard area management criteria are based on current data, the following map maintenance activities are identified:</p> <p>(1) Requirement to submit new technical data.</p> <p>a. For all development proposals that impact floodway delineations or BFEs, the floodplains manager shall ensure that technical data reflecting such changes is submitted to DHS-FEMA within six months of the date such information becomes available. These development proposals include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Floodway encroachments that increase or decrease BFEs or alter floodway boundaries;</li> <li>2. Fill sites to be used for the placement of proposed structures where the applicant desires to remove the site from the special flood hazard area;</li> </ol>	<p>Oconee County</p>

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	<p>3. Alteration of watercourses that result in a relocation or elimination of the special flood hazard area, including the placement of culverts; and</p> <p>4. Subdivision or large scale development proposals requiring the establishment of base flood elevations in accordance with section 16-124</p> <p>b. It is the responsibility of the applicant to have technical data, required in accordance with section 16-84, prepared in a format required for a CLOMR or LOMR, and submitted to DHS-FEMA. Submittal and processing fees for these map revisions shall also be the responsibility of the applicant.</p> <p>c. The floodplains manager shall require a CLOMR prior to the issuance of a floodplain development permit for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proposed floodway encroachments that increase the base flood elevation; and</li> <li>2. Proposed development which increases the base flood elevation by more than one foot in areas where DHS-FEMA has provided base flood elevations but no floodway.</li> </ol> <p>D. Development permits issued by the floodplains manager shall be conditioned upon the applicant obtaining a LOMR from DHS-FEMA for any development proposal subject to section 16-84.</p> <p>e. CLOMRs and/or LOMRs must go through the variance process outlined in this article.</p> <p>Source: Oconee County SC, Code of Ordinance, enacted 2006</p>	
<p><b>Sec. 16-122 (3)</b></p>	<p>Existing critical facilities in the special flood hazard area that are substantially damaged or substantially improved as well as new and substantially improved critical facility structures shall be elevated or floodproofed in accordance with this article.</p> <p>New critical facilities shall not be permitted in the special flood hazard area.</p> <p>Source: Oconee County SC, Code of Ordinance, enacted 2006</p>	<p>Oconee County</p>

The County will use this mitigation plan – in particular the actions and projects described in Chapter 8 – as part of its process to identify and prioritize capital improvement projects related to risk reduction. Anderson County, as well as Oconee County, also incorporate information and data in the Hazard Mitigation Plan into their respective County Comprehensive Development Plans (See appendix D & D-1). Each municipality is invited to participate in the County Comprehensive Plan as stakeholders to guide the future development and growth throughout the County and municipalities. Stakeholders have the ability to describe their communities’ process to integrate data, analysis, and mitigation goals and actions into the planning process.

Oconee County, in compliance with FEMA Interim Final Rule that governs mitigation planning, project requirements from the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be incorporated into other planning

mechanisms, as applicable, during the routine re-evaluation and update of county Plans. Oconee County is a member of the NFIP and has a Floodplain Management Ordinance. The County Floodplain Ordinance was last updated in 2008. When the County updates its Floodplain Ordinances, the requirements from this HMP will be included in the newly revised document(s). This Plan Update will be made available to each committee leader involved with revising the Floodplain Ordinance. The County follows the International Building Code guidelines, and maintains a General Development Plan, a Capital Improvement Plan, and Site Development Regulations. Like most jurisdictions, Oconee County periodically reviews and updates its standards and guidelines. As part of these future reviews and updates, the County will seek opportunities to integrate hazard mitigation into regulations and guidelines. The Ordinances that are integrated into hazard mitigation regulations and guidelines are list in Table 5.3.2-4.

#### **5.6 Review and Incorporation of Plans, Studies, Reports and other Information:**

The capability assessment examined existing documents and plans carried out by the participating counties and municipalities. Existing, recently approved hazard mitigation plans from the State and other Counties were reviewed for their format and content by Anderson and Oconee Counties' HMPC for the 2017 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. County plans that were reviewed include the Greenville County HMP, the Berkeley County HMP, & the Dillon County HMP.

Other planning documents can be used as a valuable resource for integrating information related to hazard mitigation into the HMP. The 2006 version of the HMP included the review and incorporation of other Plans, studies, and reports that are applicable to the hazards discussed in the Plan. These documents were reviewed again as part of the Plan Update and any new information or changes incorporated into the HMP. A search was also conducted to identify additional Plans or studies that may have been completed since the release of the original Plan. This HMP has been made available to each committee leader responsible for updating these other Plans.

When updating the Natural Hazard statistical information in Chapter 6, the Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database, through the University of South Carolina, was referenced. This report provided the date of every natural hazard event that occurred in Oconee & Anderson County from 1/1/1960-1/1/2016. Additionally, this report provided the number of injuries and deaths from each event, and the amount of property and crop damage. Although many natural hazard events have occurred in each respective County, the HMPC chose only to include notable events. A notable event was defined as an event that caused greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damage.

# **Chapter 6**

## **Hazard Identification, Profiling, Ranking, Vulnerability, and Risk Assessment**

## **Chapter Six**

### **Hazard Identification, Profiling, Ranking, and Vulnerability**

#### **Contents of this Chapter**

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- 6.4 Methodology for Identifying Natural Hazards for Additional Analysis**
- 6.5 Future Development Trends**
- 6.6 Summary of Risk Assessment**
- 6.7 Natural Hazard Risk to Critical Facilities**
- 6.8 Social Vulnerability**

As mentioned elsewhere, during the 2017 Plan Update some parts of the original Plan were preserved. Where applicable, portions of the historical hazard data have been retained. As part of the update process, the HMPC reviewed the hazards section of the previous plans, and incorporated changes related to recent hazard events that have affected the Counties.

The HMPC continues to focus only on natural hazards and therefore any man-made hazards are not included in the Update. Note that eliminating man-made hazards does not suggest that those type hazards are not of concern to the Counties, only that they are not natural hazards, and therefore the HMPC determined that they would not be included in the Plan update.

## **6.1 IFR Requirement for Hazard Identification and Profiling**

### **Profiling Hazards**

*Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the ... location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.*

## **6.2 Hazard Identification**

In accordance with IFR requirements and as part of its efforts to support and encourage hazard mitigation initiatives Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) prepared this general assessment of the hazards that have potential to impact each County. The following subsections provide detailed information about past and potential losses (risk) for a subset of hazards with the most potential to affect Anderson and Oconee Counties. The term “planning area” is used frequently in this section. This term refers to the geographic limits of Anderson and Oconee counties. Much of the open-source information about natural hazards is compiled on the County level, so this section includes numerous references to the impacts of hazards on each County.

*IFR §201.6(c)(2): The plan shall include a risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.*

*IFR §201.6(c)(2)(ii): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.*

## **6.3 Overview of type and location of all natural hazards that can affect the counties:**

- 6.3.1 Winter Storms
- 6.3.2 Hail Storms / Thunderstorms
- 6.3.3 Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms
- 6.3.4 Tornadoes / High Winds
- 6.3.5 Drought / Heat Wave
- 6.3.6 Floods
- 6.3.7 Wildfires
- 6.3.8 Hurricanes
- 6.3.9 Earthquakes

The DMA 2000 legislation and related FEMA planning guidance require mitigation plans to include discussion of community vulnerability to natural hazards. Vulnerability is generally defined as the damage (including direct damages and loss of function) that would occur when various levels of hazards impact a structure, operation or population. For example, vulnerability can be expressed as the percent damage to a building when it is flooded, or the number of days that a government office will be shut down after a wind storm, etc., assuming there is sufficient detailed data available to support the calculations. Because this Plan update is at the scale of multiple entire Counties, it is not practical to complete vulnerability assessments on the many individual assets, operations and populations in the planning area. It is possible, however, to make some general observations based on the hazard identifications and risk assessments that are the subjects of Section 6 of this Plan update. Therefore, the following terms are used to describe levels of vulnerability.

- High – 66%-100% percent damage to a building when it is flooded, or the number of days that a government office will be shut down.
- Moderate – 34%-65% percent damage to a building when it is flooded, or the number of days that a government office will be shut down.
- Low – 0%-33% percent damage to a building when it is flooded, or the number of days that a government office will be shut down.

As illustrated in Section 6 (Hazard Identification), each County is subject to numerous natural hazards, although in some cases the hazards have rarely impacted the area, or their effects have been relatively minor. It is important to recognize that several other hazards present significant risks (i.e. potential for future losses) to the County, even though they have occurred infrequently in the past, or have not caused much damage.

The impact/extent of damage is derived primarily from utilizing calculations from the University of South Carolina Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography Spatial Hazard Event Loss Dataset for the US (SHELDUS) information which originally contained only those events that generated greater than \$50,000 in combined crop and property damage. This damage assessment is countywide regardless of municipal boundaries. Damage in less severe degrees may have occurred throughout the county and its municipalities affecting each municipality in varying degrees depending on severity of the hazard and time of year. The full list of events, regardless of dollar amount, can be found through the University of South Carolina Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute's SHELDUS website.

### Section 6.3.1 - Winter Storms

Winter storms (consisting of snow, ice, and cold temperatures) can cause major problems in regions that are not prepared for them. These types of storms can damage property, create safety risks, destroy crops and valuable timber, damage infrastructure components such as power lines, and have enormous economic impacts (SCEMD). There were major Southeastern snow storms in 1899, 1914, 1973, 2000, and 2002. Additionally, there have been many more localized winter storms. In January 1968 and February 1979 large ice storms paralyzed the County for several days. More recently in 2002, 2004, 2005, and 2014 ice and snow storms covered the Region resulting in power outages and hazardous driving conditions. Each County suffers an average of one to two winter storms each year.

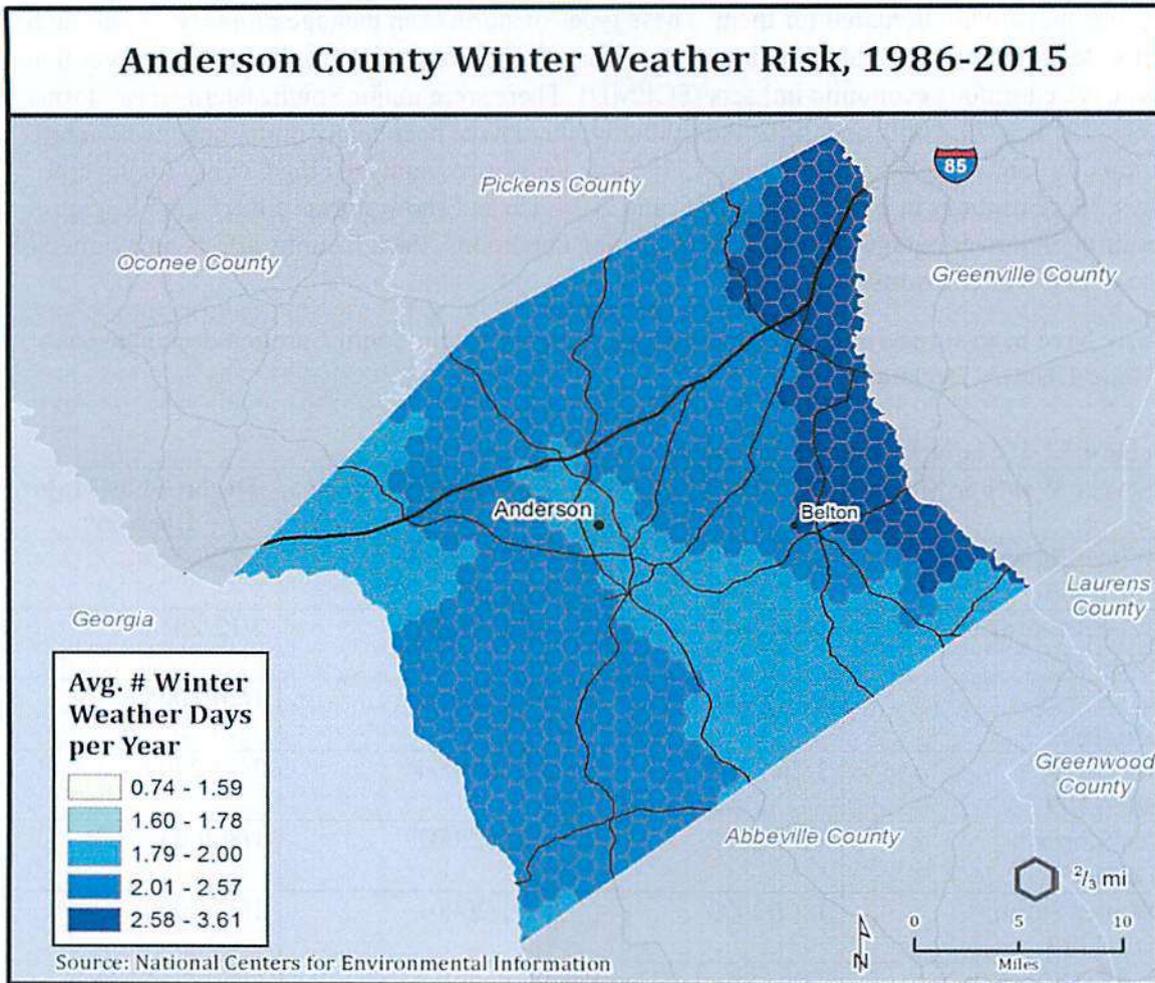
There have been several significant winter storm events within South Carolina designated as “Major Disaster Declaration.”

**Table 6.3.1-1: Major Disaster Declarations**

Severe Weather Storm	Incident Start Date:	Incident End Date:	Declared as Major Disaster:
Winter Storm: DR-4166	2/10/2014	2/15/2014	3/12/2014
Winter Storm: EM-3369	2/10/2014	2/12/2014	2/12/2014
Ice Storm: DR-1625	12/15/2005	12/16/2005	1/20/2006
Ice Storm: DR-1509	1/26/2004	1/30/2004	2/13/2004
Ice Storm: DR-1451	12/4/2002	12/6/2002	1/8/2003
Winter Storm: DR-1313	1/22/2000	2/1/2000	1/31/2000

 Official website of the Department of Homeland Security (<https://www.fema.gov/disasters>)

Winter Storms: Anderson County



*Anderson County*

*Extent*

Anderson County has experienced 27 notable winter weather events from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A winter weather event is considered notable when it causes at or above \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These winter weather events have caused 1.31 injuries to county residents and 0.90 fatalities. These notable winter weather events have caused a collective \$16,262,789.60 in property damage and \$17,144,152.30 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Anderson County’s 24-hour snowfall record is 12.0 inches and occurred on December 17, 1930. The lowest temperature in Anderson County was -6 degrees and occurred on January 21, 1985 (National Climatic Data Center, 2017).

**Table 6.3.1-2 – Winter Weather Data Summary (Anderson County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Winter Weather	49%	1.31	0.90	16,262,789.6	\$17,144,152.30

**Table 6.3.1-3: Anderson County Notable Winter Weather Events from 1/1/1960-1/1/2016**

*SHELDUS*  
Query results

<b>Begin Date</b>	<b>Hazard Type</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Injuries</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Property Damage*</b>	<b>Crop Damage*</b>
1/2/1999	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	2,845,342.15	0.00
2004	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	297,996.15	0.00
2005	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	121,360.47	0.00
1/1/1964	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.57	0.00	8,419.22	84,191.92
1966	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.03	104,504.82	0.00
1966	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.15	0.00	79,514.6
1968	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	106,419.27	10.62
1969	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	68,704.58	6,870,456.31
1971	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.67	0.39	162,563.11	162.58
1971	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	63,611.68	63,611.68
1/7/1973	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	58,024.16	580,241.37
2/9/1973	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.2	580,241.37	580.26
1973	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	148,283.92

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Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1985	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	183,563.34
2/6/1979	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	544,116.17	544.13
1982	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	266.972.02
4/7/1982	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,070,168.4
1983	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,586,618.22
1983	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	25,866.19	25,866.19
1989	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.07	0.13	207,763.85	0.00
2007	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	95,260.08
1967	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,971,199.29
1964	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	831,055.39
1993	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	58,580.58	58580.58
1992	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	30,167.11	30,167.11
1990	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	197,113.37
2002	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	10,979,108.78	0.00
Total			1.31	0.90	16,262,789.6	17,144,152.3

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

## Winter Storm Probability and Vulnerability

### Anderson County:

**Table 6.3.1-4: Anderson County Winter Weather Probability**

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Anderson	27	55	2.04	49%

### *Vulnerability*

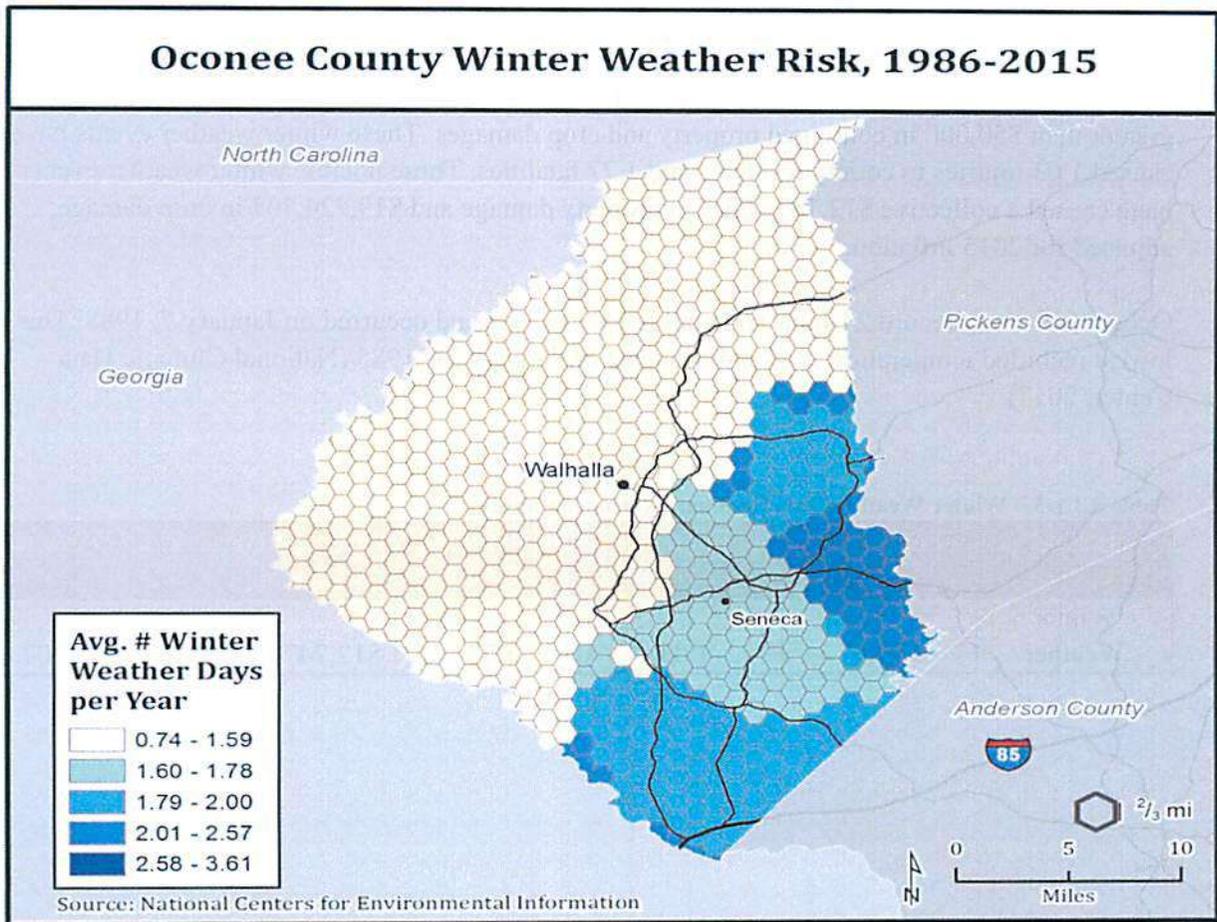
#### *Anderson County*

Overall, Anderson County has a moderate level vulnerability to winter storms. The probability of one or more winter weather events in Anderson County is 49%. Examining past events, it is evident that winter storms can significantly disrupt normal operations within a community. In addition, some ice storms associated with winter storms have caused significant property damage and disruption of the electric utilities. Overall, when taking into consideration the moderate level vulnerability of winter storms in the county, and the past history of the event, the municipalities have a moderate level vulnerability to winter storms.

#### *Recommendation:*

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when a winter storm strikes. Citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a winter storms incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of winter storm events. A community-wide shelter program should be considered for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

Winter Weather: Oconee County



*Oconee County  
Extent*

Oconee County has experienced 28 notable winter weather events from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A winter weather event is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These winter weather events have caused 1.03 injuries to county residents and 1.77 fatalities. These notable winter weather events have caused a collective \$12,747,423.5 in property damage and \$19,724,707 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Oconee’s County record 24-hour snowfall is 15.0 inches, and occurred on January 7, 1988. The lowest recorded temperature is -8 and occurred on January 21, 1985 (National Climatic Data Center, 2017).

**Table 6.3.1-5 – Winter Weather Data Summary (Oconee County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Winter Weather	50%	1.03	1.77	\$12,747,423.5	\$19,724,707

Table 6.3.1-6: Oconee County Notable Winter Weather Events from 1/1/1960-1/1/2016

***SHELDUS***  
Query results

<b>Begin Date</b>	<b>Hazard Type</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Injuries</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Property Damage*</b>	<b>Crop Damage*</b>
1/9/1997	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	59,069.66	0.00
2005	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	101,133.72	0.00
1963	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.57	0.00	84,191.92	8,419.22
1966	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.03	104,504.82	0.00
1966	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.15	0.00	79,514.6
1968	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	106,419.27	10.62
1969	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	68,704.58	6,870,456.31
1971	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	63,611.68	63,611.68
1971	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.39	0.67	162,563.11	162.58
1972	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	322,174.03
1973	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	58,024.16	580,241.37
1973	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.2	580,241.37	580.26
1973	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	148,283.92
1979	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	544,116.17	544.13

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Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
1982	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	266,972.02
4/7/1982	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,070,168.4
1983	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,586,618.22
1983	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.59	0.00	25,866.19
1989	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.07	0.13	207,763.85	0.00
2007	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	95,260.08
1967	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,971,199.29
1964	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	831,055.39
1993	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	58,580.58	58,580.58
3/8/1996	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,517,707.68
1992	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	30,167.11	30,167.11
1990	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	197,113.37
1989	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	119,464.21	0.00
2002	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	10,979,108.78	0.00
Total			1.03	1.77	12,747,423.5	19,724,707

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

**Oconee County:****Table 6.3.1-7: Oconee County Winter Weather Probability**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Number of Years</b>	<b>Recurrence Interval (years)</b>	<b>Hazard Frequency (% chance/year)</b>
<b>Oconee</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>50%</b>

**Vulnerability***Oconee County*

Overall, Oconee County has a moderate level of vulnerability to winter storms. The probability of one or more winter weather events in Oconee County is 50%. Examining past events, it is evident that winter storms can significantly disrupt normal operations within a community. In addition, some ice storms associated with winter storms have caused significant property damage and disruption of the electric utilities. Overall, when taking into consideration the moderate level of vulnerability to winter storms in the county, and the past history of the event, the municipalities have a moderate level of vulnerability to winter storms.

*Recommendations*

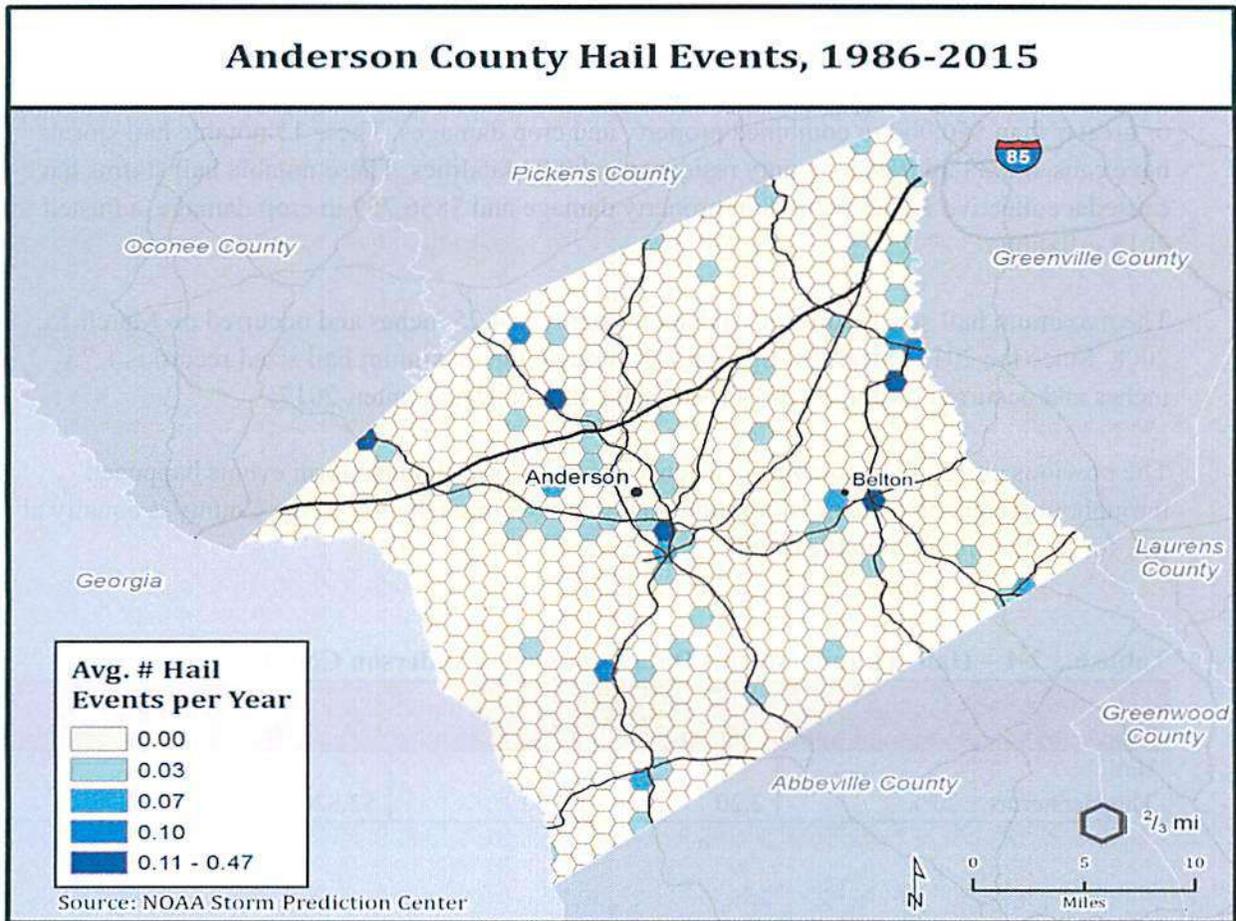
Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when a winter storms strikes. Citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a winter storms incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of winter storm events. A community-wide shelter program should be considered for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

### **Section 6.3.2 – Hail Storms/ Thunderstorms**

Hail is frozen droplets of water that thaw and freeze while wind patterns (updrafts and downdrafts) take them between colder and warmer elevations within a thunderstorm cloud. Each time the droplet re-freezes, another layer of ice is added to the object, thus making it larger until it falls to the earth. Hail is a costly result of severe weather in the United States. In an average year, hail causes one billion dollars in crop and property damage each year in this country.

Unlike ice pellets, hail stones are layered and can be irregular and clumped together. Hail is composed of transparent ice or alternating layers of transparent and translucent ice at least 1 millimeter (0.039 in) thick, which are deposited upon the hail stone as it cycles through the cloud multiple times, suspended aloft by air with strong upward motion until its weight overcomes the updraft and falls to the ground. There are methods available to detect hail-producing thunderstorms using weather satellites and radar imagery. Hail stones generally fall at higher speeds as they grow in size, though complicating factors such as melting, friction with air, wind, and interaction with rain and other hail stones can slow their descent through Earth's atmosphere. Severe weather warnings are issued for hail when the stones reach a damaging size, as it can cause serious damage to man-made structures and, most commonly, farmers' crops. In the United States, the National Weather Service issues severe thunderstorm warnings for hail 1" or greater in diameter. This threshold, effective January 2010, marked an increase over the previous threshold of ¾" hail. The Service made the change for two main reasons: a) public complacency and b) recent research suggesting that damage does not occur until a hailstone reaches 1" in diameter. (NOAA/ National Weather Service National Centers for Environmental Prediction).

Hail Storms/ Thunderstorms: Anderson County



*Anderson County*

*Extent*

Anderson County has experienced 11 notable hail storms/ thunderstorms from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A hail storm/ thunderstorm is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 11 notable hail storms have caused 2.20 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. These notable hail storms have caused a collective \$2,826,726.48 in property damage and \$856,759 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

The maximum hail size record for Anderson County is 4.25 inches and occurred on March 15, 2008. Since the 2012 Hazard Mitigation was written, the maximum hail sized record is 1.75 inches and occurred on July 3, 2014 (National Climatic Data Center, 2017).

The previous eleven (11) notable occurrences of hail storm/thunderstorm events happened throughout Anderson County, signifying that each area/municipality of the County is equally at risk for another future notable event.

**Table 6.3.2-1 – Hail/ Thunderstorms Data Summary (Anderson County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Hail/ Thunderstorms	20%	2.20	0.00	\$2,826,726.48	\$856,759.1

**Table 6.3.2-2: Anderson County Notable Hail Storms/ Thunderstorms from 1/1/1960-1/1/2016*****SHELDUS***  
**Query results**

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1993	Hail	Anderson	2.00	0.00	82,012.8	0.00
1989	Hail/Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	955,713.7	0.00
2003	Hail	Anderson	0.00	0.00	128,813.6	0.00
1963	Hail	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	84,191.92
1984	Hail	Anderson	0.00	0.00	1,140,602	114,060
1987	Hail	Anderson	0.00	0.00	104,320.9	10,432.09
1979	Hail	Anderson	0.00	0.00	1,632.35	163,234.9
1975	Hail	Anderson	0.00	0.00	12,237.57	122,375.6
1975	Hail	Anderson	0.00	0.00	6,293.59	62,935.99
1982	Hail	Anderson	0.2	0.00	299,528.6	299,528.6
1989	Hail	Anderson	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	0.00
<b>Total:</b>			<b>2.20</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2,826,726.48</b>	<b>856,759.1</b>

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

**Anderson County:**

**Table 6.3.2-3: Anderson County Probability of a Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Number of Years</b>	<b>Recurrence Interval (years)</b>	<b>Hazard Frequency (% chance/year)</b>
<b>Anderson</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20%</b>

**Vulnerability**

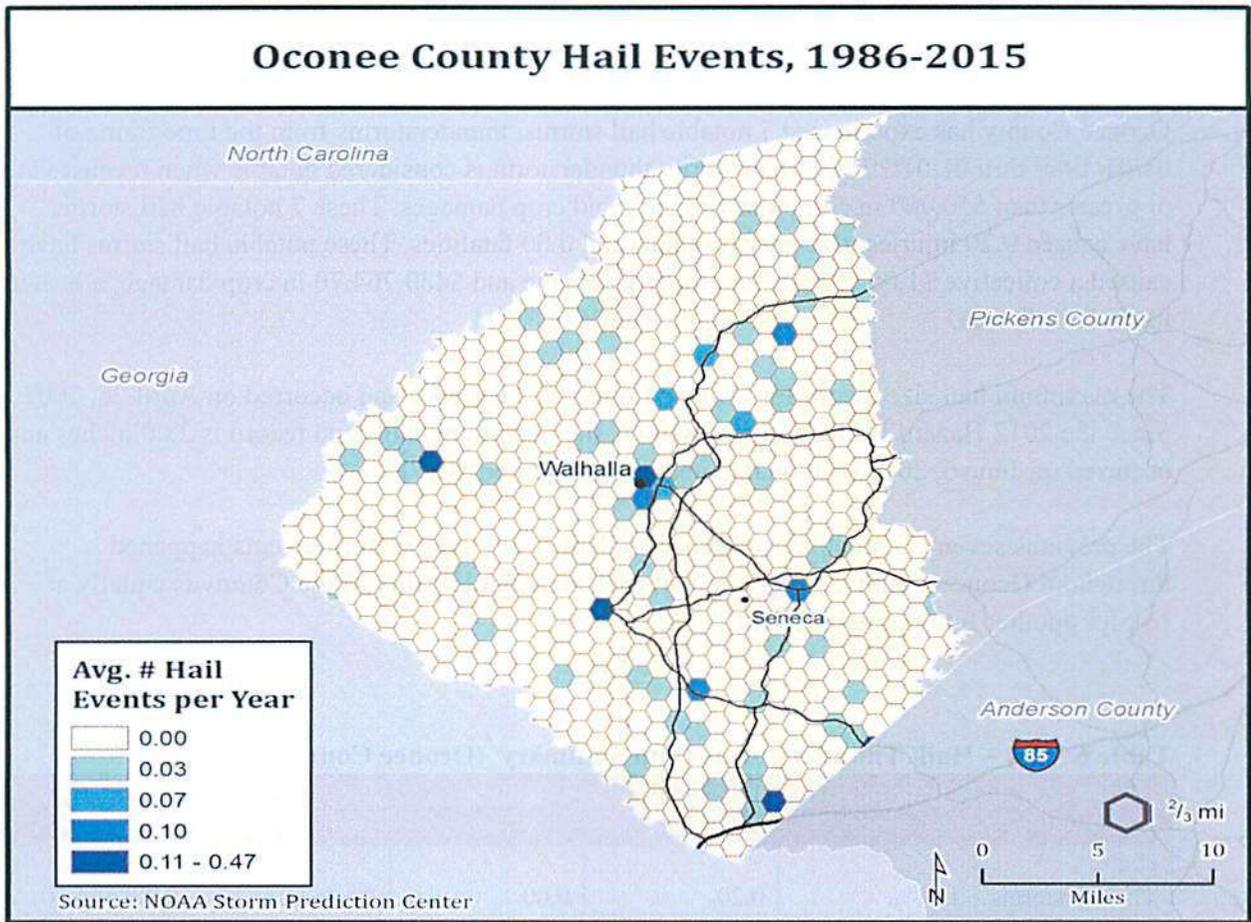
*Anderson County*

Overall, Anderson County has a low vulnerability to hail storms. There is a 20% probability that more than one hail producing storm will occur in Anderson County in a year time frame. Based on passed events, the hail storms have caused some damage within the County. Overall, the County’s vulnerability to a damaging event is low.

*Recommendation:*

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when hail storms strike. Citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a severe weather incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of hail storm events. A community-wide shelter program should be considered for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

**Hail Storms/ Thunderstorms: Oconee County**



*Oconee County*

*Extent*

Oconee County has experienced 7 notable hail storms/ thunderstorms from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A hail storm/ thunderstorm is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 7 notable hail storms have caused 0.20 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. These notable hail storms have caused a collective \$1,062,253.17 in property damage and \$480,764.70 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

The maximum hail size record for Oconee County is 3.0 inches and occurred on April 28, 2002. Since the 2012 Hazard Mitigation was written, the maximum hail sized record is 2.00 inches and occurred on June 6, 2014 (National Climatic Data Center, 2017).

The previous seven (7) notable occurrences of hail storm/thunderstorm events happened throughout Oconee County, signifying that each area/municipality of the County is equally at risk for another future notable event.

**Table 6.3.2-4 – Hail/ Thunderstorms Data Summary (Oconee County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Hail/ Thunderstorms	12.7%	0.20	0.00	\$1,062,253.17	\$480,764.70

**Table 6.3.2-5: Oconee County Notable Hail Storms/ Thunderstorms from 1/1/1960-1/1/2016*****SHELDUS***  
**Query results**

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
4/4/1989	Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	955.71
2002	Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	658,746.5	0.00
1963	Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	84,191.92
1979	Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	1,632.35	163,234.92
7/4/1975	Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	6,293.59	62,935.99
1982	Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.20	0.00	299,528.6	299,528.6
1974	Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	480.76	480,764.7
<b>Total:</b>			<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1,062,253.17</b>	<b>480,764.70</b>

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

**Oconee County:**

**Table 6.3.2-6: Oconee County Probability of a Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Number of Years</b>	<b>Recurrence Interval (years)</b>	<b>Hazard Frequency (% chance/year)</b>
<b>Oconee</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>12.7%</b>

**Vulnerability**

*Oconee County*

Overall, Oconee County has a low vulnerability to hail storms. There is a 12.7% probability that more than one hail producing storm will occur in Oconee County in a year time frame. Based on past events, the hail storms have caused some damage within the County. Overall, the County’s vulnerability to a damaging event is low.

*Recommendation:*

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when hail storms strike. Citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a severe weather incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of hail storm events. A community-wide shelter program should be considered for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

**Section 6.3.3- Lightning Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms**

The formation of lightning is still something of a mystery. Even the perceived motion of lightning is false. The light that seems to come down from the sky actually jumps up from the earth’s surface. Lightning bolts are triggered when a negatively charged cloud base induces a positive charge in the ground. Negative particles, small streaming sparks known as stepped leaders, begin to flow downward, creating a conductive channel an inch or two wide. At the same time, similar streamers are moving upward from the ground, especially high places like treetops and tall structures. When the two streamers meet, they form a channel and a subsequent lightning bolt. The bright flash of light happens when the electrical charge excites air molecules in its path, forcing them to release light.

Lightning travels up to 60,000 miles per hour, cutting a jagged path through the air as much as 10 miles long! A lightning flash is brighter than ten million 100-watt light-bulbs, and contains billions of watts - as much power as in all the electricity plants in the United States.

Lightning causes damage to buildings and equipment in three different ways.

First, there can be damage caused by a direct lightning strike. Such damage includes damage to roofing materials, structures such as chimneys, heating or air conditioning units located on the roof or exterior of a building, or fires caused by lightning igniting combustible material, such as wood-frame buildings or flammable liquids or vapors.

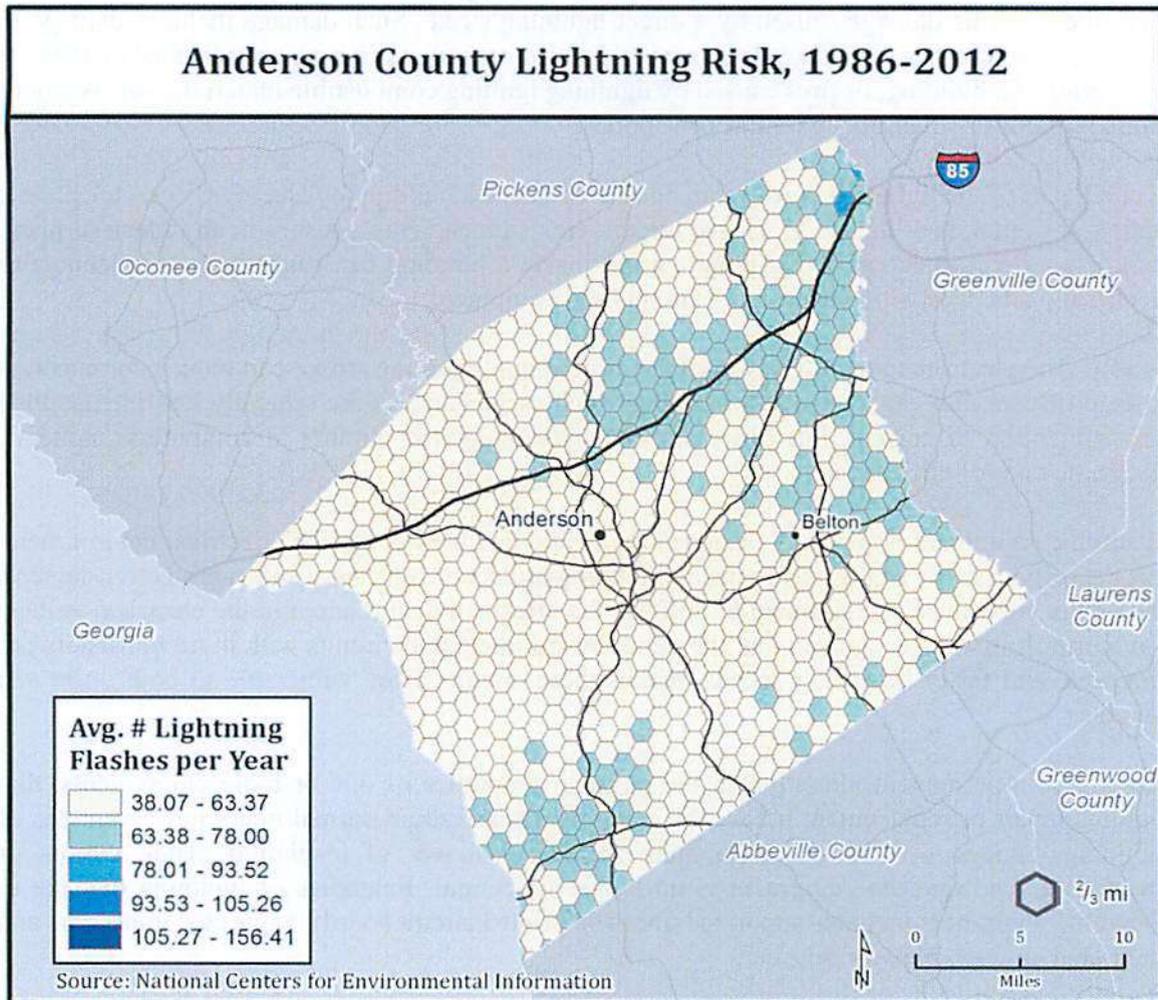
Second, part of the lightning current can be carried inside a building by electric power, telephone, analog or digital data lines (e.g., closed circuit television cameras, sensors in an industrial plant, etc.). This direct injection of lightning current inside a building can cause immense damage to electrical – and especially electronic – circuits and equipment.

Finally, The electromagnetic fields from the current in a lightning stroke can induce currents and voltage in wire and cables inside a building. Such surge currents are typically less intense than direct injection of current, but can easily vaporize integrated circuits in computers, modems, electronic control circuits, etc.

Electronic equipment is typically designed to operate in a well-controlled electrical environment. It is the responsibility of the user to install lightning protection, electrical surge-protective devices, and power conditioning equipment to mitigate the effects of disturbances in the electrical voltage waveform. It is well recognized that the trend toward integrated circuits with more transistors per unit area, and faster switching speeds, makes these circuits more vulnerable to both upset and damage.

*Damage* is a permanent alteration in the physical properties of one or more components, that requires repair or replacement before the equipment can resume normal operation. Examples of lightning damage to electrical equipment include flashover of insulation inside motors or transformers, so that the equipment is no longer functional. Examples of lightning damage to electronic equipment includes vaporized traces on printed circuit boards, vaporized transistors and integrated circuits, blown fuses, etc.

Lightning Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms: Anderson County



*Anderson  
Extent*

Anderson County has experienced 36 notable Lightning Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A Lightning Severe Storm/ Thunderstorm is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 36 notable lightning storms/ thunderstorms have caused 3.16 injuries to county residents and 0.69 fatalities. These notable storms have caused a collective \$12,973,595.3 in property damage and \$1,272,517.57 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Since the 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan was published, there have been no notable lightening severe storms (National Centers for Environmental Information, 2017).

The previous thirty-six (36) notable occurrences of lightning severe storms/thunderstorm events happened throughout Anderson County, signifying that each area/municipality of the County is equally at risk for another future notable event.

**Table 6.3.3-1 – Lightning Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms Data Summary (Anderson County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Lightning/ Thunderstorms	65%	3.16	0.69	\$12,973,595.30	\$1,272,517.57

**Table 6.3.3-2: Anderson County Notable Lightning Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016**

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
2000	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	137,640.5	0.00
1996	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	7,553,123.0	0.00
1996	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	226,593.7	0.00
1993	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	164,025.6	0.00
1993	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	82,012.8	0.00
1994	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	79,965.25	0.00
1995	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	155,523.0	0.00
1998	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	145,409.2	0.00
2002	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	131,749.3	0.00
1963	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.17	64,547.09	0.00
1964	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	637,142.5	637,142.5
1964	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.02	83,105.58	83,105.58
1967	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	118,272.0	11,827.22
1967	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	77,133.92	771.37
1968	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	106,419.3	10.62
1970	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	305,434.3	0.00
1971	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	63,611.68	63,611.68
1976	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.33	0.00	347,125.1	34,712.49
1986	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	108,128.2	0.00
1988	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	100,176.3	0.00
1979	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	1,632.35	163,234.9
1975	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	12,237.57	122,375.6
1975	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	6,293.59	62,935.99
1975	Lightning	Anderson	1.50	0.50	1,101,380.0	11,013.8
1983	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	118,984.4	0.00
1989	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	0.00
1990	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	90,672.15	0.00
1965	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	81,786.44
2008	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	55,042.66	0.00
1979	Thunderstorm	Anderson	1.33	0.00	54,411.63	0.00
2010	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	108,695.5	0.00
2010	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	271,738.7	0.00
2011	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	52,684.73	0.00
2011	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	105,369.5	0.00
2013	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	101,742.8	0.00
2015	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	200,000.0	0.00
<b>Total:</b>			<b>3.16</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>12,973,595.3</b>	<b>1,272,517.57</b>

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

**Lightning Severe Storm/ Thunderstorm Probability and Vulnerability**

**Anderson County:**

**Table 6.3.3-3: Anderson County Probability of a Lightning Severe Storm/ Thunderstorm**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Recurrence Intervals (years)</b>	<b>Hazard Frequency (% change/year)</b>
<b>Anderson</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>65%</b>

***Vulnerability***

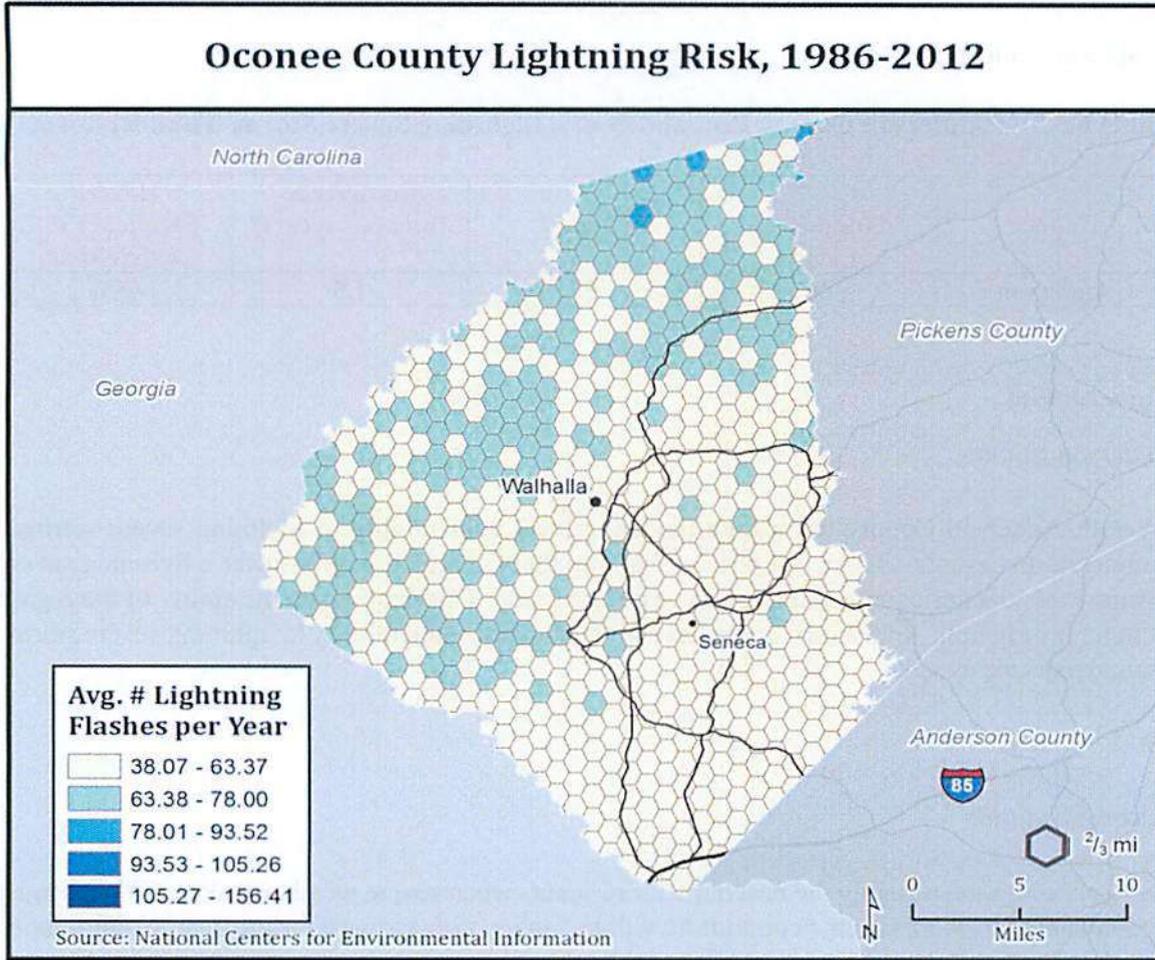
*Anderson County*

Overall, Anderson County has a high moderate level vulnerability to lightning severe storms / thunderstorms events. There is a 65% probability that the region would suffer a lightning severe storms / thunderstorms event in any one year time frame. This can impact the ability of the region to function. Overall, Anderson County has a high moderate vulnerability to lightning severe storms / thunderstorms events.

*Recommendation*

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when severe weather strikes. Citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a severe weather incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms events. A community-wide shelter program should be adopted for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

Lightning Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms: Oconee County



*Oconee County*

*Extent*

Oconee County has experienced 23 notable lightning severe storms/ thunderstorms from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 1/1/2016. A lightning severe storm/ thunderstorm is considered notable when it causes \$50,000+ in combined property and crop damages. These 23 notable lightning storms/ thunderstorms have caused 0.53 injuries to county residents and 0.19 fatalities. These notable lightning storms/ thunderstorms have caused a collective \$8,205,491.24 in property damage and \$2,019,681.83 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Since the 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan was published, there have been three lightning events in Oconee County. Two of these events occurred on August 6, 2012 and one on September 6, 2014. The lightning event that occurred on September 6, 2014 resulted in 2 injuries (National Centers for Environmental Information, 2017).

The previous twenty-three (23) notable occurrences of lightning severe storms/thunderstorm events happened throughout Anderson County, signifying that each area/municipality of the County is equally at risk for another future notable event.

**Table 6.3.3-4 – Lightning Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms Data Summary (Oconee County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Lightning/ Thunderstorms	41.8%	0.53	0.19	\$8,205,491.24	\$2,019,681.83

**Table 6.3.3-5: Oconee Notable Lightning Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms from 1/1/1960-1/1/2016**

*SHELDUS*  
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
3/6/1996	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	113,296.85	0.00
1993	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	82,012.8	0.00
1994	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	79,965.25	0.00
2004	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	100,377.77	0.00
1961	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	132,116.53	132,116.5
3/5/1963	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.17	64,547.09	0.00
4/6/1964	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	637,142.45	637,142.5
1964	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.02	83,105.58	83,105.58
6/2/1967	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	118,271.98	11, 827.22
1967	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	77,133.92	771.37
1968	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	106,419.27	10.62
1969	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	322,911.45	0.00
1971	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	63,611.68	63,611.68
1973	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	4,448,517.27	4,448.5
1976	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.33	0.00	347,125.06	34,712.49
8/7/1978	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	454,403.76	4,544.04
1975	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	12,237.57	122,375.6
7/4/1975	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	6,293.59	62,935.99

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Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1982	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.20	0.00	299,528.63	299,528.6
6/5/1989	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	0.00
6/8/1965	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	81,786.44
2008	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	550,426.61	0.00
1974	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	480.76	480,764.7
Total:			0.53	0.19	8,205,491.24	2,019,681.83

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

**Lightning Severe Storm/ Thunderstorm Probability and Vulnerability**

**Oconee County**

**Table 6.3.3-6: Oconee County Probability of a Lightning Severe Storm/ Thunderstorm**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Recurrence Intervals (years)</b>	<b>Hazard Frequency (% change/year)</b>
Oconee	23	55	2.4	41.8%

*Vulnerability*

*Oconee County*

Overall, Oconee County has a moderate level vulnerability to Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms events. There is a 41.8% probability that the region would suffer Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms events in any one year time frame. This can impact the ability of the region to function. Overall Oconee County has a moderate vulnerability to Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms events.

*Recommendation:*

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when severe weather strikes. Citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a severe weather incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms events. A community-wide shelter program should be adopted for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

**Section 6.3.4 – Tornadoes/ High Winds**

A Tornado is a “violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground” (NOAA). Tornadoes can be extremely violent storms that can have relatively low wind speeds (less than 73 mph) to very high winds in excess of 300 miles per hour. In the South, tornadoes touch down most frequently from the month of March through May (NOAA). Since 1950, there have been numerous tornadoes in South Carolina. The State averages approximately eleven tornadoes a year, which ranks twenty-sixth in the nation for tornado strikes. Tornadoes have claimed forty-seven casualties in South Carolina, and have injured 1,057 residents since 1950 (SCEMD).

