Georgetown County

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Georgetown County, SC Circa 1769

Georgetown South Carolina

Georgetown County, SC Emergency Management

Andrews South Carolina

Town of Pawleys Island South Carolina

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Introduction

Natural disasters are responsible for deaths and injuries throughout the United States. In addition, these events result in damage to property and infrastructure, as well as the interruption of services in the public and private sectors. Funds and efforts to recover from these disasters can exhaust government and private resources. In response to the ever-increasing costs of natural disasters, the United States Congress passed the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), amending the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988. This law requires that local governments, including special districts, develop local hazard mitigation plans as a condition of receiving certain federal funding assistance under programs, such as the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAG), Public Assistance Grant Program (PA), Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM), the Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund Program, and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA).

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) encourages local governments to become proactive and initiate mitigation actions designed to reduce or eliminate the risks to humans and property from natural hazards. As stated in 44 CFR § 201.1(b), "the purpose of mitigation planning is for state, local and Indian tribal governments to identify the natural hazards that impact them, to identify actions and activities to reduce any losses from those hazards, and to establish a coordinated process to implement the plan, taking advantage of a wide range of resources." Additional laws have since been passed to further shape hazard mitigation in the United States, including the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act (SRIA) of 2013, the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act of 2016, and the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018.

The purpose of the Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan (GCHMP) is to identify proactive efforts that can be taken to lessen the impacts of the multitude of natural hazards that have a significant probability of occurring within the County and the municipalities of Georgetown, Andrews, and Pawleys Island. Of the participating jurisdictions, there have been none added, and none removed during this update. The plan identifies the hazards threatening Georgetown County and provides an assessment of the risks they pose to each jurisdiction. **Table 1-1** identifies the jurisdictions involved and have formally adopted the update to this multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan. This coordinated process addresses community risks and vulnerabilities, and tailors' mitigation measures that will result in a more resilient Georgetown County.

Table 1-1
Plan Adoption

Jurisdiction	Adopted	Date of Adoption
Georgetown County		
City of Georgetown		
Town of Andrews		
Town of Pawleys Island		

Plan Overview and Organization

The purpose of the GCHMP is to assist Georgetown County and its three (3) incorporated areas in their efforts to utilize State and Federal funding for eligible hazard mitigation projects. The GCHMP has been developed to address the hazard mitigation planning requirements as promulgated by FEMA. These criteria address each of the primary planning requirements contained in the Federal legislation and identify where in the plan they are addressed. The planning process in Georgetown County was designed to enhance public awareness and understanding about disasters and how the County could shield itself from the impacts of such events.

The plan is intended to be used by local elected officials, department heads, business and industry, and other community associations and organizations to make decisions regarding the best way to address the vulnerabilities to hazards in Georgetown County using existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources. It proposes specific projects and programs that are designed to minimize or eliminate the exposure of the County to the various hazards identified in the document. Part of the planning process included an assessment of existing policies, programs, and regulations for managing growth and development in Georgetown County. Local comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, floodplain regulations, development regulations, building codes, and other applicable regulations were examined to determine how they hinder or support hazard mitigation initiatives. Existing mitigation-related policies of municipal and County government were also examined to ensure that programs and regulations are focused on creating a more disaster-resistant community for the residents of Georgetown County.

Community resilience is the ability of a community to prepare for anticipated hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions. Activities, such as disaster preparedness (which includes prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery) and reducing community stressors (the underlying social, economic and environmental conditions that can weaken a community), are key steps to resilience.

The following six sections of the Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan (GCHMP) contain detailed information to support the purposes of the plan:

- ***Section One*** includes an introduction and overview of the plan and background of the County.
- ***Section Two*** describes the organization of the Mitigation Planning Committee that developed this plan in addition to describing the planning process followed by the Committee.
- ***Section Three*** summarizes the results of the hazard risk and vulnerability assessment process.
- ***Section Four*** details local plans and regulations, along with the capabilities of each community.
- ***Section Five*** describes the goals of the plan, along with a broad range of alternative mitigation actions that were considered by the Mitigation Planning Committee. The mitigation actions

identify the responsible party, supporting agencies, technical assistance needed, potential funding sources, and the anticipated timeframe for implementation. In addition, it outlines plan maintenance procedures of monitoring, evaluation and updating of the plan over a five-year planning horizon required by DMA 2000.

The 2024 plan, as with previous versions of this plan, updates hazard events, the assessment of event probability and community capabilities, important critical facilities, and goals with corresponding implementation activities. The update also includes the results of a resident survey which was carried out during plan development.

Local Governments are encouraged to incorporate the GCHMP into their respective comprehensive plans, which are required to be updated every 10 years, according to State Statute. Additionally, local ordinances dealing with flood damage, drainage, lot coverage, etc. should incorporate the recommendations contained in this plan. The jurisdictions represented on the Planning Committee shall be responsible for coordinating with local staff and officials to incorporate the actions in this plan into implementation. It will be up to each individual jurisdiction to track the implementation of the mitigation actions in this plan and provide updates to the Georgetown County Emergency Services Director annually in order to maintain and ensure the progress of this plan.

Georgetown County Profile

Georgetown County is situated on the coast of South Carolina between Marion and Horry Counties to the north and Charleston and Berkeley Counties to the south (see **Figure 1-1**). It is bordered on the west by Williamsburg County. The County contains three incorporated jurisdictions: the City of Georgetown, and the towns of Pawleys Island and Andrews. Andrews is also addressed by the *Williamsburg County Hazard Mitigation Plan*.

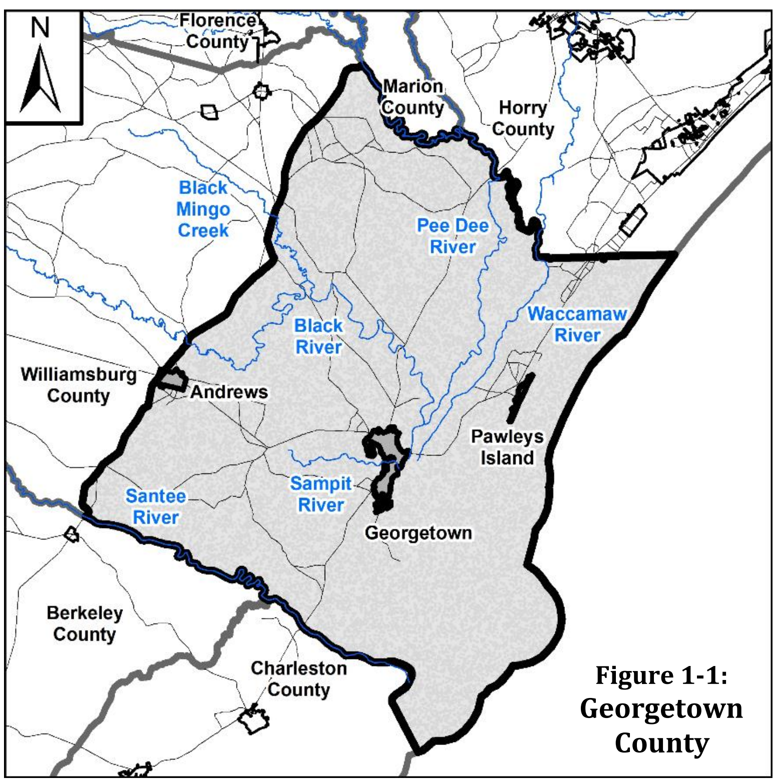


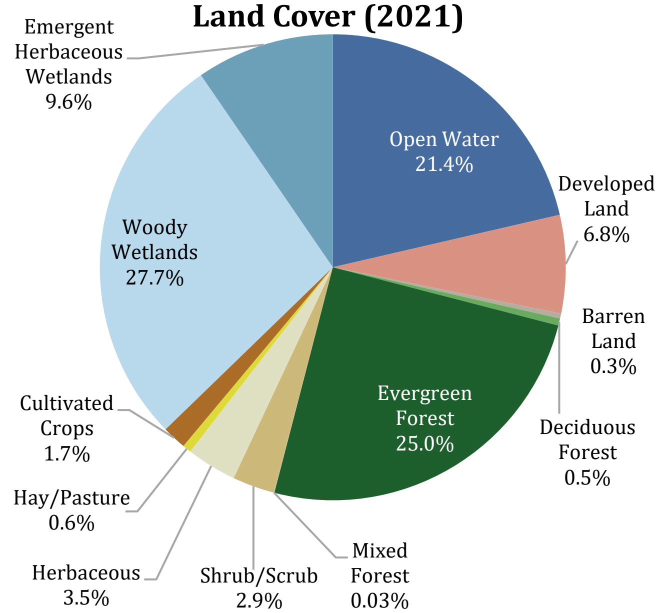
Figure 1-1: Georgetown County

Geography & Environment

It is bordered on the west by Williamsburg County. The Pee Dee River forms the major portion of the County's northern border, while the Santee River forms the southern border. The land area is 813.55 square miles, or approximately 520,672 acres, and

221.10 square miles is water. The total area of the County is 1,035 square miles. Topographic relief generally is slight except in areas adjacent to the five (5) major rivers in the County. The elevation ranges from -4' along the coast to about 96' in the mainland part of the County.

Figure 1-2
Land Cover (2021)



Based on the National Land Cover Database (from 2021), the primary landscapes within the County are wetlands (37.3%), forestlands (25.5), and open water (21.4%). Woody wetlands cover 27.7% of the land and emergent herbaceous wetlands cover 9.6%. Almost ½ of the soils found in Georgetown County are classified as hydric soils. The wetlands and forests provide food and cover for a variety of wildlife, such as the eastern cottontail rabbit, gray squirrel, white-tailed deer, wild turkey, bobcat, bobwhite quail, and mourning dove. The County also lies within the Atlantic Flyway, which accounts for the large population of waterfowl in the fall and spring.

Approximately 37.13% of the County consists of protected lands, including beaches, wetlands and forested areas. The Open Space Institute, the Conservation Bank, and the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism (SCPRT) have been working with community partners in the development of the Black River Water Trail and Park Network Master Plan. This vision for a linear park, with various access points physically separated along the river will allow paddlers to enjoy the Black River Water Trail & Park Network from Black River Landing in Kingstree to Rocky Point Community Forest in Georgetown, with various trail stops and access points scattered in between. Flood mitigation serves as one of the objectives of this unique network of park properties. The conservation efforts of Federal, State and private organizations serve as natural development boundaries on the outskirts of the City of Georgetown. In addition, they provide habitat, protection from storm surge, and outdoor recreational opportunities. The Nature Conservancy works to conserve the lands and waters to help address the impacts of biodiversity and climate crises. They currently have a

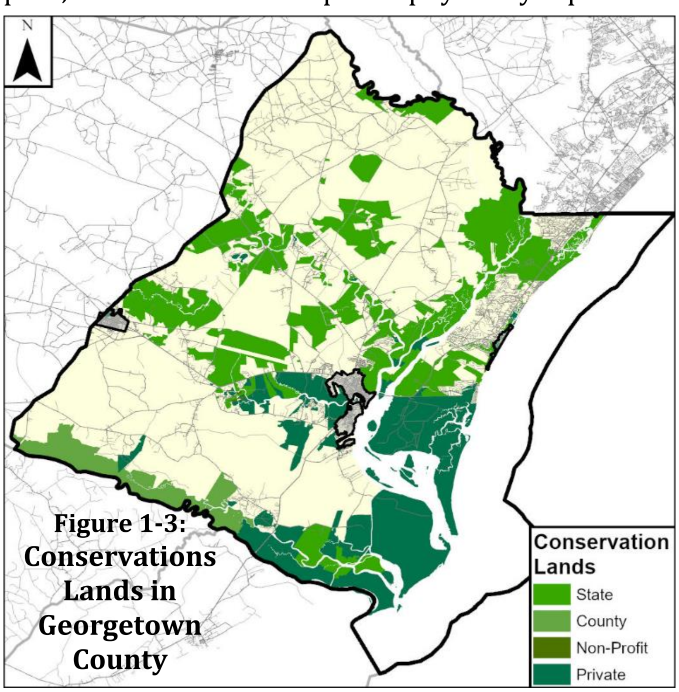


Figure 1-3: Conservations Lands in Georgetown County

preserve along the Black River.

Climate

Georgetown County is within a humid, subtropical climate, as per the Köppen climate classification. This climate zone can be categorized as having warm-to-hot summers with cold-to-mild winters. Temperatures in the region have been warming at a rate like the rest of the United States. The average daily maximum and minimum temperatures have been warmer in the last decade than any previous years according to the Fifth National Climate Assessment. The number of extreme rainfall events is increasing and with it the frequency of flood events. These changes in temperature will have effects on the region's ecosystems and their ability to respond and recover from natural disasters.

Table 1-2
30-Year Climate Normals (Brookgreen Gardens)

Year	Maximum Temperature	Mean Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Average Annual Precipitation
1971-2000	74.9 F	64.7 F	54.5 F	54.57 inches
1981-2010	74.9 F	66.0 F	57.1 F	54.18 inches
1991-2020	73.4 F	63.8 F	54.2 F	55.32 inches
Source: SC Department of Natural Resources Climatology Office				

Precipitation records:
24-hr: 14.71 inches (09/16/1999)
48-hr: 14.71 inches (09/17/1999)
96-hr: 20.75 inches (10/05/2015)

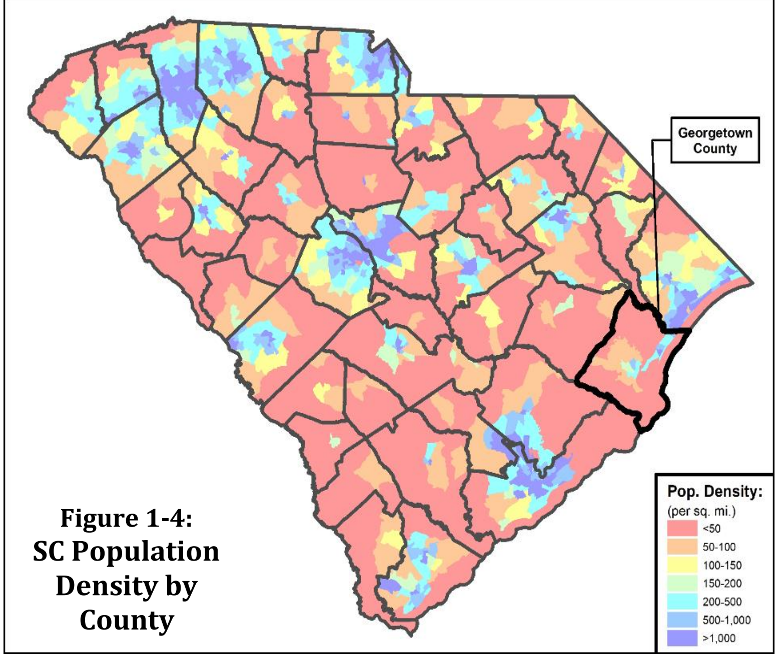


Figure 1-4: SC Population Density by County

Population

Georgetown County is predominately rural with its urban population concentrated along the Waccamaw Neck. According to the 2022 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Georgetown County's population was 63,594, which is a 5.6% increase from 2010. In comparison to the State, South Carolina has experienced a larger growth rate of 13.99% during the same period. The County has experienced this growth since before the 1970s and it is projected to continue to increase in specific areas. Despite the County's overall increase in population, the City of Georgetown and the Town of Andrews have been experiencing a decline in population. Pawleys Island has seen its population fluctuate over the last several decades.

Projections for the next fifteen years suggest that the County's population totals will steadily increase over the next few years before levelling off. The projected population for the County in 2030 is 67,981 and 69,055 in 2035 (South Carolina Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office, 2022). In 2022, approximately 29.6% of residents were black or African American, 65.9% were white, and 4.5% were of other or multiple races. The County's population density was 77.3 persons per square mile in 2020, whereas the State's figure was 159.0. The average household size in the County is 2.42, with 28.1% of households only having 1-person and 42.6% having 2-persons. In 2022, the median age of County residents was 51 years, which is slightly higher than the State and national averages. Approximately 49.7% of households include one or more people over 65 years old and approximately 33.9% of those 65 years old and over live alone. Approximately 14.9% of the County's residents under the age of 65 have a disability.

Figure 1-5
Population of Georgetown County's Municipalities (1990-2020)

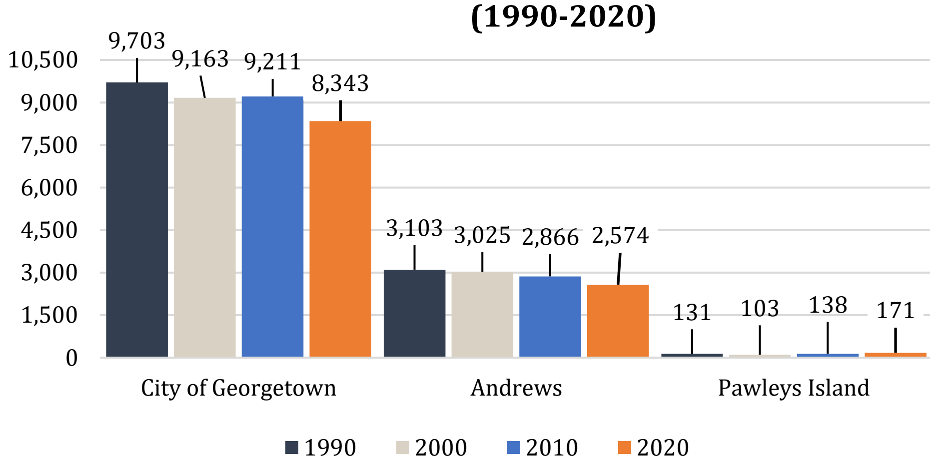
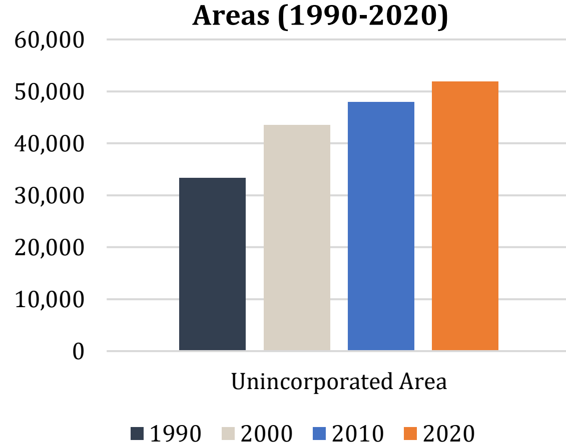


Figure 1-6:
Georgetown County's Unincorporated Areas (1990-2020)



Economics

Georgetown County's economy has historically relied on agriculture. The County prospered by growing rice and indigo. However, following the abolition of slavery and the loss of workers, the County had to turn to other industries. Following World War II, manufacturing became the dominating industry when companies began to expand or relocate to the South for the lower wages and overall operating costs. Through the 1980s and 1990s, wholesale and retail trade increased significantly, eventually surpassing manufacturing as the major employee for the County. More recently, the hospitality and tourism industry has increased its employment. Lumber and lumber-related products are a major economic component in Georgetown County. According to the South Carolina Forestry Commission, there are 412,114 acres of timberland in the County. The County is the second largest in the state for timber, with harvest yielding more than $57.4 million annually (Economic Development Element, 2023). In addition, the seafood harvesting industry is another important economic driver. The top employment industries in the County are health care and social assistance, accommodation and food services, retail trade, and manufacturing. As of 2023, the County has five employers with 370 or more employees, which are Tidelands Health, Georgetown County Schools, International Paper, Georgetown County Government and Six Axis LLC.

Figure 1-7
Georgetown County Industries

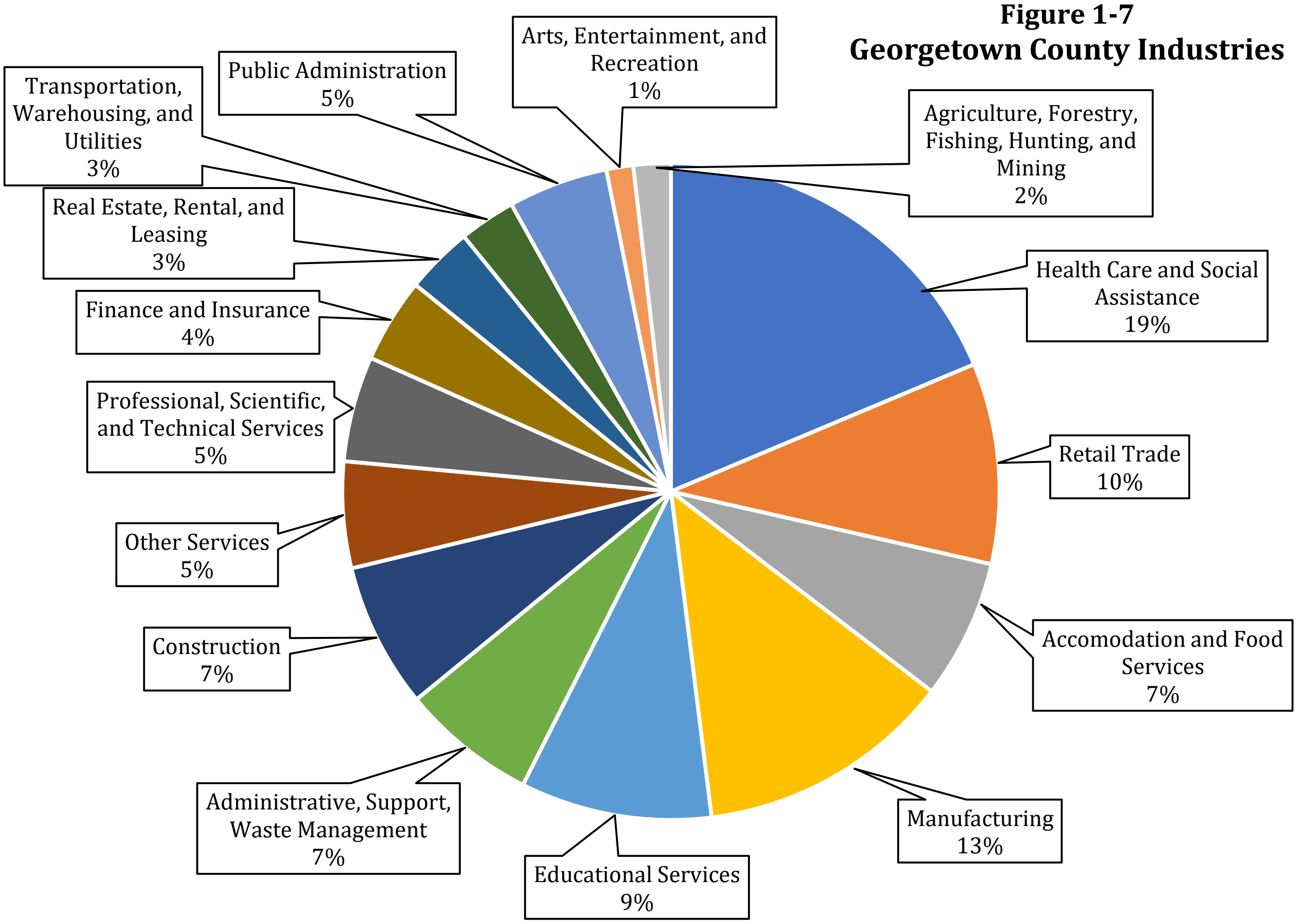
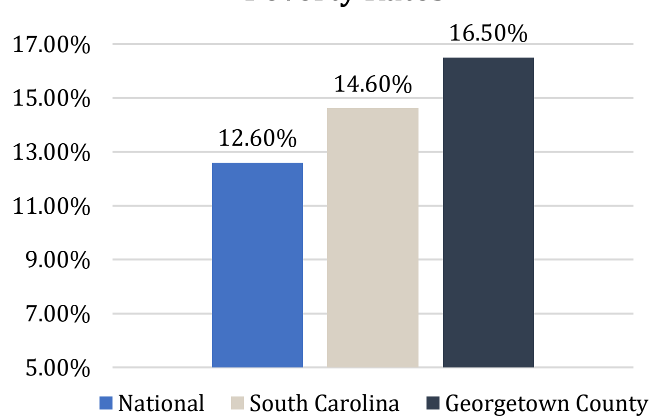


Figure 1-8
Poverty Rates

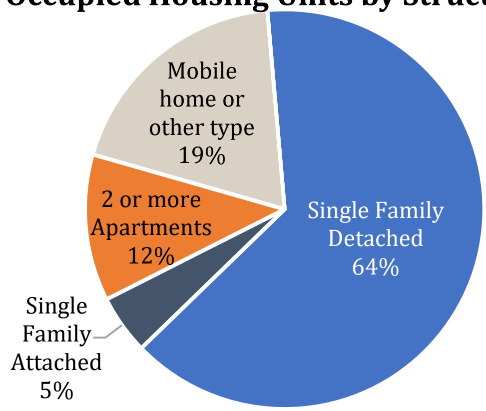


The unemployment rate for the County has consistently exceeded state and national averages. In 2022, the unemployment rate for Georgetown County was estimated at 5.0% compared to the state at 5.1% and the country at 5.3%. The median household income was $59,782, which is lower than the State and national averages (ACS 2022). Poverty rates also remained high with an estimated 15.9% of the population below the poverty level. This compares with the state rate of 14.2% and a national rate of 12.3%. Of those who are unemployed, 44.5% of them are below the poverty level.

Housing

Over the past four decades, the growth in the number of housing units in Georgetown County reflects the population growth of the area. In 2022 the total occupied housing units in the County were estimated to be 26,029, and the number of vacant units to be 10,190 or 28.1% of the available housing stock (2021 ACS 5-year Estimates). Approximately 81.8% of occupied units were owner-occupied and 18.2% were renter occupied.

Figure 1-9
Occupied Housing Units by Structure



Approximately 70.0%, or 25,362 units, of housing structures were built before 1999. Only 10,857 units are estimated to have been built since 2000, and of those only 300 units have been built since 2020. Approximately 87.20% of housing use electricity as the main heating source. The median value of owner-occupied units with a mortgage is $271,000 and without a mortgage is $182,100.

Of particular concern in Georgetown County is that only 10,563 owner-occupied units have a mortgage, indicating that only half of homes are required to have homeowner's insurance. For all other properties that do not have a mortgage, the age and condition of the homes play a significant role in determining if insurance coverage is even available. For instance, an older manufactured home may not qualify for homeowner's insurance, or the owner may not be interested in such coverage because of the costs; however, if a disaster strikes, these homeowners are particularly vulnerable and may not easily be able to repair or replace their homes.

Built Environment

Georgetown County's built environment, as well as its population demographics, play an important role in assessing the county's vulnerability to natural hazards. Demographics help identify vulnerable populations who are generally at greater risk of hazards, due to insufficient housing standards, limited transportation options and extended distances from emergency services. Data on housing types, building stocks, transportation inventory, and utility assets help to further understand impacts to hazards. **Table 1-3** below includes values associated with the County's building stock.

Table 1-3
Building Stock – Georgetown County, South Carolina

Occupancy Class	Building Value	Building Count
Residential	$5,221,398,675	30,217
Commercial*	$1,722,352,500	17,882
Mobile Home	$36,070,800	6,985
Total	**$6,979,821,975**	**55,084**

Source: Georgetown Co. Assessor's Office, 2023. *The building values shown in the above are as of October 14, 2023, and include all commercial buildings as well as exempt commercial buildings such as government-owned property, utilities, churches, and hospitals.

In 2011, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) conducted a Hurricane Evacuation Study, the first of its kind since Hurricane Hugo in 1989. Georgetown County changed its evacuation surge zones which are now based on a hurricane's storm surge potential, not the wind speed. The new study, based on better topography data, current road networks, and the latest population growth, shows more people who have not been required to evacuate during past hurricanes will have to do so now due to coastal and riverine flooding due to storm surge. In 2024, the South Carolina Emergency Management Division updated the evacuation zones for all coastal counties. With the updated zones, 75% of the population, in addition to vacationers, will be asked to evacuate if an order is given for all three (3) zones (A, B, and C). **Figure 1-9** displays the evacuation zone map for Georgetown County.

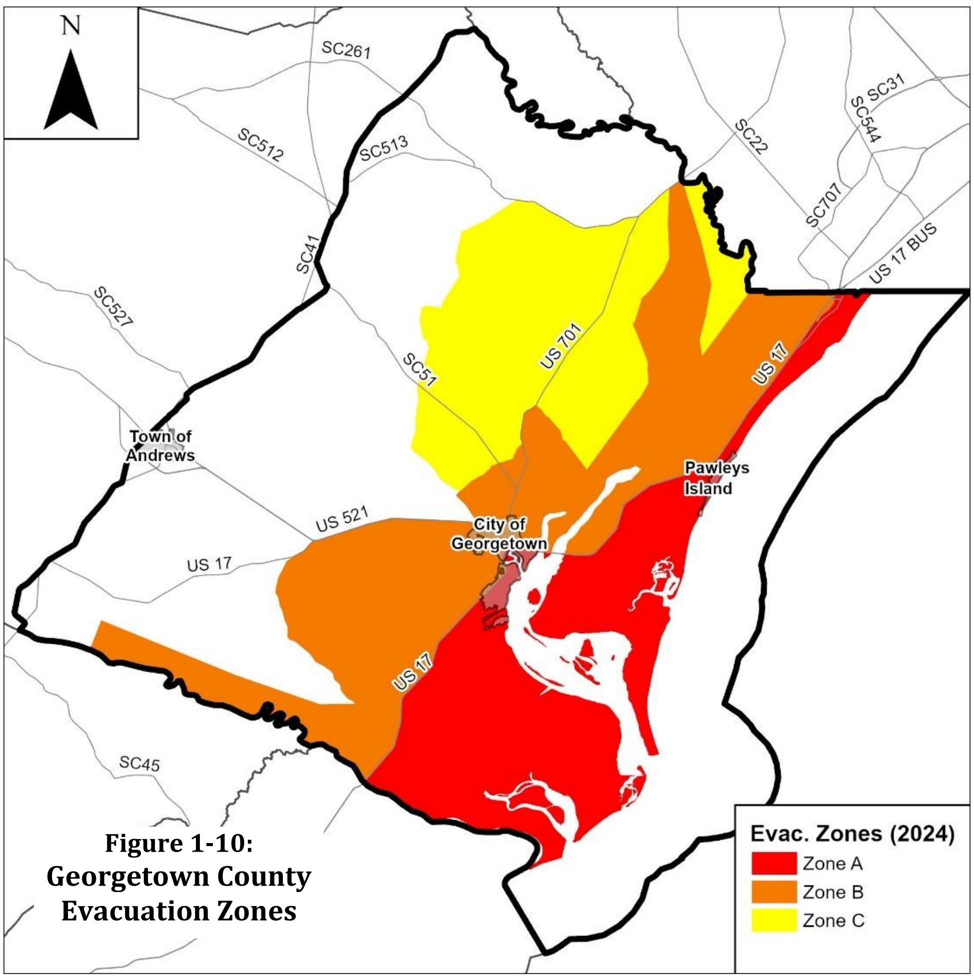


Figure 1-10: Georgetown County Evacuation Zones

Disaster Declarations

Table 1-4 is a listing of Presidential Disaster Declarations for South Carolina that involved Georgetown County. **Table 1-5** lists Emergency Declarations and **Table 1-6** lists Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Declarations for Georgetown County.

Table 1-4 Emergency Declarations			
Number	**Date**	**State/Tribal Government**	**Incident Description**
3597	8/31/2023	South Carolina	Hurricane Idalia
3585	9/29/2022	South Carolina	Hurricane Ian
3470	3/13/2020	South Carolina	COVID-19
3421	9/1/2019	South Carolina	Hurricane Dorian
3400	9/10/2018	South Carolina	Hurricane Florence
3386	9/7/2017	South Carolina	Hurricane Irma
3378	10/6/2016	South Carolina	Hurricane Matthew
3373	10/3/2015	South Carolina	SC Severe Storms and Flooding
3369	2/12/2014	South Carolina	SC Severe Winter Storm
3233	9/10/2005	South Carolina	Hurricane Katrina Evacuations
3145	9/15/1999	South Carolina	Hurricane Floyd

Table 1-5 Major Disaster Declarations			
Number	**Date**	**State/Tribal Government**	**Incident Description**
4677	11/21/2022	South Carolina	Hurricane Ian
4542	5/1/2020	South Carolina	SC Severe Storms and Winds
4492	3/27/2020	South Carolina	COVID-19 Pandemic
4479	3/17/2020	South Carolina	SC Severe Storms and Flooding
4464	9/30/2019	South Carolina	Hurricane Dorian
4394	9/15/2018	South Carolina	Hurricane Florence
4346	10/16/2017	South Carolina	Hurricane Irma
4286	10/11/2016	South Carolina	Hurricane Matthew
4241	10/5/2015	South Carolina	SC Severe Storms and Flooding
4166	3/12/2014	South Carolina	SC Severe Winter Storm
1566	10/7/2004	South Carolina	Tropical Storm Frances
1543	9/1/2004	South Carolina	Hurricane Charley
1313	1/31/2000	South Carolina	SC Winter Storms
1299	9/21/1999	South Carolina	Hurricane Floyd
1140	9/30/1996	South Carolina	Hurricane Fran
843	9/22/1989	South Carolina	Hurricane Hugo

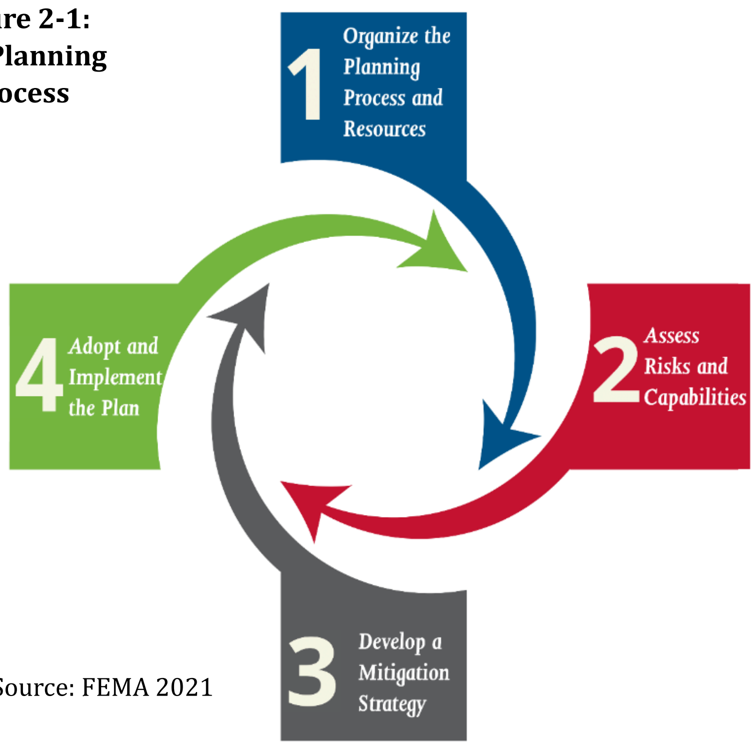
Table 1-6 SBA Disaster Declarations				
State	**Declaration #**	**Incident**	**Incident Period**	**Effective**
SC	00090	Excessive Rain and High Winds	7/14/2023-7/14/2023	9/5/2023
SC	15698, 15699	Hurricane Florence	9/8/2018 – 10/8/2018 Amended 9/26/2018 to include Georgetown County for both physical damage loans and economic injury loans	9/21/2018
SC	14921, 14922	Hurricane Matthew	10/4/2016 and continuing	10/14/2016
SC	14544, 14545	Severe Storms and Flooding	11/4/2015	11/19/2015
SC	14495, 14496	Severe Storms and Flooding	10/1/2015 and continuing	10/5/2015
SC	14460, 14461	Severe Storms and Flooding	8/30 - 8/31/2015	9/10/2015
SC	13792, 13793	Main Street Fires	09/25/2013	10/04/2013

The Planning Process

The 2024 Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan builds on previous planning efforts by the County and its three municipalities. The Plan update process involved four phases of development as recommended by FEMA and further detailed in the "Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide" (2023). The mitigation planning process involved the following:

1. **Organize the Planning Process and Resources**: This first step included the re-establishment and meeting of the Mitigation Planning Committee (the Committee), evaluation of existing plans and local regulations, identification of additional key stakeholders, and gathering of initial public input.
2. **Assess Risk and Capabilities**: This step included an assessment of risks and vulnerabilities to natural hazards, which included a review of numerous plans and studies, an evaluation of historic damages and losses, identification of critical facilities and lifelines, and completing a local risk assessment using HAZUS-MH. Coinciding with this effort was an evaluation of local capabilities to mitigate or adapt to those risks and vulnerabilities.
3. **Develop a Mitigation Strategy**: This step included an evaluation of existing risks and vulnerabilities by jurisdiction, identification of countywide goals and mitigation priorities, and identification of mitigation actions that are specific to each community and their capabilities.
4. **Adopt and Implement the Plan**: This final step included distribution of the draft plan to a variety of community partners and organizations, adjacent jurisdictions, and the public for comment and input on necessary revisions. In addition, a joint 15-day public comment period and public hearing was held for the plan, followed by formal adoption by each jurisdiction.

Figure 2-1: The Planning Process



Source: FEMA 2021

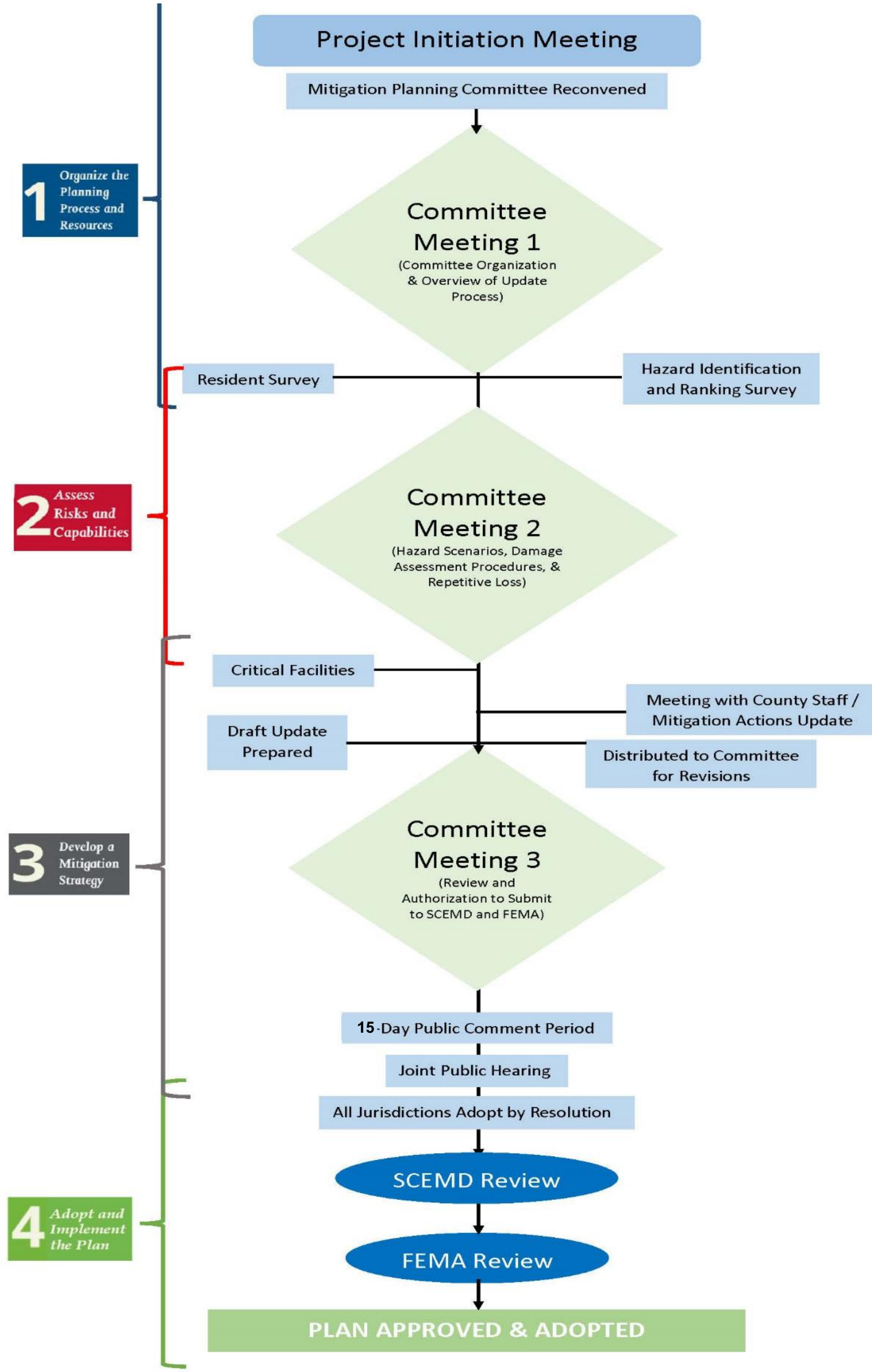
Plan Update Timeline

In the Fall of 2023, Georgetown County with the assistance of the Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments formally commenced the update to the plan. During the Fall of 2023 and initial months of 2024, the County and the Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments formulated a schedule and timeframe for the Mitigation Planning Committee and approaches to ensure the public's involvement. The project schedule and deliverables were confirmed:

- The Mitigation Planning Committee would be reconvened to oversee the plan's update.
- The process would involve at least three formal committee meetings with the goal of having the plan drafted by mid-2024. There would be at least two opportunities for formal public input.
- Georgetown County EMD would take the lead in outreach to the committee, the municipalities, and residents.
- Plan development would involve the use of a public input survey and any input collected through the development of the *Georgetown and Williamsburg County Flood Study* that was being developed concurrently to this effort.
- The County would coordinate with special interest groups, organizations, and businesses that should be involved in the hazard mitigation process or review of the plan.
- Each community would need to provide current plans and studies, policies, programs, regulations, and active capital projects that relate to hazard mitigation to inform the capability assessment portion of the plan.
- Plan adoption would occur through a resolution that would be adopted by the County Council and by the town/city councils of each of municipalities within it.
- Except as provided above, the process for plan development would generally follow previous planning processes. The 2019 plan would be used as the model for the update; however, a special emphasis placed on updating the hazard assessments and addressing climate impacts, evaluating local capabilities, identifying critical facilities and community lifelines, and updating the mitigation goals and actions, if needed.

A kickoff meeting was held in December 2023 between Georgetown County EMD and the Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments to reconvene the Mitigation Planning Committee. The first Mitigation Planning Committee was held in March 2024. The plan update process occurred seamlessly and was completed in less than a year. A flowchart illustrating the planning process undertaken with the update is provided on the next page.

Figure 2-2:
Project Timeline



Mitigation Planning Committee

The Mitigation Planning Committee was established early in the planning process. The Committee included representatives from a variety of agencies and the general public that had an interest in hazard mitigation planning. These professionals are actively involved in disaster planning, response, and mitigation provided important input in the development of the plan, and recommended goals and objectives, mitigation measures, and priorities for actions. The Committee included representatives from the four (4) local jurisdictions that are addressed by the plan, in addition to Georgetown County Schools and Georgetown County Water and Sewer District (see **Table 2-1**).

Table 2-1
Mitigation Planning Committee

Agency Name	Agency Representative	Title/Position	Email Address	Meeting Attendance		
				March 27	May 29	August 28
Georgetown County	Angela Christian	Administrator	achristian@gtcounty.org	X		X
	Brandon Ellis	EMD Director	bellis@gtcounty.org	X	X	X
	Russell Goodale	Emergency Management Coordinator	jgoodale@gtcounty.org	X	X	X
	James Falkenhagen	Fire/EMS Chief	jfalkenhagen@gtcounty.org	X	X	X
	Brent McClellan	Midway Fire Rescue Chief	bmcclellan@gtcounty.org	X	X	X
	Steven Elliott	Building Official	selliott@gtcounty.org	X	X	
	Ray Funnye	Public Services Director	rfunnye@gtcounty.org	X	X	X
	Holly Richardson	Planning Director	hrichardson@gtcounty.org	X		X
	Matthew Millwood	Senior Planner	mmillwood@gtcounty.org	X	X	X
	Randy Akers	Deputy PIO	bakers@gtcounty.org	X	X	
	Jackie Broach	PIO	jbroach@gtcounty.org	X	X	
	Beth Goodale	Parks & Rec Director	rchurch@gtcounty.org		X	
Town of Andrews	Frank McClary	Mayor	FMcClary@townofandrews.sc.gov			X
	Mauretta Wilson	Administrator	mwilson@townofandrews.sc.gov	*	X	
City of Georgetown	Peter Gaytan	Director of Planning and Community Development	pgaytan@georgetownsc.gov	X	X	

	Ryan Call	Building Department	rcall@georgetownsc.gov	X		
	Charlie Cribb	Fire Captain	ccribb@georgetownsc.gov	X		X
Town of Pawleys Island	Daniel Newquist	Administrator	dnewquist@townofpi.com	X	X	
	Michael Fanning	Police Chief	mfanning@townofpi.com	X		X
Georgetown County Water and Sewer District	Carson White	Executive Assistant & HR Generalist	carsonw@gcwsd.com	X		
	Michael Yip	Operations Director	michaely@gcwsd.com		X	X
Georgetown County School District	Alan Walters	Executive Director of Safety and Risk Management	awalters@gcsd.k12.sc.us	X	X	X
Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments	Leigh Kane	Local Planning Services Director	lkane@wrcog.org	X	X	X
	Tom Dobrydney	Senior Planner	tdobrydney@wrcog.org	X		
	Brooke Morrell	Planner	bmorrell@wrcog.org	X	X	
	Desiree Jackson	Associate Planner	djackson@wrcog.org		X	

*Special Meeting was held.

Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting Summaries

On March 27, 2024, the first Mitigation Planning Committee meeting was held at the Georgetown County Emergency Management office on Highmarket Street in the City of Georgetown. In total, twenty-one people attended this meeting. The agenda and attendance for this and all meetings of the Mitigation Planning Committee are in **Appendix D**.

The attendees were informed about what to expect in the coming months and how their input and participation was necessary. Agenda items from the first committee meeting included:

- Overview of Plan Purpose and Update Process – The Committee was provided with an overview of new federal requirements, previous planning efforts, and a preliminary timeline for planning activities. The Committee discussed the means of soliciting public input, including the development of a residents' survey and the best distribution method.
- Needed Data and Information – The Committee was provided with a list of localized data need to complete the hazard assessment and develop mitigation actions. This information included critical facilities and community lifelines, repetitive loss data, flood damage assessment process, and any relevant plans and studies.
- Mitigation Actions Update – An overview of mitigation actions was provided to the Committee. In addition, the Committee was asked to provide a status update of the mitigation actions from the previous plan.

On May 29, 2024, the second Mitigation Planning Committee was held at the Georgetown County Emergency Management office on Highmarket Street in the City of Georgetown. In total, 18 people attended this meeting. Items from the agenda included:

- Public Input Survey Update – The Committee was provided with an update on the current public input survey results for the first two weeks it has been active.
- Hazard Assessment and Scenarios to Plan – An overview of the hazard scenarios used to conduct the hazard assessment was provided to the Committee
- Needed Data and Information – The Committee was asked to provide information regarding repetitive flood loss properties, substantial flood damage procedures, and the current status of the mitigation actions from the 2019 plan.

The Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments held a one-on-one meeting with Georgetown County on June 25, 2024 to review the County's mitigation actions within the plan. Other jurisdictions provided digital updates to their mitigation actions in the plan. That information was included in the update to the

On August 28, 2024 the third and final Mitigation Planning meeting was held at the Georgetown County Emergency Management office on Highmarket Street in the City of Georgetown. In total, 14 people attended this meeting. Items from the agenda included the review of the draft plan and recommendation to commence the 15-day public comment period and schedule the public hearing, and formally submit the plan to SCEMD and FEMA for review.

Jurisdictional Outreach and Involvement

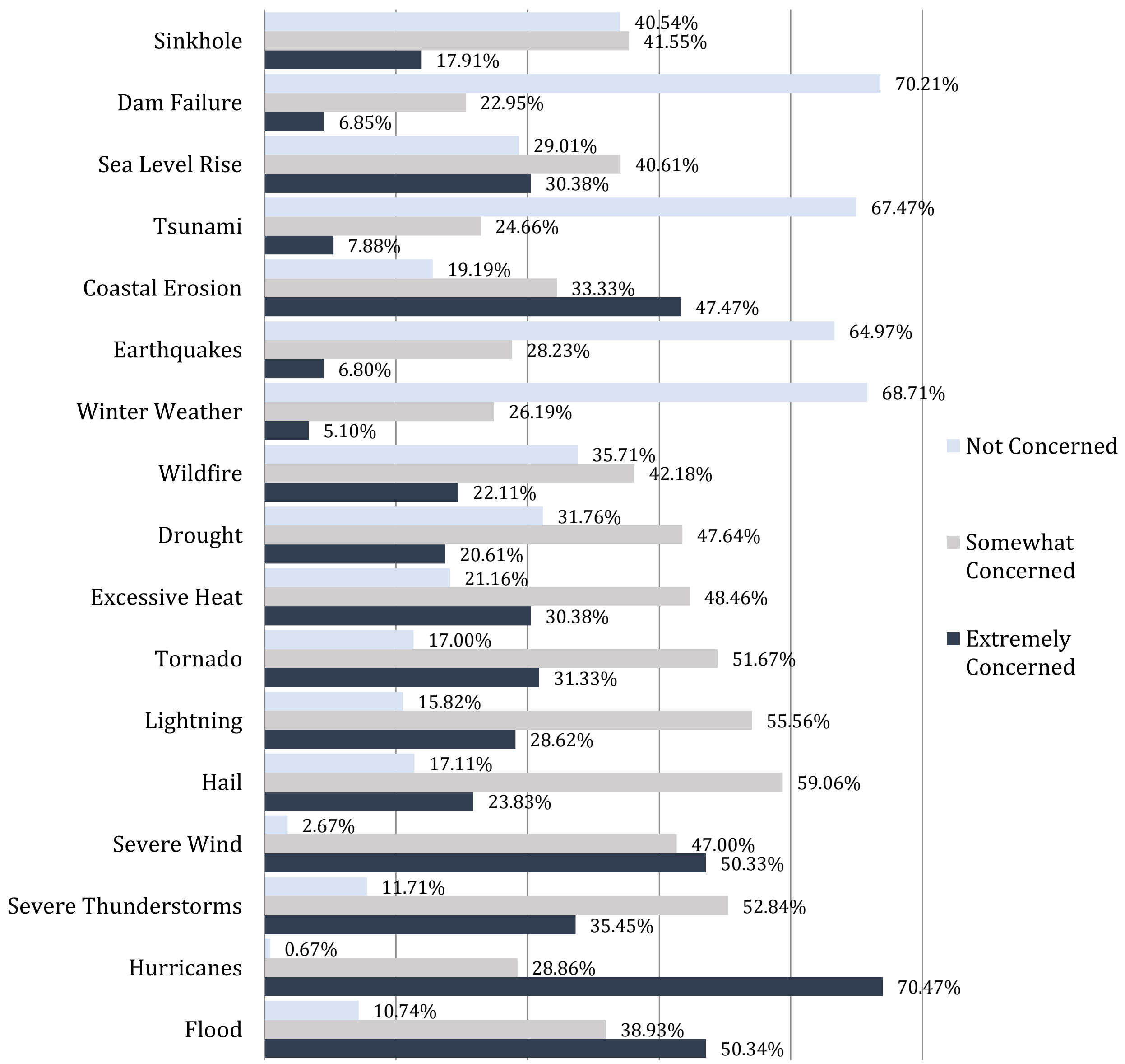
There are many public agencies and non-profit organizations that must address and be prepared for natural hazards. Georgetown County provided an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation, agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as other interests to be involved in the planning process. These agencies/organizations were contacted to collect information on the hazards and determine how their programs could best support Georgetown County's mitigation program. The GCEMD develops and maintains the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) which deals with responses to multiple hazards, both natural and man-made. Georgetown County Emergency Management circulated the draft plan to the EMD Directors for Horry, Williamsburg, Charleston, Berkeley, and Marion counties for their review and comments. In addition, outreach was also made to local nonprofits and community leaders to incorporate their comments and concerns into the hazard mitigation plan. Documents reflecting the outreach efforts made by Georgetown County can be found in **Appendix B** along with a list of those involved.

Public Outreach

The Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments and Georgetown County Emergency Management developed a citizen's survey as part of this plan's update. The survey, which was reviewed and improved upon by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, sought to gauge public sentiment on their perceptions of natural hazards, the prevalence of individual mitigation actions, and preferences to public mitigation activities. The survey was widely distributed during the planning process at

County and municipal buildings, libraries, and online. The complete survey, along with compiled responses, is included in **Appendix B** of this plan. It was conducted from May 16th until June 17th, 2024. The survey was advertised through a press release and social media. In addition, it was available digitally and in hard copy. There were 302 respondents from all over the County, with heavy responses from Pawleys Island area. Most of the respondents have either lived in the County for over 20 years or between 1 to 5 years, and most were over the age of 65. **Figure 2-3** represents the distribution of the most concerning hazards to respondents with hurricanes, flooding, severe wind, coastal erosion, and thunderstorms being the most concerning hazards. The least concerning hazards were dam failure, winter weather, and tsunamis. When ask if residents have experienced or been affected by a natural disaster while residing in or owning property in Georgetown County, approximately 50.68% of residents indicated they have been affected by natural disasters such as hurricanes, flooding, and severe storm events.

Figure 2-3
Hazards/Natural Disasters that are of Concern to Citizens



When asked “If you are a homeowner, do you have homeowners’ insurance,” 94.10% of respondents indicated ‘Yes.’ When asked “If you are a renter, do you have renters’ insurance,” only 21.88% of respondents indicated ‘Yes.’ Only 44.90% of respondents indicated they have flood insurance through the NFIP. When asked why they do not have flood insurance, ‘Not located in FEMA flood zone’ and ‘Too expensive,’ were the most selected answers, respectively. 82.25% of residents indicated their home was located within a hurricane evacuation zone. Approximately 54.20% of respondents have done something to protect their home, property or business against hazards and natural disasters. Some of these actions include raised elevations, storm windows, tree maintenance, installed generators and more. Of those who indicated they had not done anything to their home, business or property, about 57% indicated that they were interested in learning how to make their homes more resistant to natural disasters.

**Figure 2-4:
Survey Responses**

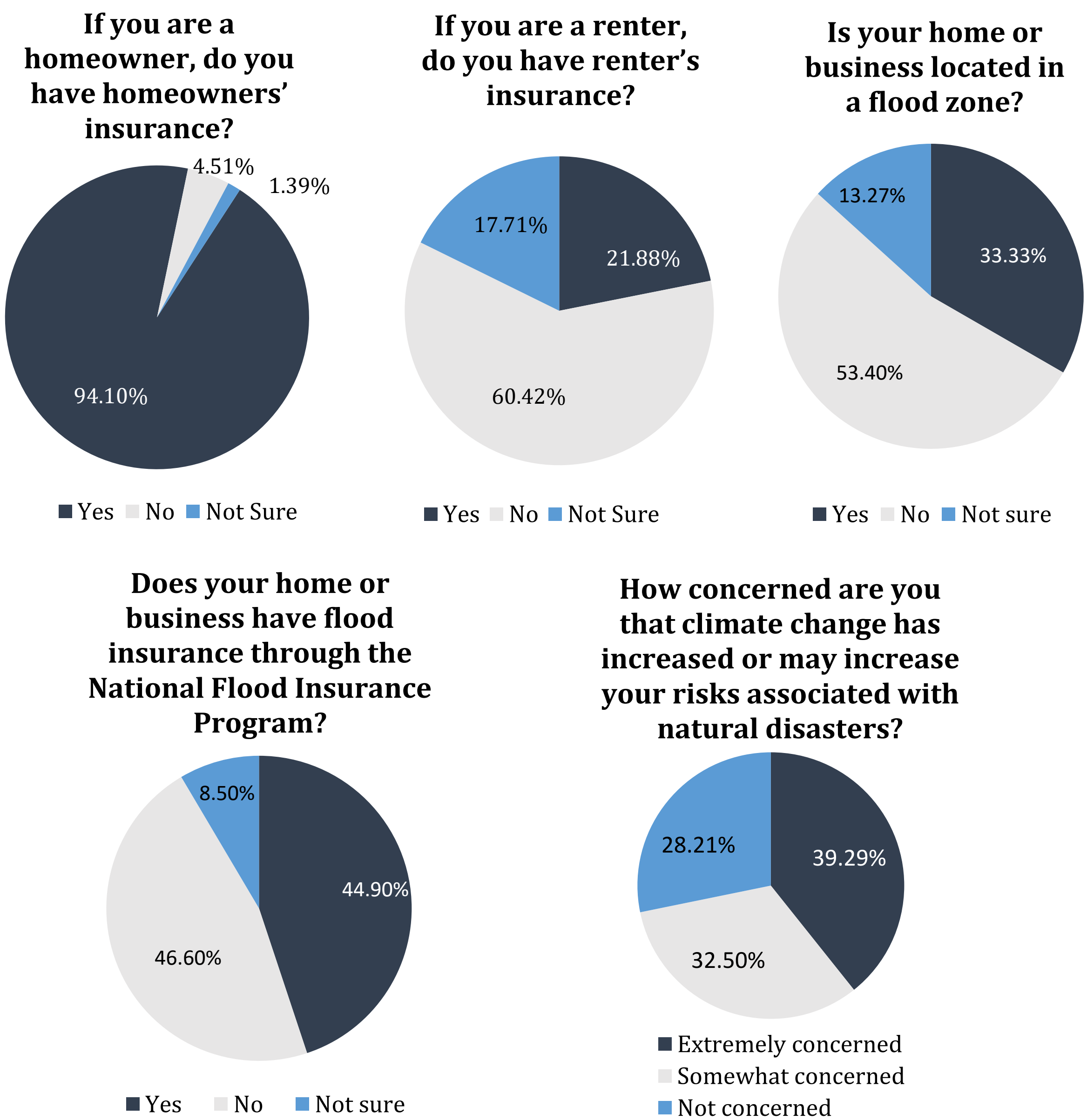


Figure 2-5
Ways in Which Residents Like to Receive Information

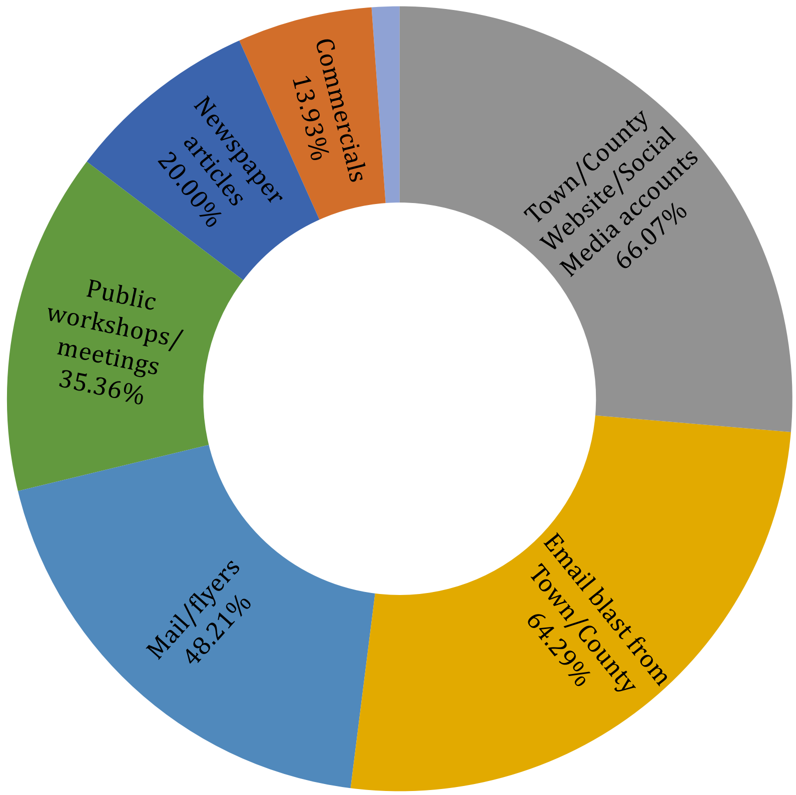
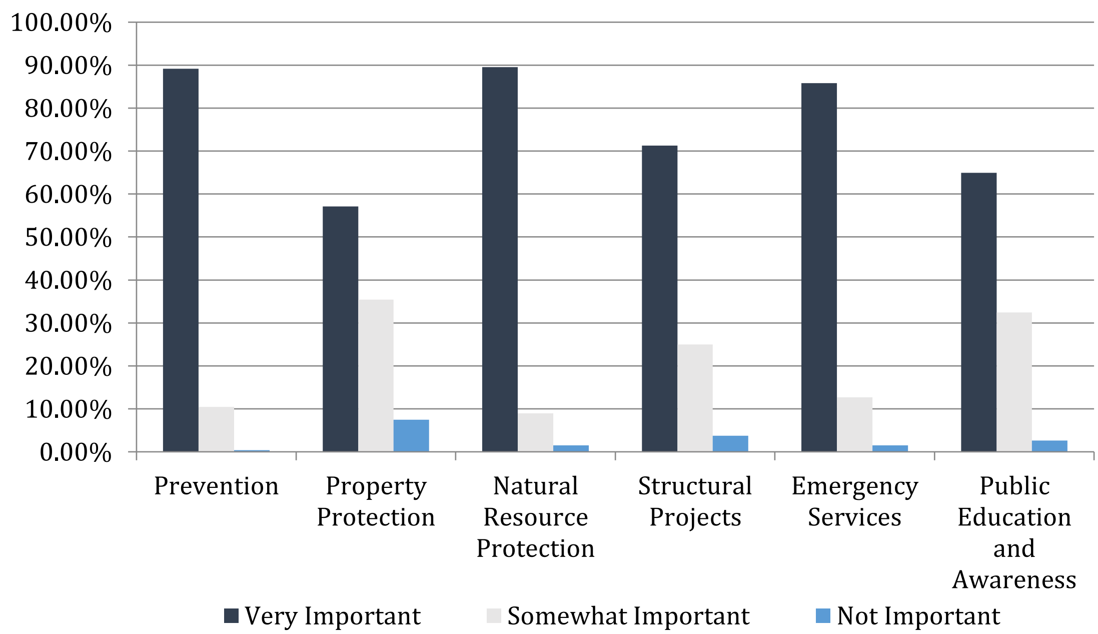


Figure 2-6
Residents' Level of Importance of Mitigation Actions



Additional input was collected during the adoption process. See **Appendix B**.

Organizing Resources

The first phase of the hazard mitigation planning process involved organizing resources and data for the plan. This included looking at the previously adopted plans and plans underway for the County, as well as neighboring jurisdictions' plans. In addition, national datasets and planning policy guides were utilized. Resources used in this plan include, but are not limited to:

Arizona State University's Spatial Hazard Events and Loss Database for the United States (SHELDUS, updated 02/2023)
CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index, 2022
FEMA's National Risk Index (03/2023)
FEMA HAZUS-MH 6.0 (Hazards United States for Multiple Hazards), 2022
Fifth National Climate Assessment- Southeast region, 2018
Georgetown County Multijurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, 2019
Mitigation Ideas: A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards, (FEMA, 2013)
State of South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan, (SCHMP, 2018 and 2023)
Strategic Statewide Resilience and Risk Reduction Plan (SCOR, 2023)
The National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI) Storm Events Database
Wildfire Risk to Communities: Spatial datasets of landscape-wide wildfire risk components for the United States, 2020
Williamsburg County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2023

A full list of the resources used throughout this plan is included in **Appendix F**. See **Section 4: Capabilities** for more information on local plans and policies that were reviewed.

Assessing Risk

The second phase of the hazard mitigation planning process was an assessment of risks posed by different hazards to the County. The overall purpose of the risk assessment was to provide a factual basis for the actions proposed in the strategies to reduce losses from identified hazards. The risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the Mitigation Planning Committee to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards. The risk assessment must also meet the criteria specified in DMA 2000 and the FEMA Policy Guide regarding the hazard identification and risk assessment components of local hazard mitigation plans.

During this plan update, existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information were reviewed and incorporated. The assessment contained in **Section Three** of this plan is an update to previous assessments performed in 1997, 2004, 2014, and the 2019 FEMA-approved GCHMPs. The assessment utilizes a slightly different methodology and formatting than the previous plans, but it addresses the same hazards describing the history, extent, probability, and future conditions relating to each hazard. Storm events, mapping, tables, supporting documentation and analysis have been updated based on the latest available data sources, including the SC Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023), NOAA's National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI) (formerly the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)), SC Resilience Plan (2023), and other hazard-related databases.

The tasks involved with conducting the risk assessment included: hazard identification, inventory and exposure data acquisition, hazard events profile and mapping, impact and consequence assessment, and future climate conditions. Waccamaw Regional COG performed the technical analyses and presented the results to the Mitigation Planning Committee. A detailed discussion on the methodology used and the risk assessment findings are presented in Section Three. The hazards assessment addresses the following hazards in the following order:

- Hurricanes/Tropical Storms
- Flood
- Other Coastal Hazards
    - Storm Surge
    - Sea Level Rise
    - Coastal Erosion
    - Tsunami
- Severe Thunderstorms
- Severe Wind
- Lightning
- Hail
- Tornadoes
- Excessive Heat
- Drought
- Wildfires
- Winter Weather
- Earthquake
- Dam Failure
- Sinkholes

The risk assessment and subsequent hazard ranking for Georgetown County, presented above, was reviewed at the third Mitigation Planning Committee meeting.

Developing a Mitigation Strategy

The third phase of the hazard mitigation planning process was developing a mitigation strategy. This involved reviewing the 2019 plan goals, identifying and prioritizing mitigation measures, reviewing previous implementation strategies, and making revisions where necessary. The mitigation goals, objectives, and action items were reviewed by the Mitigation Planning Committee.

The 2024 plan has a different format than the previous 2019 plan to allow for more cohesion. The Mitigation Planning Committee has prepared this draft plan to meet the FEMA requirements specified in the regulations and guidance implementing Section 322 of DMA 2000 in order for the County and towns to be eligible for post-disaster mitigation funds. More importantly, the Hazard Mitigation Plan provides a roadmap to help guide Georgetown County to a safer and more sustainable future.

Plan Adoption

The fourth phase of the hazard mitigation planning process included the formal adoption process for the plan. The plan was advertised for a formal 15-day public comment period on the County's website, social media, and the newspaper. A joint public hearing for all jurisdictions was held on November 4, 2024 at 5:00 pm at the Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments Office in the City of Georgetown.

Following the public hearing and comment period, the County adopted the plan through resolution. Each jurisdiction passed a resolution by their governing body, formally adopting the plan. It was then submitted to the South Carolina Emergency Management Division for their review, followed by review and approval by FEMA. The resolutions from each jurisdiction can be found in **Appendix E.**

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Overview of Georgetown County Hazards

The assessment contained in this section of the plan is an update to previous assessments performed in 1997, 2004, 2014, and updated maps, tables, and verbiage from the 2019 FEMA-approved GCHMP. Storm events, mapping, tables, supporting documentation and analysis have been updated based on the latest available data sources including the SC Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2023, and NOAA's National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI) (formerly the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)). FEMA's HAZUS-MH modeling software was utilized to understand more extensive loss estimates and critical facilities vulnerabilities related to hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes. More recent data on building loss estimates was either obtained directly from Georgetown County, media reports or found in updated storm related databases.

Waccamaw Regional COG performed the technical analyses and presented the results to the Mitigation Planning Committee. A detailed discussion on the methodology used and the risk assessment findings are presented in Section Three. The hazards assessment addresses the following hazards in the following order:

- Hurricanes/Tropical Storms
- Flood
- Other Coastal Hazards
    - Storm Surge
    - Sea Level Rise
    - Coastal Erosion
    - Tsunami
- Severe Thunderstorms
- Severe Wind
- Lightning
- Hail
- Tornadoes
- Excessive Heat
- Drought
- Wildfires
- Winter Weather
- Earthquakes
- Dam Failures
- Sinkholes

Existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information were also incorporated into the hazard assessment where applicable. For planning purposes, all jurisdictions in the County are assumed to be similarly situated, therefore, will experience similar impacts to many of the assessed natural hazards; however, coastal hazards are only threats to the City of Georgetown, Town of Pawleys Island, and portions of Georgetown County.

Table 3-1
Countywide Annualized Frequency
(1960-2021)

Hazard	Annualized Frequency
Coastal Flooding	2.95 events per year
Drought	10.8 events per year
Earthquake	0.002 events per year
Hail	2.9 events per year
Heat Wave	0.92 events per year
Hurricane	0.32 events per year
Ice Storm	0.72 events per year
Landslide	0.01 events per year
Lightning	102.4 events per year
Riverine Flooding	1.125 events per year
Severe Wind	2.55 events per year
Tornado	0.016 events per year
Wildfire	0.002 events per year
Winter Weather	0.41 events per year

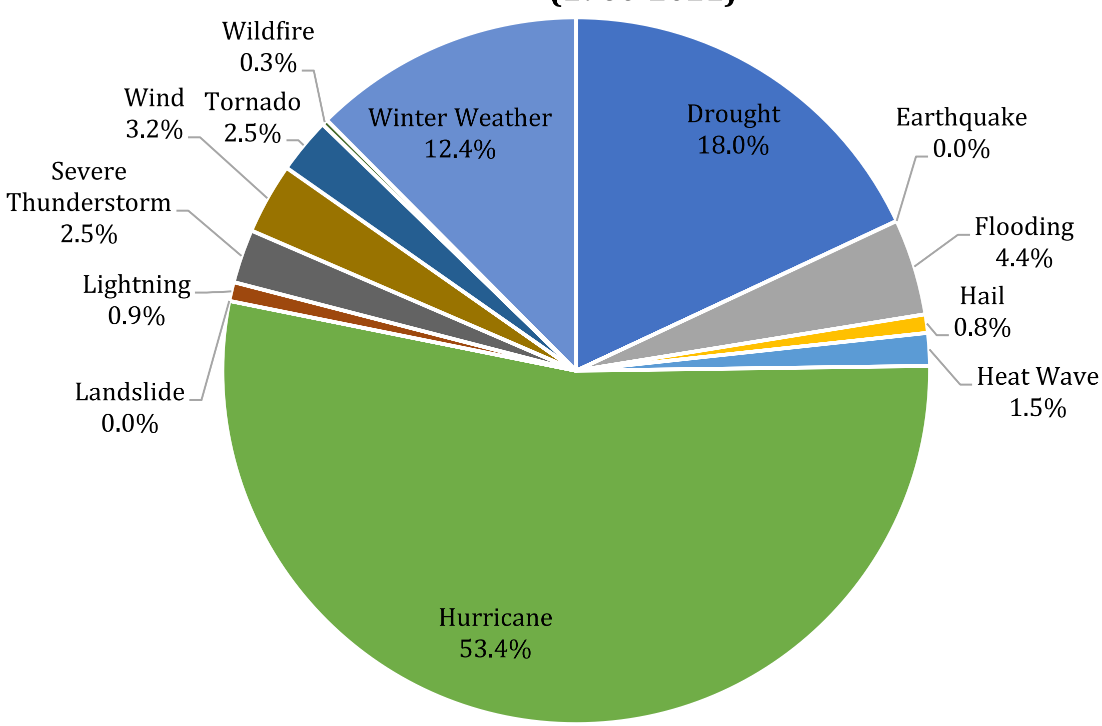
Source: National Risk Index Report for Georgetown County (2023), NCEI Storm Events Database

Table 3-2
Countywide Total Losses
(1960-2021)

Hazard	Events	Total Losses
Drought	16	$27,190,355.37
Earthquake	0	$0
Flooding	57	$6,649,916.08
Hail	62	$1,271,972.93
Heat Wave	4	$2,251,547.61
Hurricane	20	$80,486,838.02*
Landslide	0	$0
Lightning	38	$1,308,508.71
Severe Thunderstorm	112	$3,704,131.62
Tornado	19	$3,834,415.44
Wildfire	3	$407,674.20
Wind	41	$4,892,646.57
Winter Weather	46	$18,767,745.25

Source: SHELDUS 21.0 (2023), Total Damage (Property and Crop), adjusted to 2021 dollars. *Note that Hurricane Hugo Damage was $1,273,726,617.90 and was excluded from the table to convey the crop damage impacts from that storm alone.

Figure 3-1
Countywide Property and Crop Losses
(1960-2021)



Overview of Hazard Risk by Jurisdiction

This plan follows to some extent the previous plan's methodology for assessing jurisdictional vulnerability to specific natural hazards but is utilizing FEMA's National Risk Index (NRI) to determine hazard ranking for each jurisdiction. The resulting framework of hazard comparisons assists responsible authorities in identifying vulnerabilities, and ultimately in prioritizing implementation strategies to mitigate against those vulnerabilities. The hazard comparisons through the NRI are based primarily on rates of return, future annual probability, estimated annualized losses for each hazard, and a hazard specific spatial analysis (i.e., the wind zones associated with hurricanes). **Table 3-3** below breaks down the hazard ranking for each hazard for each jurisdiction, as interpreted from the NRI dataset.

Table 3-3
Risk Ranking for Each Jurisdiction

	Hurricane	Flood	Storm Surge	Sea Level Rise	Coastal Erosion	Tsunami	Thunderstorm	Severe Wind	Lightning	Hail	Tornado	Excessive Heat	Drought	Wildfire	Winter Weather	Earthquake	Dam Failure	Sinkholes
Georgetown County	VH	RM	RM	RL	RM	VL	RL	RL	RH	RL	RL	RM	RL	RH	RM	RM	VL	
Andrews	VH	RL					RL	RL	RH	RL	RL	RM	VL	RL	RL	RM		
City of Georgetown	VH	RM	RM	RL	VL	VL	RL	RL	VH	RL	RL	RM	VL	RM	RM	RM		VL
Pawleys Island	VH	RH	RH	RM	RM	VL	RL	RL	RM	RL	RL	RL		RL	RL	RL		

NRI rankings consider hazard specific data, expected annual loss, social vulnerability, and community resilience for all the hazards except storm surge, sea level rise, coastal erosion, dam failure and sinkholes. Local data was used to rate these risks. It should be noted that the NRI does not consider climate change data which would ultimately increase risk ratings in the future.

Legend:	No Ranking	Very Low (VL)	Relatively Low (RL)	Relatively Moderate (RM)	Relatively High (RH)	Very High (VH)

Risk Assessment Methodology

This section presents the results of the Georgetown County hazards risk assessment, which provides the factual basis for the established goals, priorities, and mitigation actions within the plan. The risk assessment was prepared to satisfy the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), 44 CFR Part 201 and builds upon the County's previous mitigation plans. In preparation for the 2023 hazard assessment update, the hazards and risk assessments from the 2019 plan and the major hazard events since the last plan update were discussed by the Mitigation Planning Committee. It was determined during this review that an update to the risk assessment needed to:

(1) Update the historical hazard events from the last plan;
(2) Reflect new data available from federal, state, and local sources;
(3) Update the listing of critical facilities;

(4) Identify community lifelines and incorporate into the risk analysis; and
(5) Address all new requirements of FEMA's April 2023 "Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide," including, but not limited to the implications of climate change on hazard risk and vulnerability.

The updated risk assessment contained within this section follows similar methodologies from previous plans, including:

(1) The identification and description of natural hazards affecting all or portions of Georgetown County and the jurisdictions within it;
(2) Information on previous occurrences including the extent of each hazard;
(3) The probability of future events and the impact of each hazard;
(4) A description of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to select hazards and unique risks; and
(5) An evaluation of risk for critical facilities and community lifelines, which is further detailed in Appendix A.

The following content details the risk assessment methodology, along with the findings of the risk assessment. The first step in conducting the risk assessment was to compile and review all readily available plans, studies, and data that address natural hazards in Georgetown County and surrounding areas. Some primary resources utilized in the assessment included, but were not limited to:

- *National Risk Index* (FEMA, 2023)
- *State of South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan* (SCHMP, 2023)
- Wildfire Risk to Communities: Spatial datasets of landscape-wide wildfire risk components for the United States (US Forest Service, 2020)
- Hazards United States for Multiple Hazards 6.0 (FEMA HAZUS-MH, 2022)
- *Fifth National Climate Assessment- Southeast Region* (IPCC, 2023)
  Spatial Hazard Events and Loss Database for the United States (ASU SHELDUS, updated 02/2023)

The hazard assessment took a multi-pronged approach to identify hazard risks by utilizing existing data from national and state studies, along with conducting local assessments for each applicable hazard. The details of the risk assessment process are described below.

National and State-Level Assessment Data

To help define which hazards to evaluate as part of the risk assessment and to obtain some initial insight into Georgetown County's vulnerability, county-wide assessment data was compiled for all documented hazards within FEMA's *National Risk Index* and the *State of South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Both resources included up-to-date assessments of vulnerabilities. Additional studies, like the US Forest Service's *Wildfire Risk to Communities* analysis were utilized to better understand wildfire risk relative to the rest of the State and the nation. A more detailed local assessment was then developed for each identified hazard utilizing historic events and damages, along with the results of a risk assessment of critical facilities and community lifelines within the County. National hazard and exposure databases, primarily the National Climate Data Center (NCDC)

Storm Events database and National Weather Service databases augmented local and state information.

The **National Risk Index (NRI)** is a dataset and online tool to help illustrate the U.S. communities most at risk for 18 natural hazards. NRI includes an online mapping application that visualizes natural hazard risk metrics based on defined natural hazards, expected annual losses from natural hazards, social vulnerability, and community resilience. The index was designed and built by FEMA in close collaboration with various stakeholders and partners in academia, local, state, and federal government, and private industry. The NRI leverages available source data for natural hazard and community risk factors to develop a baseline relative risk measurement for each County and Census tract.

The **2023 State of South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP)** outlines the State's strategy for all natural hazard mitigation goals, actions, and initiatives. The 2023 SHMP update includes consideration of social vulnerability factors and climate change projections to support development of mitigation strategies that benefit the whole community and incorporate the realities of changing climate patterns. The risk assessment illustrates that South Carolina is at risk of numerous natural and human-caused hazards. Based on the findings of the risk assessment and current state and federal policy priorities, the State's mitigation goals were revised to emphasize socially vulnerable communities, coordination of mitigation efforts, and climate change considerations. The State's *Hazard Mitigation Plan* also provided hazard assessments by County and conveyed Georgetown's relative risk in relationship to other counties in South Carolina. A risk score of zero or near zero does not mean that the county does not experience an event, just that it is less likely to experience the hazard in the future compared to counties with higher risk scores. The risk assessment from the State Plan heavily informed this plan.

Local Risk Assessment

In addition to incorporating National and State-level risk assessment information, a local analysis was performed where relevant data was available. The local analysis reviewed such datasets as specific historical hazard event locations, hazard-specific environmental data (e.g. land-cover data), hazard-specific assessment data, and how these datasets interact with the Critical Facilities and Community Lifelines.

To further the assessment of hurricanes / tropical storms, earthquakes, and riverine flooding; hazard modeling software (Hazus) was incorporated into the analysis. **Hazus-MH** is a nationally standardized risk modeling methodology provided by FEMA, which models and estimates the physical, economic and social impacts of disasters within geographically defined areas. For example, Hazus can estimate the physical loss of commercial buildings and residential homes resulting from numerous hazard scenarios. This plan utilizes Hazus to aid in the local assessment of flooding, hurricanes, and earthquakes. Most hazard mitigation plans use Hazus in some manner to inform their hazard assessments. Georgetown County last utilized the program in its 2019 hazard mitigation plan. This plan utilized Hazus 6.0, last updated June 2022, as part of the local hazard assessment and for some of the County specific data included within the software.

Critical Facilities and Community Lifelines

Hazus-MH was utilized to conduct a vulnerability assessment of critical facilities and community lifelines. A **critical facility** can be described as those facilities which are essential to human health, safety, and economic security. Based on updated policy by FEMA regarding local mitigation planning (effective April 19, 2023), hazard mitigation plans are to include community lifelines in their assessment of hazards on a community. **Community lifelines** "are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. The integrated network of assets, services and capabilities that provide community lifeline services are used day to day to support recurring needs. Lifelines enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and are essential to human health and safety or economic security, as described in the National Response Framework, 4th Edition" (FEMA, 2022).

The 2019 list contained a total of 257 critical facilities. The 2024 list contains 789 facilities and lifelines for Georgetown County and towns. Newly added critical facilities include but are not limited to: tele-communication towers (11), electrical infrastructure (28), fire stations (2), public housing facilities (10), manufacturing facilities (18), medical facilities (9), schools (public and private) (8), and bridges on major roads (49). A complete list of the facilities and lifelines, along with the methodology for assessing their vulnerability, can be found in **Appendix A**.

Vulnerability of a facility depends upon its location as it relates to specific hazards, in addition to its vulnerability due to its structure type and construction materials. Hence, the vulnerability of a facility is different depending upon which hazard is considered. In general, all critical facilities were considered vulnerable to severe winter storms, heat waves, thunderstorms (including hail, lighting, and severe wind), drought, and tornadoes due to the broad nature of those hazards. This plan considered four hazards (flood, wind associated with hurricanes, earthquake, and wildfire) as part of a more detailed analysis of vulnerability.

In summary, the hazard risk assessment section has been prepared based upon the most accurate and readily available information. Uncertainties in determining loss estimation are inherent due to the many variables used in methodologies, and incomplete and/or unknown data. Thus, it is important to note that loss estimations calculated in this section are approximate.

Georgetown County Social Vulnerability

Georgetown County's population demographics and building stock play an important role in assessing the County's vulnerability to natural hazards. Demographics help identify vulnerable populations who are generally at greater risk to hazards, due to insufficient housing standards, limited transportation options and extended distances from emergency services. Housing and building stocks provide an understanding of loss estimates and overall structural vulnerability. These characteristics are profiled in further detail within Section One: Introduction and Plan Overview.

The previously adopted plan used the methodology of USC's Hazard Vulnerability Research Institute to assess social vulnerability to natural hazards to determine an area's overall hazard vulnerability. This plan utilizes more recent data published by the CDC/ATSDR to identify the social vulnerability of Georgetown County to hazards. The CDC/ATSDR's Geospatial Research, Analysis, & Services Program (GRASP) created the CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) to help public health officials and emergency response planners identify communities that are more likely to need support surround a hazardous event. The SVI combines percentile rankings of U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2016-2020 variables, for the state at the census tract level, to give communities their overall vulnerability ranking. This ranking is determined by 16 socioeconomic factors that can then be grouped into four related themes: socioeconomic status, household characteristics, racial and ethnic minority status, and housing type and transportation (see **Figure 3-2** and **3-4**). This information is then compiled into a cumulative vulnerability score, which is provided in **Figure 3-3**. A high Overall Social Vulnerability score indicates an area that is especially vulnerable to the impacts of hazards. Ultimately, this information will help local and state planners and public health officials better understand the social vulnerability of Georgetown County. This information can then assist the County and town in prioritizing not only future hazard mitigation actions, but also identifying and prioritizing other local policy and actions to minimize the social vulnerability that exists in the County as a result of poverty and aging housing, population, and infrastructure.

Figure 3-2:
Social Vulnerability Factors

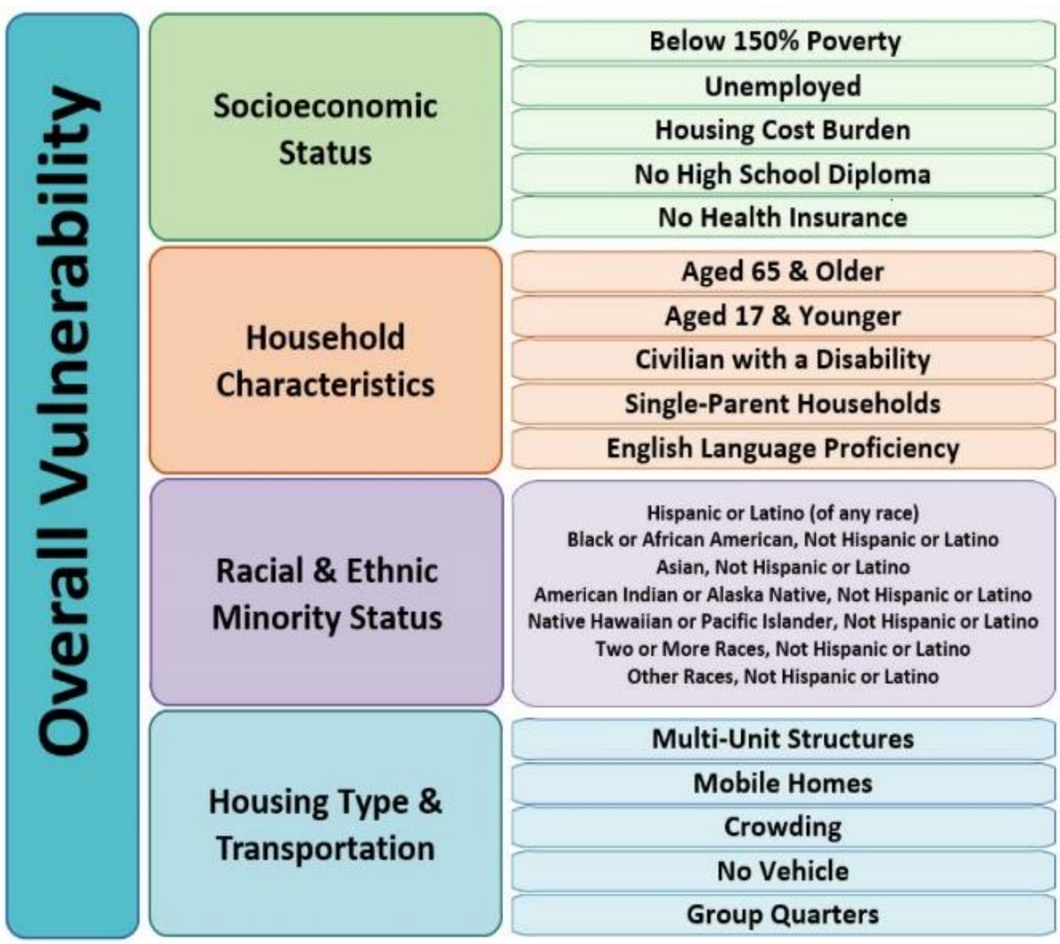


Figure 3-3:
Overall Social Vulnerability

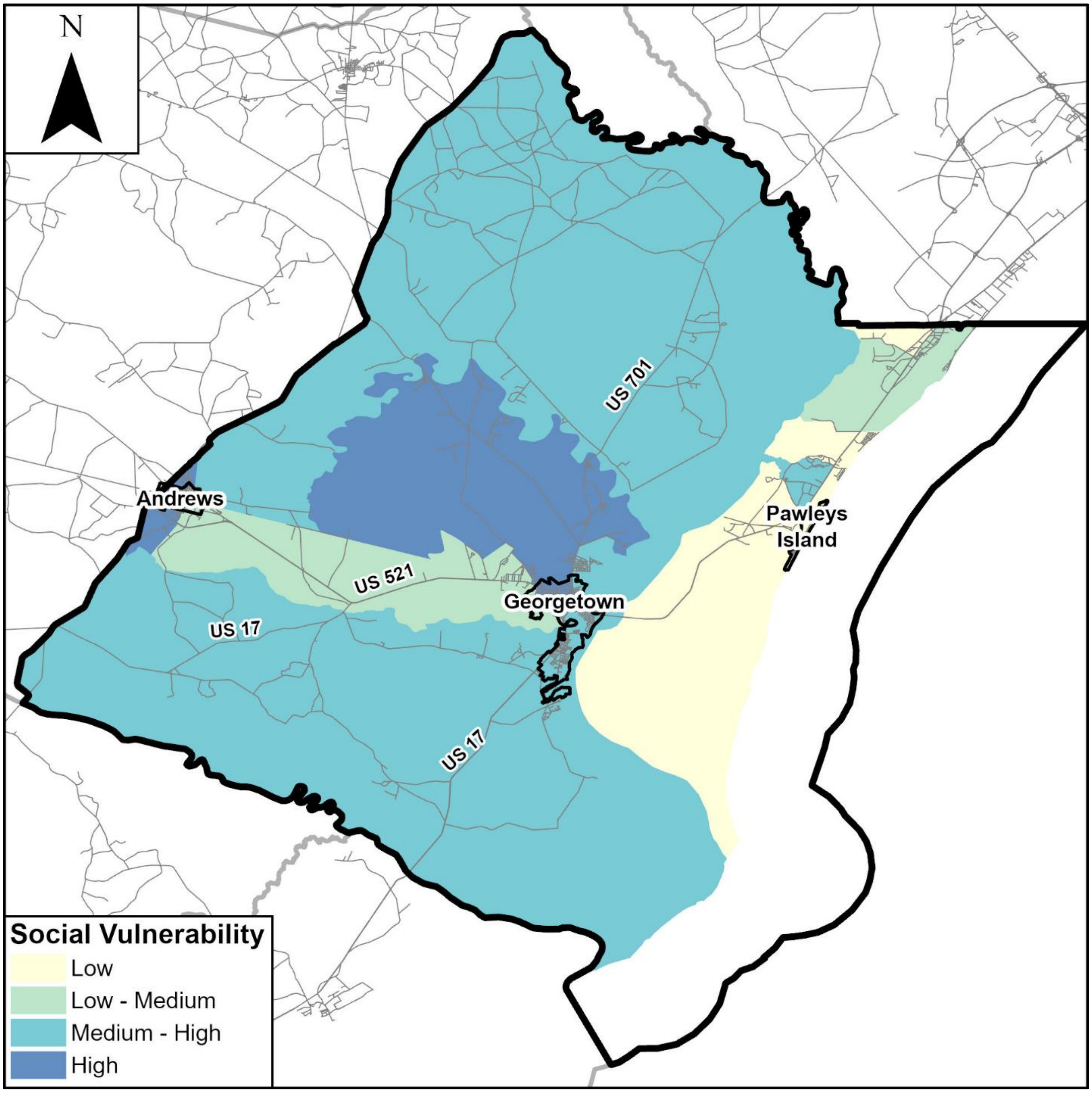
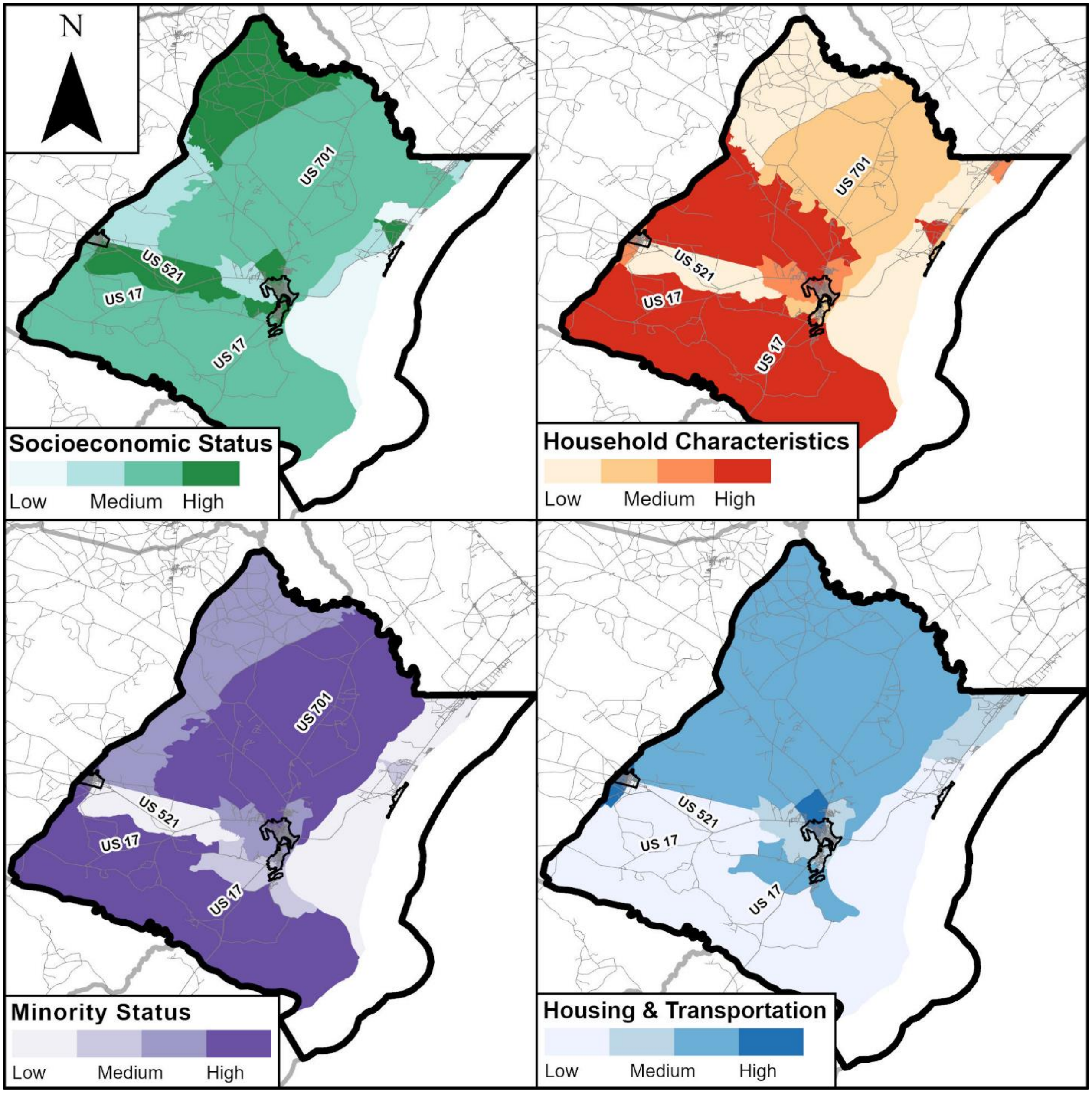


Figure 3-4:
Social Vulnerability Themes



Housing Stock in Georgetown County

The year 1980 is the point at which most new construction in Georgetown County was designed to withstand the effects of moderate hurricane events. In September 1982, a countywide building code was adopted. In September 1994, Georgetown County rescinded the Council of American Building Officials (CABO) code and adopted the Standard Building Code. In June 2001, the County adopted the 2000 International Residential Code for 1 & 2 family dwellings. In June 2002, the International Building Code for Commercial and 3+ family dwellings was enacted in Georgetown County.