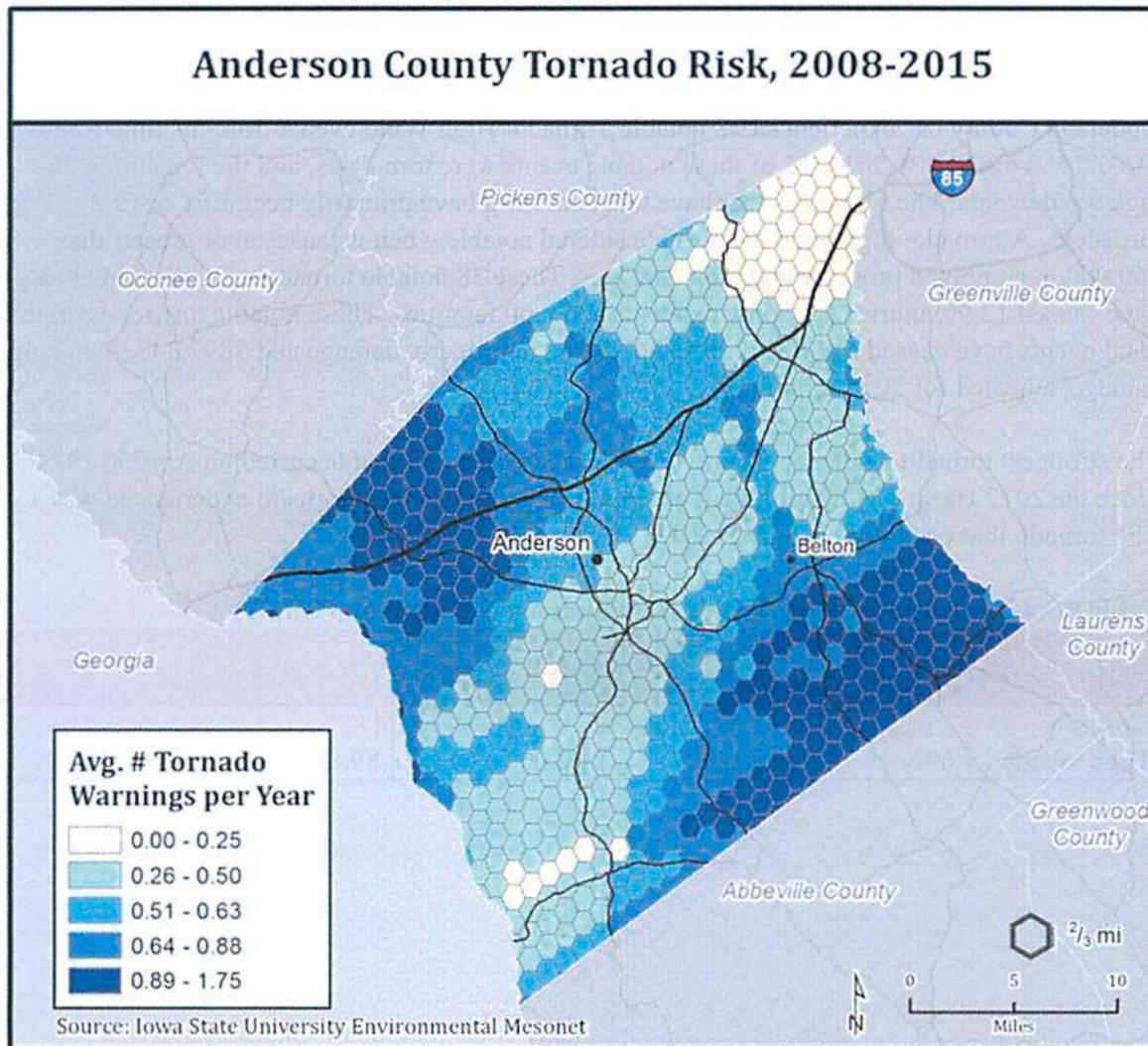
The following Enhanced F Scale for Tornado Damage on the following page explains tornado classifications, wind speeds, and a typical damage description of the various categories of tornadoes.

**Table 6.3.4-1 – Tornado Force Classifications, Wind Speed, and Damage**

Wind Speed MPH	Saffir-Simpson Scale	Category	Typical Effects
40-72 mph (35-62 kt)	NA	F0 Category	Gale tornado. Light damage: some damage to chimneys; breaks twigs and branches off trees; damages signboards; some windows broken; hurricane wind speed begins at 73 mph.
73-112 mph (63-97 kt)	Cat 1/2/3	F1 Category	Moderate tornado. Moderate damage: Peels surfaces off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; outbuildings demolished; moving autos pushed off roads; trees snapped or broken.
113-157 mph (98-136 kt)	Cat 3/4/5	F2 Category	Significant tornado. Considerable damage: roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; frame houses with weak foundations lifted and moved; boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light object missiles generated.
158-206 mph (137-179 kt)	Cat 5	F3 Category	Severe tornado. Severe damage: Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in the forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown; weak pavement blown off roads.
207-260 mph (180-226 kt)	Cat 5?	F4 Category	Devastating tornado. Devastating damage: Well-constructed homes leveled; structures with foundations blown some distance; cars thrown and disintegrated; large missiles generated; trees in forest uprooted and carried some distance away.
261-318 mph (227-276 kt)	NA	F5 Category	Incredible tornado. Incredible damage: Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distance to disintegrate; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 300 ft.; trees debarked; incredible phenomena will occur.
Gtr than 319 mph (277 kt)	NA	F6-F12 Category	The maximum wind speeds of tornadoes are not expected to reach the F6 wind speeds.

([www.noaa.gov/tornadoes.html](http://www.noaa.gov/tornadoes.html))

Tornadoes/ High Winds: Anderson County



*Anderson County**Extent*

Anderson County has experienced 38 notable Tornado/ High Wind events from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. 12 of these notable events were tornadoes, and the remaining 26 high wind events. The tornadoes that have touched down have primarily been EF1 or EF2 tornadoes. A tornado/ high wind event is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 38 notable tornadoes/ high wind events have caused 12.90 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. These notable tornadoes/ high wind events have caused a collective \$9,846,961.62 in property damage and \$897,347.99 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

The strongest tornado Anderson County experienced was an F3 that occurred on April 8, 1974. Since the 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan was published, the strongest tornado experienced was a EF1 tornado that occurred on June 2, 2013.

**Table 6.3.4-2 – Tornado/ High Winds Data Summary (Anderson County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Tornado/ High Winds	69%	12.90	0.00	\$9,846,961.62	\$897,347.99

**Table 6.3.4-3: Anderson County Notable Tornadoes/ High Winds from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016**  
*SHELDUS*

## Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
2000	High Winds	Anderson	0.00	0.00	137,640.5	0.00
1993	High Winds	Anderson	0.00	0.00	164,025.6	0.00
1993	High Winds	Anderson	2.00	0.00	82,012.8	0.00
1994	High Winds	Anderson	0.00	0.00	79,965.25	0.00
1995	High Winds	Anderson	0.00	0.00	55,543.92	0.00
1998	High Winds	Anderson	0.00	0.00	145,409.2	0.00
1980	Tornado	Anderson	2.50	0.00	719,105.0	0.00
1984	Tornado	Anderson	8.00	0.00	3,802,005.0	380,200.0
1989	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	955,713.7	0.00
1996	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	113,296.9	0.00
1996	Tornado	Anderson	2.00	0.00	4,531,874.0	0.00
1996	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	1,510,625.0	0.00
1996	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	1,510,625.0	0.00
2002	High Winds	Anderson	0.00	0.00	131,749.3	0.00
2001	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	669,161.5	0.00
2001	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	2,007,484.0	0.00
2001	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	2,007,484.0	0.00
2005	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	182,040.7	0.00
1970	Windstorm	Anderson	0.20	0.00	61,086.86	0.00
1984	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	1,140,602.0	114,060.15
1984	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	114,060.2	0.00
1987	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	104,320.9	1,043.21
1988	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	100,176.3	0.00
1982	Wind	Anderson	0.20	0.00	299,528.6	299,528.63
1983	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	118,984.4	0.00
1989	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	0.00
1989	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	0.00
1990	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	90,672.15	0.00
2008	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	110,085.3	0.00
2009	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	331,435.1	0.00
1993	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	82,012.8	0.00
1993	Blizzard Winds	Anderson	0.00	0.00	102,516.0	102,516.0
2010	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	108,695.5	0.00
2010	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	108,695.5	0.00
2010	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	211,738.7	0.00
2013	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	152,614.2	0.00
2013	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	101,742.8	0.00

Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2017

2015	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	200,000	0.00
Total:			12.90	0.00	9,846,961.62	897,347.99

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

**Tornado/ High Winds Probability and Vulnerability****Anderson County:****Table 6.3.4-4: Anderson County Probability of a Tornado**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Recurrence Intervals (years)</b>	<b>Hazard Frequency (% change/year)</b>
<b>Anderson</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>21%</b>

**Table 6.3.4-5: Anderson County Probability of High Winds**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Recurrence Intervals (years)</b>	<b>Hazard Frequency (% change/year)</b>
<b>Anderson</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>47%</b>

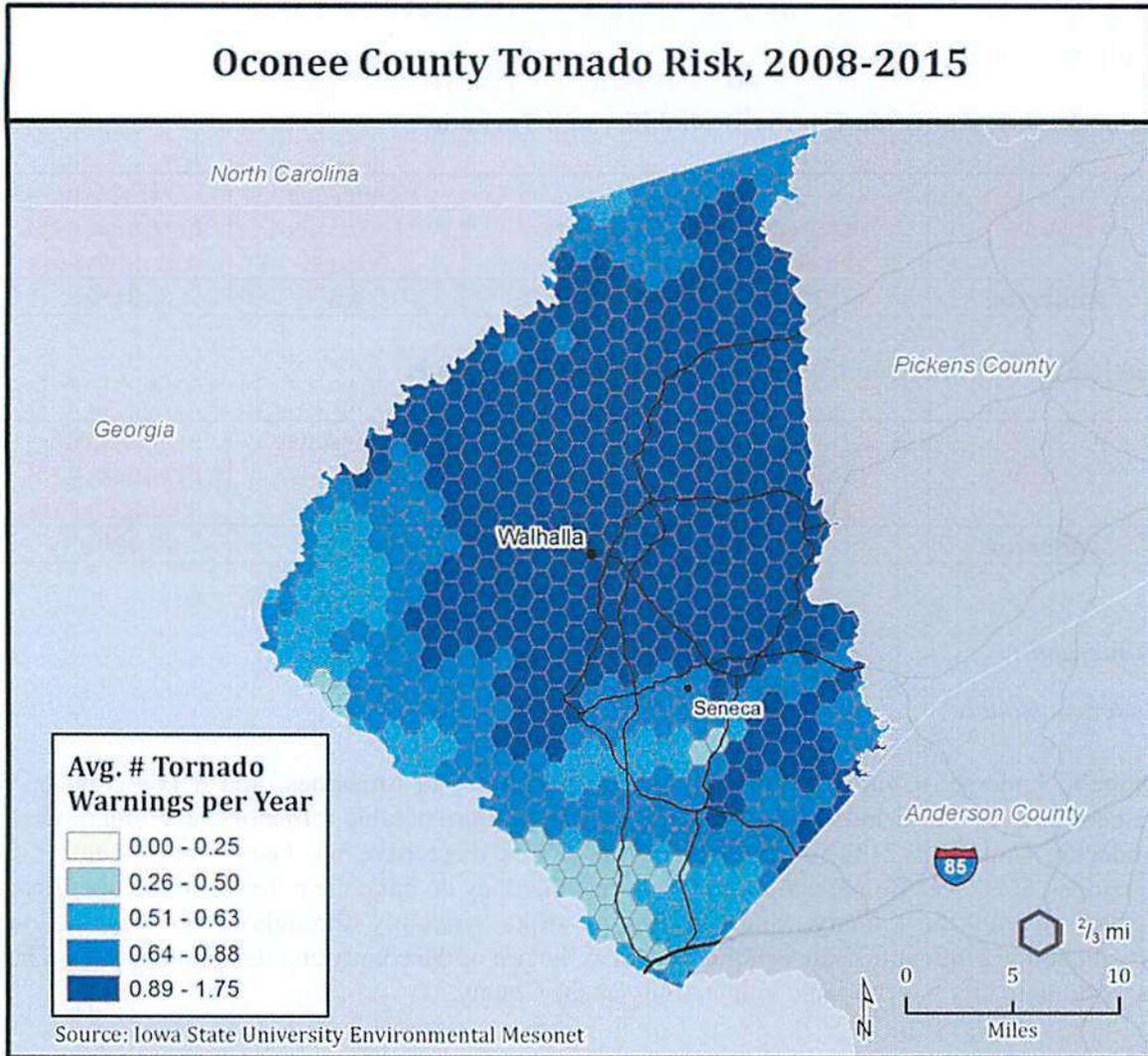
***Vulnerability******Anderson County***

Overall, Anderson County has a low level vulnerability to tornadoes, and a moderate level vulnerability to high winds. The probability of one or more notable tornadoes touching down in Anderson County is 21% for any given year. While there have not been a huge number of tornadoes, it is clear from examining past events that they do have the potential to do significant damage within the County. Since tornadoes strike randomly throughout the county, one jurisdiction has the same chance of this hazard as the rest of the county and its municipalities. Thus each municipality has the same vulnerability as the County.

***Recommendation***

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when tornadoes strike. While more than two hours warning is not possible for tornados, citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a tornado incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of tornados and severe thunderstorms. A community-wide shelter program should be considered for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

Tornadoes/ High Winds: Oconee County



*Oconee County*

*Extent*

Oconee County has experienced 18 notable Tornado/ High Wind events from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. 8 of these notable events were tornadoes, and the remaining 10 were high wind events. The tornadoes that have touched down have primarily been EF1 or EF2 tornadoes. A tornado/ high wind event is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 18 notable tornadoes/ high wind events have caused 15.20 injuries to county residents and 1.00 fatality. These notable tornadoes/ high wind events have caused a collective \$7,082,597.7 in property damage and \$5,163,176.88 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

The strongest tornado Oconee County experienced was an F3 that occurred on March 27, 1994. Since the 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan was published, the strongest tornado experienced was a EF0 tornado that occurred on October 14, 2014 (National Climactic Data Center, 2017).

**Table 6.3.4-6– Tornado/ High Winds Data Summary (Oconee County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Tornado/ High Winds	32%	15.20	1.00	\$7,082,597.7	\$5,163,176.88

**Table 6.3.4-7: Oconee County Notable Tornadoes/High Winds from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016**

*SHELDUS*  
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1994	Winds	Oconee	0.00	0.00	79,965.25	0.00
1995	High Winds	Oconee	0.00	0.00	55,543.92	0.00
1973	Tornado	Oconee	1.00	0.00	266,911.04	266.91
4/4/1989	Tornado	Oconee	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	955.71
5/5/1989	Tornado	Oconee	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	95,571.37
1994	Tornado	Oconee	1.00	0.00	399,826.25	0.00
1996	Tornado	Oconee	0.00	0.00	302,124.92	0.00
2002	Wind	Oconee	0.00	0.00	65,874.65	0.00
2004	Tornado	Oconee	0.00	0.00	94,104.16	0.00
1975	Wind	Oconee	0.00	0.00	12,237.57	122,375.60
7/4/1975	Wind	Oconee	0.00	0.00	6,293.59	62,935.99
1982	Wind	Oconee	0.20	0.00	299,528.63	299,528.6
6/5/1989	Winds	Oconee	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	0.00
2007	High Winds	Oconee	0.00	1.00	190,520.18	0.00
1974	Wind	Oconee	0.00	0.00	480.76	480,764.7
1990	Tornado	Oconee	1.00	0.00	217,613.16	0.00
1994	Tornado	Oconee	12.00	0.00	4,797,914.9	3,998,262.0
1993	High Winds	Oconee	0.00	0.00	102,516.0	102,516.0
Total:			15.20	1.00	7,082,597.7	5,163,176.88

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

**Tornado/ High Winds Probability and Vulnerability  
Oconee County:**

**Table 6.3.4-8: Oconee County Probability of a Tornado**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Recurrence Intervals (years)</b>	<b>Hazard Frequency (% change/year)</b>
<b>Oconee</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>14.5%</b>

**Table 6.3.4-9: Oconee County Probability of High Winds**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Recurrence Intervals (years)</b>	<b>Hazard Frequency (% change/year)</b>
<b>Oconee</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>18%</b>

*Vulnerability*

*Oconee County*

Overall, Oconee County has a low level vulnerability to tornadoes and high wind events. The probability of one or more tornadoes touching down in Oconee County is 14.5% for any given year, and the probability of one or more high wind events is 18%. While there have not been a huge number of tornadoes, it is clear from examining past events that they do have the potential to do significant damage within the County. Since tornadoes strike randomly throughout the county, one jurisdiction has the same chance of this hazard as the rest of the county and its municipalities. Thus, each municipality has the same vulnerability as the County.

*Recommendation*

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when tornadoes strike. While more than two hours warning is not possible for tornados, citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a tornado incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of tornados and severe thunderstorms. A community-wide shelter program should be considered for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

### **Section 6.3.5 - Drought/Heat Wave**

Drought is a period of abnormally dry weather which persists long enough to produce a serious hydrologic imbalance (for example crop damage, water supply shortage, etc.) The severity of the drought depends upon the degree of moisture deficiency, the duration and the size of the affected area.”

There is no precise definition to the term drought. The term drought is subjective. It is one of those words that you know when one is happening if it is intense, but it is difficult to put into terms that are applicable to all people. Here are a few ways that drought can be described:

- 1) Below normal precipitation for several months
- 2) Agriculture has insufficient supply of precipitation
- 3) Economy is suffering from a temporary shortage of water

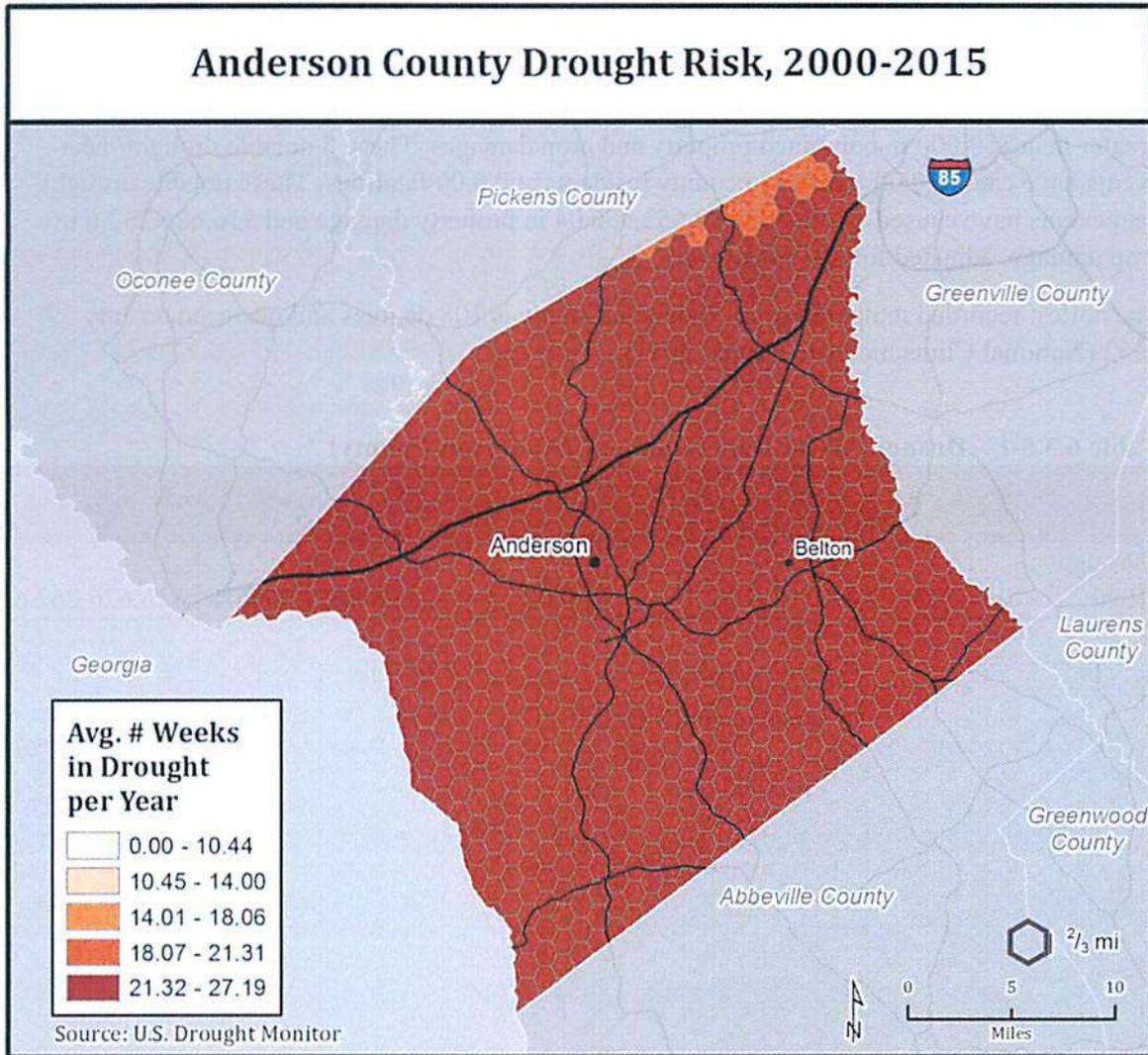
A heat wave is a meteorological condition in which hot temperatures, often combined with high dew-points, produces a large heat index value that exists from days to weeks. Heat waves are often associated with blocking patterns in the atmosphere. A heat wave puts an extreme stress on outdoor activities, those without air-conditioning, and vegetation. Heat waves are often accompanied by "drought-like" conditions.

(NOAA National Weather Service National Centers for Environmental Prediction).

#### ***Location***

Anderson and Oconee Counties experienced a severe drought between 1998 and 2003. Other droughts have occurred in this region during 1931-35, 1954-57, 1983, 1986, and 1993. Crop and Livestock Feed Assessment Reports confirm the droughts of the summer have devastated crops and pastures in the Counties. Soybeans and other crops have burned up due to extreme heat and below normal rainfall. Pastures and hay crops were extremely short with poor prospects for fall. There are few, if any, cases of livestock deaths due to droughts. Droughts are region-wide natural disasters and will be addressed that way. There is no location mapping for droughts in this region.

Drought/ Heat Wave: Anderson County



*Anderson County*

*Extent*

Anderson County has experienced 8 notable drought/ heat events from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A drought/ heat event is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 8 notable drought/ heat events have caused 0.00 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. These notable drought/ heat events have caused a collective \$9,652,956.04 in property damage and \$16,626,262.6 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

The hottest recorded temperature in Anderson County is 108 degrees and occurred on July 29, 1952 (National Climactic Data Center, 2017).

**Table 6.3.5-1 – Drought/ Heat Data Summary (Anderson County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Drought/ Heat	14%	0.00	0.00	\$9,652,956.04	\$16,626,262.6

**Table 6.3.5-2: Anderson County Notable Drought/ Heat Events from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016**

*SHELDUS*  
Query results

<b>Begin Date</b>	<b>Hazard Type</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Injuries</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Property Damage*</b>	<b>Crop Damage*</b>
1993	Heat	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,782,887.0
1993	Drought	Anderson	0.00	0.00	9,413,643.46	0.00
1994	Drought	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,738,375.0
1995	Drought	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	676,186.8
1977	Drought/Heat	Anderson	0.00	0.00	4,251.29	425,127.3
1985	Heat	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	239,430.5
1986	Drought	Anderson	0.00	0.00	235,061.29	2,350,613
1993	Drought	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,413,643.0
<b>Total:</b>			<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>9,652,956.04</b>	<b>16,626,262.6</b>

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

**Drought/ Heat Probability and Vulnerability****Anderson County:****Table 6.3.5-3: Anderson County Probability of a Drought/ Heat**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Recurrence Intervals (years)</b>	<b>Hazard Frequency (% change/year)</b>
<b>Anderson</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>14%</b>

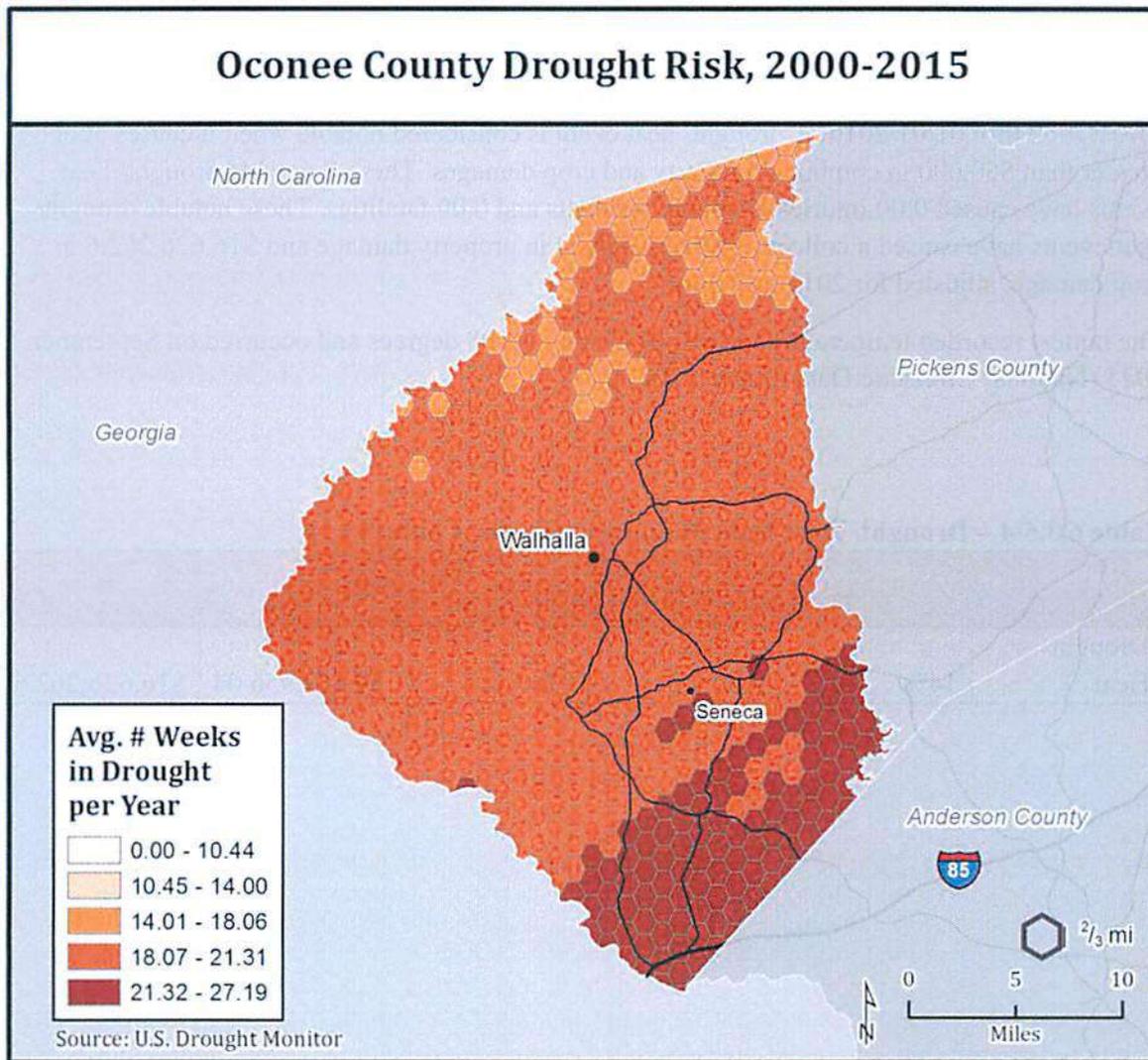
**Vulnerability***Anderson County*

Overall, Anderson County has a low vulnerability to drought as it relates to property and crop damage at or greater than \$50,000. Yet, Anderson County experiences long durations of drought 21-27 weeks per year (U.S. Drought Monitor, 2017). There is a 14% probability that the region would suffer a drought that would cause at or greater than \$50,000 of property or crop damage in any one year time frame. Droughts can greatly affect the agricultural production of the area as well as affect water treatment and wastewater treatment operations. This can have additional impacts that affect the ability of the region to function. Overall, the County's vulnerability to a damaging drought event is low.

*Recommendation:*

Local governments should adopt water conservation ordinances that limit the amount of water that residents may use during a period of drought. Local governments should develop water monitoring plans as an early warning system. Local governments should inventory and review their reservoir operation plans. A water conservation awareness program should be presented to the public either through pamphlets, workshops or a drought information center. Voluntary water conservation should be encouraged. Local governments should continually look for and fund water system improvements, new systems and new wells. Local governments would certainly benefit from an education program to inform citizens of likely locations and dangers of droughts.

Drought/ Heat Events: Oconee County



*Oconee County*

*Extent*

Oconee County has experienced 8 notable drought/ heat events from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A drought/ heat event is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 8 notable drought/ heat events have caused 0.00 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. These notable drought/ heat events have caused a collective \$9,652,956.04 in property damage and \$16,626,262.6 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

The hottest recorded temperature in Oconee County is 108 degrees and occurred on September 7, 1925 (National Climactic Data Centers, 2017).

**Table 6.3.5-4 – Drought/ Heat Data Summary (Oconee County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Drought/ Heat	14%	0.00	0.00	\$9,652,956.04	\$16,626,262.6

**Table 6.3.5-5: Oconee County Notable Drought/ Heat Events from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016**

*SHELDUS*  
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
6/1/1993	Drought & Heat	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,782,887.02
7/1/1993	Drought & Heat	Oconee	0.00	0.00	9,413,643.46	0.00
5/1/1994	Drought	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,738,374.99
5/1/1995	Drought	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	676,186.81
7/1/1977	Drought	Oconee	0.00	0.00	4,251.29	425,127.34
6/1/1985	Heat	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	239,430.45
7/1/1986	Drought	Oconee	0.00	0.00	235,061.29	2,350,612.9
8/1/1993	Drought	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,413,643.46
Total:			0.00	0.00	9,652,956.04	16,626,263.0

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

**Drought/ Heat Probability and Vulnerability****Oconee County:****Table 6.3.5-6: Oconee County Probability of a Drought/ Heat**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Recurrence Intervals (years)</b>	<b>Hazard Frequency (% change/year)</b>
<b>Oconee</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>14%</b>

*Oconee County*

Overall, Oconee County has a low vulnerability to drought as it relates to property and crop damage at or greater than \$50,000. Yet, Oconee County experiences long durations of drought 18-21 weeks per year (U.S. Drought Monitor, 2017). There is a 14% probability that the region would suffer a drought that would cause at or greater than \$50,000 of property or crop damage in any one year time frame. Droughts can greatly affect the agricultural production of the area as well as affect water treatment and wastewater treatment operations. This can have additional impacts that affect the ability of the region to function. Overall, using the \$50,000 threshold, the County's vulnerability to a damaging drought event is low.

*Recommendation:*

Local governments should adopt water conservation ordinances that limit the amount of water that residents may use during a period of drought. Local governments should develop water monitoring plans as an early warning system. Local governments should inventory and review their reservoir operation plans. A water conservation awareness program should be presented to the public either through pamphlets, workshops or a drought information center. Voluntary water conservation should be encouraged. Local governments should continually look for and fund water system improvements, new systems and new wells. Local governments would certainly benefit from an education program to inform citizens of likely locations and dangers of droughts.

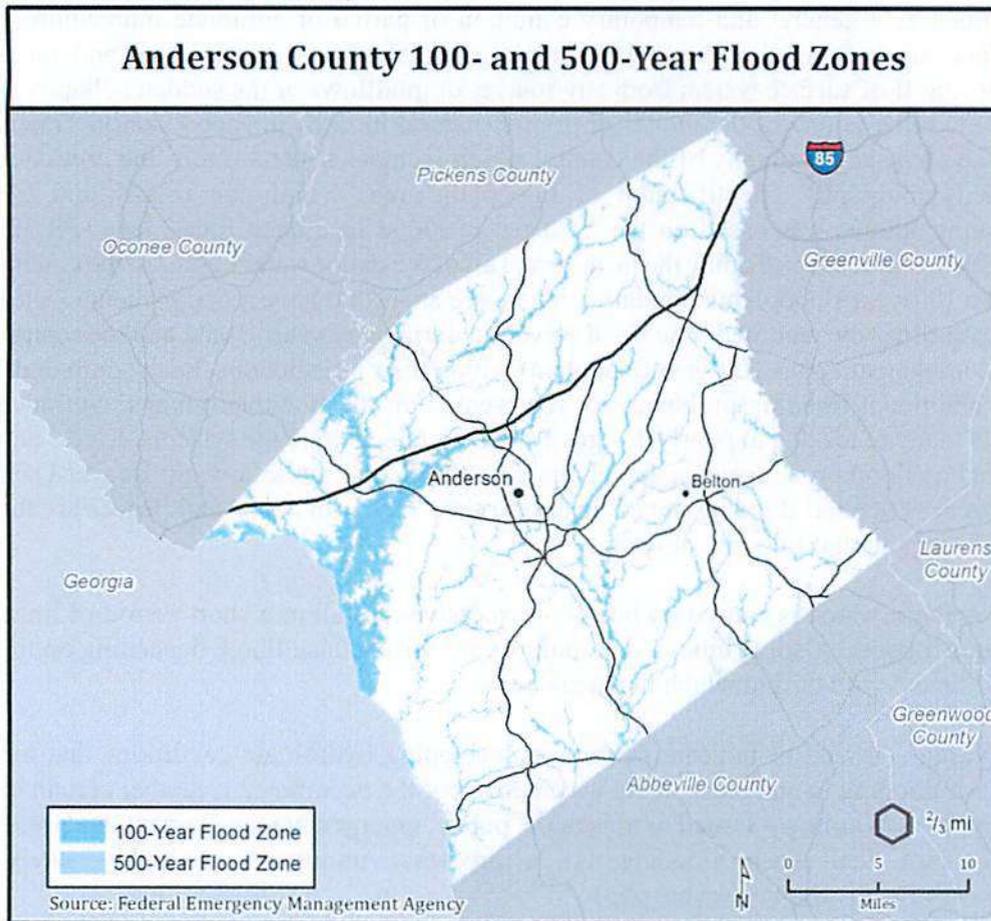
### Section 6.3.6 – Floods

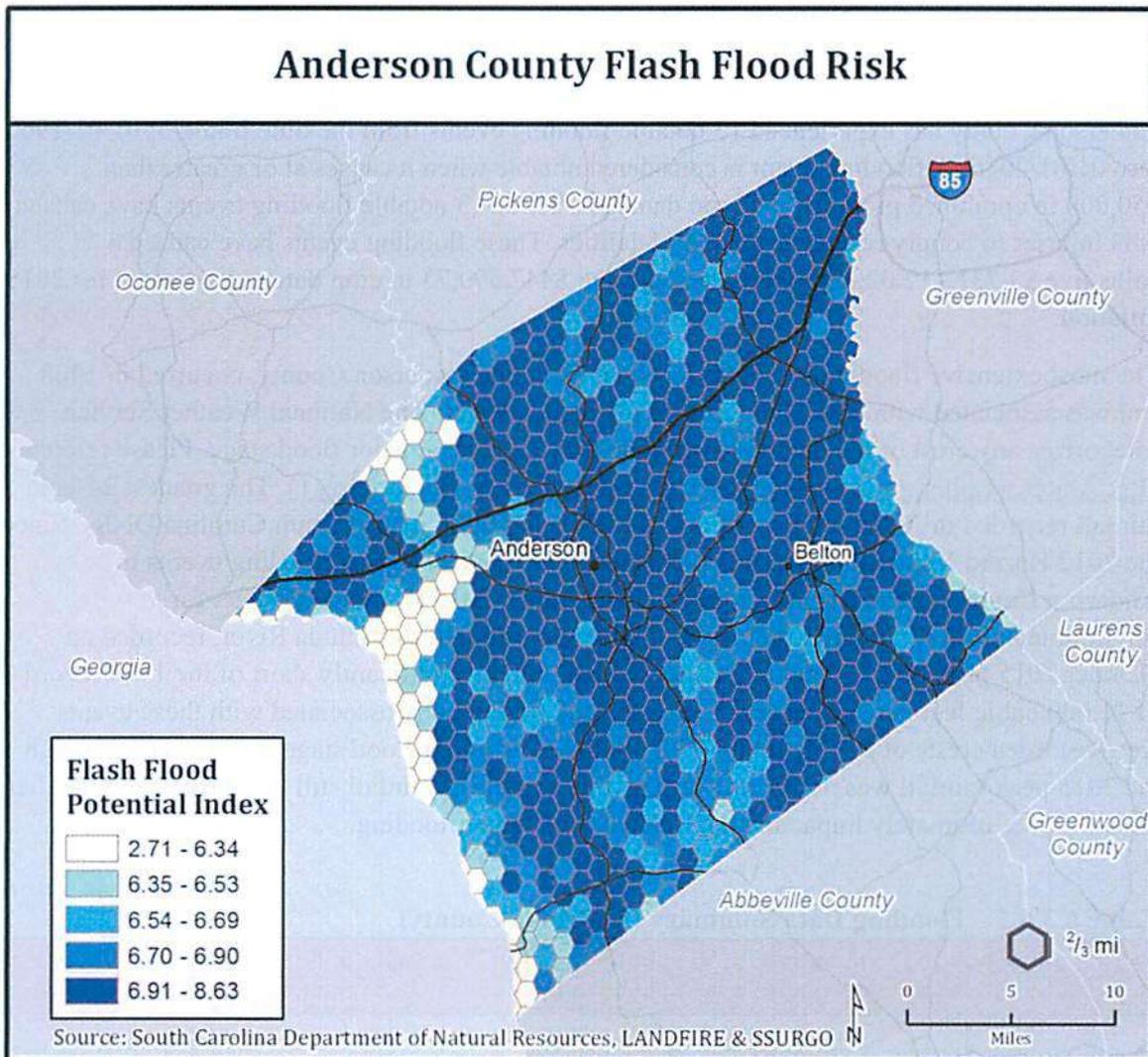
Flooding is defined as a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from: the overflow of inland or tidal waters; the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; or mudflows or the sudden collapse of shoreline land. Flooding is one of the moderate priority natural hazards in each County. This is largely due to the physical geography of the county, which includes several rivers and creeks as well as a varied topography. Identification of floodplain areas within the county and the incorporated municipalities was based on the most recent Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) produced by FEMA. These maps display the locations of all of the major water bodies in the county and delineate the 100-year floodplain boundaries. There are areas that have a one percent chance of equaling or exceeding the recorded base flood elevation during any year. Based on these maps, each county and municipality has 100-year floodplains within their jurisdictions. Each community may also have additional flooding problems not represented on the floodplain maps. Nuisance flooding impacts many roads due to poorly designed and maintained drainage systems. Rivers and creeks designated as flood prone areas include but are not limited to the following: Beaver Dam Creek, Rocky Creek. Potential flooding impact in or near the City of Anderson and Seneca are the areas most noted for potential flooding problems.

**Flash Flood** – A flood which is caused by heavy or excessive rainfall in a short period of time, generally less than 6 hours. Also, at times a dam failure can cause a flash flood, depending on the type of dam and time period during which the break occurs.

**Flash Flood Watch** - Issued to indicate current or developing hydrologic conditions that are favorable for flash flooding in and close to the watch area, but the occurrence is neither certain or imminent. Flash Flood Warning – Issued to inform the public, emergency management, and other cooperating agencies that flash flooding is in progress, imminent or highly likely. (<http://www.noaawatch.gov/themes/severe.php>)

**Flooding: Anderson County**





*Anderson County*

*Extent*

Anderson County has experienced 13 notable flooding events from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A flooding event is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 13 notable flooding events have caused 1.83 injuries to county residents and 0.50 fatalities. These flooding events have caused a collective \$3,731,112.02 in property damage and \$447,590.73 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

The most extensive flooding in South Carolina, including Anderson County, occurred in 1908 and was associated with a 25.60 ft. crest of the Saluda River (The National Weather Service categorizes any crest of the Saluda River at or above 20 feet a major flood stage. Please reference <http://water.weather.gov/ahps2/hydrograph.php?wfo=gsp&gage=weps1>). The greatest 24-hour rainfall recorded in Anderson County was 11.65 inches in 24 hours (South Carolina DNR). Since the 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan was published, there have been two flooding events in Anderson County, occurring in October and December, 2015 (National Centers for Environmental Information, 2017). Hydrologic monitoring of the Saluda River, recorded an October 2015 peak of 1,660 cubic feet per second, falling significantly short of the 1949 record of 11,000 cubic feet per second ([www.cisa.sc.edu](http://www.cisa.sc.edu)) Additionally associated with these events were recorded crests of 8.50 ft. and 8.67 ft., both below minor flood stage thresholds. Although the 2015 peak rainfall was not record-setting, this volume of rainfall still has the capacity to alter stream flows, ultimately impacting the frequency of future flooding.

**Table 6.3.6-1 – Flooding Data Summary (Anderson County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Flooding	23%	1.83	0.50	\$3,731,112.02	\$447,590.73

**Table 6.3.6-2: Anderson County Notable Flooding Events from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016**

***SHELDUS***  
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1995	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	388,807.42	0.00
1998	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	697,964.17	0.00
2004	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	125,472.21	0.00
2003	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	128,813.59	0.00
2003	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	322,033.97	0.00
2004	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	62,736.10	0.00
1976	Flooding	Anderson	0.33	0.00	347,125.06	34,712.49
1976	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	45,277.2	45,277.2
1991	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	348,042.59	0.00
1975	Flooding	Anderson	1.50	0.50	1,101,380.11	11,013.8
1989	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	0.00
1993	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	17,828.88	356,587.24
2014	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	50,059.35	0.00
<b>Total:</b>			<b>1.83</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>3,731,112.02</b>	<b>447,590.73</b>

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

## Flooding Probability and Vulnerability

### Anderson County:

**Table 6.3.5-3: Anderson County Probability of Flooding**

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Anderson	13	55	4.2	23%

## Vulnerability

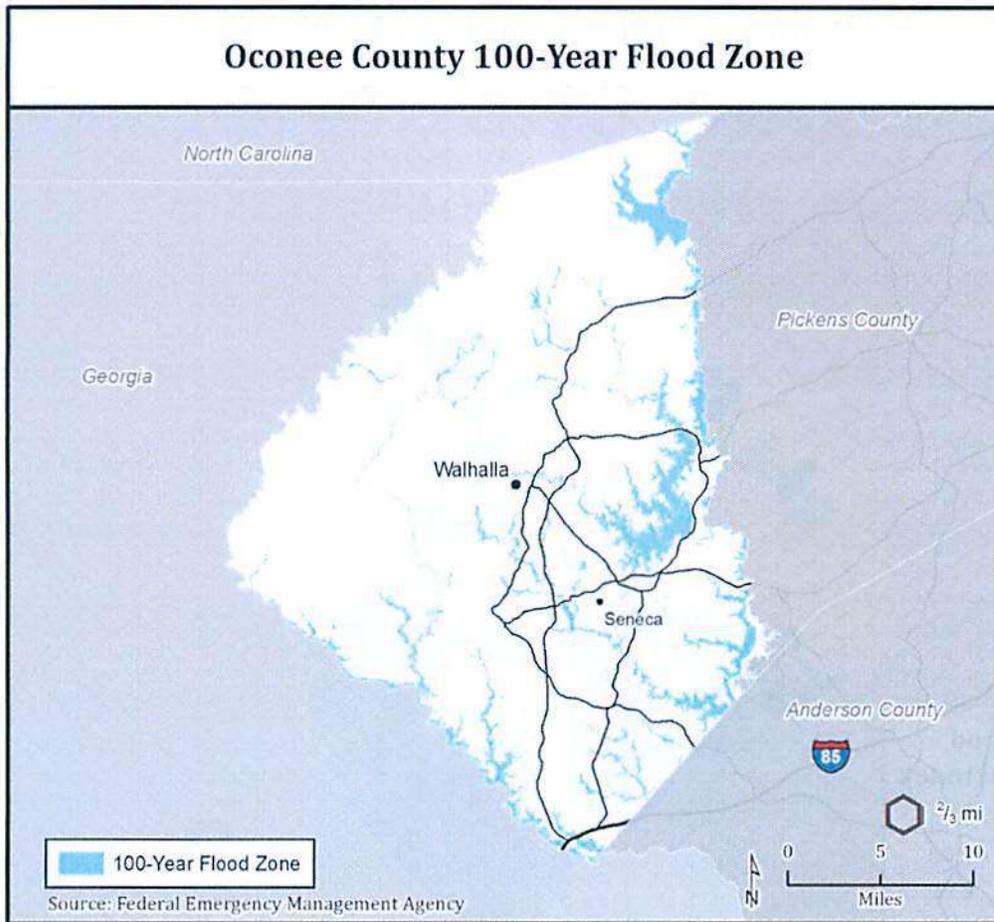
### *Anderson County*

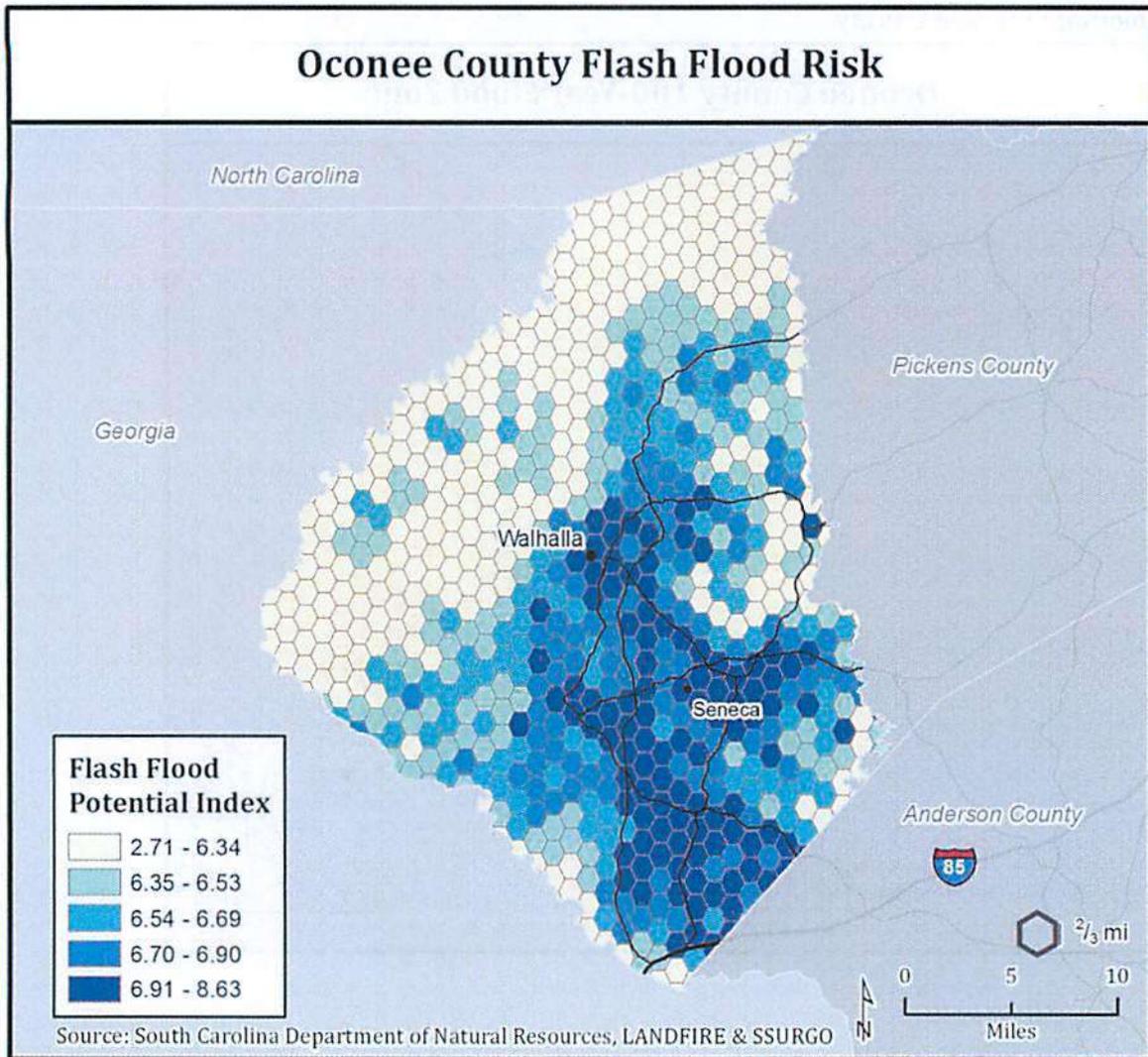
Overall, Anderson County has low level vulnerability to flooding as it relates to at or greater than \$50,000 of property and crop damage. Yet according to the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, most of Anderson County is high on the index for potential flash flooding. The numerous streams and waterways create areas that do commonly flood but flooding problems are limited primarily to developed areas that have creeks or streams running through them. Very little of the cities are located within the 100 year flood zone. There is a 23% probability that the region would suffer a flooding event that would cause at or greater than \$50,000 in property and crop damage in any one year time frame. Flooding events can greatly affect the agricultural production of the area as well as affect water treatment and wastewater treatment operations. This can have additional impacts that affect the ability of the region to function. Overall, using the \$50,000 threshold, Anderson County has a low vulnerability to flooding because of numerous lakes and streams within its limits.

### *Recommendation:*

Counties and municipalities should ensure adoption of Floodplain Management Ordinances concerning construction in floodplain areas. Counties and municipalities should consider doing buyouts of properties that are flood prone and have had repetitive losses to mitigate future disasters. Local governments should make strong efforts to further improve warning systems to insure that future deaths and injuries do not occur due to the effects of flooding events. Local governments should consider making improvements to roads and low water crossings that consistently flood by placing them on a hazard mitigation projects list and actively seek funding to successfully complete the projects.

**Flooding: Oconee County**





*Oconee County**Extent*

Oconee County has experienced 13 notable flooding events from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A flooding event is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 13 notable flooding events have caused 2.66 injuries to county residents and 0.67 fatalities. These flooding events have caused a collective \$7,886,851.53 in property damage and \$452,521.99 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Since the 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan was published, there have been no recorded flooding events in Oconee County (National Centers for Environmental Information, 2017). The National Weather Service's Hydrologic Data for the Seneca River confirms the lack of both recent and historic flooding events. Both the Jocassee and Keowee hydrologic gauges demonstrate maximum crest of the river between 100.48ft-100.82ft, falling below the 102ft. threshold for minor flood stage, as established by the National Weather Service (<http://water.weather.gov/ahps2/hydrograph.php?wfo=gsp&gage=jcss1>).

**Table 6.3.5-4 – Flooding Data Summary (Oconee County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Flooding	18%	2.66	0.67	\$7,886,851.53	\$452,521.99

**Table 6.3.6-5: Oconee County Notable Flooding Events from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016**

***SHELDUS***  
**Query results**

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1994	Flooding	Oconee	0.00	0.00	79,965.25	0.00
2004	Flooding	Oconee	0.00	0.00	1,631,138.7	0.00
2004	Flooding	Oconee	0.00	0.00	72,773.88	0.00
1973	Flooding	Oconee	0.00	0.00	4,448,517.27	4448.5
1976	Flooding	Oconee	2.33	0.67	694,250.16	6,942.52
1976	Flooding	Oconee	0.33	0.00	347,125.06	34,712.49
1976	Flooding	Oconee	0.00	0.00	45,277.2	45,277.2
8/6/1978	Flooding	Oconee	0.00	0.00	454,403.76	4,544.04
7/3/1989	Flooding	Oconee	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	0.00
1/1/1993	Flooding	Oconee	0.00	0.00	17,828.88	356,587.24
<b>Total:</b>			<b>2.66</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>7,886,851.53</b>	<b>452,521.99</b>

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

## Flooding Probability and Vulnerability

### Oconee County:

**Table 6.3.5-3: Oconee County Probability of a Flooding**

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Oconee	10	55	5.5	18%

## Vulnerability

### *Oconee County*

Overall, Oconee County has low level vulnerability to flooding as it relates to at or greater than \$50,000 of property and crop damage. Yet according the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, the southeastern part of Oconee County is high on the index for potential flash flooding. The numerous streams and waterways create areas that do commonly flood but flooding problems are limited primarily to developed areas that have creeks or streams running through them. Very little of the cities are located within the 100 year flood zone. There is an 18% probability that the region would suffer a flooding event that would cause at or greater than \$50,000 in property and crop damage in any one year time frame. Flooding events can greatly affect the agricultural production of the area as well as affect water treatment and wastewater treatment operations. This can have additional impacts that affect the ability of the region to function. Overall, using the \$50,000 threshold, Oconee County has a low vulnerability to flooding because of numerous lakes and streams within its limits.

### *Recommendation:*

Counties and municipalities should ensure adoption of Floodplain Management Ordinances concerning construction in floodplain areas. Counties and municipalities should consider doing buyouts of properties that are flood prone and have had repetitive losses to mitigate future disasters. Local governments should make strong efforts to further improve warning systems to insure that future deaths and injuries do not occur due to the effects of flooding events. Local governments should consider making improvements to roads and low water crossings that consistently flood by placing them on a hazard mitigation projects list and actively seek funding to successful complete the projects.

### **Estimate of Potential Losses (Risk Assessment)**

This section describes the risks to each County, including its citizens, residential, government and commercial assets, and County operations. As noted above, risk is an expression of expected future monetary losses resulting from the impacts of natural hazards. Risk assessment methodologies differ based on the nature of data that is available, the hazard, and the way that the results are expressed. The sections below provide brief descriptions of the methodologies.

#### **Flood Risk in each County**

This subsection describes how each county and its municipalities participate in and continued plans for participation in the NFIP. Most of the municipalities that participate in the NFIP have memorandums of understanding with the County for floodplain management duties and enforcement of the County flood damage prevention ordinances within their corporate limits. Those municipalities not participating in the NFIP generally follow the County flood management ordinance as outlined in Table 5.3.2-4 in Chapter 5.

Also this subsection of the Plan provides estimates of future flood losses, i.e. risk. Each of the loss calculations is based on best available data, but they must be considered estimates because highly detailed engineering studies were not performed as part of this planning process. The present section is intended to provide a moderately-detailed overview of risk in each County.

#### **Flood Risk Assessment Method 1**

##### **Analysis of NFIP Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Data:**

The first risk assessment method is based on analysis of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) data on repetitive flood loss properties. The NFIP defines repetitive loss properties as those that have received at least two NFIP insurance payments of more than \$1,000 each in any rolling ten-year period. As of 2010, Anderson County had 3 such properties, based on a query of the Department of Natural Resources (CIS). Of this total, there are 3 residential and 0 non-residential properties.

Table 6.3.5-4 (Anderson County) and table 6.3.5-5 (Oconee County) summarizes the NFIP claims value and number of claims statistics for both residential and non-residential repetitive loss properties. The Table indicates that 100% percent of paid claims are associated with residential building damages.

Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2017

**Table 6.3.5-4 Summary of Residential and Non-Residential NFIP Repetitive; Loss Statistics, Anderson County:**

Repetitive Loss Category	Properties	Building	Contents	Total	# of Claims	Average
Residential	3	\$67,226.00	\$0000000	\$67,226.00	3	\$22,408.66
Non-Residential	0	\$0000000	\$000000	\$0000000	0	\$0000000
Grand Total	3	\$67,226.00	\$0000000	\$67,226.00	3	\$22,408.66

**Table 6.3.5-5 Summary of Residential and Non-Residential NFIP Repetitive; Loss Statistics, Oconee County:**

Repetitive Loss Category	Properties	Building	Contents	Total	# of Claims	Average
Residential	xx	\$0000000	\$00000000	\$00000000	xx	\$000000
Non-Residential	x	\$0000000	\$00000000	\$00000000	xx	\$000000
Grand Total	xx	\$0000000	\$00000000	\$00000000	xx	\$000000

Since the 2012 Flood Risk Assessment Analysis update, in which 3 residential priorities experienced repetitive loss to the amount of \$67,226.00, there have been no reported loss claims to Anderson County. Additionally, Oconee County has filed no repetitive loss claims.

All municipalities within Anderson and Oconee Counties, including the unincorporated areas, are members of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), with the exceptions of Starr, West Union, Pelzer, West Pelzer, and Salem. The municipalities who do participate in the NFIP adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements, rely on updated floodplain maps, and regulate new construction in Special Flood Hazard Areas. (See Table 5.3.2-4).

The above mentioned municipalities have chosen not to participate in the NFIP due in part to the following considerations: smaller population size, limited historical flood risk, and limited resources to become members of the NFIP.