Table 3-4: Comparison of Age of Housing Stock				
Timeframe	Georgetown County	Andrews	City of Georgetown	Town of Pawleys Island
	Total #	Total #	Total #	Total #
Built 2020 or later	300	0	6	0
Built 2010 to 2019	3,188	22	129	8
Built 2000 to 2009	7,369	288	608	35
Built 1990 to 1999	7,845	105	230	95
Built 1980 to 1989	7,418	359	1,080	95
Built 1970 to 1979	4,274	181	652	93
Built 1960 to 1969	2,326	192	401	68
Built 1950 to 1959	1,628	111	582	44
Built 1940 to 1949	873	68	240	32
Built 1939 or earlier	998	120	490	66

Source: American Community Survey 2022

Note: The figures for Georgetown County are for the unincorporated area.

Table 3-5: Comparison of Value of Buildings by Tax District, 2023				
Location	Tax District	Total Building Count	Total Value	Average Value
Total (Unincorporated)	1,2,3,4, & 41	46,656	$5,381,151,025	$230,239.22
Sampit/Santee [u]	1	8,082	$273,157,700	$100,131.12
Georgetown North [u]	2	11,321	$587,850,800	$137,863.70
Pleasant Hill [u]	3	7,513	$224,147,600	$85,946.17
Waccamaw Neck* [u]	4	12,742	$3,013,726,975	$322,151.47
Murrells Inlet* [u]	41	6,998	$1,282,267,950	$290,302.90
Town of Pawleys Island*	42	550	$152,716,400	$317,497.71
City of Georgetown	5	5,865	$746,668,825	$205,016.15
Town of Andrews	6	2,013	$95,498,500	$86,345.84
Grand Total		**55,084**	**$6,376,034,750**	**$222,930.48**

Source: Georgetown County Assessor's Office, October 2023.

{*} denotes areas on the Waccamaw Neck. {U} denotes an unincorporated area of Georgetown County. 116074.57

A total of 10,099 housing units were built prior to 1980 which represents almost 28% of the County's total housing stock. The Town of Pawleys Island had the largest percentage of pre-1980 houses (56.53%). Despite the massive rebuilding effort after Hurricane Hugo, most of the houses in the town were built prior to 1980. The City of Georgetown has the next highest percentage of pre-1980 houses (53.53%), probably due to the City's age (270 years) and more recent development has increased the number of newer houses in the city. Unincorporated Georgetown County has 22.67% of its overall housing stock built prior to 1980. The figure for the Town of Andrews is 46.47%. **Table 3-6** below displays data that compares the number of manufactured homes in each jurisdiction with the total number of housing units.

Table 3-6
Comparison of Manufactured Homes and Total Housing Units

Name of Jurisdiction	Total Number of Housing Units	Number of Manufactured Homes	Percent of Total
City of Georgetown	4,466	246	5.51%
Town of Andrews	1,471	238	16.18%
Town of Pawleys Island	521	0	0.00%
Georgetown County (unincorporated)	30,744	6,501	21.15%
Total	**37,202**	**6,985**	**18.78%**

Source: Georgetown Co. Assessor's Office, 2023.

The unincorporated portion of Georgetown County had the highest percentage of its housing stock represented by manufactured homes (21.15%) with the Town of Andrews following at 16.18%. The City of Georgetown's 246 units represented 5.51% of the City's total housing stock. The Town of Pawleys Island does not have any manufactured homes within its jurisdiction. **Table 3-7** denotes the total value of manufactured housing by jurisdiction.

Table 3-7
Estimated Value of Manufactured Homes by Jurisdiction, 2023

Jurisdiction	Estimated Value
City of Georgetown	$2,387,700
Town of Andrews	$1,330,610
Town of Pawleys Island	$0
Unincorporated Georgetown County	$121,119,735
Total	**$124,838,045**

Source: Georgetown County Assessor's Office, 2023.

Climate Implications on Risk and Vulnerability

A review of the Fifth National Climate Assessment and the State Hazard Mitigation Plan was used to determine climate implications on risk and vulnerability within the County. The frequency and severity of rain events and drought conditions are expected to increase which in turn increases the County's risk associated with these hazards. Hazard specific climate implications are detailed at the end of each section where applicable.

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Hazard Assessment
Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

What are hurricanes? How are they measured?

Of the hazards impacting South Carolina, hurricanes have proven to be the costliest monetarily and in terms of lives lost. Hurricanes are powerful tropical weather systems that can be hundreds of miles in diameter. Storm winds rotate around the center of low pressure (the eye) with a well-defined, organized circulation. These large-scale systems develop over tropical or subtropical waters and have a maximum sustained (meaning 1-minute average) surface wind speed of at least 74 mph. Hurricanes get their energy from warm ocean waters and lose strength rapidly as the system moves inland from the coast. Hurricanes can bring severe winds and storm surge, along with high waves, coastal erosion, extreme rainfall, lightning, inland flooding, and even spin off individual tornadoes. The official Atlantic hurricane season extends from June 1 through November 30. August and September are the peak months for hurricanes in SC.

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale **(Table 3-8)** is a 1 to 5 rating based on a hurricane's sustained wind speed. This scale estimates potential property damage. Hurricanes reaching Category 3 and higher are considered major hurricanes because of their potential for significant loss of life and damage. Category 1 and 2 storms are still dangerous, however, and require preventative measures. In 2012, the National Hurricane Center (NHC) made the decision to separate wind speed and storm surge; therefore, the Saffir-Simpson Scale now represents wind speeds only, not storm surge.

Table 3-8
Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

Category	Winds	Damage
Tropical Depression	0 – 38 mph	Minimal
Tropical Storm	39 – 73 mph	Minimal
1	74 – 95 mph	Minimal
2	96 – 110 mph	Moderate
3	111 – 130 mph	Extensive
4	131 – 155 mph	Extreme
5	>155 mph	Catastrophic

Where do hurricanes occur and what do they impact?

Hurricanes originate in the Atlantic Basin which consists of the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, the eastern North Pacific Ocean, and less frequently the central North Pacific Ocean. Coastal regions of North, South, and Central America are impacted by hurricanes' strong winds, storm surge and torrential rain which can cause beach erosion, dune destruction, inundation which leads to flooding, and other forms of erosion and coastal damage.

As a coastal county, Georgetown is among the most vulnerable to hurricanes, especially to storm surge and the high winds that eventually diminish farther inland. Every jurisdiction in the County is susceptible to hurricane wind damage. Details pertaining to the extent and frequency of these events are presented in the following sections.

Historical Events and Impacts:

The exact number of hurricanes and tropical storm events impacting Georgetown County differs by source, due in large part to how the term "impact" is defined. Because the impact of hurricanes and significant tropical storms can extend to several hundred miles wide, storms that do not directly crossover or make landfall in Georgetown County can nevertheless bring substantial wind and flood damages to the County. The Hurricane Tracks database at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) shows that between 1851 and 2023, 79 hurricanes and tropical storm tracks crossed within a 50-mile radius of Georgetown County, 26 of which directly crossed the County. The historical tie between the hurricane hazard and Georgetown County is extensive. As such, only a selection of events is detailed in **Table 3-9**. Historical documentation for each event is from NOAA and other local resources. Hurricane tracks (1894-2023) for hurricanes within 50 miles of the County boundary are shown in **Figure 3-5**. While some storms like Hugo and Matthew caused extensive damage across the County, many less intense storms have a tendency to just impact the Town of Pawleys Island, the City of Georgetown, and the coastal portions of the County.

Table 3-9
Selected Historic Hurricanes and Tropical Storms in Georgetown County

Storm	Year	Damage	Cost ($)
Unnamed	1894	25% of rice crop destroyed	*
Unnamed	1894	Unspecified location; child killed during clean-up	*
Unnamed	1904	Landfall near City of Georgetown as a Category 1 hurricane; produced excessive rain and 70 mph winds at Georgetown	*
Unnamed	1906	Landfall near City of Georgetown as a Category 1 hurricane.	*
Unnamed	1928	90% crop loss of rice, corn, cotton	$25,000 minimum
Hazel	1954	600 homes destroyed/damaged; Pawleys Island Pier damaged	$45,000 (pier only)
Gracie	1959	Tornado and flood damage to homes	$65-$75,000
Donna	1960	Damage to trees/buildings	$60,000
David	1979	Damage to homes	$500,000
Hugo	1989	Hundreds of homes damaged	Millions
Bertha	1996	Unspecified	*
Fran	1996	Minor to buildings/trees	$170,000
Floyd	1999	Minimal damage	*
Charley	2004	Downed trees, roof damage, flooding	$2.5 million
Matthew	2016	Heavy rain (>11"); strong winds (103 mph gust reported at Winyah Bay and 87 mph gust reported at Murrells Inlet); >1,000 structures damaged or destroyed; 48 roadways closed due to flood damage (Countywide)	$34 million
Irma	2017	Flooding; power outages; high winds; no major damage to structures; minor beach erosion (Primarily Coastal)	$678,240
Florence	2018	One (1) death due to drowning; flash flooding; power outages; downed trees; total rainfall: 10.28" in Pawleys Island, 7.79" in Litchfield Beach, and 6.14" in City of Georgetown. (Countywide)	$2.2 million
Dorian	2019	Storm surge and flooding; power outages; downed trees; beach erosion; loss of utilities; total rainfall: 6.20" in Andrews, 10.20" in Pawleys Island, and 13.38" in City of Georgetown	$45,000
Isaias	2020	No major damage; total rainfall: 6.54" in Georgetown and 6.80" in Pawleys Island	
Ian	2022	High winds between 55 to 68 mph and 3 to 6 feet of storm surge damaging homes and businesses (Primarily Coastal)	$53 million

Source: https://www.weather.gov/ilm/HurricaneIsaias2020, https://www.weather.gov/ilm/dorian, https://www.weather.gov/ilm/hurricaneian, and NCEI 2023.
* no data

The following is a list of evacuations ordered to include Georgetown County due to hurricanes or their threat:

Table 3-10
Hurricane Evacuations

Area	Date Issued	Event
Coastal area	Oct. 14, 1954	Hurricane Hazel
East of 17	Sept. 21, 1989	Hurricane Hugo
East of 17	Sept. 4, 1996	Hurricane Fran
East of Intracoastal	July 11, 1996	Hurricane Bertha
East of 17	Aug. 25. 1998	Hurricane Bonnie
East of Intracoastal/17	Sept. 14, 1999	Hurricane Floyd
East of 17 (Northern portion)	Aug. 13, 2004	Hurricane Charley
Zone A	Oct. 4, 2016	Hurricane Matthew
Medical	Sept. 7, 2017	Hurricane Irma
Zones A-C	Sept. 11, 2018	Hurricane Florence
Medical	Sept. 25, 2018	Hurricane Florence
Medical and Zone A	Sept. 1, 2019	Hurricane Dorian

Source: https://governor.sc.gov/executive-branch/executive-orders

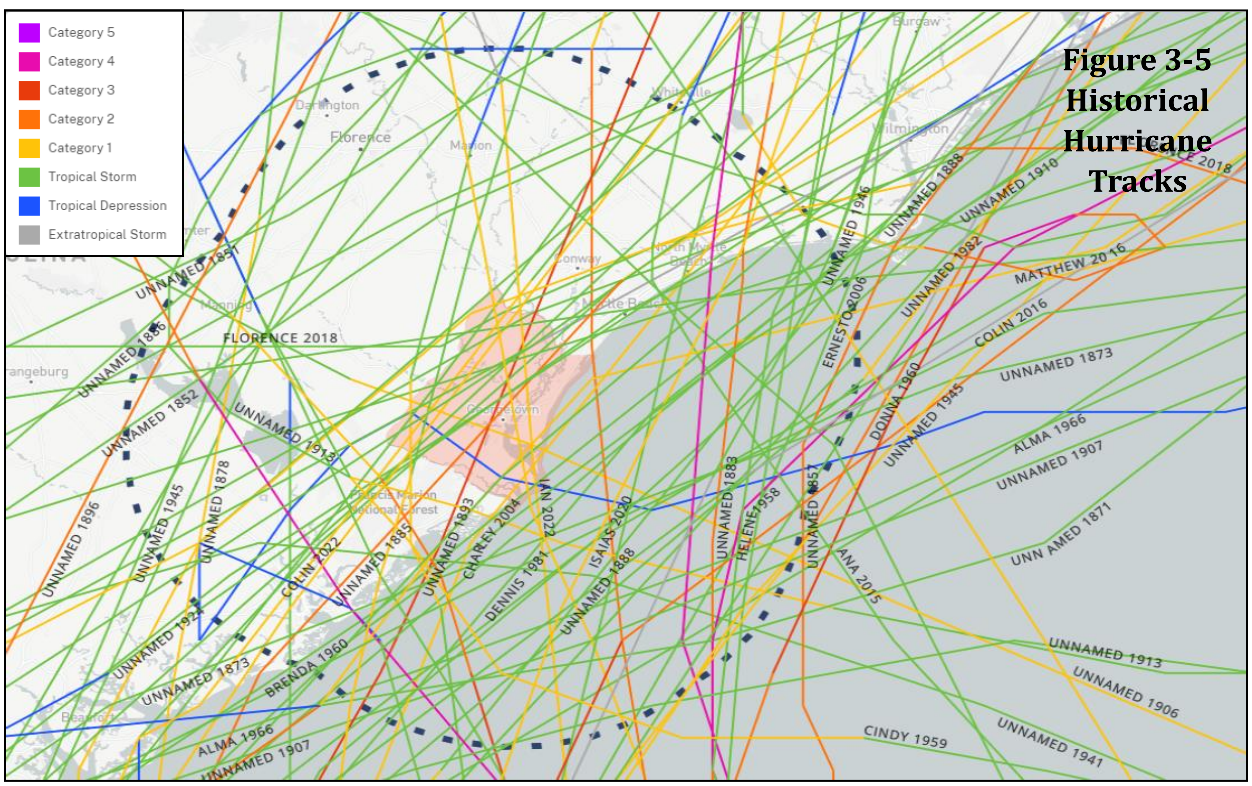


Figure 3-5 Historical Hurricane Tracks

Source: NOAA Historical Hurricane Tracks

Assessing Risk and Vulnerability

National and Statewide Datasets

The National Risk Index on Hurricanes uses the National Hurricane Center's HURDAT2 Best Track Data Archive as spatial source data from 1/1/1851 to 11/18/2020. Exposure is determined by where historic hurricane event paths are intersected with the Census block. Annualized frequency is based on the hurricane event count and the period of record (1851-2020). Historic Loss Ratio for hurricanes uses SHELDUS data from 1996-2019 to calculate the percentage of a location's hazard exposure that experiences loss. Expected Annual Loss is determined by using exposure, annualized frequency, and the historic loss ratio at the Census block level.

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan estimates tropical cyclones' hazard occurrence for each county between 1988 to 2020. The future annual probability of hurricanes and tropical storms in Georgetown County was estimated to be 70% per year. The estimated frequency interval, or years between events, to be about 1.43 years. Historical impacts between 1960 and 2020 have resulted in annualized losses of approximately $22,080,696, which includes losses associated with Hugo. This compares to the state-wide county average of $3,822,780. The State Plan reports no deaths or injuries during this period. More recent impact from 2015 to 2020 estimates annualized losses to be approximately $12,164,126. Vulnerability is based on location, like proximity to the coast and elevation, resiliency of structures, and socioeconomic factors, like age and income. The State Plan calculated a risk score comparing other South Carolina Counties. Georgetown County's risk score ranges from 0.82 to 1.00.

Figure 3-6 South Carolina Hazard Risk Scores – Tropical Storm/Hurricane

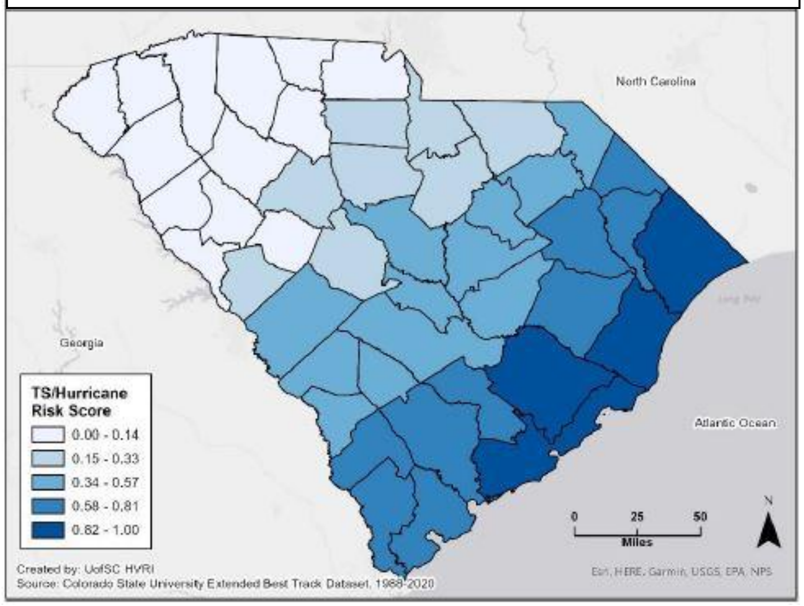


Figure 3-7 South Carolina Tropical Storm/Hurricane Risk and Social Vulnerability

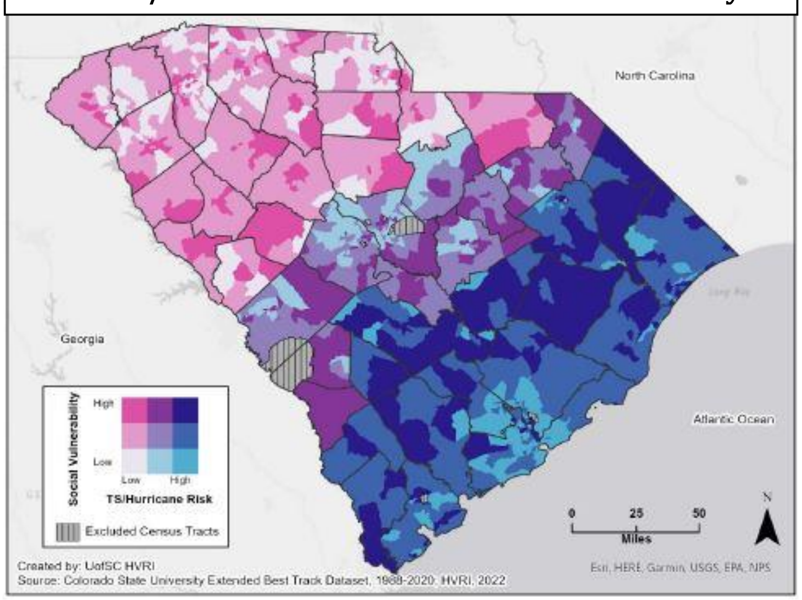
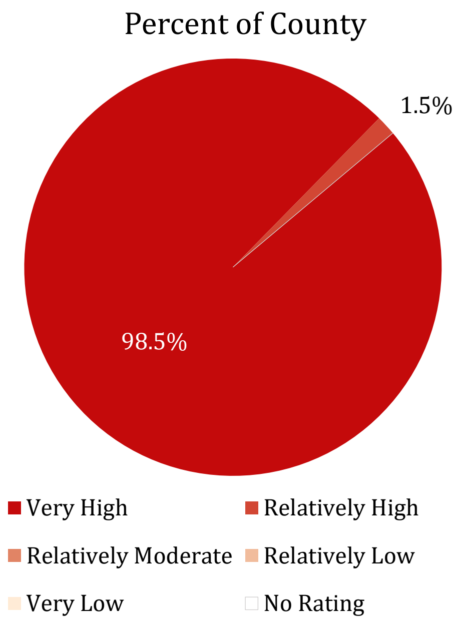
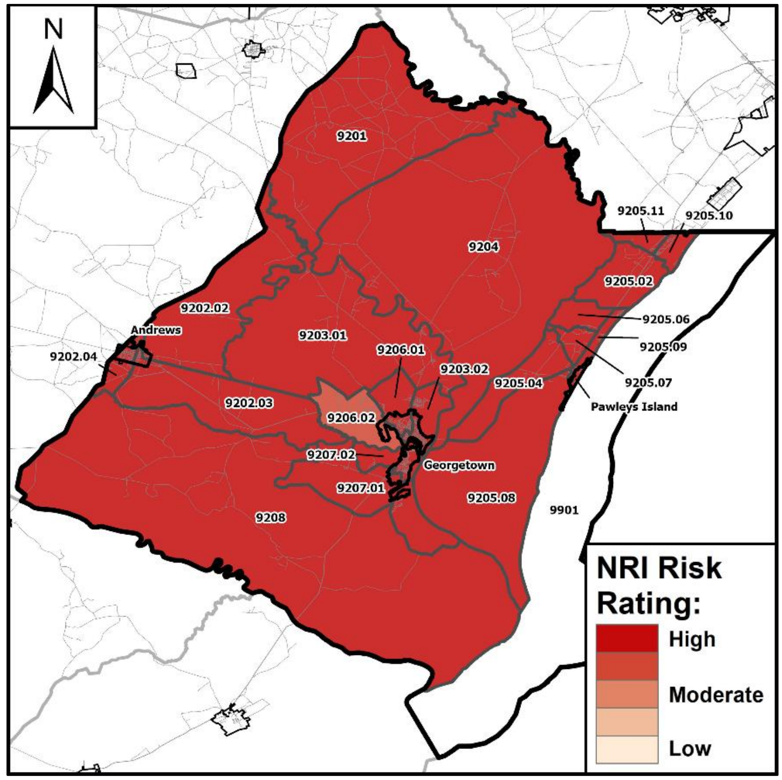
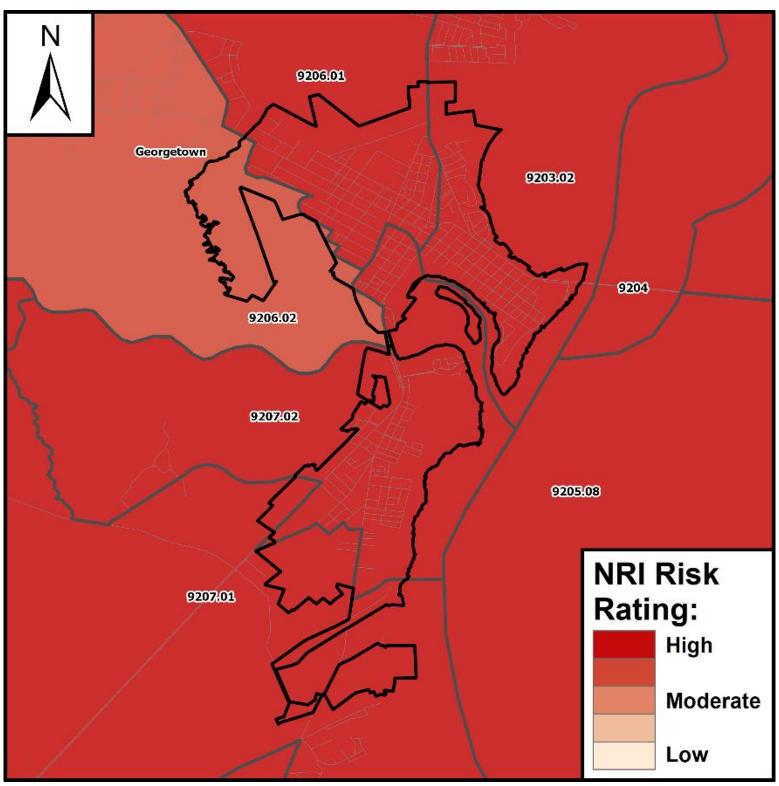


Figure 3-8: National Risk Index (NRI): Hurricane Risk Rating





Jurisdiction	Risk Rating
Andrews	Very High
Pawleys Island	Very High



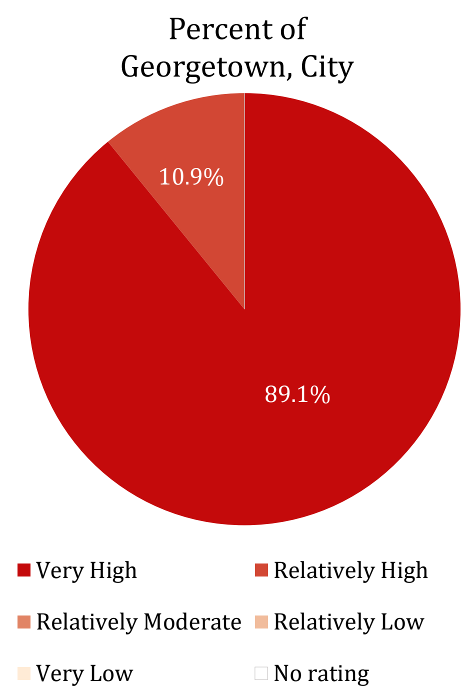
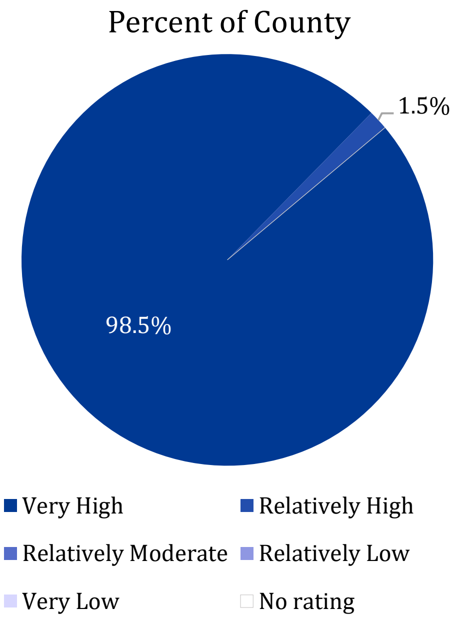
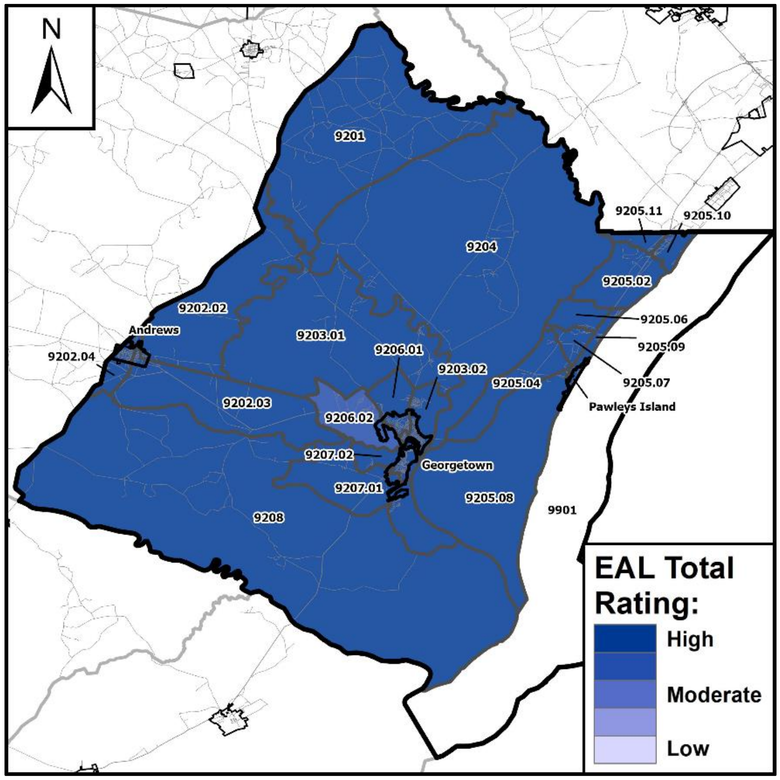


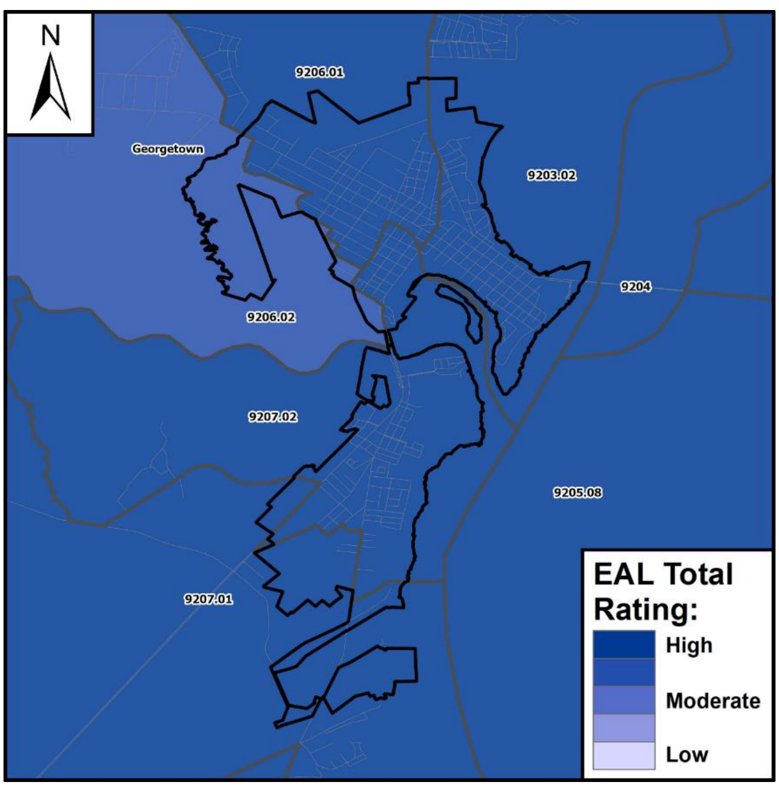
Figure 3-9: National Risk Rating (NRI) Hurricane (EAL) Rating

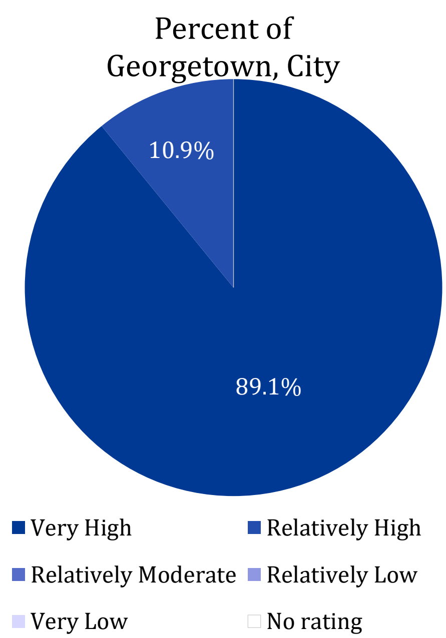




Jurisdiction	EAL Rating
Andrews	Very High
Pawleys Island	Very High

County-wide ($) EAL	
Building Value	$82,452,452.33
Population Equivalence	$2,147,256.45
Agriculture	$222,848.72
Total	**$84,822,557.49**





Local Assessment

Hurricane winds can cause extensive damage to structures by impacting walls, windows, and roofs. Extreme winds associated with hurricanes may cause structural components to fail, often after windblown debris blows out windows or doors, creating a path for high winds to substantially damage or demolish the structure.

The ASCE design wind speeds for Georgetown County range between 95-110 mph for a 100-year event and 125-140 mph for a 500-year event. Although design wind speeds are used as structural engineering standards, they reflect the probabilistic winds speeds expected in this region of South Carolina, particularly the wind speed decay phenomena that occurs as a hurricane moves inland from the coast.

The loss estimates contained in this plan are based on the NOAA/ASCE design wind speed maps for both a 100-year and 500-year return period. Damages due to the wind were calculated solely for property damage and do not take into consideration the potential for loss of life. Potential property damage is summarized in **Table 3-11** by occupancy class. **Table 3-12** displays the Critical Facilities and Lifelines vulnerability to hurricane winds. **Tables 3-13, 3-14, 3-15** provide a breakdown of the level of damage to the County's building stock that could be damaged under three different storm scenarios: 50-year, 100-year, and 500-year probabilistic hurricane events. These storms do not have a specific track or strength but are based on their probability of occurring each year (2% chance, 1% chance, and 0.2% chance respectfully). The total expected loss for a 100-year is about $9.40 million, while total expected damage for a 500-year event is about $4.5 billion. Note that the information included in the following tables are a summary of potential countywide losses, as Hazus-MH does not provide potential losses at the municipal scale for hurricanes.

Table 3-11
Estimated Damages and Losses for Hurricane Hazard

Occupancy Class	50-Year Event	100-year Event	500-year Event
Residential	$302,647.15	$783,699.79	$3,493,371.40
Commercial	$28,118.23	$100,211.61	$696,657.96
Industrial	$2,928.32	$12,969.83	$85,897.57
Other	$16,347.25	$43,286.78	$210,029.93
Total	**$350,040.95**	**$940,168.00**	**$4,485,956.86**

Note: *All figures represent property damage (building, content & inventory) and business interruption loss (income, relocation, rental, and wage). Dollar amounts are based on thousands.

Table 3-12
Critical Facilities and Lifelines Vulnerability to Hurricane Winds

Probabilistic Event	% of Facilities & Lifelines	
	100-yr Peak Gust	500-yr Peak Gust
50 - 65 mph	0.0%	0.0%
65 - 80 mph	0.0%	0.0%
80 - 95 mph	0.0%	0.0%
95 - 110 mph	100%	0.0%
110 - 125 mph	0.0%	0.0%
125 - 140 mph	0.0%	100%
140 - 155 mph	0.0%	0.0%
> 155 mph	0.0%	0.0%

Table 3-13 50-year Event: Potential Damage to Building Stock					
Occupancy Class	**No Damage**	**Minor**	**Moderate**	**Severe**	**Destruction**
Residential	21,683.25	4,767.28	897.97	31.94	16.59
Commercial	2,198.77	290.83	72.03	8.34	0.01
Industrial	328.09	40.77	11.98	3.08	0.09
Other	489.29	67.78	20.66	2.12	0.06
Total	**24,699.40**	**5,166.66**	**1,002.64**	**45.48**	**16.75**
Percent	**79.85%**	**16.70%**	**3.24%**	**0.15%**	**0.05%**

Table 3-14 100-year Event: Potential Damage to Building Stock					
Occupancy Class	**No Damage**	**Minor**	**Moderate**	**Severe**	**Destruction**
Residential	15,426.78	8,730.83	2,786.48	296.93	155.98
Commercial	1641.9	597.93	273.93	55.53	0.69
Industrial	243.46	82.44	42.95	14.68	0.49
Other	367.66	130.83	67.09	14.08	0.32
Total	**17,679.80**	**9,542.03**	**3,170.45**	**381.22**	**157.48**
Percent	**57.16%**	**30.85%**	**10.25%**	**1.23%**	**0.51%**

Table 3-15 500-year Event: Potential Damage to Building Stock					
Occupancy Class	**No Damage**	**Minor**	**Moderate**	**Severe**	**Destruction**
Residential	5,235.49	9,510.72	7,633.54	3,040.01	1,977.28
Commercial	600.93	740.16	767.13	445.92	15.92
Industrial	87.34	95.42	110.74	84.83	5.64
Other	133.61	158.12	173.19	111.84	3.26
Total	**6,057.37**	**10,504.42**	**8,684.60**	**3,682.60**	**2,002.10**
Percent	**19.58%**	**33.96%**	**28.08%**	**11.91%**	**6.47%**

Building codes have been in effect in Georgetown County for over 40 years. The City of Georgetown has had some form of building code for over 100 years. Only since 1980, however, did building codes contain requirements for high winds and seismic events. **Table 3-4** provides a comparison of the age of housing stock in each of the local jurisdictions. **Table 3-5** provides building values by Tax District.

The infrastructure most vulnerable to hurricane activity is likely to be the above- ground electrical, telephone, liquefied petroleum gas, and cable television service. Water and wastewater treatment facilities may also be vulnerable to hurricane and tropical storm activity, particularly if inundated by storm surge or even heavy rainfall. Older bridges may also be vulnerable to hurricane damage if these bridges were not originally designed to withstand the high winds (minimum 130 mph 3 second gust wind speeds) generally associated with hurricanes or are in deteriorated structural condition. Marinas, boat landings, and any remaining port facilities are also potentially vulnerable to hurricanes due to the close proximity of these facilities to the water. Roads, while generally not vulnerable to high wind conditions directly, could experience damage (washout) from flooding as well as obstruction/damage from fallen debris generally associated with hurricanes. Roads in coastal areas are also vulnerable to sand obtrusion as a result of hurricane activity. Drainage ways may also be vulnerable to damage from hurricanes if they become obstructed by debris or are unable to carry the volume of water generated by the flooding often associated with this type of event. The entire County is at risk of hurricanes given its coastal location. The Town of Pawleys Island and the coastal sections of the County are most susceptible to hurricane hazards. The City of Georgetown is also susceptible because of its location adjacent to Winyah Bay.

Future Climate Conditions

High-intensity hurricanes are expected to become more common in the future due to climate change. Rapid intensification of storms is more likely as the climate warms increasing the impact on the County. Increases in sea levels will continue to increase storm surge and inundation levels. The increase in severe hurricanes may cause flooding and stormwater management issues in the future, impacting ecosystems and society. See the flood assessment for more information on types of flooding and see the coastal hazards assessment for more information on storm surge.

Flood

What is a flood? How is it Measured?

A flood, at its most basic definition, is "any high flow, overflow, or inundation by water which causes or threatens damage" (NWS Glossary, 2023). A flood or flood event can be caused by several different events, such as excessive rain from tropical systems making landfall, persistent thunderstorms over the same geographical area for an extended period, combined rainfall and snowmelt, ice jams, dam break, or levee failure (NWS Flood Brochure, 2005). Generally speaking, flood events are split into two different categories: a flash flood or river flooding.

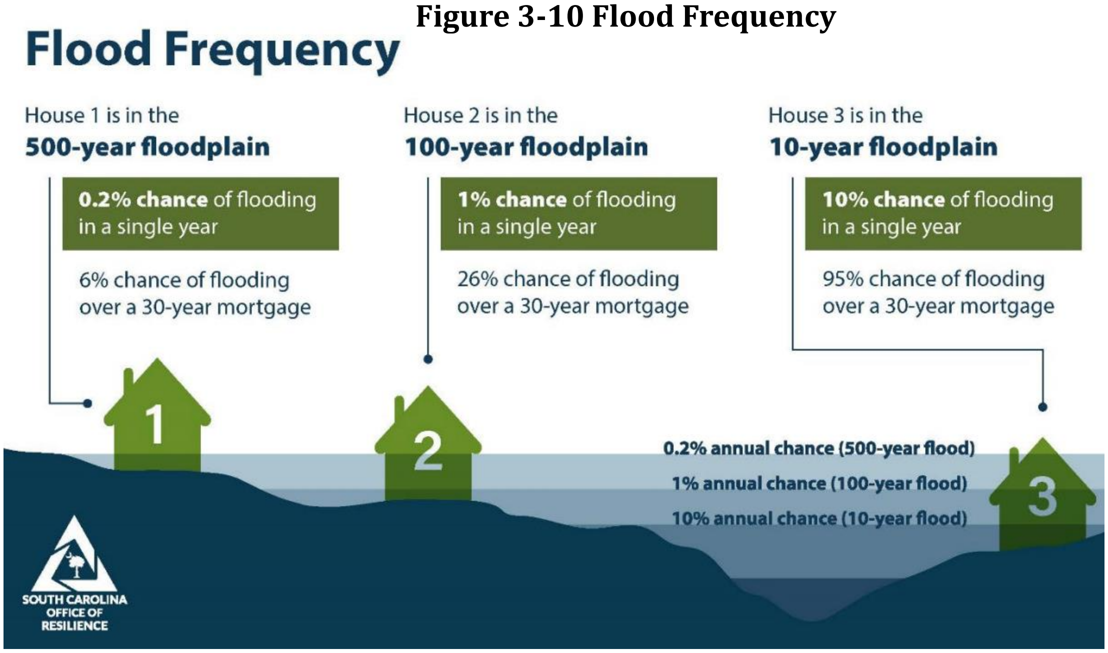
Flash Flood: A rapid and extreme flow of high water into a normally dry area, or a rapid water level rise in a stream or creek above a predetermined flood level, beginning within 6-hours of the causative event (e.g., intense rainfall, dam failure, ice jam). However, the actual time threshold may vary in different parts of the country. Ongoing flooding can intensify to flash flooding in cases where intense rainfall results in a rapid surge of rising flood waters (NWS Glossary, 2024).

River Flooding: The rise of a river to an elevation such that the river overflows its natural banks causing or threatening damage (NWS Glossary, 2024).

Coastal Flooding: The inundation of land areas caused by sea waters over and above normal tidal action. This flooding may impact the immediate oceanfront, gulfs, bays, back bays, sounds, and tidal portions of river mouths and inland tidal waterways (NWS Glossary, 2024).

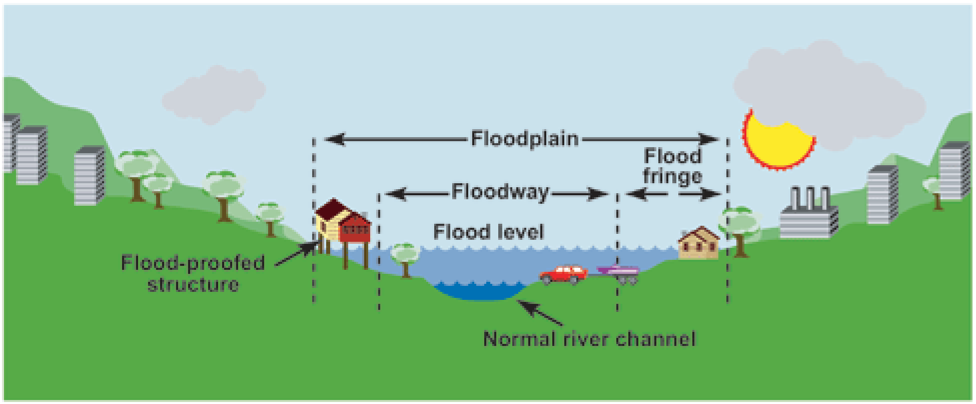
Floods are usually described in terms of their expected frequency. For example, the "100-year floodplain" is the delineated area that would be inundated by a flood event that has a 1% probability of occurring in any given year. However, the 100-year flood should not be construed to be an event that would only occur once every 100 years. It is possible that a particular river may have two 100-year flood events over a much shorter time period, perhaps over a 10- or 20-year timeframe.

Figure 3-10 Flood Frequency



A river is considered "flooding" once the water elevation has reached the flood stage. The flood stage is defined as the stage at which the overflow of the natural banks of a stream begins to cause damage in the reach in which the elevation is measured. This height is often associated with an increased risk to lives, property, or commerce.

Figure 3-11 The Floodplain



Source: The Land Conservatory of McHenry County

The National Weather Service utilizes three different flood categories to describe or categorize the observed or expected severity of flood impacts in the corresponding stream segment or nearby stream. The categories deployed by the NWS are minor flooding, moderate flooding, and major flooding.

Minor Flooding: Minimal or no property damage, but possibly some public threat or inconvenience.

Moderate Flooding: Some inundation of structures and roads near streams. Some evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.

Major Flooding: Extensive inundation of structures and roads. Significant evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.

Where Does Flooding Occur and What Does it Impact?

Flooding occurs in every U.S. state and territory and is a threat experienced anywhere in the world that receives rain. River basins, in hydrological terms, are the drainage areas of a river and its tributaries (NWS Glossary 2023). South Carolina is part of the South Atlantic Gulf Basin. A river basin is made up of many different watersheds, which are smaller versions of a river basin. Riverine flooding occurs when there is too much water for the river and its tributaries to drain into the river basins, causing it to overflow and potentially damage infrastructure or buildings.

Coastal zones are located where the ocean meets with land and the land is impacted by tidal flooding and storm surge. Storm surge is an abnormal rise in sea level during a storm where the water height is measured above the normal tide. The rise in water level can cause extreme flooding to coastal areas, especially during a normal high tide. Must of coastal Georgetown County, including the City of Georgetown and the Town of Pawleys Island, are susceptible to storm surges, coastal erosion, and tsunamis, while the Town of Andrews is not susceptible to these coastal hazards.

However, because of the presence of poorly drained soils and relatively flat topography, the County and all of the municipalities within it experience flash flooding.

Georgetown County's relatively flat terrain (about 90% of the County is less than 40' above mean sea level (msl)), The area is particularly susceptible to flooding from rain events associated with tropical storms and/or hurricanes. coastal location, and abundance of water bodies contribute to its vulnerability to flooding. Occasional flooding occurs due to significant rainfall associated with thunderstorms. More localized flooding has occurred along the Santee River in the southern portion of the County, most likely due to the re-diversion of water from Lake Moultrie that occurred in the 1980's.

The southern portion of the County is part of the Edisto Santee River Basin, and the rest is part of the Yadkin – Pee Dee River Basin. A breakdown of the watersheds formed by these river basins are found in **Table 3-19** and displayed in **Figure 3-21**. Five rivers converge into the Winyah Bay near the City of Georgetown. These rivers include the Black, Sampit, Santee, Waccamaw, and the Great Pee Dee.

Floodplain management guidelines came into effect in Georgetown County in 1978. The City of Georgetown and the Town of Pawleys Island were also covered by these regulations. (Note: Pawleys Island incorporated as a municipality in October 1985. Prior to then, the island was covered as an unincorporated community of Georgetown County.) The Town of Andrews also has flood regulations in effect. The County adopted a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance for the Waccamaw Neck portion of the County in May 1978. These regulations were expanded County-wide in February 1984. Within the past year, local floodplain ordinances have been updated to incorporate changes prescribed by FEMA, in addition to adoption of the latest FIRM maps. Based on the dates listed above, 1980 was chosen as an appropriate benchmark year for building construction that incorporates flood damage prevention standards.

Given the geophysical location of the City of Georgetown on Winyah Bay, it has been repeatedly flooded by both rain and storm surge with up to 4' of water downtown. Other localized flooding has occurred from thunderstorms. Widespread flooding has been a result of hurricane associated storm surge.

Historical Events and Impacts:

Historically, there have been 69 flood, coastal flood, flash flood or heavy rain events in Georgetown County between 1996 and 2023, totaling $4,342,000. Details of these events are listed in **Table 3-16**. Since September 15, 2018, there have been eight (8) flood/coastal flood/flash flood/heavy rain events in Georgetown County totaling $20,000 in property damage. One of the most significant flooding events to affect Georgetown County in recent history happened on October 4, 2015, when the remnants of Hurricane Joaquin combined with several weather patterns that came together in just the right way to produce 23.88" of rain throughout the County. Hundreds of water rescues were performed as well as widespread power outages being reported in Georgetown County and the communities within it. These past trends show the high likelihood of floods to strike in the coastal areas of the county while inland towns have not experienced any significant flooding problems in the past.

Table 3-16 Flood/Coastal Flood/Flash Flood/Heavy Rain Events for Georgetown County (1996-2023)			
Date	**Year**	**Damage**	**Cost ($)**
July 23	1996	Torrential rain in southern part of County caused flooding in parts of the City and Highways 17, 17A, and 521.	*
August 27	1996	Flooding from torrential rains measuring 8" in Murrells Inlet, caused windshield-deep water at the Inlet Square Mall.	$100,000
October 8	1996	Flash flooding from Tropical Storm Josephine in the northeastern part of the County, approximately 3" of rain	*
February 3	1998	Flash Flooding due to torrential rainfall, closed several roads, 4-6" along the coast, 2-4" inland.	*
July 24	1998	Heavy rains measuring 3-5" caused extensive flooding throughout the entire County	*
August 20	1998	Heavy rains measuring 3-5" caused overflowing ditches and flooding along roadways.	*
September 15	1999	Heavy rains associated with Hurricane Floyd accumulated 9-15" of rain in the eastern part of the county causing flooding 3' deep in some areas, especially around Murrells Inlet. The City of Georgetown was also flooded.	*
October 17	1999	Hurricane Irene caused flooding caused road closures in the Murrells Inlet area, at Litchfield Beach and in the city of Georgetown. A few washouts were reported in the western part of the county.	*
September 5	2000	Two (2) roads were impassable due to flooding.	*
September 18	2000	Remnants of Tropical Storm Gaston passed over the County bringing over 8" of rain closing several streets, flooding homes and businesses, and causing one injury.	$750,000
March 20	2001	Heavy rains and clogged drains caused flooding in Andrews. One (1) death and two (2) injuries due to a motor vehicle accident on U.S. 17A.	$25,000
July 2	2001	Heavy rains caused flooding at several intersections as well as the North Causeway in Pawleys Island.	*
July 11	2002	Heavy Rain with roads flooded in the City of Georgetown, estimated rainfall between 2-5"	*
August 30	2002	Heavy Rain causing road closures.	*
October 11	2002	Heavy Rain in Andrews	*
March 20	2003	Heavy Rain in Georgetown closed streets due to 2' of water	*
July 19	2003	Heavy Rain in Georgetown with Hwy. 17 closed due to flooding	*
October 8	2003	Rains in excess of five" caused ponding on Hwy 261 between Yauhannah and Outland and near Browns Ferry Bridge. A pond was also reported to overflow its banks onto Hwy 261.	*
June 30	2004	Heavy Rain in the City of Georgetown and Pawleys Island causing flooding on Hwy. 17 and portions of the road to close.	*
July 2	2004	Rain falling at a rate of nearly 4 inches per hour caused flooding over portions of Hwy 51.	*
October 3	2004	Heavy Rain with flooded roads in Pawleys Island	*
July 3	2005	Heavy Rain in Lambert Town with flooded roads.	*
October 6-8	2005	Heavy Rain from Tropical Storm Tammy caused flooding throughout the County; 12" in the City	$1,500,000

November 7	2006	Heavy Rain in Georgetown and Pawleys Island causing street flooding	*
September 6	2008	Tropical Storm Hanna, 40 mph wind, 4-6" rain, road closures	$10,000
July 13	2009	Heavy rain caused flooding in the City of Georgetown causing street closures, rescues, and abandoned vehicles.	$5,000
September 27	2010	Heavy Rain with road closures in Georgetown	*
July 9	2011	Between 5-7" of rain fell on the City of Georgetown causing flooded streets and two (2) persons rescued from flooded cars.	$20,000
August 26	2011	Heavy rainfall of over 3" caused flooded streets in the City due to Hurricane Irene.	*
May 16	2012	Flooding was reported in Murrells Inlet, Pawleys Island, and the City of Georgetown.	$20,000
August 28	2012	Heavy rains caused flooding in the City.	*
August 29	2012	Heavy rains caused flooding in Pawleys Island.	*
October 3	2015	Roads reported flooded in North Santee and Plantersville.	$52,000
October 4	2015	Heavy Rain up to 2' throughout the County	$1,420,000
October 5	2015	Road closures due to flooding as well as numerous homes and other structures inundated with flood waters in Andrews.	$300,000
October 10	2015	Several streets around Georgetown were reported closed due to flooding.	$60,000
September 2	2016	Hurricane Hermine brought heavy rainfall totaling 6" and high wind gusts to the County.	*
April 24	2017	Several streets and structures flooded due to heavy rainfall in Andrews.	$60,000
September 11	2017	Moderate Coastal Flooding in Pawleys Island and Georgetown with multiple road closures due to Hurricane Irma.	*
September 16	2018	One (1) death due to drowning; flash flooding; power outages; downed trees; total rainfall 10.28" in Pawleys Island, 7.79" in Litchfield Beach, and 6.14" in Georgetown.	$20,000
December 30	2018	Flooding due to heavy rain was reported on Crow Hill Drive in the southern portion of the County.	*
September 5	2019	Coastal flooding from Hurricane Dorian, rainfall along the coast ranged from 10-15" with lesser amounts inland. There were reports of rushing water on the streets of Debordieu around high tide and flowing water was on Front St and the sidewalks in the City.	*
September 9	2020	A coastal front produced flash flooding. Up to 8" of rain fell causing water to flow over a flood control structure.	*
September 30	2022	Hurricane Ian made landfall in the County causing tropical storm force winds, flashing flooding, and storm surge. Deep water flooded portions of Highway 17 in the Pawleys Island Area.	*
May 18	2023	High tide near new moon led to minor astronomical coastal flooding. Water covered Myrtle Ave in Pawleys Island due to high tide flooding.	*
December 17	2023	A strong nor'easter brought coastal flooding, strong winds, and flooding. US-17 closed from Highmarket Street to Sampit River Bridge due to flooding. Fire departments from the City of Georgetown, Murrells inlet and Midway are involved in multiple calls removing people from flooded homes and stranded vehicles across the county. Three feet deep water at Dozier Street and Prince Street in Georgetown.	*

* no data

Assessing Vulnerability

National and Statewide Datasets:

The National Risk Index on Riverine Flooding uses FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer and CoreLogic Special Flood Hazard Layer as spatial source data. Areas of exposure were identified by using where these floodplains intersected developed areas within a census block. Annualized frequency is based on the number of recorded riverine flooding events in the NCEI Storm Events Database from 1/1/1996 to 12/31/2019. Historic Loss Ratio for riverine flooding uses SHELDUS data from the same time period as annualized frequency to calculate the percentage of a location's hazard exposure that experiences loss. Expected Annual Loss is determined by using exposure, annualized frequency, and the historic loss ratio at the Census block level.

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan measures the future probability of a flood occurrence, based on data from 1996 to 2020, to be 108% and the frequency interval, or years between events, is about 0.93 years. Historical events from 1960 to 2020 have resulted in $105,176 in annualized losses with two reported deaths and one injury. More recent impact, measured from 2015 to 2020, resulted in $351,660 in annualized losses with one death and no injuries. **Table3-31** details the breakdown of repetitive loss properties as detailed in the State Hazard Mitigation Plan. It should be noted that Georgetown County has the highest average claim payment. The risk score for coastal flooding in the County ranges between 0.01 and 0.04 (**Figure 3-12)**. The State Plan identifies coastal flooding separately from riverine flooding, both of which Georgetown County are at risk of impacts. Coastal occurrence is measured between 2007-2020, resulting in a future annual probability (percent chance per year) of 14%. The frequency interval, or years between events, is approximately 7.00. Historical Impacts were measured from 1960 to 2020 and resulted in annualized losses of $43,853, six (6) deaths, and no injuries.

Figure 3-12 South Carolina Hazards Coastal Flood Risk Scores

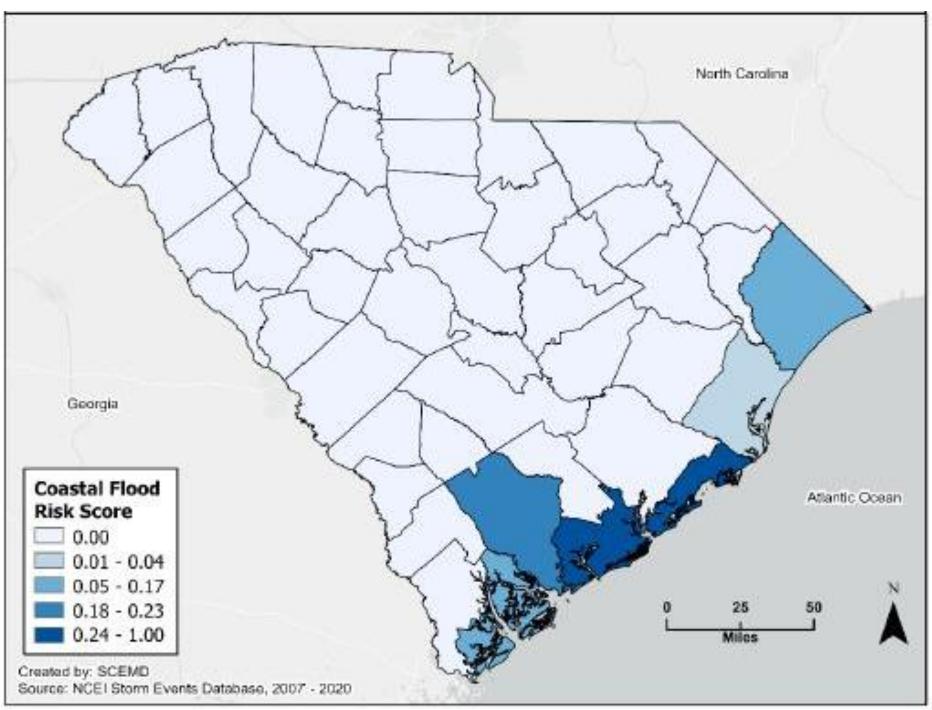


Figure 3-13 South Carolina Flood Risk and Social Vulnerability

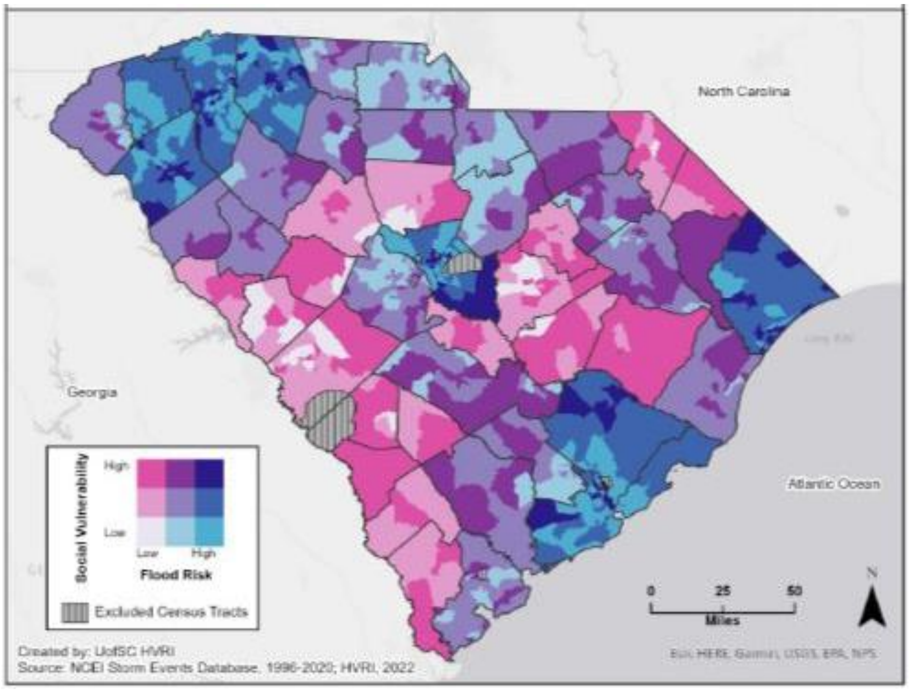


Figure 3-14 South Carolina Coastal Flood Risk and Social Vulnerability

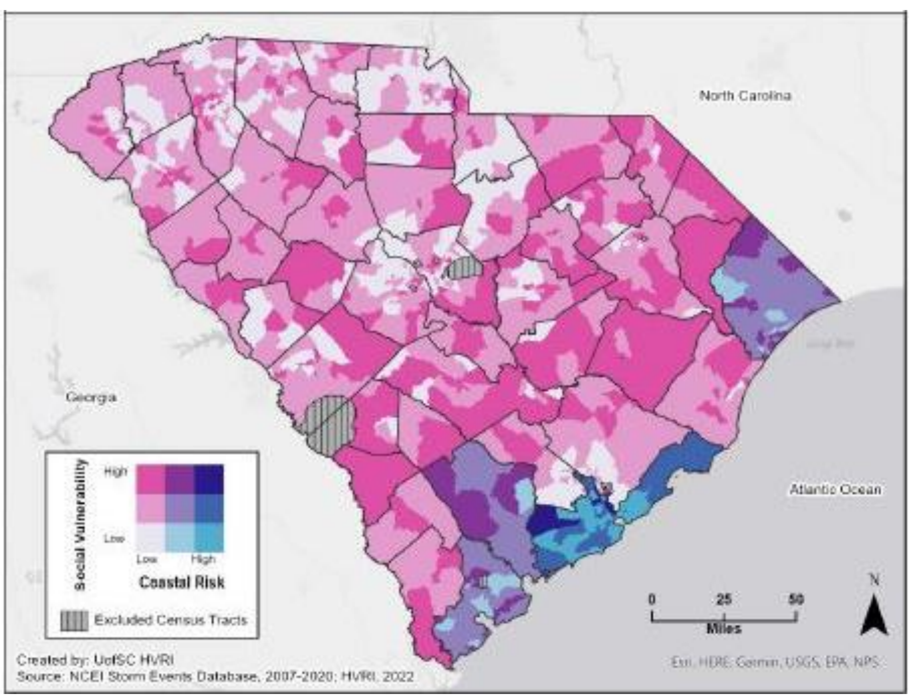
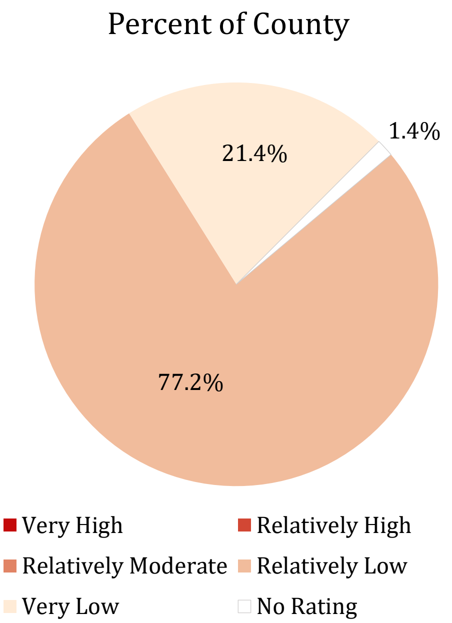
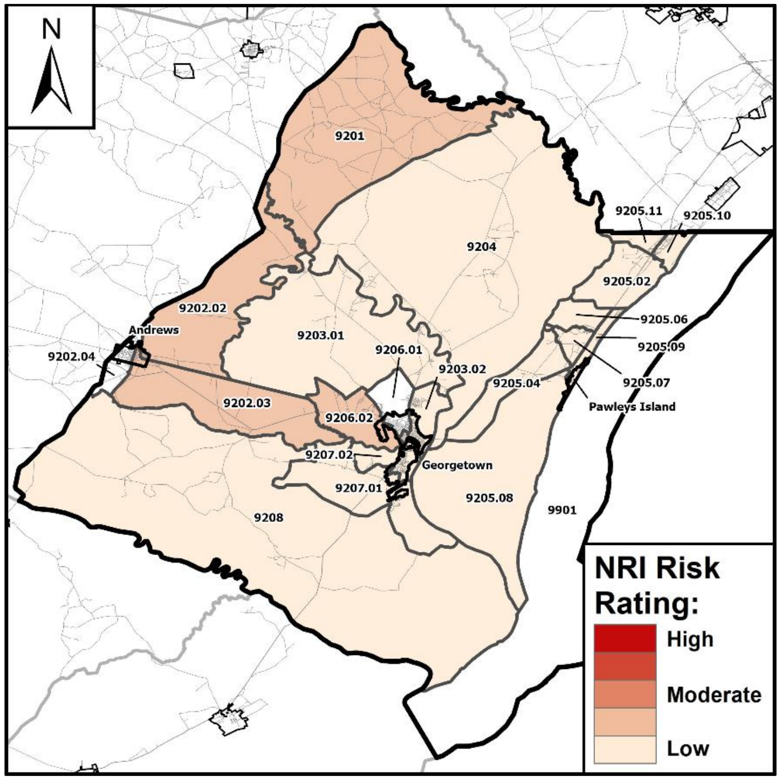
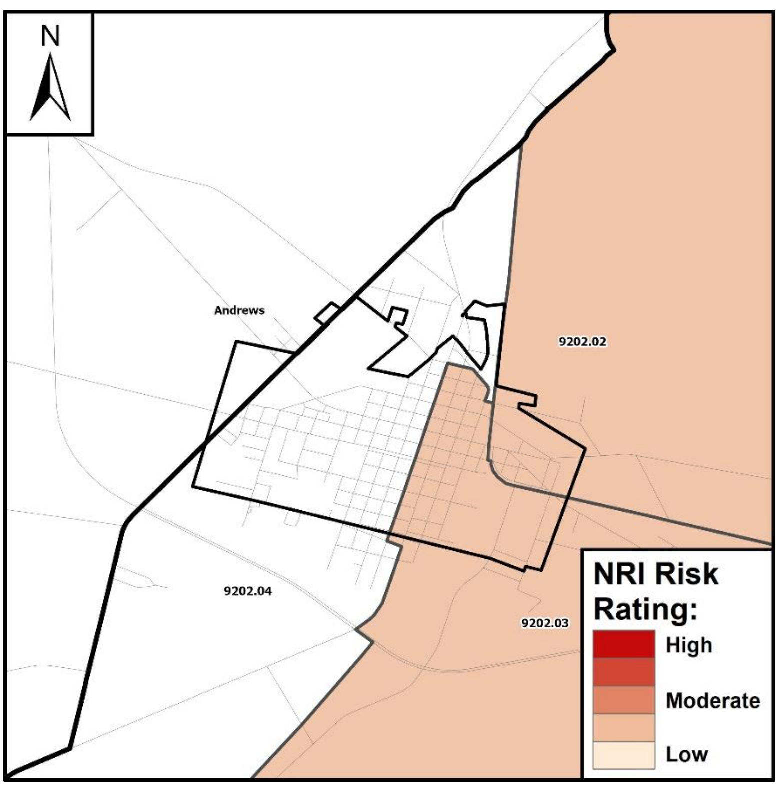


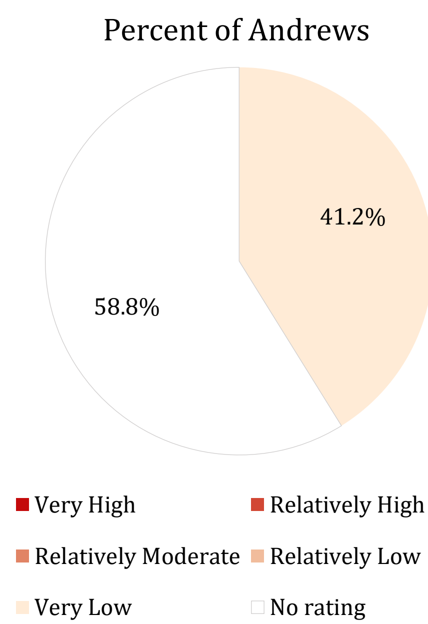
Figure 3-15: National Risk Index (NRI): Coastal Flooding Risk Rating

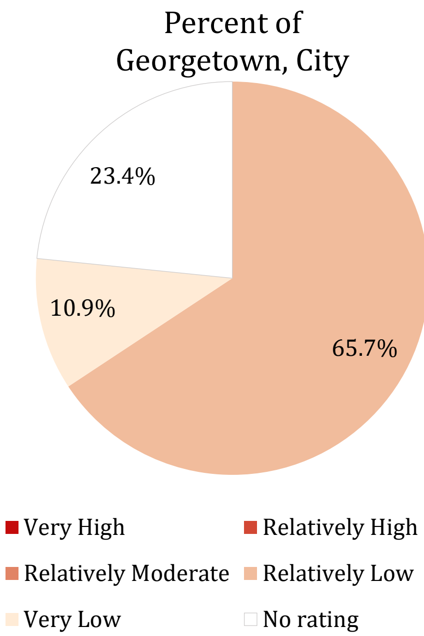




Jurisdiction	Risk Rating
Pawleys Island	Relatively Low







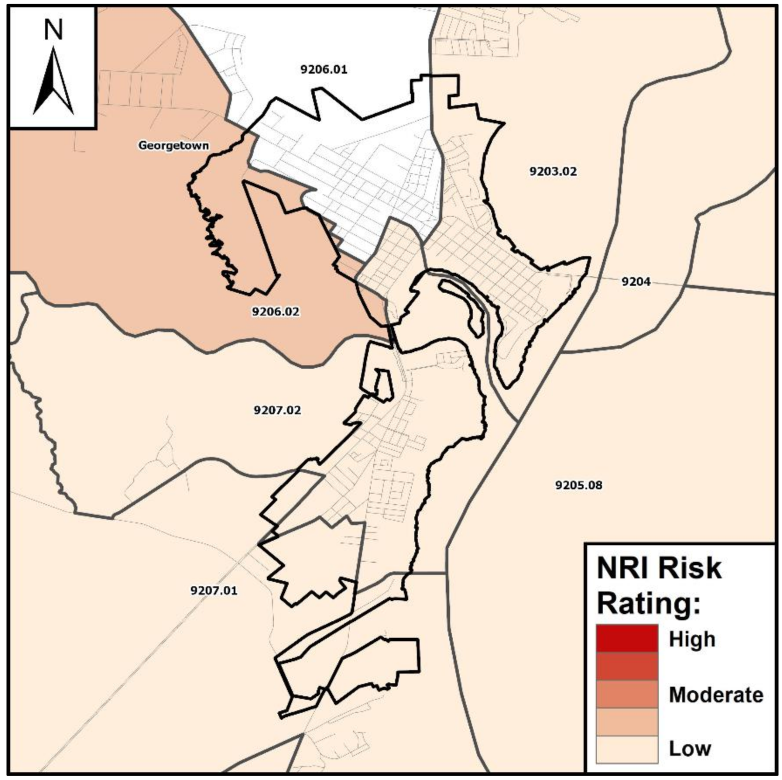
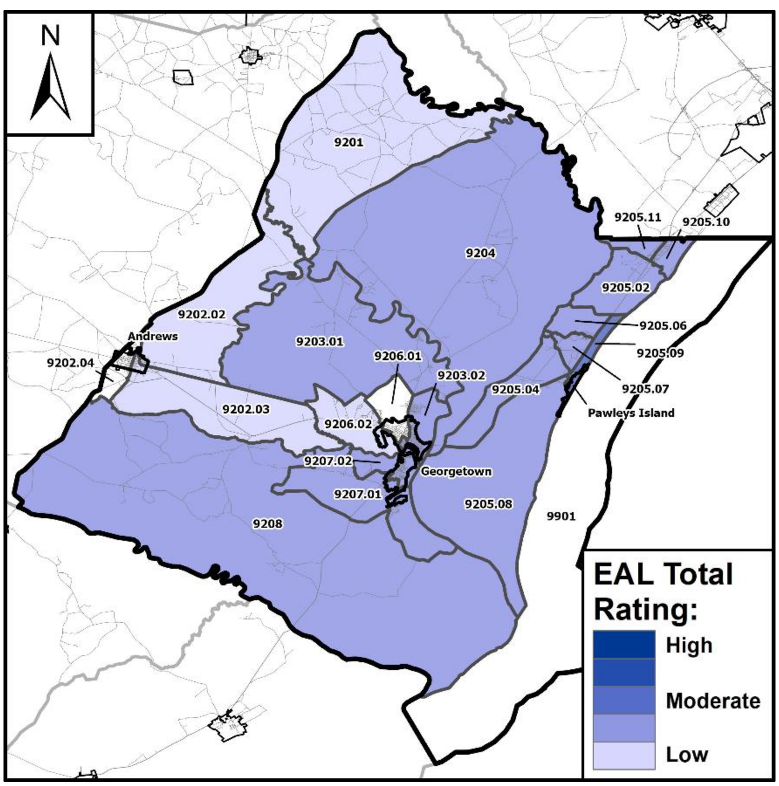
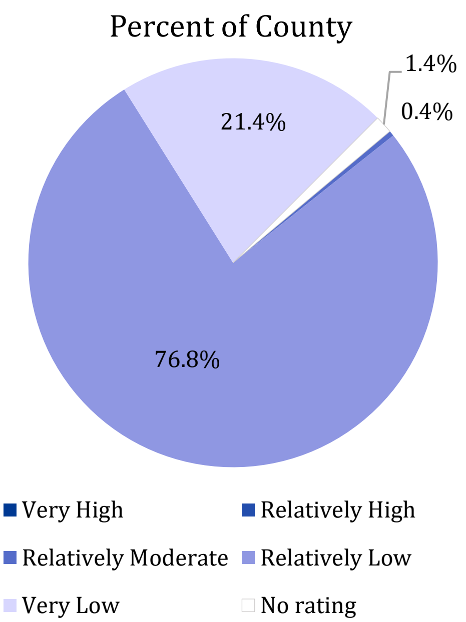
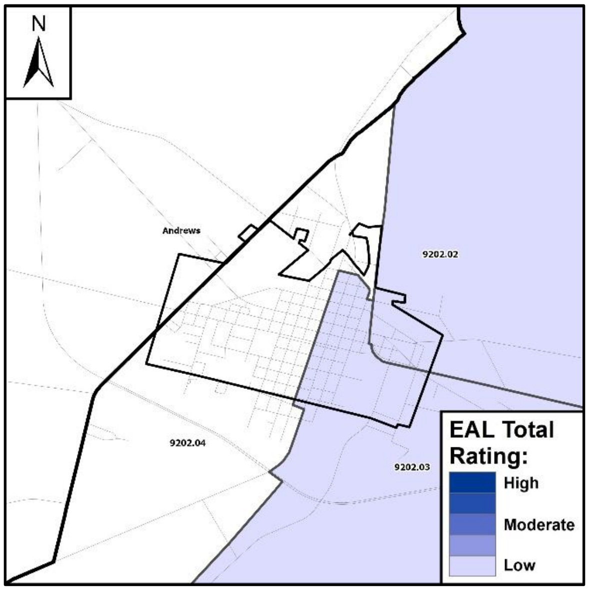


Figure 3-16: National Risk Index (NRI): Coastal Flooding Expected Annual Loss (EAL) Rating

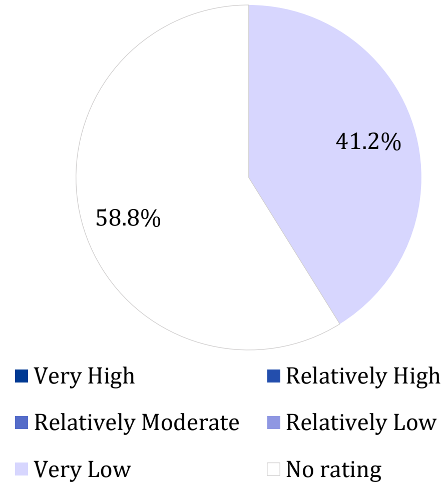




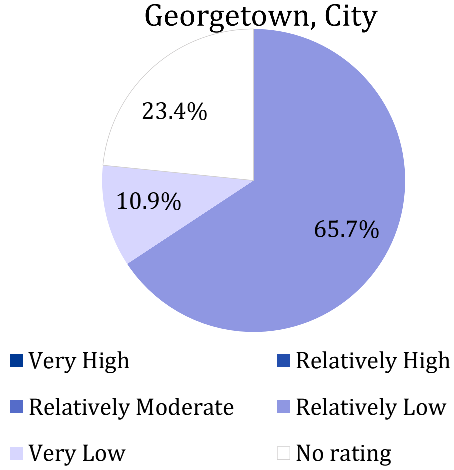
County-wide ($) EAL	
Building Value	$ 34,157.09
Population Equivalence	$ 49,887.30
Agriculture	$ -
Total	**$ 84,044.39**

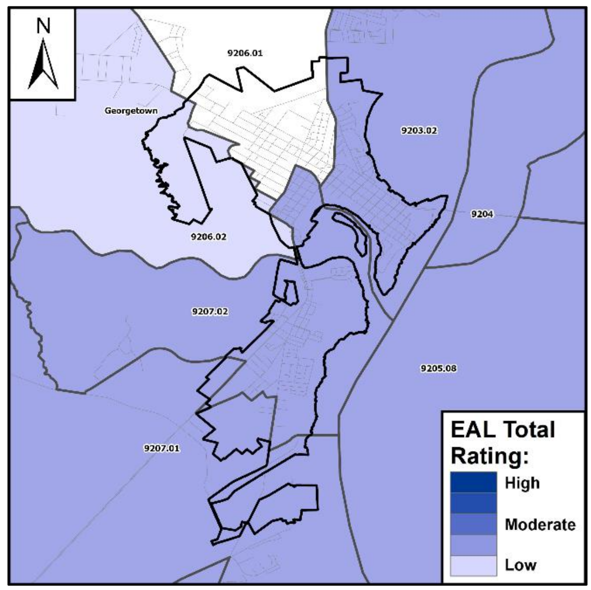


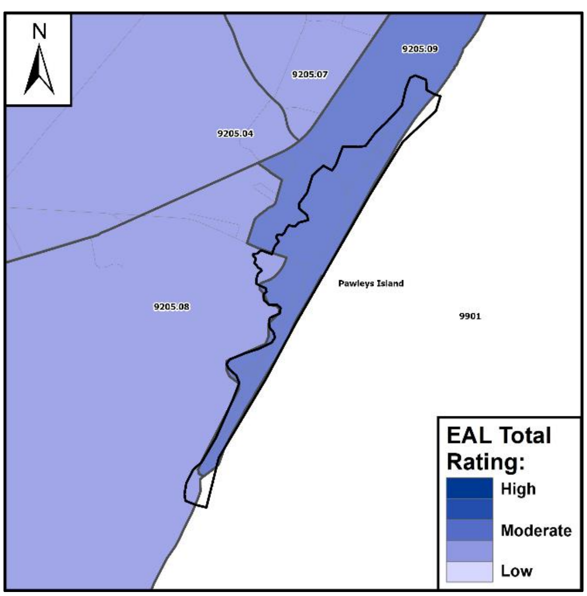
Percent of Andrews



Percent of Georgetown, City







Percent of Pawleys Island

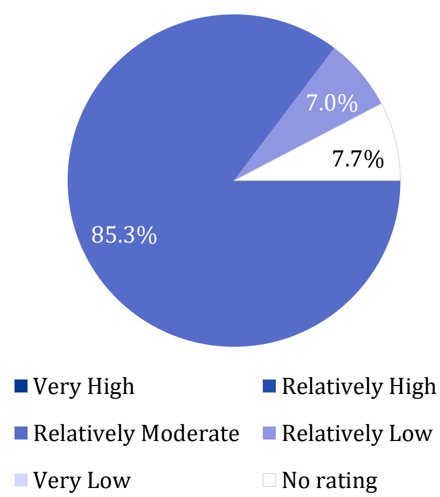
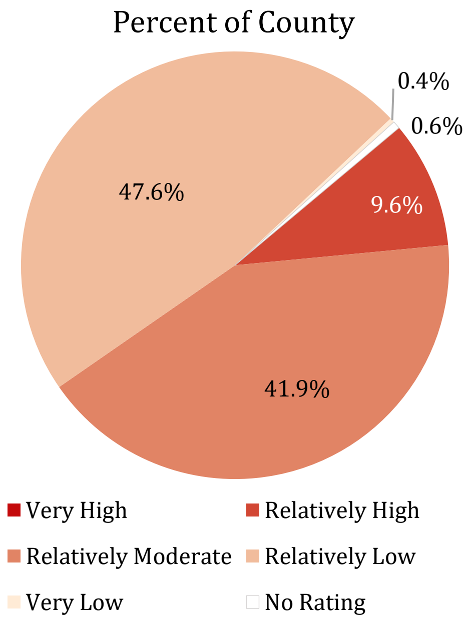
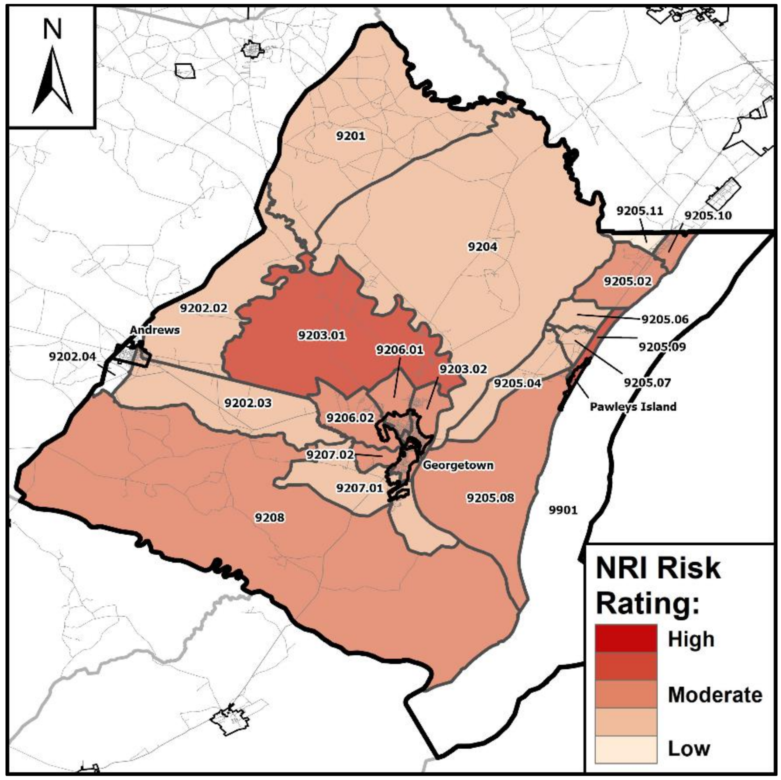
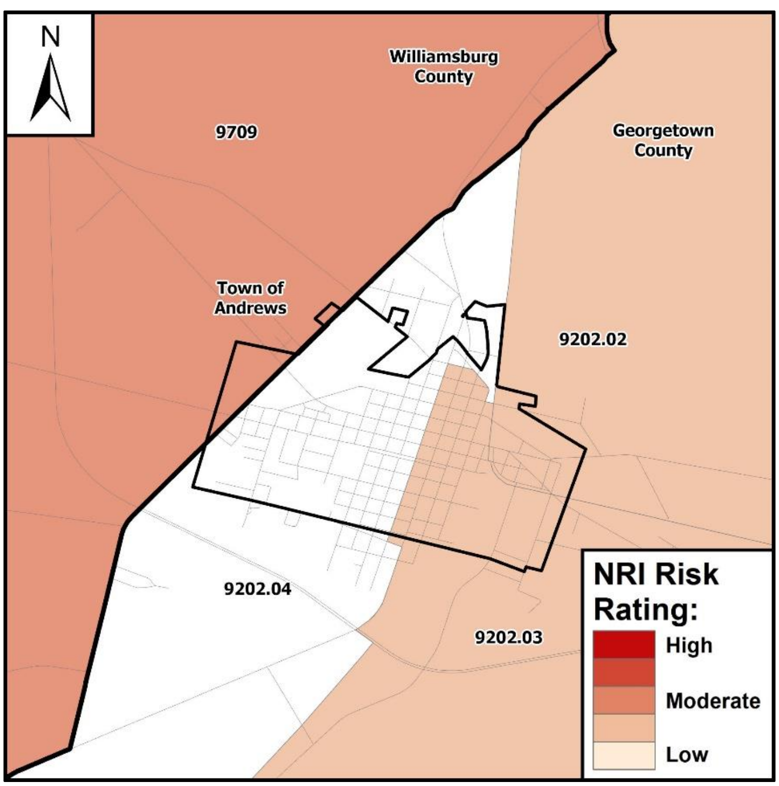
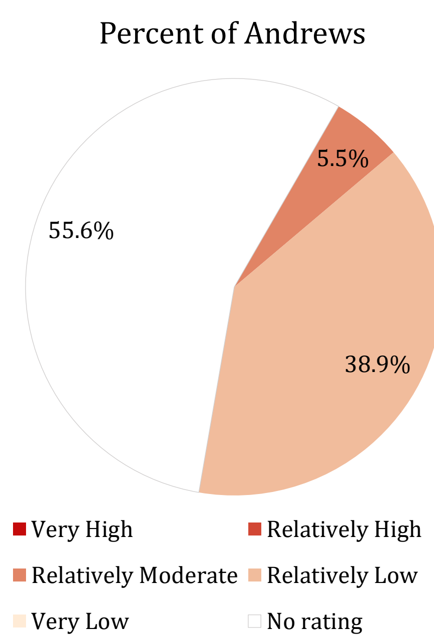


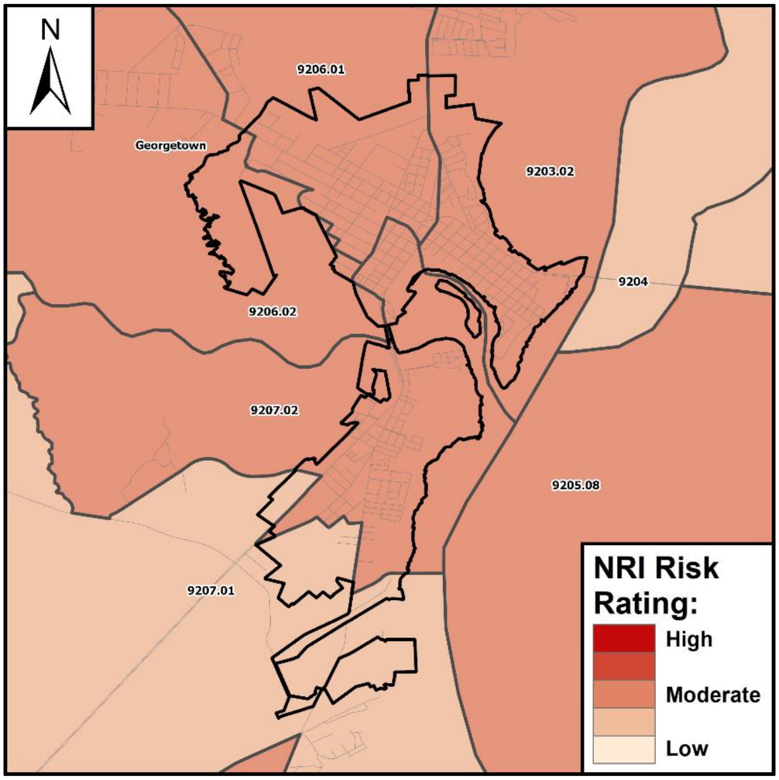
Figure 3-17: National Risk Index (NRI): Riverine Flooding Risk Rating



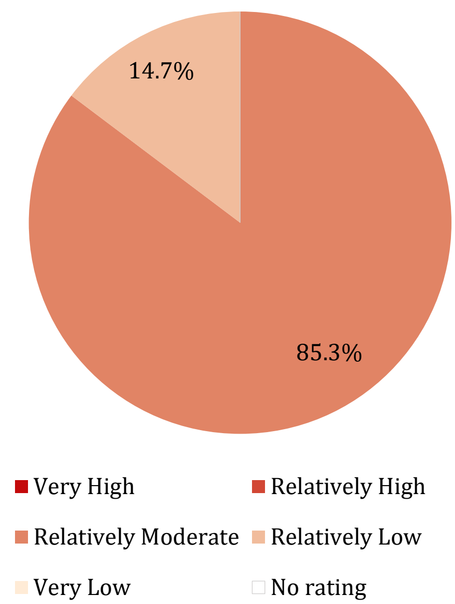




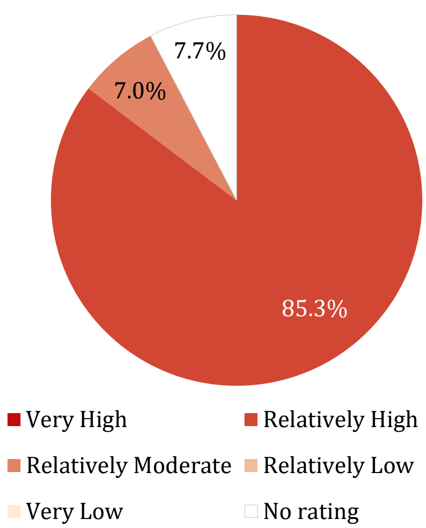




Percent of Georgetown, City



Percent of Pawleys Island



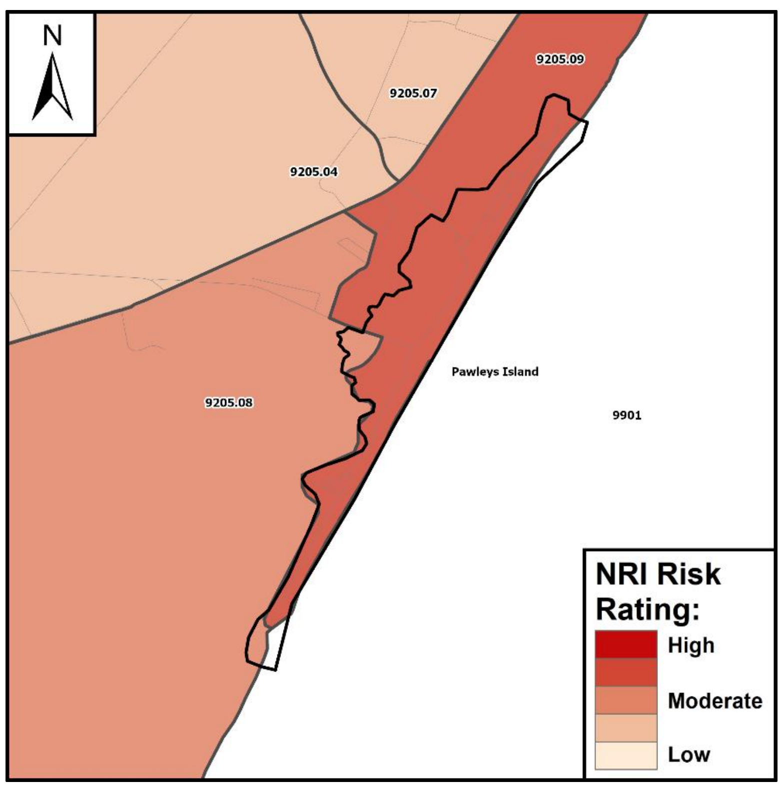
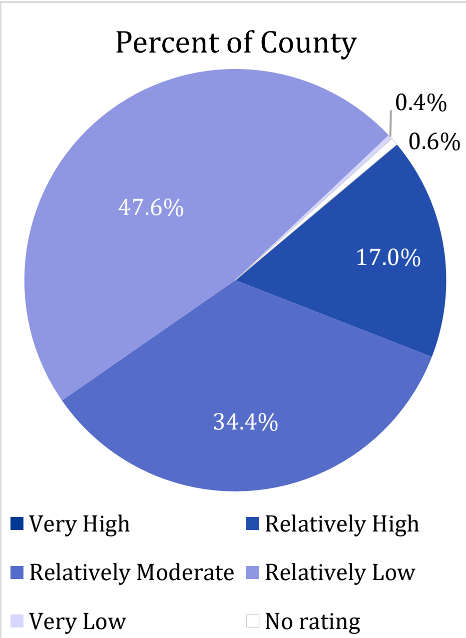
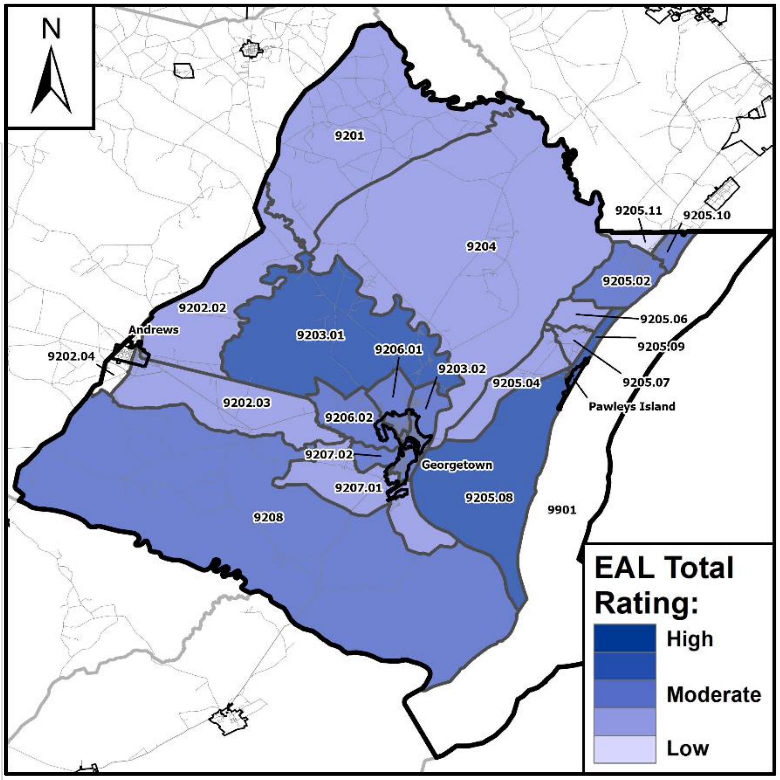