Current floodplain maps do not indicate any floodplains within The Town of Starr. However, Starr and West Union do have a FIRM identified. In addition to an identified Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Pelzer and Salem also have a Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) identified. The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee encourages municipality membership in the NFIP, providing a list of the program's benefits, including but not limited to: providing residents with the ability to purchase flood insurance and municipal eligibility for federal assistance following a disaster.

Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2017

Community: ANDERSON COUNTY \* State: SOUTH CAROLINA  
 County: ANDERSON COUNTY CID: 450013

Overview	Occupancy	Zone	Pre/Post FIRM
<b>Total by Community</b>		<b>Group Flood Insurance</b>	
Total Number of Policies:	113	Total Number of Policies:	0
Total Premiums:	\$53,538	Total Premiums:	\$0
Insurance in Force:	\$26,095,600	Insurance in Force:	\$0
Total Number of Closed Paid Losses:	3	Total Number of Closed Paid Losses:	0
\$ of Closed Paid Losses:	\$67,226	\$ of Closed Paid Losses:	\$0
<b>Post Firm Minus Rated Policies</b>		<b>Manufactured Homes</b>	
Total Number of Minus Rated Policies:	2	Total Number of Policies:	1
A Zone Minus Rated Policies:	2	Total Number of Closed Paid Losses:	0
V Zone Minus Rated Policies:	0	\$ of Closed Paid Losses:	\$0
<b>ICC</b>		<b>1316</b>	
Total Number of ICC Closed Paid Losses:	0	Number of Properties by Community:	0
\$ of ICC Closed Paid Losses:	\$0		
<b>Substantial Damage Losses</b>			
Number of Substantial Damage Closed Paid Losses:		0	

Community: ANDERSON COUNTY \* State: SOUTH CAROLINA  
 County: ANDERSON COUNTY CID: 450013

Overview	Occupancy	Zone	Pre/Post FIRM			
	<b>Policies in Force</b>	<b>Premium</b>	<b>Insurance in Force</b>	<b>Number of Closed Paid Losses</b>	<b>\$ of Closed Paid Losses</b>	<b>Adjustment Expense</b>
Single Family	106	\$49,197	\$24,838,300	3	\$67,225.99	\$2,850.00
2-4 Family	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
All Other Residential	3	\$750	\$217,300	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Non Residential	4	\$3,591	\$1,040,000	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>\$53,538</b>	<b>\$26,095,600</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$67,225.00</b>	<b>\$2,850.00</b>

	<b>Policies in Force</b>	<b>Premium</b>	<b>Insurance in Force</b>	<b>Number of Closed Paid Losses</b>	<b>\$ of Closed Paid Losses</b>	<b>Adjustment Expense</b>
Condo	6	\$1,389	\$515,300	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Non Condo	107	\$52,149	\$25,580,300	3	\$67,225.99	\$2,850.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>\$53,538</b>	<b>\$26,095,600</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$67,225.00</b>	<b>\$2,850.00</b>

(Department of Natural Resources (CIS –Report/CID#450013).

## Federal Emergency Management Agency Community Status Book Report SOUTH CAROLINA

### Communities Not in the National Flood Program

CID	Community Name	County	Init FIRM Identified	Init FIRM Identified	Map Date	Sanction Date	Tribal
450148#	BLLENHEIM, TOWN OF	MARLBORO COUNTY	08/12/77	06/18/11	06/16/11	08/12/78	No
450234#	BONNEAU, TOWN OF	BERKELEY COUNTY		10/16/03	10/16/03	10/16/04	No
450162#	BRANCHVILLE, TOWN OF	ORANGEBURG COUNTY	06/07/74	02/01/09	01/16/14	02/04/88(S)	No
450202#	CALHOUN FALLS, TOWN OF	ABBEVILLE COUNTY		03/03/11	03/03/11	03/03/12	No
450077#	COWARD, TOWN OF	FLORENCE COUNTY	05/31/74	12/18/04	12/18/14	05/31/75	No
450286#	COWPENS, TOWN OF	SPARTANBURG COUNTY		01/06/11	01/06/11	01/06/12	No
450238#	EUTAWVILLE, TOWN OF	ORANGEBURG COUNTY		01/16/14	01/16/14	01/16/15	No
450288#	JONESVILLE, TOWN OF	UNION COUNTY		08/02/11	08/02/11	08/02/12	No
450276#	LITTLE MOUNTAIN, TOWN OF	NEWBERRY COUNTY		08/16/11	08/16/11	08/16/12	No
450150#	MCCOLL, TOWN OF	MARLBORO COUNTY	07/25/75	08/16/11	06/16/11	07/25/76	No
450243#	MCCONNELLS, TOWN OF	YORK COUNTY		09/26/08	09/26/08	09/26/09	No
450198#	NORRIS, TOWN OF	PICKENS COUNTY		04/16/08	04/16/08	04/16/09	No
450154#	PEAK, TOWN OF	NEWBERRY COUNTY		08/16/11	08/16/11	08/16/12	No
450018#	PELZER, TOWN OF	ANDERSON COUNTY	08/18/78	09/29/11	08/29/11	08/18/77	No
450298#	POMARIA, TOWN OF	NEWBERRY COUNTY		08/16/11	08/16/11	08/16/12	No
450277#	PROSPERITY, TOWN OF	NEWBERRY COUNTY		08/16/11	08/16/11	08/16/12	No
480212#	SALEM, TOWN OF	OCONEE COUNTY	11/08/74	08/11/09	08/11/09	11/08/75	No
450156#	SILVERSTREET, TOWN OF	NEWBERRY COUNTY	01/24/75	08/16/11	08/16/11	01/24/76	No
450057#	SMOAKS, TOWN OF	COLLETON COUNTY	08/06/74	11/07/01	11/07/01	08/06/75	No
450246#	SOCIETY HILL, TOWN OF	DARLINGTON COUNTY	10/13/78	02/06/13	02/06/13	10/13/79	No
450072	ST. GEORGE, TOWN OF	DORCHESTER COUNTY	07/23/76		07/23/76	07/23/77	No
450273#	ST. MATTHEWS, TOWN OF	CALHOUN COUNTY		04/16/07	04/16/07	04/16/08	No
450247#	STARR, TOWN OF	ANDERSON COUNTY		08/29/11	08/29/11	08/29/12	No
450287#	WELLFORD, CITY OF	SPARTANBURG COUNTY		01/06/11	01/06/11	01/06/12	No
450278#	WEST UNION, TOWN OF	OCONEE COUNTY		08/11/09	08/11/09	08/11/10	No
450272#	WILLISTON, TOWN OF	BARNWELL COUNTY		08/29/10	08/29/10	08/29/11	No
450292#	WINNSBORO, TOWN OF	FAIRFIELD COUNTY		05/03/11	05/03/11	05/03/12	No

#### Summary:

Total Not in Flood Program	27
Total Suspended from Emergency Program	0
Total Suspended from Regular Program	1
Total Withdrawn Communities Not in Program	0
Total Not in Program With Hazard Area Identified	27
	0

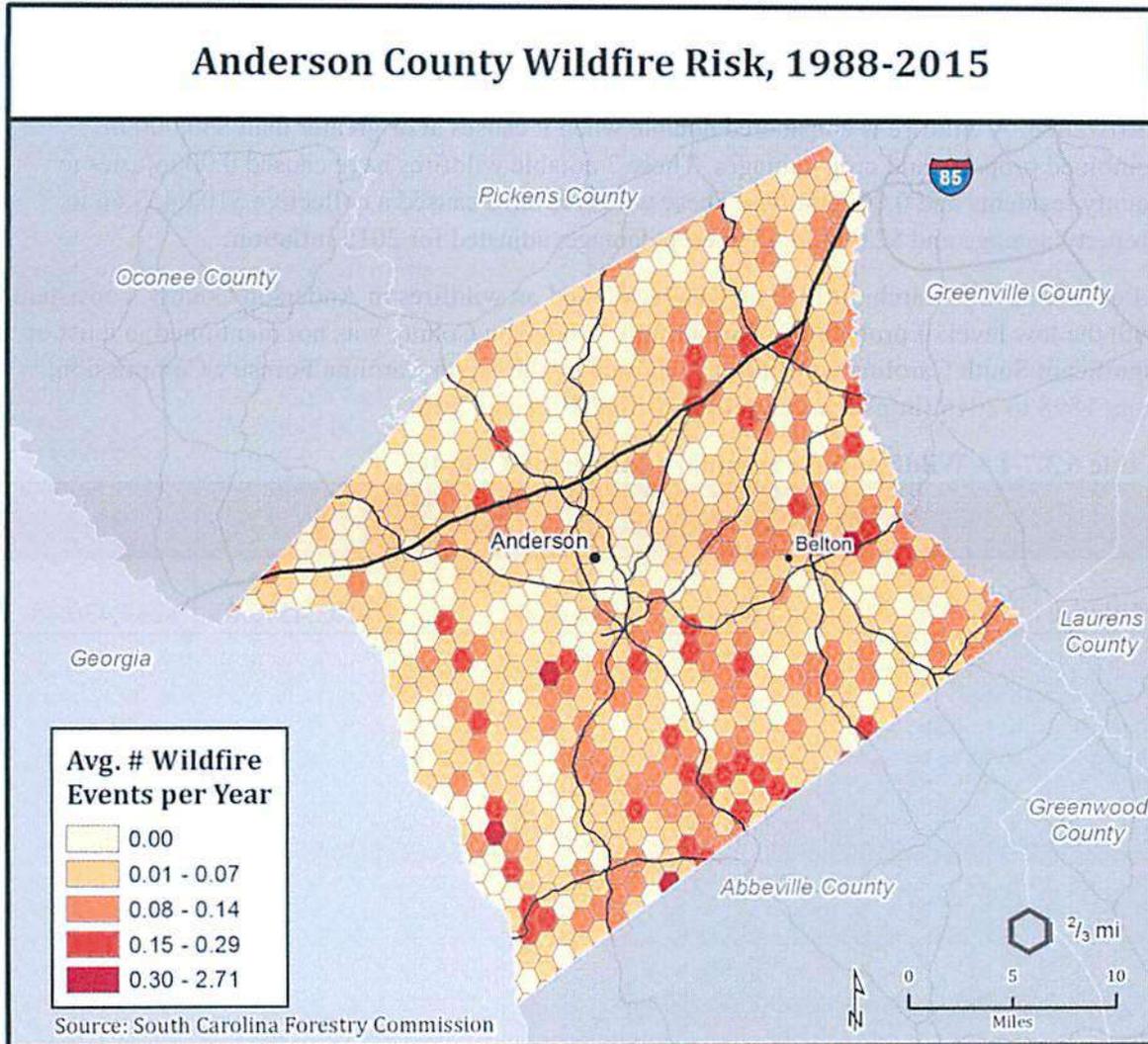
### **Section 6.3.7- Wildfires**

Wildfires are the most common natural hazards in South Carolina. Approximately 5,000 wildfires occur in South Carolina each year. Wildfires can result from natural causes, but most actually result from human actions. The most common cause of fires is arson and debris burning. There is an average of 30,000 acres a year burnt by wildfires in the State (SC Emergency Management Division, 2017). According to the South Carolina Forestry Commission (2017), the cause of fires in South Carolina by percentage are:

Woods Arson – 25-30%  
Debris Burning – 35-45%  
Equipment Use – 5%  
Miscellaneous (fireworks, etc...) – 4-6%  
Smoking – 3-4%  
Children – 3-5%  
Lightning – 2%  
Campfires – 1-3%  
Railroads – 1-2%

A significant number of forest fires occur in Anderson and Oconee County region. The majority of fires are caused by humans including campfires, smoking, debris burning, incendiary equipment use, and railroads. Although the total number of forest fires in each county is documented, there is not a current database of wildfire locations that can be separated out from land clearing activities that burn timber or any map data that represents precise locations within each county. (Source: South Carolina Forestry Commission)

Wildfires: Anderson County



*Anderson County**Extent*

Anderson County has experienced 2 notable wildfires from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A wildfire is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 2 notable wildfires have caused 0.00 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. These wildfires have caused a collective \$103,457.66 in property damage and \$239,430.45 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

After extensive research, little to no data was found on wildfires in Anderson County, consistent with the low level of probability. Furthermore, Anderson County was not mentioned in a list of significant South Carolina wildfires, as reported by the South Carolina Forestry Commission, from 1898 to 2016 (<https://www.state.sc.us/forest/firesign.htm>).

**Table 6.3.7-1 – Wildfire Data Summary (Anderson County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Wildfire	3%	0.00	0.00	\$103,457.66	\$239,430.45

**Table 6.3.7-2: Anderson County Notable Wildfires from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016**

***SHELDUS***  
**Query results**

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1966	Wildfire	Anderson	0.00	0.00	79,514.6	0.00
1985	Wildfire	Anderson	0.00	0.00	23,943.06	239,430.45
<b>Total:</b>			<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>103,457.66</b>	<b>239,430.45</b>

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

## Wildfire Probability and Vulnerability

### Anderson County:

**Table 6.3.7-3: Anderson County Probability of a Wildfire**

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Anderson	2	55	27.5	3%

### Vulnerability

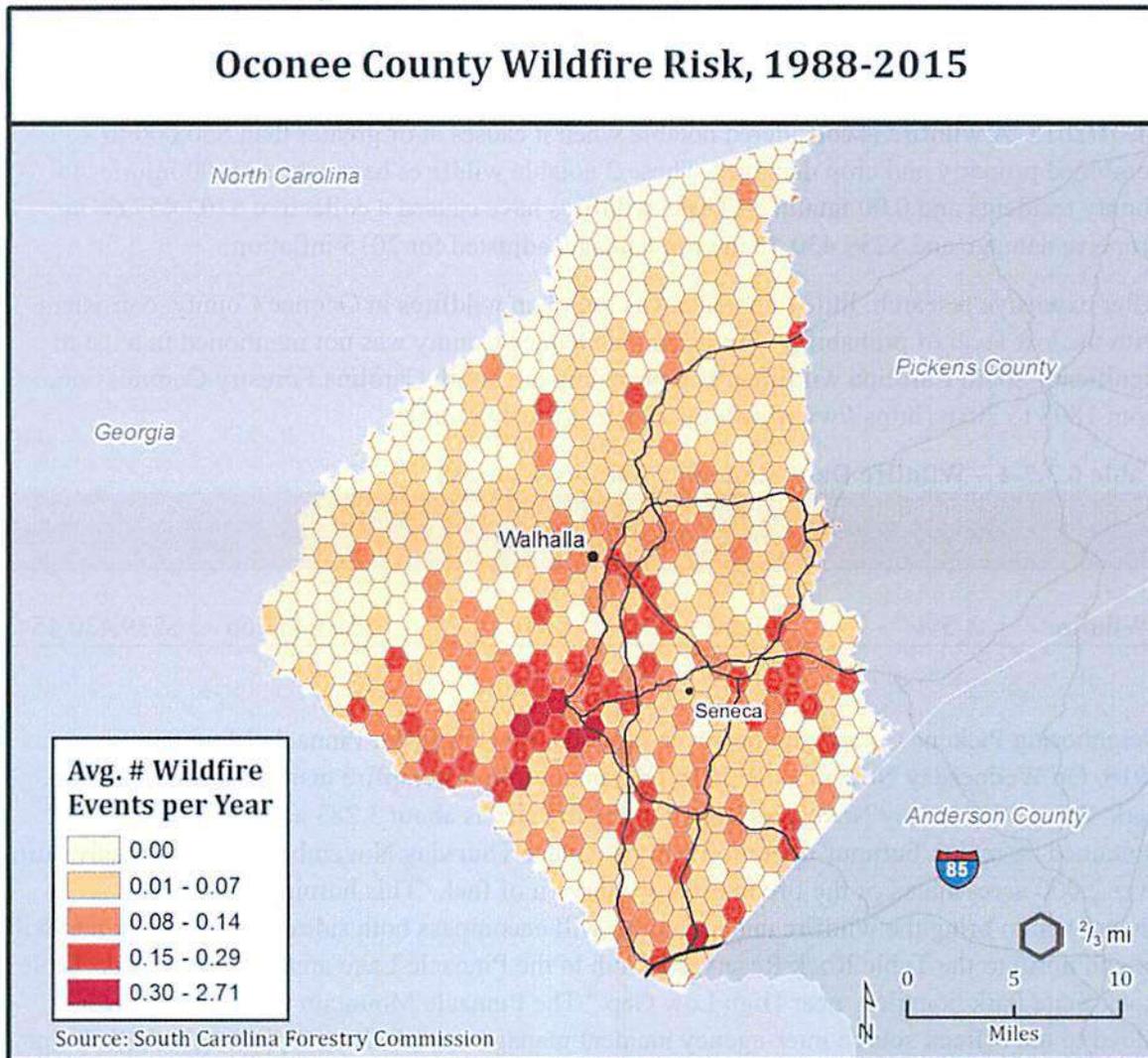
#### *Anderson County*

Overall Anderson County has a very low level vulnerability of wildfire events causing significant property damage. The probability of one or more wildfire events causing significant property damage originating in Anderson County is near zero. Since 1988 Anderson County has not experienced any wildfire events causing significant property damage. Examining past wildfire events that have occurred in the County, there have been numerous fires, but they have not caused a great amount of significant reported damage. These wildfire events within the County also have not caused any reported significant property damage within the municipalities. Overall, when taking into consideration the very low probability of fire in the county, and the past history of the event, the county has a very low level vulnerability to wildfire events causing significant property damage while the municipalities have a very low vulnerability to wildfire events causing significant property damage as well. Overall when taking into consideration the very low probability of wildfire events in Anderson County the County has a very low level vulnerability to this hazard causing significant property damage.

#### *Recommendation*

Counties and municipalities should consider design and implement a comprehensive community awareness and educational campaign on wildfire event fire danger, targeted at areas of highest risk. Develop capabilities, systems and procedures to pre-deploy fire-fighting resources during times of high wildfire event hazards. Through training and education, prepare local fire departments for wildfire scenarios. Encourage development and dissemination of maps relating to the fire hazard to help educate and assist builders and homeowners in being engaged in wildfire mitigation activities, and to help guide emergency services during response.

Wildfires: Oconee County



*Oconee County*

*Extent*

Oconee County has experienced 2 notable wildfires from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A wildfire is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 2 notable wildfires have caused 0.00 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. These wildfires have caused a collective \$103,457.66 in property damage and \$239,430.45 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

After extensive research, little to no data was found on wildfires in Oconee County, consistent with the low level of probability. Furthermore, Oconee County was not mentioned in a list of significant South Carolina wildfires, as reported by the South Carolina Forestry Commission, from 1898 to 2016 (<https://www.state.sc.us/forest/firesign.htm>).

**Table 6.3.7-4 – Wildfire Data Summary (Oconee County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Wildfire	3%	0.00	0.00	\$103,457.66	\$239,430.45

Neighboring Pickens County did however experience a significant Pinnacle Mountain Fire in 2016. On Wednesday November 9, 2016 fire spread from a campfire inside Table Rock State Park. As of Wednesday November 16, 2016 the fire size is about 3,283 acres and was 35% contained. A major 'burnout' operation will take place Thursday November 17 to purposely burn over 2,000 acres ahead of the fire in order to starve it of fuel. "This burning operation, undertaken to bring the wildfire under control, will encompass both sides of Table Rock and will extend north to the Table Rock Reservoir, south to the Pinnacle Lake area, and east to the Table Rock State Park boundary near High Low Gap." The Pinnacle Mountain Fire has now been added to the official source inter-agency incident management system, supplying a single point of information on this incident. Please see below link for maps, photos, announcements, etc. Other fires can be found on this site as well:

[InciWeb the Incident Information System: Pinnacle Mountain Fire](#)

As of Wednesday Nov23,2016, 7:37pm: Size: 7,282 acres, Containment: 40%

**Table 6.3.7-5: Oconee County Notable Wildfire Events from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016**

*SHELDUS*  
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1966	Wildfire	Oconee	0.00	0.00	79,514.6	0.00
3/1/1985	Wildfire	Oconee	0.00	0.00	23,943.06	239,430.5
Total:			0.00	0.00	103,457.66	239,430.5

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

## Wildfire Probability and Vulnerability

### Oconee County:

Table 6.3.7-6: Oconee County Probability of a Wildfire

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Oconee	2	55	27.5	3%

## Vulnerability

### *Oconee County*

Overall, Oconee County has a very low level vulnerability of wildfire events causing significant property damage. The probability of one or more wildfire events causing significant property damage originating in Oconee County is near zero. Since 1988, Oconee County has not experienced any wildfire events causing significant property damage. Examining past wildfire events that have occurred in the County, there have been numerous fires, but they have not caused a great amount of significant reported damage. These wildfire events within the County also have not caused any reported significant property damage within the municipalities. Overall, when taking into consideration the very low probability of fire in the county, and the past history of the event, the county has a very low level vulnerability to wildfire events causing significant property damage while the municipalities have a very low vulnerability to wildfire events causing significant property damage as well. Overall when taking into consideration the very low probability of wildfire events in Oconee County the County has a very low level vulnerability to this hazard causing significant property damage.

### *Recommendation*

Counties and municipalities should consider design and implement a comprehensive community awareness and educational campaign on wildfire event fire danger, targeted at areas of highest risk. Develop capabilities, systems and procedures to pre-deploy fire-fighting resources during times of high wildfire event hazards. Through training and education, prepare local fire departments for wildfire scenarios. Encourage development and dissemination of maps relating to the fire hazard to help educate and assist builders and homeowners in being engaged in wildfire mitigation activities, and to help guide emergency services during response.

### 6.3.8 – Hurricanes

Hurricanes are severe tropical storms “with winds that have reached a constant speed of 74 miles per hour or more” (FEMA). Hurricanes commonly form in the Caribbean Sea, Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico. Hurricanes can cause devastating effects resulting from violent winds, waves, rains, and floods. In an average year, there are six hurricanes over the Atlantic Ocean. An average of five hurricanes strikes the United States every three years (NOAA). South Carolina is one of the most vulnerable states to hurricanes in the United States (SCEMD).

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale is a 1 to 5 categorization based on the hurricane's intensity at the indicated time. The scale – originally developed by wind engineer Herb Saffir and meteorologist Bob Simpson – has been an excellent tool for alerting the public about the possible impacts of various intensity hurricanes. The scale provides examples of the type of damage and impacts in the United States associated with winds of the indicated intensity. In general, damage rises by about a factor of four for every category increase. The maximum sustained surface wind speed (peak 1-minute wind at the standard meteorological observation height of 10 m [33 ft] over unobstructed exposure) associated with the cyclone is the determining factor in the scale. (Note that sustained winds can be stronger in hilly or mountainous terrain – such as the over the Appalachians or over much of Puerto Rico – compared with that experienced over flat terrain.) The historical examples provided in each of the categories correspond with the observed or estimated maximum wind speeds from the hurricane experienced at the location indicated. These do not necessarily correspond with the peak intensity reached by the system during its lifetime. It is also important to note that peak 1-minute winds in hurricane are believed to diminish by one category within a short distance, perhaps a kilometer [~ half a mile] of the coastline. For example, Hurricane Wilma made landfall in 2005 in southwest Florida as a Category 3 hurricane. Even though this hurricane only took four hours to traverse the peninsula, the winds experienced by most Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach County communities were Category 1 to Category 2 conditions. However, exceptions to this generalization are certainly possible.

The scale does not address the potential for other hurricane-related impacts, such as storm surge, rainfall-induced floods, and tornadoes. It should also be noted that these wind-caused damage general descriptions are to some degree dependent upon the local building codes in effect and how well and how long they have been enforced. For example, building codes enacted during the 2000s in Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina are likely to reduce the damage to newer structures from that described below. However, for a long time to come, the majority of the building stock in existence on the coast will not have been built to higher code. Hurricane wind damage is also very dependent upon other factors, such as duration of high winds, change of wind direction, and age of structures.

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The following chart shows hurricane levels, wind speed, and the damage that it is able to cause.

Figure 6.3.8-1: Hurricane Force Classifications

Category	Winds (1 min sustained winds in mph and km/hr)	Summary	People, Livestock, and Pets	Mobile Homes	Frame Homes	Apartments, Shopping Centers, and Industrial Buildings	High-Rise Windows and Glass	Signage, Fences, and Canopies
1	74-95 mph 64-82 kt 119-153 km/hr	<i>Very dangerous winds will produce some damage</i>	People, livestock, and pets struck by flying or falling debris could be injured or killed.	Older (mainly pre-1994 construction) mobile homes could be destroyed, especially if they are not anchored properly as they tend to shift or roll off their foundations. Newer mobile homes that are anchored properly can sustain damage involving the removal of shingle or metal roof coverings, and loss of vinyl siding, as well as damage to carports, sunrooms, or lanais.	Some poorly constructed frame homes can experience major damage, involving loss of the roof covering and damage to gable ends as well as the removal of porch coverings and awnings. Unprotected windows may break if struck by flying debris. Masonry chimneys can be toppled. Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof shingles, vinyl siding, soffit panels, and gutters. Failure of aluminum, screened-in, swimming pool enclosures can occur.	Some apartment building and shopping center roof coverings could be partially removed. Industrial buildings can lose roofing and siding especially from windward corners, rakes, and eaves. Failures to overhead doors and unprotected windows will be common.	Windows in high-rise buildings can be broken by flying debris. Falling and broken glass will pose a significant danger even after the storm.	There will be occasional damage to commercial signage, fences, and canopies.

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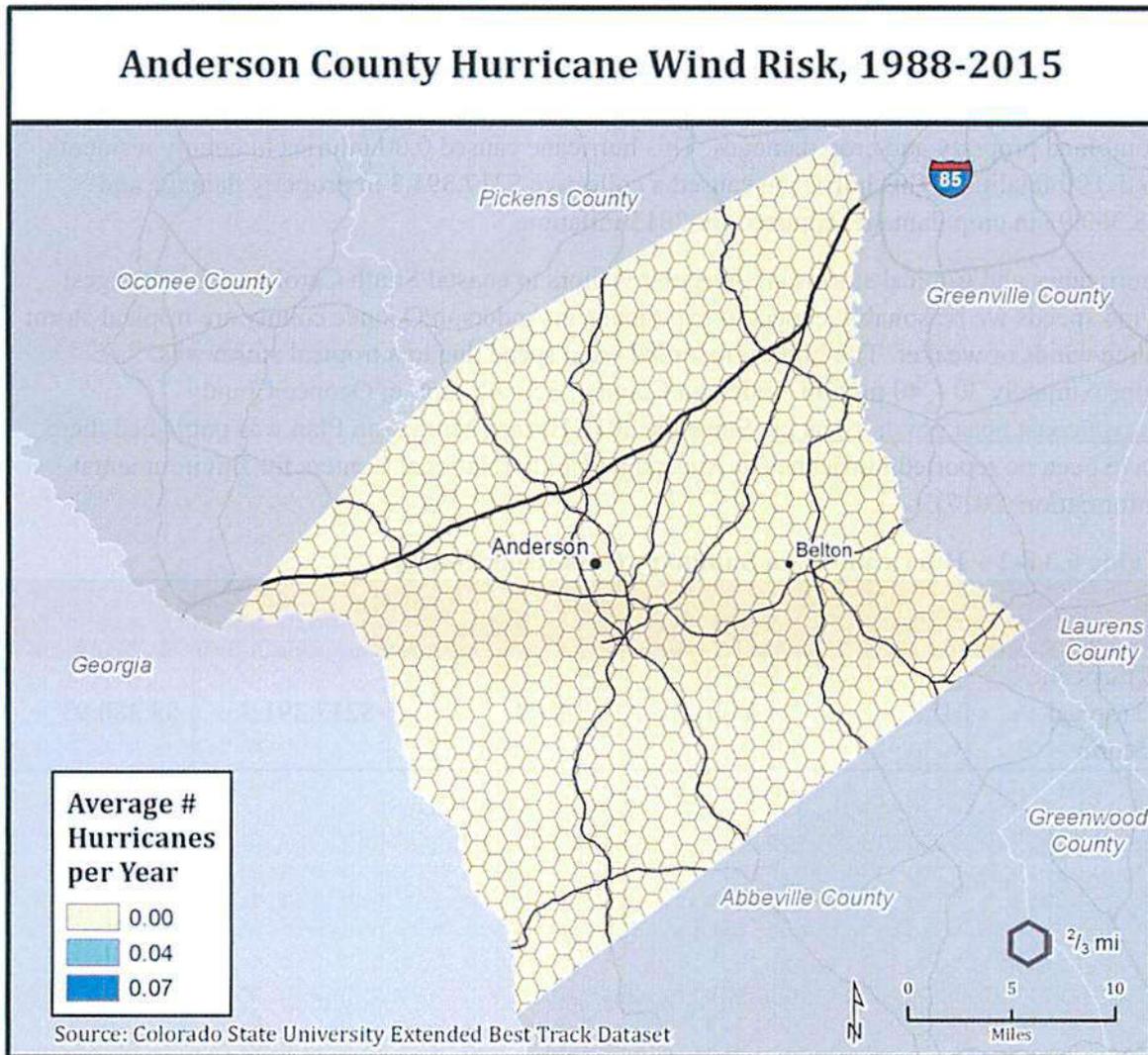
2	96-110 mph 83-95 kt 154-177 km/hr	<i>Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage</i>	There is a substantial risk of injury or death to people, livestock, and pets due to flying and falling debris.	Older (mainly pre-1994 construction) mobile homes have a very high chance of being destroyed and the flying debris generated can shred nearby mobile homes. Newer mobile homes can also be destroyed.	Poorly constructed frame homes have a high chance of having their roof structures removed especially if they are not anchored properly. Unprotected windows will have a high probability of being broken by flying debris. Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Failure of aluminum, screened-in, swimming pool enclosures will be common.	There will be a substantial percentage of roof and siding damage to apartment buildings and industrial buildings. Unreinforced masonry walls can collapse.	Windows in high-rise buildings can be broken by flying debris. Falling and broken glass will pose a significant danger even after the storm.	Commercial signage, fences, and canopies will be damaged and often destroyed.
3	111-130 mph 96-113 kt 178-209 km/hr	<i>Devastating damage will occur</i>	There is a high risk of injury or death to people, livestock, and pets due to flying and falling debris.	Nearly all older (pre-1994) mobile homes will be destroyed. Most newer mobile homes will sustain severe damage with potential for complete roof failure and wall collapse.	Poorly constructed frame homes can be destroyed by the removal of the roof and exterior walls. Unprotected windows will be broken by flying debris. Well-built frame homes can experience major damage involving the removal of roof decking and gable ends.	There will be a high percentage of roof covering and siding damage to apartment buildings and industrial buildings. Isolated structural damage to wood or steel framing can occur. Complete failure of older metal buildings is possible, and older unreinforced masonry buildings can collapse.	Numerous windows will be blown out of high-rise buildings resulting in falling glass, which will pose a threat for days to weeks after the storm.	Most commercial signage, fences, and canopies will be destroyed.

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4	131-155 mph 114-135 kt 210-249 km/hr	<i>Catastrophic damage will occur</i>	There is a very high risk of injury or death to people, livestock, and pets due to flying and falling debris.	Nearly all older (pre-1994) mobile homes will be destroyed. A high percentage of newer mobile homes also will be destroyed.	Poorly constructed homes can sustain complete collapse of all walls as well as the loss of the roof structure. Well-built homes also can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Extensive damage to roof coverings, windows, and doors will occur. Large amounts of windborne debris will be lofted into the air. Windborne debris damage will break most unprotected windows and penetrate some protected windows.	There will be a high percentage of structural damage to the top floors of apartment buildings. Steel frames in older industrial buildings can collapse. There will be a high percentage of collapse to older unreinforced masonry buildings.	Most windows will be blown out of high-rise buildings resulting in falling glass, which will pose a threat for days to weeks after the storm.	Nearly all commercial signage, fences, and canopies will be destroyed.
5	> 155 mph > 135 kt > 249 km/hr	<i>Catastrophic damage will occur</i>	People, livestock, and pets are at very high risk of injury or death from flying or falling debris, even if indoors in mobile homes or framed homes.	Almost complete destruction of all mobile homes will occur, regardless of age or construction.	A high percentage of frame homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Extensive damage to roof covers, windows, and doors will occur. Large amounts of windborne debris will be lofted into the air. Windborne debris damage will occur to nearly all unprotected windows and many protected windows.	Significant damage to wood roof commercial buildings will occur due to loss of roof sheathing. Complete collapse of many older metal buildings can occur. Most unreinforced masonry walls will fail which can lead to the collapse of the buildings. A high percentage of industrial buildings and low-rise apartment buildings will be destroyed.	Nearly all windows will be blown out of high-rise buildings resulting in falling glass, which will pose a threat for days to weeks after the storm.	Nearly all commercial signage, fences, and canopies will be destroyed.

Source: NOAA/National Weather Service, National Centers for Environmental Prediction, National Hurricane Center, 11691 SW 17<sup>th</sup> Street, Miami, Florida 33165

Hurricanes: Anderson County



*Anderson County**Extent*

Anderson County has experienced 1 notable hurricane from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A hurricane is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. This hurricane caused 0.00 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. This hurricane caused a collective \$217,391.3 in property damage and \$3,380.93 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Hurricanes and tropical storms are irregular visitors to coastal South Carolina. The strongest wind speeds we reasonably expect to experience in Anderson/Oconee county are tropical storm force winds or weaker. The highest recorded wind speed due to a tropical storm was approximately 30 – 40 mph in Anderson County / 35 – 45 mph in Oconee County <https://coast.noaa.gov/hurricanes>. Since the 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan was published there have been no reported hurricanes in Anderson County (National Centers for Environmental Information, 2017).

**Table 6.3.8-2 – Hurricane Data Summary (Anderson County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	1%	0.00	0.00	\$217,391.3	\$3,380.93

**Table 6.3.8-3: Anderson County Notable Hurricanes from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016**

***SHELDUS***  
**Query results**

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1995	Hurricane/Tropical Storm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	217391.3	3,380.93
<b>Total:</b>			0.00	0.00	217,391.3	3,380.93

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

## Hurricane Probability and Vulnerability

### Anderson County:

**Table 6.3.8-4: Anderson County Probability of a Hurricane**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Recurrence Intervals (years)</b>	<b>Hazard Frequency (% change/year)</b>
<b>Anderson</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1%</b>

## Vulnerability

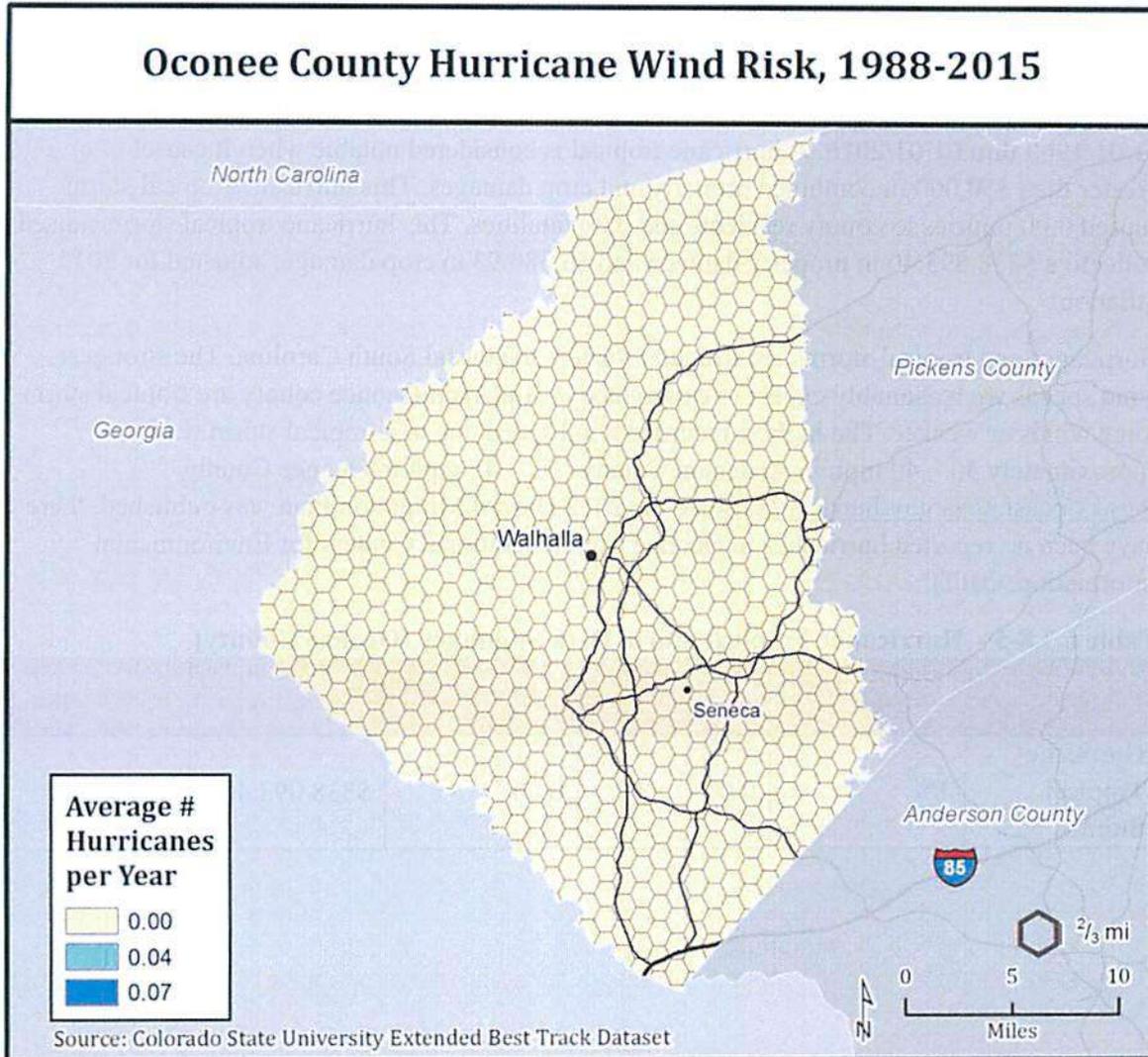
### *Anderson County*

Overall, Anderson County has a very low level vulnerability to hurricanes, primarily due to it being far inland. The probability of hurricane effects in Anderson County is 1% for any given year. While Anderson County is far inland for hurricanes to strike, it is clear from examining past events that hurricane effects do have the potential to do damage within the County. Since hurricane effects may be experienced randomly throughout the county, one jurisdiction has the same chance of this hazard as the rest of the county and its municipalities. Thus each municipality has the same vulnerability as the County.

### *Recommendation*

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when hurricanes strike. Citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a hurricane incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of hurricane events. A community-wide shelter program should be considered for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

Hurricanes: Oconee County



*Oconee County  
Extent*

Oconee County has experienced 1 notable hurricane/tropical storm from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A hurricane/tropical is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. This hurricane/tropical storm caused 0.00 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. This hurricane/tropical storm caused a collective \$338,093.40 in property damage and \$3,380.93 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Hurricanes and tropical storms are irregular visitors to coastal South Carolina. The strongest wind speeds we reasonably expect to experience in Anderson/Oconee county are tropical storm force winds or weaker. The highest recorded wind speed due to a tropical storm was approximately 30 – 40 mph in Anderson County / 35 – 45 mph in Oconee County (<https://coast.noaa.gov/hurricanes>). Since the 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan was published, there have been no reported hurricanes in Oconee County (National Centers for Environmental Information, 2017).

**Table 6.3.8-5 – Hurricane/ Tropical Storm Data Summary (Oconee County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	1%	0.00	0.00	\$338,093.40	\$3,380.93

**Table 6.3.8-6: Oconee County Notable Hurricanes/Tropical Storm from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016**

***SHELDUS***  
**Query results**

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1995	Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	338,093.40	3,380.93
<b>Total:</b>			0.00	0.00	338,093.40	3,380.93

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

**Hurricane Probability and Vulnerability**

**Oconee County:**

**Table 6.3.8-7: Oconee County Probability of a Hurricane/Tropical Storm**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Recurrence Intervals (years)</b>	<b>Hazard Frequency (% change/year)</b>
<b>Oconee</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1%</b>

**Vulnerability**

*Oconee County*

Overall, Oconee County has a very low level vulnerability to hurricanes, primarily due to it being far inland. The probability of hurricane effects in Oconee County is 1% for any given year. While Oconee County is far inland for hurricanes to strike, it is clear from examining past events that hurricane effects do have the potential to do damage within the County. Since hurricane effects may be experienced randomly throughout the county, one jurisdiction has the same chance of this hazard as the rest of the county and its municipalities. Thus each municipality has the same vulnerability as the County.

*Recommendation*

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when hurricanes strike. Citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a hurricane incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of hurricane events. A community-wide shelter program should be considered for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

### 6.3.9- Earthquakes

Earthquake is a term used to describe both sudden slip on a fault and the resulting ground shaking and radiated seismic energy caused by the slip, or by volcanic or magmatic activity, or other sudden stress changes in the earth (USGS). Magnitude and intensity are important to understand when discussing earthquakes. The following information is from the USGS: “Magnitude and Intensity measure different characteristics of earthquakes. Magnitude measures the energy released at the source of the earthquake. Magnitude is determined from measurements on seismographs. Intensity measures the strength of shaking produced by the earthquake at a certain location. Intensity is determined from effects on people, human structures, and the natural environment. (provided by the United States Geological Survey’s (USGS) Earthquake Hazards Program).

An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor or temblor) is the result of a sudden release of energy in the [Earth's crust](#) that creates [seismic waves](#). The seismicity or seismic activity of an area refers to the frequency, type and size of earthquakes experienced over a period of time. Earthquakes are measured using observations from [seismometers](#). The [moment magnitude](#) (or the partly obsolete [Richter](#) magnitude, numerically similar over the range of validity of the Richter scale) of an earthquake is conventionally reported, with magnitude 3 or lower earthquakes being mostly almost imperceptible and magnitude 7 and over potentially causing serious damage over large areas, depending on their depth. The largest earthquakes in historic times have been of magnitude slightly over 9, although there is no limit to the possible magnitude. The most recent large earthquake of magnitude 9.0 or larger was a [9.0 magnitude earthquake in Japan in 2011](#) (as of March 2011), and it was the largest Japanese earthquake since records began. Intensity of shaking is measured on the modified [Mercalli scale](#). The shallower an earthquake, the more damage to structures it causes, all else being equal. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earthquake>)

The table on the following page gives intensities that are typically observed at locations near the epicenter of earthquakes of different magnitudes.

**Table 6.3.9-1: Magnitude / Intensity Comparison**

<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Typical Maximum Modified Mercalli Intensity</b>
<b>1.0 - 3.0</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>3.0 - 3.9</b>	<b>II - III</b>
<b>4.0 - 4.9</b>	<b>IV - V</b>
<b>5.0 - 5.9</b>	<b>VI - VII</b>
<b>6.0 - 6.9</b>	<b>VII - IX</b>
<b>7.0 and higher</b>	<b>VIII or higher</b>

***Abbreviated Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale***

**I.** Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.

**II.** Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings.

**III.** 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.** Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cacking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.

**V.** Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.

**VI.** Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.

**VII.** 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.** 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.** 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.** Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.

**XI.** Few, if any (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Rails bent greatly.

**XII.** Damage total. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Objects thrown into the air From The Severity of an Earthquake.

**Earthquake: Anderson County**

*Anderson County*

*Extent*

Anderson County has experienced no notable earthquakes from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. An earthquake is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. Earthquakes have caused 0.00 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. Additionally, earthquakes have caused no property or crop damage.

After extensive research, little data on earthquakes in Anderson County was found, consistent with the low level of probability. However, according to city-data.com, Anderson’s historical earthquake is slightly above the South Carolina average, but below the national average. The chart below lists earthquakes that have occurred near Anderson City and the magnitude of each earthquake:

Date:	Magnitude:	Distance:
4/29/2003	4.9	Occurred 169.9 miles away from city center
8/21/1992	4.4	Occurred 177.4 miles away from city center
7/27/1980	5.2	Occurred 265.2 miles away from city center
8/2/1974	4.9	Occurred 45.4 miles away from city center
11/22/1974	4.7	Occurred 182.3 miles away from city center
11/30/1973	4.7	Occurred 115.8 miles away from city center

**Table 6.3.9-2 – Earthquake Data Summary (Anderson County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Earthquake	0%	0.00	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

**Table 6.3.9-3: Anderson County Notable Earthquakes from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016**

*SHELDUS*  
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
Total:		Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

**Earthquake Probability and Vulnerability**

**Anderson County:**

**Table 6.3.9-4: Anderson County Probability of an Earthquake**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Recurrence Intervals (years)</b>	<b>Hazard Frequency (% change/year)</b>
<b>Anderson</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

**Vulnerability**

*Anderson County*

Overall Anderson County has a very low level vulnerability to earthquakes. The probability of one or more earthquake epicenters to originate in Anderson County is near 0%. The County has not experienced any earthquakes that have resulted in significant damage. Overall when taking into consideration the very low probability of earthquakes in Anderson County, the County has a very low level vulnerability to this hazard.

*Recommendation*

Local governments should encourage residents to purchase earthquake hazard insurance. Local governments should consider establishing structurally sound emergency shelters in several parts of the county. The community would also benefit from an education program to inform citizens and developers of the causes and likely locations and dangers of earthquakes.

**Earthquakes: Oconee County**

*Oconee County*

*Extent*

Oconee County has experienced no notable earthquakes from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. An earthquake is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. Earthquakes have caused 0.00 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. Additionally, earthquakes have caused no property or crop damage.

After extensive research, little data on earthquakes in Oconee County was found, consistent with the low level of probability. However, according to city-data.com, Oconee’s historical earthquake is slightly above the South Carolina average, but below the national average. The chart below lists earthquakes that have occurred near Oconee County and the magnitude of each earthquake:

Date:	Magnitude:	Distance:
4/29/2003	4.9	Occurred 149.9 miles away from county center
7/27/1980	5.2	Occurred 246.8 miles away from county center
8/2/1974	4.9	Occurred 65.8 miles away from county center
11/22/1974	4.7	Occurred 207.6 miles away from county center
11/30/1973	4.7	Occurred 91.9 miles away from county center

**Table 6.3.9-5 – Earthquake Data Summary (Oconee County)**

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Earthquake	0%	0.00	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

**Table 6.3.9-6: Oconee County Notable Earthquakes from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016**

*SHELDUS*  
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
Total:		Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

### Earthquake Probability and Vulnerability

Oconee County:

**Table 6.3.9-7: Oconee County Probability of an Earthquake**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Recurrence Intervals (years)</b>	<b>Hazard Frequency (% change/year)</b>
<b>Oconee</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

### Vulnerability

*Oconee County*

Overall Oconee County has a very low level vulnerability to earthquakes. The probability of one or more earthquake epicenters to originate in Oconee County is near 0%. The County has not experienced any earthquakes that have resulted in significant damage. Overall when taking into consideration the very low probability of earthquakes in Oconee County, the County has a very low level vulnerability to this hazard.

#### *Recommendation*

Local governments should encourage residents to purchase earthquake hazard insurance. Local governments should consider establishing structurally sound emergency shelters in several parts of the county. The community would also benefit from an education program to inform citizens and developers of the causes and likely locations and dangers of earthquakes.

**6.3.10 Summary of Loss Statistics**

The following charts illustrate Summary of Loss Statistics for Anderson and Oconee County for the most likely occurring hazards.

**Table 6.3.10-1 Summary of Loss Statistics Anderson County:**

HAZARD	FREQUENCY	INJURIES	FATALITIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
Winter Storms	27	1.31	0.90	\$16,262,789.60	\$17,144,152.30
HAIL Storms / Thunderstorms	11	2.20	0.00	\$2,826,726.48	\$856,759.00
Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms	36	3.16	0.69	\$12,973,595.30	1,272,517.57
TORNADOES / HIGH WINDS	38	12.90	0.00	\$9,846,961.62	\$897,347.99
DROUGHT/HEAT WAVE	8	0.00	0.00	\$9,652,956.04	\$16,626,262.60
FLOODS	13	1.83	0.50	\$3,731,112.02	\$447,590.73

**Table 6.3.10-2 Summary of Loss Statistics Oconee County:**

HAZARD	FREQUENCY	INJURIES	FATALITIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
Winter Storms	28	1.03	1.77	\$12,747,423.50	\$19,724,707.00
HAIL Storms / Thunderstorms	7	0.20	0.00	\$1,062,253.17	\$480,764.70
Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms	23	0.53	0.19	\$8,205,491.24	1,019,681.83
TORNADOES / HIGH WINDS	18	15.20	1.00	\$7,082,597.70	\$5,163,176.88
DROUGHT/HEAT WAVE	8	0.00	0.00	\$9,652,956.04	\$16,626,262.60
FLOODS	10	2.66	0.67	\$7,886,851.53	\$452,521.99

## 6.4 Methodology for Identifying Natural Hazards for Additional Analysis.

In accordance with the requirements of the Interim Final Rule, all hazards with potential to affect Anderson and Oconee Counties are profiled in the present section of the Plan. However, because this is a regional-level hazard mitigation plan, it is useful to identify the hazards that are of the most concern, so these can be the focus of more detailed assessment. It is important to note, however, that many hazards and risks are very site-specific, so as local municipalities perform more detailed risk assessments and identify mitigation actions they should recognize that this process and the resulting table should be used only as a guide.

Various national, regional and local sources were used to identify and classify different hazards for Anderson and Oconee Counties.

The criteria used were:

1. **History** – incorporating historical accounts and records that the hazard has affected the county often in the past, and that the hazard has occurred often and/or with widespread or severe consequences.
2. **Potential for mitigation** – acknowledging that there are ways to address the hazard, and that the methods are technically feasible and have the potential to be cost-effective [i.e. mitigation measures are available at a reasonable cost, and damages to property, lives and/or community functions would be reduced or eliminated.]
3. **Presence of susceptible areas or vulnerability** – indicating that Anderson and Oconee Counties have numerous facilities, operations or populations that may be subjected to damage from the hazard.
4. **Data availability** – demonstrating that sufficient quality data is available to permit an accurate and comprehensive risk assessment.
5. **Federal disaster declarations and local emergency declarations** – noting that Anderson and Oconee Counties have received numerous disaster declarations for the particular hazard.

The table on the following pages lists the hazards, describes the rationale for identifying (or not identifying) hazards as significant, shows sources of information that were consulted for the determination, and the disposition of the hazard with regard to hazard identification and risk assessment in this Plan. The initial hazards of the table are those that were identified by the Anderson and Oconee County HMPC as significant enough to warrant a full risk assessment.

**Table 6.4-1: Anderson & Oconee Counties Qualitative Hazard Ranking:**

HAZARD #	HAZARD	RATIONAL	SOURCE	DISPOSITION
1	Winter Storms	Moderate annual probability, widespread impacts, but losses generally limited except in most extreme events.	NOAA and National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) records, National Weather Service, Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profile and risk assessment
2	Hail Storms/ Thunderstorms	Low annual probability, widespread impacts, but losses generally limited except in most extreme events.	NOAA and National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) records, National Weather Service, Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profile and risk assessment
3	Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms	High moderate annual probability, widespread impacts, but losses generally limited except in most extreme events.	NOAA and National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) records, National Weather Service (NWS). Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profile and risk assessment
4	Tornadoes/High Winds	Moderate annual probability, widespread impacts, but losses generally limited except in most extreme events.	NOAA and National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) records. Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profile and risk assessment

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HAZARD #	HAZARD	RATIONAL	SOURCE	DISPOSITION
5	Drought/Heat Wave	Low annual probability, widespread impacts, but losses generally limited except in most extreme events.	NOAA and National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) records. Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profile and risk assessment
6	Floods	Low annual probability, widespread impacts, history of occurrences in the county, potentially significant annual damages	FEMA Flood Insurance Studies, FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps, FEMA Public Assistance records, FEMA National Flood Insurance Program claims data, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), studies and records. Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profile and risk assessment
7	Wildfires	Low annual probability of site-specific events, but impacts generally limited	Forest Service, Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profile and risk assessment
8	Hurricanes	Hurricanes: Relatively low historic probability; potential for widespread impacts. Tropical Storms: Low to moderate probability; potential for widespread impacts Nor'easters: Moderate probability of more extreme events, potential for moderately widespread impacts.	NOAA and National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) records, National Hurricane Center, NOAA Coastal Service Center – Historic Hurricane Tracks database, Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profiled, but not part of detailed risk assessment
9	Earthquakes	Low annual probability.	United States Geologic Survey (USGS), Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profiled, but not part of detailed risk assessment

## 6.5 Future Development Trends

The land development trend in Anderson and Oconee counties over the last 50 years has been rural style developments with large lots in the unincorporated portions of the counties. Development has caused little change in the counties except for calls for increased services in the vicinity of larger municipalities. Growth within the municipal boundaries has been moderate and the area wide economy has seemingly benefited from the associated growth.

Since the 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan was published, Anderson County and Oconee County have implemented Critical Infrastructure Projects and development increasing the quality of life for citizens by way of infrastructure expansion and economic growth. These projects increase resiliency, and allow for both municipal and county governments to effectively maintain continuity of government operations, ensuring leadership and emergency responders are able to execute preparation, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts to all natural or manmade disasters. For a further detailed explanation of past and future development trends, see the Land Use, Transportation, and Priority Investment sections of both the Anderson County and Oconee County Comprehensive plans.

Anderson County Comprehensive Plan:

[http://www.andersoncountysc.org/Portals/0/Departments/Planning%20and%20Community%20Development/Documents/2016%20Comprehensive%20Plan\\_FINAL.pdf?ver=2016-10-20-140028-377](http://www.andersoncountysc.org/Portals/0/Departments/Planning%20and%20Community%20Development/Documents/2016%20Comprehensive%20Plan_FINAL.pdf?ver=2016-10-20-140028-377)

Oconee County Comprehensive Plan:

[http://www.oconeesc.com/Portals/0/Documents/Planning/oconeecounty\\_comprehensive\\_plan.pdf](http://www.oconeesc.com/Portals/0/Documents/Planning/oconeecounty_comprehensive_plan.pdf)

Currently each County and their municipalities are working to update their comprehensive plans and land use maps. Once completed, these maps can be compared against the mapped hazard areas to determine if any designated growth areas lie within the identified hazard areas. In the future each County will try to determine how the growth areas in each of the municipalities and the county intersect with hazard areas and include this information in future plan updates.

Future building locations are governed by zoning and building code regulations in each County and by most of the municipalities. These regulations prevent the location of buildings in flood plains. Therefore, the only losses to future buildings should be in cases where random natural events like tornadoes or fires occur. Since these events are random, each County and the municipal governments strive to place and secure future buildings in locations that offer them the best protection possible from natural hazards.