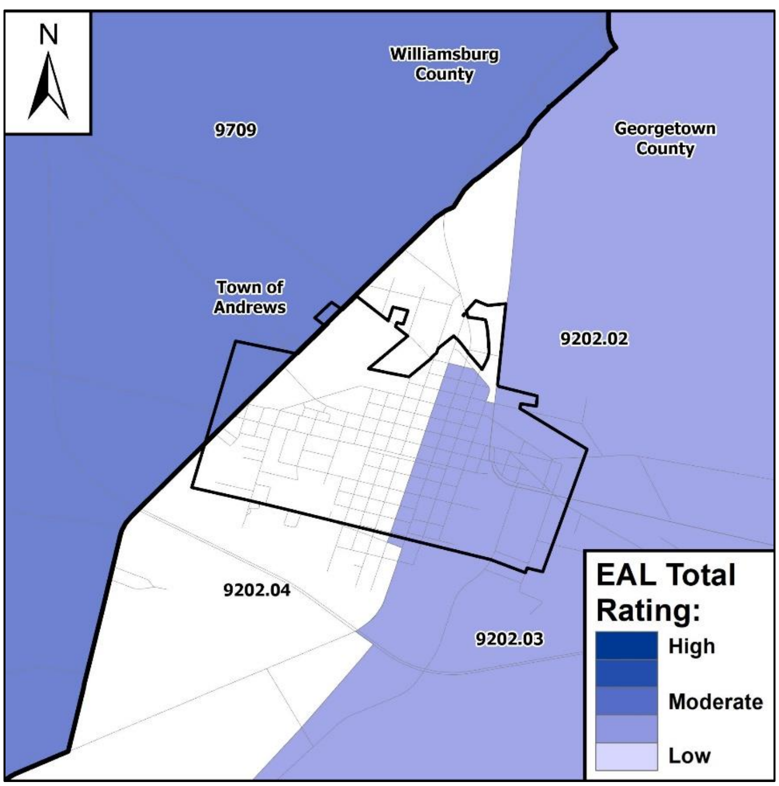
Figure 3-18: National Risk Index (NRI): Riverine Flooding Expected Annual Loss (EAL) Rating

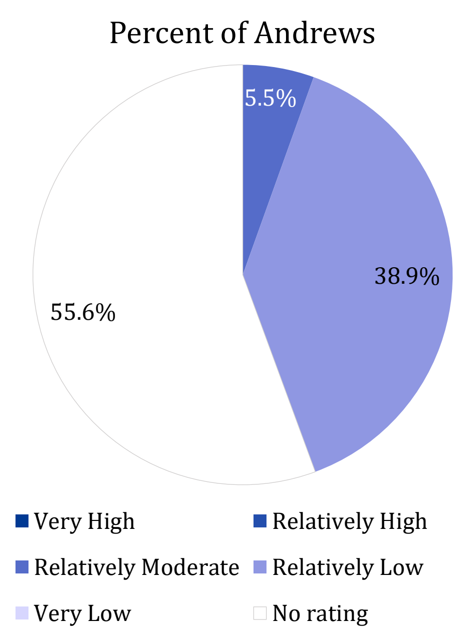


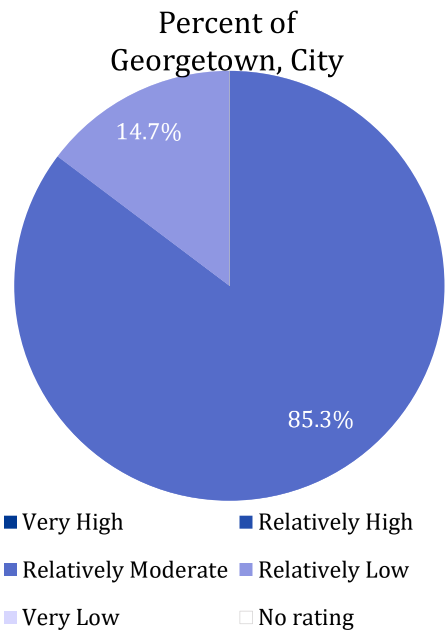


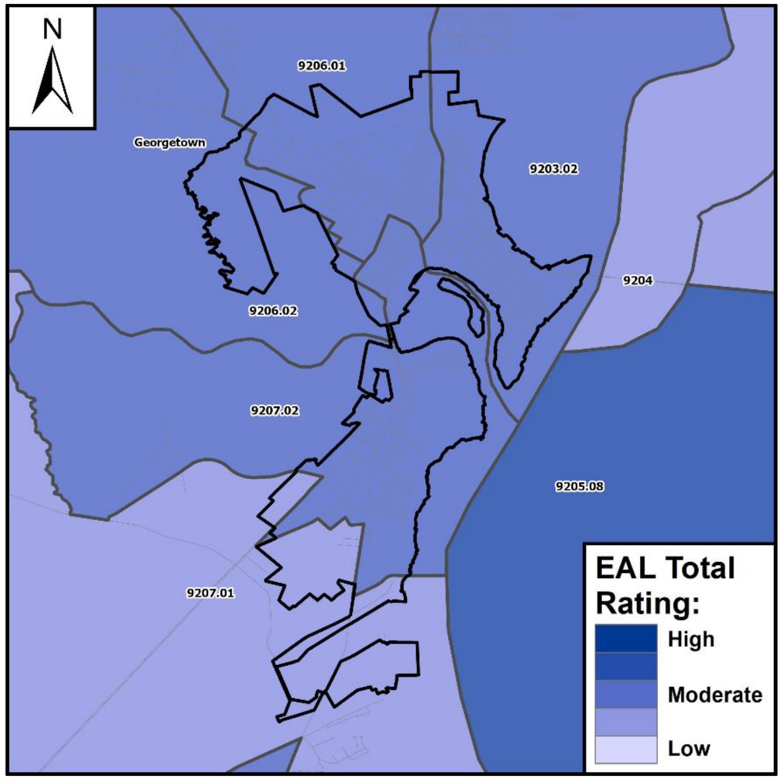
Jurisdiction	EAL Rating
Pawleys Island	Relatively High

County-wide ($) EAL	
Building Value	$ 227,922.01
Population Equivalence	$ 1,065,131.57
Agriculture	$ 2,073.71
Total	**$ 1,295,127.30**









Local Assessment

The extent, frequency and impacts of flooding in Georgetown County has been documented primarily due to river gauges maintained on the multiple rivers throughout the County. The National Weather Service (NWS) and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) have river gauges across Georgetown County to measure, collect and analyze various hydrological data. Table 3-17 displays the average, high, and low heights of these rivers where the data was available. It should be noted that five of the gauges in the County have been installed recently and do not have enough historical data to accurately access gauge height at these locations.

Table 3-17
Extent of Flooding

River Gage	Average Height (ft)	High (ft)	Low (ft)
Pee Dee River near Bucksport	11.35	17.40	8.66
Pee Dee River at Georgetown*	N/A	N/A	N/A
Black River near Dunbar*	N/A	N/A	N/A
Black River at SC Highway 51 near Rhems*	N/A	N/A	N/A
Black River near Plantersville*	N/A	N/A	N/A
Black River near Andrews	N/A	N/A	N/A
Waccamaw River at Pawleys Island	5.09	6.45	4.11
Waccamaw River at Hagley Landing	15.84	17.32	14.94
Santee River near Jamestown	9.56	19.51	2.16
North Santee River near North Santee	5.54	10.01	3.62
South Santee River near McClellanville	8.99	10.56	7.81

Source: USGS

The closest gauge to the Town of Andrews is located north of the Town on the Black River. Historic crests for this gauge are listed to the right; however, NOAA does not have information available on the normal water levels or flood stage depths. This gauge was not installed at the time of the 2015 flood. The *Town of Andrews Drainage Study* that was conducted in 2020 and provides a map of the 100-year FEMA floodplain of the Black River versus the estimated floodplain delineation of the October 2015, 1000-year event. The 1000-year event floodplain was delineated based on LiDAR elevations and first-hand water level observations witnessed by residents. A drainage study conducted in 2020 for the Town identifies areas with flooding problems (Table 3-18). Many of the flooding issues within the Town can be attrributed to poor maintanence of the drainage system.

Historic Crests
(1) 24.64 ft on 12/22/2018
(2) 23.75 ft on 01/02/2019
(3) 23.63 ft on 01/09/2019
(4) 22.97 ft on 01/31/2019
(5) 22.94 ft on 10/21/2018
(6) 22.87 ft on 11/26/2018
(7) 22.57 ft on 09/23/2018
(8) 22.14 ft on 06/03/2018
(9) 22.06 ft on 12/17/2017
(10) 21.89 ft on 02/06/2018

Source: NWS

Table 3-18
Problem Area Locations in Andrews

Name	Location	Area	Residential Homes	Businesses
Magnolia	N. Magnolia Ave. & E. Walnut St.	55	100	5
Park Avenue	Park Ave & E. Tamarack St.	69	165	0
Trebol	Trebol USA Inc. industrial facility. E. Balsam St. & S. Rosemary Ave.	22	0	1
South Poplar	S. Poplar Ave & Myrtle Rd	22	45	0
Armory	SC Army National Guard armory. S. Cedar Ave. & W. Elmwood St.	12	0	12
East Main Street	Main St. between Magnolia Ave. & the railroad	26	0	30
West Main Street	Main St. between Farr Ave. & Morgan Ave.	4	0	23
Jones Avenue	Southwest residential neighborhood comprising of Laurie St., James Dr., and Miller Rd.	51	56	0

Source: Town of Andrews Drainage Study (2020)

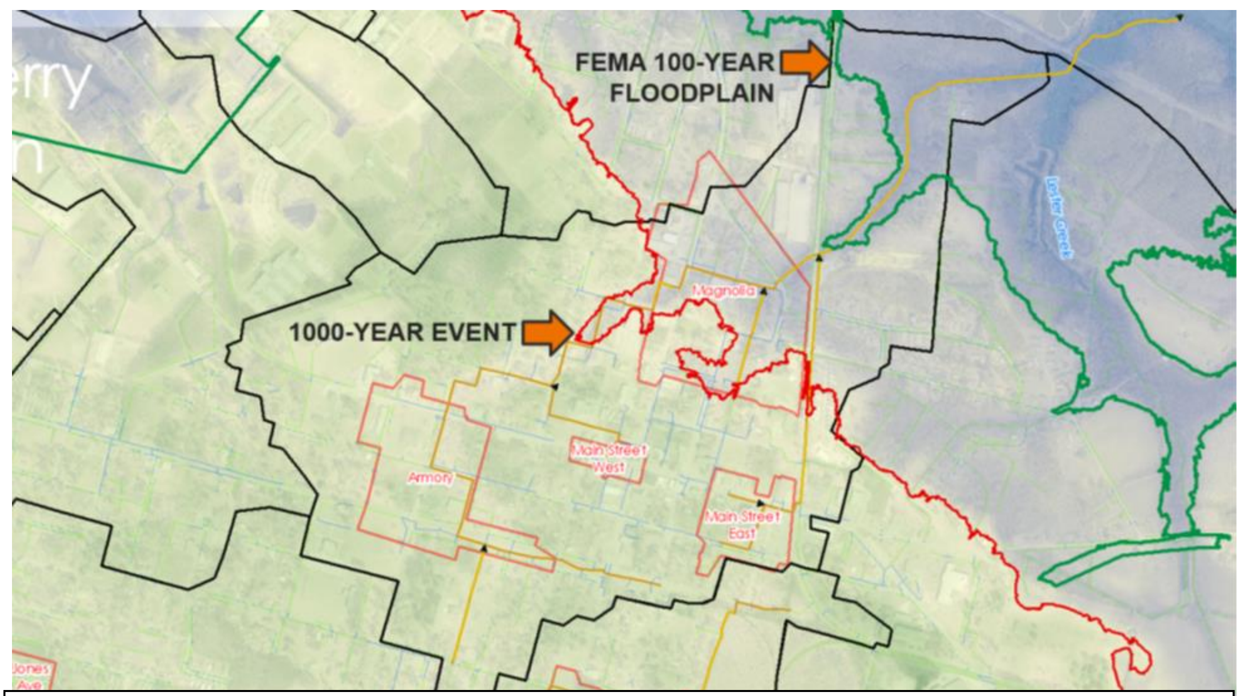


Figure 3-19: Town of Andrews Black River Estimated Flood Plain (October 2015)

Figure 3-20: Flooding on Pavilion Road During a King Tide in 2019. Source: Pawleys Island Comp Plan

There is a USGS river gauge north of Pawleys Island near Litchfield Beach in addition to the local water level sensor or tidal gauge the Town had installed in 2021. However, flood events in the town can be attributed to storm surge and coastal flooding rather than riverine flooding given Pawleys Island location as a beachfront town. The extent of flooding within the unincorporated area of Pawleys Island from the Waccamaw River can be measured using the river gauge, which has peaked at a height of 6.45 feet in 2023. Flood events in the Town are frequent and the impact extends to the whole jurisdiction. Most recently in December 2023, the causeways in Pawleys Island flooded due to a tropical storm like nor'easter. Earlier in 2023, high tide related to the new moon caused minor astronomical coastal flooding. This caused water to cover Myrtle Avenue in Pawleys Island. In addition to heavy rains and high tides, storm surge from hurricanes and tropical storms have resulted in road closures from flooding. The tidal phenomena of above-average tides are also known as King Tides. During these events, depending on the location is where the Island could see minor to moderate flooding. These events occur monthly and vary in severity but most importantly they are becoming more extreme, higher, and more frequent on the Island.

There is a river gauge located on the Pee Dee Rive along U.S. 17 in the City of Georgetown. This gauge was recently installed so the normal water levels or flood stage depths are not available. Apart from the river gauge, the extent, frequency, and impacts of flooding in the City of Georgetown has been documented through news articles. In December 2023, emergency management reported between 4.5 and 7 inches of rainfall and County dispatch reported three to four feet of water on Fraser Street (Rowles 2023). Even though the eye of Hurricane Florence in 2018 avoided the City, the City still flooded, and an aqua dam had been placed on Highway 17 as water from inland flowed to the coast.

Approximately 32.7% of Georgetown County is located within a FEMA 100-year flood hazard area. The flood hazard area includes major riverine floodplains (such as the Sampit River), smaller riverine floodplains (such as the lower reaches of the Great Pee Dee River), as well as wetland areas at their headwaters. The County is divided into two major river basins, the Pee Dee River and the Edisto Santee River. These river basins can further be divided into eight (8) watersheds.

Table 3-19
Watersheds within Georgetown County

Watershed	Percent of County
Great Pee Dee – Winyah Bay	27.6%
Lower Black River	18.7%
Santee River	16%
Sampit River	16%
North Inlet	8.1%
Outlet Waccamaw River – Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	5.1%
Black Mingo Creek	4.5%
Little River	4%

The local flood assessment includes Figure 3-21 which illustrates the multiple major watersheds and how they correspond to the 100-year flood hazard area. The County's FIRM was redone and became effective on 5/9/2023. A flood study is currently underway for Georgetown and Williamsburg counties, which may provide insight into the deficiencies of the regulatory flood maps. Table 3-20 illustrates that the majority of the 100-year flood zone is located in the unincorporated parts of the County. Figure 3-22 through Figure 3-24 illustrate the 100-year flood hazard (1% annual chance of flooding each year) for the three (3) jurisdictions included in this plan, along with the watershed within each town or city. Table 3-20 includes the percentages of critical facilities and community lifelines located near or within the 100-year flood hazard area.

Table 3-20
Flood Hazard Vulnerability by Jurisdiction (100-yr Floodplain)

Jurisdiction	Total Area (sq. miles)	Area in 100-yr Floodplain	% of Jurisdiction in Floodplain	Critical Facilities	Critical Facilities in 100-yr Floodplain
Andrews	2.28	0.02	0.88%	42	0
Pawley's Island	0.94	0.94	100%	8	8
City of Georgetown	7.14	2.02	28.29%	131	23
Unincorporated Georgetown County	1024.44	335.38	32.74%	608	139
County Total	**1034.83**	**338.36**	**32.70%**	**789**	**170**

Table 3-21
Flood Hazard Vulnerability by Jurisdiction (500-yr Floodplain)

Jurisdiction	Total Area (sq. miles)	Area in 500-yr Floodplain	% of Jurisdiction in Floodplain	Critical Facilities	Critical Facilities in 500-yr Floodplain Only
Andrews	2.28	0.0	0.0%	42	0
Pawley's Island	0.94	0.0	0.0%	8	0
City of Georgetown	7.14	0.52	7.28%	131	23
Unincorporated Georgetown County	1024.44	27.57	2.69%	608	65
County Total	**1034.83**	**28.09**	**2.71%**	**789**	**88**

Figure 3-21: FEMA Flood Zones

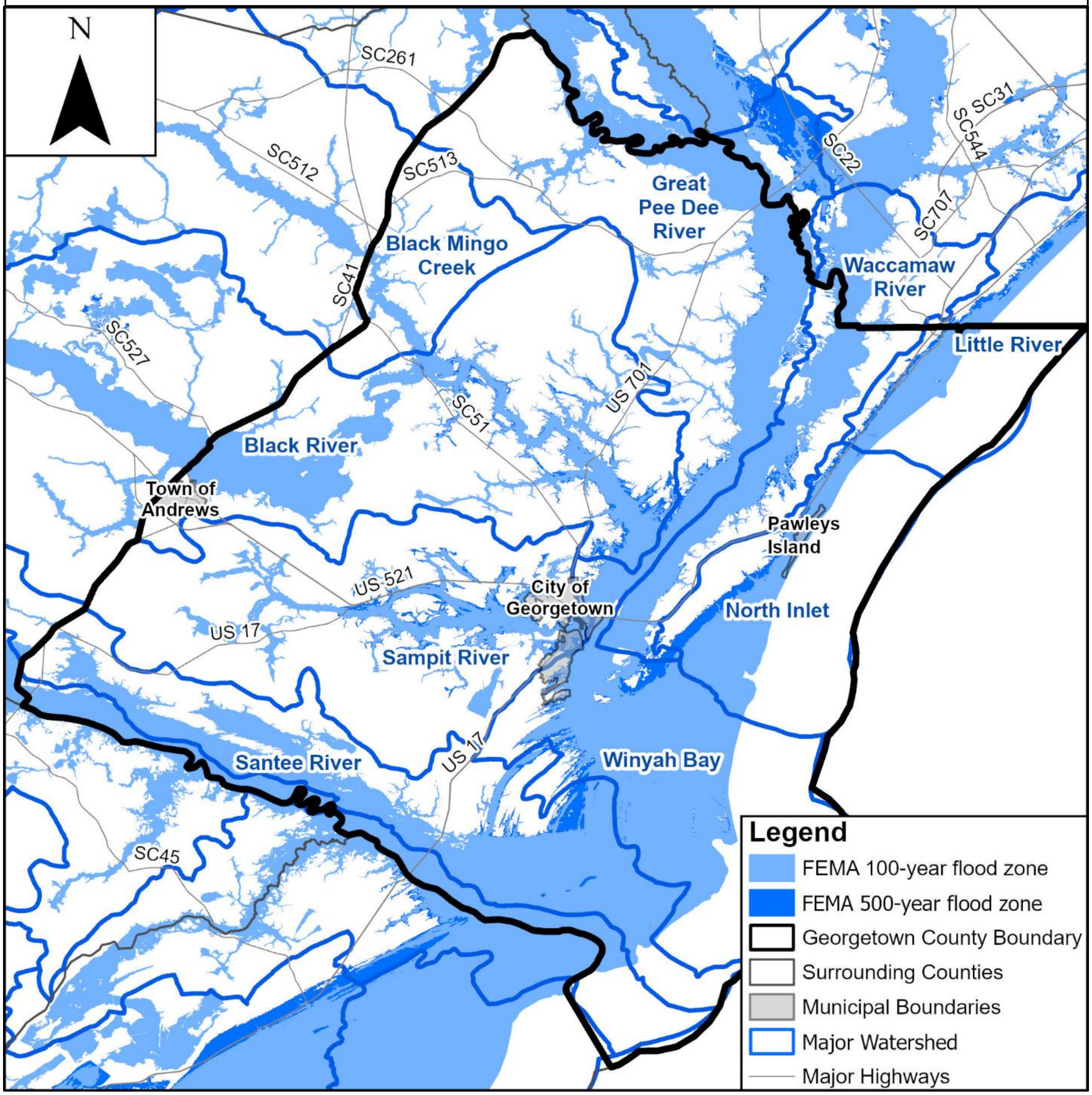


Figure 3-22 Town of Andrews Flood Zone

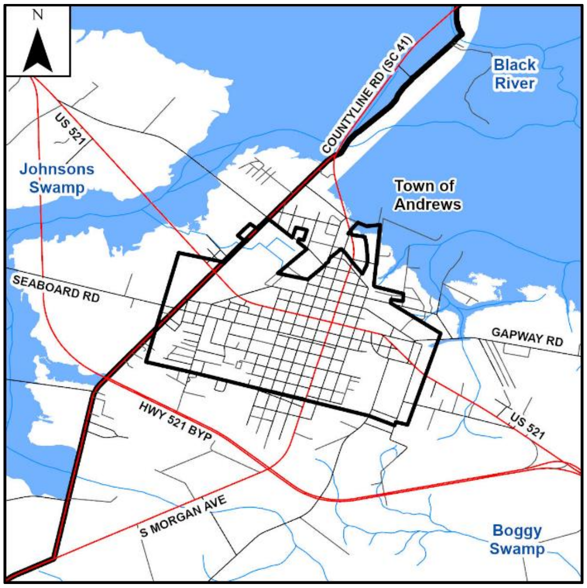


Table 3-22: Town of Andrews	
FIRM Date: 05/09/2023 Adoption Date: 04/20/2023	
% of Town in SFHA	0.88%
Black River Watershed (%)	99.46%
Sampit River Watershed (%)	0.54%
Name of river(s)/watershed(s): Black River tributary to Pee Dee River, Sampit tributary to Atlantic Ocean	

Table 3-23: Town of Pawley's Island	
FIRM Date: 05/09/2023 Adopted Date: 05/02/2023	
% Town in SFHA	100%
North Inlet Watershed (%)	100%
Name of river(s)/watershed(s): North Inlet tributary to Atlantic Ocean	

Figure 3-23 Town of Pawley's Island Flood Zone

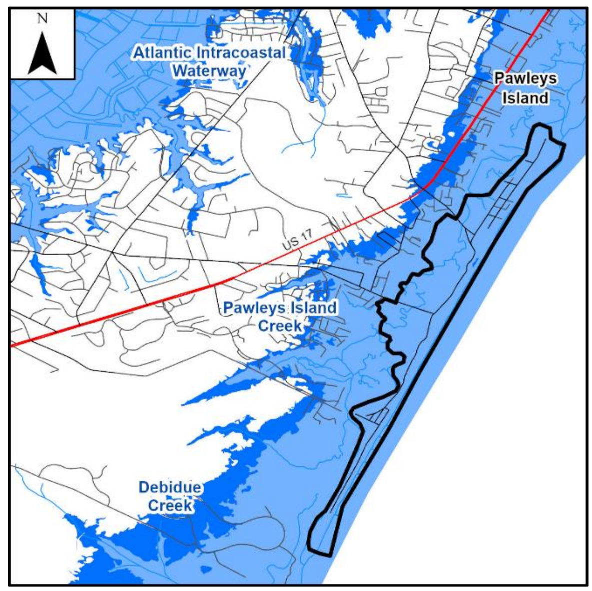


Figure 3-24 City of Georgetown Flood Zone

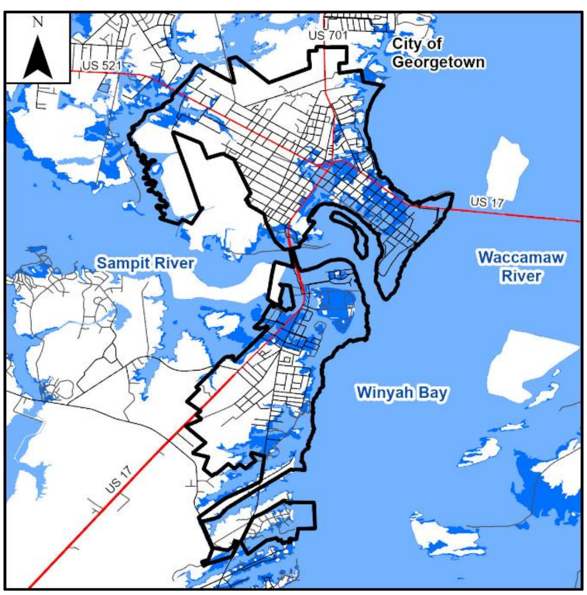


Table 3-24: City of Georgetown	
FIRM Date: 05/09/2023 Adopted Date: 04/20/2023	
% City in SFHA	28.29%
Sampit River Watershed (%)	66.7%
Great Pee Dee River Watershed (%)	33.3%
Name of river(s)/watershed(s): Waccamaw, Pee Dee, Black, and Sampit tributaries to Winyah Bay/Atlantic Ocean	

Table 3-25 Critical Facilities and Community Lifelines Flood Vulnerability		
Flood Hazard	**% of Facilities & Lifelines**	**% of Bridges on Major Roadways**
Located within the 100-yr hazard area	21.55%	59.65%
Located near the 100-yr hazard area	10.14%	40.35%

Approximately 12.56% of the buildings in Georgetown County are located within SFHAs. **Table 3-26** below displays detailed data by jurisdiction for the type and number of buildings that are situated within SFHA's. In order to further refine the potential vulnerability of buildings in Georgetown County to storm surge and wind damage, it is necessary to determine the value of buildings that are subject to the effects of wind hazard. **Table 3-27** below provides building value estimates by jurisdiction for residential buildings, commercial buildings, and mobile homes.

Table 3-26 Estimated Number of Buildings in Areas of Special Flood Hazard by Jurisdiction						
Jurisdiction	**Total Buildings**	**Estimated % in SFHA**	**# Mobile Homes in SFHA**	**# Residential in SFHA**	**# Commercial in SFHA**	**# Total Structures in SFHA**
Town of Pawleys Island	550	100%	0	521	29	550
City of Georgetown	5,874	13.30%	12	691	216	919
Town of Andrews	2,067	0.00%	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated Area	46,593	12.41%	314	5,209	1,401	6,924
Total Georgetown County	**55,084**	**12.56%**	**326**	**6,421**	**1,646**	**8,393**

Table 3-27 Building Value Estimates by Jurisdiction, 2024			
Jurisdiction	**Avg. Residential Building Value**	**Avg. Commercial Building Value***	**Avg. Mobile Home Value**
Town of Pawleys Island	$327,786.82	$17,896.64	$0
City of Georgetown	$120,659.54	$164,686.13	$3,539.74
Town of Andrews	$70,888.79	$63,018.14	$1,188.42
Unincorporated Area	$239,292.98	$73,314.50	$12,937,69
Total Georgetown County	**$221,036.59**	**$84,008.22**	**$12,088.07**

Source: Georgetown County Assessor's Office, October 2023.

*The building values shown in the above are as of October 14, 2023, and include all commercial buildings, as well as exempt commercial buildings such as government-owned property, utilities, churches, and hospitals; excluded are residential homes and mobile homes.

An analysis of the County's roadways was performed to determine the flood status of and depth of flood waters of the busiest roads. Functional classification groups streets and highways into classes according to the character or service. Using the functional classification of roadways helps to determine which of the busier roads have a greater chance of flooding and may need mitigation efforts to lessen the impact. Of the road segments that were analyzed, only 3.49% are above the base flood elevation for that road. Specifically, only portions of US 17 near Pawleys Island and US 17 ALT near the City of Georgetown are at or above the base flood elevation. Other portions of US 17 are in at least a foot to nine feet of flood water. It should be noted that US 17/ US 521 is used as an evacuation route, so any future flooding may impact evacuations. In addition, Browns Ferry Road is also used as an evacuation route and is between 1 to 3 feet below the base flood elevation. **Figure 3-25** displays these road segments. **Table 3-28** shows the average flood depth by average daily traffic.

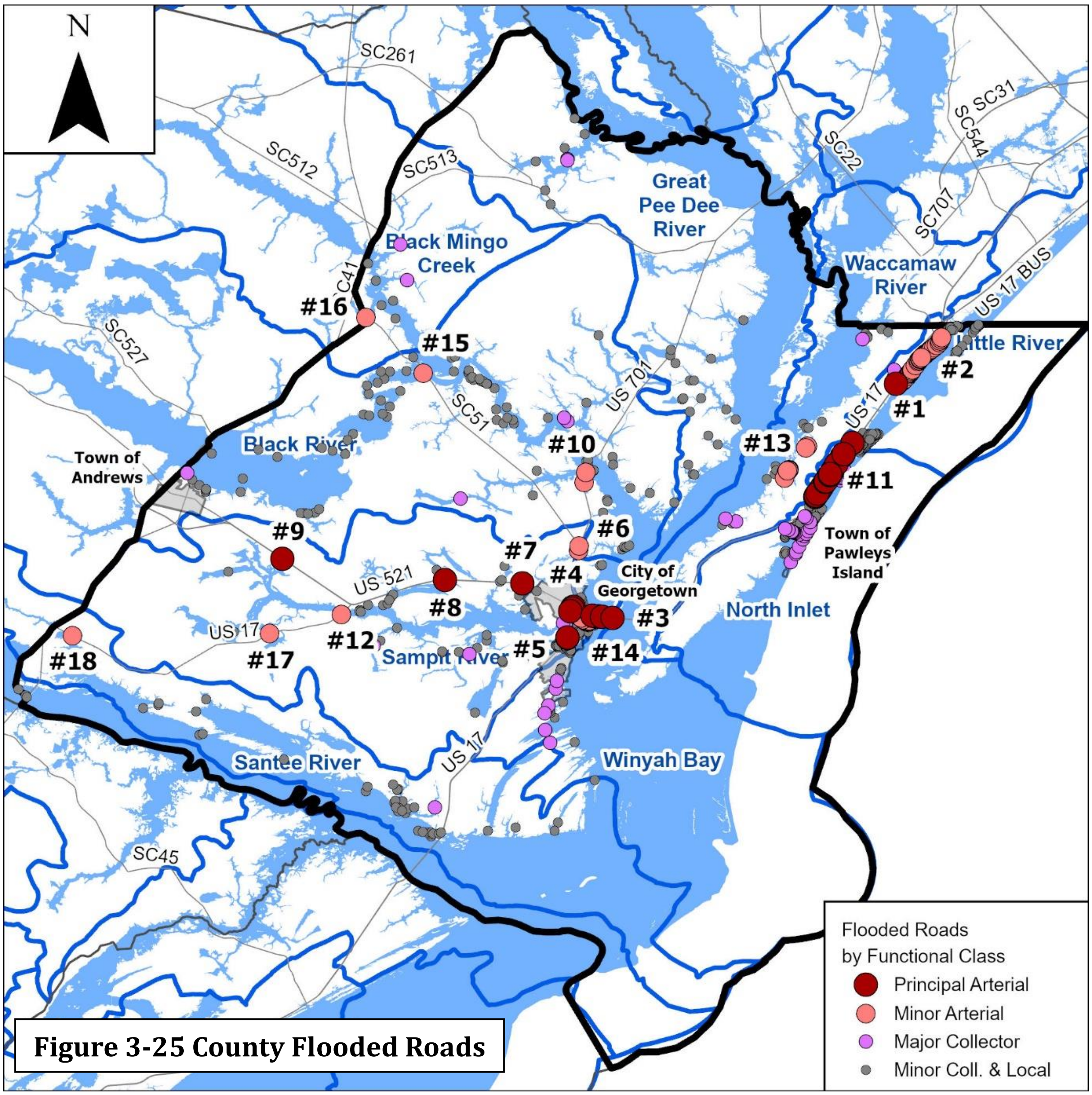


Figure 3-25 County Flooded Roads

Table 3-28
Notable Road Segments

Map ID	Route	Local Name	Community	Riverine / Coastal	Avg. Flood Depth	# of Segments	Location	AADT (2023)
1	US 17	Ocean Hwy	Murrells Inlet	Coastal	2 ft.	1	Near intersection with US 17 BUS	43,400
2	US 17	Ocean Hwy	Litchfield	Coastal	2.9 ft.	28	South of S-1015 (Crooked Oak Dr) and North of S-432 (Parkersville Rd)	41,400
3	US 17	Church St	Georgetown	Riverine	1.1 ft.	5	West side of US 17 Bridge over Pee Dee River	25,600
4	US 17 / 701	North Fraser St	Georgetown	Riverine	2.5 ft.	4	Between US 17A / US 521 (Highmarket St) and S-87 (Front St.)	25,200
5	US 17 / 701	South Fraser St	Georgetown	Riverine	1 ft.	2	Just south of Maryville Bridge	25,200
6	US 701	North Fraser St	Beneventum	Riverine	1 ft.	2	Near SC 51 (Browns Ferry Rd)	20,200
7	US 17A / US 521	Highmarket St	MacDonald	Riverine	2 ft.	1	West of S-71 (McDonald Rd) and East of S-394 (Player St)	19,200
8	US 17A / US 521	Highmarket St	Sampit	Riverine	3 ft.	1	West of S-119 (Garrison Rd) and East of S-905 (Alma St)	12,000
9	US 521	Georgetown Hwy	Rappahannock	Riverine	3 ft.	1	West of S-22 (Kent Rd) and East of US 521 BUS (Georgetown Hwy)	10,600
10	US 701	North Fraser St	Beneventum	Riverine	2.5 ft.	2	Near S-524 (David W Ray Rd), ~1 mile south of S-4 (Choppee Rd)	10,400
11	US 17 BUS	US 17 Business	Murrells Inlet	Coastal	5 ft.	32	South of S-573 (Hammock Ave) and North of US 17 (Ocean Hwy)	8,400
12	US 17A	Saints Delight Rd	Sampit	Riverine	2 ft.	1	Immediately south of S-42 (Pennyroyal Rd)	7,400
13	S-255	Kings River Rd	Litchfield	Riverine	2.3 ft.	6	South of S-727 (Hawthorn Dr) and North of S-46 (Waverley Rd)	6,300
14	S-87	Front St	Georgetown	Riverine	5.3 ft.	10	From US 17 / US 701 (Fraser St.) to S-80 (Saint James St)	4,100
15	SC 51	Browns Ferry Rd	Ferry Landing	Riverine	3 ft.	1	Immediately north of S-773 (Pinewood St)	4,100
16	SC 51	Browns Ferry Rd	Browns Ferry	Riverine	1 ft.	1	Immediately north of L-1284 (Liston Dr)	4,100
17	US 17A	Saints Delight Rd	Kent	Riverine	1 ft.	1	West of L-2842 (Boggy Swamp Rd) and East of L-735 (Wild Horse Rd)	3,400
18	US 17A	Saints Delight Rd	Lambertown	Riverine	4 ft.	1	West of L-368 (Wilmer Cannon Rd) and East of US 17A (County Line Dr)	2,800

Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

All four (4) of the local governments in Georgetown County participate in the NFIP. Georgetown County and the City of Georgetown entered the program in 1978, while the Town of Pawleys entered the program in 1986, after it incorporated. The Town of Andrews entered the program in 1993; however, it has not had areas within the SFHA until the 2023 FIRM map. Each jurisdiction is in good standing with the NFIP. Below are the jurisdictions' Floodplain Managers POCs:

Table 3-29
NFIP Contact by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Contact	Title	Phone	Email Address
Georgetown County	Steven Elliot, CBO	Building Official	843-545-3116	elliott@gtcounty.org
City of Georgetown	Peter Gaytan, CFM	Planning and Comm. Development Director	843-545-4016	pgaytan@georgetownsc.gov
Pawleys Island*	Daniel Newquist, CFM	Town Administrator	843-237-1698	dnewquist@townofpi.com
Andrews*	Mauretta Wilson	Town Administrator	843-264-8711	mwilson@townofandrews.sc.gov

*SafeBuilt provides building and floodplain management services via contract.

Table 3-30
Selected Data for Each Jurisdiction's Participation in the NFIP

Jurisdiction	# of Policies in Force	Total Coverage	Total Written Premium + FPF	Total Annual Payment	Total Losses	Total Net Dollars Paid
Georgetown County	8,296	$226,1438,000	$8,320,832	$10,388,776	4,510	$ 112,937,309.80
City of Georgetown	520	$149,192,000	$767,410	$947,391	397	$ 9,704,057.43
Pawleys Island	335	$102,036,000	$1,039,0169	$1,283,943	394	$ 6,492,624.82
Andrews	9	$2,461,000	$4,727	$5,952	8	$ 119,591.29

Damage Assessment Process

Georgetown County post disaster damage assessment procedures are led by the County's Emergency Management Department and relies on leadership of the Georgetown County Tax Assessor's Office and other County Departments. Georgetown County also calls upon the assistance of FEMA and the SC Flood Mitigation Program to assist with flood damage assessments. Flood damages are tracked within the Georgetown County's Assessor's records to inform when substantial damages (as well as substantial improvements) would trigger the need for structural mitigation actions. The County then tracks this information in their permitting software to know when a structure needs to come into compliance with the current flood damage prevention ordinance.

Having a clear and methodical damage assessment process, along with adequate numbers of trained code enforcement and other County and municipal staff is critical to not only document flood damage (or any disaster damages), but also help educate the public about the importance of insurance coverage, even if a property is not located in the regulatory flood zone. More details about each jurisdiction's damage assessment process can be found in **Section Four.**

Repetitive Loss Properties in Georgetown County

There are 393 repetitive loss properties that have filed NFIP claims, resulting in $39,207,403 in total insurance payouts in Georgetown County. There are 40 severe repetitive loss properties in the County with $7,537,242 in total damages paid.

While these represent insured properties that have filed flood claims, there are numerous buildings that may not have flood insurance, therefore, would not have been eligible to file a claim. Older stick-built homes and manufactured homes are less likely to have flood insurance coverage.

Table 3-31
Repetitive Loss Properties (1970-2022)

Community Name	Number of Properties	Number of Losses	Total Building Payments	Total Contents Payments	Total Paid	Average Paid per Loss
Repetitive Loss (RL) Properties						
Georgetown County	300	835	$24,620,260	$4,392,975	$29,013,235	$34,746
Andrews	1	2	$22,581	$0	$22,581	$11,290
Georgetown	32	117	$3,802,036	$1,114,633	$4,830,669	$1,575,601
Pawleys Island	60	177	$4,668,884	$672,035	$5,340,918	$30,175
Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Properties						
Community Name	**Number of Properties**	**Number of Losses**	**Total Building Payments**	**Total Contents Payments**	**Total Paid**	**Average Paid per Loss**
Georgetown County	26	116	$3,505,798	$887,600	$4,393,398	$37,874
Andrews	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgetown	9	47	$1,879,486	$393,646	$2,273,133	$493,638
Pawleys Island	5	23	$679,555	$191,157	$870,711	$37,857

Future Climate Conditions

The number of extreme rainfall events is increasing and will only continue to do so in the future, making the County and likely the coastal region more vulnerable to coastal and flash flooding. Extreme flood events are projected to become more likely in the future, which will make infrastructure and properties vulnerable. In addition, sea level rise may cause storm surges to travel more inland, compounded with extreme rainfall events, possibly increasing the risks of tidally influenced flooding in the County.

Coastal Hazards

South Carolina's coast is subject to a variety of coastal hazards, including coastal storms, long-term sea level rise, erosion, and saltwater intrusion (SCDHEC OCRM, 2019). Other coastal hazards include flooding, tsunamis, and land subsidence (NOAA, n.d.). Development and human settlement have put lives and properties at risk to these coastal hazards. Coastal regions such as beaches and wetlands are crucial in protection efforts of South Carolina Wildlife and Coastal Communities.

Storm Surge

Storm surge is an elevated water level pushed toward the shore by the force of a tropical cyclone's strong winds (NOAA, n.d.). Storm surge is the most dangerous and destructive part of coastal flooding. It can turn a peaceful waterfront into a rushing wall of water that floods homes, erodes beaches, and damages roadways (FEMA, n.d.). Storm surge potential vulnerability is analyzed using the Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model along with census data. MOM refers to maximum of the maximum and each SLOSH MOM represents a different storm category. **Table 3-32** represents the population, state assets, and buildings in Georgetown County exposed to storm surge, and the map in **Figure 3-30** represents maximum storm surge extent for any potential hurricane.

Table 3-32
SLOSH MOM Model for Georgetown County

Population Exposed to Storm Surge					
County	SLOSH MOM 1	SLOSH MOM 2	SLOSH MOM 3	SLOSH MOM 4	SLOSH MOM 5
Georgetown	27,370	38,058	51,391	54,779	57,603
State Assets Exposed to Storm Surge					
County	SLOSH MOM 1	SLOSH MOM 2	SLOSH MOM 3	SLOSH MOM 4	SLOSH MOM 5
Georgetown	1	3	12	15	16
Building Exposure (in thousands of dollars; 2018 dollars)- Hurricane Hugo Scenario					
County	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total
Georgetown	$6,258,481	$1,059,006	$241,159	$395,560	$7,954,206
Source: SCHMP (2023)					

Using data from Hazus-MH, a SLOSH MOM analysis was performed on the County for all category hurricanes. The inundation from these and building locations were used to then identify the height of water levels at the ground level of each building based on storm surge associated with each hurricane model. Figures 3-26 through 3-30 display the county-wide storm surge inundation by category storm. **Tables 3-33 through 3-37** display the number of buildings that may be impacted by storm surge at various water depths for the entire County**. Table 3-38** indicates the impacts just for the unincorporated area, while **Figures 3-31 to 3-33** and **Tables 3-39 to 3-41** display the individual jurisdictions risk associated with storm surge.