## 6.6 Summary of Risk Assessment

These figures must be considered with some caution because of the underlying data and assumptions that were used in the analyses. After determining the annual figures for damages, deaths and injuries for each County, the risk assessment comprises a simple projection of future expected damages based on a standard present value coefficient of 14.27. This represents a 100-year time horizon and a 7% discount rate. These figures have been combined to calculate the natural hazard risks presented below. Although these summary data compare risk by the same planning horizon, it is important to recognize that, generally speaking, mitigation efforts are highly localized. Although the table shows County-wide risk, many of the hazards are difficult or impossible to mitigate on a large scale.

**Table 6.6-1 - Summary of Projected Estimated Loss Statistics Anderson County:**

HAZARD	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
Winter Storms	\$232,070,008.00	\$244,647,053.00
HAIL Storms / Thunderstorms	\$11,416,000.00	\$12,225,950.90
Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms	\$185,133,205.00	\$18,158,825.7
TORNADOES / HIGH WINDS	\$137,747,691.00	\$12,805,155.80
DROUGHT/HEAT WAVE	\$137,747,683.00	\$237,256,767.00
FLOODS	\$53,242,968.5	\$6,387,119.72

**Table 6.6-2 - Summary of Projected Estimated Loss Statistics Oconee County:**

HAZARD	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
Winter Storms	\$181,905,733.00	\$281,471,569.00
HAIL Storms / Thunderstorms	\$15,158,352.70	\$6,860,512.27
Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms	\$117,092,360.00	\$14,550,859.7
TORNADOES / HIGH WINDS	\$101,068,669.00	\$73,678,534.1
DROUGHT/HEAT WAVE	\$137,747,683.00	\$237,256,767.00
FLOODS	\$112,545,371.00	\$6,457,488.80

After determining the annual figures for damages, the risk assessment comprises a simple projection of future expected damage based on estimates provided by research with County tax assessor, and the U.S. Census Bureau. Average Anderson County home value is \$110,000 and average commercial value \$249,476. Average Oconee County home value is \$125,000 and average commercial value is \$246,800.

**Table 6.6-3 - Summary of Total Projected Estimated Loss Anderson County Loss Estimation:**

Type of Buildings	Number	Average Value	Projected Loss Total:
Residential	83,004	\$110,000	\$9,130,440,000.00
Commercial	5,630	\$249,476	\$1,404,550,000.00
Non-Residential	27,051	\$67,257	\$1,819,369,000.00

**Table 6.6-4 - Summary of Total Projected Estimated Loss Oconee County Loss Estimation:**

Type of Buildings	Number	Average Value	Projected Loss Total:
Residential	43,440	\$125,000	\$543,000,000
Commercial	2,425	\$246,800	\$598,490,000
Non-Residential	1,286	\$150,000	\$192,900,000

Source: Anderson County Tax Assessor, Mike Freeman; Oconee County GIS Office, Lisa Simmering

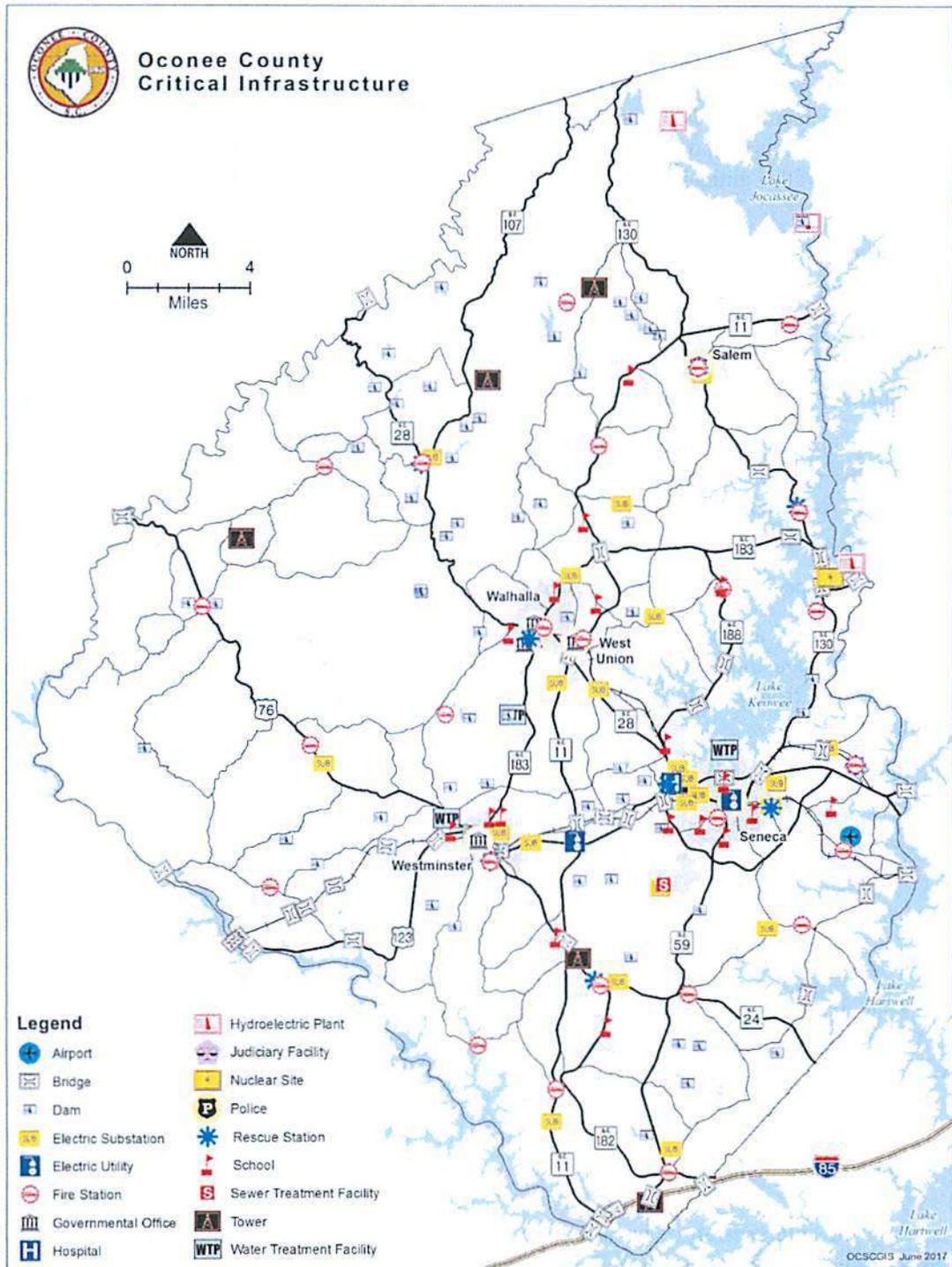
### **6.7 Natural Hazard Risk to Critical Facilities**

Generally speaking, critical facilities are those assets and operations that are essential to a jurisdiction maintaining functionality, especially during and after emergencies or significant natural hazard events. There is a range of facilities that can be categorized as critical, including:

- Police, fire, and dispatch facilities
- Water and wastewater treatment plants
- Hospitals (in particular, trauma centers)
- Electric Power Facilities
- State Buildings
- Key infrastructure, such as bridges, roads, and railways
- Lifelines, in particular utility lines (water, electricity, gas)
- Dams
- Schools

The following maps identify Anderson and Oconee County critical facilities:





## 6.8 Social Vulnerability

According to social science research, certain social descriptors can help to portray populations that are vulnerable to natural hazards. Factors such as age, gender, race, housing, and income can be indicators of vulnerability. Social vulnerability maps have been created to portray the most socially vulnerable census block groups in each county. The University of South Carolina has determined the method for determining social vulnerability. This methodology was carried out by the Appalachian Council of Governments in the initial preparation of this mitigation plan and for the review of the plan by Anderson and Oconee Counties described follows:

There are eight vulnerable population subgroups. These subgroups are the following: number of people less than 18 years, number of people over 65 years of age, number of females, number of non-whites, number of housing units, total population, number of mobile homes, and mean house value. The following is USC's reasoning behind using these eight social factors.

1. Number of people less than 18 years of age:

This variable is useful as an indicator of the location of dependent populations. Particularly the youngest members of this population group will need assistance during a hazard event and are more prone to respiratory distress from inhaled toxins. This population may also have less ability to recover quickly after a disaster.

2. Number of people over 65 years of age:

This variable is useful as an indicator of the location of dependent populations. Particularly the oldest members of this population group will need assistance during a hazard event and are more prone to respiratory distress from certain inhaled toxins. This population may also have less ability to recover quickly after a disaster.

3. Number of females:

This variable has been shown in the social science literature to be correlated with a lack of resources and influence, limiting the range of adjustments available to them during an emergency. Certain toxins are also threats to women's reproductive health. This population may also have less ability to recover quickly after a disaster.

4. Number of non-whites:

Often correlated with a lack of resources, race has also been shown by some research to exist alongside less desired land used that includes industry and transportation networks. This population may also have less ability to recover quickly after a disaster.

5. Number of housing units:

Determining the intersection of hazard zones and areas occupied by humans drives the hazards assessment. The number of housing units serves as an indicator of where the greatest number of people reside, an important consideration when combined with known areas of hazard occurrence.

**6. Total population:**

Like housing units, the total population variable is an important consideration when combined with known areas of hazard occurrence. While these data could also be used to determine population density, raw population numbers are used since there is the potential to mask important information. Two census blocks may have the same population density, or the same percentage of elderly, but one may have a vastly greater number of people, and important consideration from an evacuation standpoint.

**7. Number of mobile homes:**

This variable is an indicator of housing stock that is of a lower structural quality than standard housing. Hazards with high wind speeds are particularly troublesome for this type of housing construction.

**8. Mean house value:**

This variable is used as a surrogate measure of income. Mean house value however can indicate the economic status of individuals. Lower house values may indicate a more vulnerable population due to a lack of resources for mitigation and recovery or housing that is of a lower structural quality.

**Calculating Social Vulnerability Scores**

According to the USC, the method for calculating the socially vulnerable areas is the same for each variable except for mean housing value. For the seven, the percentage for each was determined by dividing the number of each variable in the block group by the total number of that variable for the entire county and then scaled for final vulnerability summation.

**Example 1.**

*Step 1: Calculate X*

**X= # of Mobile Homes in Census Block Groups**

**# of Mobile Home in County**

**This determines the percent of the county's mobile homes in each block.**

*Step 2: Calculate Mobile Home Score by dividing X by maximum X*

**Mobile Home Score= X/maximum X**

**This places values in the same scale as other social variables.**

**Example 2.**

*Step 1: Calculate X*

**X= County Average Mean House Value – Mean House Value for Census Block Group**

**This determines how different each block is from the county mean.**

*Step 2: Calculate Y*

**Y= X + Absolute Value of Maximum X**

**This removes all of the negative values**

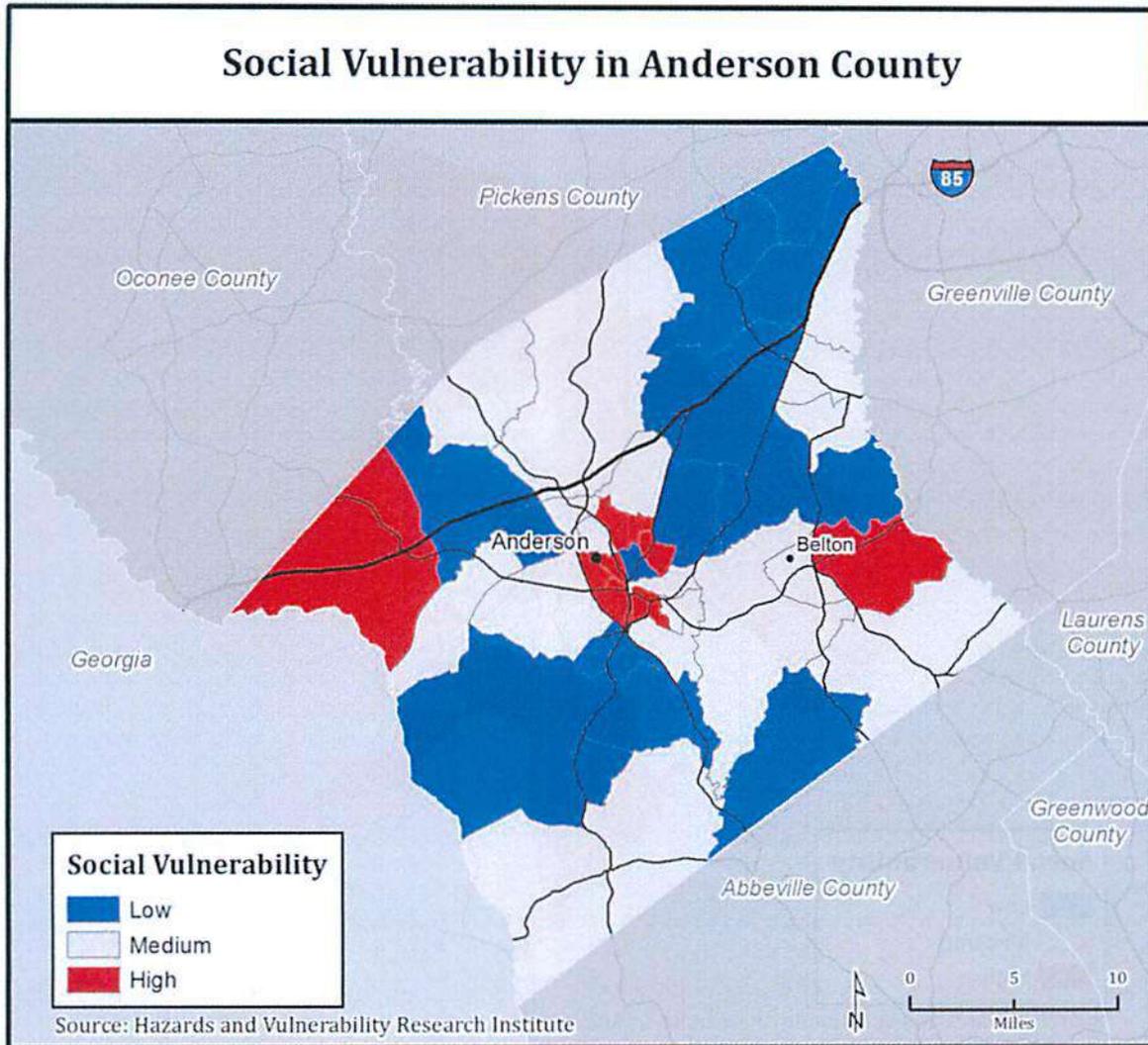
*Step 3: Calculate Mean House Value Score*

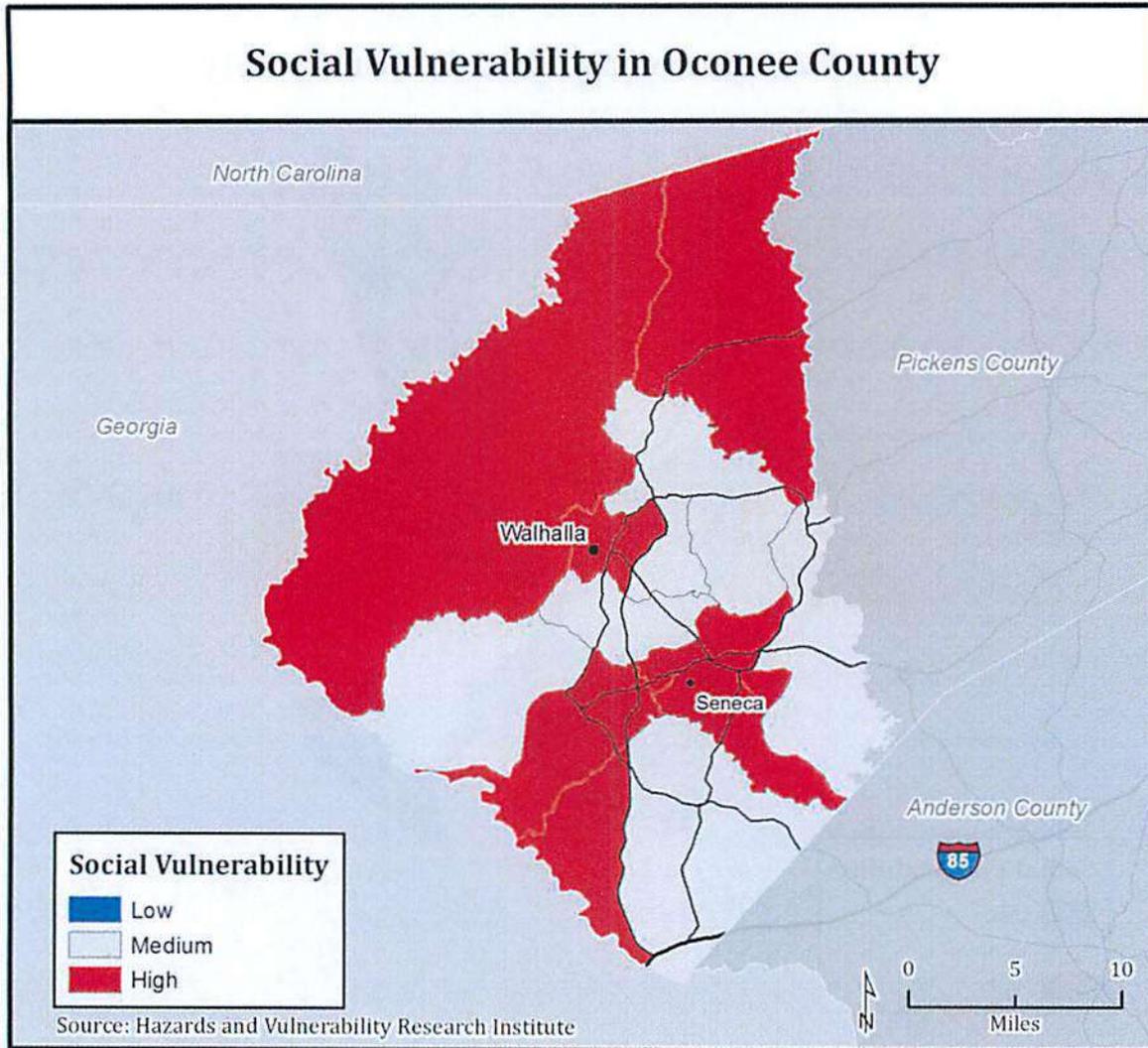
**Mean House Value Score= Y/maximum Y**

**This places values in the same scale as other social variables.**

**Overall Social Vulnerability Scores**

**The social vulnerability scores for each social factor are added up for each block group in the county. The block groups can then be compared to each other to determine the most socially vulnerable population to natural hazards. These numbers have been applied to each county map to visually portray the most socially vulnerable areas. Those with lower scores (1-2) are much less vulnerable than those with higher scores (6-8). The maps show the most socially vulnerable areas to natural hazards within the counties.**





# Chapter 7

## Mitigation Strategy

## **Chapter 7**

### **Mitigation Strategy**

#### **Contents of this Section**

- 7.1 IFR Requirements for Mitigation Strategy
- 7.2 Mitigation Goals and Accomplishments
- 7.3 Mitigation Objectives and Strategies
- 7.4 Prioritized Mitigation Actions and Projects

As mentioned elsewhere, during the 2017 Plan Update portions of the original HMP were preserved, including many of the terms and language. This Section includes various elements from the original 2006 version of the Plan. The update also includes discussion about progress on the goals, strategies and actions from the 2006 version of the HMP. This information is found in Section 7.2 (Mitigation Goals and Accomplishments).

#### **7.1 IFR Requirements for Mitigation Strategy**

*IFR §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.*

*IFR §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.*

*IFR §201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The 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.*

*IFR §201.6(c)(3) (iii): [The mitigation strategy section shall include] an action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the 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.*

## **7.2 Mitigation Goals and Accomplishments- Anderson & Oconee Counties with Municipalities**

Goals are general descriptions of desired long-term outcomes. State and federal guidance and regulations pertaining to mitigation planning require the development of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to identified hazards. Mitigation goals have been established by FEMA, the State of South Carolina, Anderson and Oconee County.

As part of the original (2006) Plan development process, the Planning Team and OEM met on numerous occasions to discuss possible mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate disaster-related damages in each County. Winter Storms is the predominant hazard in the Region, and was the focus of the discussions. The original planning team developed a list of actions for the 2006 version of the plan; all the actions were developed as a means to move the Region toward achieving its mitigation goals and objectives.

Since the 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan was published, Anderson County and Oconee County have implemented Critical Infrastructure Projects and development increasing the quality of life for citizens by way of infrastructure expansion and economic growth. These projects increase resiliency, and allow for both municipal and county governments to effectively maintain continuity of government operations, ensuring leadership and emergency responders are able to execute preparation, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts to all natural or manmade disasters. For a further detailed explanation of past and future development trends, see the Land Use, Transportation, and Priority Investment sections of both the Anderson County and Oconee County Comprehensive plans.

In the 2017 Plan Update, Tables 7.3.2.1-1 and 7.4-2 list the Mitigation Strategies and Action Items. Table 7.3.2.1-2 lists notable mitigation efforts that have been carried out by the Counties and Municipalities in the last 5 years. Table 7.4-3 lists potential future action items that the municipalities have indicated they would like to undertake in future years if funding allows.

The 2006 Planning Team developed an overall goal to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of loss of life and property damage from the full range of natural hazards. In addition to this overall goal, the Planning Team also established seven specific goals:

**Goal 1.** Local government will have the capability to develop, implement and maintain effective mitigation programs to protect its residents from natural hazards:

**Goal 2.** Local communities will have the capability to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster to build and support local efforts and commitment to become less vulnerable to natural hazards:

**Goal 3.** The continuity of local government operations will not be significantly disrupted by natural disasters:

**Goal 4.** The health, safety and welfare of the community's residents and visitors will not be significantly disrupted or threatened by natural disasters:

**Goal 5.** The policies and regulations of local governments will support effective hazard mitigation programming throughout the community thereby reducing the potential impact of natural disasters on the community.

**Goal 6.** The availability and functioning of the community's infrastructure will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster; communities will better maximize resources for investment in hazard mitigation; Thereby protecting both existing and new properties.

**Goal 7.** All members of the community will understand the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques to minimize vulnerability to those natural hazards through public education.

As part of the 2017 HMP Update, the Mitigation Planning Committee (MPC) reviewed the goals from the first-generation HMP. The HMC modified several of the goals and determined that the goals remained valid to pursue for the Plan Update. The Planning Team also discussed the need to identify and describe progress towards achieving the goals since release of the 2012 Plan.

## 7.3 Mitigation Objectives and Strategies

### 7.3.1 Objectives:

Objectives are well-defined intermediate points in the process of achieving goals. For the seven goals listed above, the Planning Team established a list of objectives within each goal.

### 7.3.2 Strategies:

Strategies are a specific course of action to achieve the objectives. As part of the 2017 Plan update, the original strategies and action items were reviewed and many of the items listed re-defined as strategies based on the description. The Counties will continue this effort indefinitely, revisiting the hazards and Plan as needed. The following table identifies planning strategies for Anderson and Oconee Counties. The mitigation planning objectives and strategies for each goal include:

**Goal 1:** Local government will have the capability to develop, implement and maintain effective mitigation programs to protect its residents from natural hazards:

- **Objective 1.1:** The effectiveness of mitigation initiatives implemented in the community will be measured and documented.
- **Objective 1.2:** There will be a program to derive mitigation "lessons learned" from each significant disaster event occurring in or near the community.

- **Objective 1.3:** Up-to-date technical skills in mitigation planning and programming will be available for the community.

**Goal 2:** Local communities will have the capability to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster to build and support local efforts and commitment to become less vulnerable to natural hazards:

- **Objective 2.1:** Designated evacuation shelters will be retrofitted or relocated to ensure their operability during and after disaster events.
- **Objective 2.2:** Emergency services organizations will have the capability to detect emergency situations and promptly initiate emergency response operations.
- **Objective 2.3:** Emergency services facilities will be able to withstand the structural impacts of disasters.
- **Objective 2.4:** Response capabilities will be available to protect visitors, special needs individuals, and the homeless from a disaster's health and safety impacts.
- **Objective 2.5:** Utility and communications systems supporting emergency services operations will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.

**Goal 3:** The continuity of local government operations will not be significantly disrupted by natural disasters:

- **Objective 3.1:** Buildings and facilities used for the routine operations of government will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.
- **Objective 3.2:** Important local government records and documents will be protected from the impacts of disasters.
- **Objective 3.3:** Plans will be developed, and resources identified, to facilitate reestablishing local government operations after a disaster.
- **Objective 3.4:** Redundant equipment, facilities, and/or supplies will be obtained to facilitate reestablishing local government operations after a disaster.

**Goal 4:** The health, safety and welfare of the community's residents and visitors will not be significantly disrupted or threatened by natural disasters:

- **Objective 4.1:** Adequate systems for notifying the public at risk and providing emergency instruction during a disaster will be available in all identified hazard areas.
- **Objective 4.2:** Facilities in the community posing an extra health or safety risk when damaged or disrupted will be made less vulnerable to the impacts of a disaster.
- **Objective 4.3:** Public and private medical and health care facilities in the community will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.
- **Objective 4.4:** Structures, facilities and systems serving visitors to the community will be prepared to meet their immediate health and safety needs.
- **Objective 4.5:** There will be adequate resources, equipment and supplies to meet victims' health and safety needs after a disaster.

**Goal 5:** The policies and regulations of local governments will support effective hazard mitigation programming throughout the community thereby reducing the potential impact of natural disasters on the community.

- **Objective 5.1:** All reconstruction or rehabilitation of local government facilities will incorporate techniques to minimize the physical or operational vulnerability to disasters.
- **Objective 5.2:** Land use policies, plans and regulations will discourage or prohibit inappropriate location of structures or infrastructure components in areas of higher risk.
- **Objective 5.3:** Local governments will establish and enforce building and land development codes that are effective in addressing the hazards threatening the community.
- **Objective 5.4:** New local government facilities will be located outside of hazard areas and/or will be designed to not be vulnerable to the impacts of such hazards.

**Goal 6:** The availability and functioning of the community's infrastructure will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster; communities will better maximize resources for investment in hazard mitigation; Thereby protecting both existing and new properties.

- **Objective 6.1:** Local governments will encourage hazard mitigation programming by private sector organizations owning or operating key community utilities.
- **Objective 6.2:** Routine maintenance of the community's infrastructure will be done to minimize the potential for system failure because of or during a disaster.

- **Objective 6.3:** Transportation facilities and systems serving the community will be constructed and/or retrofitted to minimize the potential for disruption during a disaster.
- **Objective 6.4:** Water and sewer will not fail because of a disaster.

**Goal 7:** All members of the community will understand the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques to minimize vulnerability to those natural hazards through public education.

- **Objective 7.1:** An education program will be developed to inform residents of the risks posed to the community, help them understand their vulnerability to disasters, and provide ideas for effective mitigation techniques.

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Table 7.3.2.1-1 Strategy and Status

Number	Strategy	Hazard	Anderson County Status as of 2017	Oconee County Status as of 2017
1.1	The effectiveness of mitigation initiatives implemented in the community will be measured and documented.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
1.2	There will be a program to derive mitigation "lessons learned" from each significant disaster event occurring in or near the community.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Completed & Ongoing Belton: Completed & Ongoing Honea Path: Completed & Ongoing Iva: Completed & Ongoing Starr: Completed & Ongoing Pendleton: Completed & Ongoing Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing West Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing Williamston: Completed & Ongoing	Oconee County: Completed & Ongoing Salem: Completed & Ongoing Seneca: Completed & Ongoing Walhalla: Completed & Ongoing West Union: Completed & Ongoing Westminster: Completed & Ongoing
1.3	Up-to-date technical skills in mitigation planning and programming will be available for the community.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing

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			<p>Pendleton: Ongoing                  Pelzer: Ongoing                  West Pelzer: Ongoing                  Williamston: Ongoing</p>	
2.1	<p>Designated evacuation shelters will be retrofitted or relocated to ensure their operability during and after disaster events.</p>	<p>Winter Storms                  Hail                  Storms/Thunder storms                  Lightning                  Severe Storms/Thunder storms                  Drought/Heat                  Wave                  Floods</p>	<p>Anderson County: Ongoing                  Anderson City: Ongoing                  Belton: Ongoing                  Honea Path: Ongoing                  Iva: Ongoing                  Starr: Ongoing                  Pendleton: Ongoing                  Pelzer: Ongoing                  West Pelzer: Ongoing                  Williamston: Ongoing</p>	<p>Oconee County: Ongoing                  Salem: Ongoing                  Seneca: Ongoing                  Walhalla: Ongoing                  West Union: Ongoing                  Westminster: Ongoing</p>
2.2	<p>Emergency services organizations will have the capability to detect emergency situations and promptly initiate emergency response operations.</p>	<p>All Hazards</p>	<p>Anderson County: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  Anderson City: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  Belton: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  Honea Path: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  Iva: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  Starr: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  Pendleton: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  Pelzer: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  West Pelzer: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  Williamston: Completed &amp; Ongoing</p>	<p>Oconee County: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  Salem: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  Seneca: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  Walhalla: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  West Union: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  Westminster: Completed &amp; Ongoing</p>
2.3	<p>Emergency services facilities will be able to withstand the structural impacts of disasters.</p>	<p>All Hazards</p>	<p>Anderson County: Ongoing                  Anderson City: Ongoing                  Belton: Ongoing</p>	<p>Oconee County: Ongoing                  Salem: Ongoing                  Seneca: Ongoing</p>

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			Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
2.4	Response capabilities will be available to protect visitors, special needs individuals, and the homeless from a disaster's health and safety impacts.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
2.5	Utility and communications systems supporting emergency services operations will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Completed & Ongoing Belton: Completed & Ongoing Honea Path: Completed & Ongoing Iva: Completed & Ongoing Starr: Completed & Ongoing Pendleton: Completed & Ongoing Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing West Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing Williamston: Completed & Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing

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<b>Number</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Anderson County Status as of 2017</b>	<b>Oconee County Status as of 2017</b>
3.1	Buildings and facilities used for the routine operations of government will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
3.2	Important local government records and documents will be protected from the impacts of disasters.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Completed & Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Completed & Ongoing Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing West Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing Williamston: Completed & Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
3.3	Plans will be developed, and resources identified, to facilitate reestablishing local government operations after a disaster.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Completed & Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing	Oconee County: Completed & Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing

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			West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	
3.4	Redundant equipment, facilities, and/or supplies will be obtained to facilitate reestablishing local government operations after a disaster.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Completed & Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honca Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
4.1	Adequate systems for notifying the public at risk and providing emergency instruction during a disaster will be available in all identified hazard areas.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Completed & Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
4.2	Facilities in the community posing an extra health or safety risk when damaged or disrupted will be made less vulnerable to the impacts of a disaster.	Winter Storms Hail Storms/Thunderstorms Lightning Severe Storms/Thunderstorms Drought/Heat Wave Floods	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing

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			<p><b>Starr: Ongoing</b>  <b>Pendleton: Ongoing</b>  <b>Pelzer: Ongoing</b>  <b>West Pelzer: Ongoing</b>  <b>Williamston: Ongoing</b></p>	<p><b>Westminster: Ongoing</b></p>
4.3	<p>Public and private medical and health care facilities in the community will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.</p>	<p>Winter Storms  Hail  Storms/Thunderstorms  Lightning Severe  Storms/Thunderstorms  Drought/Heat Wave  Floods</p>	<p><b>Anderson County: Completed &amp; Ongoing</b>  <b>Anderson City: Completed &amp; Ongoing</b>  <b>Belton: Completed &amp; Ongoing</b>  <b>Honea Path: Completed &amp; Ongoing</b>  <b>Iva: Completed &amp; Ongoing</b>  <b>Starr: Completed &amp; Ongoing</b>  <b>Pendleton: Completed &amp; Ongoing</b>  <b>Pelzer: Completed &amp; Ongoing</b>  <b>West Pelzer: Completed &amp; Ongoing</b>  <b>Williamston: Completed &amp; Ongoing</b></p>	<p><b>Oconee County: Completed &amp; Ongoing</b>  <b>Salem: Completed &amp; Ongoing</b>  <b>Seneca: Completed &amp; Ongoing</b>  <b>Walhalla: Completed &amp; Ongoing</b>  <b>West Union: Completed &amp; Ongoing</b>  <b>Westminster: Completed &amp; Ongoing</b></p>
4.4	<p>Structures, facilities and systems serving visitors to the community will be prepared to meet their immediate health and safety needs.</p>	<p>Winter Storms  Hail  Storms/Thunderstorms  Lightning Severe  Storms/Thunderstorms  Drought/Heat Wave  Floods</p>	<p><b>Anderson County: Ongoing</b>  <b>Anderson City: Ongoing</b>  <b>Belton: Ongoing</b>  <b>Honea Path: Ongoing</b>  <b>Iva: Ongoing</b>  <b>Starr: Ongoing</b>  <b>Pendleton: Ongoing</b>  <b>Pelzer: Ongoing</b>  <b>West Pelzer: Ongoing</b>  <b>Williamston: Ongoing</b></p>	<p><b>Oconee County: Ongoing</b>  <b>Salem: Ongoing</b>  <b>Seneca: Ongoing</b>  <b>Walhalla: Ongoing</b>  <b>West Union: Ongoing</b>  <b>Westminster: Ongoing</b></p>
4.5	<p>There will be adequate resources, equipment and supplies to meet victims' health and safety needs after a disaster.</p>	<p>Winter Storms  Hail  Storms/Thunderstorms</p>	<p><b>Anderson County: Ongoing</b>  <b>Anderson City: Ongoing</b>  <b>Belton: Ongoing</b></p>	<p><b>Oconee County: Ongoing</b>  <b>Salem: Ongoing</b>  <b>Seneca: Ongoing</b></p>

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		Lightning Severe Storms/Thunderstorms Drought/Heat Wave Floods	Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
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Number	Strategy	Hazard	Anderson County Status as of 2017	Oconee County Status as of 2017
5.1	All reconstruction or rehabilitation of local government facilities will incorporate techniques to minimize the physical or operational vulnerability to disasters.	Winter Storms Hail Storms/Thunderstorms Lightning Severe Storms/Thunderstorms Drought/Heat Wave Floods	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
5.2	Land use policies, plans and regulations will discourage or prohibit inappropriate location of structures or infrastructure components in areas of higher risk.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Completed & Ongoing Belton: Completed & Ongoing Honea Path: Completed & Ongoing Iva: Completed & Ongoing Starr: Completed & Ongoing Pendleton: Completed & Ongoing Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing West Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing Williamston: Completed & Ongoing	Oconee County: Completed & Ongoing Salem: Completed & Ongoing Seneca: Completed & Ongoing Walhalla: Completed & Ongoing West Union: Completed & Ongoing Westminster: Completed & Ongoing

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5.3	Local governments will establish and enforce building and land development codes that are effective in addressing the hazards threatening the community.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Completed & Ongoing Belton: Completed & Ongoing Honea Path: Completed & Ongoing Iva: Completed & Ongoing Starr: Completed & Ongoing Pendleton: Completed & Ongoing Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing West Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing Williamston: Completed & Ongoing	Oconee County: Completed & Ongoing Salem: Completed & Ongoing Seneca: Completed & Ongoing Walhalla: Completed & Ongoing West Union: Completed & Ongoing Westminster: Completed & Ongoing
5.4	New local government facilities will be located outside of hazard areas and/or will be designed to not be vulnerable to the impacts of such hazards.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
6.1	Local governments will encourage hazard mitigation programming by private sector organizations owning or operating key community utilities.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing

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<p><b>6.2</b></p>	<p>Routine maintenance of the community's infrastructure will be done to minimize the potential for system failure because of or during a disaster.</p>	<p>All Hazards</p>	<p>Anderson County: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  Anderson City: Ongoing                  Belton: Ongoing                  Honea Path: Ongoing                  Iva: Ongoing                  Starr: Ongoing                  Pendleton: Ongoing                  Pelzer: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  West Pelzer: Completed &amp; Ongoing                  Williamston: Completed &amp; Ongoing</p>	<p>Oconee County: Ongoing                  Salem: Ongoing                  Seneca: Ongoing                  Walhalla: Ongoing                  West Union: Ongoing                  Westminster: Completed &amp; Ongoing</p>
<p><b>6.3</b></p>	<p>Transportation facilities and systems serving the community will be constructed and/or retrofitted to minimize the potential for disruption during a disaster.</p>	<p>Winter Storms                  Hail                  Storms/Thunderstorms                  Lightning Severe                  Storms/Thunderstorms                  Drought/Heat Wave                  Floods</p>	<p>Anderson County: Ongoing                  Anderson City: Ongoing                  Belton: Ongoing                  Honea Path: Ongoing                  Iva: Ongoing                  Starr: Ongoing                  Pendleton: Ongoing                  Pelzer: Ongoing                  West Pelzer: Ongoing                  Williamston: Ongoing</p>	<p>Oconee County: Ongoing                  Salem: Ongoing                  Seneca: Ongoing                  Walhalla: Ongoing                  West Union: Ongoing                  Westminster: Ongoing</p>
<p><b>6.4</b></p>	<p>Water and sewer will not fail because of a disaster.</p>	<p>Winter Storms                  Hail                  Storms/Thunderstorms                  Lightning Severe                  Storms/Thunderstorms                  Drought/Heat Wave                  Floods</p>	<p>County of Anderson: Ongoing                  Anderson City: Ongoing                  Belton: Ongoing                  Honea Path: Ongoing                  Iva: Ongoing                  Starr: Ongoing                  Pendleton: Ongoing                  Pelzer: Ongoing</p>	<p>Oconee County: Ongoing                  Salem: Ongoing                  Seneca: Ongoing                  Walhalla: Ongoing                  West Union: Ongoing                  Westminster: Ongoing</p>

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			West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	
7.1	An education program will be developed to inform residents of the risks posed to the community, help them understand their vulnerability to disasters, and provide ideas for effective mitigation techniques.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing West Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing

Table 7.3.2.1-2 Notable Mitigation Efforts

Notable Mitigation Efforts by Counties and Municipalities Since 2012			
Action Item Number:	Priority	Responsible Government:	Description:
#1-Work with Relief Groups	Medium	Town of Walhalla	Work with Christ Central Ministries during relief efforts
#5-Transportation for Special Needs Populations	High	Oconee County	Established a Special Needs Task Force.
#5- Transportation for Special Needs Populations	High	Town of Honea Path	Maples Nursing Home Facility has an Emergency Operations Plan and the Honea Path first-responders are partners in this plan.
#7-Backup for Critical Facilities	High	Town of West Union	Undergoing a broadband project that will have all critical facilities backed up within a year
#8 - Review of Communications	High	Oconee County	Conducting a fire study to determine the future of the Legacy Communications Program
#17- Public Information	High	Towns of Pelzer & West Pelzer	Publish monthly pamphlet, <i>The West</i> , explaining the siren warning system in case of an emergency.
#17-Public Information	High	Oconee County	Publish information calendars for informational purposes. Special Needs Task Force collaborating with Duke Energy and State EMD to produce braille emergency information and sign language PSA's.

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#29- Inspect water & sewer infrastructure	High	Anderson County	Raised vital 6 & 20 pump station out of floodplain.
#29- Inspect water & sewer infrastructure	High	Town of Pelzer	Installed 90% new sewer lines in the past three years.
#29- Inspect water & sewer infrastructure	High	Town of West Pelzer	Completed a 6-year project to install new sewer and water lines. Additionally, raised Spring Street Pump Station out of low lying area.
#29- Inspect water & sewer infrastructure	High	Town of Williamston	Carrying out ongoing plan to inspect 20% of water and sewer infrastructure per year, so that over 5 years, all infrastructure has been inspected. Problems are addressed as they arise.
#29- Inspect water & sewer infrastructure	High	Town of Westminster	Have an approved plan for inspection and upgrade routines, which includes "smoking" the sewer lines test infrastructure after events, but need mitigation assistance for infrastructure access (underground lines, overgrown sewer right a-ways and tree cutting).
#29- Inspect water & sewer infrastructure	High	Town of Honea Path	Duke Energy responsible for inspecting the facilities they own. A yearly contractor is hired to inspect DHEC regulated infrastructure such as fire hydrants and valves. Honea Path cycles through a camera inspection of water and sewer lines following an incident.
#29- Inspect water & sewer infrastructure	High	Town of Iva	Undergoing at \$5 million dollar update of sewer lines, eliminating use of lagoons. By July 2017, a 150,000 gallon water tank will be installed. Iva also has a valve maintenance program.

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#31- Identify susceptible roadways	High	Anderson County	Bought out properties on Susan and Booker Streets to mitigate future repetitive flood damage/loss. Actively monitoring Sullivan and Steven Streets as well.
#31- Identify susceptible roadways	High	City of Anderson	Raised Walker Street and bridge 5 ft. to mitigate flooding. Actively monitoring West Franklin Street, Mauldin Street, and North Avenue.
#31- Identify susceptible roadways	High	Town of Pendleton	Actively monitoring Sarrar Street for flooding.
#31- Identify susceptible roadways	High	Town of Iva	Repaving, street scape, and pipe replacement on Washington Street.
#32-Mitigating Improvements	High	City of Anderson	Installed Thor Guard Lightning Prediction & Warning System in public areas: Recreation Center Complex, Linley Park, Old McCants Football Field, & Carolina Wren Park.
#32-Mitigating Improvements	High	Town of West Pelzer	Installing two new pump stations.
#32- Mitigating Improvements	High	Town of Honea Path	Currently cycling through installation of new low-pressure pump stations associated with the sewer system.

## 7.4 Prioritized Mitigation Actions and Projects:

As mentioned earlier in this section, a Mitigation Action Plan was prepared to develop specific actions to achieve the seven goals discussed in Chapter 8.2, Mitigation Goals and Accomplishments. The Action Plan identified an appropriate lead agency/person for each action, a schedule for completion and possible funding sources. For the 2017 Plan update, the process that the MPC chose to help them consider potential action items in a systematic way was the Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental (STAPLEE) Method. This method helped the MPC to weigh the pros and cons of different alternative actions for each of the identified objectives and strategies. Table 7.4-1 provides an explanation of the criteria used for the STAPLEE methodology.

Table 7.4-1

<b>STAPLEE Methodology STAPLEE</b>	<b>Criteria Explanation</b>
<b>S – Social</b>	Mitigation actions are acceptable to the community if they do not adversely affect a particular segment of the population, do not cause relocation of lower income people, and if they are compatible with the community's social and cultural values.
<b>T – Technical</b>	Mitigation actions are technically most effective if they provide long- term reduction of losses and have minimal secondary adverse impacts.
<b>A – Administrative</b>	Mitigation actions are easier to implement if the jurisdiction has the necessary staffing and funding.
<b>P – Political</b>	Mitigation actions can truly be successful if all stakeholders have been offered an opportunity to participate in the planning process and if there is public support for the action.
<b>L – Legal</b>	It is critical that the jurisdiction or implementing agency have the legal authority to implement and enforce a mitigation action.
<b>E – Economic</b>	Budget constraints can significantly deter the implementation of mitigation actions. Hence, it is important to evaluate whether an action is cost-effective, as determined by a cost benefit review, and possible to fund.
<b>E - Environmental</b>	Sustainable mitigation actions that do not have an adverse effect on the environment, that comply with Federal, State, and local environmental regulations, and that are consistent with the community's environmental goals, have mitigation benefits while being environmentally sound.

The MPC developed and prioritized the strategies. These updates and comments were integrated into the 2012 version of the Action Plan. The action items in Table 7.4-2 were prioritized by the MPC based on the STAPLEE criteria, as well as their potential to reduce risk to each County, including its citizens, operations, and physical assets. Many of the actions included in the original plan have been re-defined as strategies (See Section 7.3, Mitigation Objectives and Strategies). The highest priority actions are those that are most effective in reducing risks to multiple assets simultaneously.

The Steering Committee defined High, Medium, and Low priorities in the Action Plan to be as follows:

- High: Meets five of the seven STAPLEE criteria.**
- Medium: Meets four of the seven STAPLEE criteria.**
- Low: Meets three of the seven STAPLEE criteria.**

These same priorities were applied to update the Action Plan. The action items were sorted by high, medium, and low. As discussed in Section 6 (Risk Assessment), a key criterion for each County's prioritization of actions is the cost-effectiveness of actions and projects. High-priority actions and projects are assessed for feasibility and cost-effectiveness to determine if they are good candidates for mitigation actions. Cost effectiveness will continue to be central to each County's decision-making processes in identifying and funding mitigation actions. The table below includes all the specific actions listed in the original version of the HMP, and indicates their present status. All of the original actions remain in the tables for reference purposes. Completed actions are noted in the status column. It is notable that each County has completed or is presently working on most of the actions that were listed in the 2012 version of the plan, and as a result has made further advances in protecting its infrastructure and citizens against losses from natural hazards.

**Goal 1: Local government will have the capability to develop, implement and maintain effective mitigation programs to protect its residents from natural hazards:**

- **Objective 1.1: The effectiveness of mitigation initiatives implemented in the community will be measured and documented.**
- **Objective 1.2: There will be a program to derive mitigation “lessons learned” from each significant disaster event occurring in or near the community.**
- **Objective 1.3: Up-to-date technical skills in mitigation planning and programming will be available for the community.**

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Table 7.4-2

#	Priority	Action Item Description/ Benefit	Lead Agency	Funding Source	Schedule	Hazard	Cost Effectiveness	Anderson County Status as of 2017	Oconee County Status as of 2017
1	Medium	Work with local relief groups (i.e. the Red Cross) to promote public training classes and events related to hazard preparation.	County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost effective and relatively low cost of action.	<p><b>Anderson County:</b> MOU's with Red Cross, Salvation Army, &amp; United Way</p> <p><b>Anderson City:</b> *</p> <p><b>Belton:</b> Established relationship with Belton Interfaith Ministries. *</p> <p><b>Honea Path:</b> Established relationship with First Baptist Church and Watkins Community Center. *</p> <p><b>Iva:</b> Established relationship with the Red Cross. *</p> <p><b>Starr:</b> *</p> <p><b>Pendleton:</b> *</p> <p><b>Pelzer:</b> *</p> <p><b>West Pelzer:</b> *</p> <p><b>Williamston:</b> *</p> <p>*Municipalities are encouraged to work with other municipalities until resources are exhausted. If resources are exhausted, municipalities rely on the County EOC to coordinate resources with NGO's such as Red Cross &amp; The Salvation Army.</p>	<p><b>Oconee County:</b> MOU's with Red Cross, Southern Baptist Disaster Relief, &amp; Beaver Dam Baptist Association</p> <p><b>Salem:</b> *</p> <p><b>Seneca:</b> Established relationship with the Red Cross</p> <p><b>Walhalla:</b> *</p> <p><b>West Union:</b> *</p> <p><b>Westminster:</b> *</p> <p>*Municipalities are encouraged to work with other municipalities until resources are exhausted. If resources are exhausted, municipalities rely on the County EOC to coordinate resources with NGO's such as Red Cross &amp; The Salvation Army.</p>
2	Medium	Utilize the existing Local Emergency Planning Group to meet following disasters and to review	Incident Commander with help of	General Funds Revenue As available	Incident Driven	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective due to future life safety issues.	<p><b>Anderson County:</b> *</p> <p><b>Anderson City:</b> *</p> <p><b>Belton:</b> *</p> <p><b>Honea Path:</b> *</p>	<p><b>Oconee County:</b> *</p> <p><b>Salem:</b> *</p> <p><b>Seneca:</b> *</p> <p><b>Walhalla:</b> *</p> <p><b>West Union:</b> *</p>

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		response effectiveness and mitigation needs.	County EMD	and Grants				<p>Iva: *                  Starr:*                  Pendleton: *                  Pelzer:*                  West Pelzer:*                  Williamston: *</p> <p>*Standard procedure to conduct after-action reviews following an incident. With the revision of the Emergency Operations Plan, roles and responsibilities further defined and classified.</p>	<p>Westminster: *</p> <p>*Standard procedure to conduct after-action reviews following an incident. With the revision of the Emergency Operations Plan, roles and responsibilities further defined and classified.</p>
3	Medium	Developing a tracking system for mitigation activities that reviews effectiveness following disaster events.	County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-hazard	Highly cost-effective because action has general effectiveness in reducing damages and preventing injuries and loss of life.	<p>Anderson County:*                  Anderson City:*                  Belton:*                  Honea Path:*                  Iva:*                  Starr:*                  Pendleton:*                  Pelzer:*                  West Pelzer:*                  Williamston:*</p> <p>*Repetitive disaster areas of concern are routinely monitored and tracked by county, city, or municipal departments/divisions. Through the development of ordinances and codes by council, effective mitigation activities can be adopted following repetitive disaster events.</p>	<p>Oconee County:*</p> <p>Salem: *                  Seneca: Working with the County to develop a tracking system. *                  Walhalla: *                  West Union: *                  Westminster: *</p> <p>*Repeated disaster areas of concern are routinely monitored and tracked by county, city, or municipal departments/divisions. Through the development of ordinances and codes by council, effective mitigation activities can be</p>

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								Municipalities are responsible for developing a mitigation system and for contacting the County EMD when resources are exhausted.	adopted following repetitive disaster events. Municipalities are responsible for developing a mitigation system and for contacting the County EMD when resources are exhausted.
4	Medium	Review local government storm water regulations to assess how well they prevent hazardous situations due to storm water flooding.	Public Works Depart.	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	3-5 years	Floods	Highly cost-effective with relatively low cost of action.	<p><b>Anderson County:</b> Responsibility of County Storm Water Management Division.</p> <p><b>Anderson City:</b> Responsibility of City Storm Water Management</p> <p><b>Belton: *</b></p> <p><b>Honea Path: *</b></p> <p><b>Iva: *</b></p> <p><b>Starr: *</b></p> <p><b>Pendleton: *</b></p> <p><b>Pelzer: *</b></p> <p><b>West Pelzer: *</b></p> <p><b>Williamston: *</b></p> <p>*It is the responsibility of the municipalities for initiating review of storm water regulations and for contacting County EMD when resources are exhausted.</p>	<p><b>Oconee County:</b> Responsibility of County Storm Water Management Division in all municipalities except Seneca.</p> <p><b>Salem: *</b></p> <p><b>Seneca: *</b></p> <p><b>Walhalla: *</b></p> <p><b>West Union: *</b></p> <p><b>Westminster: *</b></p> <p>*It is the responsibility of the municipalities for initiating review of storm water regulations and for contacting County EMD when resources are exhausted.</p>

**Goal 2: Local communities will have the capability to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster to build and support local efforts and commitment to become less vulnerable to natural hazards:**

- **Objective 2.1: Designated evacuation shelters will be retrofitted or relocated to ensure their operability during and after disaster events.**
- **Objective 2.2: Emergency services organizations will have the capability to detect emergency situations and promptly initiate emergency response operations.**
- **Objective 2.3: Emergency services facilities will be able to withstand the structural impacts of disasters.**
- **Objective 2.4: Response capabilities will be available to protect visitors, special needs individuals, and the homeless from a disaster's health and safety impacts.**
- **Objective 2.5: Utility and communications systems supporting emergency services operations will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.**

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#	Priority	Action Item Description/ Benefit	Lead Agency	Funding Source	Schedule	Hazard	Cost Effectiveness	Anderson County Status as of 2017	Oconee County Status as of 2017:
5	High	Identify special needs populations and establish procedures for providing transportation to shelters in the case of a natural disaster.	County/Municipal Gov., Special Populations Department	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Annual	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective with relatively low costs.	<p><b>Anderson County: *</b>  <b>Anderson City: *</b>  <b>Belton:</b> Maintains Assistance Contact Line.*  <b>Honea Path:*</b>  <b>Iva:</b> Fire Department trains with Nursing Home annually for emergency response. *  <b>Starr: *</b>  <b>Pendleton: *</b>  <b>Pelzer: *</b>  <b>West Pelzer: *</b>  <b>Williamston: *</b></p> <p>*Rely on Anderson County Emergency Operations Plan. Roles and responsibilities further defined thru emergency support functions.</p>	<p><b>Oconee County:*</b>  <b>Salem: *</b>  <b>Seneca:*</b>  <b>Walhalla:*</b>  <b>West Union: *</b>  <b>Westminster:*</b></p> <p>*Rely on Oconee County Emergency Operations Plan. Roles and responsibilities further defined thru emergency support functions. All municipalities participate in the County's Special Needs Task Force.</p>
6	High	Provide emergency back-up power to critical facilities: emergency generators, secondary feeds, etc.	County/municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues and moderate-high cost of action.	<p><b>Anderson County:</b> Critical facilities have been identified and many have backup generators. The county also has portable generators for some facilities without a permanent generator.  <b>Anderson City:</b> Critical facilities have been identified and many have backup generators. The city also has portable generators for some</p>	<p><b>Oconee County:</b> IT Department of Municipal Building and Law Enforcement Center have back-up power.  <b>Salem:*</b>  <b>Seneca:</b> City Hall, Fire Department, and Water System have backup power.  <b>Walhalla: *</b>  <b>West Union: *</b>  <b>Westminster: *</b></p>

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								<p>facilities without a permanent generator.</p> <p><b>Belton:</b> All critical facilities have backup generators except the armory which is currently under renovation.</p> <p><b>Houea Path:</b> Need generators for critical facilities.*</p> <p><b>Iva:</b> No fixed back-up generators at critical facilities. The town has three portable back- up generators. *</p> <p><b>Starr:</b> Currently no emergency backup power for critical facilities. Seeking funding options. *</p> <p><b>Pendleton:</b> Critical facilities have backup generators. *</p> <p><b>Pelzer:</b> *</p> <p><b>West Pelzer:</b> *</p> <p><b>Williamston:</b> Some critical facilities have generators.</p> <p> </p> <p>*It is the responsibility of the Municipality to assess emergency backup power needs and to communicate any resource gaps to the County EMD.</p>	<p>*It is the responsibility of the Municipality to assess emergency backup power needs and to communicate any resource gaps to the County EMD.</p>
7	High	Post disaster, structurally analyze all buildings or rooms identified as shelters and retrofit or strength as necessary.	County EMD, ARC, Building & Codes,	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Incident Driven	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective because action has general effectiveness in reducing damages and preventing	Anderson County: Has Building & Codes Department and Engineers.	Oconee County: Red Cross executes shelter surveys Salem: * Seneca: * Walkalla: *

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			County Engineers				injuries and loss of life. Cost itself may be moderate to high depending on retrofitting needs.	<p><b>Anderson City:</b> Has Building &amp; Codes Department and Engineers.</p> <p><b>Belton:</b> Relies on County Building &amp; Codes Department and Engineers.</p> <p><b>Honea Path:</b> Relies on County Building &amp; Codes Department and Engineers.</p> <p><b>Iva:</b> Relies on County Building &amp; Codes Department, County Engineers, and Red Cross.</p> <p><b>Starr:</b> Relies on County Building &amp; Codes Department and Engineers.</p> <p><b>Pendleton:</b> Relies on County Building &amp; Codes Department and Engineers.</p> <p><b>Pelzer:</b> Relies on County Building &amp; Codes Department and Engineers.</p> <p><b>West Pelzer:</b> Relies on County Building &amp; Codes Department and Engineers.</p> <p><b>Williamston:</b> Have municipality building &amp; codes department.</p> <p><b>*Pre and post disaster, Red Cross designates appropriate shelters for the designated area. It is the responsibility of the Municipality to coordinate structural analysis with the County.</b></p>	<p><b>West Union: *</b></p> <p><b>Westminster: *</b></p> <p><b>*Pre and post disaster, Red Cross designates appropriate shelters for the designated area. It is the responsibility of the Municipality to coordinate structural analysis with the County.</b></p>
8	High	Review communications procedures on a regular basis	County EMD.	General Funds Revenue	Annually	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective with low cost of action.	<p><b>Anderson County: *</b></p> <p><b>Anderson City:*</b></p>	<p><b>Oconee County:*</b></p> <p><b>Salem: *</b></p>

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		to ensure communication between response agencies are maintained during a disaster.	EMS, Police, Fire	As available and Grants				<p><b>Belton: *</b>  <b>Honea Path:</b> Equipped with Palmetto 800, also have backup communications if primary fails.  <b>Iva: *</b>  <b>Starr: *</b>  <b>Pendleton: *</b>  <b>Pelzer: *</b>  <b>West Pelzer: *</b>  <b>Williamston: *</b></p> <p>*All emergency response agencies within the county and municipalities are equipped with interoperable communication devices including Palmetto 800 MHz radios.</p>	<p><b>Seneca: *</b>  <b>Walhalla: *</b>  <b>West Union: *</b>  <b>Westminster: *</b></p> <p>*Currently, throughout the county, there are mixed communication systems including UHF, UVF, Palmetto 800, and digital. The digital equipment in some municipalities leads to some interoperability issues. A study is being done to determine the continuance of the Legacy Communications Program.</p>
9	High	Update communications equipment, especially the E-911 Center, as needed and funding is available.	County EMD, EMS, Police, Fire	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	<p>Although monetarily expensive, this action is highly cost-effective because of life saving benefits and mitigation of property and crop loss.</p>	<p><b>Anderson County: *</b>  <b>Anderson City: *</b>  <b>Belton: *</b>  <b>Honea Path: *</b>  <b>Iva: *</b>  <b>Starr: *</b>  <b>Pendleton: *</b>  <b>Pelzer: *</b>  <b>West Pelzer: *</b>  <b>Williamston: *</b></p> <p>*Each municipality monitors effectiveness of</p>	<p><b>Oconee County: *</b>  <b>Salem: *</b>  <b>Seneca: *</b>  <b>Walhalla: *</b>  <b>West Union: *</b>  <b>Westminster: *</b></p> <p>*Each municipality is responsible for updating their</p>

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								communications equipment and recommends upgrades to county.	communications equipment as needed.
10	High	Inventory Emergency Response personnel and equipment to identify areas where the community is deficient in disaster response and establish actions to remedy the situation.	County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue as available and Grants	Annually	Multi- Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life saving benefits and mitigation of property and crop loss and relatively low cost of action.	<p><b>Anderson County: *</b>  <b>Anderson City: *</b>  <b>Belton:*</b>  <b>Honea Path: Departments maintain and audit inventories weekly. *</b>  <b>Iva: Initiated by municipality and County partnership. *</b>  <b>Starr: *</b>  <b>Pendleton: *</b>  <b>Pelzer:*</b>  <b>West Pelzer: *</b>  <b>Williamston: *</b></p> <p>*Each municipality is responsible for maintaining an emergency response personnel and equipment resource list and report gaps to county EMD. Municipalities are encouraged to provide EMD with resource list.</p>	<p><b>Oconee County: *</b>  <b>Salem: *</b>  <b>Seneca: Have in-house inventory available. *</b>  <b>Walhalla: *</b>  <b>West Union: *</b>  <b>Westminster: *</b></p> <p>*Each municipality is responsible for maintaining an emergency response personnel and equipment resource list and report gaps to county EMD. Municipalities are encouraged to provide EMD with resource list.</p>
11	High	Establish a program to provide disaster training for all first responders	County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General funds Revenue as available and Grants	Annually	Multi- Hazard	Highly cost-effective because action has general effectiveness in reducing damages and preventing injuries and loss of life with low cost of action.	<p><b>Anderson County: *</b>  <b>Anderson City: *</b>  <b>Belton: *</b>  <b>Honea Path: First-responders take ICS 100, 200, 700, &amp; 800.</b>  <b>Iva: First-responders receive training through the SC Criminal Justice Academy and individual municipal departments. *</b>  <b>Starr: *</b>  <b>Pendleton: *</b></p>	<p><b>Oconee County: *</b>  <b>Salem: *</b>  <b>Seneca: *</b>  <b>Walhalla: *</b>  <b>West Union: *</b>  <b>Westminster: *</b></p> <p>*Each municipality is responsible for identifying and providing emergency</p>

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								<p><b>Pelzer: *</b>  <b>West Pelzer: *</b>  <b>Williamston: *</b></p> <p>*Each municipality is responsible for identifying and providing emergency response training programs for emergency responders. Training gaps to be reported to county EMD. County EMD will provide NIMS training as needed and coordinate additional requests.</p>	<p>response training programs for emergency responders. Training gaps to be reported to county EMD. County EMD will provide NIMS training as needed and coordinate additional requests.</p>
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**Goal 3: The continuity of local government operations will not be significantly disrupted by natural disasters:**

- **Objective 3.1: Buildings and facilities used for the routine operations of government will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.**
- **Objective 3.2: Important local government records and documents will be protected from the impacts of disasters.**
- **Objective 3.3: Plans will be developed, and resources identified, to facilitate reestablishing local government operations after a disaster.**
- **Objective 3.4: Redundant equipment, facilities, and/or supplies will be obtained to facilitate reestablishing local government operations after a disaster.**

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#	Priority	Action Item Description/ Benefit	Lead Agency	Funding Source	Schedule	Hazard	Cost Effectiveness	Anderson County Status as of 2017	Oconee County Status as of 2017
12	High	Survey critical emergency response facilities (fire stations, law enforcement centers, and emergency hdqrs.) to identify risks posed to structures and seek funding to mitigate the identified risks.	County EMD, Building & Codes, Municipal Engineers	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Annually / Incident Driven	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective, low cost of action to high cost of action depending on mitigation efforts required.	<p><b>Anderson County:</b> Has Building &amp; Codes Department and Engineers</p> <p><b>Anderson City:</b> Has Building &amp; Codes Department and Engineers</p> <p><b>Belton:</b> *</p> <p><b>Honea Path:</b> Risks are analyzed as part of the Emergency Preparedness Plan review process.</p> <p><b>Iva:</b>*</p> <p><b>Starr:</b> *</p> <p><b>Pendleton:</b>*</p> <p><b>Pelzer:</b> *</p> <p><b>West Pelzer:</b> *</p> <p><b>Williamston:</b> *</p> <p>*Relies on County Building &amp; Codes Department and Engineers. Municipalities are responsible for initiating critical facilities survey with the County Engineers.</p>	<p><b>Oconee County:</b> Has Building &amp; Codes Department.</p> <p><b>Salem:</b> *</p> <p><b>Seneca:</b> Has Building &amp; Code Department, pre-plans, and identification of needs.</p> <p><b>Walhalla:</b> *</p> <p><b>West Union:</b> *</p> <p><b>Westminster:</b> Has Codes Department, relies on county for building Department.</p> <p>*Relies on County Building &amp; Codes Department and Engineers. Municipalities are responsible for initiating critical facilities survey with the County Engineers.</p>
13	Medium	Establish data backup options (i.e. laptops, off-site backups) for critical data that are easily removed and accessed at different location in case evacuation	County/ Municipal Gov., Information	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Annually /Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective due to continuity of operations concerns. Potentially a moderate to high cost of action	<p><b>Anderson County:</b> : IT uses backup servers across the country to preserve and protect critical data. *</p>	<p><b>Oconee County:</b> IT uses Cloud and external hard drives to backup critical data. *</p> <p><b>Salem:</b> *</p>

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		of public facilities is necessary.	Technology Department					<p><b>Anderson City:</b> IT uses backup servers across the country to preserve and protect critical data.*</p> <p><b>Belton:</b> All critical data is backed up on the Cloud.*</p> <p><b>Honea Path:</b> Hires IT Source Cyber Solutions and backups up data on the Cloud.*</p> <p><b>Iva:</b> Critical data backed up offsite.*</p> <p><b>Starr:</b> *</p> <p><b>Pendleton:</b> All critical data is backed up in the Cloud and can be accessed through government issued employee Ipads.*</p> <p><b>Pelzer:</b> All critical data is backed up on the Cloud.*</p> <p><b>West Pelzer:</b> All critical data is backed up on a hard drive daily.*</p> <p><b>Willamston:</b> All critical data is backed up to the Cloud.*</p> <p>* County and Municipalities are recommended to have COOP/COG Plans that address critical back-up procedures.</p>	<p><b>Seneca:</b> Data backed up with the cloud and hard drive system.*</p> <p><b>Walhalla:</b> Uses Cloud and external hard drive to back up critical data.*</p> <p><b>West Union:</b> Uses an external hard drive to back up critical data.*</p> <p><b>Westminster:</b> Power provider backs up critical data.*</p> <p>County and Municipalities are recommended to have COOP/COG Plans that address critical back-up plans.</p>
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14	High	Provide generators to all existing critical facilities to prevent lengthy power outages.	County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi- Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues.	<p><b>Anderson County:</b> Critical facilities have been identified and many have backup generators. The county also has portable generators for some facilities without a permanent generator.</p> <p><b>Anderson City:</b> Critical facilities have been identified and many have backup generators. The city also has portable generators for some facilities without a permanent generator. *</p> <p><b>Belton:</b> Critical facilities have been identified and all have backup power except the armory.</p> <p><b>Honea Path:</b> Critical Facilities need backup generators. *</p> <p><b>Iva:</b> Critical facilities do not have permanent generators, but the town has three portable back-up generators. *</p> <p><b>Starr:</b> Critical facilities do not have backup generators. Currently seeking funding. *</p>	<p><b>Oconee County:</b> Law Enforcement Center 7 IT Department at Municipal Building have backup generators.</p> <p><b>Salem:</b> *</p> <p><b>Seneca:</b> Most critical facilities and other buildings have been identified for generators.</p> <p><b>Walhalla:</b> *</p> <p><b>West Union:</b> *</p> <p><b>Westminster:</b> *</p> <p>* Municipalities encouraged to update critical facilities and resource lists annually and partner with neighboring municipalities for resources as needed. Needs that exceed this partnership to be reported to County EMD.</p>
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							<p><b>Pendleton:</b> Critical facilities have backup generators. *</p> <p><b>Pelzer:</b> Some critical facilities have generators. *</p> <p><b>West Pelzer:</b> Some critical facilities have generators. *</p> <p><b>Williamston:</b> Some critical facilities have generators; in process of purchasing generators for pump stations. *</p> <p>* Municipalities encouraged to update critical facilities and resource lists annually and partner with neighboring municipalities for resources as needed. Needs that exceed this partnership to be reported to County EMD.</p>		
15	High	Establish procedures and location for setting up an operations center for local government in the event that a natural disaster forces the evacuation of local government buildings.	County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Annually	Multi- Hazard	Highly cost-effective because action has general effectiveness in reducing damages and preventing injuries and loss of life and there is low cost to establish procedures.	<p><b>Anderson County:</b> *</p> <p><b>Anderson City:</b> *</p> <p><b>Belton:</b> *</p> <p><b>Honea Path:</b> Have Emergency Preparedness Plan. *</p>	<p><b>Oconee County:</b> Has a COOP, alternative facilities identified.</p> <p><b>Salem:</b> *</p> <p><b>Seneca:</b> Plans underway for an alternate facility, but is</p>

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								<p><b>Iva:</b> Have an Emergency Preparedness Plan. *</p> <p><b>Starr:</b> *</p> <p><b>Pendleton:</b> *</p> <p><b>Pelzer:</b> *</p> <p><b>West Pelzer:</b> *</p> <p><b>Williamston:</b> *</p> <p><b>*The County and all municipalities are encouraged to formalize a Continuity of Operations plan &amp; to sign MOU's with other municipalities in case local government operations need to be relocated to another municipality. County EMD available to assist municipalities in the development of their COG/COOPs.</b></p>	<p>not currently operational.</p> <p><b>Walhalla:</b> *</p> <p><b>West Union:</b> *</p> <p><b>Westminster:</b> *</p> <p><b>*The County and all municipalities are encouraged to formalize a Continuity of Operations plan &amp; to sign MOU's with other municipalities in case local government operations need to be relocated to another municipality. County EMD available to assist municipalities in the development of their COG/COOPs.</b></p>
16	High	Install surge protectors in critical facilities	County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi- Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues and relatively low cost of action.	<p><b>Anderson County:</b> *</p> <p><b>Anderson City:</b> *</p> <p><b>Belton:</b> *</p> <p><b>Honea Path:</b> Critical facilities do not have surge protectors but individual work elements do.</p> <p><b>Iva:</b> Critical facilities do not have surge protectors.*</p>	<p><b>Oconee County:</b> Oconee County Law Enforcement Center has surge protectors installed.</p> <p><b>Salem:</b> *</p> <p><b>Seneca:</b> All facilities have computers and electronics on surge protectors.</p> <p><b>Walhalla:</b> *</p>

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								<p><b>Starr: *</b>  <b>Pendleton: *</b>  <b>Pelzer: *</b>  <b>West Pelzer: *</b>  <b>Williamston: *</b></p> <p>*Municipalities are responsible for assessing the stability of their identified critical facilities and retrofitting surge protection as needed.</p>	<p><b>West Union: *</b>  <b>Westminster: *</b></p> <p>*Municipalities are responsible for assessing the stability of their identified critical facilities and retrofitting surge protection as needed.</p>
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**Goal 4: The health, safety and welfare of the community's residents and visitors will not be significantly disrupted or threatened by natural disasters:**

- **Objective 4.1: Adequate systems for notifying the public at risk and providing emergency instruction during a disaster will be available in all identified hazard areas.**
- **Objective 4.2: Facilities in the community posing an extra health or safety risk when damaged or disrupted will be made less vulnerable to the impacts of a disaster.**
- **Objective 4.3: Public and private medical and health care facilities in the community will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.**
- **Objective 4.4: Structures, facilities and systems serving visitors to the community will be prepared to meet their immediate health and safety needs.**
- **Objective 4.5: There will be adequate resources, equipment and supplies to meet victims' health and safety needs after a disaster.**

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#	Priority	Action Item Description/ Benefit	Lead Agency	Funding Source	Schedule	Hazard	Cost Effectiveness	Anderson County Status as of 2012	Oconee County Status as of 2017:
17	High	Provide information to residents about the community warning systems and how to respond in case of a disaster.	County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues and relatively low cost of action.	<p><b>Anderson County:*</b>  <b>Anderson City:*</b>  <b>Belton:</b> Yourgov.app, Reverse 911, Social Media  <b>Honea Path:</b> Siren, Reverse 911, Town Website, &amp; Social Media.  <b>Iva:</b> Siren, Reverse 911, town social media, website, PSA through local Western Carolina News Station. *  <b>Starr: *</b>  <b>Pendleton: *</b>  <b>Pelzer: *</b>  <b>West Pelzer: *</b>  <b>Williamston: *</b></p> <p>* Municipalities are encouraged to order FEMA educational resources and to incorporate emergency preparedness programs and information into their public council meetings, educational outreach, and official website, etc.</p>	<p><b>Oconee County:</b>  <b>Nuclear Sirens</b>  <b>Salem: *</b>  <b>Seneca: *</b>  <b>Walhalla: *</b>  <b>West Union: *</b>  <b>OneTone Emergency Alert System</b>  <b>Westminster: *</b>  <b>Emergency Sirens</b></p> <p>*All municipalities have access to reverse 911. Municipalities are encouraged to order FEMA educational resources and to incorporate emergency preparedness programs and information into their public council meetings, educational outreach, and official website, etc.</p>

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18	High	Evaluate critical facilities such as shelters to ensure they are structurally sound and capable of withstanding the effects of natural disasters.	County/ Municipal Gov., Engineers. & Building and Codes	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Annually / Incident Driven	Multi- Hazard	Highly cost effective because of life safety issues with low cost of action.	<p><b>County of Anderson:</b> Has Building &amp; Codes Department and Engineers</p> <p><b>Anderson City:</b> Has Building &amp; Codes Department and Engineers</p> <p><b>Belton:</b> *</p> <p><b>Honea Path:</b> Rely on County Building Inspectors and Red Cross.</p> <p><b>Iva:</b> *</p> <p><b>Starr:</b> *</p> <p><b>Pendleton:</b> *</p> <p><b>Pelzer:</b> *</p> <p><b>West Pelzer:</b> *</p> <p><b>Williamston:</b> *</p> <p><i>*Rely on County Building and Codes Department and Engineers. It is the responsibility of the Municipality to initiate critical facility survey with the County Engineers.</i></p>	<p><b>Oconee County:</b> *</p> <p><b>Salem:</b> *</p> <p><b>Seneca:</b> Evaluated during fire inspections.</p> <p><b>Walhalla:</b> *</p> <p><b>West Union:</b> *</p> <p><b>Westminster:</b> *</p> <p><i>*Rely on County Building and Codes Department and Engineers. It is the responsibility of the Municipality to initiate critical facility survey with the County Engineers.</i></p>
19	High	Evaluate medical facilities within the community to ensure they are protected from the threats posed by natural disasters.	Healthcare System Leadership, County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Annually	Multi- Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues and relatively low cost of action.	<p><b>Anderson County:</b> Has Building &amp; Codes Department and Engineers.</p> <p><b>Anderson City:</b> Has Building &amp; Codes Department and Engineers.</p> <p><b>Belton:</b> *</p>	<p><b>Oconee County:</b> Has Building &amp; Codes Department</p> <p><b>Salem:</b> *</p> <p><b>Seneca:</b> *</p> <p><b>Walhalla:</b> *</p> <p><b>West Union:</b> *</p> <p><b>Westminster:</b> Has Building &amp; Codes Department</p>

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								<p><b>Honea Path: *</b>  <b>Iva: *</b>  <b>Starr: *</b>  <b>Pendleton: *</b>  <b>Pelzer: *</b>  <b>West Pelzer: *</b>  <b>Williamston:</b> Has Building &amp; Codes Department and Engineers.</p> <p>*Municipal and healthcare leadership responsible for assessing the stability of identified critical facilities and retrofitting as needed. May rely on County Building &amp; Codes and Engineers. It is the responsibility of the municipality to initiate contact with the County Engineers.</p>	<p>*Municipal and healthcare leadership responsible for assessing the stability of identified critical facilities and retrofitting as needed. May rely on County Building &amp; Codes and Engineers. It is the responsibility of the municipality to initiate contact with the County Engineers.</p>
20	High	Inventory emergency response equipment and resources and establish a list of equipment needed to respond effectively to a natural disaster. Seek funding to acquire the equipment.	County/ Municipal Gov., EMD, EMS, Police, Fire	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Annually / Incident Driven	Multi-Hazard	Presumed highly cost-effective because action has general effectiveness in reducing damages and preventing injuries and loss of life, low cost of action.	<p><b>Anderson County:</b> County maintains inventory of personnel and equipment.  <b>Anderson City:</b> Maintains inventory of personnel and equipment.  <b>Belton: *</b>  Honea Path: Departments maintain and audit inventory weekly.</p>	<p><b>Oconee County: *</b>  <b>Salem: *</b>  <b>Seneca:</b> Have in-house equipment inventory.  <b>Walhalla: *</b>  <b>West Union: *</b>  <b>Westminster: *</b></p>

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								<p>Iva: Department driven.*  <b>Starr: *</b>  <b>Pendleton: *</b>  <b>Pelzer: *</b>  <b>West Pelzer: *</b>  <b>Williamston: *</b></p> <p>*Each municipality is responsible for maintaining an emergency response personnel and equipment resource list and report gaps to county EMD.</p>	<p>*Each municipality is responsible for maintaining an emergency response personnel and equipment resource list and report gaps to county EMD.</p>
21	Medium	Develop informational pamphlets to notify tourists of the local relief agencies who can be contacted in the event that disaster sheltering is necessary	County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Annually	Multi- Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues and relatively low cost of action.	<p><b>Anderson County: *</b>  <b>Anderson City: *</b>  <b>Belton: *</b>  <b>Honea Path: Partner with Red Cross.</b>  <b>Iva: Rely on FEMA &amp; Red Cross materials. Considering reinstating town newsletter. *</b>  <b>Starr: *</b>  <b>Pendleton: *</b>  <b>Pelzer: *</b>  <b>West Pelzer: *</b>  <b>Williamston: *</b></p> <p>*Municipalities are encouraged to order FEMA educational resources and to incorporate emergency preparedness programs and</p>	<p><b>Oconee County: *</b>  <b>Salem: *</b>  <b>Seneca: *</b>  <b>Walhalla: *</b>  <b>West Union: *</b>  <b>Westminster: *</b></p> <p>*Municipalities are encouraged to order FEMA educational resources and to incorporate emergency preparedness programs and information into their public council meetings, educational outreach, and official website, etc.</p>



**Goal 5: The policies and regulations of local governments will support effective hazard mitigation programming throughout the community thereby reducing the potential impact of natural disasters on the community.**

- **Objective 5.1:** All reconstruction or rehabilitation of local government facilities will incorporate techniques to minimize the physical or operational vulnerability to disasters.
- **Objective 5.2:** Land use policies, plans and regulations will discourage or prohibit inappropriate location of structures or infrastructure components in areas of higher risk.
- **Objective 5.3:** Local governments will establish and enforce building and land development codes that are effective in addressing the hazards threatening the community.
- **Objective 5.4:** New local government facilities will be located outside of hazard areas and/or will be designed to not be vulnerable to the impacts of such hazards.

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#	Priority	Action Item Description/ Benefit	Lead Agency	Funding Source	Schedule	Hazard	Cost Effectiveness	Anderson County Status as of 2017	Oconee County Status as of 2017:
22	High	Establish local regulations ensuring no development occurs within floodplains.	County / Municipality Government, Planning and Development Standards Department	General Fund Revenue as available	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues and relatively low cost of action	<p><b>Anderson County:</b> County Floodplain ordinance.</p> <p><b>Anderson City:</b> City Floodplain ordinance.</p> <p><b>Belton:</b> *</p> <p><b>Honea Path:</b> Review and letter of approval, in conjunction with County Building &amp; Codes.*</p> <p><b>Iva:</b> *</p> <p><b>Starr:</b> In progress of creating building codes</p> <p><b>Pendleton:</b> Municipality floodplain ordinance.</p> <p><b>Pelzer:</b> *</p> <p><b>West Pelzer:</b> *</p> <p><b>Williamston:</b> *</p> <p>*Rely on County Floodplain Ordinance. See Table 5.3.2-4 for listing of floodplain and building code ordinances.</p>	<p><b>Oconee County:</b> *</p> <p><b>Salem:</b> *</p> <p><b>Seneca:</b> Rely on County Flood Plan.</p> <p><b>Walhalla:</b> *</p> <p><b>West Union:</b> *</p> <p><b>Westminster:</b>*</p> <p>*Rely on County Floodplain Ordinance. See Table 5.3.2-4 for listing of floodplain and building code ordinances.</p>
23	High	Acquire updated flood plain maps (current SCDNR mapping project in process) that more accurately reflect current flood areas for use in reviewing development proposals	County Gov., Planning and Development Standards Department	General Fund Revenue As available	As updated maps are available	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective due to the mitigation of future property loss, with low cost of action.	<p><b>Anderson County:</b> Acquired updated floodplain maps in 2012</p> <p><b>Anderson City:</b> Floodplain manager reviews updated</p>	<p><b>Oconee County:</b> *</p> <p><b>Salem:</b> *</p> <p><b>Seneca:</b> *</p> <p><b>Walhalla:</b> *</p> <p><b>West Union:</b> *</p> <p><b>Westminster:</b> *</p>

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								maps and development proposals. <b>Belton: *</b> <b>Honea Path: *</b> <b>Iva: *</b> <b>Starr: *</b> <b>Pendleton: *</b> <b>Pelzer: *</b> <b>West Pelzer: *</b> <b>Williamston: *</b>  * Utilize County floodplain maps and building codes. See Table 5.3.2-4 for applicable ordinances.	*All utilize the County Economic Development and GIS Departments. Floodplain maps are available to municipalities and the public online.
24	High	Strictly adhere to the most current building and fire codes as adopted by the SC Building Codes Council and State Fire Marshall	Municipal/ County Code Enforcement Dept. / Fire Dept.	General Fund Revenue As available	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues and relatively low cost of action.	<b>Anderson County:</b> Adhere to currently adopted County ordinances and codes <b>Anderson City:</b> Adhere to currently adopted city ordinances and codes <b>Belton: *</b> <b>Honea Path:*</b> <b>Iva:*</b> <b>Starr: *</b> <b>Pendleton: *</b> <b>Pelzer: *</b> <b>West Pelzer: *</b> <b>Williamston:</b> Adhere to currently adopted municipality ordinances and codes	<b>Oconee County:*</b> <b>Salem: *</b> <b>Seneca:</b> Rely on most recently adopted City Building Codes. <b>Walhalla: *</b> <b>West Union: *</b> <b>Westminster: *</b>  * Adhere to currently adopted County ordinances and codes

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								* Adhere to currently adopted County ordinances and codes	
25	High	Review all public building projects to prevent location in hazardous areas and ensure construction mitigates the risks of potential hazards.	County/ Municipality Building and Development Standards Department	General Fund Revenue As available	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective because action has general effectiveness in reducing damages and preventing injuries and loss of life.	<p><b>Anderson County:</b> Adhere to County Building and Development Standards Department.</p> <p><b>Anderson City:</b> Adhere to municipal Building and Development Standards Department.</p> <p><b>Belton:</b> Utilize private contractor for inspections.</p> <p><b>Honea Path: *</b></p> <p><b>Iva: *</b></p> <p><b>Starr: *</b></p> <p><b>Pendleton: *</b></p> <p><b>Pelzer: *</b></p> <p><b>West Pelzer: *</b></p> <p><b>Williamston:</b> Adhere to municipal Building and Development Standards Department.</p> <p><b>*Rely on County Building and Development Standards Department Reference table 5.3.2-4 for relevant ordinances.</b></p>	<p><b>Oconee County: *</b></p> <p><b>Salem: *</b></p> <p><b>Seneca: *</b></p> <p><b>Walhalla: *</b></p> <p><b>West Union: *</b></p> <p><b>Westminster: *</b></p> <p><b>*Rely on County Building and Development Standards Department Reference table 5.3.2-4 for relevant ordinances.</b></p>

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26	Medium	Examine ways to identify and acquire parcels of land subject to the effects of disasters that could provide for open and green spaces in the community.	County / Municipal Government. Planning and Development Standards	General Fund Revenue as available . Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Although monetarily expensive, highly cost-effective as it mitigates repetitive flood loss.	<p><b>Anderson County: County Codes &amp; Ordinances</b>  <b>Anderson City: City Codes &amp; Ordinances</b>  <b>Belton: *</b>  <b>Honea Path: *</b>  <b>Iva: *</b>  <b>Starr: *</b>  <b>Pendleton: *</b>  <b>Pelzer: *</b>  <b>West Pelzer: *</b>  <b>Williamston: Municipal Codes and Ordinances</b></p> <p>*Rely on County Codes and Ordinances. Reference table 5.3.2-4 for relevant ordinances.</p>	<p><b>Oconee County: *</b>  <b>Salena: *</b>  <b>Seneca: *</b>  <b>Walhalla: *</b>  <b>West Union: *</b>  <b>Westminster: *</b></p> <p>*No land parcels have been purchased.</p>
27	Medium	Review local codes to determine whether they address the hazards identified for the community.	County/ Municipal Governments, Planning and Building and Codes Departments	General Fund Revenue as available	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	High cost-effectiveness because of life safety issues and relatively low cost of action.	<p><b>Anderson County: County Building &amp; Codes</b>  <b>Anderson City: Municipal Building &amp; Codes</b>  <b>Belton: *</b>  <b>Honea Path:*</b>  <b>Iva:*</b>  <b>Starr: *</b>  <b>Pendleton:*</b>  <b>Pelzer:*</b>  <b>West Pelzer: *</b>  <b>Williamston: Municipal Building &amp; Codes</b></p>	<p><b>Oconee County: *</b>  <b>Salena: *</b>  <b>Seneca: Code review done by Fire Marshal and Building Code Personnel.</b>  <b>Walhalla: *</b>  <b>West Union: *</b>  <b>Westminster: *</b></p>



**Goal 6:** The availability and functioning of the community's infrastructure will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster; communities will better maximize resources for investment in hazard mitigation; Thereby protecting both existing and new properties.

- **Objective 6.1:** Local governments will encourage hazard mitigation programming by private sector organizations owning or operating key community utilities.
- **Objective 6.2:** Routine maintenance of the community's infrastructure will be done to minimize the potential for system failure because of or during a disaster.
- **Objective 6.3:** Transportation facilities and systems serving the community will be constructed and/or retrofitted to minimize the potential for disruption during a disaster.
- **Objective 6.4:** Water and sewer will not fail because of a disaster.

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#	Priority	Action Item Description/ Benefit	Lead Agency	Funding Source	Schedule	Hazard	Cost Effectiveness	Anderson County Status as of 2017	Oconee County Status as of 2017
28	High	Inspect utility lines and upgrade utility infrastructure that is at risk to natural hazards, so to minimize possible damage, as needed	County / Municipal Governments, Public Works Department	General Fund Revenue as available and Grant Funding	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Although monetarily expensive to upgrade infrastructure, highly cost-effective because of life safety issues.	Anderson County: * Anderson City: * Belton: * Honea Path: * Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: *	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: Electric lines inspected annually. Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster:
29	High	Inspect water and sewer infrastructure for vulnerability to natural hazards. Identify and elevate vulnerable equipment and electrical controls at wastewater and potable water treatment facilities.	County/ Municipal Governments, Public Works Department, Water Providers	General Fund Revenue As Available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Although monetarily expensive, highly cost-effective because of life safety issues.	Anderson County:* Anderson City: * Belton: * Honea Path: * Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: *	Oconee County:* Salem: * Seneca: Water/sewer lines inspected annually. Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: *

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								*Each municipality is responsible for initiating inspection of water and sewer infrastructure and upgrading as necessary	inspection of utility infrastructure and upgrading as necessary.
30	High	Office of Building Development Standards incorporates consideration of utility infrastructure during development plan review process prior to issuing permits.	County/ municipal Gov., Planning and Development Standards Department, Local Utility Providers	General Fund Revenue As Available	Ongoing	Multi- Hazard	Although monetarily expensive, highly cost-effective because of life safety issues.	<p><b>Anderson County:</b> County Office of Building Development Standards.</p> <p><b>Anderson City:</b> Municipal Office of Building Development Standards.</p> <p><b>Belton: *</b></p> <p><b>Honea Path: *</b></p> <p><b>Iva: *</b></p> <p><b>Starr: *</b></p> <p><b>Pendleton: *</b></p> <p><b>Pelzer: *</b></p> <p><b>West Pelzer: *</b></p> <p><b>Williamston:</b> Municipal Office of Building Development Standards.</p> <p>* Municipalities rely on County Office of Building Development Standards. Municipalities are responsible for initiating contact with the County Department. See Table 5.3.2-4 for relevant ordinances.</p>	<p><b>Oconee County:*</b></p> <p><b>Salem:*</b></p> <p><b>Seneca:*</b></p> <p><b>Walhalla:*</b></p> <p><b>West Union:*</b></p> <p><b>Westminster:*</b></p> <p>* Municipalities rely on County Office of Building Development Standards. Municipalities are responsible for initiating contact with the County Department. See Table 5.3.2-4 for relevant ordinances.</p>
31	High	Identify roadways and traffic systems susceptible to natural hazards (i.e. flooding) and	County Municipal /	General Fund Revenue As	Ongoing	Multi- Hazard	Although monetarily expensive to implement	<p><b>Anderson County: *</b></p> <p><b>Anderson City: *</b></p> <p><b>Belton: *</b></p>	<p><b>Oconee County:*</b></p> <p><b>Salem:*</b></p> <p><b>Seneca:*</b></p>

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		prioritize improvement projects to minimize disruption to the roadways.	Governments, Public Works	Available and Grants			improvements, high cost effectiveness due to reducing damages and preventing injuries and loss of life.	<p><b>Honea Path:*</b>  <b>Iva:*</b>  <b>Starr: *</b>  <b>Pendleton: *</b>  <b>Pelzer: *</b>  <b>West Pelzer: *</b>  <b>Williamston: *</b></p> <p>* Each municipality is responsible for initiating inspection of roadway infrastructure and upgrading as necessary</p>	<p><b>Walhalla:*</b>  <b>West Union: *</b>  <b>Westminster:*</b></p> <p>* Each municipality is responsible for initiating inspection of roadway infrastructure and upgrading as necessary</p>
32	High	Determine whether there are incremental mitigating improvements that can be made to facilities as part of ongoing maintenance and performance enhancements.	County, Municipal Governments, Building and Codes Department, Utility Providers, Water Providers	General Funds Revenue As available and private funding as available . grants	3-5 years	Multi-Hazard	Although monetarily expensive to implement improvements, this action is highly cost-effective because of life safety issues.	<p><b>Anderson County: *</b>  <b>Anderson City: *</b>  <b>Belton: *</b>  <b>Honea Path: *</b>  <b>Iva: *</b>  <b>Starr: *</b>  <b>Pendleton: *</b>  <b>Pelzer: *</b>  <b>West Pelzer: *</b>  <b>Williamston: *</b></p> <p>* It is the municipalities responsibility to initiate incremental improvements</p>	<p><b>Oconee County:*</b>  <b>Salem:*</b>  <b>Seneca: Havn City</b>  <b>improvement plan to</b>  <b>project future needs.</b>  <b>Walhalla:*</b>  <b>West Union:*</b>  <b>Westminster:*</b></p> <p>* It is the municipalities responsibility to initiate incremental mitigating improvements</p>
33	Medium	Replace low bridges or other obstructions that may induce flooding of houses or businesses.	County/ Municipal Governments, Public Works and Roads and Bridges Departments	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Although monetarily expensive to replace, presumed highly cost-effective due to mitigation of	<p><b>Anderson County:*</b>  <b>Anderson City: *</b>  <b>Belton: *</b>  <b>Honea Path: *</b>  <b>Iva: *</b>  <b>Starr: *</b></p>	<p><b>Oconee County: *</b>  <b>Salem: *</b>  <b>Seneca:*</b>  <b>Walhalla:*</b>  <b>West Union:*</b>  <b>Westminster:*</b></p>

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							repetitive flood loss.	Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: *  *Municipality's responsible for initiating evaluation and replacement of low bridges that lie in the flood plains within and owned by the municipality.	*County maintains a list of bridge replacement needs
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**Goal 7:** All members of the community will understand the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques to minimize vulnerability to those natural hazards through public education.

- **Objective 7.1:** An education program will be developed to inform residents of the risks posed to the community, help them understand their vulnerability to disasters, and provide ideas for effective mitigation techniques. To include mitigation strategy and actions related to continued compliance with the NFIP.

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#	Priority	Action Item Description/ Benefit	Lead Agency	Funding Source	Schedule	Hazard	Cost Effectiveness	Anderson County as of Status as of 2011	Oconee County Status as of 2017
34	High	Develop a display to be used at public events. The display will provide information on natural hazards that threaten the area and what individuals can do to reduce these risks. NFIP compliance. Existing brochures and manuals from FEMA and SCEMID would be available for distribution.	County/ Municipal Governments, County Public Information Officer and Information Technology Department	General Funds Revenue as available, Grants, FEMA publications	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues and relatively low cost of action.	<p><b>Anderson County:*</b>  <b>Anderson City: *</b>  <b>Belton:*</b>  <b>Honea Path: Present information to community at annual Fall Festival.</b>  <b>Iva: Rely on FEMA &amp; Red Cross Literature. *</b>  <b>Starr: *</b>  <b>Pendleton: *</b>  <b>Felzer: *</b>  <b>West Pelzer: *</b>  <b>Williamston: *</b></p> <p><i>*Municipalities are encouraged to order FEMA educational resources and to incorporate emergency preparedness programs and information into their public council meetings, educational outreach, and official website, etc.</i></p>	<p><b>Oconee County: *</b>  <b>Salem: *</b>  <b>Seneca: *</b>  <b>Walhalla: *</b>  <b>West Union: *</b>  <b>Westminster: *</b></p> <p><i>*Municipalities are encouraged to order FEMA educational resources and to incorporate emergency preparedness programs and information into their public council meetings, educational outreach, and official County EMD website, etc</i></p>
35	High	Utilize the media for the distribution and publication of hazard information. Send news releases and regular public relations pieces to local newspapers and radio stations. Promote pre-disaster planning.	County/Municipal Governments, County Public Information Officer and Information Technology	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost effective due to relatively low cost.	<p><b>Anderson County: Has disaster preparedness information on website</b>  <b>Anderson City: *</b>  <b>Belton: Utilize yourgov.app, Reverse 911, and Social Media.</b>  <b>Honea Path: Utilize website &amp; Social Media.</b>  <b>Considering a PSA in the newspaper.</b></p>	<p><b>Oconee County: *</b>  <b>Salem: *</b>  <b>Seneca: *</b>  <b>Walhalla: *</b>  <b>West Union: *</b>  <b>Westminster: *</b></p> <p><i>*All municipalities maintain their own websites and</i></p>

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			Department					<p>Iva: Utilize town website and social media. *</p> <p>Starr: *</p> <p>Pendleton: *</p> <p>Pelzer: *</p> <p>West Pelzer: *</p> <p>Williamston: *</p> <p>*Municipalities are encouraged to link the County's website to their own for disaster preparedness information.</p>	utilize social media to distribute disaster preparedness information.
36	Medium	Provide information to residents of the community regarding flood insurance available.	County Building & Codes Dept., Development Standards Office	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	High return with minimum costs, therefore, highly cost effective	<p>Anderson County:</p> <p>Anderson City: *</p> <p>Belton: *</p> <p>Honea Path: Utilize Website and Social Media.</p> <p>Iva: *</p> <p>Starr: *</p> <p>Pendleton: *</p> <p>Pelzer: *</p> <p>West Pelzer: *</p> <p>Williamston: *</p> <p>*County encourages municipalities to be members of the NFIP.</p>	<p>Oconee County: *</p> <p>Salem: *</p> <p>Seneca: *</p> <p>Walhalla: *</p> <p>West Union: *</p> <p>Westminster: *</p> <p>*All participating municipalities maintain their own websites and utilize social media to distribute NFIP information to the public.</p>
37	Medium	Develop informational brochures in conjunction with the visitor's bureau that informs tourists of the natural hazards present in the community and what they should do in case one occurs. This information would be available at	County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available. Grants, FEMA	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	High return with low monetary costs	<p>Anderson County: *</p> <p>Anderson City: *</p> <p>Belton: *</p> <p>Honea Path: *</p> <p>Iva: *</p> <p>Starr: *</p>	<p>Oconee County: *</p> <p>Salem: *</p> <p>Seneca: *</p> <p>Walhalla: *</p> <p>West Union: *</p> <p>Westminster: *</p>

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		welcome centers, hotels, and other tourist attractions.		publications				<p><b>Pendleton: *</b>  <b>Pelzer: *</b>  <b>West Pelzer: *</b>  <b>Williamston: *</b></p> <p>*Municipalities are encouraged to order FEMA educational resources and to incorporate emergency preparedness programs and information into their public council meetings, educational outreach, and official website, etc.</p>	<p>*Municipalities are encouraged to order FEMA educational resources and to incorporate emergency preparedness programs and information into their public council meetings, educational outreach, and official website, etc.</p>
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**Table 7.4-3 – Future Development Action Items**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Future Development Action Items:</b>	<b>Impact on Vulnerability:</b>
Town of Starr	Develop new Municipal Building Codes Division	Regulate construction in vulnerable land areas and would improve infrastructure safety.
Anderson City	New lake to relive flooding downstream by Whitner Street. Anderson County is interested in a partnership on this project.	Mitigate flooding in several neighborhoods, protecting or reducing loss of resources, life, and property.
Town of Pendleton	Undergoing a plan to lift pump station out of the floodplain. Actively monitoring Sarrar Street for flooding. Need funds to install proper box culvert to mitigate any future problems.	Decrease and mitigate the vulnerability of compromised wastewater capabilities in the event of a flood.
Anderson County	Broadway Lake Dam Project- currently have \$800,000 of the \$30 million to properly fix.	Mitigating the likelihood of a breach to the dam, causing major flooding and damage to downstream areas.
Town of Williamston	Old Lagoon Pump Station needs to be raised out of low lying area.	Decrease the vulnerability of compromised wastewater capabilities in the event of a flood.
Town of Williamston	Purchase permanent backup generators for lift stations.	Decrease the vulnerability of compromised wastewater capabilities in the event of power failure.
Town of Pelzer	Purchase permanent backup generators for lift stations.	Decrease the vulnerability of compromised wastewater capabilities in the event of power failure.
Town of West Pelzer	Purchase permanent backup generators for lift stations.	Would decrease the vulnerability of compromised wastewater capabilities in the event of power failure.
Oconee County	Install interoperable communications for first responders and emergency management.	Decrease vulnerability by increasing ability for first-responders and emergency management to communicate effectively during an emergency.
Town of West Union	Install interoperable communications and generators for critical facilities. Conduct infrastructure upgrades.	Decrease vulnerability by increasing ability for first-responders and emergency

		management to communicate effectively during an emergency.
Town of Westminster	Install interoperable communications and generators for critical facilities.	Decrease vulnerability by increasing ability for first-responders and emergency management to communicate effectively during an emergency.
Town of Walhalla	Install interoperable communications and generators for critical facilities.	Decrease vulnerability by increasing ability for first-responders and emergency management to communicate effectively during an emergency.
Town of Honea Path	Upgrade infrastructure to Brooks Street.	Mitigate floodwater damage of roadway, protecting roadway users and municipal assets.
Town of Honea Path	Install generators & surge protectors at critical facilities.	Mitigate loss of normal operations at critical facilities in the event of a natural disaster.
Town of Honea Path	Purchase a Hummer to access rural areas that regular municipality vehicles cannot get to.	Improve response and recovery efforts in rural areas, mitigating the effects of prolonged delay of services in the event of a natural disaster.
Town of Iva	Upgrade water line and sewer infrastructure.	Mitigate loss of water and sewer to community due to either natural disaster or damaged infrastructure.
Town of Iva	Invest in purchasing weather radios.	Mitigate effects of a natural disaster by providing citizens with early warning and notice.

\*In addition to these municipal projects, Anderson County and Oconee County have developed Comprehensive Development Plans. These plans have incorporated information from the 2006 and 2012 Western Piedmont Regional Taskforce Hazard Mitigation Plan. Please view appendix D & D-1 for an excerpt of Anderson County and Oconee County's Development Plans.

To access the full Anderson County and Oconee County Development Plan, visit:

[http://www.andersoncountysc.org/Portals/0/Departments/Planning%20and%20Community%20Development/Documents/2016%20Comprehensive%20Plan\\_FINAL.pdf?ver=2016-10-20-140028-377](http://www.andersoncountysc.org/Portals/0/Departments/Planning%20and%20Community%20Development/Documents/2016%20Comprehensive%20Plan_FINAL.pdf?ver=2016-10-20-140028-377)

[http://www.oconeesc.com/Portals/0/Documents/Planning/oconeecounty\\_comprehensive\\_plan.pdf](http://www.oconeesc.com/Portals/0/Documents/Planning/oconeecounty_comprehensive_plan.pdf)

# **Chapter 8**

## **Plan Monitoring & Maintenance**

## **Chapter 8**

### **Plan Monitoring and Maintenance**

#### **Contents of this Section**

- 8.1 IFR Requirements for Plan Monitoring and Maintenance
- 8.2 Method for Monitoring the Plan
- 8.3 Method and Schedule for Updating the Plan
- 8.4 Circumstances that will Initiate Plan Review and Updates
- 8.5 Continued Public Involvement

#### **8.1 IFR Requirements for Plan Monitoring and Maintenance**

*IFR §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*

*IFR §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 improvement plans, when appropriate.*

*IFR§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.*

#### **8.2 Method for Monitoring the Plan**

This Plan will be monitored by the Office of Emergency Management for several related purposes:

1. Maintain the currency of hazard and risk information.
2. Ensure that mitigation projects and actions reflect the priorities of each County, the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) and the Stakeholders group.
3. To comply with SCEMD and FEMA requirements for Plan maintenance, and maintain each County's eligibility for federal disaster assistance and mitigation grants.

The Office of Emergency Management is responsible for monitoring and maintaining this Plan. The Office of Emergency Management will continuously monitor the Plan with respect to the purposes noted above, and with respect to the update circumstances noted in Section 8.4 below. Although the representatives filling the positions may change from year to year, the future HMPC and Stakeholders group will continue to be comprised of the same job functions or titles. However, the decision of specific job duties will be left to the Office of Emergency Management to be assigned as deemed appropriate.

### 8.3 Method and Schedule for Updating the Plan

The OEM will be responsible for overall Plan monitoring and maintenance. This Office will review the Plan annually to consider changes in land development, population growth, or recent programs and activities that may affect mitigation initiatives. These activities will at least include:

- Evaluate progress made on plan recommendations during the previous 12 months.
- Update the Plan to reflect mitigation accomplishments in projects, programs, and policies.
- Identify new mitigation needs.
- Justify and cancel planned initiatives that will no longer be implemented.

Additionally, should Anderson County or Oconee County be impacted by a disaster that receives a Presidential Disaster Declaration or as circumstances warrant, OEM will begin a review of the Plan to capture any “lessons learned” for the purpose of continuing development of this Plan. The annual update process described above will also be used following a major disaster. However, post-disaster deliberations will also consider the following:

- Determine “Lessons Learned” from the disaster, and what new initiatives should be added to the plan to help reduce the likelihood of similar damage in the future.
- Evaluate follow-up needed on relevant items from any After Action Reports produced.
- Integrate mitigation into the recovery process.

Every five years, OEM will conduct a comprehensive review and update, with appropriate public involvement. The comprehensive review process will include the following:

- Announce that the plan is under review.
- Establish a work plan, budget, and time frame for updating the Plan.
- Review progress made on plan recommendations during the previous 60 months.
- Review hazards and risk analysis.
- Note the current status of the mitigation initiatives including actions undertaken to obtain funding, permits, approvals or other resources.
- Record mitigation initiatives that have been completed.
- Engage in public involvement activities.

- Justify and cancel planned initiatives that will no longer be implemented.
- Provide additional information or analysis that has been developed that would modify the priority originally assigned to the mitigation initiative when it was incorporated into the plan and may include new hazards that put a county at risk.
- Integrate relevant feedback and circulate revised Plan.
- If significant revisions are made to the Plan, it will be formally adopted again.
- If significant revisions are made to the Plan, submit revised Plan to FEMA via the SCEMD State Hazard Mitigation Officer.

The Anderson and Oconee County HMPC has established a tentative timeline for the upcoming 2022 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Cycle:

**Table 8.3-1 -Tentative 2022 HMP Update Timeline**

Month & Year	Activity
November 2017	Stakeholders review and evaluate all mitigation goals and action items and report progress made in the previous year.
November 2018	Stakeholders review and evaluate all mitigation goals and action items and report progress made in the previous year.
November 2019	Stakeholders review and evaluate all mitigation goals and action items and report progress made in the previous year.
November 2020	Stakeholders review and evaluate all mitigation goals and action items and report progress made in the previous year.
January 2021	Tentative first draft of 2021 Updated Hazard Mitigation Plan written and reviewed by Planning Committee. Planning Committee develop a proposed timeline for completion by June 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2022.
November 2021	Stakeholders review and evaluate all mitigation goals and action items and report progress made in the previous year.
January 2022	Series of Public Meetings held to inform and include the community in the planning process. Announcements for these public hearings will be published in local papers and websites prior to the meeting.
February 2022	All natural hazard event information and maps updated to reflect probability, vulnerability, and risk assessments. EMD will meet with each Municipality for updates to discuss mitigation goals, strategies, and progress.
April 2022	Draft of 2022 Updated Hazard Mitigation Plan sent to surrounding counties and local academia for review and comment. Draft also uploaded to the County Website for public review and comment.

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE**

**RESOLUTION 2018-13**

**A RESOLUTION APPOINTING AND COMMISSIONING JOHN ROBERT JOHNSTON AS A CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER FOR THE PROPER SECURITY, GENERAL WELFARE, AND CONVENIENCE OF OCONEE COUNTY; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.**

**WHEREAS**, Oconee County, South Carolina (the "County"), is a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina; and,

**WHEREAS**, consistent with the powers granted county governments by S.C. Code § 4-9-30 and pursuant to S.C. Code § 4-9-25, the County has the authority to enact regulations, resolutions, and ordinances not inconsistent with the Constitution and general law of the State of South Carolina, including the exercise of such powers in relation to health and order within its boundaries and respecting any subject as appears to it necessary and proper for the security, general welfare, and convenience of the County or for preserving health, peace, order, and good government therein; and,

**WHEREAS**, consistent with S.C. Code § 4-9-145 and O.C. Code § 20-30, et seq., the Oconee County Council (the "Council") may appoint and commission, by resolution, as many code enforcement officers as may be necessary for the proper security, general welfare, and convenience of the County; and,

**WHEREAS**, in order to promote a clean, healthy, and safe environment for the citizens of Oconee County, the Council deems it proper to appoint and commission a code enforcement officer who is authorized to carry out all tasks necessary and incidental to enforce those Oconee County ordinances related to environmental control, nuisances, property maintenance, substandard housing, zoning, and land use throughout the County.

**NOW THEREFORE**, be it resolved by Council in meeting duly assembled that:

**Section 1.** John Robert Johnston ("Johnston") is hereby appointed and commissioned as a code enforcement officer for Oconee County for the purpose of providing for the proper security, general welfare, and convenience of the County, replete with all the powers and duties conferred by law upon constables in addition to such duties as may be imposed upon him by the governing body of the County, and with all the powers and duties conferred pursuant to the provisions of S.C. Code § 4-9-145. Provided, however, Johnston shall not perform any custodial arrests in the exercise of his duties as a code enforcement officer.

**Section 2.** Johnston's code enforcement authority shall extend throughout the entirety of Oconee County and shall be limited to those ordinances that are related to environmental control, nuisances, property maintenance, substandard housing, zoning, and land use. All R2018-13

enforcement activities shall be carried out in a manner consistent with local, state, and federal law.

Section 3. The County Administrator shall execute and provide Johnston with a Certificate of Commission and such other credentials as are deemed necessary to serve as evidence of Johnston's appointment and commissioning hereby.

Section 4. Johnston shall serve as a code enforcement officer until this appointment and commission is revoked or his employment with Oconee County ends.

Section 5. Should any term, provision, or content of this Resolution be deemed unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such determination shall have no effect on the remainder of this Resolution.

Section 6. This Resolution shall take effect and be in force immediately upon enactment.

RESOLVED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018, in meeting duly assembled.

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Katie Smith  
Clerk to Oconee County Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
Edda Cammick  
Chair, Oconee County Council

**AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY  
OCONEE COUNTY, SC**

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 8-21-18  
COUNCIL MEETING TIME: 6:00 PM

**ITEM TITLE [Brief Statement]:**

Request budgetary transfer of funds

**BACKGROUND DESCRIPTION:**

Recent Legislation was passed (H4715) which amends the code of laws in South Carolina relating to the taxation of watercraft (boats and motors). This legislation will change the taxing of watercraft from arrears to taxing those twelve months in advance. By law the Auditor will be charged with sending tax notices to the owners of the watercraft no later than forty five days before the expiration on the certificate issued by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. Watercraft taxes will be similar to vehicle taxes with the new legislation.

**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS OR CONCERNS [only if applicable]:**

We currently have 10,254 boats/motors that we are charged with taxing on an annual basis. Unlike vehicles, we have to manually value each and every one of these by hand. There is not a "program" that can value these for us accurately. The procedures for the boats will be similar to the vehicle file, so I have included a copy of our monthly procedures so you can see the steps from beginning to end. With watercraft being taxed in advance we will also have more foot traffic in the office, in order to register a watercraft with the SC DNR, a tax receipt will be required. We will also see more foot traffic from the sale of watercrafts as well, when you sale within the calendar year of the registration you will be due a refund for the remaining months on your registration.

**FINANCIAL IMPACT [Brief Statement]:**

Payroll dollars will increase, however we did prepare for this under the line item for Professional Fees if the legislation passed. The current payroll for the part time employee along with the amount we have in the professional line item will cover the cost for the rest of this fiscal year to change the position from part time to full time. The amount covered (by funds currently in the budget for the Auditor) includes payroll, FICA, Retirement, Workers Comp and the cost of insurance.

Approved by : \_\_\_\_\_ Finance

**COMPLETE THIS PORTION FOR ALL GRANT REQUESTS:**

Are Matching Funds Available: Yes / No

If yes, who is matching and how much:

Approved by : \_\_\_\_\_ Grants

**ATTACHMENTS**

Payroll spreadsheet, H4715 and example of monthly procedures to work the watercraft file in the office.

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION [Brief Statement]:**

This position is greatly needed as full time to process the boats and motor notices on a monthly basis. I also need this position to be moved to a full time status now to ensure proper training and to attend training courses from our processing company on the changes to the software that this legislation will require. The amount of time this file will take to work each month will pull one employee away from other duties for approximately two weeks each month. The current file we had for the 2018 tax year took two employees twelve weeks to complete.