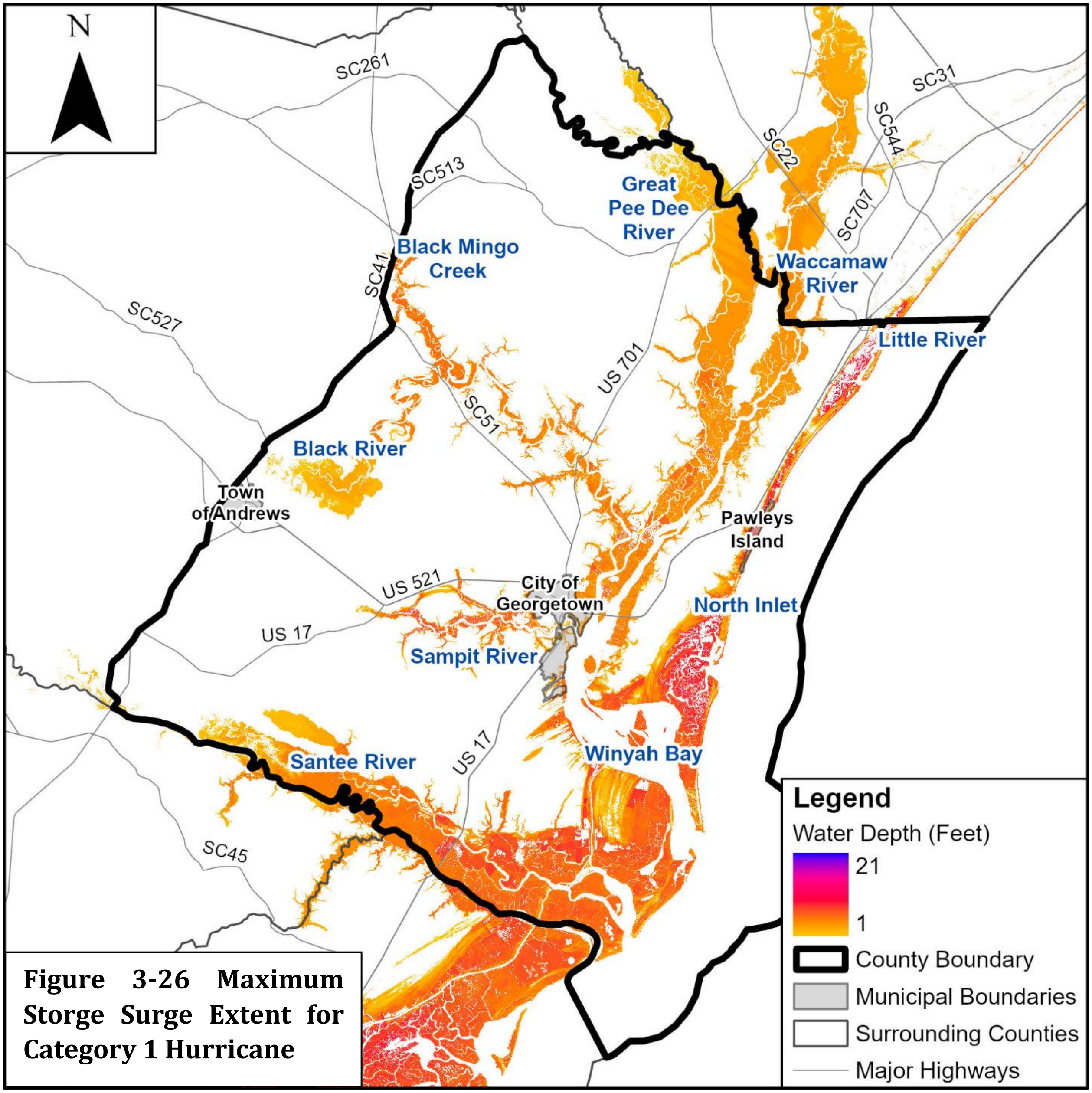


Figure 3-26 Maximum Storge Surge Extent for Category 1 Hurricane

Table 3-33 Georgetown County SLOSH MOM Analysis Category 1 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	27,296	17,474	6,955	93.90%	**51,725**
2-3	1,939	235	18	3.98%	**2,192**
4-5	937	140	12	1.98%	**1,089**
6-9	45	33	0	0.14%	**78**

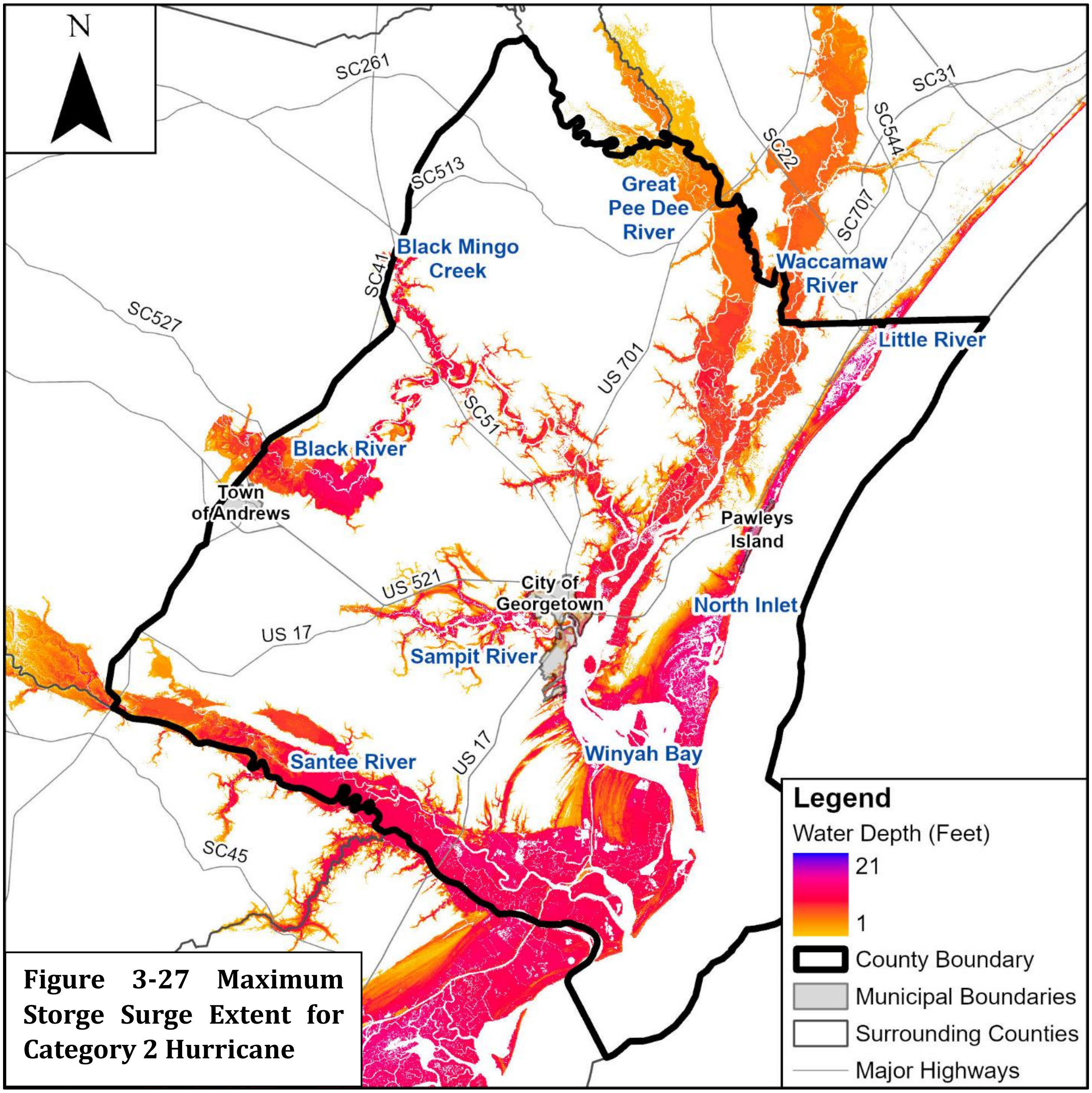


Figure 3-27 Maximum Storge Surge Extent for Category 2 Hurricane

Table 3-34 Georgetown County SLOSH MOM Analysis Category 2 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	23,005	16,085	6,535	82.83%	**45,625**
2-3	1,528	716	237	4.50%	**2,481**
4-5	1,457	445	129	3.69%	**2,031**
6-8	2,467	440	69	5.40%	**2,976**
9-13	1,757	185	15	3.55%	**1,957**
14-15	3	11	0	0.03%	**14**

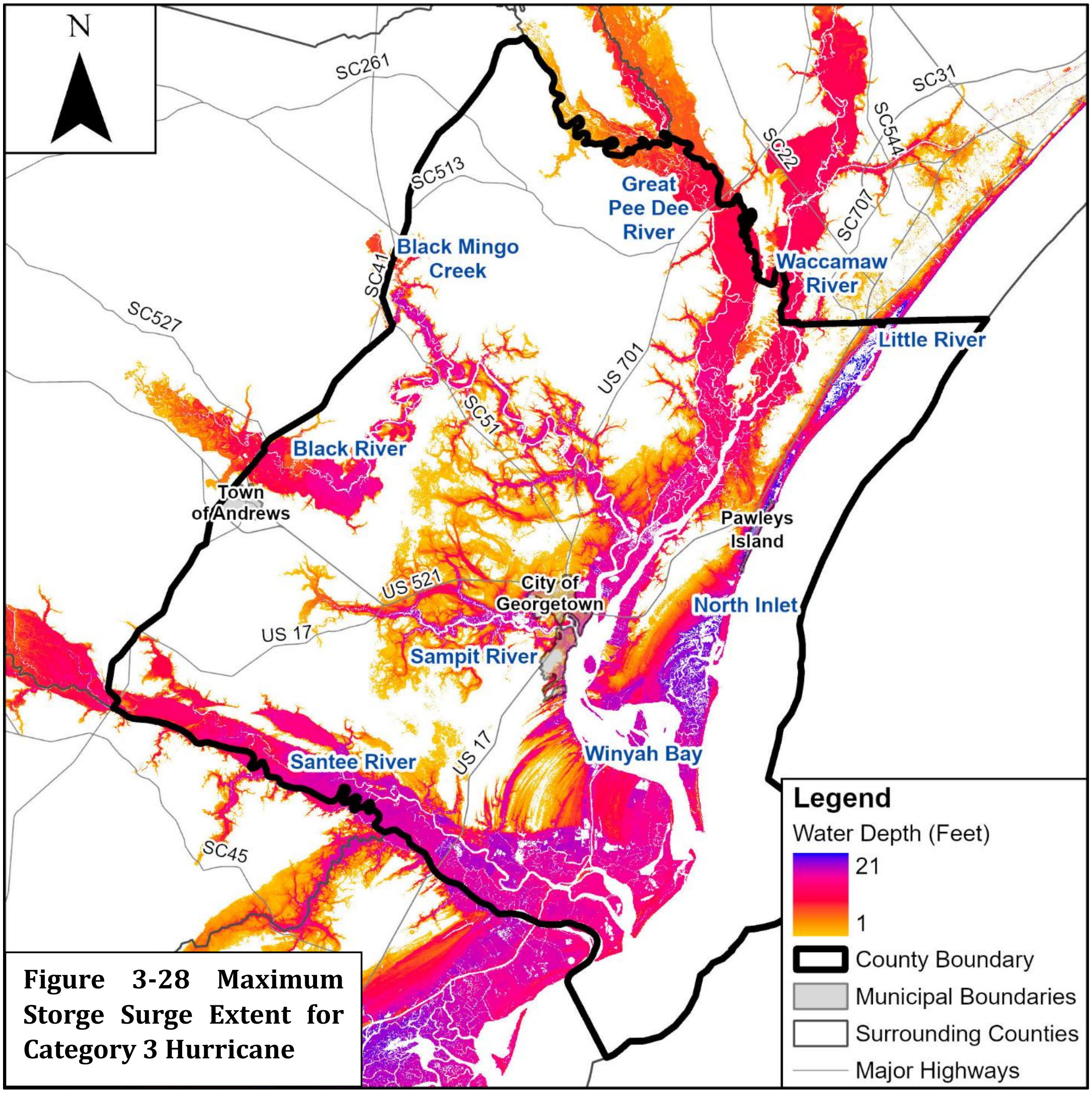


Figure 3-28 Maximum Storge Surge Extent for Category 3 Hurricane

Table 3-35 Georgetown County SLOSH MOM Analysis Category 3 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	14,174	12,326	4,740	56.71%	**31,240**
2-3	4,259	1,788	923	12.65%	**6,970**
4-5	2,900	1,281	544	8.58%	**4,725**
6-8	2,833	1,242	529	8.36%	**4,604**
9-13	3,774	986	230	9.06%	**4,990**
14-18	2,271	246	19	4.60%	**2,536**
19-21	6	13	0	0.03%	**19**

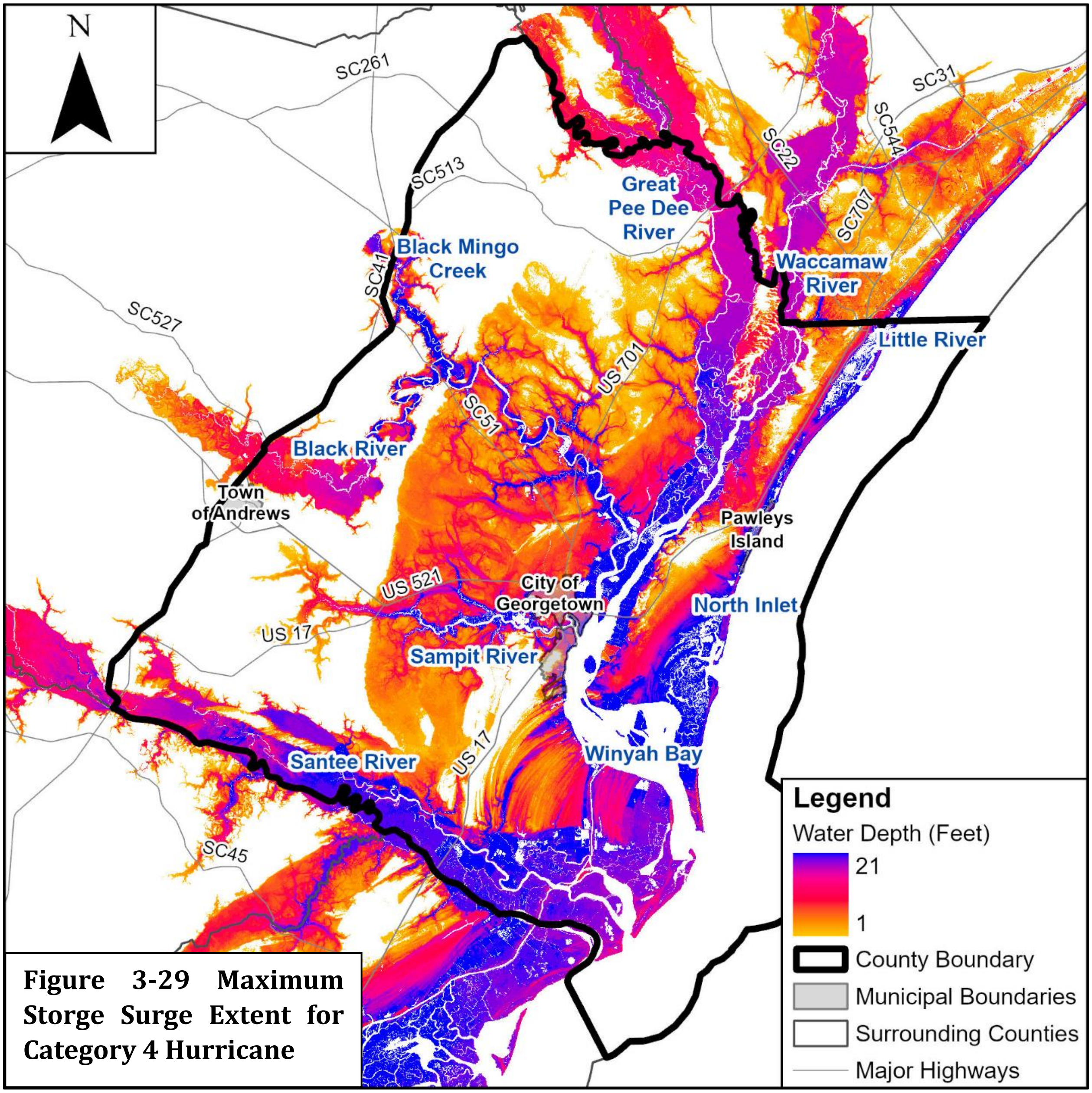


Figure 3-29 Maximum Storge Surge Extent for Category 4 Hurricane

Table 3-36 Georgetown County SLOSH MOM Analysis Category 4 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	7,399	8,600	2,883	34.28%	**18,882**
2-3	1,949	1,055	395	6.17%	**3,399**
4-5	2,459	1,511	723	8.52%	**4,693**
6-8	5,673	2,854	1,562	18.32%	**10,089**
9-13	6,517	2,578	1,182	18.66%	**10,277**
14-18	4,095	1,017	218	9.68%	**5,330**
19-21	2,125	267	22	4.38%	**2,414**

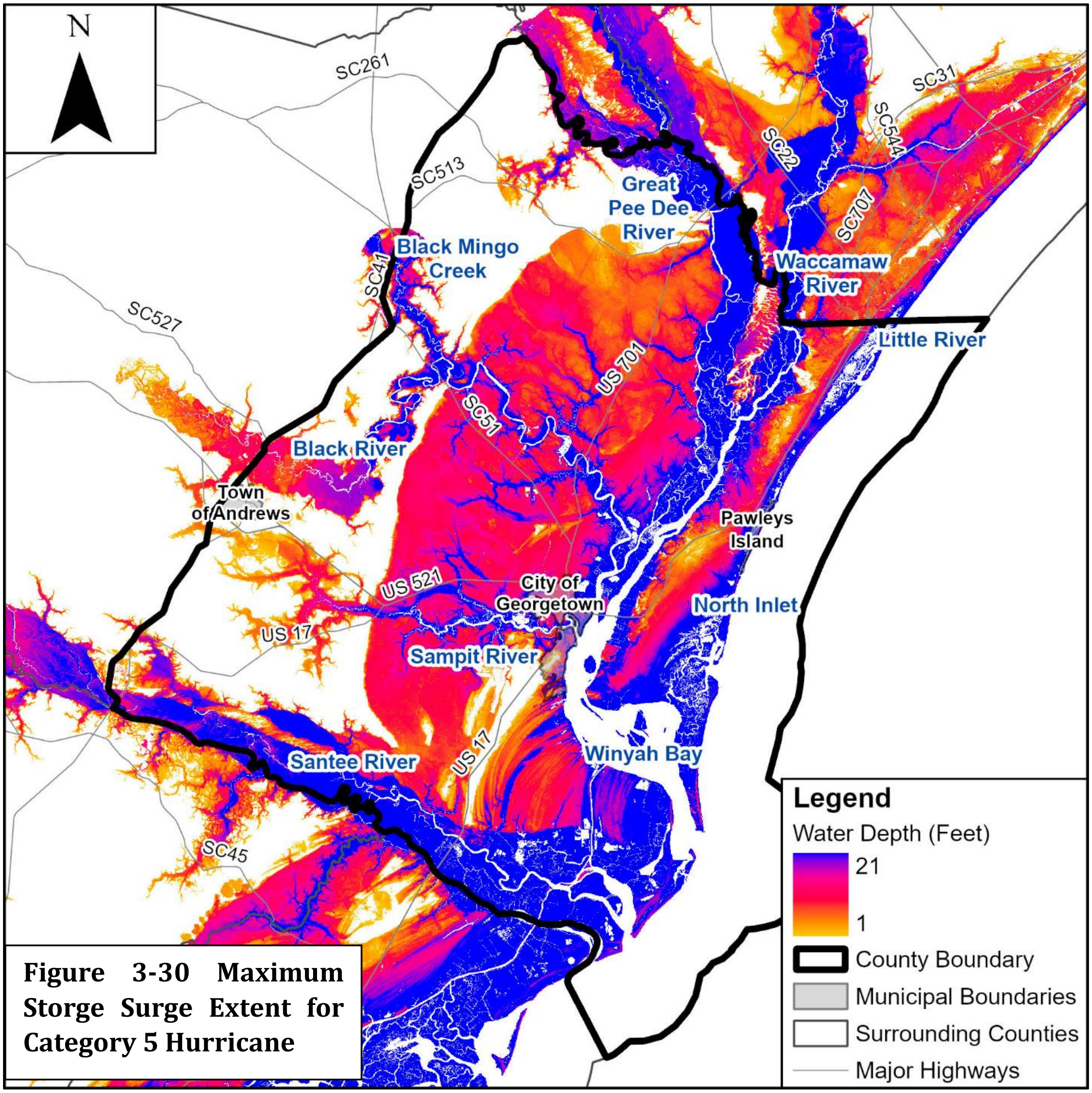
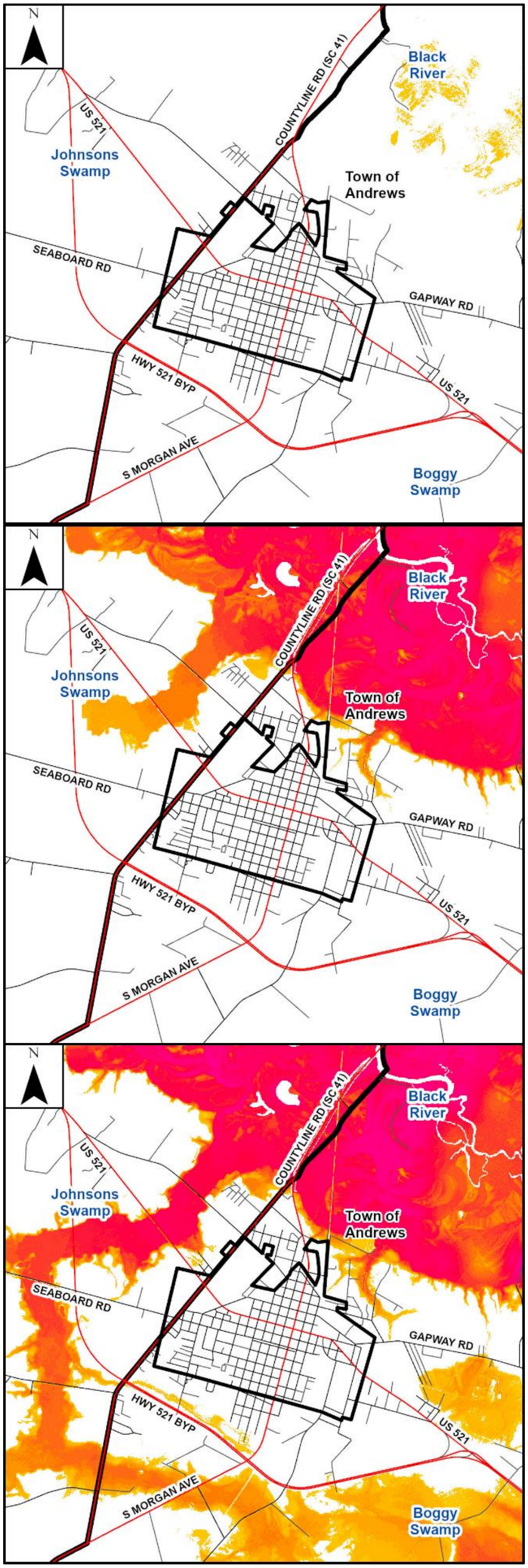


Figure 3-30 Maximum Storge Surge Extent for Category 5 Hurricane

Table 3-37 Georgetown County SLOSH MOM Analysis Category 5 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	4,969	7,511	2,413	27.04%	14,893
2-3	793	417	143	2.46%	1,353
4-5	1,194	438	249	3.41%	1,881
6-8	3,185	1,159	628	9.03%	4,972
9-13	7,851	4,410	2,259	26.36%	14,520
14-18	6,346	2,682	1,073	18.34%	10,101
19-21	5,879	1,265	220	13.37%	7,364

Table 3-38 Georgetown County (Unincorporated) Storm Surge Analysis					
Category 1 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	21,861	15,504	6,472	94.08%	43,837
2-3	1,588	193	17	3.86%	1,798
4-5	757	125	12	1.92%	894
6-9	37	27	0	0.12%	58
Category 2 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	18,435	14,352	6,076	83.41%	38,863
2-3	1,145	570	218	4.15%	1,933
4-5	1,145	376	124	3.53%	1,645
6-8	2,060	378	68	5.38%	2,506
9-13	1,455	165	15	3.51%	1,635
14-15	3	8	0	0.02%	11
Category 3 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	11,920	11,298	4,469	59.42%	27,687
2-3	3,156	1,474	847	11.75%	5,477
4-5	2,175	1,065	457	7.93%	3,697
6-8	2,130	1,017	495	7.82%	3,642
9-13	3,022	785	215	8.63%	4,022
14-18	1,834	201	18	4.41%	2,053
19-21	6	9	0	0.03%	15
Category 4 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	5,698	7,925	2,638	34.90%	16,261
2-3	1,842	1,027	395	7.01%	3,264
4-5	2,289	1,402	709	9.44%	4,400
6-8	4,496	2,380	1,497	17.97%	8,373
9-13	4,871	2,094	1,041	17.18%	8,006
14-18	3,315	806	199	9.27%	4,320
19-21	1,732	215	22	4.23%	1,969
Category 5 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	3,448	6,865	2,169	26.79%	12,482
2-3	690	406	142	2.66%	1,238
4-5	1,103	417	249	3.80%	1,769
6-8	3,004	1,118	624	10.19%	4,746
9-13	6,375	3,809	2,156	26.48%	12,340
14-18	4,743	2,205	958	16.97%	7,906
19-21	4,880	1,029	203	13.12%	6,112



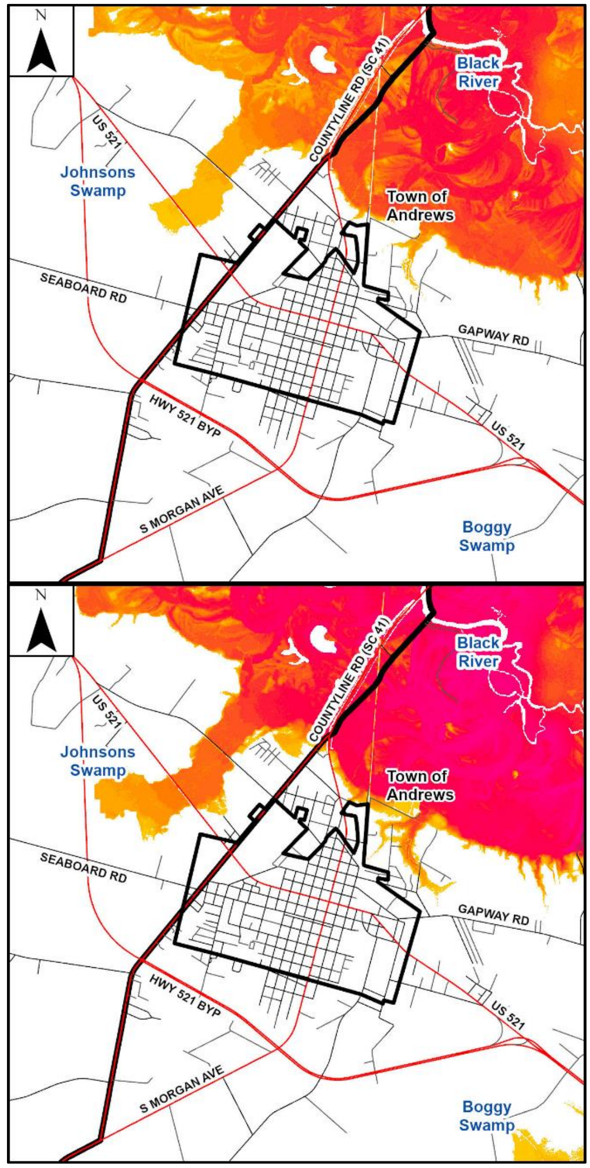


Figure 3-31 Town of Andrews Storm Surge by Hurricane Category

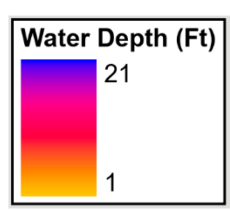
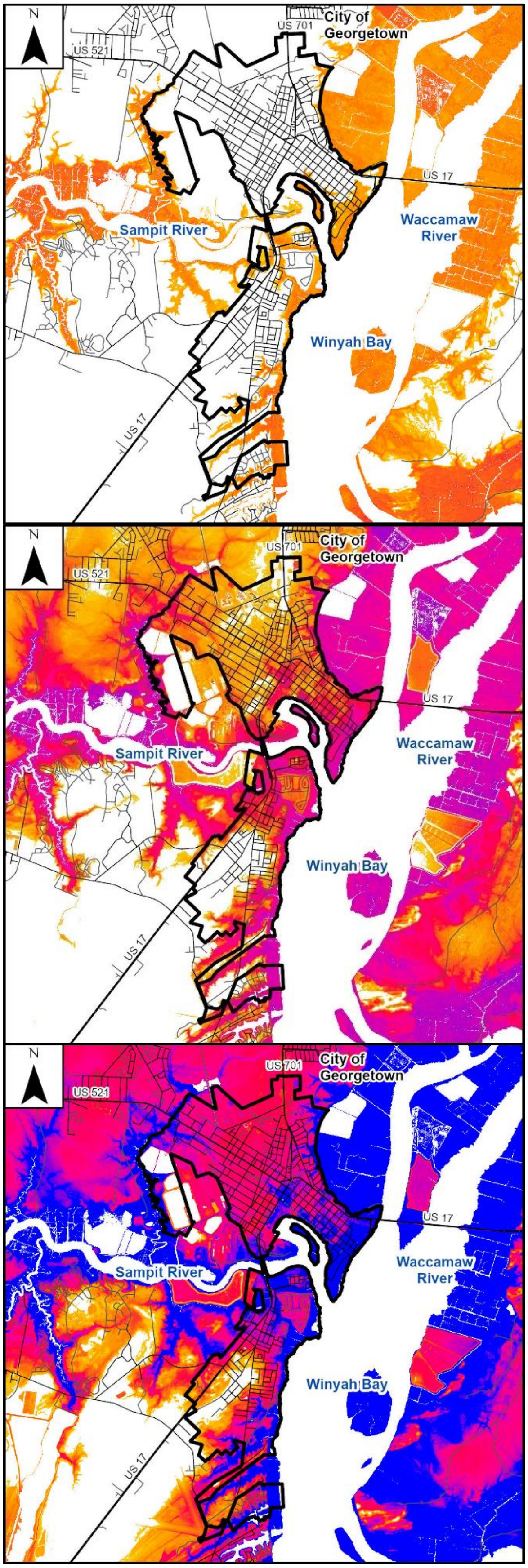


Table 3-39 Town of Andrews Storm Surge Analysis					
Category 1 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0	1233	587	238	0.00%	0
> 1	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Category 2 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0	1233	587	238	0.00%	0
> 1	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Category 3 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0	1233	587	238	0.00%	0
> 1	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Category 4 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0	1233	587	238	0.00%	0
> 1	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Category 5 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0	1233	587	238	0.00%	0
> 1	0	0	0	0.00%	0



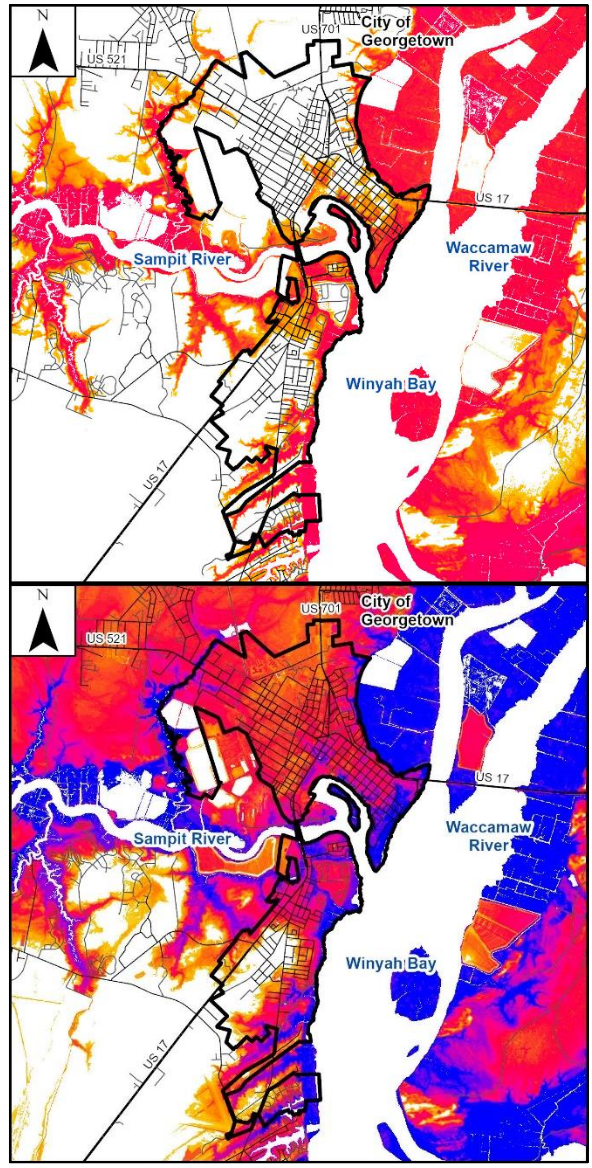


Figure 3-32 City of Georgetown Storm Surge by Hurricane Category

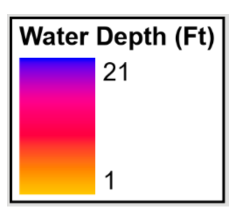
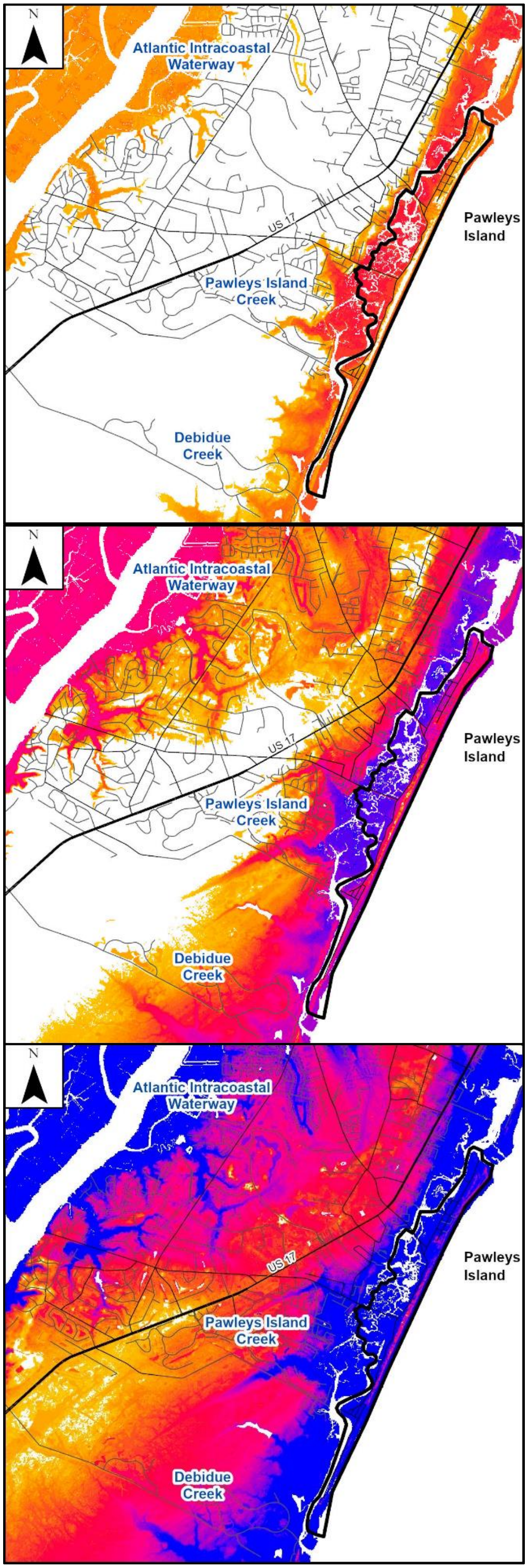


Table 3-40
City of Georgetown Storm Surge Analysis

Inundation (Feet)	Residential	Commercial	Mobile Home	% of Buildings Inundated	Total Buildings Inundated
Category 1 Hurricane					
0-1	4,039	1,358	245	96.05%	5,642
2-3	155	40	1	3.34%	196
4-5	26	10	2	0.61%	36
6-9	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Category 2 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	3,285	1,122	221	78.79%	4,628
2-3	356	146	19	8.87%	521
4-5	278	69	5	5.99%	352
6-8	261	61	1	5.50%	323
9-13	40	10	0	0.85%	50
14-15	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Category 3 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	1,004	420	33	24.80%	1,457
2-3	1,096	314	76	25.30%	1,486
4-5	715	215	87	17.31%	1,017
6-8	662	223	34	15.65%	919
9-13	616	200	15	14.15%	831
14-18	127	36	1	2.79%	164
19-21	0	0	0	0.00%	0
Category 4 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	456	67	7	9.02%	530
2-3	107	28	0	2.30%	135
4-5	166	109	14	4.92%	289
6-8	1,166	473	65	29.01%	1,704
9-13	1,593	482	141	37.73%	2,216
14-18	309	210	19	14.06%	826
19-21	423	39	0	2.96%	174
Category 5 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	276	38	6	5.45%	320
2-3	103	11	1	1.96%	115
4-5	91	21	0	1.91%	112
6-8	178	41	4	3.80%	223
9-13	1,458	600	103	36.79%	2,161
14-18	1,537	475	115	36.21%	2,127
19-21	577	222	17	13.89%	816



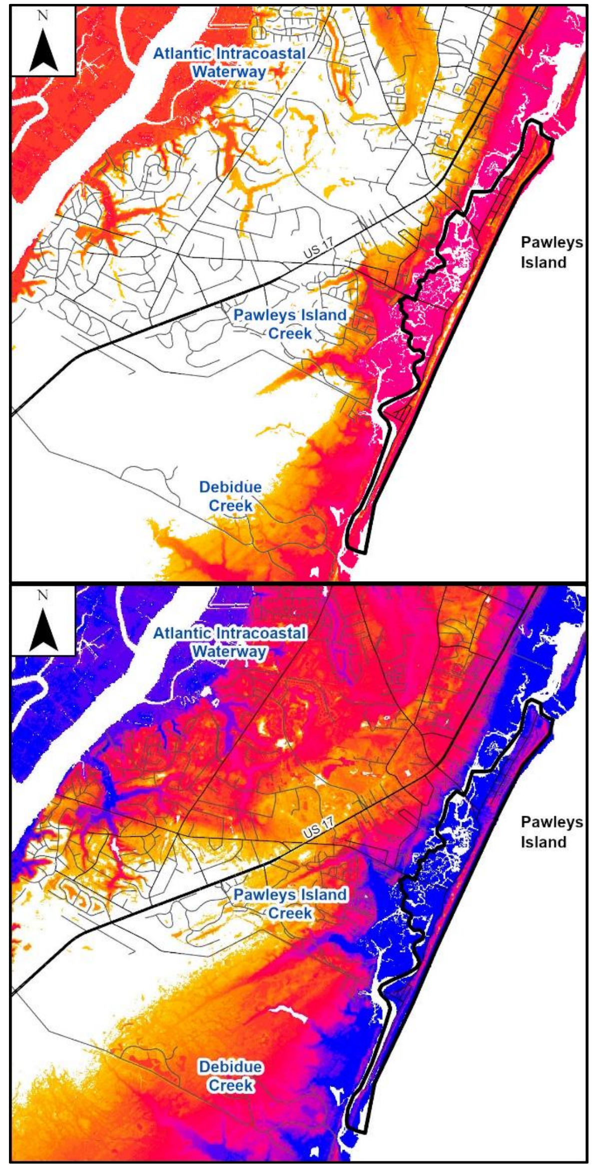


Figure 3-33 Pawley's Island Storm Surge by Hurricane Category

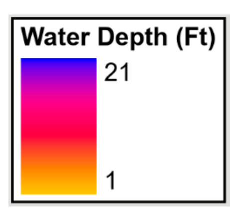


Table 3-41 Town of Pawleys Island Storm Surge Analysis					
Category 1 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	163	16	0	32.55%	179
2-3	196	2	0	36.00%	198
4-5	154	5	0	28.91%	159
6-9	8	6	0	2.55%	14
Category 2 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	52	15	0	12.18%	67
2-3	27	0	0	4.91%	27
4-5	34	0	0	6.18%	34
6-8	146	1	0	26.73%	147
9-13	262	10	0	49.45%	272
14-15	0	3	0	0.55%	3
Category 3 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	17	12	0	5.27%	29
2-3	7	0	0	1.27%	7
4-5	10	1	0	2.00%	11
6-8	41	2	0	7.82%	43
9-13	136	1	0	24.91%	137
14-18	310	9	0	58.00%	319
19-21	0	4	0	0.73%	4
Category 4 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	12	12	0	4.36%	24
2-3	0	0	0	0.00%	0
4-5	4	0	0	0.73%	4
6-8	11	1	0	2.18%	12
9-13	53	2	0	10.00%	55
14-18	183	1	0	33.45%	184
19-21	258	13	0	49.27%	271
Category 5 Hurricane					
Inundation (Feet)	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Mobile Home**	**% of Buildings Inundated**	**Total Buildings Inundated**
0-1	12	12	0	4.36%	24
2-3	0	0	0	0.00%	0
4-5	0	0	0	0.00%	0
6-8	3	0	0	0.55%	3
9-13	18	1	0	3.45%	19
14-18	66	2	0	12.36%	68
19-21	422	14	0	79.27%	436

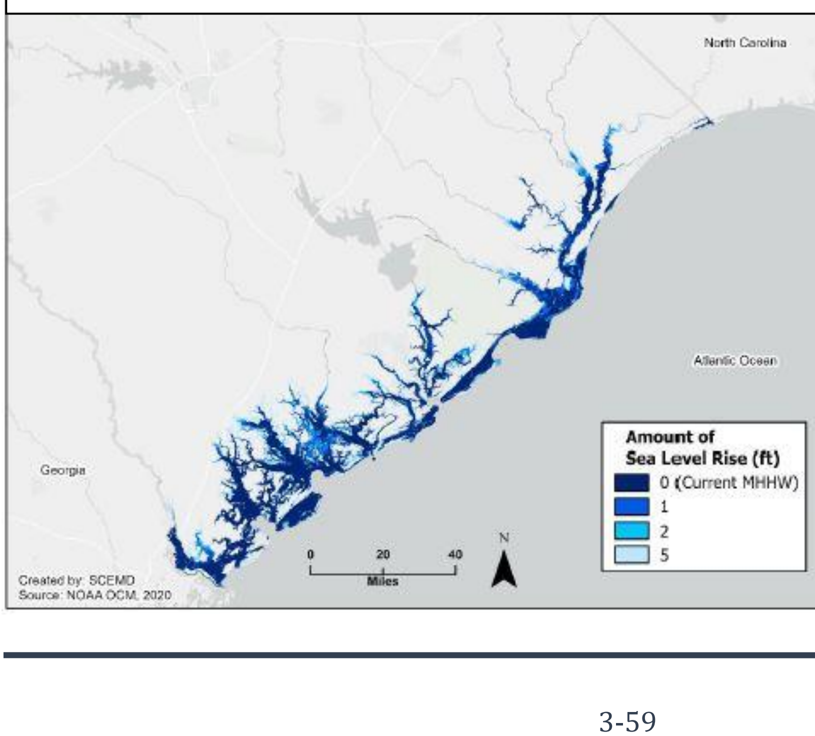
Sea Level Rise

Sea Level rise (SLR) has the ability to significantly exacerbate the impacts of other coastal hazards on communities and the natural environment. SLR can exacerbate damage caused by storm surge, astronomically high tides, wave driven run-up and coastal erosion. Tourism could be affected, as well as sand dunes, tidal marshes, and structures on or near the coastal beaches. The roads and water systems (wastewater, stormwater, and potable water) in the City of Georgetown, Town of Pawleys Island, and the unincorporated area of the Waccamaw Neck are vulnerable to impacts from SLR and higher associated storm surge.

According to the closest NOAA tidal gauges located in Charleston and Horry County, historic trends indicate that sea levels have increased approximately 1.08 to 1.14 feet in the Georgetown area over the last 100 years. There are numerous factors that impact sea level changes, like land subsidence, groundwater depletion, wave action, hurricanes, and natural climate variation. The EPA suggests that SLR may increase the impact of coastal storms. The IPCC released a climate change and SLR report in 2007 that stated for the coastal regions of the United States, it is estimated that we will see at least .6m of SLR, and more likely up to 2.0m rise. Also, the IPCC 2014 Report lists the following key messages for the southeast related to the impacts of SLR: increasing temperatures and associated increases of extreme heat events, and decreased water availability due to droughts and higher sea levels. Although these impacts might not appear applicable on a five- year timeframe for the Hazard Mitigation Plan update, it is worth considering multiple impacts of a changing climate for our area on a longer time frame so adaptive measures can be put into place to mitigate for and reduce negative impacts on habitats, structures, infrastructure, and economies. **Figure 3-34** displays potential inundation due to SLR along the South Carolina coast (SCHMP 2023).