Submitted or Prepared By:

Council:



Department Head/Elected Official

Approved for Submittal to

  
D. Richard Martin, Interim County  
Administrator

**For an Entire Year**

Job Title	Salary	Grade	W/C Rate	W/C Codes	Retire Rate	FICA	Retirement	W/C	Insurance	Total Fringe	Total Fringe and Salary
Senior Tax Records Specialist	29,120	113	0.002399	8810	0.14560	2,228	4,240	70	9,139	15,676	44,796
Current PT Budget Salary	(20,233)					(1,548)					(20,233)
Professional	(18,000)										(18,000)
	(9,113)					680	4,240	70	9,139	15,676	6,563

**Starting Payroll #06 08/27/2018**

Job Title	Salary	Grade	W/C Rate	W/C Codes	Retire Rate	FICA	Retirement	W/C	Insurance	Total Fringe	Total Fringe and Salary
Senior Tax Records Specialist	22,400	113	0.002399	8810	0.14560	1,714	3,261	54	9,139	14,168	36,568
Current PT Budget Salary	(20,233)					(1,548)					(20,233)
Professional	(18,000)										(18,000)
	(15,833)					166	3,261	54	9,139	14,168	(1,665)

South Carolina General Assembly  
122nd Session, 2017-2018

A223, R265, H4715

STATUS INFORMATION

General Bill

Sponsors: Reps. Kirby, Ott, Hiott, Hixon, Chumley, Burns, Johnson, Duckworth, Wheeler, Dillard, Forrest and Atkinson

Document Path: I:\council\bill\bh\7171wab18.docx

Companion/Similar bill(s): 1051

Introduced in the House on January 25, 2018

Introduced in the Senate on April 9, 2018

Last Amended on April 3, 2018

Passed by the General Assembly on May 10, 2018

Governor's Action: May 18, 2018, Signed

Summary: Watercraft, demonstration numbers, certificate of numbers, fees, annual renewal

HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

Date	Body	Action Description with journal page number
1/25/2018	House	Introduced and read first time ( <a href="#">House Journal-page 3</a> )
1/25/2018	House	Referred to Committee on Ways and Means ( <a href="#">House Journal-page 3</a> )
3/22/2018	House	Committee report: Favorable with amendment Ways and Means ( <a href="#">House Journal-page 54</a> )
4/3/2018	House	Amended ( <a href="#">House Journal-page 109</a> )
4/3/2018	House	Read second time ( <a href="#">House Journal-page 109</a> )
4/3/2018	House	Roll call Yeas-100 Nays-0 ( <a href="#">House Journal-page 114</a> )
4/4/2018	House	Read third time and sent to Senate ( <a href="#">House Journal-page 12</a> )
4/4/2018		Scrivener's error corrected
4/9/2018	Senate	Introduced and read first time ( <a href="#">Senate Journal-page 14</a> )
4/9/2018	Senate	Referred to Committee on Fish, Game and Forestry ( <a href="#">Senate Journal-page 14</a> )
4/26/2018	Senate	Polled out of committee Fish, Game and Forestry ( <a href="#">Senate Journal-page 6</a> )
4/26/2018	Senate	Committee report: Favorable Fish, Game and Forestry ( <a href="#">Senate Journal-page 6</a> )
5/9/2018	Senate	Read second time ( <a href="#">Senate Journal-page 82</a> )
5/9/2018	Senate	Roll call Ayes-43 Nays-0 ( <a href="#">Senate Journal-page 82</a> )
5/10/2018	Senate	Read third time and enrolled ( <a href="#">Senate Journal-page 97</a> )
5/14/2018		Ratified R 265
5/18/2018		Signed By Governor
5/25/2018		Effective date 01/01/20
5/31/2018		Act No. 223

View the latest [legislative information](#) at the website

VERSIONS OF THIS BILL

[1/25/2018](#)

[3/22/2018](#)

[4/3/2018](#)

[4/4/2018](#)

[4/26/2018](#)

**AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 50-23-11, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO WATERCRAFT DEALER DEMONSTRATION NUMBERS, SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR A THIRTY-DOLLAR APPLICATION FEE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXPIRATION OF DEMONSTRATION NUMBERS, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE USE OF FEE REVENUE; TO AMEND SECTION 50-23-70, RELATING TO WATERCRAFT CERTIFICATE OF NUMBER FEES AND DECALS, SO AS TO PROHIBIT THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES FROM ISSUING DUPLICATE DECALS WHEN AD VALOREM TAXES ARE OUTSTANDING; TO AMEND SECTION 50-23-340, RELATING TO THE APPLICATION FEE FOR WATERCRAFT CERTIFICATES OF NUMBER, SO AS TO REDUCE THE FEE TO TEN DOLLARS; TO AMEND SECTION 50-23-345, RELATING TO TEMPORARY WATERCRAFT CERTIFICATES OF NUMBER, SO AS TO PROVIDE A CERTIFICATE OF NUMBER MAY NOT BE ISSUED UNTIL AD VALOREM TAXES ARE PAID FOR THE YEAR IN WHICH THE CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED; TO AMEND SECTION 50-23-370, RELATING TO THE EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL OF WATERCRAFT CERTIFICATES OF NUMBER, SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR THE ISSUANCE OF RENEWAL NOTICES AND PROCESSING OF RENEWALS BY COUNTY AUDITORS, AND TO MAKE RENEWALS ANNUAL INSTEAD OF EVERY THREE YEARS, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE PROVISIONS OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD; BY ADDING SECTION 50-23-12 SO AS TO REQUIRE THE COMPLETION OF CERTAIN CHANGE IN STATUS FORMS FOR WATERCRAFT AND OUTBOARD MOTOR TRADE-INS; BY ADDING SECTION 50-23-35 SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR THE ISSUANCE OF WATERCRAFT TITLES UPON PROVIDING EVIDENCE OF AD VALOREM TAX PAYMENT, AND TO PROVIDE EXCEPTIONS; AND BY ADDING ARTICLE 26 TO CHAPTER 37, TITLE 12 SO AS TO PROVIDE PROCEDURES CONCERNING ASSESSMENTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PROPERTY TAXATION OF BOATS AND WATERCRAFT AND THE ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES OF NUMBER FOR BOATS AND WATERCRAFT.**

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

**Dealer demonstration number, application fee created**

**SECTION 1.** Section 50-23-11 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding a subsection at the end to read:

**"(E)** The fee for a dealer demonstration number is thirty dollars and the fee must accompany the application for each demonstration number. Demonstration numbers expire on December thirty-first of each year or on the same date the marine dealer permit under which they were issued is voided, surrendered, or revoked. All revenue from each demonstration number must be used to support the Marine Investigations section of the department."

**Duplicate certificates of number, outstanding taxes**

**SECTION 2.** Section 50-23-70 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding a subsection at the end to read:

**"(E)** The department must not issue a duplicate document for a certificate of number decal, certificate of number card, outboard motor decal, or watercraft title decal if the department has notice that ad valorem taxes are due."

**Certificates of Number, application fee reduced**

**SECTION 3.** Section 50-23-340 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

**"Section 50-23-340.** The owner of each motorboat requiring numbering by this chapter shall file an application for a number with the department on forms approved by it. The application shall be signed by the owner of the motorboat and shall be accompanied by a fee of ten dollars. Upon receipt of the application in approved form, the department shall enter the same upon the records of its office and issue to the applicant a certificate of number stating the number awarded to the motorboat and the name and address of the owner. The certificate of number shall be pocket size."

**Temporary certificates of number, outstanding taxes**

**SECTION 4.** Section 50-23-345(A) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

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***A calendar with due dates marked may be obtained from the Clerk to Council.***

"(A) A transferee shall utilize the temporary certificate of number on the department's application form as a temporary certificate of number to permit the use of watercraft while applications for certificates of number are processed. Temporary certificates of number apply to new and previously owned watercraft. A temporary certificate is valid for not more than sixty days from the date of purchase. No temporary certificate of number may be issued for a boat, boat motor, or watercraft until the ad valorem tax is paid for the year for which the registration is to be issued."

#### **Certificates of number renewals, county auditors' role, renewal period reduced**

SECTION 5.A. Section 50-23-370 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

"Section 50-23-370. (A) Except as otherwise provided, a certificate of number awarded pursuant to this chapter continues in effect for one year unless sooner terminated or discontinued in accordance with this chapter. A certificate of number may be renewed by the owner as provided in subsection (B). The department shall fix a month of the year on which certificates of number expire unless renewed pursuant to this chapter.

(B)(1) Beginning January 1, 2020, each county auditor annually shall mail watercraft certificate of number renewal notices to the owners of watercraft in the county as determined by the Department of Natural Resources no later than forty-five days before expiration of the certificate. The renewal notices, including the fees upon completion, must be returned to that county which shall:

- (a) process the application and, if granting the renewal, notify the department to issue a renewed certificate and decal;
- (b) transmit the processed renewal notices to the department within seven days; and
- (c) transmit the fees, including any late fees, to the appropriate state fund.

(2) Each county auditor must have access to the motorboat titling and registration records of the department as applicable to the county auditor in the manner the county auditor and department agree for the purpose of the county auditor performing the functions required in item (1).

(3) The department may not charge counties for online access network fees for watercraft and owner information.

(4) If a certificate of number is not approved immediately by the department, an owner may operate under a paid tax receipt for thirty days.

(C)(1) A renewal application for a certificate of number, except those from marine dealers, presented after thirty days from its expiration date is subject to a late penalty of fifteen dollars.

(2) A renewal application for a certificate of number presented after sixty days from its expiration date is subject to a late penalty of thirty dollars."

B. (A) Beginning January 1, 2020, the provisions of SECTION 5.A. of this act will be phased in over a three-year period as certificates of number expire. Any certificate of number awarded prior to January 1, 2020, will remain in effect for the full three-year term unless terminated or discontinued by the Department of Natural Resources. Certificates of number awarded after January 1, 2020, will become effective on an annual basis. Full implementation of SECTION 5.A. of this act begins on December 31, 2022.

(B) It is the intent of the General Assembly that the provisions of this act result in only one tax payment due per boat, boat motor, or watercraft in any twelve-month period. All interpretation and implementation of this act should be consistent with this intent.

#### **Change in status forms required for trade-ins**

SECTION 6. Article 1, Chapter 23, Title 50 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

"Section 50-23-12. A permitted marine dealer that accepts any watercraft or outboard motor as a trade-in must obtain from the owner a completed change in status form indicating the trade-in. The dealer must submit the form to the department within thirty days in the manner prescribed."

#### **Watercraft title issuance, tax payment proof required, exceptions**

SECTION 7. Article 1, Chapter 23, Title 50 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

"Section 50-23-35. (A) No title for a watercraft or outboard motor may be issued by the department if currently titled in this State or titled or registered in another state unless it is accompanied by a receipt from the applicant's appropriate county official stating payment of ad valorem taxes due for the tax year in which the ownership was initiated has been paid. Applications submitted more than one year after ownership was initiated must be accompanied by paid tax receipts for all subsequent years up to the date the application was accepted by the department.

(B) A title for a watercraft or outboard motor sold by a permitted marine dealer is exempt from the requirement for a paid tax receipt and may be titled by the department without the receipt indicating ad valorem taxes have been paid. The department must

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*A calendar with due dates marked may be obtained from the Clerk to Council.*

transmit daily a list of the titles and certificates of registration issued under this exemption to the respective county official for collection of ad valorem taxes.

(C) No receipt is required for a watercraft or outboard motor designated as exempt from ad valorem taxes by the appropriate county official, provided that each county makes such a determination when a watercraft or outboard motor is titled in their respective county."

#### **Boats and watercraft taxes, assessments and tax payments**

SECTION 8. Chapter 37, Title 12 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

#### **"Article 26**

#### **Boats and Watercraft**

Section 12-37-3200. The tax year for boats, boat motors, and watercraft subject to property tax pursuant to Section 12-37-714 begins with the last day of the month in which a certificate of number required by Section 50-23-370 is issued and ends on the last day of the month in which the certificate of number expires or is due to expire. No certificate of number may be issued for a boat, boat motor, or watercraft until the ad valorem tax is paid for the year for which the registration is to be issued. All ad valorem taxes on a boat, boat motor, or watercraft are due and payable one hundred twenty days from the date of purchase.

Section 12-37-3210. (A) The auditor shall prepare a tax notice for all boats, boat motors, and watercraft owned by the same person and titled at the same time for each tax year. A notice must describe the boats, boat motors, or watercraft by name, model, and identification number. The notice must set forth the assessed value of the boat, the millage, the taxes due on each boat, and the tax year. The notice must be delivered to the county treasurer or official charged with the collection of taxes, who must collect or receive payment of the taxes. One copy of the notice must be in the form of a bill or statement for the taxes due on the boat and, when practical, the auditor shall mail that copy to the owner of the boat. When the tax and all other charges included on the tax bill have been paid, the county treasurer or official charged with the collections of taxes shall issue the taxpayer a paid receipt once all charges on the tax bill including the taxes have been paid. The receipt or a copy may be delivered by the taxpayer to the Department of Natural Resources with either the application for and issuance of number and certificate referenced in Section 50-23-340 or the renewal application for a certificate of number referenced in Section 50-23-370. A record of the payment of the tax must be retained by the treasurer. The auditor shall maintain a separate duplicate for boats, boat motors, and watercraft. No certificate of number may be issued by the Department of Natural Resources unless the application is accompanied by the receipt, or notice from the county treasurer, by other means satisfactory to the Department of Natural Resources, of payment of the tax.

(B) Tax bills (notices) for county-assessed personal property valued in accordance with applicable Department of Revenue regulations must include notification of the taxpayer's appeal rights, to include a minimum amount of information of how the taxpayer should file his appeal, to whom, and within what time period.

Section 12-37-3220. When a boat, boat motor, or watercraft is first taxable in a county, the owner shall make a property tax return prior to submitting the application for and issuance of number and certificate as referenced in Section 50-23-340. The return must be made to the auditor of the county in which the owner resides. The return must be signed under oath and must set forth the county, school district, special or tax district, and municipality in which the boat, boat motor, or watercraft is principally located.

Section 12-37-3230. The county auditor shall determine the assessed value of boats, boat motors, and watercraft and shall calculate the amount of taxes due on the property.

Section 12-37-3240. The provisions of this article do not apply to a boat, boat motor, or watercraft exempt from ad valorem taxation pursuant to Section 12-37-220(B)(38)(a) or classified as a primary or secondary residence pursuant to Section 12-37-224(B)."

#### **Time effective**

SECTION 9. This act takes effect January 1, 2020.

Ratified the 14<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2018.

Approved the 18<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2018.

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***A calendar with due dates marked may be obtained from the Clerk to Council.***

**Monthly renewal checklist:** \_\_\_\_\_

Date loaded \_\_\_\_\_ date rolled \_\_\_\_\_

**Get 3 folders and label-** Valuing Tools---Reports  
Changes/deletes/salvage(Maintenance)

\_\_\_\_ 1) **Load vehicle information :** (change print set up to print to screen)

(Put cd in computer)

- Special Processing
- Vehicle update/calc
- build vehicle update file
- load from CD
- Cd drive letter- D
- then it will say vehicle update files is to be loaded  
From cd is this correct- yes
- clear vehicle update file? Yes
- do you wish to continue? Yes
- press enter again to build file
- retrieve vehicle districts? Yes

\_\_\_\_ 2) **Print group value list:** (go to print set up – change to print to screen)

- Vehicle update/calc
- vehicle update reports
- Print group value list
- zero assessment (y/n/o) - o for only
- report/screen- r (should already be "r")
- Save to desktop (ex: Sept2016Veh)
- Pull up Excel – Data – Pull from Text- fix lines in between rows
- Go back and delete original text document off desktop

### 3) MONTHLY VEHICLE LIST THAT IS TO BE SENT TO DEL TAX

GO IN THE WORKFILE AND IDENTIFY YOUR FIRST RECORD NUMBER AND YOUR LAST RECORD NUMBER

\_\_\_\_\_ FIRST RECORD NUMBER

\_\_\_\_\_ LAST RECORD NUMBER

GO TO:

REPORTS

CUSTOM REPORTS/DATA EXPORTS

DATA EXPORT WIZARD

CLICK ON MONTHLY VEH LIST TO DT (SAVED REPORTS ARE IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

File Selection

Select existing report or select file to create new report.

Step 1

Select Existing

Report Name/Code

Opt	Stat	Report Name	Primary File	Code
F3		MOBILE12	DELINQUENT	DETAX024
F4		MONTHLY VEH LIST TO DT	VEHICLE UPDATE	DETAX056
F5		NOTICES	DELINQUENT	DETAX025
F6		Penalty Assessment	REAL/PERS UPDT	DETAX037
F7		Penalty Calc Edit	REAL/PERS CALC	DETAX038
F8		PAID REPORT	DELINQUENT	DETAX008
F9		PPDAILYPAIDS	DELINQUENT	DETAX027
F10		RE REMAIN UNPAID	DELINQUENT	DETAX009
F11		SEPT2016TC	VEHICLE UPDATE	DETAX040

Create New

Available Files	Available Files
CURRENT	OUT OF ST VEH
DECAL	PRIOR YEAR
DELINQUENT	REAL/PERS CALC
GL ENTRIES AUD	REAL/PERS UPDT
HOMESTEAD FILE	REMARK FILE
IMAGE DESCS	RETURN FILE
IMAGES	RETURN OWNERS
LAND WORK FILE	TRANSACTIONS

Next >

Exit

Help

CHOOSE "NEXT"

Select Options - MONTHLY VEH LIST TO DT

Step 2

Use existing options or make changes.

Select Options

File	Field Name	Value	Condition	Offset	
VEHICLE UPDATE	Receipt #	ALL	AND		Remove All
VEHICLE UPDATE	Renewal Mth	ALL	AND		Clear Offsets
VEHICLE UPDATE	Taxpayer Name	ALL	AND		
VEHICLE UPDATE	Taxpayer Name2	ALL	AND		
VEHICLE UPDATE	Address 1	ALL	AND		
VEHICLE UPDATE	Address 2	ALL	AND		
VEHICLE UPDATE	Address City	ALL	AND		
VEHICLE UPDATE	Address State	ALL	AND		
VEHICLE UPDATE	Address Zip	ALL	AND		
VEHICLE UPDATE	Veh License	ALL	AND		
VEHICLE UPDATE	Veh Serial#	ALL	AND		

Available

Available Files  
VEHICLE UPDATE

Find  
Available Fields  
Tax Year  
Taxpayer Name  
Taxpayer Name2  
Tot Assesd Val  
Town Cd  
Type Code  
Veh Body

Save

Next >

Print

Exit

Help

CHOOSE "NEXT"

\*\*\*WHEN RECEIVED BACK---CODE ON WORKFILE BEFORE CALCULATE\*\*\*

-----4) Send TOWNCODE report to Lisa Simmering in 911/GIS (she will identify Ones to be coded/changed for towns/districts) See instructions attached to this check list. (TOWNCODE from spreadsheet she sends back. (Step 10/reminder)

5) Find values & post: (Pull last year's list & customer letter file for reference)

-On the work file pull up seq # & post as you go- make any changes like the Ratio % or model description

-When valuing the trucks - need to check to see what the empty weight (If the empty weight is 9000 or below put on at 6% - if over 9000 It is charged at 10.5% - F450 & above automatically goes on at 10.5% regardless of empty weight. If it's a business it is also automatically 10.5%

\_\_\_6) **Run business list:** (check for correct ratio after all valuing is complete & entered

- Vehicle update/calc
- Vehicle update reports
- Group value list
  - Zero assessment (y/n/o)-y
  - Deletes (y/n/o) - n
  - report/screen- r (should already be "r")
  - Business only- y

Go to print set up- change to print to screen

--Click file-page setup- change to landscape

--Edit- select all

--Format- change font to 8

--print (check to make sure ratios are correct-if it is a trust

In a persons name it should be 6%) - if they have a 50 sat don't have

To change - (Spot check a few businesses to make sure that the assmts. are a 10.5 ratio - 6% ratio converted to 10.50% ratio)

\_\_\_7) **Run salvage report- go to Reports**

- Lists & special reports
- Vehicle digest report
- Report type code- a
- Tax year- previous year
- Select date- all
- Receipt type- 1 to 2
- District- all
- veh due date of previous year (ex. May 1, 2002 to may 31, 2002)
- aud/trs code- SA to SAL
- make any corrections on work file

\_\_\_8) **PRINT K5 FOR RENEWAL MONTH- goes to Reports**

- Lists & special reports
- Vehicle digest report
- Report type code – a
- Tax year – previous year
- Select date – all
- Receipt type – 1 to 2
- District – all
- Veh due date of previous year (ex. 05/01/2015 to 05/31/2015)
- aud/trs code – K5
- make any corrections on work file by 5% if need be.

\_\_\_ 9a) **Run exempt list: see back for Exempt bounce reports**

(Change print set up to print to screen-change font to 8 & Landscape when you print)

- vehicle update/calc (also do EXT to EXT – change to EX)
- vehicle update reports
- print list/digest
  - District- ex to ex
  - print (check each one to make sure they are in the exempt Book)

\_\_\_ 9b) **Check exempt spreadsheet:**

Check the exempt list against the work file to make sure

The vehicles that are on the list are exempted on the work file. Also run the exempt bounce reports – see last pages of instructions for steps to run this. Also be sure to sort the master list by month to ensure are all captured.

Send exemption forms to customers who are on the exemption report but not on the exemption list.

\_\_\_ 10) **Run 10.5, TL report & PS Tag report – correct any that need to be corrected**

\_\_\_ run a 10.5 report to check for vehicles that should be @ 6% (Trucks with an empty weight of 9000 or less) (Do this Under special report generator- see last page. This report is saved on custom reports as Veh Monthly 10.5 ratio report)

\_\_\_ run TL (trailer tag) report (these are exempt)

- Vehicle update/calc
- Vehicle update reports
- list/digest
- Put TL in plate class

\_\_\_ run PS tag report (Only in March & September)

- Vehicle update/calc
- Vehicle update reports
- list/digest
- Put TH in plate class

- \_\_\_ 11) **Run Special Report to look at value differences from prior year to work file**  
■ Go to Reports, Custom Reports/Data Export, Custom Report Wizard,  
Click on saved report " **Veh Monthly Report for Values**"

\*\*\*compare values from prior year to work file to identify large differences and changing any on work file before calculating\*\*\*

- \_\_\_ 12) **Town coding on computer:**

\_\_\_ 12 (a) MAKE SURE TOWNCODING HAS BEEN DONE

\_\_\_ 12 (b) Check for Oconee County, County of Oconee, Oconee memorial hospital, Oconee Federal savings & loan, gov't tags (all municipalities)

\_\_\_ 12 (C) Make sure and check any records marked as NOT ABLE TO MAP on excel list from Lisa Simmering and code as QQ in the district if they truly are not Oconee County.

- \_\_\_ 13) **Exception report:** (find district/town code and assessment errors)

- Vehicle update/calc
  - Vehicle update reports
  - print exceptions
    - Process update file edits (yes/no) – yes
- (Manually correct any exceptions printed-verify any records With an assessment over 5000)

- \_\_\_ 14) **Run group value list:**  
(Change print set up to print to screen-change font to 8 & Landscape when you print)

- vehicle update/calc
- vehicle update report
- group value list
  - Zero assessment- o (for only)
  - print

\_\_\_ 15) Repeat steps 13 & 14:  
(Do this only if you make any corrections on the exception lists)

Compare to list printed in step 5- voids duplication in checking Assessments over 5000

\_\_\_ 16) Run Exempt List for next year - (change print set up to print to screen-change Font to 8 & landscape when you print) (this picks up all the exempts)

- vehicle update/calk
- vehicle update reports
- print list/digest

- District- ex to ex

(Put in next year's folder for the month that is being processed)

**\*\*\*MAKE SURE DWTC'S CODED ON WORKFILE BEFORE CALCULATE\*\*\***

\_\_\_ 17) Run vehicle calculate, vehicle file totals & abstracts:  
(Change print set up to print to screen-change font to 8 & Landscape when you print)

- Vehicle update/calc
- calculate vehicles
  - calk file totals- y
  - Print abstract- y
  - Print list- n
  - print
  - Make sure county assessment ends in "0"- if not find where Mistake is- correct it then reset calculate flag (\*\*see back Pages for directions)

\_\_\_ 18) Verify calculations (on abstract):

(Total assessment x millage=total tax) may be a little off  
Depending on what the millage is)

\_\_\_ District 17

\_\_\_ County 37

\_\_\_ County 37x

\_\_\_ Cities (individually)

\_\_\_ Check total city records (add city records & city tax- totals  
Should balance with what is on the county abstract-towards  
Back of report))

\_\_\_ 19) Check receipt #'s:

(Should be in sequence with the previous month)

- Vehicle update/calc

- Review calculated vehicles

--n for name

--new receipt # \_\_\_\_\_

--last receipt # \_\_\_\_\_

(Get it from the previous month's digest on  
On Auditor's Share)

\_\_\_ 20) Send files to laser print plus – see instructions in back

Run special comment report to send with files to LPP, saved on custom reports as Veh Monthly LPP Special Comment File. This file must be sent, no other, as it is formatted the way LPP needs it.

**\*\*\*ZIP VEH FILE AND SEND WITH DTWC LIST AND SEND TO LPP VIA FILEZILLA\*\*\***

\_\_\_ 20A) Print Samples from Laser Print Plus – Verify due date & just make sure  
Everything looks correct

\_\_\_21) Add calculate records to the vehicle file & also build tags  
Renewed file:

- Vehicle update/calc
- add calculated records to the vehicle file
- Press enter to begin processing- verify totals  
Printed after processing has completed.

\*\*\*\*\*MAKE SURE TO EMAIL \_AUDITOR\_ TREASURER & KEVIN IN DEL THE MONTH'S DTWC LIST\*\*\*\*  
This report is saved on custom reports as Vehicle Monthly Special Comment List This list contains the receipt numbers for the other offices

\_\_\_22 AFTER VEHs ARE ADDED TO TAX SIDE:

Email George Adams/IT to pull the files below into the QS1 share folder to send to Steve Doyle at Smith Data.

\*\*\*These files are pulled by IT to send to Smith Data through Filezilla

- ] NCNTRL.QS1
- ] NDIST.QS1
- ] NDISTK.QS1
- ] NVCALCF.QS1

\_\_\_23) Post totals to monthly totals worksheet  
(Totals come from abstract report)

**\*\*\*Found under Auditor share—Pam—Vehicles—Monthly veh totals—**

\_\_\_24) Make sure DIGEST comes via FileZilla from smith data & that  
Everything has been done for previous month before  
You load the next month-                   \*\*\*very important\*\*\*

**\*\*\*notify Connie in Treasurer's Office they are on FileZilla for her to pull also\*\***  
**\*\*\*SAVE under auditor share>digests>vehicle digests\*\*\***

\_\_\_25) Add vehicles to the vehicle appeals list spreadsheet so we will know which ones to closely look at next year. Please include any that you valued with any other source other than the DOR guidebooks that we are provided.

### Extra notes:

\*\*if you choose not to match districts in the beginning-answer no-  
You can do it later- select a- build vehicle update file-select option c- perform district  
match from vehicle file. This has to be done before completion.

\*\*\*to change file after calculation (if you have to correct any mistakes made in the  
assessments) do the following:

- Vehicle update/calc
- file maintenance
- Special processing
- Reset calculate flag

**Note:** If beginning of year run the K5 report for each month.

## How to run 10.5 report:

- Reports
- Custom reports / data export
- Data export wizard
- Assessment Ratio Report –

These should be already selected:

- 1 - Receipt number
- 2- Taxpayer name
- 3- Vehicle weight
- 4 - Vehicle year
- 5 - Vehicle make
- 6 - Vehicle serial#
- 7- Vehicle license (this will be entered on the "replacement choices")
- 8- Vehicle model (this will be entered on the "replacement choices")
- 9- asmt ratio
- 10- Save – next
- 11- Give Title (ex. March 2015 10.5)
- 12- Give Path & File name (ex. 10.5Mar2015)
- 13- Save
- 14-Finish
- 15- Go under My Computer- Qs1 & find the report under the name you Named it.

## Sending Files to Laserprint Plus Instructions:

File, report print settings> print setup-file-file set up  
User specified  
Browse  
Computer C" QS1  
Name file: example: august2011veh  
Save  
Ok-ok-save

-vehicle update file >>> - calculated vehicle reports >>> - monthly notices >>save

Print – yes  
Align- no                    **(Look at just to make sure notices are correct)**  
Ok to save to file  
Zip count- yes  
Ok  
Ok

Go to c drive & verify qs1 – should say 2010 vehicle- send to compressed zip folder & name it whatever month you are doing.

Then you will upload files to laser print plus:

<http://support.laserprintplus.com/cgi-bin/customer.cgi>

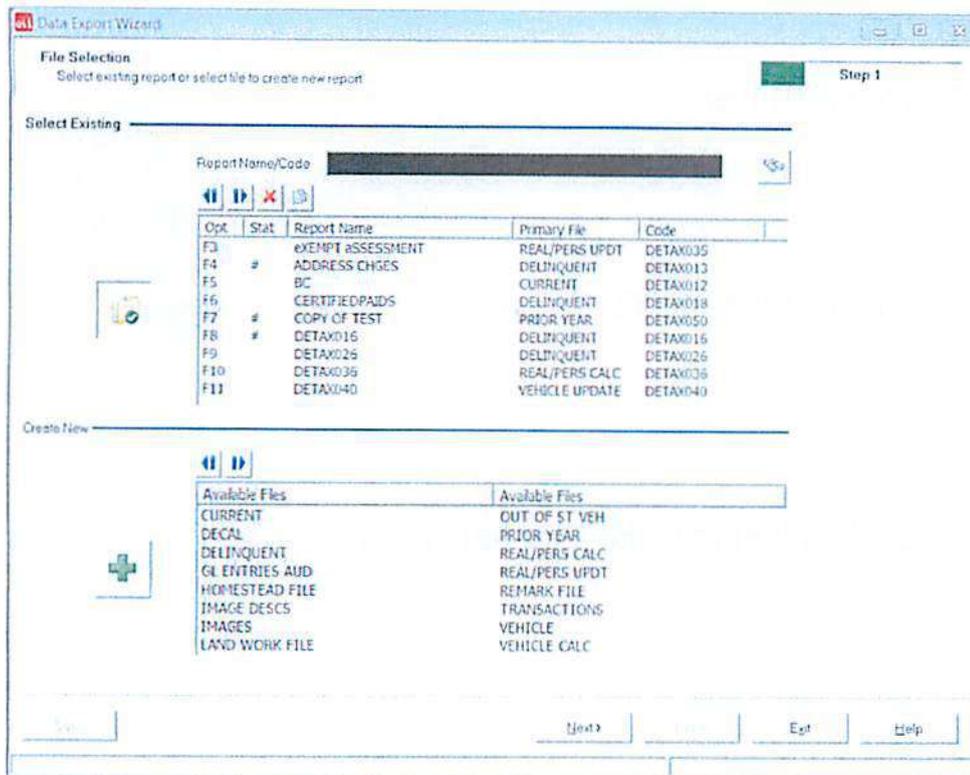
User name: oconee password: 06green10

Email beetle at laser print plus to let him know you uploaded the file  
[beetle@laserprintplus.com](mailto:beetle@laserprintplus.com) [nash@laserprintplus.com](mailto:nash@laserprintplus.com) [bbs@laserprintplus.com](mailto:bbs@laserprintplus.com)  
Remind them not to forward or change any addresses and that the "SPECIAL CODE" list has been uploaded also.

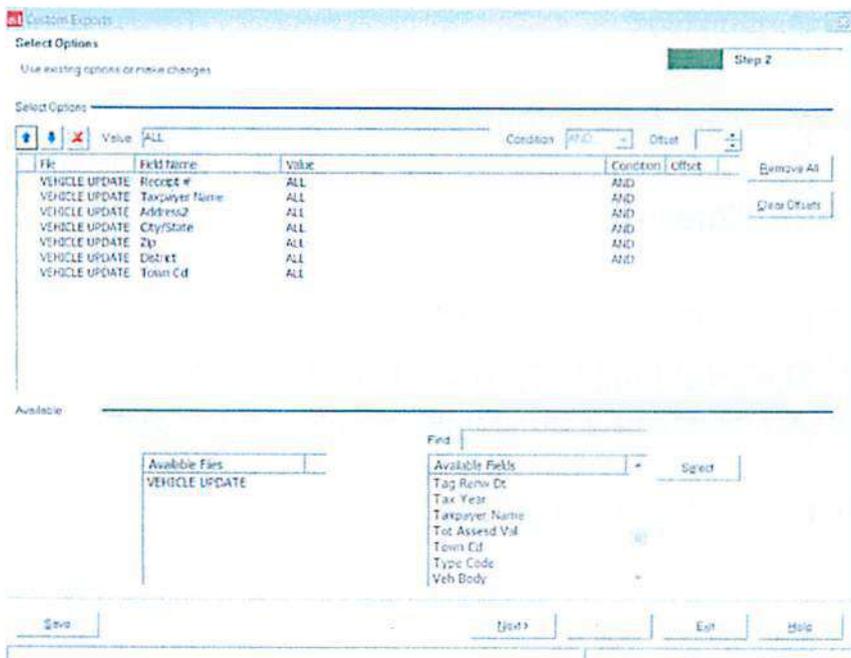
Zip both files together and send them to LPP on their FTP site.

# TOWN CODE REPORT INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1- REPORTS
- 2- CUSTOM REPORTS
- 3- DATA EXPORT WIZARD
- 4- CHOOSE TOWN CODE REPORT NAME IN PRIMARY FILE VEHICLE UPDATE IN THE TOP BOX



- 5----FIELD NAMES SHOULD BE ALREADY FILLED IN (SEE ABOVE)
- 6----CLICK NEXT



- 7---FIELD NAMES SHOULD BE FILLED IN ALREADY – SHOULD BE SAME AS THE FIRST SCREEN

8---GIVE IT A TITLE - SEE ABOVE

9---PATH & FILE NAME (NEEDS TO BE SHORT) – CLICK ON SMALL FOLDER ICON – C DRIVE SHOULD POP UP (SEE BELOW) – DOUBLE CLICK ON FOLDER THAT SAYS **VEHRPTS** – NAME REPORT (SEE EXAMPLE ABOVE)

Custom Export 23

**Export Options**  
Specify fields to export and file options

Field Output Selection

File	Field Name	Value	Length/Function	Remove All
VEHICLE UPDATE	Receipt #			
VEHICLE UPDATE	Taxpayer Name			
VEHICLE UPDATE	Address2			
VEHICLE UPDATE	Zip			
VEHICLE UPDATE	District			
VEHICLE UPDATE	Town Cd			

Available Options

Files	Fields	Select
VEHICLE UPDA...	#Mths Tag	
	Address Chg	
	Address1	
	Address2	
	Asmt Ratio	
	Auditor Cd	
	Calculated	

File Options

Title: MARCH 2016 TC

Path & File Name: C:\OS1\VEHRPTS\MARCH2016TC.csv

Type: Comma Delimited ASCII

Use Field:

Totals Only:

Write To Server:

Save Finish Exit Help

**C DRIVE**

- 1- CLICK FINISH
- 2- WHEN REPORT FINISHES IT WILL POP UP THAT IT IS COMPLETE
- 3- GO TO C DRIVE – THEN ON QS1 - CLICK ON VEHRPT FILE – CHOOSE THE FILE YOU CREATED (EX. MARCH2016TC)
- 4- IT WILL PULL UP IN AN EXCEL SPREADSHEET – ADJUST THE COLUMNS - SORT THE RECEIPT NUMBERS IN NUMERICAL ORDER – GO TO WORK FILE – CLICK NAME & PUT “Z” IN THE FIELD – SCROLL THROUGH UNTIL YOU FIND THE HIGHEST RECEIPT NUMBER- GO BACK TO SPREADSHEET & DELETE ANY RECEIPT NUMBERS BELOW THAT
- 5- CLICK FILE – SAVE AS – MAKE SURE WHEN YOU SAVE IT TO CHANGE THE FILE EXTENSION FROM CVS TO EXCEL EXTENTION – SAVE IT UNDER SPECIAL MONTHLY VEHICLE REPORTS IN THE MONTHLY RENEWALS FILE.

Various monthly custom reports that are saved:

Veh Monthly file missing ratio

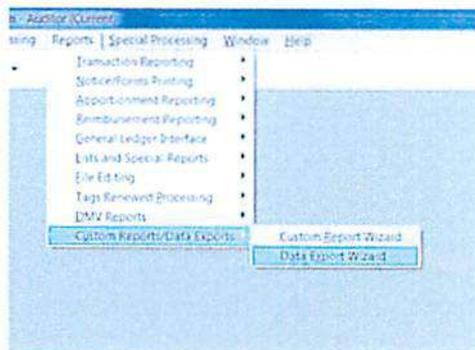
## Exempt List Bounce for Monthly Vehicle Renewals

Go to QS1

Reports

Custom Reports/Data Export

Data Export Wizard



Look in the saved reports – Veh Renewal Ex List Bounce – Click on this

**File Selection**

Select existing report or select file to create new report

Step 1

**Select Existing**

Report Name/Code



Opt	Stat	Report Name	Primary File	Code
F3		VEH MONTHLY LFP SPEC COMM F...	VEHICLE UPDATE	DETAX062
F4		VEH MONTHLY 10.5 RATIO REPORT	VEHICLE UPDATE	DETAX060
F5		VEH RENEWAL EX LIST BOUNCE	VEHICLE UPDATE	DETAX069
F6		VEH MONTHLY FILE MISSING RAT...	VEHICLE UPDATE	DETAX059
F7		VEHICLE MONTHLY REPORT FOR ...	VEHICLE UPDATE	DETAX058
F8		VEHICLE MONTHLY SPECIAL COM...	VEHICLE CALC	DETAX061
F9		VEHMONTHLYTOWNCODE	VEHICLE UPDATE	DETAX040
F10		WALHALLA TEST	CURRENT	DETAX049
F11	#	WEB REPORT 5	CURRENT	DETAX005

**Create New**



Available Files	Available Files
CURRENT	OUT OF ST VEH
DECAL	PRIOR YEAR
DELINQUENT	REAL/PERS CALC
GL ENTRIES AUD	REAL/PERS UPDT
HOMESTEAD FILE	REMARK FILE
IMAGE DESCS	RETURN FILE
IMAGES	RETURN OWNERS
LAND WORK FILE	TRANSACTIONS

Next >      Exit      Help

Click next

**Custom Exports**

**Select Options - VEH RENEWAL EX LIST BOUNCE**

Use existing options or make changes

Step 2

**Select Options**

Value: ALL      Condition: AND      Offset: -

File	Field Name	Value	Condition	Offset	Remove All
VEHICLE UPDATE	Taxpayer Name	ALL			Remove All

Clear Offsets

**Available**

Available Files

VEHICLE UPDATE
----------------

Find

Available Fields

- Tax Year
- Taxpayer Name
- Taxpayer Name2
- Tot Assesd Val
- Town Cd
- Type Code
- Veh Body

Select

Save      Next >      Exit      Help

Click next

Custom Export 83

**Export Options**  
Specify fields to export and file options

Step 3

Field Output Selection

File	Field Name	Value	Length/Function	Remove All
VEHICLE UPDATE	Receipt #			
VEHICLE UPDATE	Taxpayer Name			
VEHICLE UPDATE	Tot Assesd Val			
VEHICLE UPDATE	Veh License			
VEHICLE UPDATE	Veh Serial#			

Available Options

Find

Files	Fields	Select
VEHICLE UPDA...	#Mths Tag	
	Address 1	
	Address 2	
	Address 3	
	Address Chg	
	Address Cty	
	Address Country	

File Options

Title: VEH RENEWAL EXLIST BOUNCE

Path & File Name: C:\QS1\EXLISTBOUNCE.XLS

Type: Microsoft Excel

Use Field:

Totals Only:

Write To Server:

Save Cancel Finish Exit Help

Click finish

The report will be saved in your C drive under the QS1 folder and named Exlistbounce.

Go to your current vehicle file and find the first and last receipt numbers.

First \_\_\_\_\_

Last \_\_\_\_\_

Open the report and save it in your monthly vehicle folder. Remove the headings on the report, then sort by receipt number. Remove any numbers that do not fall within the first and last receipt number.

Save

Then do save as and save as exlistlicenseplatebounce.

**Go back to the exlistbounce. Open your Exempt master list and copy all vin numbers.**

**Go to the exlistbounce and paste the vin numbers in an open column.**

**Close exempt master list.**

**Highlight both columns with the vin numbers in them on the exlistbounce. Now click on conditional formatting, highlight cell rules, duplicate values, format cells that contain duplicate values with light red fill with dark red text.**

**Ok**

**Click on sort and filter, filter, go to the column that has the vin numbers from the work file, click on the filter arrow, sort by color, choose sort by cell color, print only the ones that are highlighted red.**

**Now repeat, except copy the license plate on the other file that you saved called exlistlicenseplatebounce.**

# PROCUREMENT - AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

OCONEE COUNTY, SC

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: August 21, 2018

## ITEM TITLE:

Title: Engineering Services for Airport Projects

Department: Airport

Amount: \$498,500.00

## FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Procurement was approved by Council in Fiscal Year 2018-2019 budget process.

Finance Approval: Sachale Price

Budget: \$98,927

Project Cost: \$24,925

Balance: \$74,002

## BACKGROUND DESCRIPTION:

On November 15, 2016, Council approved the award of RFP 16-07 for Professional Engineer and Consulting Services for the Oconee County Airport to W.K. Dickson & Company, Inc., of Columbia, SC for a five year term for services as needed. The County Airport now wishes to contract with WK Dickson for engineering, surveying and design phase services for the Mt. Nebo Church Road Relocation and West Apron Extension. This project consists of approximately \$3.5 million worth of improvements at the Oconee County Airport. These Design Phase services include the removal and relocation of Mt. Nebo Church Road off the Runway 7 end of the airport and the depositing of that soil in the Airport Terminal area for use as a western expansion of the apron space and improvements of the airfield drainage. The construction work will be bid out separately and WK Dickson will oversee this work.

## SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS OR CONCERNS:

This work is eligible for participation by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the South Carolina Aeronautics Commission (SCAC). The FAA will pay 90% of these costs, the SCAC pays 5% and the County pays a matching 5%. The grant agreement for this funding was approved at the July 17 Council meeting. The total amount that will come from County funds is \$24,925.00.

## ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Work Authorization #2 from W K Dickson

## STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

It is the staff's recommendation that Council approve the total award of \$498,500.00 to W.K. Dickson & Company, Inc., of Columbia, SC for engineering and consulting services for the above project.

Submitted or Prepared By: Robyn Courtright  
Robyn Courtright, Procurement Director

Approved for Submittal to Council: D. Richard Martin  
D. Richard Martin, Interim County Administrator

*Council has directed that they receive their agenda packages a week prior to each Council meeting, therefore, Agenda Items Summaries must be submitted to the Administrator for his review/approval no later than 12 days prior to each Council meeting. It is the Department Head / Elected Officials responsibility to ensure that all approvals are obtained prior to submission to the Administrator for inclusion on an agenda.*

*A calendar with due dates marked may be obtained from the Clerk to Council.*



August 3, 2018

Mr. Jeff Garrison  
Oconee County Regional Airport  
365 Airport Road  
Seneca, SC 29678

**RE: Oconee County Airport (CEU)  
Work Authorization #2  
Mt. Nebo Church Road Relocation & West Apron Expansion**

Dear Jeff,

Enclosed you will find two partially executed originals of Work Authorization #2 for the above referenced project.

Please review and ask County officials to sign. Please return the fully executed version to us either by email or mail.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me at 803-786-4261 or [jbarkevich@wkdickson.com](mailto:jbarkevich@wkdickson.com).

We appreciate the continued opportunity to work with Oconee County and look forward to this project!

Sincerely,

WK DICKSON & CO., INC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Barkevich", written over the printed name below.

Joseph J. Barkevich, AICP  
Senior Project Manager

JJB/cld

Enclosure

1320 Main Street  
Suite 400  
Columbia, SC 29201  
Tel. 803.786.4261  
[www.wkdickson.com](http://www.wkdickson.com)

Aviation • Water Resources • Land Development • Geomatics

## WORK AUTHORIZATION # 2

July 27, 2018

IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
GENERAL SERVICES AGREEMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES  
BETWEEN OWNER AND CONSULTANT (RFQ# 16-03, RFP# 16-07)

Dated: November 17, 2016

### MT. NEBO CHURCH ROAD RELOCATION & WEST APRON EXPANSION

Oconee County Airport (CEU), Seneca, South Carolina

---

This Work Authorization, made and entered into this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018, by and between the OWNER:

Oconee County  
415 South Pine Street,  
Walhalla, South Carolina 29691

and the CONSULTANT:

W.K. Dickson & Co., Inc.  
1320 Main Street, Suite 400  
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Amends the AGREEMENT executed by and between the parties hereto on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of November 2016, into which this Work Authorization is hereby incorporated and made a part hereof, to specify the following:

#### Project Overview

The OWNER wishes the CONSULTANT to provide professional Surveying, Engineering and Design phase services associated with the construction of (approximately) \$3.5M worth of improvements at the Oconee County Airport (CEU). These Design Phase services will primarily address the relocation of Mt. Nebo Church Rd. off Runway 7 End of CEU including the removal of Mt. Nebo Church Road and the ground under and around that road, relocation of Mt. Nebo Church Road, the depositing of that soil in the Airport Terminal Area for use as a western expansion of apron space and improvements of the Airfield drainage, to accommodate this increased apron space.



## Scope of Services

### 1. BASIC SERVICES

#### A. Project Development

The CONSULTANT to provide, at a minimum, the following elements:

- Prepare a Final Grant Application on the County's behalf and submit to the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) and the South Carolina Aviation Commission (SCAC)
- Prepare necessary scopes and Task Orders
- Coordinate periodically with the FAA and SCAC
- Meet with the FAA and SCAC
- Attend Monthly meetings with the OWNER
- Prepare and submit on the County's behalf an FY 2019 Grant Pre-Application to the FAA and 2018 Final Grant Applications to the FAA and SCAC.
- Monthly Grant Draw Requests to the FAA and SCAC
- Quarterly Reporting to the FAA
- Grant Close-out documentation and submittal
- "Other" required Administrative tasks to administer the grants

#### B. Design

The CONSULTANT to provide the following Design elements:

- Prepare Engineering Plans (approximately) eighty-five (85) sheets
- Prepare Font-End documents, Contracts and Technical Specifications in preparation for Bidding
- Grading Plans for the Mt. Nebo Road Area / Runway 7 RSA
- Prepare Erosion Control Calculations and Erosion Control Plans for the Mt Nebo Road Area / Runway 7 RSA
- Prepare Drainage Calculations and Drainage Plans for the Mt. Nebo Road Area / Runway 7 RSA
- Grading Plans for the Apron Expansion Area
- Prepare Erosion Control Calculations and Erosion Control Plans for the Apron Expansion Area
- Prepare Drainage Calculations and Drainage Plans for the Apron Expansion Area
- Modify the existing Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3)
- Prepare Pavement Design Calculations for the relocated Mt. Nebo Road
- Prepare Pavement Design Calculations for the apron expansion
- Concrete apron and striping design
- Prepare Mt. Nebo Road Relocation Plans, including Roadway Paving, Grading, Drainage, Striping and Signage Plans
- Prepare Mt. Nebo Road ROW Plat Plans
- Coordination of the relocation of Blue Ridge Electric's electrical power lines
- Attend and Conduct 30%, 60% and 90% Design Review Meetings with the Owner
- Coordinate with the FAA ATL ADO
- Coordinate with the FAA Air Traffic Organization Eastern Service Center
- Coordinate with SCDOT



- Prepare an Engineer's Report
- Prepare a Preliminary Quantity Take-Off, a Preliminary Cost Estimate, a Final Quantity Take-Off and a Final Cost Estimate

**C. Permitting**

The CONSULTANT to provide Permitting elements consisting of the following Permits/Approvals:

- SCDHEC Erosion and Sediment Control Permit
- SCDOT Encroachment Permitting
- FAA 7460
- Oconee County Permitting, as required

**D. Services during Bidding**

The CONSULTANT to provide the following elements:

- Coordinate Bidding with County Procurement
- Prepare the "Issued for Bid" set of Engineering Plans (approximately) eighty-five (85) sheets
- Prepare the "Issued for Bid" set of Specifications and Contract Documents for Bidding
- Prepare and submit Advertisements
- Attend and Conduct the Pre-Bid Meeting, including field review of construction elements
- Accept and Respond to all Requests for Information (RFIs)
- Attend and Conduct the Bid Opening
- Review all Bids, itemize and spreadsheet results, review Contract Document elements (DBE requirements, Insurance Requirements, Bonding requirements, etc.), Interview Apparent Low Bidder (if necessary) and Recommend Award of the Lowest Responsive and Responsible Bidder

**2. SPECIAL SERVICES**

**A. Field Surveys**

The CONSULTANT to provide Surveying services as follows:

- Record site topographic survey - Perform a topographic survey of (approximately) 46 acres
- Show the topography of the land in one-foot contours the survey and drawing will be prepared in accordance with the Standards of Practice Manual for Land Surveying in South Carolina. Horizontal datum will be South Carolina state plane NAD83/2012. Elevation datum will conform to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988.
- Contact South Carolina 811 utility locating services to identify any utilities that may exist along the existing roads in the project area.
- Locate any visible and apparent improvements to the project area.
- Easement / ROW surveys



**B. Geotechnical**

(Approximately) twenty-five (25) borings will be required, including boring logs, soil classifications and California Bearing-Ration (CBR) Testing. A final Soils Report will be prepared.

**C. Traffic Study**

If required by SCDOT, prepare a Traffic Study to describe the interaction of the relocated Mt. Nebo Church Road, Harbin Acres Road, Shiloh Road and Airport Road.

**D. DBE Plan**

Prepare the County's DBE Plan for the years 2018-2022, per FAA Requirements and the Current CIP.

**FEE SCHEDULE**

1. **BASIC SERVICES**

A.	Project Development Phase	Lump Sum	\$53,000.00
B.	Design Plans/Specifications	Lump Sum	\$255,500.00
C.	Permitting	Lump Sum	\$ 32,000.00
D.	Bidding	Lump Sum	<u>\$ 30,500.00</u>
	<b>Basic Services Subtotal</b>		<b>\$371,000.00</b>

2. **SPECIAL SERVICES**

A.	Field Surveys	Lump Sum	\$ 71,500.00
B.	Geotechnical	Lump Sum	\$ 32,000.00
C.	Traffic Study	Lump Sum	\$ 7,500.00
D.	DBE Plan	Lump Sum	\$ 9,000.00
E.	Expenses (Mileage, Meals, Lodging) Estimated		<u>\$ 7,500.00</u>
	<b>Special Services Subtotal</b>		<b>\$127,500.00</b>

**WORK AUTHORIZATION # 2 TOTAL \$ 498,500.00**



**ADDITIONAL COSTS**

All Permit Fees (Estimated to be (approximately) \$2,150.00) and Advertising Costs (Estimated to be (approximately) \$1,000.00), shall be paid for by the OWNER.

**ADDITIONAL SERVICES**

The OWNER shall pay the CONSULTANT for additional services, which are not specifically called for in the above Scope of Services, in accordance with the CONSULTANT'S rate schedule in effect at the time and will be subject to prior approval by the OWNER.

**PROJECT SCHEDULE**

Consultant shall endeavor to complete the above services prior to the Federal Fiscal Year FAA Final Grant Application deadline, estimated to be July 1, 2019.

This work is eligible for participation by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the South Carolina Aeronautics Commission (SCAC). Grant assistance is included in the Project Development Phase.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have made and executed this Contract as of the date and year first written above.

**OWNER:**

**CONSULTANT:**

**OCONEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**W.K. DICKSON & CO., INC.**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

By: Terry A. Macaluso

Terry A. Macaluso, P.E.  
Vice President

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 7/31/2018



**AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY  
OCONEE COUNTY, SC**

**COUNCIL MEETING DATE:** August 21, 2018  
**COUNCIL MEETING TIME:** 6:00 PM

**ITEM TITLE [Brief Statement]:**

2018 Edward Byrne Memorial JAG Grant Notification

**BACKGROUND DESCRIPTION:**

Oconee County Sheriff's Department may receive an allocation of \$16,721 from the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The grant program requires the notification of intent be made available for the County Council and the public to review and comment on the proposed use of funds. The Sheriff's Department plans to use the funds from this program to purchase

- Streamlight Weapon Mount Tactical Flashlights
- Safari Land ALS Holsters
- FN Patrol Rifles with Sights

**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS OR CONCERNS [only if applicable]:**

Comments should be directed to Chief Deputy Kevin Davis at 864-638-4118 or in writing to the Oconee County Sheriff's Department.

**FINANCIAL IMPACT [Brief Statement]:**

Check Here if Item Previously approved in the Budget. No additional information required.

Approved by : \_\_\_\_\_ Finance

**COMPLETE THIS PORTION FOR ALL GRANT REQUESTS:**

Are Matching Funds Available: Yes / No

If yes, who is matching and how much:

Approved by : \_\_\_\_\_ Grants

**ATTACHMENTS**

Public Notice

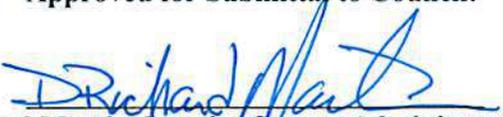
**STAFF RECOMMENDATION [Brief Statement]:**

It is staff's recommendation that Council approve the 2018 Edward Byrne Memorial JAG Grant Notification.

Submitted or Prepared By:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Department Head/Elected Official

Approved for Submittal to Council:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
D. Richard Martin, Interim County Administrator

*Council has directed that they receive their agenda packages a week prior to each Council meeting, therefore, Agenda Items Summaries must be submitted to the Administrator for his review/approval no later than 12 days prior to each Council meeting. It is the Department Head / Elected Officials responsibility to ensure that all approvals are obtained prior to submission to the Administrator for inclusion on an agenda.*

*A calendar with due dates marked may be obtained from the Clerk to Council.*

## **Public Notice**

**The County of Oconee may receive \$16,721.00 from the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program, administered by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs.**

**The purpose of this program is to assist local units of government in reducing crime and improving public safety through grants that increase resources available to law enforcement agencies. The Oconee County Sheriff's Office intends to use the funds, which do not require county match money, to purchase:**

- **Streamlight Weapon Mount Tactical Flashlights**
- **Safari Land ALS Holsters**
- **FN Patrol Rifles with Sights**

**If anyone wishes to make recommendations or comments about how these funds should be spent, please contact the Sheriff's Office in one of the following ways:**

**Call Chief Deputy Kevin Davis at (864) 638-4118 or write to:**

**Chief Deputy Kevin Davis  
Oconee County Sheriff's Office  
415 S. Pine Street  
Walhalla, SC 29691**

**Applicant Name:** Oconee County, South Carolina

**Project Title:** Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program:  
Local Solicitation – Oconee County Law Enforcement Grant

### **Project Goals:**

- Purchase 30 Streamlight Weapon mount tactical flashlights for Glock pistols and 30 Safari Land ALS holsters. Will also purchase 10 FN 223 patrol rifles with sight.
- Protect the lives and property of all citizens and visitors to Oconee County.
- Enforce the laws of the State of South Carolina and ordinances of the County of Oconee in an honest, fair, and impartial manner.
- Attack the root causes of crime by working in partnership with individual citizens, neighborhoods, communities, and private organizations, schools and other public agencies to identify and solve problems which ultimately lead to crimes.
- Actively help crime victims and witnesses in securing the protection and assistance they need.
- Aggressively pursue all available grant funding.

### **Strategies/Deliverables/Coordination Plans:**

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant will be utilized to procure equipment, technology, and material directly related to our basic law enforcement functions. This equipment will be used to help us continue to meet our law enforcement goals. Our goals (outlined above) for this project are to continue to preserve peace, prevent crime, apprehend criminals, protect life and property, recover stolen property, and enforce all State and County laws in a fair and impartial manner and to be consistent and humane to those in our custody and care. The equipment requested in the budget section of this grant will enable us to carry out these goals. Strategy for the project will remain current Oconee County Sheriff's Department protocol. All arrests/cases will be recorded, coordinated, and reported to outside cooperating agencies as required.

### **Project Identifiers:**

Crime Prevention

Equipment –30 Streamlight weapon mount tactical flashlights for Glock pistols, 30 Holsters, and 10 FN223 patrol rifles.

Officer Safety

Policing

# Oconee County, South Carolina

## 2018 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Local Solicitation

### Program Narrative

The agency receiving funding for the eligible unit of local government (Oconee County) will be the Oconee County Sheriff's Office. The County of Oconee has a population of approximately 76,355 persons (2016 US Census estimate) and covers 625 square miles. It is located in the extreme northwest corner of South Carolina, bordering North Carolina and Georgia. Oconee County lies roughly equidistant between the major metropolitan areas of Atlanta, GA and Charlotte, NC. Interstate 85, a high volume traffic corridor between these two cities, traverses the southern end of the County. Oconee County has a large influx of visitors, especially during the summer months due to the attraction of lakes, rivers, parks, and national forests.

The Oconee County Sheriff's Office is the primary (and largest) law enforcement agency in Oconee County. There are one hundred (108) sworn officers who protect unincorporated areas of the County and also provide assistance to municipal police agencies when requested. Deputies investigate a wide range of personal and property crimes, including murders, assaults, sexual batteries, robberies, burglaries, thefts and financial crimes. The enforcement of drug offenses is a top priority due to their cause and effect relationship with other crimes. The sale, distribution, and manufacture of methamphetamines has become a significant problem. Our officers are very active in drug interdiction on I-85, a major drug trafficking route between Atlanta, GA and Charlotte, NC. The presence of a major operational nuclear facility (Duke Power's Oconee Nuclear Station) in our County makes it a potential target for a terrorist act. The Sheriff's Office works very closely with the security team at the Station in training and emergency preparedness.

Considering the amount of money available and nature of our situation, the acquisition of equipment will be the most beneficial use of the funds. The Justice Assistance Grant will be used to procure equipment, technology, and material directly related to our basic law enforcement functions.

### Project Objectives

- Purchase 30 Streamlight weapon mount tactical flashlights for Glock pistols and 30 Safari Land ALS holsters. Will also purchase 10 FN 223 patrol rifles with sight.
- Protect the lives and property of all citizens and visitors to Oconee County.

- Enforce the laws of the State of South Carolina and ordinances of the County of Oconee in an honest, fair, and impartial manner.
- Equip our officers with the equipment they need to do their job
- Attack the root causes of crime by working in partnership with individual citizens, neighborhoods, communities, and private organizations, schools and other public agencies to identify and solve problems which ultimately lead to crimes.
- Aggressively implement strategies to arrest persons who commit offenses that lead to more serious crimes and erode neighborhoods.
- Actively help crime victims and witnesses in securing the protection and assistance they need.

### **Organization Capabilities and Competencies**

The Oconee County Sheriff's Department possesses a distinct set of organization capabilities and competencies.

- Focus on internal processes and systems to ensure Oconee County citizen needs are met
- Ensure employee skills and efforts are directed toward achieving departmental goals
- Create departmental-specific competencies that provide exceptional training and preparation of officers

These organizational capabilities and competencies ensure the Oconee County Sheriff's Department remains: 1.) responsive to changes in crime patterns and needs of the community; 2.) builds relationships in the community with citizens of all ages, and; 3.) provides a high quality level of service due to the design, development, and delivery of measures to protect and move the community forward in a positive and proactive manner.

Further, the capabilities and competency level of the Oconee County Sheriff's Department extends to proper fund management. The Oconee County Sheriff's Department will work with the Oconee County Finance and Procurement Department to ensure full compliance with all measures of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Formula Program. All proposed grant expenditures will be reviewed and approved by Finance staff prior to commitment of funds to ensure the grant policies are followed. All drawdowns will also be completed in a thorough careful manner. Further, Oconee County Finance Department will set the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant up as a special revenue fund to ensure these funds are accounted for separately as they are restricted for specific purposes. This will ensure the funds are distinctly separate from all other general funds and all other grant funds.

### **Activities**

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant will be utilized to procure equipment, technology, and material directly related to our basic law enforcement functions. Our objectives (outlined above) for this project are to continue to preserve peace, prevent crime, apprehend criminals, protect life and property, recover stolen property, and enforce all State and County laws in a fair and impartial manner and to be consistent and humane to those in our custody and care. The equipment requested in the

budget section of this grant will enable us to carry out and further these goals and objectives.

**Timeline/Project Plan**

The equipment requested will be purchased over the first four quarters of the grant time frame. This will ensure that all personnel can be properly trained in the use of the equipment and that the equipment can be utilized by personnel as needed to continue meeting the objectives as outlined above.

**Performance Measures**

- Training on new equipment will be provided as needed
- All officers will document incidents/cases as appropriate and coordinate as needed with other agencies
- Expand coordination and cooperation among agencies

## Budget Detail Worksheet

### Equipment

Item		Computation	Cost
30 Streamlight Weapon Mount Tactical Flashlights	30		\$3,672.90
Safari Land ALS Holsters	30		\$ 3,307.20
FN Patrol Rifles with Sights	10		\$ 9,823.23
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>			<b>\$ 16,803.33</b>

### BUDGET SUMMARY

Budget Category			Amount
Equipment			\$ 16,803.33
Supplies			
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>			<b>\$ 16,803.33</b>
Federal Request	\$	16,721.00	
Non-Federal Amount	\$	82.33	

## **Budget Narrative**

### **Equipment Budget Narrative**

The Oconee Sheriff's County Office would like to purchase thirty Streamlight weapon mount tactical flashlights for the Patrol Division of the Sheriff's Office. These tactical flashlights are designed to attach to the Glock 17, 9mm pistol which is department issued to officers. Having the right equipment to safely get the job done will increase officer safety as well as public safety. Gun-mounted lights for patrol officers can provide a greater safety net for the officers and citizens. In a stressful, life threatening situation, a gun-mounted light can give an officer the visual feedback to make the correct decision. If an officer needs to draw their weapon in a low light setting these tactical lights will allow the officer to keep both hands on their weapon while identifying possible threats with the weapon mounted light. It also allows officers the ability to free up one hand to use radio communication equipment. Along with the gun-mounted lights we will need thirty new holsters that are designed to accommodate the gun-mounted light. These will be the Safari Land ALS holster.

The Oconee County Sheriff's Office would like to purchase ten FN 223 caliber patrol rifles. The purchase of these patrol rifles will allow the Sheriff's Office to be fully implemented with patrol rifles department wide.

The Oconee Sheriff's Office has spent the last several years transitioning from shotguns to patrol rifles. Patrol rifles are more accurate than shotguns and allow officers to fire accurately at greater distances. With mass shootings on the rise in schools, the work place, churches, and large gatherings, where suspects are using rifles as a weapon of choice, we feel like patrol rifles will allow officers to better protect the citizens and themselves if the need arises.

**Oconee County Sheriff's Department**

**Oconee County Sheriff's Department does not have pending applications submitted within the last 12 months for federally funded assistance that include requests for funding to support the same project being proposed under this solicitation and will cover the identical cost items outlined in the budget narrative and worksheet in the application under this solicitation**

## Appendix A

### Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government

Template for use by chief executive of the unit of local government (e.g., the mayor)

Visit <https://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/SampleCertifications-8USC1373.htm> to download the most up-to-date version.

**Note:** By law, for purposes of the JAG Program, the term "unit of local government " includes a town, township, village, parish, city, county, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a state; or, it may be a federally recognized Indian tribal government that performs law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior). A unit of local government may be any law enforcement district or judicial enforcement district established under applicable state law with authority to independently establish a budget and impose taxes; for example, in Louisiana, a unit of local government means a district attorney or parish sheriff.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program FY 2018 Local Solicitation

**Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government**

On behalf of the applicant unit of local government named below, in support of that locality's application for an award under the FY 2018 Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant ("JAG") Program, and further to 34 U.S.C. § 10153(a), I certify under penalty of perjury to the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), U.S. Department of Justice ("USDOJ"), that all of the following are true and correct:

1. I am the chief executive of the applicant unit of local government named below, and I have the authority to make the following representations on my own behalf and on behalf of the applicant unit of local government. I understand that these representations will be relied upon as material in any OJP decision to make an award, under the application described above, to the applicant unit of local government.
2. I certify that no federal funds made available by the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above will be used to supplant local funds, but will be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of federal funds, be made available for law enforcement activities.
3. I assure that the application described above (and any amendment to that application) was submitted for review to the governing body of the unit of local government (e.g., city council or county commission), or to an organization designated by that governing body, not less than 30 days before the date of this certification.
4. I assure that, before the date of this certification— (a) the application described above (and any amendment to that application) was made public; and (b) an opportunity to comment on that application (or amendment) was provided to citizens and to neighborhood or community-based organizations, to the extent applicable law or established procedure made such an opportunity available.
5. I assure that, for each fiscal year of the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above, the applicant unit of local government will maintain and report such data, records, and information (programmatic and financial), as OJP may reasonably require.
6. I certify that— (a) the programs to be funded by the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above meet all the requirements of the JAG Program statute (34 U.S.C. §§ 10151-10158); (b) all the information contained in that application is correct; (c) in connection with that application, there has been appropriate coordination with affected agencies; and (d) in connection with that award (if any), the applicant unit of local government will comply with all provisions of the JAG Program statute and all other applicable federal laws.
7. I have examined certification entitled "State or Local Government: FY 2018 Certification of Compliance with 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 & 1644" executed by the chief legal officer of the applicant government with respect to the FY 2018 JAG program and submitted in support of the application described above, and I hereby adopt that certification as my own on behalf of that government. (This provision is not applicable to Indian tribal government applicants.)
8. I have examined certification entitled "State or Local Government: FY 2018 Certification Relating to 8 U.S.C. §§ 1226(a) & (c), 1231(a)(4), 1357(a), & 1366(1) & (3)" executed by the chief legal officer of the applicant government with respect to the FY 2018 JAG program and submitted in support of the application described above, and I hereby adopt that certification as my own on behalf of that government. (This provision is not applicable to Indian tribal government applicants.)

I acknowledge that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in this certification, or in the application that it supports, may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. §§ 10271-10273), and also may subject me and the applicant unit of local government to civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and §§ 3801-3812). I also acknowledge that OJP awards, including certifications provided in connection with such awards, are subject to review by USDOJ, including by OJP and by the USDOJ Office of the Inspector General.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Chief Executive of the Applicant Unit of  
Local Government

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Certification

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name of Chief Executive

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title of Chief Executive

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Applicant Unit of Local Government

## Appendix B

### State or Local Government:

#### Certification of Compliance with 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 and 1644

Template for use by the chief legal officer of the unit of local government (e.g., the city attorney)

Visit <https://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/SampleCertifications-8USC1373.htm> to download the most up-to-date version.

**Note:** This Certification is not required by Indian tribal government applicants.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

**Local Government: FY 2018 Certification of Compliance with 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 & 1644**

On behalf of the applicant government entity named below, and in support of its application, I certify under penalty of perjury to the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), U.S. Department of Justice ("USDOJ"), that all of the following are true and correct:

- (1) I am the chief legal officer of the State or local government of which the applicant entity named below is a part ("the jurisdiction"), and I have the authority to make this certification on behalf of the jurisdiction and the applicant entity (that is, the entity applying directly to OJP). I understand that OJP will rely upon this certification as a material representation in any decision to make an award to the applicant entity.
- (2) I have carefully reviewed 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373(a) & (b), and 1644, including the prohibitions on certain actions by State and local government entities, -agencies, and -officials regarding information on citizenship and immigration status. I also have reviewed the provisions set out at (or referenced in) 8 U.S.C. § 1551 note ("Abolition ... and Transfer of Functions"), pursuant to which references to the "Immigration and Naturalization Service" in 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 & 1644 are to be read, as a legal matter, as references to particular components of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- (3) I (and also the applicant entity) understand that the U.S. Department of Justice will require States and local governments (and agencies or other entities thereof) to comply with 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 & 1644, with respect to any "program or activity" funded in whole or in part with the federal financial assistance provided through the FY 2018 OJP program under which this certification is being submitted (the "FY 2018 OJP Program" identified below), specifically including any such "program or activity" of a governmental entity or -agency that is a subrecipient (at any tier) of funds under the FY 2018 OJP Program.
- (4) I (and also the applicant entity) understand that, for purposes of this certification, "program or activity" means what it means under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (see 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-4a), and that terms used in this certification that are defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1101 mean what they mean under that section 1101, except that the term "State" also shall include American Samoa (cf. 34 U.S.C. § 10251(a)(2)). Also, I understand that, for purposes of this certification, neither a "public" institution of higher education (i.e., one that is owned, controlled, or directly funded by a State or local government) nor an Indian tribe is considered a State or local government entity or -agency.
- (5) I have conducted (or caused to be conducted for me) a diligent inquiry and review concerning both—
  - (a) the "program or activity" to be funded (in whole or in part) with the federal financial assistance sought by the applicant entity under this FY 2018 OJP Program; and
  - (b) any prohibitions or restrictions potentially applicable to the "program or activity" sought to be funded under the FY 2018 OJP Program that deal with sending to, requesting or receiving from, maintaining, or exchanging information of the types described in 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373(a) & (b), and 1644, whether imposed by a State or local government entity, -agency, or -official.
- (6) As of the date of this certification, neither the jurisdiction nor any entity, agency, or official of the jurisdiction has in effect, purports to have in effect, or is subject to or bound by, any prohibition or any restriction that would apply to the "program or activity" to be funded in whole or in part under the FY 2018 OJP Program (which, for the specific purpose of this paragraph 6, shall not be understood to include any such "program or activity" of any subrecipient at any tier), and that deals with either— (1) a government entity or -official sending or receiving information regarding citizenship or immigration status as described in 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373(a) & 1644; or (2) a government entity or -agency sending to, requesting or receiving from, maintaining, or exchanging information of the types (and with respect to the entities) described in 8 U.S.C. § 1373(b).

I acknowledge that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in this certification, or in the application that it supports, may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. § 10271-10273), and also may subject me and the applicant entity to civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and §§ 3801-3812). I also acknowledge that OJP awards, including certifications provided in connection with such awards, are subject to review by USDOJ, including by OJP and by the USDOJ Office of the Inspector General.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Chief Legal Officer of the Jurisdiction

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name of Chief Legal Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Certification

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title of Chief Legal Officer of the Jurisdiction

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Applicant Government Entity (i.e., the applicant to the FY 2018 OJP Program identified below)

**FY 2018 OJP Program: Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program: Local**

## Appendix C

### **State or Local Government:**

**Certification of Compliance with 8 U.S.C. §§ 1226(a) & (c), 1231(a)(4), 1324(a), 1357(a), and 1366(1) & (3)**

Template for use by chief legal officer of the unit of local government (e.g., the city attorney)

Visit <https://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/SampleCertifications-8USC1373.htm> to download the most up-to-date version.

**Note:** This Certification is not required by Indian tribal government applicants.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

**Local Government: FY 2018 Certification Relating to  
8 U.S.C. §§ 1226(a) & (c), 1231(a)(4), 1324(a), 1357(a), & 1366(1) & (3)**

On behalf of the applicant government entity named below, and in support of its application, I certify under penalty of perjury to the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), U.S. Department of Justice ("USDOJ"), that all of the following are true and correct:

1. I am the chief legal officer of the unit of local government of which the applicant entity named below is a part ("the jurisdiction"), and I have the authority to make this certification on behalf of the jurisdiction and the applicant entity (that is, the entity applying directly to OJP). I understand that OJP will rely upon this certification as a material representation in any decision to make an award to the applicant entity.
2. I have carefully reviewed each of the following sections of title 8, United States Code:
  - a. § 1226(a) & (c) (authorizing arrest and detention of certain aliens and providing that the federal government "shall take into custody" certain criminal aliens "when the alien is released");
  - b. § 1231(a)(4) (federal government may not "remove an alien who is sentenced to imprisonment until the alien is released from imprisonment");
  - c. § 1324(a) (forbidding any "person," in "knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that an alien has come to, entered, or remains in the United States in violation of law," to "conceal[], harbor[], or shield[] from detection, or attempt[] to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection, such alien in any place, including any building or any means of transportation" or to "engage in any conspiracy to commit any of the preceding acts ... or aid[] or abet[] the commission of any of the preceding acts");
  - d. § 1357(a) (authorizing immigration officers, "anywhere in or outside the United States" (see 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(a)), to "interrogate any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his right to be or to remain in the United States"); and
  - e. § 1366(1) & (3) (requiring the Attorney General annually to submit to Congress "a report detailing ... (1) the number of illegal aliens incarcerated in Federal and State prisons for having committed felonies, stating the number incarcerated for each type of offense; [and] (3) programs and plans underway in the Department of Justice to ensure the prompt removal from the United States of criminal aliens subject to removal")
3. I (and also the applicant entity) understand that USDOJ will require States and local governments (including State and local government entities, -agencies, and -officials), with respect to any "program or activity" funded in whole or in part with the federal financial assistance provided through the FY 2018 OJP program under which this certification is being submitted (the "FY 2018 OJP Program" identified below), specifically including any such "program or activity" of a governmental entity or -agency that is a subrecipient (at any tier) of funds under the FY 2018 OJP Program, not to violate, or to aid or abet any violation of, 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a), and not to impede the exercise by federal officers of authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a) or relating to 8 U.S.C. § 1366(1) & (3) or 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) & (c).
4. I (and also the applicant entity) understand that, for purposes of this certification, "program or activity" means what it means under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (see 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-4a), and that terms used in this certification that are defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1101 mean what they mean under that section 1101, except that the term "State" also shall include American Samoa (cf. 34 U.S.C. § 10251(a)(2)). Also, I understand that, for purposes of this certification, neither a "public" institution of higher education (*i.e.*, one that is owned, controlled, or directly funded by a State or local government) nor an Indian tribe is considered a State or local government entity or -agency.
5. I have conducted (or caused to be conducted for me) a diligent inquiry and review concerning both—
  - a. the "program or activity" to be funded (in whole or in part) with the federal financial assistance sought by the applicant entity under this FY 2018 OJP Program; and
  - b. any laws, rules, policies, or practices potentially applicable to the "program or activity" sought to be funded under the FY 2018 OJP Program that implicate any of the requirements relating to 8 U.S.C. §§ 1226(a) & (c), 1324(a), 1357(a), & 1366(1) & (3) that are described in ¶ 3 of this certification, whether imposed by a State or local government entity, -agency, or -official.
6. As of the date of this certification, neither the jurisdiction nor any entity, agency, or official of the jurisdiction has in effect, purports to have in effect, or is subject to or bound by, any law, rule, policy, or practice that would apply to the "program or activity" to be funded in whole or in part under the FY 2018 OJP Program (which, for the specific purpose of this paragraph 6, shall not be understood to include any such "program or activity" of any subrecipient at any tier), and that would or does— (1) violate, or aid or abet any violation of, 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a); (2) impede the exercise by federal officers of authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a); (3) impede the exercise by federal officers of authority relating to 8 U.S.C. § 1366(1) & (3); or (4) impede the exercise by federal officers of authority relating to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) & (c)

I acknowledge that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in this certification, or in the application that it supports, may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. §§ 10271-10273), and also may subject me and the applicant entity to civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and §§ 3801-3812). I also acknowledge that OJP awards, including associated certifications, are subject to review by USDOJ, including by OJP and the USDOJ Office of the Inspector General.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Chief Legal Officer of the Jurisdiction

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name of Chief Legal Officer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Certification

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title of Chief Legal Officer of the Jurisdiction

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Applicant Government Entity (*i.e.*, the applicant to the FY 2018 OJP Program identified below)

**FY 2018 OJP Program:** Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program: Local

**AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY  
OCONEE COUNTY, SC**

**COUNCIL MEETING DATE: August 21, 2018  
COUNCIL MEETING TIME: 6:00 p.m.**

**ITEM TITLE [Brief Statement]:**

FY 2018/19 EDA Disaster Recovery Grant Cash Match for City of Walhalla, Walhalla-Westminster Interconnection Project.

**BACKGROUND DESCRIPTION:**

- The City of Walhalla will be submitting for EDA Disaster Recovery grant funding to enable the construction of water service infrastructure, connecting the City of Westminster and the City of Walhalla in areas adjacent to the Oconee Industry & Technology Park (OITP) (the "Project").
- EDA Disaster Recovery grant funding will be 80% of the total cost of this \$670,000 project - approximately \$536,000.
- A 20% cash match is sought from the County, totaling up to \$134,000.

**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS OR CONCERNS [only if applicable]:**

Comments should be directed to Ladale Price (financial) and/or Sharon DeRidder (grant related), who will be in attendance at the August 21, 2018 Council Meeting.

**FINANCIAL IMPACT [Brief Statement]:**

Check Here if Item Previously approved in the Budget.

Approved by:   dvp   Finance

**COMPLETE THIS PORTION FOR ALL GRANT REQUESTS:**

Are Matching Funds Available: / No

If yes, who is matching and how much:

Approved by :   SD   Grants

**ATTACHMENTS**

Summary of EDA grant application for the City of Walhalla.

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION [Brief Statement]:**

It is staff's recommendation that Council approve the expenditure of \$134,000, to be designated as the cash match for the City of Walhalla's EDA Disaster Recovery Grant to fund the Project.

*Council has directed that they receive their agenda packages a week prior to each Council meeting, therefore, Agenda Items Summaries must be submitted to the Administrator for his review/approval no later than 12 days prior to each Council meeting. It is the Department Head / Elected Officials responsibility to ensure that all approvals are obtained prior to submission to the Administrator for inclusion on an agenda.*

*A calendar with due dates marked may be obtained from the Clerk to Council.*



# Grant Application Package

Opportunity Title:	FY 2017 Economic Development Assistance Programs • Appl
Offering Agency:	Economic Development Administration
CFDA Number:	11.300
CFDA Description:	Investments for Public Works and Economic Development F
Opportunity Number:	EDAP-2017
Competition ID:	PROPOSAL
Opportunity Open Date:	06/19/2017
Opportunity Close Date:	06/19/2020
Agency Contact:	Please contact the EDA representative for your state. A complete list of EDA representatives is available on EDA's website at <a href="http://www.eda.gov/contact/">http://www.eda.gov/contact/</a>

This opportunity is only open to organizations, applicants who are submitting grant applications on behalf of a company, state, local or tribal government, academia, or other type of organization.

Application Filing Name:

## Select Forms to Complete

### Mandatory

[Application for Federal Assistance \(SF-424\)](#)

[ED-900P Proposal for EDA Assistance](#)

### Optional

- [Budget Information for Construction Programs \(SF-424C\)](#)
- [Attachments](#)
- [Budget Information for Non-Construction Programs \(SF-424A\)](#)

## Instructions

[Show Instructions >>](#)

This electronic grants application is intended to be used to apply for the specific Federal funding opportunity referenced here. If the Federal funding opportunity listed is not the opportunity for which you want to apply, close this application package by clicking on the "Cancel" button at the top of this screen. You will then need to locate the correct Federal funding opportunity, download its application and then apply.

Sharon DeRidder's  
Comments in RED  
back to GMC.

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
<b>* 1. Type of Submission:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	<b>* 2. Type of Application:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	<b>* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):</b> _____ <b>* Other (Specify):</b> _____
<b>* 3. Date Received:</b> Completed by Grants.gov upon submission.	<b>4. Applicant Identifier:</b> _____	
<b>5a. Federal Entity Identifier:</b> _____	<b>5b. Federal Award Identifier:</b> _____	
<b>State Use Only:</b>		
<b>6. Date Received by State:</b> _____	<b>7. State Application Identifier:</b> _____	
<b>8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:</b>		
<b>* a. Legal Name:</b> The City of Walhalla		
<b>* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):</b> 576-001117	<b>* c. Organizational DUNS:</b> 0266702320000	
<b>d. Address:</b>		
<b>* Street1:</b> 206 N. Church St.	_____	
<b>Street2:</b> P.O. Box 1099	_____	
<b>* City:</b> Walhalla	_____	
<b>County/Parish:</b>	_____	
<b>* State:</b>	SC: South Carolina	
<b>Province:</b>	_____	
<b>* Country:</b>	USA: UNITED STATES	
<b>* Zip / Postal Code:</b> 29691-1904	_____	
<b>e. Organizational Unit:</b>		
<b>Department Name:</b>	_____	
<b>Division Name:</b>	_____	
<b>f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:</b>		
<b>Prefix:</b>	<b>* First Name:</b> David	_____
<b>Middle Name:</b> Tyler	_____	
<b>* Last Name:</b> Morgan	_____	
<b>Suffix:</b>	_____	
<b>Title:</b> Project Engineer		
<b>Organizational Affiliation:</b> Goodwyn, Mills & Cawood, Inc.		
<b>* Telephone Number:</b> 804-527-0460	<b>Fax Number:</b> _____	
<b>* Email:</b> tyler.morgan@gmcmnetwork.com		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

\* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

\* Other (specify):

\* 10. Name of Federal Agency:

Economic Development Administration

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

11.300

CFDA Title:

Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities

\* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:

EDAP-2017

\* Title:

FY 2017 Economic Development Assistance Programs • Application submission and program requirements for EDA's Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance programs.

13. Competition Identification Number:

PROPOSAL

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

*Need Map attached here*

\* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:

Walhalla-Westminster Interconnection Project

*Make more descriptive title*

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

a. Applicant:

b. Program/Project:

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

a. Start Date:

b. End Date:

*July 30, 2019*

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

a. Federal:

b. Applicant:

c. State:

d. Local:

e. Other:

f. Program Income:

g. TOTAL:

*Includes the 30% Contingency*

19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?

a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on

b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*SC Clearinghouse & Submittal*

20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)

Yes  No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

21. By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications, and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances, and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001)

I AGREE

The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix:

First Name:

Middle Name:

Last Name:

Suffix:

Title:

Telephone Number:

Fax Number:

Email:

Signature of Authorized Representative:

Date Signed:

Completed by Grants.gov upon submission

*Danny Edwards Walker*



## ED-900P – Proposal for EDA Assistance

Please answer all questions completely and accurately and provide a concise narrative statement for each of the questions below. Should you choose to submit the information in a separate document, the proposal narrative should be no more than five (5) pages in length. Please refer to the form instructions for additional information on each section. Applicants are encouraged to contact an EDA representative for assistance in preparing this proposal.

### I. All Projects

#### I.A. General Information

Please identify all applicants for this project:

	Name	SAM.gov CAGE Code	SAM.gov Registration Expiration Date
Lead Applicant	The City of Walhalla	522G1	02/05/2019
Co-Applicant 1			

##### I.A.1. Description of applicant and co-applicants

The City of Walhalla (The City) is the county seat for Oconee County in upstate South Carolina. Located in the center of the county, the City is at the junction of SC Highway 28, 183 and 11, the City is responsible for water and wastewater service to municipal, commercial, industrial and residential customers within the city limits and surrounding areas. Oconee County is located in upstate South Carolina and is bordered by Pickens County to the east, Anderson County to the south, the state of North Carolina to the north and the state of Georgia to the west. The County, formed in 1868, encompasses 684 sq. miles and was created when the Pickens District was divided. Other large municipalities in Oconee County include the City of Westminster to the west and the City of Seneca to the east. Several geographical factors have allowed Oconee County to become a magnet for growth in the Upstate. Frontage along Interstate 85, low property tax, and proximity to Atlanta, Charlotte, and Greenville have allowed Oconee County to attract the attention of multiple industries, many of which support BMW in Greenville, South Carolina. The City of Walhalla has been providing high quality water to the surrounding community for almost one hundred years. The City built their first water treatment plant in the early 1920's. As the area continued to grow, a new 1.5 million gallons per day (MGD) water treatment plant was built and placed into operation in 1963.

##### I.A.2. Description of the region

The project region lies within the City of Walhalla service area,

approximately .9 miles north of the City of Westminster service area. A map of the Walhalla service area is given in Appendix A. The City of Walhalla is located in Oconee County in upstate South Carolina. Oconee County is identified as the "Golden Corner" in South Carolina, bordered on the west by the state of Georgia, on the north by the State of North Carolina, on the east by Pickens County, and on the south by Anderson County. Approximately 4 miles of Interstate 85 traverses the county to the south, this interstate frontage has helped to push economic development throughout the county. Many of the industries that have located in Oconee County provide materials for BMW's manufacturing facility in Greenville, South Carolina.

### 1.A.3. Description of complete EDA project

The City's distribution system consists of approximately 254 miles of water main with 6,295 connections. The system is divided into three main pressure zones. One pressure zone operates off of the Seneca Light & Water's system (1100 ft MSL) while the other two pressure zones (1177 ft MSL and 1275 ft MSL) are fed from the existing 3 million gallons per day (MGD) water treatment facility located on Coneross Creek. The system also has 3 system connections with Westminster which operates at 1072 ft MSL. Walhalla has three elevated storage tanks that provide .95 million gallons (MG) of storage for peak day and fire flow demand. The small amount of water storage in the Walhalla system results in fire flows that cannot be sustained for long durations. In order to provide reliable pressures and flowrates to the Industry and Technology Park during peak demand, including fire flow, an interconnection is required between the City of Walhalla and the City of Westminster. This interconnection will allow both utilities to have an emergency connection with each other that can be manually operated and metered as well as a bypass that automatically operates if pressure at the industrial park drops below normal working pressures. The proposed project consists of installing dual meter pits with a bypass and approximately 2,500 LF of 12-in waterline. Two meter pits will be located at the end of the Westminster system at the intersection of Critter Road and SC Highway 11. The waterline will cross under both Critter Rd and SC Highway 11, then continue north towards the commerce park. The proposed waterline will connect to the 10-in watermain at the end of Walhalla's distribution system. The two meter pits will allow each utility to supply water to each other while also providing a means to meter the amount of water purchased. The Westminster water system operates at an elevation of 1072 ft MSL, which is 105 ft lower than the Walhalla hydraulic gradeline (HGL) of 1177 ft MSL. This difference in elevation will result in the Walhalla system pushing water into Westminster during normal operation. To counter this, the meter to Westminster should be normally closed and opened in the event of an emergency. Due to the pressure difference between the two systems, the supply from Westminster can remain open and no water will flow into the Walhalla system during normal operation. In the event of a high water demand, the Walhalla system pressure will drop, allowing the Westminster connection to automatically feed into the system, maintaining pressure and flow in the area. The project is located on the southern end of the Walhalla water system and the northern end of the Westminster water system. Westminster maintains a 500,000-gallon elevated storage tank at 6015 S. Highway 11, approximately .95 miles south of the proposed connection at Critter Road. Westminster has a 12-in waterline that runs north along SC Highway 11 to Critter road before turning west along

Mountain Road. This tank and waterline are of adequate size to provide the required flowrate and flow duration to supplement the fire flow provided by the City of Walhalla. In addition, SC Highway 11 maintains a 150-ft easement, providing approximately 60-ft on each side of the road to facilitate installation of the necessary piping and appurtenances.

#### **I.A.4. Need for the project**

Over the past 10 years, Oconee County has been a leader in the upstate in developing relationships and attracting industries to locate within the county. Since 2008, \$23,000,000.00 has been invested by Oconee County for planning, property purchase, and infrastructure to provide the foundation required to attract industries to the area. The Industry and Technology Park on SC Highway 11 in Walhalla, South Carolina is one example of the commitment Oconee County has made to attract industry. The current park contains three tenants including Baxter Manufacturing, Hi-Tech Mold & Engineering, and Tri-County Workforce Development Center. And a campus for Tri-County Technical College. While water pressure and flowrates meet all regulatory requirements, potential tenants have requested additional water for fire protection. Due to the location of the commerce park on the south end of the existing Walhalla distribution system, prolonged periods of high flowrates are not sustainable and can result in pressure loss. A hydrant test was completed in May of 2018. The test resulted in a static pressure of 132 psi, a residual pressure of 88 psi, and a flowrate of 1,360 GPM. From the test, it is evident that the existing Walhalla water system can provide a large volume of water at high pressures. However, due to the lack of storage within the system, large flowrates are not sustainable. By having a connection with Westminster, the tenants at the industrial park will receive the benefit of an additional 500,000 gallons of storage that can be utilized during periods of high demand. The proposed interconnection project provides multiple benefits for the City of Walhalla, the City of Westminster, and Oconee County as a whole. With the new interconnection in place, both utilities are provided with a redundant system connection that will allow them to backfeed their system in the event of a line break, WTP disruption, or natural disaster. The ability to backfeed results in a more resilient and redundant system for each utility and their constituents. In addition, the installation of the interconnection provides multiple benefits to Oconee County. These benefits are in the form of a more marketable industrial site to future tenants and increased tax revenue for the county. The resiliency provided by this project will benefit all parties. After Hurricane Irma hit South Carolina in September of 2017, high winds and excessive rain caused issues for the majority of South Carolina, with Walhalla experiencing widespread power outages and pipe break due to bank erosion at creek crossings. While Walhalla was able to continue operations, a power outage or waterline break at the water plant could have crippled the system. A redundant connection with Westminster will provide more flexibility for both Walhalla and Westminster in the event of a future natural or man-made disaster.

#### **I.A.5. Basis of economic distress cited for eligibility**

This project meets the EDA's regional eligibility criteria based upon per capita income. The economic distress level of the region is based upon the per capita income as determined by the most recent American Community Survey (ACS) published by the U.S. Census Bureau. The ACS per capita income for the region of Oconee County (2012-2016 in 2016 dollars) is \$25,944.00.

This is 87% of the national average per capita income in 2016 of \$29,829.00.

**I.A.6. Description of documentable impact**

The proposed project will improve system reliability and thus will provide a tremendous benefit to the current and future customers served by the City of Walhalla. In addition, the project will provide a redundant water supply that can be utilized as fire protection and increase the resiliency of much of the southern portion of Walhalla's service area and mitigate many problems that effect a water system in times of natural disasters. Oconee County is a member of the Appalachian Council of Governments. The Appalachian COG has prepared a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). Some of the goals that were identified in the CEDS are to promote the growing regional industrial clusters and target industries of Advanced Materials, Automotive, Biosciences, Energy, and Aerospace and to promote local clusters and target industries which are unique to individual counties and communities. In addition, the CEDS Strategic Plan identified infrastructure as a means to attract industry to the region. Specifically, the objective was identified to support increasing the capacity and connectivity of regional water, sewer, rail, power, natural gas, and telecommunications infrastructure. The proposed project will help to ensure adequate pressures and flowrates are provided to the Industry and Technology Park, allowing for greater use of the park and making the facility more desirable to more potential industries. In addition, the interconnection between the City of Walhalla and the City of Westminster will benefit the community as a whole as it will create a more resilient system by providing a means for both municipalities to backfeed water into their system in the event of a disruption that would normally result in a water outage.

**I.A.7. Funding and cost share matrix**

The City of Walhalla will provide the required non-EDA provided funds for the proposed project in the amount of \$134,000.00, or 20% of the total amount required. These applicant-provided funds will be available when construction begins.

**I.A.8. Description of any known environmental concerns or public controversy**

There are no known environmental concerns or public controversies associated with the proposed project. The site is currently a maintained highway Right-of-Way. Any creek crossings or wetlands impacts will be avoided by installing the pipe on an SCDOT bridge or utilizing trenchless technologies such as horizontal directional bores (HDD) to traverse the identified areas without disturbing the environment.

**I.A.9. Have you reviewed and considered the federal regulations that govern EDA awards, including EDA's regulations at 13 C.F.R. Chapter III and the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards at 2 C.F.R. Part 200?**

Yes       No

**II. Construction Projects and Design and Engineering Only Projects**

**II.A. Property Requirements**

**II.A.1. Briefly describe plans for the ownership, operation, maintenance and management of project facilities, including any land, improved land, structures, appurtenances thereto, other improvements or personal property.**

The project is located on the southern end of the Walhalla water system and the northern end of the Westminster water system. Westminster maintains a 500,000-gallon elevated storage tank at 6015 S. Highway 11, approximately .95 miles south of the proposed connection at Critter Road. Westminster has a 12-in waterline that runs north along SC Highway 11 to Critter road before turning west along Mountain Road. This tank and waterline are of adequate size to provide the required flowrate and flow duration to supplement the fire flow provided by the City of Walhalla. In addition, SC Highway 11 maintains a 150-ft easement, providing approximately 60-ft on each side of the road to facilitate installation of the necessary piping and appurtenances. The proposed interconnection between the City of Walhalla and the City of Westminster will be completed entirely in SCDOT maintained Right-of-Way. No property will be acquired for this project. Ownership operation, maintenance and management of the project facilities will be solely by the City of Walhalla. No real property connected to the project will be subject to eminent domain proceedings.

**II.A.2. Will real property or project facilities to be acquired or improved with the EDA investment assistance be owned, operated, managed or maintained by an entity other than the proponent?**

Yes (explain below)       No

**II.A.3. Is or was any real property connected to the proposed project subject to eminent domain proceedings?**

Yes (explain below)       No

**II.B. Environmental Requirements**

**II.B.1. Briefly describe the project site's physical attributes, including a description of any known sensitive environmental areas.**

There are no known environmental concerns or public controversies associated with the proposed project. The site is currently a maintained highway Right-of-Way. Any creek crossings or wetlands impacts will be avoided by installing the pipe on an SCDOT bridge or utilizing trenchless technologies such as horizontal directional bores (HDD) to traverse the identified areas without disturbing the environment.

**II.B.2. Attach maps of the project site (such as Google maps or other readily available maps) with project components and beneficiaries clearly indicated.**

[Proposed Water Main Route.p](#)

[Add Attachment](#)

[Delete Attachment](#)

[View Attachment](#)

**II.B.3. Has an Environmental Impact Statement, Environmental Assessment, or other similar analysis been completed for this proposed project or for other activities in the region?**

Yes (provide the date/name of organization that completed the analysis)       No

Date

Organization Name

**BUDGET INFORMATION - Construction Programs**

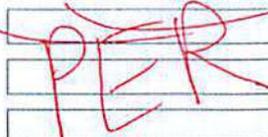
*NOTE: Certain Federal assistance programs require additional computations to arrive at the Federal share of project costs eligible for participation. If such is the case, you will be notified.*

COST CLASSIFICATION	a. Total Cost	b. Costs Not Allowable for Participation	c. Total Allowable Costs (Columns a-b)
1. Administrative and legal expenses	\$ 8,000.00	\$	\$ 8,000.00
2. Land, structures, rights-of-way, appraisals, etc.	\$	\$	\$
3. Relocation expenses and payments	\$	\$	\$
4. Architectural and engineering fees	\$ 50,000.00	\$	\$ 50,000.00
5. Other architectural and engineering fees	\$ 15,000.00	\$	\$ 15,000.00
6. Project inspection fees	\$ 25,000.00	\$	\$ 25,000.00
7. Site work	\$	\$	\$
8. Demolition and removal	\$	\$	\$
9. Construction	\$ 440,000.00	\$	\$ 440,000.00
10. Equipment	\$	\$	\$
11. Miscellaneous	\$	\$	\$
12. SUBTOTAL (sum of lines 1-11)	\$ 538,000.00	\$	\$ 538,000.00
13. Contingencies	\$ 132,000.00	\$	\$ 132,000.00
14. SUBTOTAL	\$ 670,000.00	\$	\$ 670,000.00
15. Project (program) income	\$	\$	\$
16. TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (subtract #15 from #14)	\$ 670,000.00	\$	\$ 670,000.00
<b>FEDERAL FUNDING</b>			
17. Federal assistance requested, calculate as follows: (Consult Federal agency for Federal percentage share.) Enter the resulting Federal share.	Enter eligible costs from line 16c Multiply X 80 %		\$ 536,000.00

## ATTACHMENTS FORM

**Instructions:** On this form, you will attach the various files that make up your grant application. Please consult with the appropriate Agency Guidelines for more information about each needed file. Please remember that any files you attach must be in the document format and named as specified in the Guidelines.

**Important:** Please attach your files in the proper sequence. See the appropriate Agency Guidelines for details.

1) Please attach Attachment 1	Walhalla-Westminster Intercom	Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment
2) Please attach Attachment 2		Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment
3) Please attach Attachment 3		Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment
4) Please attach Attachment 4		Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment
5) Please attach Attachment 5		Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment
6) Please attach Attachment 6		Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment
7) Please attach Attachment 7		Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment
8) Please attach Attachment 8		Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment
9) Please attach Attachment 9		Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment
10) Please attach Attachment 10		Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment
11) Please attach Attachment 11		Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment
12) Please attach Attachment 12		Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment
13) Please attach Attachment 13		Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment
14) Please attach Attachment 14		Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment
15) Please attach Attachment 15		Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE**

**RESOLUTION 2018-11**

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRANSFER AND OPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN OCONEE COUNTY AND THE OCONEE JOINT REGIONAL SEWER AUTHORITY IN RELATION TO THE SEWER SYSTEM EXTENDING BETWEEN THE GOLDEN CORNER COMMERCE PARK AND THE CONERROSS CREEK SEWER TREATMENT PLANT; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**WHEREAS**, Oconee County, South Carolina (the "County") is a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina and is authorized by the provisions of Title 4, Chapter 9 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended, to transfer property and execute contracts; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County is the owner of that certain sewer system, collectively referred to as the "Sewer South System," beginning at and including a pump station and associated sewer transmission lines, structures, pipes, valves, fittings, wires, fixtures, apparatuses, appliances, and any other appurtenances located within the Golden Corner Commerce Park (the "Park") and also including the entire dual sewer transmission trunk lines running from the Park along South Carolina State Highway 59, including structures, pipes, valves, fittings, wires, fixtures, apparatuses, appliances, and any other appurtenances, to a point of termination at the headworks of the Conerross Creek Sewer Treatment Plant; and,

**WHEREAS**, County desires to transfer its ownership interests in the Sewer South System to the Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority, subject to the covenants, terms, and conditions set forth in the Intergovernmental Transfer and Operation Agreement (the "Agreement") attached hereto as Exhibit "A"; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority desires to accept ownership of the Sewer South System and operate it according to the terms and conditions of the Agreement.

**NOW THEREFORE**, be it resolved by Council in meeting duly assembled that:

**Section 1. Agreement Approved.** The Intergovernmental Transfer and Operation Agreement is hereby approved, and the County Administrator and/or the County Council Chair is hereby authorized to execute and deliver the Agreement in substantially the same form as Exhibit "A," attached hereto.

**Section 2. Related Documents and Instruments; Future Acts.** The County Administrator is hereby authorized to negotiate such other documents and instruments which

may be necessary or incidental to the Agreement, excluding such documents which must be authorized by ordinance, and to execute and deliver any such documents and instruments on behalf of the County.

Section 3. Severability. Should any term, provision, or content of this Resolution be deemed unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such determination shall have no effect on the remainder of this Resolution.

Section 4. General Repeal. All orders, resolutions, and actions of the Oconee County Council inconsistent herewith are, to the extent of such inconsistency only, hereby repealed, revoked, and superseded.

Section 5. This Resolution shall take effect and be in force immediately upon enactment.

RESOLVED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018, in meeting duly assembled.

**ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Katie Smith  
Clerk to Oconee County Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
Edda Cammick  
Chair, Oconee County Council

**EXHIBIT A**

*See Attached*

**LEGALS**

Protests must be mailed to:  
S.C. Department of Revenue  
ABL SECTION  
P.O. Box 125  
Columbia, SC 29214-0907;  
or faxed to: (803) 896-0110.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-21

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING COMMUNICATION TOWER APPLICATIONS WHICH MAY BE ADMINISTRATIVELY APPROVED BY THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-22

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING LAKE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT SETBACKS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-20

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING BALLOON TESTING AND VIEWSHED ANALYSIS OF COMMUNICATION TOWERS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-13

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING SIGN CONTROL; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-19

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAP-

**LEGALS**

authorized and empowered to enter a final judgment in this cause. TO MINOR(S) OVER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND/OR MINOR(S) UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND THE PERSON WITH WHOM THE MINOR(S) RESIDES AND/OR TO PERSONS UNDER SOME LEGAL DISABILITY: YOU ARE FURTHER SUMMONED AND NOTIFIED to apply for the appointment of a Guardian Ad Litem to represent said minor(s) within thirty (30) days after the service of this Summons and Notice upon you. If you fail to do so, application for such appointment will be made by the Plaintiff(s) herein.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the original Complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Court for Oconee County on June 28, 2018.

**NOTICE OF MORTGAGOR'S RIGHT TO FORECLOSURE INTERVENTION**

TO THE DEFENDANT(S) STEPHEN A. RICHARDSON, JR.: PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT pursuant to the Supreme Court of South Carolina Administrative Order 2011-05-02-01, you may be eligible for foreclosure intervention programs for the purpose of resolving the above-referenced foreclosure action. If you wish to be considered for a foreclosure intervention program, you must contact Scott and Corley, P.A., 2712 Middleburg Drive, Suite 200, Columbia, South Carolina 29204 or call (803) 252-3340 within thirty (30) days after being served with this notice. Scott and Corley, P.A. represents the Plaintiff in this action. We do not represent you. The South Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct prohibit our firm from giving you any legal advice.

**IF YOU FAIL, REFUSE, OR VOLUNTARILY ELECT NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS FORECLOSURE INTERVENTION PROCESS, THE FORECLOSURE ACTION MAY PROCEED.**

NOTICE: THIS IS A COMMUNICATION FROM A DEBT COLLECTOR ATTEMPTING TO COLLECT A DEBT AND ANY INFORMATION OBTAINED WILL BE USED FOR THAT PURPOSE, EXCEPT AS STATED BELOW IN THE INSTANCE OF BANKRUPTCY PROTECTION. IF YOU ARE UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE BANKRUPTCY COURT OR HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED AS A RESULT OF A BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDING, THIS NOTICE IS GIVEN TO YOU PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT AND FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES AND IS NOT INTENDED AS AN ATTEMPT TO COLLECT A DEBT OR AS AN ACT TO COLLECT, ASSESS, OR RECOVER ALL OR ANY PORTION OF THE DEBT FROM YOU PERSONALLY.

SCOTT AND CORLEY, P.A.

**LEGALS**

Ronald C. Scott  
(rons@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #4996  
Reginald P. Corley  
(reggiec@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #69453  
Angelia J. Grant  
(angij@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #78334  
Allison E. Heffernan  
(allisonh@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #68530  
Matthew E. Rupert  
(matthewr@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #100740  
William P. Stork  
(williams@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #100242  
Louise M. Johnson  
(ceasiej@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #16586  
Tasha B. Thompson  
(tashat@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #76415  
H. Guyton Murrell  
(guytonm@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #64134  
ATTORNEYS FOR THE PLAINTIFF  
2712 Middleburg Drive, Suite 200  
Columbia, SC 29204  
803-252-3340

Found  
a pet?

Help find its  
owner by  
placing an ad  
in the  
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882-2375



**SERVI**

**PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT**

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE**

**OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL**

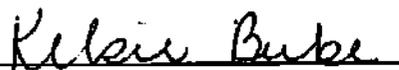
**IN RE: NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING - ORDINANCE 2018-13**

**BEFORE ME** the undersigned, a Notary Public for the State and County above named, This day personally came before me, Hal Welch, who being first duly sworn according to law, says that he is the General Manager of **THE JOURNAL**, a newspaper published Tuesday through Saturday in Seneca, SC and distributed in Oconee County, Pickens County and the Pendleton area of Anderson County and the notice (of which the annexed is a true copy) was inserted in said papers on **07/21/2018** and the rate charged therefore is not in excess of the regular rates charged private individuals for similar insertions.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Hal Welch  
General Manager

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
07/21/2018



\_\_\_\_\_  
Kelsie Beebe  
Notary Public  
State of South Carolina  
My Commission Expires February 13, 2028

**KELSIE BEEBE**  
Notary Public, State of South Carolina  
My Commission Expires 2/13/2028

County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:  
**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**OCONEE COUNTY**  
 Ordinance 2018-23  
**AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE FUND BALANCE POLICY FOR OCONEE COUNTY; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.**

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
 There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**OCONEE COUNTY**  
 Ordinance 2018-24  
**AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF A REAL PROPERTY LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN OCONEE COUNTY AS LESSOR AND THE ROSA CLARK MEDICAL CLINIC ASSOCIATION, INC. AS LESSEE; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.**

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
 There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**OCONEE COUNTY**  
 Ordinance 2018-18  
**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING THE BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS, SPECIFICALLY IN RELATION TO NOTIFICATION OF THE HEARINGS AND ACTIONS THEREOF; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.**

**SUMMONS AND NOTICE OF FILING OF COMPLAINT**  
**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**COUNTY OF OCONEE**  
**IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS**  
 CASE NO. 2018-CP-37-00413

JPMorgan Chase Bank,  
 National Association,  
 PLAINTIFF,  
 VS.

Stephen A. Richardson, Jr.; and The United States of America, acting by and through its agency, the Department of Rural Housing Service,  
 DEFENDANT(S).  
 (180268.00233)

TO THE DEFENDANT(S) STEPHEN A. RICHARDSON, JR. ABOVE NAMED:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the Complaint in the above entitled action, copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve copy of your answer upon the undersigned at their offices, 2712 Middleburg Drive, Suite 200, P.O. Box 2065, Columbia, South Carolina 29202, within thirty (30) days after service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint, and judgment by default will be rendered against you for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

YOU WILL ALSO TAKE NOTICE that should you fail to Answer the foregoing Summons, the Plaintiff will move for a general Order of Reference of this cause to the Master in Equity for Oconee County, which Order shall, pursuant to Rule 53(e) of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, specifically provide that the said Master in Equity is



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**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE**

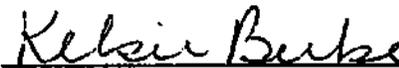
**OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL**

**IN RE: NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING - ORDINANCE 2018-18**

**BEFORE ME** the undersigned, a Notary Public for the State and County above named, This day personally came before me, Hal Welch, who being first duly sworn according to law, says that he is the General Manager of THE JOURNAL, a newspaper published Tuesday through Saturday in Seneca, SC and distributed in Oconee County, Pickens County and the Pendleton area of Anderson County and the notice (of which the annexed is a true copy) was inserted in said papers on 07/21/2018 and the rate charged therefore is not in excess of the regular rates charged private individuals for similar insertions.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Hal Welch  
General Manager

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
07/21/2018



Kelsie Beebe  
Notary Public  
State of South Carolina  
My Commission Expires February 13, 2028

**KELSIE BEEBE**  
Notary Public, State of South Carolina  
My Commission Expires 2/13/2028

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-22

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING LAKE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT SET-BACKS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-20

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING BALLOON TESTING AND VIEWSHED ANALYSIS OF COMMUNICATION TOWERS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-13

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING SIGN CONTROL; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-19

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING GENERAL PROVISIONS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm,

TO THE DEFENDANT(S) STEPHEN A. RICHARDSON, JR.:

**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT** pursuant to the Supreme Court of South Carolina Administrative Order 2011-05-02-01, you may be eligible for foreclosure intervention programs for the purpose of resolving the above-referenced foreclosure action. If you wish to be considered for a foreclosure intervention program, you must contact Scott and Corley, P.A., 2712 Middleburg Drive, Suite 200, Columbia, South Carolina 29204 or call (803) 252-3340 within **thirty (30) days** after being served with this notice. Scott and Corley, P.A. represents the Plaintiff in this action. We do not represent you. The South Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct prohibit our firm from giving you any legal advice.

**IF YOU FAIL, REFUSE, OR VOLUNTARILY ELECT NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS FORECLOSURE INTERVENTION PROCESS, THE FORECLOSURE ACTION MAY PROCEED.**

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SCOTT AND CORLEY, P.A.

2712 Middleburg Drive, Suite 200  
Columbia, SC 29204  
803-252-3340

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**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE**

**OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL**

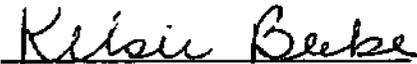
**IN RE: NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING - ORDINANCE 2018-19**

**BEFORE ME** the undersigned, a Notary Public for the State and County above named, This day personally came before me, Hal Welch, who being first duly sworn according to law, says that he is the General Manager of THE JOURNAL, a newspaper published Tuesday through Saturday in Seneca, SC and distributed in Oconee County, Pickens County and the Pendleton area of Anderson County and the notice (of which the annexed is a true copy) was inserted in said papers on 07/21/2018 and the rate charged therefore is not in excess of the regular rates charged private individuals for similar insertions.



Hal Welch  
General Manager

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
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Kelsie Beebe  
Notary Public  
State of South Carolina  
My Commission Expires February 13, 2028

**KELSIE BEEBE**  
Notary Public, State of South Carolina  
My Commission Expires 2/13/2028

**LEGALS**

Protests must be mailed to:  
S.C. Department of Revenue  
ABL SECTION  
P.O. Box 125  
Columbia, SC 29214-0907;  
or faxed to: (803) 896-0110.

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OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-21  
AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING COMMUNICATION TOWER APPLICATIONS WHICH MAY BE ADMINISTRATIVELY APPROVED BY THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

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There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

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Ordinance 2018-22  
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Ordinance 2018-20  
AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING BALLOON TESTING AND VIEWSHED ANALYSIS OF COMMUNICATION TOWERS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

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OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-19  
AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY

**LEGALS**

authorized and empowered to enter a final judgment in this cause. TO MINOR(S) OVER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND/OR MINOR(S) UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND THE PERSON WITH WHOM THE MINOR(S) RESIDES AND/OR TO PERSONS UNDER SOME LEGAL DISABILITY: YOU ARE FURTHER SUMMONED AND NOTIFIED to apply for the appointment of a Guardian Ad Litem to represent said minor(s) within thirty (30) days after the service of this Summons and Notice upon you. If you fail to do so, application for such appointment will be made by the Plaintiff(s) herein. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the original Complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Court for Oconee County on June 28, 2018.

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TO THE DEFENDANT(S) STEPHEN A. RICHARDSON, JR.: PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT pursuant to the Supreme Court of South Carolina Administrative Order 2011-05-02-01, you may be eligible for foreclosure intervention programs for the purpose of resolving the above-referenced foreclosure action. If you wish to be considered for a foreclosure intervention program, you must contact Scott and Corley, P.A., 2712 Middleburg Drive, Suite 200, Columbia, South Carolina 29204 or call (803) 252-3340 within thirty (30) days after being served with this notice. Scott and Corley, P.A. represents the Plaintiff in this action. We do not represent you. The South Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct prohibit our firm from giving you any legal advice.

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SCOTT AND CORLEY, P.A.

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Columbia, SC 29204  
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882-2375



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**PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT**

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE**

**OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL**

**IN RE: NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING - ORDINANCE 2018-20**

**BEFORE ME** the undersigned, a Notary Public for the State and County above named, This day personally came before me, Hal Welch, who being first duly sworn according to law, says that he is the General Manager of **THE JOURNAL**, a newspaper published Tuesday through Saturday in Seneca, SC and distributed in Oconee County, Pickens County and the Pendleton area of Anderson County and the notice (of which the annexed is a true copy) was inserted in said papers on **07/21/2018** and the rate charged therefore is not in excess of the regular rates charged private individuals for similar insertions.