The most highly vulnerable infrastructure to SLR include roads in low-lying areas and bridges which are close to the water level of the body of water over which they cross. Underground storage tanks and utilities may be vulnerable to uplift and floatation if not adequately anchored to withstand hydrostatic forces associated with high flood water levels. Grade-level utility boxes (e.g., telephone cable television, electrical transformers, etc.) in low-lying areas are also likely to be made inoperable/insecure during high water levels unless the boxes are flood proofed or the equipment is designed to be operated in a submerged state. Wastewater treatment plants are also vulnerable in the event of a flood as a result of the operational necessity for this type of facility to be located close to sea level. Freshwater and groundwater may also be

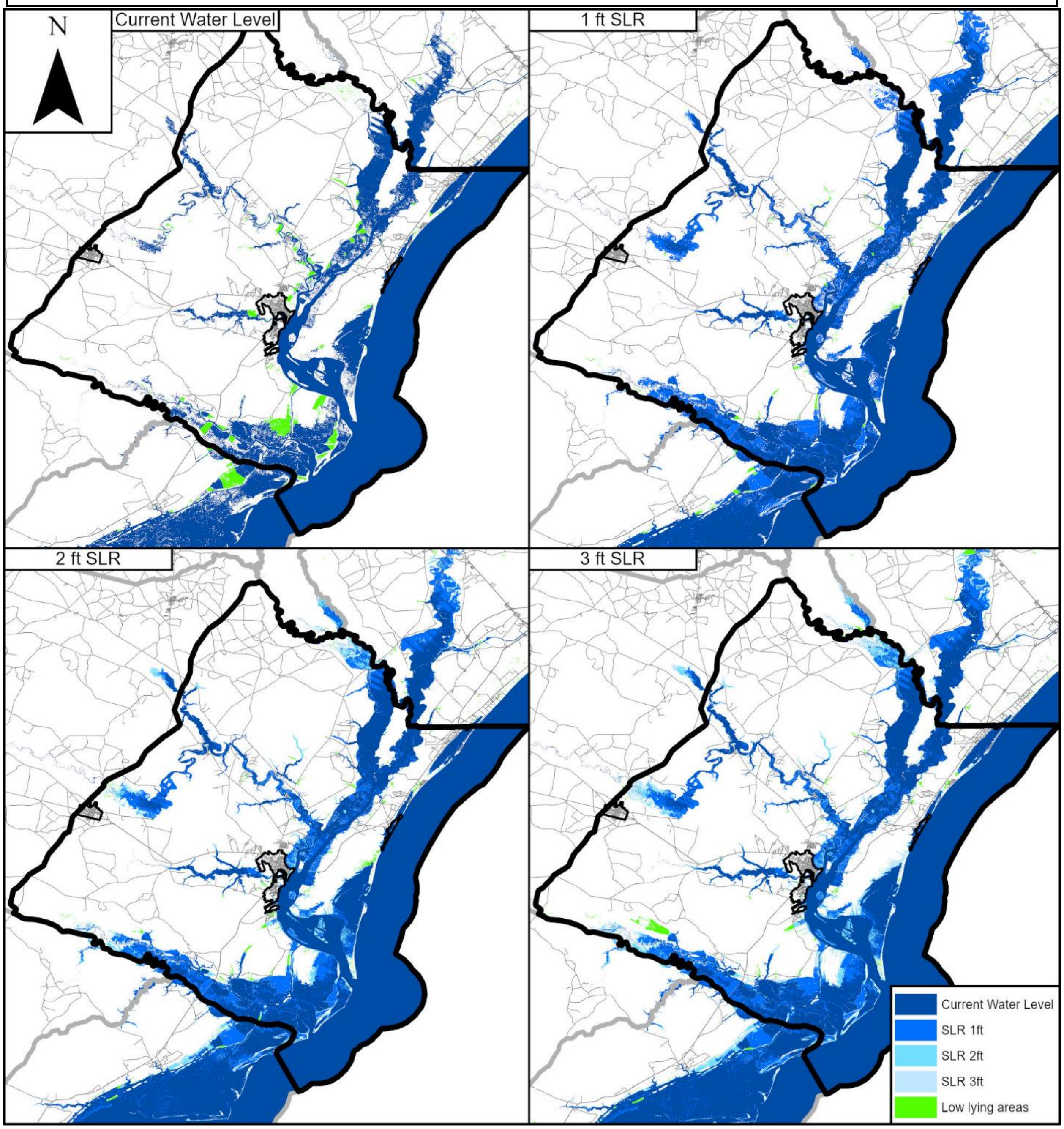
Figure 3-34 South Carolina Potential Inundation due to Sea Level Rise



subject to saltwater intrusion. And all waterfront infrastructure is potentially vulnerable to flood damage due to higher sea levels. Depending on the rate of sea level change, it is possible that many protective, tidal wetlands will not have the ability to migrate inland as rapidly. This may result in the loss of protective wetlands, which could result in greater storm damages in the future.

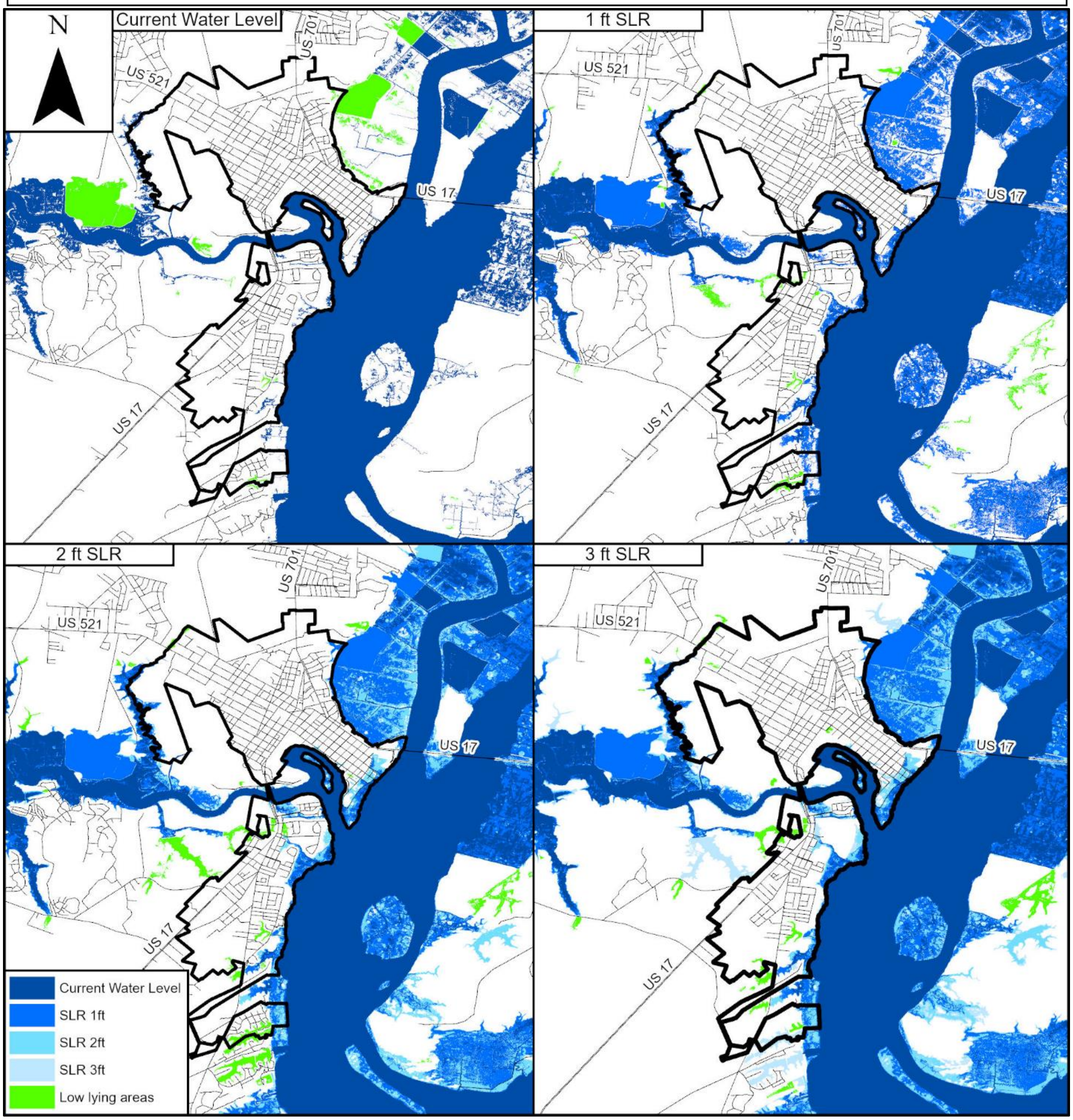
The following figures display the potential sea level rise at different increments from NOAA's SLR Viewer for each of the jurisdictions. The County is most vulnerable to sea level rise along the coast and near the Winyah Bay.

Figure 3-35 Georgetown County Potential SLR



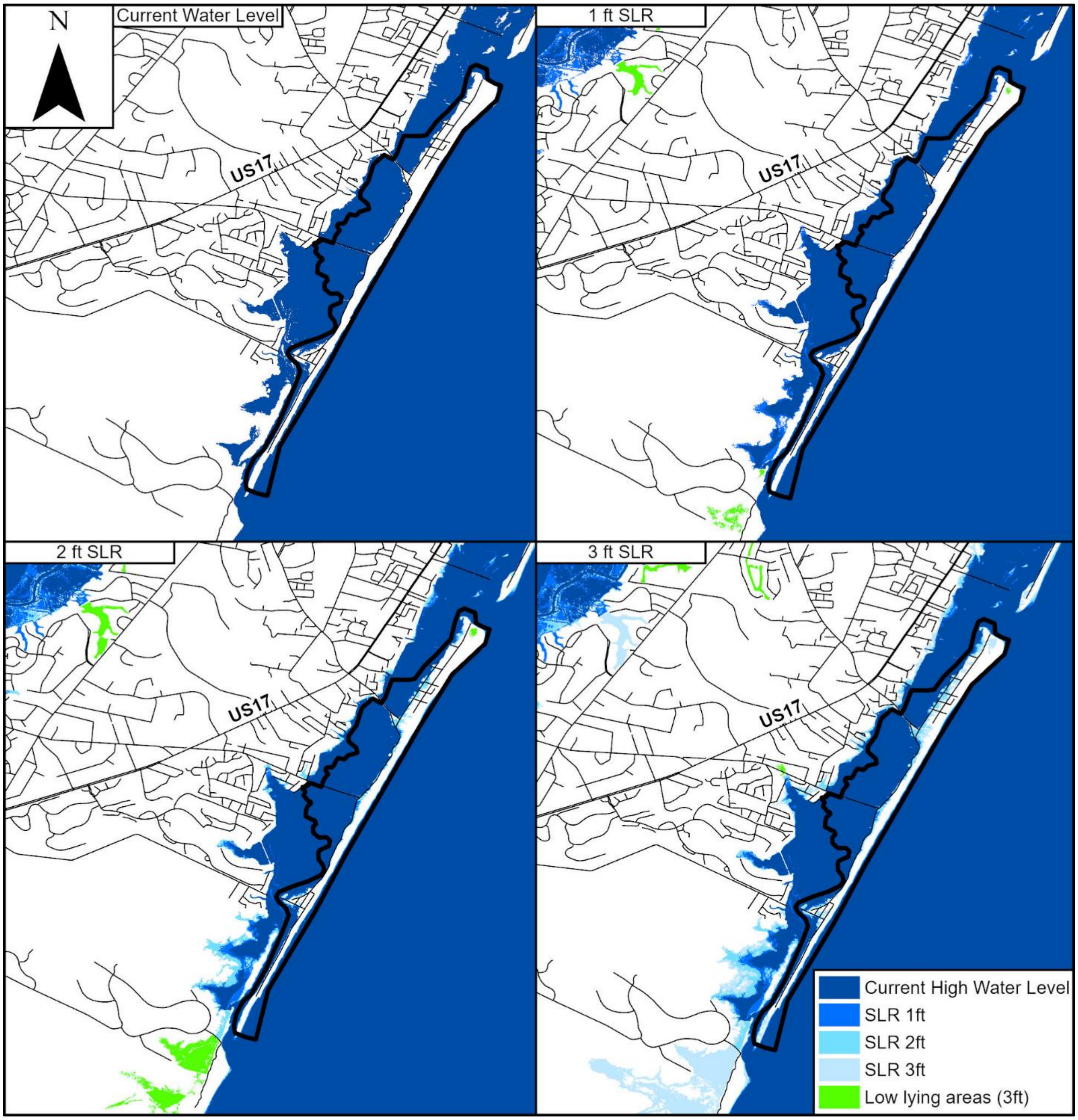
The City of Georgetown is vulnerable to SLR in areas along Winyah Bay. A one-foot rise in sea levels will mostly increase flooding problems in areas adjacent to the Bay that have not been developed. Two feet increase in sea level will affect Front Street, East Bay/Morgan Park, and portions of the Bayview/Cravens Grant area. The more sea levels rise, water will continue to move more landward into areas that were previously dry.

Figure 3-36 City of Georgetown Potential SLR



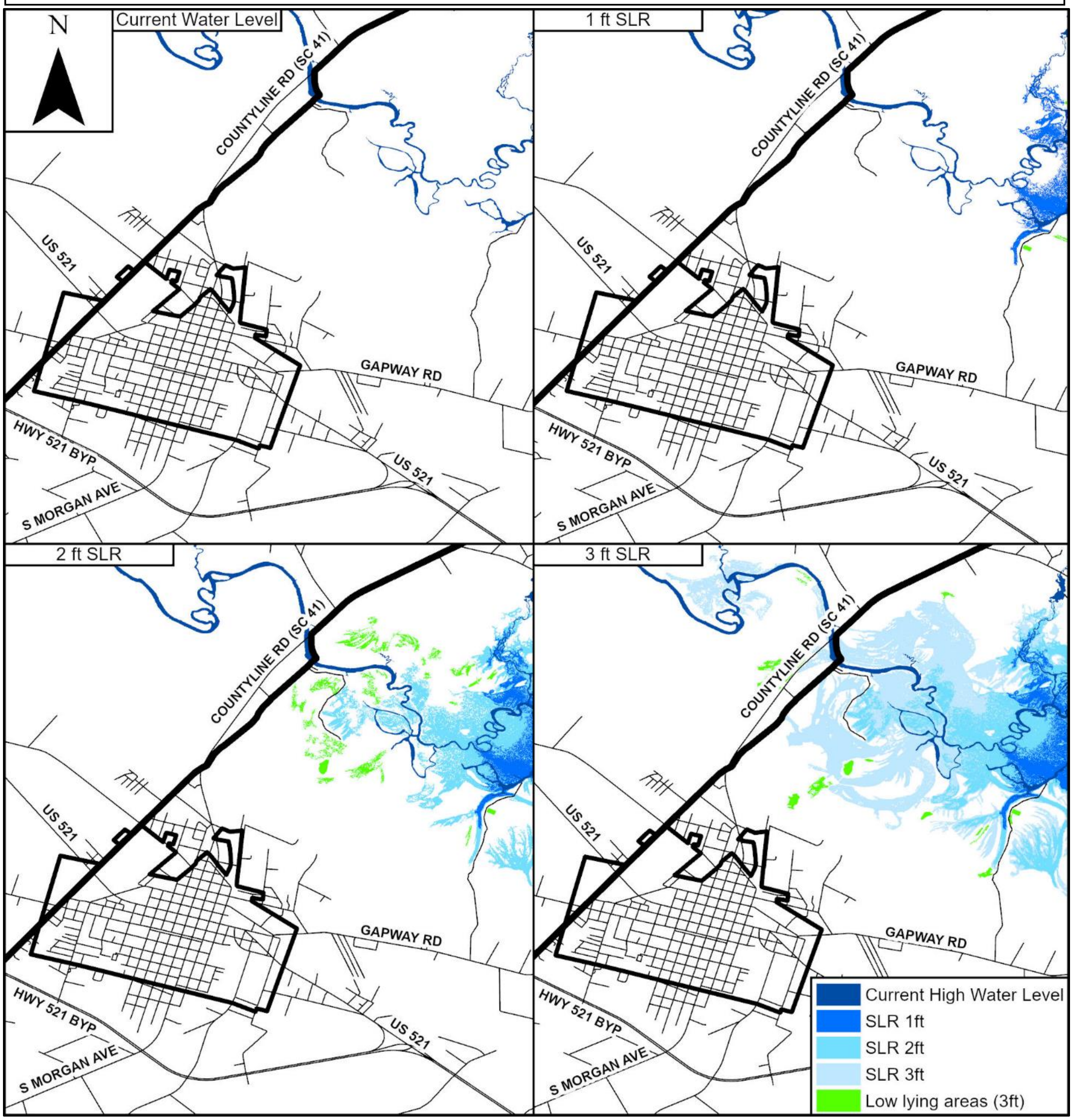
Pawleys Island is most vulnerable to sea level rise given it is a beach front town. The entire town is low-lying and the roads already flood with king tides throughout the year. The entire Town is in a FEMA flood zone (Figure 3-37), meaning any increase in sea level will only worsen the risk from flooding and storm surge. The Town adopted a Sea Level Rise Adaptation Plan in 2022 that focuses on actions including gray infrastructure projects, green protection, incorporating flood mitigation into local policies, and new approaches to improve resiliency. Unfortunately, there are limited infrastructure improvements that can be pursued that would effectively minimize the Town's vulnerability to sea level rise.

Figure 3-37 Pawley's Island Potential SLR



The Town of Andrews has minimal risk from SLR since it is the furthest jurisdiction from the coast. Andrews is mostly at risk if sea levels rise above 3 feet and cause the Black River to extend closer to the town. Sea level rise will not directly impact the Town but may increase the risk associated with flood events. The Town has received some grant assistance to upgrade water and sewer infrastructure to help alleviate drainage issues; however, other significant drainage improvements are needed.

Figure 3-38 Town of Andrews Potential SLR



Coastal Erosion

Beach erosion occurs when a beach loses more sand than it gains, generally through long-term coastal processes and sea level rise, as well as through short-term storm action. Erosion is a process that breaks down and wears away land because of physical and chemical processes of water, wind, and general meteorological conditions. An area's potential for erosion is determined by four factors: soil characteristics, vegetative cover, climate or rainfall, and topography. The two major erosion mechanisms are wind and water. Wind that blows across sparsely vegetated or disturbed lands can cause erosion by picking up soil, carrying it through the air, and displacing it in another place. Water erosion occurs over land, and in streams and channels. The scale of wave energy making impact often exacerbates the quantity of erosion on a specific coastline. Major storms can cause coastal erosion from the combination of high winds and heavy surf and storm surge. Human interactions, such as construction and development in coastal and riparian regions, as well as large wake zones that pick up and deposit sediment can also determine overall erosion amount (SCHMP, 2023).

Based on this analysis of shoreline changes since the mid-1800s, and other independent researchers, South Carolina's beaches appear to be experiencing net erosion in general, but beach renourishment has been keeping pace with this underlying trend in most cases. Long-term shoreline change-rates vary from marginally accretional along some standard beaches, to highly erosional (as much as 20 feet per year) in some highly dynamic inlet areas (SCHMP, 2023). The highest erosion rate within Georgetown County is at Debidue Beach (-7.94 ft/year), followed by a section of Huntington Beach State Park (-7.19 ft/year). The average erosion rate for the two northern counties, Georgetown and Horry, is -0.354 ft. Pawleys Island is the only jurisdiction to be directly affected by coastal erosion, while other private beaches are also vulnerable.

Figure 3-39 South Carolina Coastal Land Change – Northern Coast

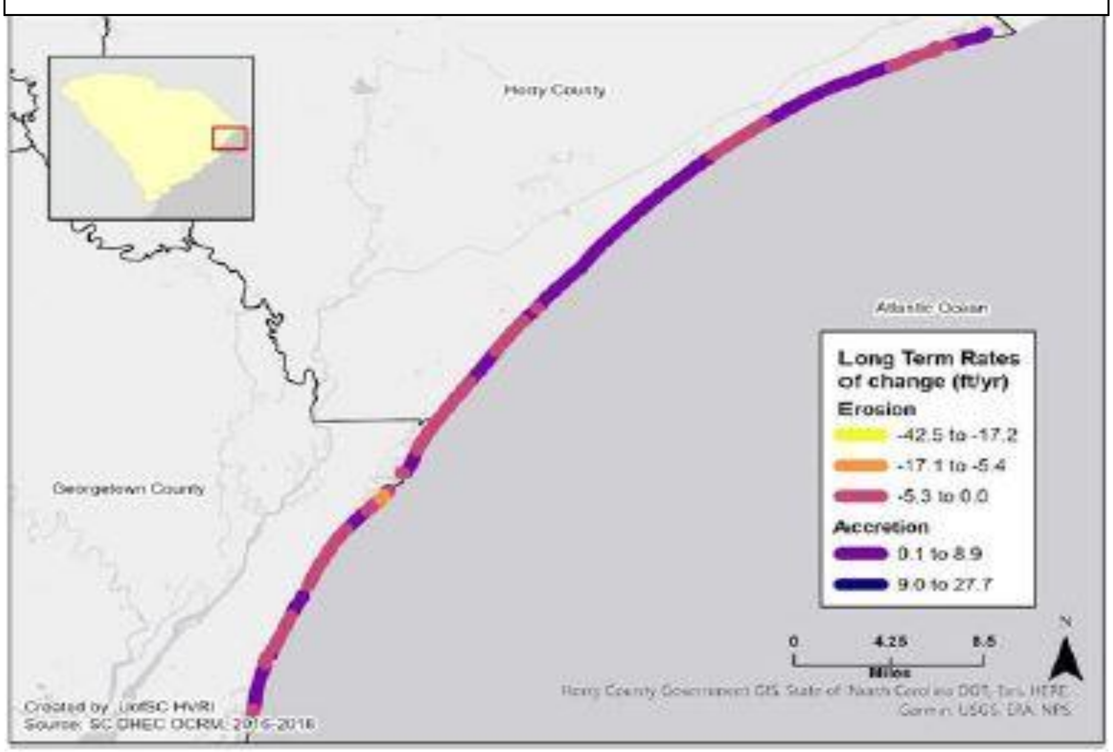


Table 3-42 Beach Renourishment in Georgetown County						
Coastal Renourishment Project	Year	Cost (in millions of dollars; period dollars)				
		Local	Private	State	Federal	Total
Huntington Beach State Park	1979	0	0	0	0.53	0.53
Huntington Beach State Park	1980	0	0	0	0.82	0.82
Huntington Beach State Park	1988	0	0	0	0.9	0.9
Debidue	1990	0	0.86	0	0	0.86
Surfside-Garden City	1998	2.5	0	2.5	9.3	14.3
Debidue	1998	0	0.95	0	0	0.95
Pawleys Island	1999	0	0	1.3	0	1.3
Debidue	2006	0	5.6	0	0	5.6
Surfside-Garden City	2008	1.8	0	1.8	6.8	10.4
Debidue	2015	0	10	0	0	10
Pawleys Island	2020	9.1	0	5.8	0	14.9
Litchfield Beach	2022	0	8.3	0	0	8.3
Debidue Beach	2022	0	11.3	0	0	11.3
Source: SCDHEC, SCHMP (2023)						

A report for Debidue Beach's 2022 renourishment project states that the shoreline of the island is generally stable at the north end and highly erosional at the south end (CSE 2022). As early as 1970, many shore protection measures along the oceanfront have been implemented. The state of South Carolina has established development control lines based on the position of the shoreline and the local shoreline recession rate over a 40-year period, the two lines are 20 feet apart when there is no change. In 2010, the lines separate along the south half of the island by upwards of 400 feet meaning the official erosion rate approached 20 ft/yr for some properties. The jurisdiction lines were updated in 2018 and a lower variable erosion rate was applied at the south end, shifting the setback line seaward for many properties. A study by CSE-Baird (1996) showed that the island lost 2.5 million cubic yards (cy) between 1939 and 1992 (~50,000 cy/yr). Nearly all this loss occurred along Baruch Foundation property at the south end of the island. Erosion along DeBordieu Colony South averaged <15 cy/ft/yr for the first two years after the 2006 project. By comparison, the first two years after the 2015 project, the project reach eroded at over 28 cy/ft/yr. Hobcaw Tract had accreted by approximately 2.4 cy/ft/yr after the 2006 project, whereas rates doubled to about 5 cy/ft/yr over the first two years after the 2015 project. During these two years following the 2015 project, the area was impacted by large waves associated with Hurricane Joaquin and was directly impacted by Hurricane Matthew, contributing to the erosion rates. In 2022, three groins were installed and nourishment including the placement of 7,618,246 cubic yards of same over approximately 8,500 linear feet of beach.

Litchfield Beach's 2022 renourishment project included the placement of approximately 450,000 cy of sand over about 3,400 linear feet of beach, including a dune, on the south end of the beach. Long-term erosion rates were found to be 1 to 3 feet per year in the Inlet Point area. Litchfield has been affected by a hurricane each year between 2016 and 2020. The magnitude and frequency of these storms have eroded the dune and prevented the natural recovery that typically follows storm events.

Beach erosion studies have been conducted on Pawleys Island since 1949. A report from the mid-1980s notes that long-term erosion rates averaging approximate 1.3 ft/yr. Pawleys Island 2020 beach restoration project included the placement of approximately 1,100,000 cy of sand over about 16,200 linear feet of beach between Midway Inlet and Pawleys Inlet. The purpose of the nourishment project was to construct the beach to a more functional condition for the purposes of habitat restoration as well as storm protection.

Beach erosion does not necessarily impact the safety of full-time residents, as beachfront homes are typically seasonal used properties; however, the County relies heavily on the property taxes and accommodation taxes derived from coastal properties. Preserving the beachfront through renourishment remains a priority of both the County and the Town of Pawleys Island. Significant funding from the State, Army Corps of Engineers, the County, Town of Pawleys Island, and even privately owned communities has been dedicated towards beach renourishment to protect and restore the beachfront. The County and the Town of Pawleys Island need to continue to support funding and beach restoration projects in the future. As sea levels rise, the need for renourishment may become more frequent, the availability of compatible sand resources may become more limited, and the costs may increase.

Future Climate Conditions

Coastal erosion has the likelihood to increase in rate with climate change. Sea level rise and an potential for an increase in coastal storms and their intensity have the ability to increase erosion rates and the frequency of renourishment and shoreline protection.

Tsunamis

A tsunami is a series of ocean waves that send surges of water, sometimes reaching heights of over 100 feet, onto land. These walls of water can cause widespread destruction when they reach land. These walls are typically caused by large, undersea earthquakes at tectonic plate boundaries. When the ocean floor at a plate boundary rises or falls suddenly, it displaces the water above it and launches the rolling waves that will become a tsunami. Most tsunamis happen within the Pacific Ocean's "Ring of Fire," a geographically active area where tectonic shifts make volcanoes and earthquakes common (National Geographic). However, a tsunami can strike any ocean at any time. As the waves travel inland, they build up to higher and higher heights as the depth of the ocean decreases. The speed of tsunami waves depends on ocean depth rather than the distance from the source of the wave. Tsunami waves may travel as fast as jet planes over deep waters, only slowing down when reaching shallow waters (NOAA, 2023). When a tsunami reaches land, it can produce a vacuum effect that sucks coastal water seaward and exposes harbor and sea floors. This retreat of sea water is an important warning sign of a tsunami because the waves crest and its enormous volume of water typically hit shore five minutes or so later.

While rare in the eastern U.S., tsunamis have been recorded on the U.S. Atlantic coast. NOAA's National Tsunami Warning Center (NTWC) disseminates tsunami information statements, advisories, watches, and warnings. There have been no historical tsunamis to impact Georgetown County, the City of Georgetown, the Town of Andrews or the Town of Pawleys Island; therefore, there is little to no risk of tsunamis for the County and each of the jurisdictions. The NRI does not evaluate tsunami risk for the East Coast of the United States. If a tsunami were to impact Georgetown County, areas within a mile of coastal waters would be the most susceptible to inundation, rushing waters, and coastal erosion, impacting the Town of Pawleys Island, City of Georgetown, and coastal Georgetown County.

Despite the limited risk to tsunamis, Georgetown County and Debordieu Colony are both a part of the TsunamiReady® program. The TsunamiReady Program, developed by the National Weather Service, is designed to help cities, towns, counties, universities, and other large sites in coastal areas reduce the potential for tsunami-related consequences. Since June 20, 2001, TsunamiReady has helped community leaders and emergency managers strengthen their local operations. TsunamiReady communities are better prepared to save lives through better planning, education and awareness. Communities have fewer fatalities and property damage if they plan before a tsunami arrives.

Future Climate Conditions

Climate change is not expected to have any impact on the likelihood or intensity of tsunamis.

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Severe Thunderstorms

What are Severe Thunderstorms? How are They Measured?

A thunderstorm is defined as "a local storm produced by a cumulonimbus cloud and accompanied by lightning and thunder." Severe thunderstorms are defined as "a thunderstorm that produces a tornado, winds of at least 58 mph (50 knots), and/or hail at least 1" in diameter. Structural wind damage may imply the occurrence of a severe thunderstorm. A thunderstorm wind equal to or greater than 40 mph (35 knots) and/or hail of at least 1" is defined as approaching severe" (NWS – Glossary, 2023). Severe thunderstorms develop from a natural environment containing three primary ingredients responsible for their formation: high moisture content, instability within the atmosphere, and some way to start the atmosphere moving (NWS – Understanding Lightning, 2023). Another important factor for their formation is the water temperature, with warmer water contributing to higher rates of condensation.

Where do Severe Thunderstorms Occur? What do They Impact?

Thunderstorms are characterized by a combination of high winds and torrential rainfall. The production of hail, tornadoes and lightning are closely associated with and largely evolved from similar weather conditions responsible for creating thunderstorms. According to the National Weather Service, approximately 100,000 thunderstorms occur annually in the United States, along with 25 million associated incidents of lightning strikes. About 10% of the thunderstorms that occur reach severe levels. Severe storms are relatively common in the southeastern United States. The greatest severe weather threat within the United States, according to NOAA NSSL, extends from Texas to southern Minnesota.

Lightning is synonymous with thunderstorm activity and can by itself contribute significant damage to critical facilities, cause power outage and instigate wildfires under dry conditions. In an effort to maintain consistency with the prioritization and identification of hazards by the hazard committee and jurisdictions, lightning was considered a sub-section of the severe thunderstorm hazard. However, several lighting related incidences, along with available data on rates of return, annual frequency, and associated losses warranted separate consideration and are included in this section.

Damage is possible as a result of severe storms/hail/winds events. Typically, these events result in minor, localized damage and, in most cases, do not pose a significant threat to the county's infrastructure. Infrastructure damage is usually limited to above ground utilities (power lines, phone and cable). In the extreme, these events can produce tornados or flooding (see discussion of Flood and Tornado events). While thunderstorm wind events also happen in a specific place and at a specific time, they have the potential to occur anywhere. Therefore, the hazards zone encompasses the entire county. The probability of occurrence is simply the number of reported thunderstorm wind events divided by the number of recorded years.

Historical Events and Impacts

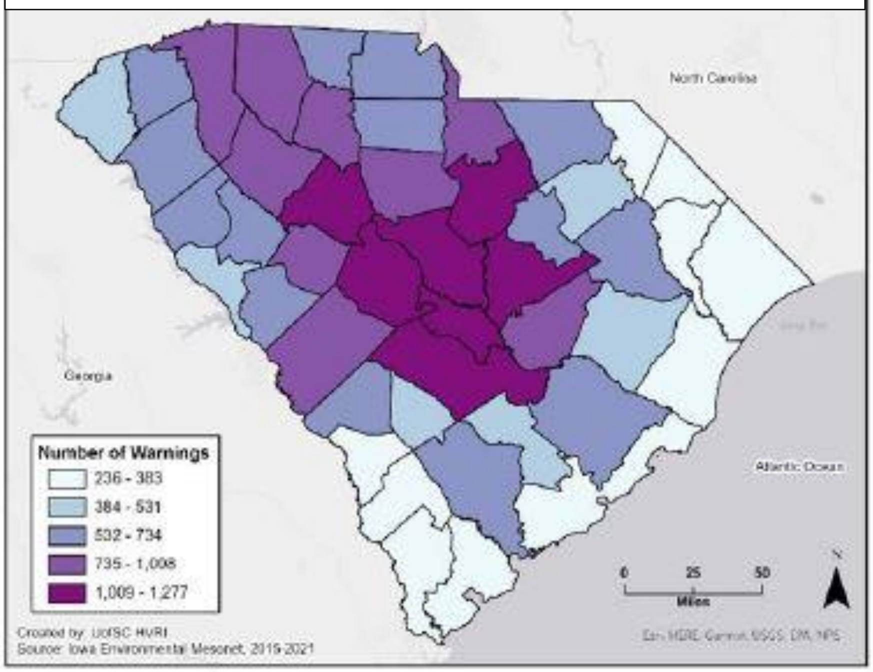
There have been 260 thunderstorm/hail/strong winds events (1960-2023); 94 hail events (1982-2023), and 17 lightning events (1996-2023) in Georgetown County. Between May 1986 and November 2023, there have been 565 Severe Thunderstorm Warnings in Georgetown County. A breakdown of when these warnings were issued is depicted in **Table 3-43** and further details of these events are found in Table 3-43 in the Severe Wind Subsection. These events are likely to occur anywhere in the County.

Table 3-43 Thunderstorm Warnings in Georgetown County				
Year	**1986-1995**	**1996-2005**	**2006-2015**	**2016-2023**
Number of Warnings	53	129	232	151
Source: Iowa Environmental Mesonet				

The following map compares recent thunderstorm warnings (2015-2021) for South Carolina Counties. During this period, the number of thunderstorm warnings in Georgetown County ranged from 236 to 383.

Assessing Risk and Vulnerability

Figure 3-40 South Carolina Recent Severe Thunderstorm Warnings (2015-2021)



Statewide Data

Thunderstorms affect relatively small areas when compared with hurricanes and winter storms, as the average storm is 15 miles in diameter and lasts an average of 30 minutes. The range, extent and impacts associated with severe wind, lightning, hail, and tornadoes will be addressed within those subsections. Severe thunderstorms can also lead to flash flooding, which has already been detailed within this plan.

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan uses the Iowa Environmental Mesonet to identify thunderstorm warnings from 1986 to 2021. The total number of warnings ranges from 1,166 to 1,640 and average annual warnings ranges from 32.39 to 45.56. Historical impacts were calculated from 1960 to 2020. Annualized losses for the County were only $78,884, whereas the state-wide county average was

$104,799. More recent impact was measured from 2015 to 2020 where the annualized losses were approximately $5,202. There have been two deaths and one injury associated with historical thunderstorm events and no deaths or injuries associated with recent impacts. The State plan calculated a risk score compared to other SC counties, giving Georgetown County a score range of 0.00 to 0.10.

Figure 3-41 South Carolina Hazard Risk Scores – Severe Thunderstorm

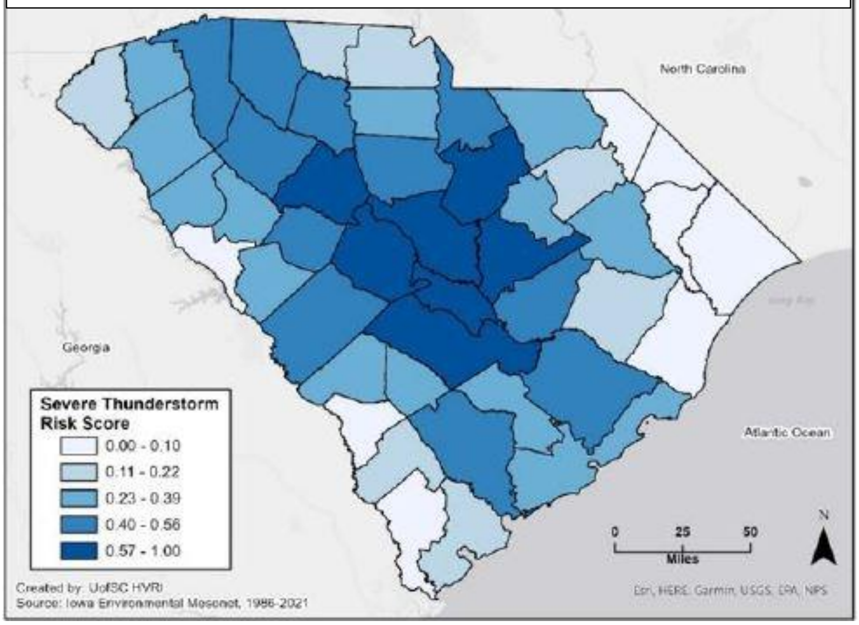
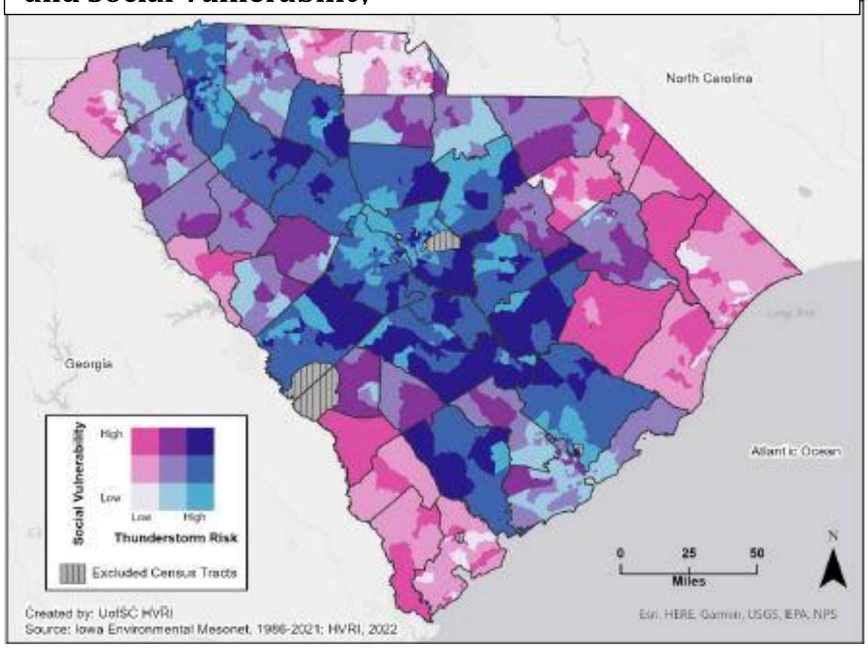


Figure 3-42 South Carolina Severe Thunderstorm Risk and Social Vulnerability



Local Assessment

Anyone living in a thunderstorm prone area is at risk of experiencing thunderstorms and hazards associated with them. People living in mobile homes are especially vulnerable, even if they are anchored when winds gust over 80 mph (NOAA n.d.). The risk of thunderstorms, and severe wind, lightning, hail, and tornadoes encompasses the entire County, including Georgetown, Andrews and Pawleys Island.

Future Climate Conditions

The frequency and severity of extreme precipitation events are projected to continue increasing. Severe storms, including the wind and lightning associated with them, are predicted to only worsen in the future because of climate change. Hailstorms are a component of severe thunderstorms, so they have similar climate projections. It is predicted that as temperatures continue to rise, there will be an increase in severe thunderstorms and the hazards associated with them. Therefore, evidence supports an increase in hazards associated with thunderstorms. The impact of climate change on tornadoes is not very definitive because technological advances have made it easier to observe. The State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) estimated that climate models project a decrease in the frequency and duration of future events but an increase in the intensity of such events. Future tornado events are projected to be less frequent and for short periods but more intense which places higher risk and vulnerability on those effected, especially considering the age and condition of residential structures in the County.

Severe Wind

Generalized:

Damaging winds, often called straight-line winds, are classified as those exceeding 50-60 mph (NOAA, n.d.). The damage from severe winds during thunderstorms is more common than from tornadoes. Winds speeds can reach up to 100 mph, producing a damage path that may extend for hundreds of miles. Straight-line wind is used to define any thunderstorm wind that is not associated with rotation, mainly to differentiate from tornado winds. They are caused by an outflow generated by a thunderstorm downdraft, which is a small column of air that rapidly sinks to the ground. Doppler radar velocity data can be used to show areas of diverging winds at the surface and the strength of the winds. Severe and damaging wind is hard to predict because they can be produced by any kind of thunderstorm, even one that is dying.

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023) uses the Beaufort Wind Scale to classify wind:

Table 3-44
Beaufort Wind Scale

Force	Wind (knots)	Classification
0	Less than 1	Calm
1	1-3	Light Air
2	4-6	Light Breeze
3	7-10	Gentle Breeze
4	11-16	Moderate Breeze
5	17-21	Fresh Breeze
6	22-27	Strong Breeze
7	28-33	Near Gale
8	34-40	Gale
9	41-47	Strong Gale
10	48-55	Storm
11	56-63	Violent Storm
12	64+	Hurricane

Georgetown County:

Severe wind events can occur anywhere and affect everyone in the County. Manufactured and mobile homes are more at risk for potential wind damage.

Historical Events and Impacts:

Hail and high winds usually result in damage to property and agricultural crops, but rarely result in loss of human life. Severe storms also often result in localized flooding, in addition to the other effects listed above. Property damage related to severe storms/hail/wind events since 1995 have accounted for approximately $849,000 in loss. On March 20, 2018, 1" hail was reported in Andrews. On April 15, 2018, a tree was reported down in the Red Hill area due to thunderstorm wind. Since 2019, there have been three (3) hail events resulting in no property damage; four (4) high or strong wind events totaling $10,000 in property damage; and 3 thunderstorm events resulting in no property damage. Some of these events happened on the same day but in different areas of the county. **Table 3-45** outlines historic hail, severe thunderstorms, lightning, and wind events for Georgetown County.

Table 3-45 Hail/Severe Storm/Wind Events for Georgetown County (1890-2023)			
Date	**Year**	**Damage**	**Cost ($)**
October 15	1893	Bridge, rice crop destroyed; 40 dead	*
September 30	1896	Tree and minor structural damage	*
April 27	1982	Baseball sized hail; damage to crops/cars; killed 8 cows	*
May 25	1960	Thunderstorm Winds 69 mph	*
November 21	1973	Thunderstorm Winds	*
May 12	1974	Thunderstorm Winds	*
May 24	1977	Thunderstorm Winds	*
April 13	1978	Thunderstorm Winds	*
December 12	1982	Thunderstorm Winds	*
July 15	1984	Thunderstorm Winds 75 mph	*
September 5	1984	Thunderstorm Winds	*
July 11	1985	Thunderstorm Wind; lightning struck main power transformer causing large-scale power outage and fires	*
June 9	1988	Thunderstorm Wind	*
July 13	1988	Thunderstorm Wind	*
September 25	1988	Thunderstorm Winds gusting to 62 mph in the Dunbar Community with marble size hail in DeBordieu Colony	*
November 5	1988	Thunderstorm Winds up to 60 mph in North Litchfield	*
February 21	1989	Thunderstorm Winds	*
May 5	1989	Thunderstorm Winds	*
June 7	1989	Thunderstorm Winds	*
June 9	1989	Thunderstorm Winds	*
July 25	1989	Thunderstorm Winds	*
August 24	1989	Thunderstorm Winds	*
September 20	1989	Thunderstorm/Hurricane Force Winds, storm surge, 1 indirect death (due to Hurricane Hugo); 410 homes/farms destroyed; 360 homes suffered major damage; 515 homes sustained minor damage; 50 businesses received major damage and 100 minor damage; 7 industrial plants damaged; agriculture and shrimp operations sustained major damage	$175,125,838
August 29	1990	Thunderstorm Winds	*
March 3	1991	Thunderstorm Winds	*
May 6	1991	Thunderstorm Winds and hail in Andrews	*
August 6	1991	Flooding and high winds	*
July 1	1992	Thunderstorm Winds gusting to 50 mph	*
June 25	1994	Thunderstorm Winds	*
June 26	1994	Thunderstorm Winds	*
October 13	1994	Thunderstorm Winds	$5,000
December 23	1994	Thunderstorm Winds; 5” rain; streets flooded; erosion	*
January 7	1995	Thunderstorm Winds	$60,000
April 22	1995	Thunderstorm Winds and 2” Hail	$25,000
May 15	1995	Thunderstorm Winds and 1” Hail	*
May 19	1995	Thunderstorm Winds and Hail ½” with 1 lightning injury	$5,500
July 11	1995	Thunderstorm Winds, heavy rains, 3/4” hail, and flooding	*
July 16	1995	Thunderstorm Winds	*
July 23	1995	Thunderstorm Winds	*
July 24	1995	Thunderstorm Winds	*

March 7	1996	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Pleasant Hill and Plantersville	*
May 29	1996	Thunderstorm Winds 86 mph in Sampit	*
August 25	1996	Lightning in Plantersville	$50,000
October 8	1996	Thunderstorm Winds 69 mph. in Murrells Inlet	*
May 26	1997	Thunderstorm Winds 69 mph in Choppee; Hail 1.75" in Murrells Inlet; Hail ¾" in Georgetown	*
June 21	1997	Lightning with 1 direct injury in Rhems	*
July 5	1997	Thunderstorm Winds 570 mph in Plantersville; Hail ¾" in Murrells Inlet	*
July 24	1997	Funnel Cloud near North Litchfield	*
April 9	1998	Thunderstorm Winds 69 mph in Pleasant Hill	*
May 17	1998	Thunderstorm Winds 69 mph in Georgetown	*
June 10	1998	Thunderstorm Winds 86 mph winds, minor structural damage in Andrews	$300,000
June 19	1998	Thunderstorm Winds 69 mph in Andrews	$10,000
June 29	1998	Lightning with 3 direct injuries	*
September 8	1998	Thunderstorm Winds 69 mph in Georgetown	$15,000
April 27	1999	Wind gusts over 60 mph and Hail 1" in Plantersville, 1.75" in Andrews, 1" in Georgetown	*
July 6	1999	Lightning during thunderstorm with 5" of rain	$5,000
February 14	2000	Thunderstorm Winds 63 mph in Allandale Plantation	*
April 8	2000	Thunderstorm Winds 63 mph in Georgetown	*
April 17	2000	Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Georgetown	*
May 25	2000	Thunderstorm Winds 63 mph in Yauhannah; Hail 1" in Pawleys Island; Hail 1" in Georgetown	*
July 21	2000	Thunderstorm Winds 63 mph in Pawleys Island	$5,000
April 1	2001	Thunderstorm Winds 69 mph in Georgetown	*
June 2	2001	Lightning at Wachesaw Landing	$1,500
July 2	2001	Lightning in Pawleys Island	$1,000
August 13	2001	Lightning in Georgetown	$50,000
August 20	2001	Lightning in Murrells Inlet with 2 direct injuries	*
August 29	2001	Lightning in Georgetown with 1 direct injury	*
June 14	2002	Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Murrells Inlet	*
June 28	2002	Thunderstorm Winds 63 mph in North Santee	*
August 25	2002	Thunderstorm Winds 75 mph in Georgetown	$25,000
February 22	2003	Thunderstorm Winds 63 mph in Georgetown	*
May 6	2003	Thunderstorm Winds 75 mph in Carvers Bay and Yauhannah	$30,000
July 12	2003	Thunderstorm Wind 65 mph at Brookgreen Gardens	*
May 22	2004	Lightning in Oatland	$1,000
July 17	2004	Thunderstorm Winds 69 mph in Outland and Pawleys Island	*
August 14	2004	Hurricane Charley	$2,500,000
August 29	2004	Tropical Storm Gaston, flooding	$320,000
May 20	2006	Thunderstorm Winds 63 mph in Pawleys Island	*
July 15	2006	Lightning in Choppee and Thunderstorm Winds 75 mph in Georgetown	$150,000
November 16	2006	Thunderstorm Winds 69 mph in Andrews/Italy	*
July 11	2007	Thunderstorm Winds 69 mph in Rose Hill; 63 mph in Murrells Inlet	*
February 26	2008	Thunderstorm Winds 65 mph in Pleasant Hill; 57 mph in Lambert Town	*

March 15	2008	Thunderstorm Winds 64 mph in Chicorawood Plantation	*
June 1	2008	Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Maryville Heights	*
June 22	2008	Lightning in Sunny Side	$350,000
June 23	2008	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Murrells Inlet	*
July 5	2008	Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Fraserville with Hail 1.75”; Hail .75” in Maryville	*
July 7	2008	Lightning in Pawleys Island; 1 direct injury	*
July 10	2008	Lightning in Georgieville	$10,000
September 6	2008	Tropical Storm Hanna, 40 mph wind, 6” rain, road closures	$10,000
June 11	2009	Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Andrews	$10,000
August 11	2009	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Guilliard	$1,000
August 12	2009	Lightning on Pawleys Island	$5,000
January 25	2010	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Center Crossroads	$3,000
June 25	2010	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Wedgefield Plantation	$3,000
July 21	2010	Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Murrells Inlet	$3,500
April 5	2011	Thunderstorm Winds 64 mph in Carvers Bay, Center Crossroads, Pelersfield	$4,000
April 16	2011	Thunderstorm Winds 70 mph in Olin	$32,000
May 11	2011	Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Georgetown; Hail 1” in Murrells Inlet	$2,000
June 14	2011	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Parkersville	$2,000
June 23	2011	Thunderstorm Wind 64 mph in Cumberland	$4,000
July 9	2011	Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Georgetown	$10,000
September 5	2011	Strong Winds 40 mph in Georgetown	$2,000
December 7	2011	High Winds 40 mph in Georgetown	$1,000
February 24	2012	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Italy	$1,500
May 16	2012	Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Murrells Inlet; Hail 1.25” in North Santee	$3,500
May 22	2012	Hail 1” in Cumberland; Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Graves	$1,000
June 13	2012	Thunderstorm Winds 62 mph in Andrews	$22,000
July 1	2012	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Union Crossroads and Williams Hill	$4,000
July 11	2012	Hail .88” in St. Paul; Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Plantersville	$7,250
March 25	2013	Strong Winds 50 mph in DeBordieu Colony, Pawleys Island, and inland Georgetown County	$3,000
July 17	2013	Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Pelersfield and Annieville	$4,000
September 3	2013	Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Jackson	$17,000
January 11	2014	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Outland	$2,000
April 30	2014	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Andrews	$3,500
May 23	2014	Hail 1”-1.75” in Cumberland and Wilson Crossroads and Thunderstorm Winds 59 mph in Andrews and Cumberland	$3,750
June 5	2014	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Pleasant Hill, Center Crossroads, Union Crossroads	$14,000
July 28	2014	Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Pelersfield; Hail 1” in St. Paul	$1,250
August 18	2014	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Parkersville	$750
May 11	2015	Lightning in Plantersville with 1 indirect injury	*
July 11	2015	Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Fraserville	$1,000
September 10	2015	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Spring Gully	$1,000
February 24	2016	Strong Winds 50 mph in Andrews	$3,000
June 2	2016	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Plantersville and Outland	$4,000

June 17	2016	Thunderstorm Winds 75 mph in Kent, Italy, Andrews Airport, Oak Grove, Lodge Hall; 65 mph in Georgetown	$21,500
June 25	2016	Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Andrews/Italy	$8,000
July 9	2016	Hail 1.75" in Simmonsville and 1" in Oatland; Thunderstorm Winds 65 mph in Allentown, and 57 mph in Andrews and Italy	$10,250
August 18	2016	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Pleasant Hill	$1,000
May 29	2017	Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Center Crossroads	$5,000
June 15	2017	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph and Hail 1.25" in Maryville Heights	$1,000
August 7	2017	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Carvers Bay	$2,000
September 11	2017	Thunderstorm Winds 61 mph in Georgetown	*
April 15	2018	Tree reported down along Browns Ferry Road in the Red Hill area.	$1,000
June 25	2018	A pre-frontal trough produced strong thunderstorms that blew down a tree on Pleasant Drive in Pelersfield. 57 mph.	*
April 19	2019	Thunderstorm Winds 64 mph; trees were blown down across the road in Choppee	$1,000
June 22	2019	Thunderstorm Winds 64 mph; several trees down at Hesterville and Brown's Ferry	$1,000
June 22	2019	Thunderstorm Winds 64 mph; several trees down on roads	$1,000
July 4	2019	Lightning struck a tree at Lawshe Plantation where a group of people were huddled under it. Twelve (12) people were injured, one (1) fatality	*
March 12	2022	60- 62 mph high winds; downed trees	*
April 30	2023	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph; structural damage to home	*
June 27	2023	Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph near Georgetown County Airport	*
August 8	2023	Power line down on Norris Drive.	*
October 20	2023	Several reports of thunderstorm wind damage on and around Rose Hill Rd in Georgetown County. Multiple trees were knocked down, including a large tree down on a shed on the Quail Club property. An unconnected trailer was knocked over and a large barn door was blown in. The damage was indicative of straight-line winds.	*
December 17	2023	Tree uprooted in Murrells Inlet.	