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General Manager

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
07/21/2018



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OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-21**  
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AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY

**LEGALS**

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SCOTT AND CORLEY, P.A.

**LEGALS**

Ronald C. Scott  
(rons@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #4996  
Reginald P. Corley  
(reggiec@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #69453  
Angelia J. Grant  
(angig@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #78334  
Allison E. Heffernan  
(allisonh@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #68530  
Matthew E. Rupert  
(matthewr@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #100740  
William P. Stork  
(williams@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #100242  
Louise M. Johnson  
(ceasiej@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #16586  
Tasha B. Thompson  
(tashat@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #76415  
H. Guyton Murrell  
(guytonm@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #64134  
ATTORNEYS FOR THE PLAINTIFF  
2712 Middleburg Drive, Suite 200  
Columbia, SC 29204  
803-252-3340

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**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE**

**OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL**

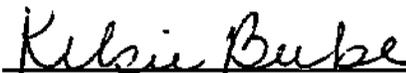
**IN RE: NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING - ORDINANCE 2018-21**

**BEFORE ME** the undersigned, a Notary Public for the State and County above named, This day personally came before me, Hal Welch, who being first duly sworn according to law, says that he is the General Manager of THE JOURNAL, a newspaper published Tuesday through Saturday in Seneca, SC and distributed in Oconee County, Pickens County and the Pendleton area of Anderson County and the notice (of which the annexed is a true copy) was inserted in said papers on 07/21/2018 and the rate charged therefore is not in excess of the regular rates charged private individuals for similar insertions.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Hal Welch  
General Manager

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
07/21/2018



Kelsie Beebe  
Notary Public  
State of South Carolina  
My Commission Expires February 13, 2028

**KELSIE BEEBE**  
Notary Public, State of South Carolina  
My Commission Expires 2/13/2028

**LEGALS**

Protests must be mailed to:  
S.C. Department of Revenue  
ABL SECTION  
P.O. Box 125  
Columbia, SC 29214-0907;  
or faxed to: (803) 896-0110.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-21

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING COMMUNICATION TOWER APPLICATIONS WHICH MAY BE ADMINISTRATIVELY APPROVED BY THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-22

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING LAKE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT SET-BACKS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-20

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING BALLOON TESTING AND VIEWSHED ANALYSIS OF COMMUNICATION TOWERS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-13

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING SIGN CONTROL; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-19

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING GENERAL PROVISIONS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**LEGALS**

authorized and empowered to enter a final judgment in this cause. TO MINOR(S) OVER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND/OR MINOR(S) UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND THE PERSON WITH WHOM THE MINOR(S) RESIDES AND/OR TO PERSONS UNDER SOME LEGAL DISABILITY: YOU ARE FURTHER SUMMONED AND NOTIFIED to apply for the appointment of a Guardian Ad Litem to represent said minor(s) within thirty (30) days after the service of this Summons and Notice upon you. If you fail to do so, application for such appointment will be made by the Plaintiff(s) herein. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the original Complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Court for Oconee County on June 28, 2018.

**NOTICE OF MORTGAGOR'S RIGHT TO FORECLOSURE INTERVENTION**

TO THE DEFENDANT(S) STEPHEN A. RICHARDSON, JR.:

**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT** pursuant to the Supreme Court of South Carolina Administrative Order 2011-05-02-01, you may be eligible for foreclosure intervention programs for the purpose of resolving the above-referenced foreclosure action. If you wish to be considered for a foreclosure intervention program, you must contact Scott and Corley, P.A., 2712 Middleburg Drive, Suite 200, Columbia, South Carolina 29204 or call (803) 252-3340 within thirty (30) days after being served with this notice. Scott and Corley, P.A. represents the Plaintiff in this action. We do not represent you. The South Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct prohibit our firm from giving you any legal advice.

**IF YOU FAIL, REFUSE, OR VOLUNTARILY ELECT NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS FORECLOSURE INTERVENTION PROCESS, THE FORECLOSURE ACTION MAY PROCEED.**

**NOTICE:** THIS IS A COMMUNICATION FROM A DEBT COLLECTOR ATTEMPTING TO COLLECT A DEBT AND ANY INFORMATION OBTAINED WILL BE USED FOR THAT PURPOSE, EXCEPT AS STATED BELOW IN THE INSTANCE OF BANKRUPTCY PROTECTION. IF YOU ARE UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE BANKRUPTCY COURT OR HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED AS A RESULT OF A BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDING, THIS NOTICE IS GIVEN TO YOU PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT AND FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES AND IS NOT INTENDED AS AN ATTEMPT TO COLLECT A DEBT OR AS AN ACT TO COLLECT, ASSESS, OR RECOVER ALL OR ANY PORTION OF THE DEBT FROM YOU PERSONALLY.

SCOTT AND CORLEY, P.A.

**LEGALS**

Ronald C. Scott  
(rons@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #4996  
Reginald P. Corley  
(reggiec@scottandcorley.com),  
SC Bar #69453  
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ATTORNEYS FOR THE PLAINTIFF  
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**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE**

**OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL**

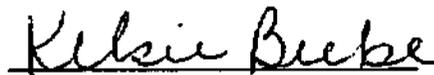
**IN RE: NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING - ORDINANCE 2018-22**

**BEFORE ME** the undersigned, a Notary Public for the State and County above named, This day personally came before me, Hal Welch, who being first duly sworn according to law, says that he is the General Manager of THE JOURNAL, a newspaper published Tuesday through Saturday in Seneca, SC and distributed in Oconee County, Pickens County and the Pendleton area of Anderson County and the notice (of which the annexed is a true copy) was inserted in said papers on 07/21/2018 and the rate charged therefore is not in excess of the regular rates charged private individuals for similar insertions.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Hal Welch  
General Manager

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
07/21/2018



\_\_\_\_\_  
Kelsie Beebe  
Notary Public  
State of South Carolina  
My Commission Expires February 13, 2028

**KELSIE BEEBE**  
Notary Public, State of South Carolina  
My Commission Expires 2/13/2028

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-19

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING GENERAL PROVISIONS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

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There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-23

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE FUND BALANCE POLICY FOR OCONEE COUNTY; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-24

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF A REAL PROPERTY LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN OCONEE COUNTY AS LESSOR AND THE ROSA CLARK MEDICAL CLINIC ASSOCIATION, INC. AS LESSEE; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
There will be a public hearing at 6pm, Tuesday, August 21, 2018 in Oconee County Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC 29691 for the following ordinance:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
OCONEE COUNTY  
Ordinance 2018-18

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING THE BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS, SPECIFICALLY IN RELATION TO NOTIFICATION OF THE HEARINGS AND ACTIONS THEREOF; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

SUMMONS AND NOTICE OF FILING OF COMPLAINT  
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE  
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
CASE NO. 2018-CP-37-00413

JPMorgan Chase Bank,  
National Association,  
PLAINTIFF,  
VS.

Stephen A. Richardson, Jr.; and The United States of America, acting by and through its agency, the Department of Rural Housing Service,  
DEFENDANT(S).  
(180268.00233)

TO THE DEFENDANT(S) STEPHEN A. RICHARDSON, JR. ABOVE NAMED:

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**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE**

**OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL**

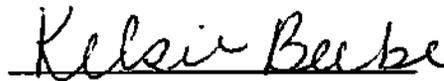
**IN RE: NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING - ORDINANCE 2018-23**

**BEFORE ME** the undersigned, a Notary Public for the State and County above named, This day personally came before me, Hal Welch, who being first duly sworn according to law, says that he is the General Manager of **THE JOURNAL**, a newspaper published Tuesday through Saturday in Seneca, SC and distributed in Oconee County, Pickens County and the Pendleton area of Anderson County and the notice (of which the annexed is a true copy) was inserted in said papers on 07/21/2018 and the rate charged therefore is not in excess of the regular rates charged private individuals for similar insertions.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Hal Welch  
General Manager

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
07/21/2018



Kelsie Beebe  
Notary Public  
State of South Carolina  
My Commission Expires February 13, 2028

**KELSIE BEEBE**  
Notary Public, State of South Carolina  
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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE  
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

CASE NO. 2018-CP-37-00413  
JPMorgan Chase Bank,  
National Association,  
PLAINTIFF,  
VS.

Stephen A. Richardson, Jr.; and The United States of America, acting by and through its agency, the Department of Rural Housing Service, DEFENDANT(S).  
(180268.00233)

TO THE DEFENDANT(S) STEPHEN A. RICHARDSON, JR. ABOVE NAMED:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the Complaint in the above entitled action, copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve copy of your answer upon the undersigned at their offices, 2712 Middleburg Drive, Suite 200, P.O. Box 2065, Columbia, South Carolina 29202, within thirty (30) days after service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint, and judgment by default will be rendered against you for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

YOU WILL ALSO TAKE NOTICE that should you fail to Answer the foregoing Summons, the Plaintiff will move for a general Order of Reference of this cause to the Master in Equity for Oconee County, which Order shall, pursuant to Rule 3(e) of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, specifically provide that the said Master in Equity is



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**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE**

**OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL**

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\_\_\_\_\_  
Hal Welch  
General Manager

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
07/21/2018



Kelsie Beebe  
Notary Public  
State of South Carolina  
My Commission Expires February 13, 2028

**KELSIE BEEBE**  
Notary Public, State of South Carolina  
My Commission Expires 2/13/2028

# Oconee County Council

Oconee County  
Administrative Offices  
415 South Pine Street  
Walhalla, SC 29691

Phone: 864-718-1023  
Fax: 864 718-1024

E-mail:  
[ksmith@oconeesc.com](mailto:ksmith@oconeesc.com)

Edda Cammick  
District I

Wayne McCall  
District II

Paul Cain  
District III

Julian Davis  
District IV

J. Glenn Hart  
District V



The Oconee County Council will meet in 2018 on the first and the third Tuesday of each month with the following exceptions:

- April meetings will be held on the second and fourth Tuesday;
- July & August which will be **only** on the third Tuesday of each of the two months;
- September's Council meetings will be held on the second and third Tuesday of the month.
- The Auditor's millage presentation will be held on September 4<sup>th</sup> at 6:00 p.m.

All Council meetings, unless otherwise noted, are held in Council Chambers, Oconee County Administrative Offices, 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, South Carolina.

Oconee County Council will also hold a Planning Retreat at 9 a.m. on Friday, March 2, 2018 in Council Chambers to establish short and long term goals.

Council will also meet on January 8, 2019 at 6:00 p.m. in Council Chambers at which point they will establish their 2019 council and committee meeting schedules.

Additional Council meetings, workshops and/or committee meetings may be added throughout the year as needed.

Oconee County Council Committees will meet in 2018 on the following dates/times in Council Chambers, 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, South Carolina unless otherwise advertised.

The Law Enforcement, Public Safety, Health & Welfare Committee at 5:30 p.m. on the following dates: April 10 [5pm prior to Council meeting], July 10 and October 9, 2018.

The Transportation Committee at 5:30 p.m. on the following dates: April 24 [5pm prior to Council meeting], July 10 and October 9, 2018.

The Real Estate, Facilities & Land Management Committee at 5:30 p.m. on the following dates: May 8, August 14 and November 13, 2018.

The Budget, Finance & Administration Committee at 5:30 p.m. on the following dates: April 17, May 8, May 29, August 14 and November 13, 2018.

The Planning & Economic Development Committee at 5:00 p.m. prior to the Council meeting on the following dates: February 27 [5:30 p.m.], June 5, September 4 and December 4, 2018.

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**LEGALS**

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VALLEY SERVICES, INC., located at 926 Shiloh Rd. Seneca, SC, will hold an auction on **MONDAY MARCH 12, 2018 AT 2PM** to auction off the following items:

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L8YTCAPFIEY602517

2017 Grey Sports 50 Moped  
LT4ZINAA3HZ000394

2017 Black Sports 50 Moped  
LT4ZINAA3HZ000692

2013 Red VIP Moped  
L9NTEKLD2E1000701

2016 Black Solana Moped  
LYDY3TBB3G1500431

2013 Black/Grey VIP  
Bahama Moped  
L8YTCAPX4DM500174

THE OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL will meet in 2018 on the first and the third Tuesday of each month with the following exceptions:

April meetings will be held on the second and fourth Tuesday; July & August which will be only on the third Tuesday of each of the two months;

September's Council meetings will be held on the second and third Tuesday of the month;

The Auditor's millage presentation will be held on September 4th at 6:00 p.m.

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**LEGAL NOTICES**

**LEGALS**

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**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF OCONEE**

**OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL**

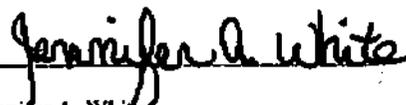
**IN RE: OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING SCHEDULE & EXCEPTIONS FOR 2018**

**BEFORE ME** the undersigned, a Notary Public for the State and County above named, This day personally came before me, Hal Welch, who being first duly sworn according to law, says that he is the General Manager of **THE JOURNAL**, a newspaper published Tuesday through Saturday in Seneca, SC and distributed in Oconee County, Pickens County and the Pendleton area of Anderson County and the notice (of which the annexed is a true copy) was inserted in said papers on 02/21/2018 and the rate charged therefore is not in excess of the regular rates charged private individuals for similar insertions.

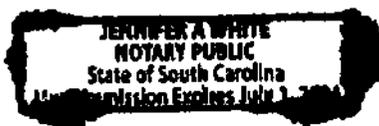


\_\_\_\_\_  
Hal Welch  
General Manager

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
02/21/2018



\_\_\_\_\_  
Jennifer A. White  
Notary Public  
State of South Carolina  
My Commission Expires July 1, 2024





# Public Comment

## SIGN IN SHEET

6:00 PM

August 21, 2018

The Public Comment Sessions at this meeting is limited to a total of 40 minutes, 4 minutes per person. Please be advised that citizens not utilizing their full four [4] minutes may not "donate" their remaining time to another speaker.

**PLEASE PRINT**

	FULL NAME	PURPOSE OF COMMENT
✓ 1	THOMAS WAYNE OWENS	SALEM WATER LINE VOTE
✓ 2	Jean Jennings	Prec Dept - Ord 2018-27
✓ 3	Jean Jennings	Ordin <sup>need</sup> - for trees planted to property lines <del>too close</del>
✓ 4	AL SHUIER	
✓ 5	Sheeri Barley	
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Everyone speaking before Council will be required to do so in a civil manner. Council will not tolerate personal attacks on individual council members, county staff or any person or group. Racial slurs will not be permitted. Council's number one priority is to conduct business for the citizens of this county. All citizens who wish to address Council and all Boards and Commission appointed by Council should do so in an appropriate manner.



**PUBLIC HEARING  
SIGN IN SHEET  
OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING  
DATE: August 21, 2018 6:00 p.m.**

**Ordinance 2018-13** "AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING SIGN CONTROL; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO."

Written comments may be submitted at any time prior to the hearing for inclusion in the official record of the meeting.

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Sign up sheets will be available thirty minutes prior to the hearing for those interested in addressing Council.

Written comments may be submitted at any time prior to the hearing for inclusion in the official record of the meeting.

Please submit written comments to the Clerk to Council, 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, South Carolina, 29691.

**Please PRINT your name**

✓ 1.	Tom Markovich
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**PUBLIC HEARING  
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OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING  
DATE: August 21, 2018 6:00 p.m.**

**Ordinance 2018-18** "AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING THE BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS, SPECIFICALLY IN RELATION TO NOTIFICATION OF THE HEARINGS AND ACTIONS THEREOF; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO."

Written comments may be submitted at any time prior to the hearing for inclusion in the official record of the meeting.

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Written comments may be submitted at any time prior to the hearing for inclusion in the official record of the meeting.

Please submit written comments to the Clerk to Council, 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, South Carolina, 29691.

**Please PRINT your name**

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# PUBLIC HEARING SIGN IN SHEET

## OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

DATE: August 21, 2018 6:00 p.m.

**Ordinance 2018-19** "AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING GENERAL PROVISIONS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO."

Written comments may be submitted at any time prior to the hearing for inclusion in the official record of the meeting.

Everyone speaking before Council will be required to do so in a civil manner.

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Public comment during a public hearing is not limited to four minutes per person.

Sign up sheets will be available thirty minutes prior to the hearing for those interested in addressing Council.

Written comments may be submitted at any time prior to the hearing for inclusion in the official record of the meeting.

Please submit written comments to the Clerk to Council, 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, South Carolina, 29691.

**Please PRINT your name**

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**PUBLIC HEARING  
SIGN IN SHEET  
OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING  
DATE: August 21, 2018 6:00 p.m.**

**Ordinance 2018-20** "AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING BALLOON TESTING AND VIEWSHED ANALYSIS OF COMMUNICATION TOWERS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO."

Written comments may be submitted at any time prior to the hearing for inclusion in the official record of the meeting.

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Please submit written comments to the Clerk to Council, 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, South Carolina, 29691.

**Please PRINT your name**

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**PUBLIC HEARING  
SIGN IN SHEET  
OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING  
DATE: August 21, 2018 6:00 p.m.**

**Ordinance 2018-21** "AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 32 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING COMMUNICATION TOWER APPLICATIONS WHICH MAY BE ADMINISTRATIVELY APPROVED BY THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO."

Written comments may be submitted at any time prior to the hearing for inclusion in the official record of the meeting.

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Written comments may be submitted at any time prior to the hearing for inclusion in the official record of the meeting.

Please submit written comments to the Clerk to Council, 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, South Carolina, 29691.

**Please PRINT your name**

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**PUBLIC HEARING  
SIGN IN SHEET  
OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING  
DATE: August 21, 2018 6:00 p.m.**

**Ordinance 2018-22** "AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 38 OF THE OCONEE COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES, IN CERTAIN LIMITED REGARDS AND PARTICULARS ONLY, REGARDING LAKE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT SETBACKS; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO."

Written comments may be submitted at any time prior to the hearing for inclusion in the official record of the meeting.

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Please submit written comments to the Clerk to Council, 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, South Carolina, 29691.

**Please PRINT your name**

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**PUBLIC HEARING  
SIGN IN SHEET  
OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING  
DATE: August 21, 2018 6:00 p.m.**

**Ordinance 2018-23** "AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE FUND BALANCE POLICY FOR OCONEE COUNTY; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO."

Written comments may be submitted at any time prior to the hearing for inclusion in the official record of the meeting.

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**Please PRINT your name**

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# PUBLIC HEARING SIGN IN SHEET

## OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING

DATE: August 21, 2018 6:00 p.m.

**Ordinance 2018-24** "AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF A REAL PROPERTY LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN OCONEE COUNTY AS LESSOR AND THE ROSA CLARK MEDICAL CLINIC ASSOCIATION, INC. AS LESSEE; AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO."

Written comments may be submitted at any time prior to the hearing for inclusion in the official record of the meeting.

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Please submit written comments to the Clerk to Council, 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, South Carolina, 29691.

**Please PRINT your name**

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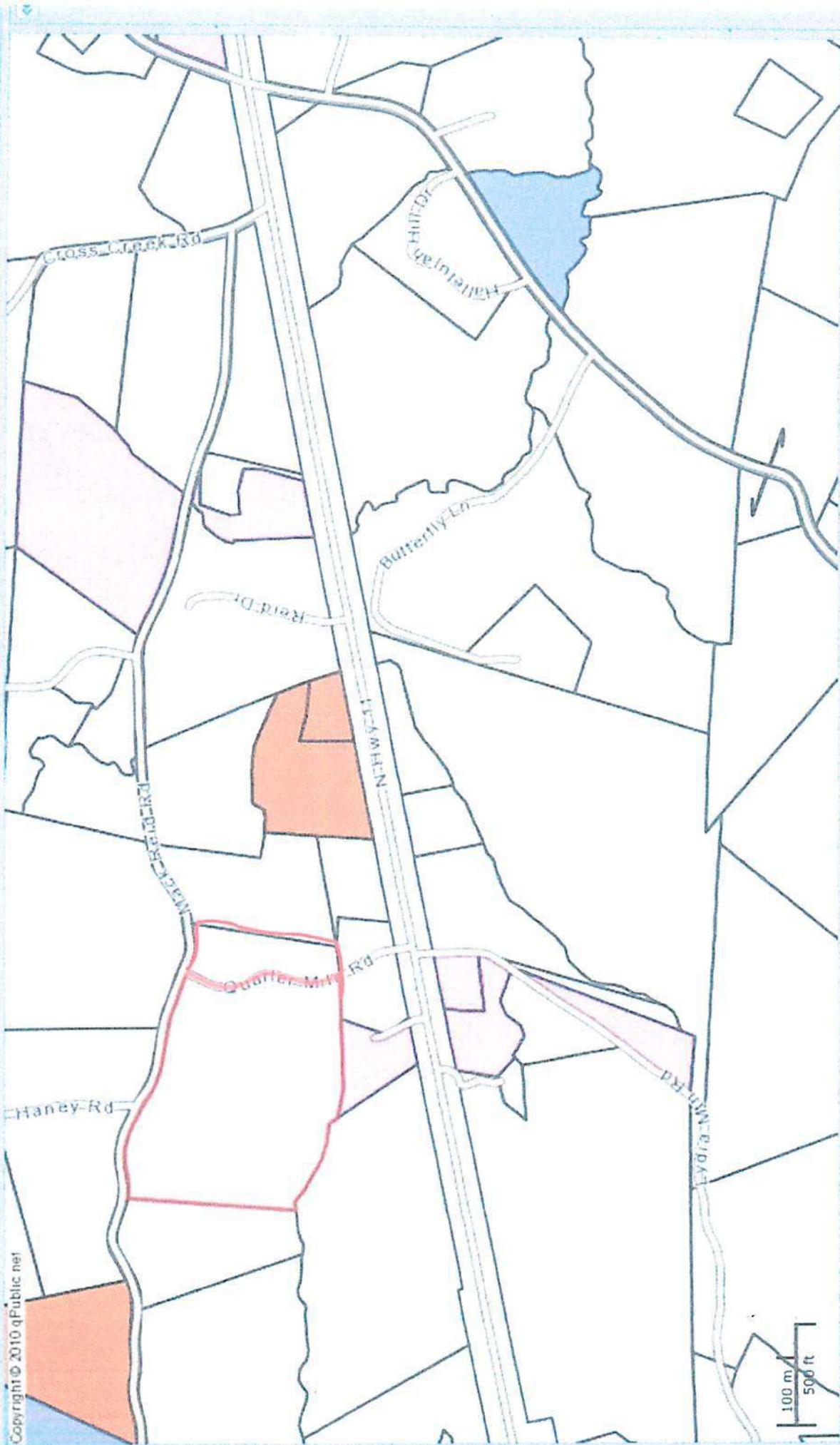
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Oconee Home / Property Search

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Oconee County makes every effort to produce the most accurate information possible. No warranties, expressed or implied, are provided for the data herein, its use or interpretation. The maps on this site are not surveys. The assessment information is from the last certified taxroll. All data is subject to change before the next certified tax roll.



Distance  
**4,124 ft**







Distance

657 ft



**Proposed additions to Oconee County Animal Ordinance.**

**Shelter:** each dog shall have a clean solid weatherproof (no holes, leaks) structure that is appropriately sized with a portal that the dog can fit through. Shelter should be elevated or positioned to prevent water from running in. Living area should be free of garbage and accumulation of feces, excessive mud, or standing water.

**Temperature:** It is best that pets be brought inside during extreme inclement conditions. Otherwise, during cold weather (less than 40 degree F), straw or pine shavings provide the best insulation and warmth. Blankets and towels tend to absorb moisture, stay wet, and may freeze to the detriment of the animal. For extreme hot weather, note that the inside of a dog house may be hotter than outdoors. Shade is required to provide relief from the heat. Trees, tarps, covered roofs may be used to block the sun. Shade is essential for adequate shelter.

**Water and Sustenance:** fresh drinking water must always be available. Frozen, muddy, slimy or stagnant drinking water are not acceptable. Animals should have adequate access to food at regular intervals.

**Tethering:** if tethering is necessary, the animal should be humanely tethered. Proposed guidelines for humane tethering (from the Report to the General Assembly by the SC Pet Care and Humane Treatment Study Committee)

**“Cruel tethering”**

- o Causes injury or illness
- o Weight of the tether exceeds one-eighth of dog’s weight
- o Too short for adequate mobility and separation from bodily functions
- o Does not allow access to food, water, shade, shelter

**Tether requirements**

- Dog tethered unattended should have...
  - o Continuous access to shelter
  - o Access to at least 100 sq. ft. usable space (line must be approx. 68 inches)
- Unlawful tether
  - o Choke or prong collar
  - o Dog under six months of age

## Economic Development Fund

06/30/2017 Available Balance	1,897,047.00
<b>Revenue FY2018 (Un-Audited)</b>	
Tax Revenue	666,642.13
Electric Co-op Util Tax Credit	40,791.62
Interest Income	18,666.73
<b>Grants:</b>	
SCDOC Grant	105,000.00
<b>Expenditures:</b>	
General Economic Development	(58,235.52)
Palmetto Trail Project	(75,000.00)
OITP Project North	(34,486.31)
Smith Land Acq Project	(1,143.72)
2016A GO Bond	(360,478.88)
2016B GO Bond	(1,405,116.86)
Sewer System Agreement <b>(Last Payment 10 of 10)</b>	(100,000.00)
Seneca Rail Project - BREC Contribution	(66,065.98)
Seneca Rail Project - Oconee Alliance Contribution	(355.44)
RIA Grant - OITP Util Upgrade	(459,918.00)
SCDOC Grant - GCCP Sign	-
SCDOC Grant - Seneca Rail Project	(105,000.00)
<b>Encumbrances:</b>	
General Economic Development	(4,312.53)
2016B GO Bond	(293,310.43)
Seneca Rail Project - BREC Contribution	(30,959.04)
Seneca Rail Project - Oconee Alliance Contribution	(4,644.56)
RIA Grant - OITP Util Upgrade	(40,082.00)
Salem Water Line Grant	(210,000.00)
<b>Total Encumbrance amount to roll forward</b>	<b>(583,308.56)</b>
	62,346.77

## Economic Development Fund

<b>Revenue FY2019 (Budgeted):</b>	
Tax Revenue	615,000.00
FILOT	154,000.00
Projected in excess Tax Revenue/FILOT	75,000.00
<b>Grants:</b>	
SCDOC - GCCP Sign	83,000.00
RIA - OITP Grant	500,000.00
<b>Expenditures Budget FY 2019</b>	
Prior Year Encumbrance Roll Over	(583,308.56)
GCCP Sewer South	(550,000.00)
Misc Projects	(65,000.00)
SCDOC - GCCP Sign	(83,000.00)
Chau Ram Improvements	(269,038.00)
	<b>(60,999.79)</b>

Projected Walhalla Water Line Grant (134,000.00)

Amount Needed (194,999.79)

# **Hazard Mitigation Plan**

## **Oconee County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan 5 year Update**



# What is Hazard Mitigation

- ▶ Mitigation is an effort taken to reduce loss of life or property by lessening the impact of a disaster.
- ▶ Taking action now-before the next disaster to reduce disaster consequences.



# Why we need a plan

- ▶ The Federal Emergency Management Agency requires local governments to approve and implement a mitigation plan to be eligible to receive federal funding for local hazard mitigation projects.



# Oconee County Partners

- ▶ Oconee County
- ▶ City of Westminster
- ▶ City of Walhalla
- ▶ City of Seneca
- ▶ Town of West Union
- ▶ Town of Salem



# Natural Disasters Identified

- ▶ Winter Storms
- ▶ Hail Storms/Thunderstorms
- ▶ Lightning/ Severe Storms
- ▶ Tornadoes/High Winds
- ▶ Drought/Heat Wave
- ▶ Floods
- ▶ Wildfires
- ▶ Hurricanes
- ▶ Earthquakes



# Information Gathered

- ▶ Historical Data for each event
  - Frequency
  - Injuries
  - Fatalities
  - Cost of Property Damage
  - Cost of Crop Damage



# State FEMA Declared Winter Weather Disasters

Table 6.3.1-1: Major Disaster Declarations

Severe Weather Storm	Incident Start Date:	Incident End Date:	Declared as Major Disaster:
Winter Storm: DR-4166	2/10/2014	2/15/2014	3/12/2014
Winter Storm: EM-3369	2/10/2014	2/12/2014	2/12/2014
Ice Storm: DR-1625	12/15/2005	12/16/2005	1/20/2006
Ice Storm: DR-1509	1/26/2004	1/30/2004	2/13/2004
Ice Storm: DR-1451	12/4/2002	12/6/2002	1/8/2003
Winter Storm: DR-1313	1/22/2000	2/1/2000	1/31/2000

 Official website of the Department of Homeland Security (<https://www.fema.gov/disasters>)



# Oconee County Winter Weather overview:

Oconee County:

Table 6.3.1-7: Oconee County Winter Weather Probability

County	Number of Events	Number of Years	Recurrence Interval (years)	Hazard Frequency (% chance/year)
Oconee	28	55	1.96	50%



# Hazard Mitigation Grants

- ▶ Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
  - 2014 HMGP Oconee County Received \$37,660 grant award.
  - 2016 HMGP Oconee County Received \$40,000 grant award.
- ▶ Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program(PDM)



# FEMA Disaster Assistance

- ▶ Hurricane Irma disaster eligibility
  - Possible reimbursement : \$246,557.00
    - Disaster mitigation plan required to receive this reimbursement.



# Questions?

- ▶ Scott Krein
- ▶ Deputy Chief
- ▶ Emergency Manager
- ▶ 864-638-4200





CONNECT TO EXISTING WESTMINSTER 12-IN WATER LINE

PROPOSED DUAL METER PITS

CONNECT TO EXISTING WALHALLA 10-IN WATER LINE

Charakala Foothills State Hwy

- PROPOSED 12-IN WATER LINE
- WESTMINSTER'S EXISTING 12-IN WATER LINE
- WALHALLA'S EXISTING 6-IN WATER LINE
- WALHALLA'S EXISTING 10-IN WATER LINE

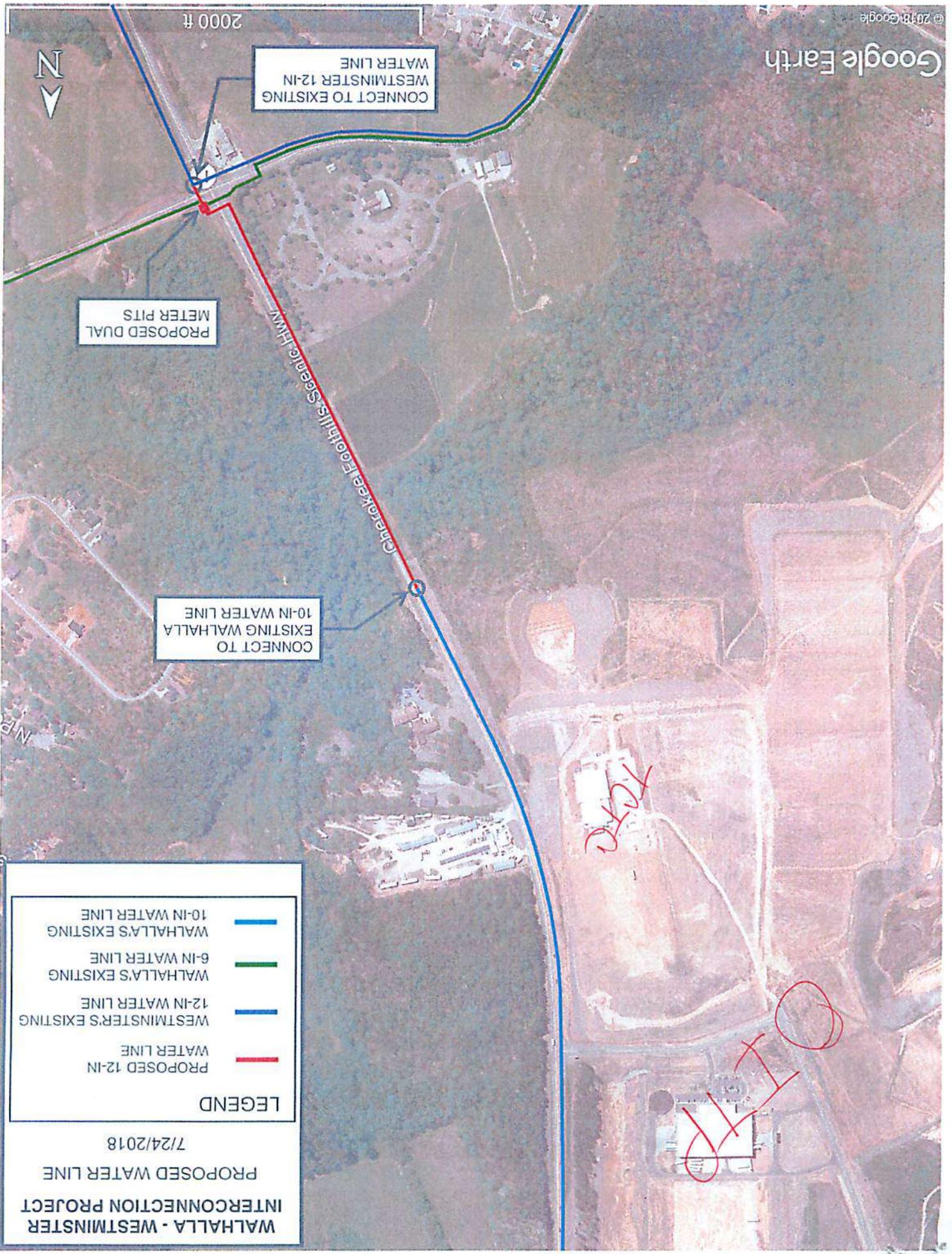
LEGEND

7/24/2018

PROPOSED WATER LINE INTERCONNECTION PROJECT WALHALLA - WESTMINSTER

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Handwritten red 'X' mark and circle

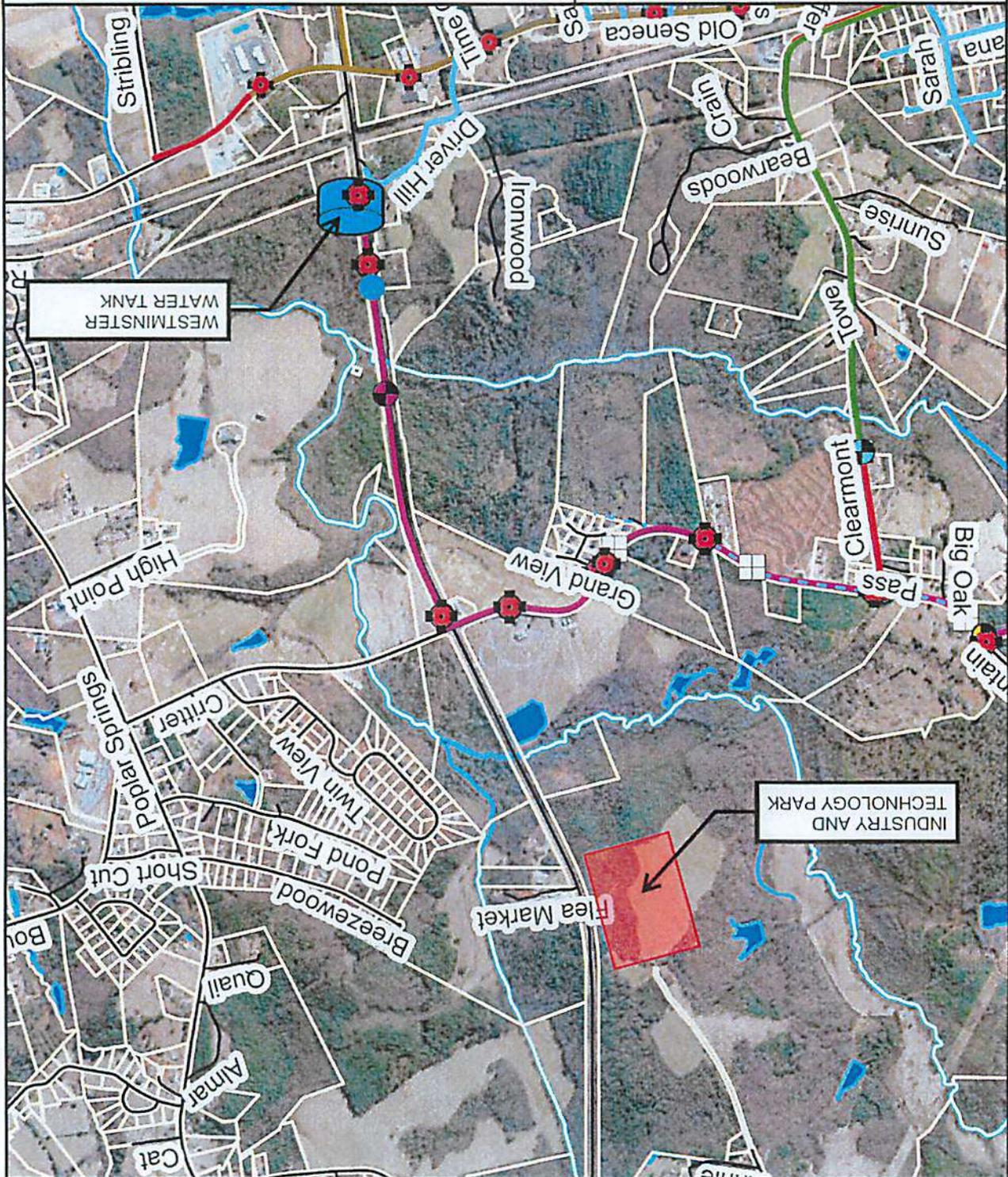




WALHALLA-WESTMINSTER  
INTERCONNECTION PROJECT

GMC  
GOODWYN MILLS | CAWOOD  
101 East Washington Street | Suite 200 | Greenville, SC 29601  
Tel 864.527.0450 | Fax 864.527.0461 | GCMNETWORK.COM

WESTMINSTER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

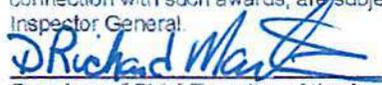
Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program FY 2018 Local Solicitation

**Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government**

On behalf of the applicant unit of local government named below, in support of that locality's application for an award under the FY 2018 Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant ("JAG") Program, and further to 34 U.S.C. § 10153(a), I certify under penalty of perjury to the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), U.S. Department of Justice ("USDOJ"), that all of the following are true and correct:

1. I am the chief executive of the applicant unit of local government named below, and I have the authority to make the following representations on my own behalf and on behalf of the applicant unit of local government. I understand that these representations will be relied upon as material in any OJP decision to make an award, under the application described above, to the applicant unit of local government.
2. I certify that no federal funds made available by the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above will be used to supplant local funds, but will be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of federal funds, be made available for law enforcement activities.
3. I assure that the application described above (and any amendment to that application) was submitted for review to the governing body of the unit of local government (e.g., city council or county commission), or to an organization designated by that governing body, not less than 30 days before the date of this certification.
4. I assure that, before the date of this certification— (a) the application described above (and any amendment to that application) was made public, and (b) an opportunity to comment on that application (or amendment) was provided to citizens and to neighborhood or community-based organizations, to the extent applicable law or established procedure made such an opportunity available.
5. I assure that, for each fiscal year of the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above, the applicant unit of local government will maintain and report such data, records, and information (programmatic and financial), as OJP may reasonably require.
6. I certify that— (a) the programs to be funded by the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above meet all the requirements of the JAG Program statute (34 U.S.C. §§ 10151-10158); (b) all the information contained in that application is correct; (c) in connection with that application, there has been appropriate coordination with affected agencies; and (d) in connection with that award (if any), the applicant unit of local government will comply with all provisions of the JAG Program statute and all other applicable federal laws.
7. I have examined certification entitled "State or Local Government, FY 2018 Certification of Compliance with 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 & 1644" executed by the chief legal officer of the applicant government with respect to the FY 2018 JAG program and submitted in support of the application described above, and I hereby adopt that certification as my own on behalf of that government. (This provision is not applicable to Indian tribal government applicants.)
8. I have examined certification entitled "State or Local Government, FY 2018 Certification Relating to 8 U.S.C. §§ 1226(a) & (c), 1231(a)(4), 1357(a), & 1366(1) & (3)" executed by the chief legal officer of the applicant government with respect to the FY 2018 JAG program and submitted in support of the application described above, and I hereby adopt that certification as my own on behalf of that government. (This provision is not applicable to Indian tribal government applicants.)

I acknowledge that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in this certification, or in the application that it supports, may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. §§ 10271-10273), and also may subject me and the applicant unit of local government to civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and §§ 3801-3812). I also acknowledge that OJP awards, including certifications provided in connection with such awards, are subject to review by USDOJ, including by OJP and by the USDOJ Office of the Inspector General.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Chief Executive of the Applicant Unit of  
Local Government

D. Richard Martin  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name of Chief Executive

Oconee County  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Applicant Unit of Local Government

8-21-2018  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Certification

Interim Administrator  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title of Chief Executive

## Appendix A

### Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government

Template for use by chief executive of the unit of local government (e.g., the mayor)

Visit <https://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/SampleCertifications-8USC1373.htm> to download the most up-to-date version.

**Note:** By law, for purposes of the JAG Program, the term "unit of local government " includes a town, township, village, parish, city, county, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a state; or, it may be a federally recognized Indian tribal government that performs law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior). A unit of local government may be any law enforcement district or judicial enforcement district established under applicable state law with authority to independently establish a budget and impose taxes; for example, in Louisiana, a unit of local government means a district attorney or parish sheriff.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program FY 2018 Local Solicitation

**Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government**

On behalf of the applicant unit of local government named below, in support of that locality's application for an award under the FY 2018 Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant ("JAG") Program, and further to 34 U.S.C. § 10153(a), I certify under penalty of perjury to the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), U.S. Department of Justice ("USDOD"), that all of the following are true and correct:

1. I am the chief executive of the applicant unit of local government named below, and I have the authority to make the following representations on my own behalf and on behalf of the applicant unit of local government. I understand that these representations will be relied upon as material in any OJP decision to make an award, under the application described above, to the applicant unit of local government.
2. I certify that no federal funds made available by the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above will be used to supplant local funds, but will be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of federal funds, be made available for law enforcement activities.
3. I assure that the application described above (and any amendment to that application) was submitted for review to the governing body of the unit of local government (e.g., city council or county commission), or to an organization designated by that governing body, not less than 30 days before the date of this certification.
4. I assure that, before the date of this certification— (a) the application described above (and any amendment to that application) was made public; and (b) an opportunity to comment on that application (or amendment) was provided to citizens and to neighborhood or community-based organizations, to the extent applicable law or established procedure made such an opportunity available.
5. I assure that, for each fiscal year of the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above, the applicant unit of local government will maintain and report such data, records, and information (programmatic and financial), as OJP may reasonably require.
6. I certify that— (a) the programs to be funded by the award (if any) that OJP makes based on the application described above meet all the requirements of the JAG Program statute (34 U.S.C. §§ 10151-10158); (b) all the information contained in that application is correct; (c) in connection with that application, there has been appropriate coordination with affected agencies; and (d) in connection with that award (if any), the applicant unit of local government will comply with all provisions of the JAG Program statute and all other applicable federal laws.
7. I have examined certification entitled "State or Local Government: FY 2018 Certification of Compliance with 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 & 1644" executed by the chief legal officer of the applicant government with respect to the FY 2018 JAG program and submitted in support of the application described above, and I hereby adopt that certification as my own on behalf of that government. (This provision is not applicable to Indian tribal government applicants.)
8. I have examined certification entitled "State or Local Government: FY 2018 Certification Relating to 8 U.S.C. §§ 1226(a) & (c), 1231(a)(4), 1357(a), & 1366(1) & (3)" executed by the chief legal officer of the applicant government with respect to the FY 2018 JAG program and submitted in support of the application described above, and I hereby adopt that certification as my own on behalf of that government. (This provision is not applicable to Indian tribal government applicants.)

I acknowledge that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in this certification, or in the application that it supports, may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. §§ 10271-10273), and also may subject me and the applicant unit of local government to civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and §§ 3801-3812). I also acknowledge that OJP awards, including certifications provided in connection with such awards, are subject to review by USDOD, including by OJP and by the USDOD Office of the Inspector General.

E. Cammick  
Signature of Chief Executive of the Applicant Unit of Local Government  
Edda Cammick  
Printed Name of Chief Executive  
Oconee County  
Name of Applicant Unit of Local Government

8. 21. 2018  
Date of Certification  
County Council chairwoman  
Title of Chief Executive

## Appendix A

### Certifications and Assurances by the Chief Executive of the Applicant Government

Template for use by chief executive of the unit of local government (e.g., the mayor)

Visit <https://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/SampleCertifications-8USC1373.htm> to download the most up-to-date version.

**Note:** By law, for purposes of the JAG Program, the term “unit of local government ” includes a town, township, village, parish, city, county, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a state; or, it may be a federally recognized Indian tribal government that performs law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior). A unit of local government may be any law enforcement district or judicial enforcement district established under applicable state law with authority to independently establish a budget and impose taxes; for example, in Louisiana, a unit of local government means a district attorney or parish sheriff.

## Appendix B

### State or Local Government:

#### Certification of Compliance with 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 and 1644

Template for use by the chief legal officer of the unit of local government (e.g., the city attorney)

Visit <https://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/SampleCertifications-8USC1373.htm> to download the most up-to-date version.

**Note:** This Certification is not required by Indian tribal government applicants.

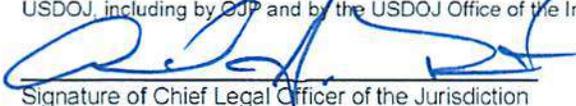
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

**Local Government: FY 2018 Certification of Compliance with 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 & 1644**

On behalf of the applicant government entity named below, and in support of its application, I certify under penalty of perjury to the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), U.S. Department of Justice ("USDOJ"), that all of the following are true and correct:

- (1) I am the chief legal officer of the State or local government of which the applicant entity named below is a part ("the jurisdiction"), and I have the authority to make this certification on behalf of the jurisdiction and the applicant entity (that is, the entity applying directly to OJP). I understand that OJP will rely upon this certification as a material representation in any decision to make an award to the applicant entity.
- (2) I have carefully reviewed 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373(a) & (b), and 1644, including the prohibitions on certain actions by State and local government entities, -agencies, and -officials regarding information on citizenship and immigration status. I also have reviewed the provisions set out at (or referenced in) 8 U.S.C. § 1551 note ("Abolition ... and Transfer of Functions"), pursuant to which references to the "Immigration and Naturalization Service" in 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 & 1644 are to be read, as a legal matter, as references to particular components of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- (3) I (and also the applicant entity) understand that the U.S. Department of Justice will require States and local governments (and agencies or other entities thereof) to comply with 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 & 1644, with respect to any "program or activity" funded in whole or in part with the federal financial assistance provided through the FY 2018 OJP program under which this certification is being submitted (the "FY 2018 OJP Program" identified below), specifically including any such "program or activity" of a governmental entity or -agency that is a subrecipient (at any tier) of funds under the FY 2018 OJP Program.
- (4) I (and also the applicant entity) understand that, for purposes of this certification, "program or activity" means what it means under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (see 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-4a), and that terms used in this certification that are defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1101 mean what they mean under that section 1101, except that the term "State" also shall include American Samoa (cf. 34 U.S.C. § 10251(a)(2)). Also, I understand that, for purposes of this certification, neither a "public" institution of higher education (i.e., one that is owned, controlled, or directly funded by a State or local government) nor an Indian tribe is considered a State or local government entity or -agency.
- (5) I have conducted (or caused to be conducted for me) a diligent inquiry and review concerning both—
  - (a) the "program or activity" to be funded (in whole or in part) with the federal financial assistance sought by the applicant entity under this FY 2018 OJP Program; and
  - (b) any prohibitions or restrictions potentially applicable to the "program or activity" sought to be funded under the FY 2018 OJP Program that deal with sending to, requesting or receiving from, maintaining, or exchanging information of the types described in 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373(a) & (b), and 1644, whether imposed by a State or local government entity, -agency, or -official.
- (6) As of the date of this certification, neither the jurisdiction nor any entity, agency, or official of the jurisdiction has in effect, purports to have in effect, or is subject to or bound by, any prohibition or any restriction that would apply to the "program or activity" to be funded in whole or in part under the FY 2018 OJP Program (which, for the specific purpose of this paragraph 6, shall not be understood to include any such "program or activity" of any subrecipient at any tier), and that deals with either— (1) a government entity or -official sending or receiving information regarding citizenship or immigration status as described in 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373(a) & 1644; or (2) a government entity or -agency sending to, requesting or receiving from, maintaining, or exchanging information of the types (and with respect to the entities) described in 8 U.S.C. § 1373(b).

I acknowledge that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in this certification, or in the application that it supports, may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. § 10271-10273), and also may subject me and the applicant entity to civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and §§ 3801-3812). I also acknowledge that OJP awards, including certifications provided in connection with such awards, are subject to review by USDOJ, including by OJP and by the USDOJ Office of the Inspector General.

  
Signature of Chief Legal Officer of the Jurisdiction

David A. Root  
Printed Name of Chief Legal Officer

8-21-2018  
Date of Certification

County Attorney  
Title of Chief Legal Officer of the Jurisdiction

Oconee County  
Name of Applicant Government Entity (i.e., the applicant to the FY 2018 OJP Program identified below)

**FY 2018 OJP Program: Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program: Local**

## Appendix C

### State or Local Government:

Certification of Compliance with 8 U.S.C. §§ 1226(a) & (c), 1231(a)(4), 1324(a), 1357(a), and 1366(1) & (3)

Template for use by chief legal officer of the unit of local government (e.g., the city attorney)

Visit <https://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/SampleCertifications-8USC1373.htm> to download the most up-to-date version.

**Note:** This Certification is not required by Indian tribal government applicants.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

**Local Government: FY 2018 Certification Relating to  
8 U.S.C. §§ 1226(a) & (c), 1231(a)(4), 1324(a), 1357(a), & 1366(1) & (3)**

On behalf of the applicant government entity named below, and in support of its application, I certify under penalty of perjury to the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP"), U.S. Department of Justice ("USDOJ"), that all of the following are true and correct:

1. I am the chief legal officer of the unit of local government of which the applicant entity named below is a part ("the jurisdiction"), and I have the authority to make this certification on behalf of the jurisdiction and the applicant entity (that is, the entity applying directly to OJP). I understand that OJP will rely upon this certification as a material representation in any decision to make an award to the applicant entity.
2. I have carefully reviewed each of the following sections of title 8, United States Code:
  - a. § 1226(a) & (c) (authorizing arrest and detention of certain aliens and providing that the federal government "shall take into custody" certain criminal aliens "when the alien is released");
  - b. § 1231(a)(4) (federal government may not "remove an alien who is sentenced to imprisonment until the alien is released from imprisonment");
  - c. § 1324(a) (forbidding any "person," in "knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that an alien has come to, entered, or remains in the United States in violation of law," to "conceal[], harbor[], or shield[] from detection, or attempt[] to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection, such alien in any place, including any building or any means of transportation" or to "engage in any conspiracy to commit any of the preceding acts ... or aid[] or abet[] the commission of any of the preceding acts");
  - d. § 1357(a) (authorizing immigration officers, "anywhere in or outside the United States" (see 8 C.F.R. § 287.5(a)), to "interrogate any alien or person believed to be an alien as to his right to be or to remain in the United States"); and
  - e. § 1366(1) & (3) (requiring the Attorney General annually to submit to Congress "a report detailing ... (1) the number of illegal aliens incarcerated in Federal and State prisons for having committed felonies, stating the number incarcerated for each type of offense; [and] (3) programs and plans underway in the Department of Justice to ensure the prompt removal from the United States of criminal aliens subject to removal")
3. I (and also the applicant entity) understand that USDOJ will require States and local governments (including State and local government entities, -agencies, and -officials), with respect to any "program or activity" funded in whole or in part with the federal financial assistance provided through the FY 2018 OJP program under which this certification is being submitted (the "FY 2018 OJP Program" identified below), specifically including any such "program or activity" of a governmental entity or -agency that is a subrecipient (at any tier) of funds under the FY 2018 OJP Program, not to violate, or to aid or abet any violation of, 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a), and not to impede the exercise by federal officers of authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a) or relating to 8 U.S.C. § 1366(1) & (3) or 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) & (c).
4. I (and also the applicant entity) understand that, for purposes of this certification, "program or activity" means what it means under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (see 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-4a), and that terms used in this certification that are defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1101 mean what they mean under that section 1101, except that the term "State" also shall include American Samoa (cf. 34 U.S.C. § 10251(a)(2)). Also, I understand that, for purposes of this certification, neither a "public" institution of higher education (*i.e.*, one that is owned, controlled, or directly funded by a State or local government) nor an Indian tribe is considered a State or local government entity or -agency.
5. I have conducted (or caused to be conducted for me) a diligent inquiry and review concerning both—
  - a. the "program or activity" to be funded (in whole or in part) with the federal financial assistance sought by the applicant entity under this FY 2018 OJP Program; and
  - b. any laws, rules, policies, or practices potentially applicable to the "program or activity" sought to be funded under the FY 2018 OJP Program that implicate any of the requirements relating to 8 U.S.C. §§ 1226(a) & (c), 1324(a), 1357(a), & 1366(1) & (3), that are described in ¶ 3 of this certification, whether imposed by a State or local government entity, -agency, or -official.
6. As of the date of this certification, neither the jurisdiction nor any entity, agency, or official of the jurisdiction has in effect, purports to have in effect, or is subject to or bound by, any law, rule, policy, or practice that would apply to the "program or activity" to be funded in whole or in part under the FY 2018 OJP Program (which, for the specific purpose of this paragraph 6, shall not be understood to include any such "program or activity" of any subrecipient at any tier), and that would or does— (1) violate, or aid or abet any violation of, 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a); (2) impede the exercise by federal officers of authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a); (3) impede the exercise by federal officers of authority relating to 8 U.S.C. § 1366(1) & (3); or (4) impede the exercise by federal officers of authority relating to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) & (c).

I acknowledge that a materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement (or concealment or omission of a material fact) in this certification, or in the application that it supports, may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. §§ 10271-10273), and also may subject me and the applicant entity to civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and §§ 3801-3812). I also acknowledge that OJP awards, including associated certifications, are subject to review by USDOJ, including by OJP and the USDOJ Office of the Inspector General.

Signature of Chief Legal Officer of the Jurisdiction

Printed Name of Chief Legal Officer

Date of Certification

Title of Chief Legal Officer of the Jurisdiction

Name of Applicant Government Entity (*i.e.*, the applicant to the FY 2018 OJP Program identified below)

**FY 2018 OJP Program: Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program: Local**