* no data

Assessing Risk and Vulnerability

National and Statewide Datasets

The National Risk Index for strong wind uses the National Weather Service's Storm Prediction Center Severe Weather Database files from 1/1/1986 to 12/31/2019 as a historical occurrence source. Strong wind can occur anywhere so everything in the area of study is considered exposed. Annualized frequency is determined by the number of recorded severe wind occurrences during the period of record. Historic Loss Ratio for severe wind uses SHELDUS loss data from 1996 to 2019 to calculate the percentage of a location's hazard exposure that experiences loss due to a wind event. Expected Annual Loss is determined by using exposure, annualized frequency, and the historic loss ratio at the Census block level.

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan analyzes wind not occurring in conjunction with other hazards. It should be noted that severe thunderstorm wind events are generally reported and verified based on damages from falling trees, not observed wind gusts. Because of this reporting of damaging winds, there tends to be higher amounts of wind occurrence records in areas with more trees or property that could be damaged. The hazard occurrence is the recorded damage causing-wind occurrences from 1955 to 2020. The future daily probability, which is percent chance per day, for wind is approximately 1% and the frequency interval, or days between events, is estimated to be 153.44 days. Historical impacts from 1960 to 2020 have resulted in annualized losses of approximately $80,676 compared to the state-wide county average of $216,110. There has been one (1) recorded death and two (2) injuries associated with historical wind events. More recent impacts (2015-2020) have resulted in annualized losses of approximately $7,405 and no deaths or injuries. The risk score for Georgetown County ranges between 0.00 to 0.12 when compared to other South Carolina Counties. The most recent data indicates a mostly uniform level of vulnerability across the state.

Figure 3-43 South Carolina Recent Damaging Wind Occurrence (2015-2020)

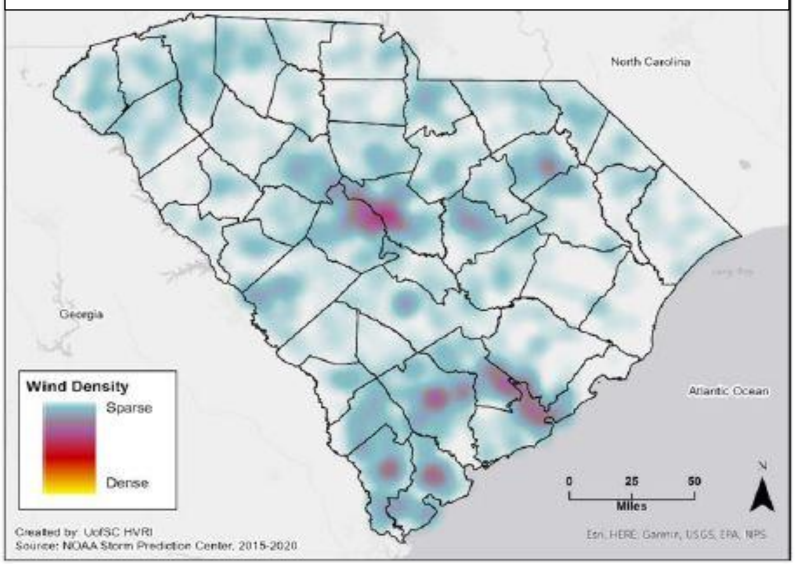


Figure 3-44 South Carolina Hazard Risk Score – Damaging Wind

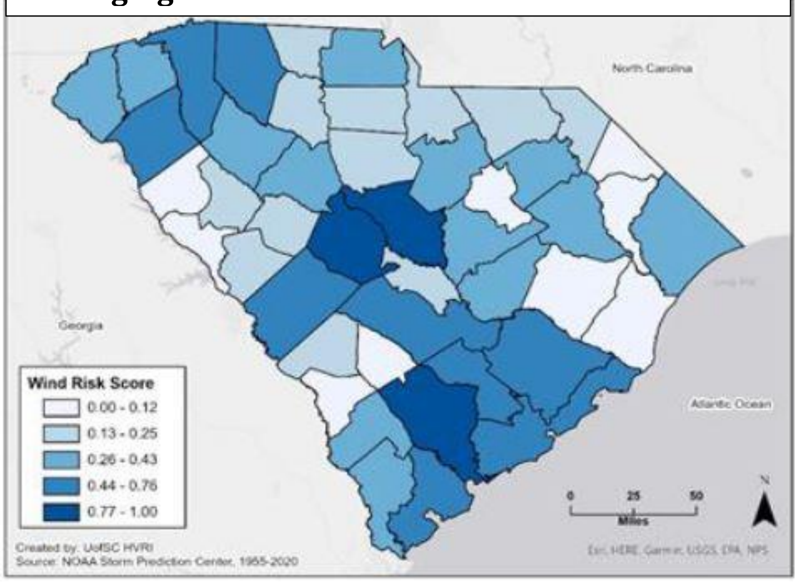


Figure 3-45 South Carolina Wind Risk and Vulnerability

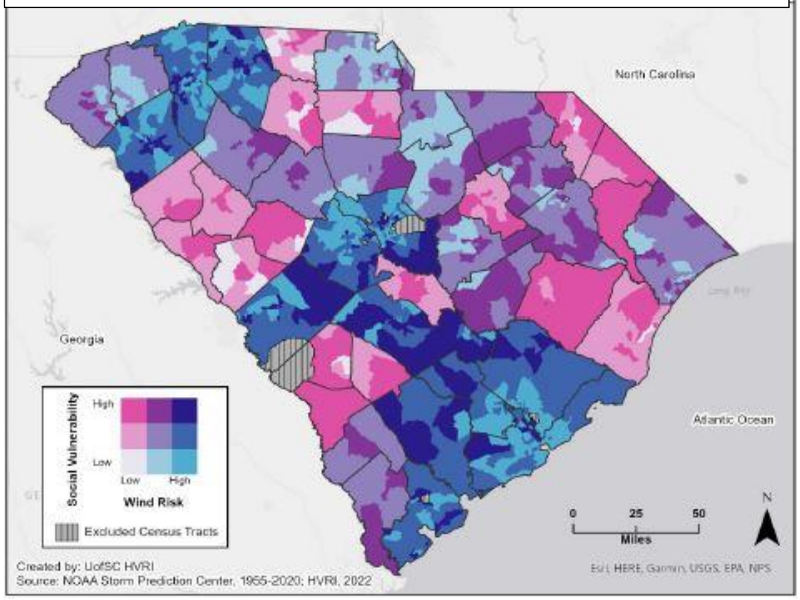
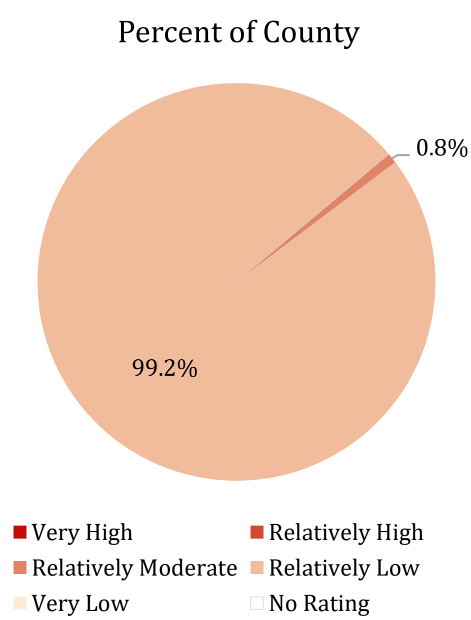
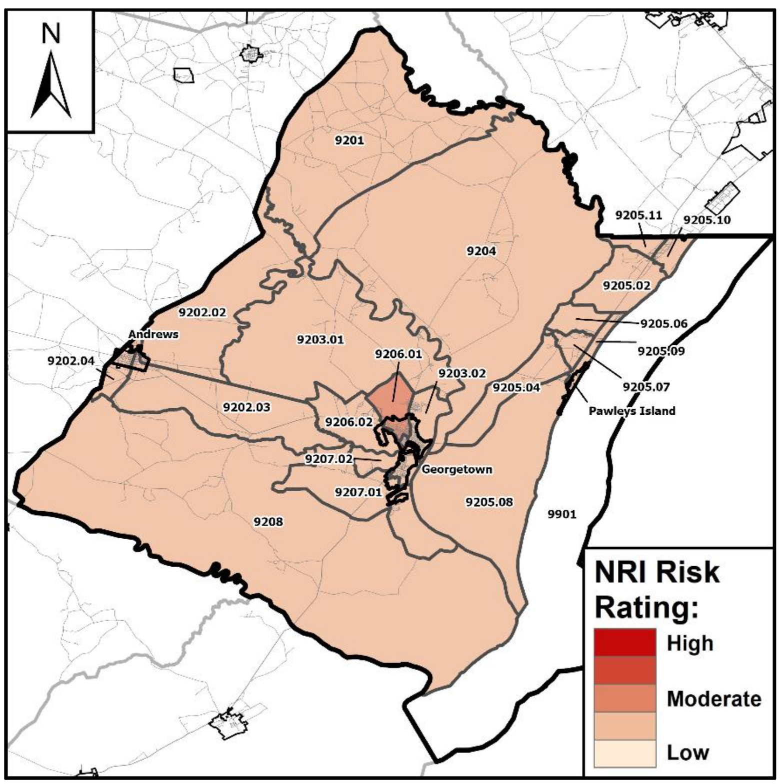
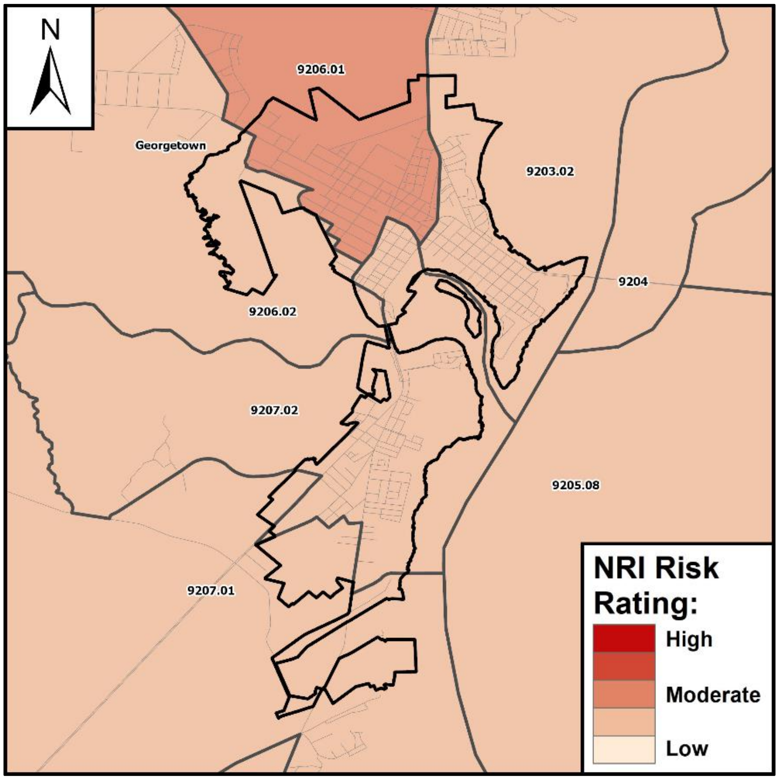


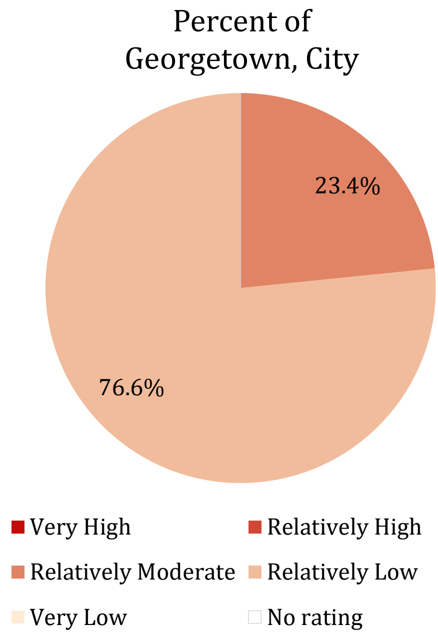
Figure 3-46 National Risk Index (NRI): Severe Wind Risk Rating

Jurisdiction	Risk Rating
Andrews	Relatively Low
Pawleys Island	Relatively Low





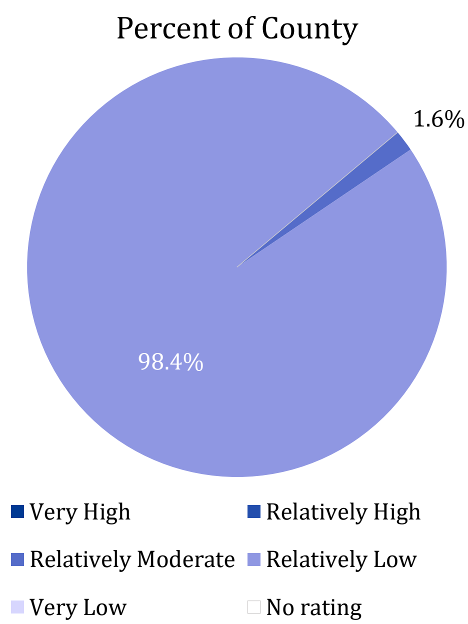


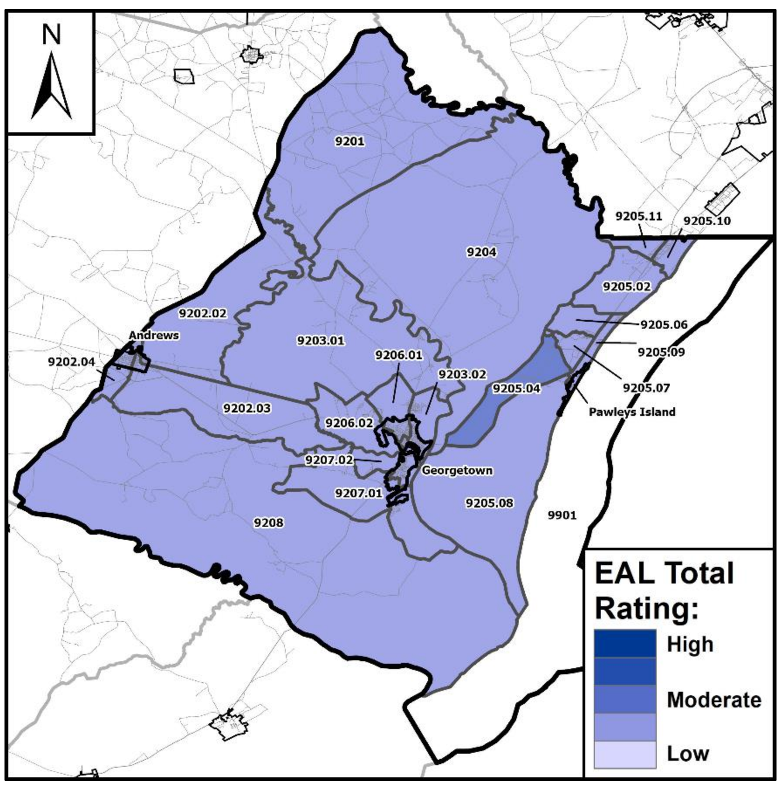


Jurisdiction	EAL Rating
Andrews	Relatively Low
Georgetown	Relatively Low
Pawleys Island	Relatively Low

Figure 3-47 National Risk Index (NRI): Severe Wind EAL Rating

County-wide ($) EAL	
Building Value	$ 84,138.71
Population Equivalence	$ 67,365.24
Agriculture	$ 3,225.74
Total	**$ 154,729.70**





Lightning

What is Lightning? How is it Measured?

A secondary storm hazard is lightning. Lightning constitutes a hazard that strikes with a randomness similar to tornadoes, although both appear in the presence of severe thunderstorms. Lightning is one of the oldest observed natural phenomena. Lightning is a giant spark of electricity in the atmosphere between clouds, the air, or the ground. During the initial development, air acts as an insulator between positive and negative charges in the cloud or between the cloud and the ground. When enough opposite charges build up, there is a rapid release of electricity that is known as lightning. Lightning will also produce thunder as energy from a lightning channel heats the air, causing it to explode outward to produce the sound known as thunder. Lightning can occur in multiple ways. Intra-cloud lightning is when there are opposite charges within the thunderstorm cloud. Cloud-to-ground lightning occurs between opposites charges in the cloud and on the ground. Heat lightning is any lightning or lightning-induced illumination that is too far away for thunder to be heard.

Where does Lighting Occur?

Most of the lightning flashes produced by thunderstorms start inside the cloud. If lightning is going to strike the ground, a channel develops downward toward the surface. As it gets closer to the ground, an object may send up sparks to meet it. Tall objects such as trees and skyscrapers are more likely to create this spark and be struck by lightning. However, lightning can still strike in an open field even if there are taller objects nearby. Lightning can strike anywhere in the County; therefore, the hazard zone encompasses the entire County.

Historical Events and Impacts:

Lightning contributes to approximately 69 annual fatalities nationwide, greater than tornadoes or hurricanes. Although lightning can occur during every season of the year, the peak months for lightning strikes are June, July, and August when thunderstorms are most frequent. Most property damage from thunderstorms is caused by associated hazard-high winds. While the overall probability of being struck by lightning is low, most strikes prove fatal. In Georgetown County, between 1996 and 2023, 21 people were injured and one person died due to lightning, resulting in $623,500 in damages. South Carolina's humid climate and hot summers contribute to the number and severity of storms in the state. Lightning strikes, along with human carelessness, are also the primary agents responsible for wildfires. There is minimal data on lightning strikes and the likelihood of strikes, so establishing its potential for Georgetown County is difficult. One notable event occurred on July 4, 2019, where a group of people at an event in Olin were struck by lightning resulting in 12 injuries and one (1) death.

Assessing Risk and Vulnerability

National and Statewide Datasets

The National Risk Index for lightning uses the NCEI Cloud to Ground Lightning Strikes dataset as a historical occurrence source from 1/1/1991 to 12/31/2012. Lightning can strike anywhere so everything in the area of study is considered exposed. Annualized frequency is determined by the number of recorded lightning strikes during the period of record. Historic Loss Ratio for lightning uses SHELDUS data from 1996 to 2019 to calculate the percentage of a location's hazard exposure that experiences loss. Expected Annual Loss is determined by using exposure, annualized frequency, and the historic loss ratio at the Census block level.

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan measures hazard occurrences, or the recorded damage-causing lightning occurrences, from 1996 to 2021. The future annual probability, or percent chance per year, is 0%. The frequency interval, or years between events, is 0.02 years. Historically, between 1960 and 2020, annualized losses from lightning are about $23,749 compared to the state-wide county average of $30, 756. There have been two (2) recorded deaths and 29 injuries from lightning. More recent impacts (2015-2020) have no resulted in any monetary losses; however, there has been one (1) death and thirteen (13) injuries. Georgetown County's risk score, when compared to other South Carolina Counties, ranges from 0.0 to 0.09. Vulnerability and Risk Score are likely related to the number of deaths associated with lightning.

Figure 3-48 South Carolina Recent Lightning Occurrence (2015-2021)

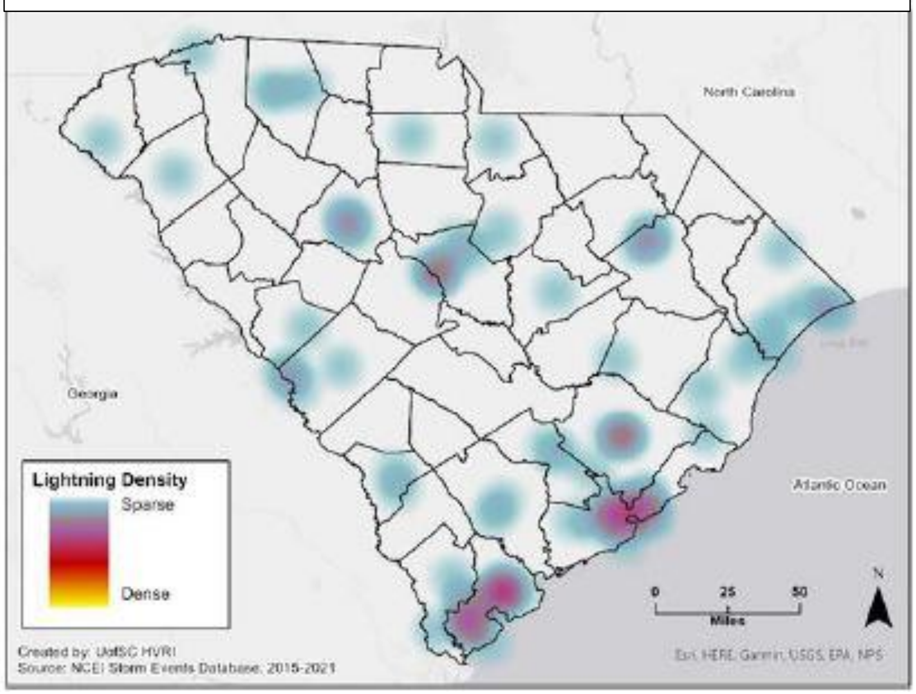


Figure 3-49 South Carolina Hazard Risk Scores - Lightning

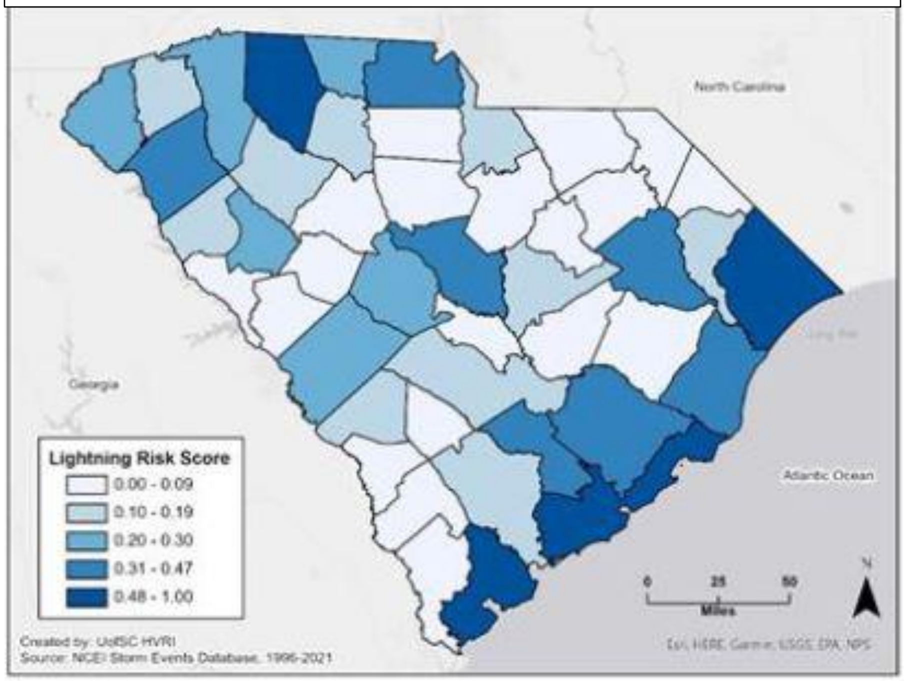
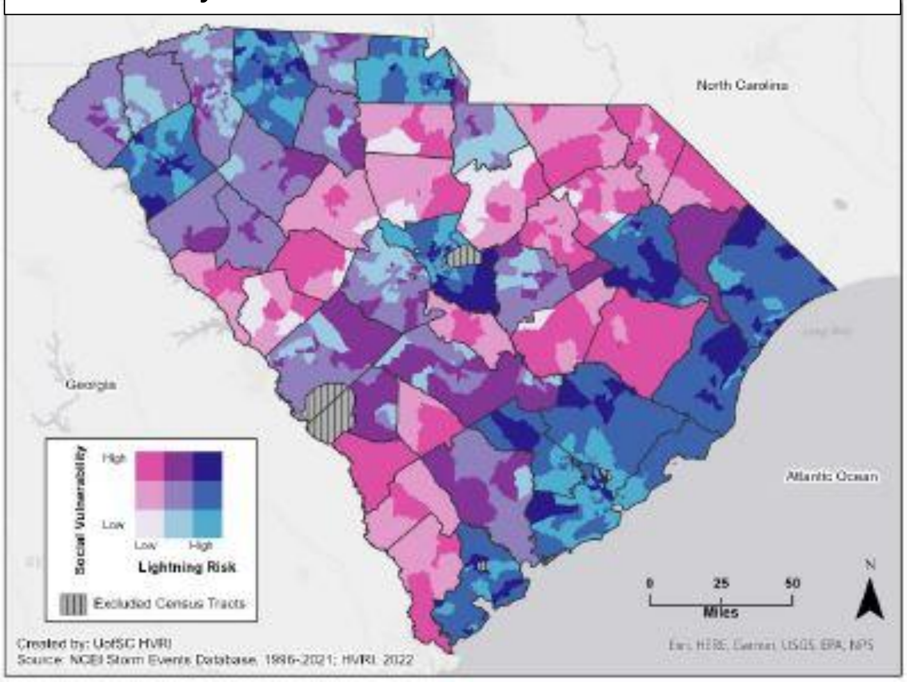


Figure 3-50 South Carolina Lightning Risk and Social Vulnerability



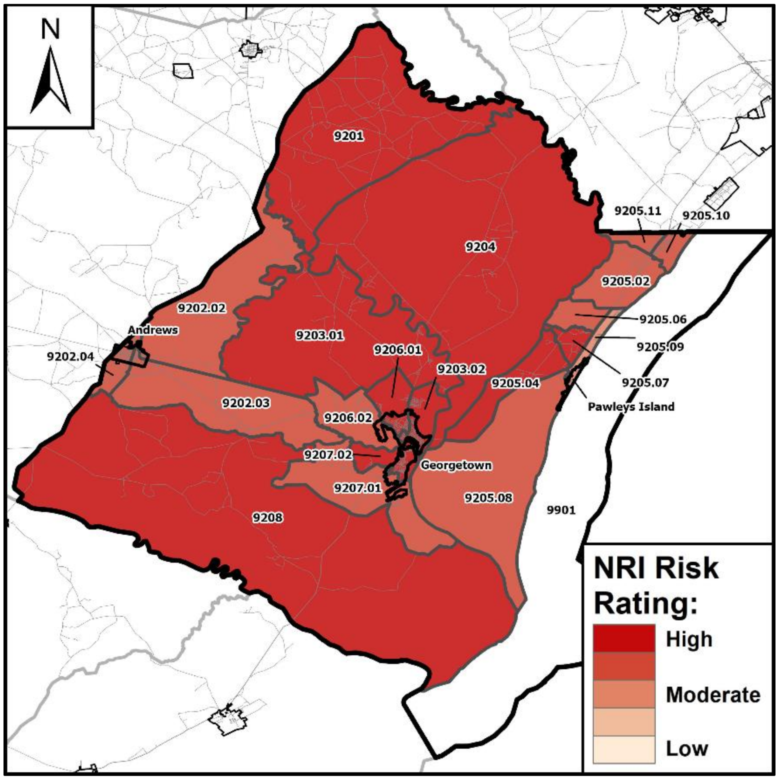
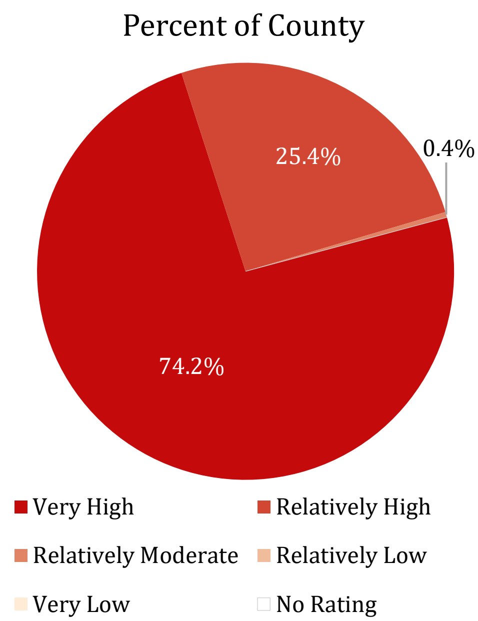
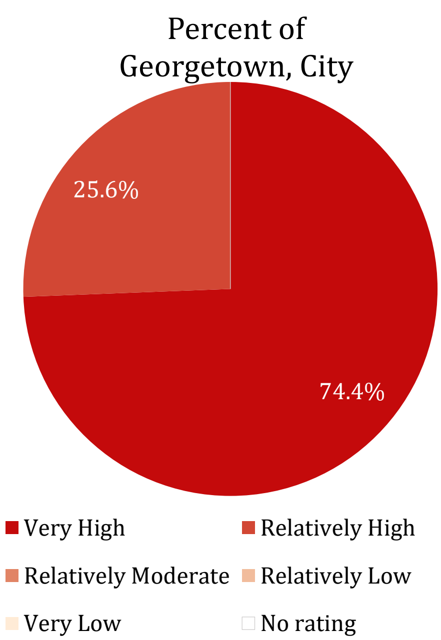
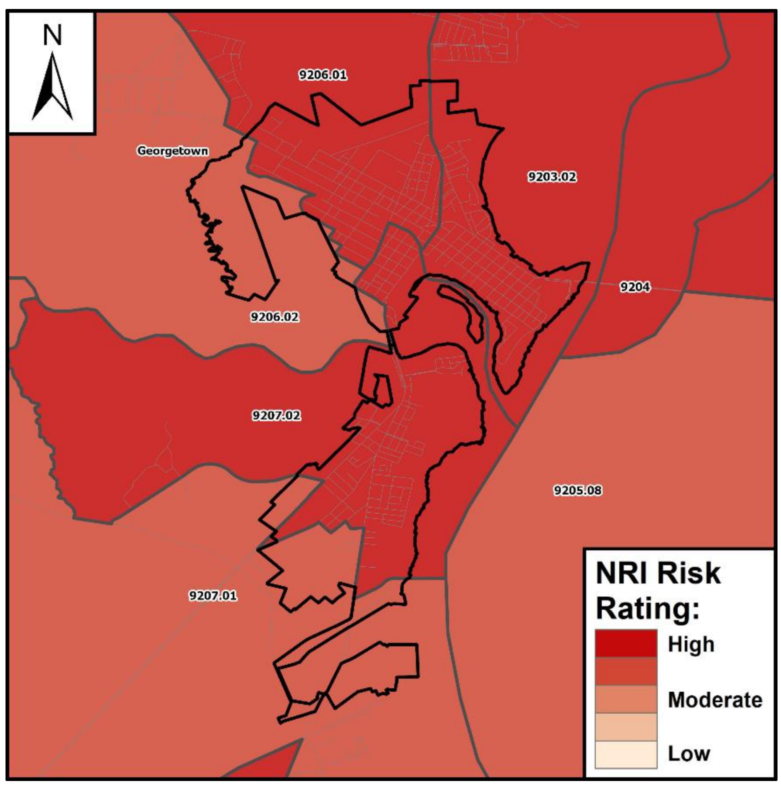


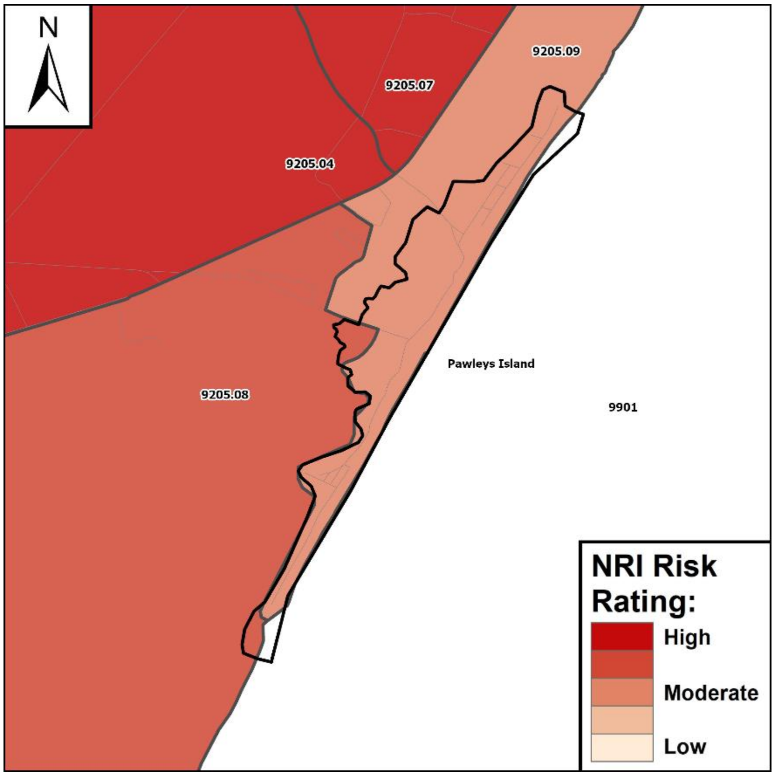
Figure 3-51 National Risk Index (NRI): Lightning Risk Rating



Jurisdiction	Risk Rating
Andrews	Relatively High







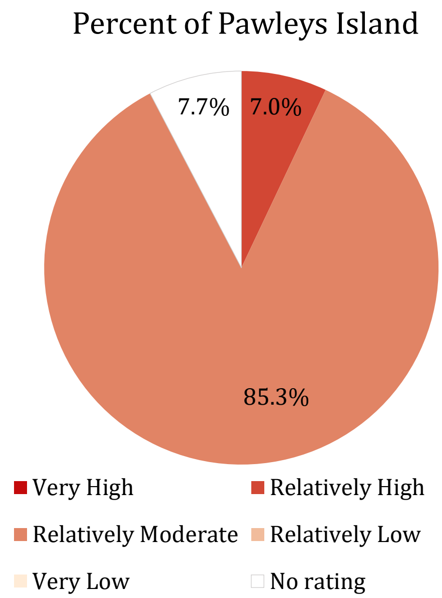
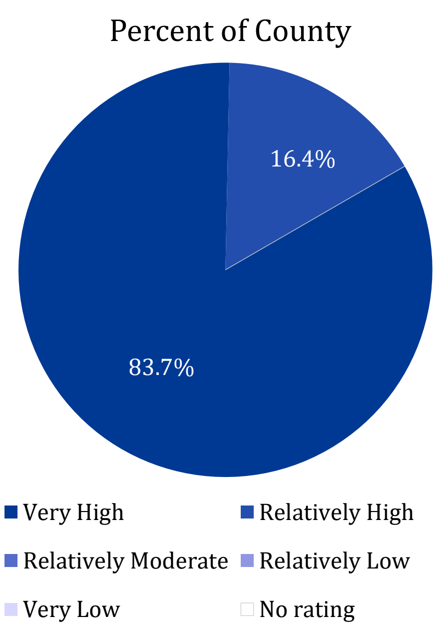
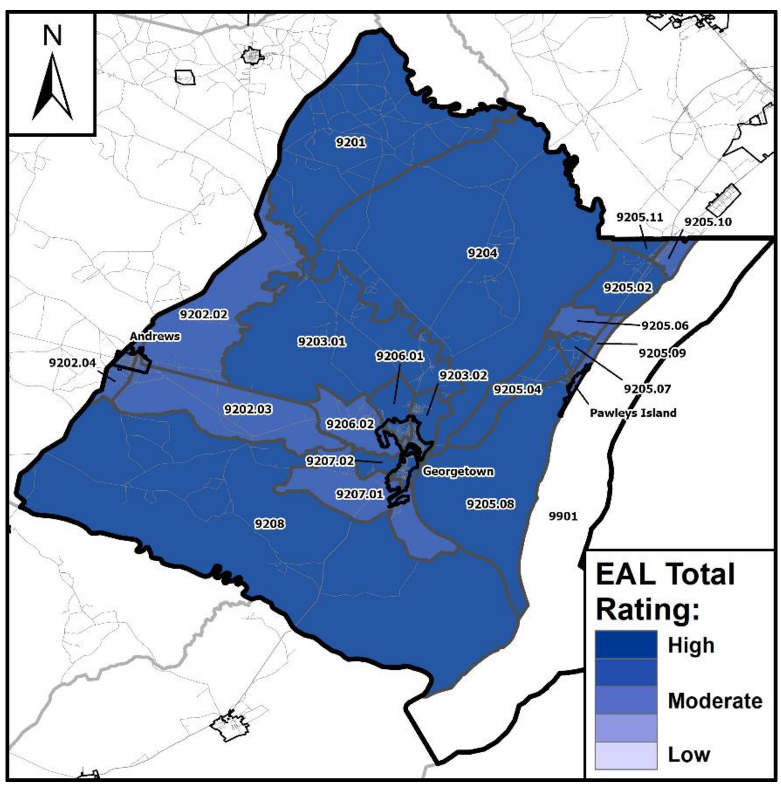
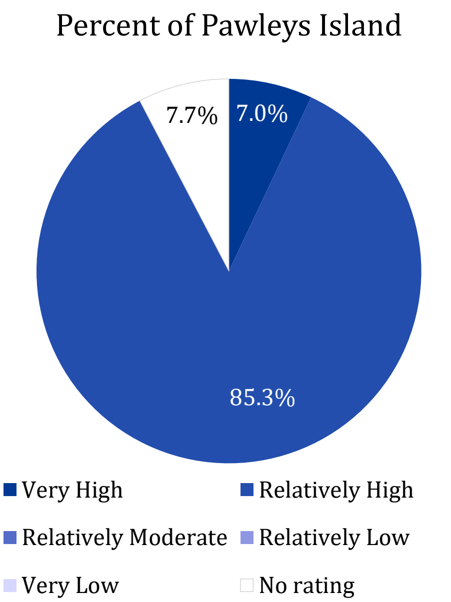


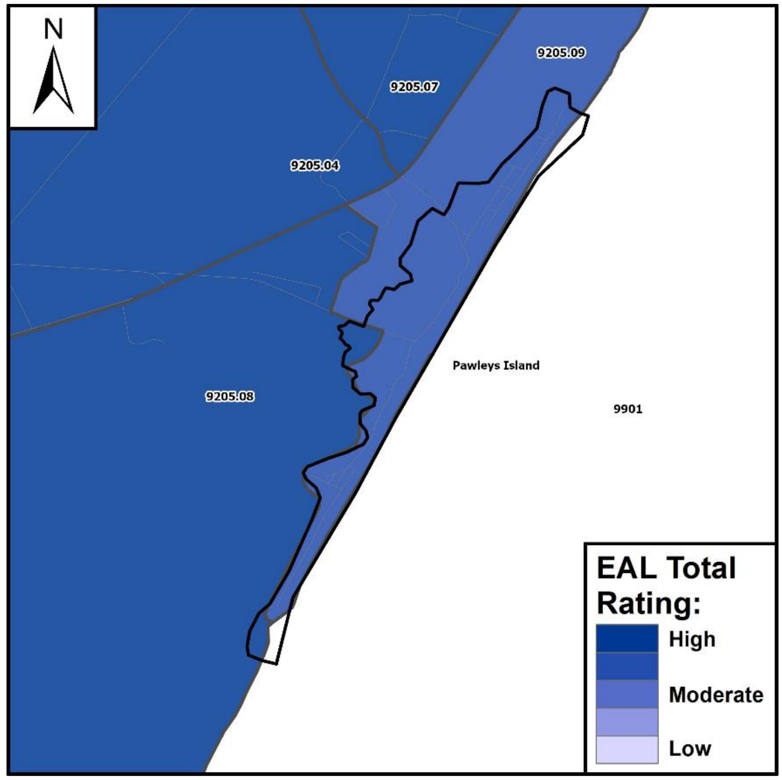
Figure 3-52 National Risk Index (NRI): Lightning EAL Rating



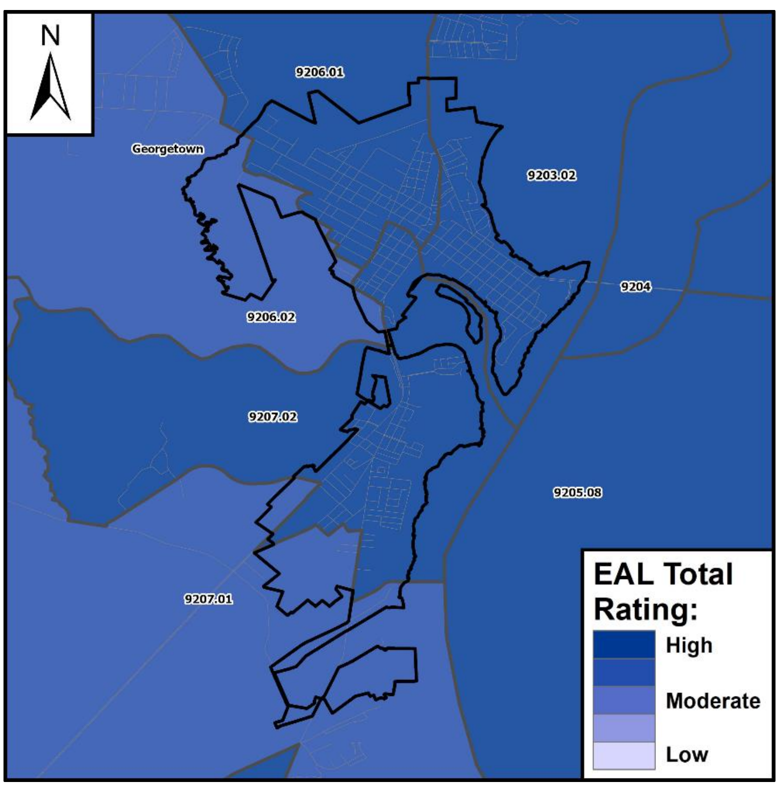
Jurisdiction	EAL Rating
Andrews	Relatively High

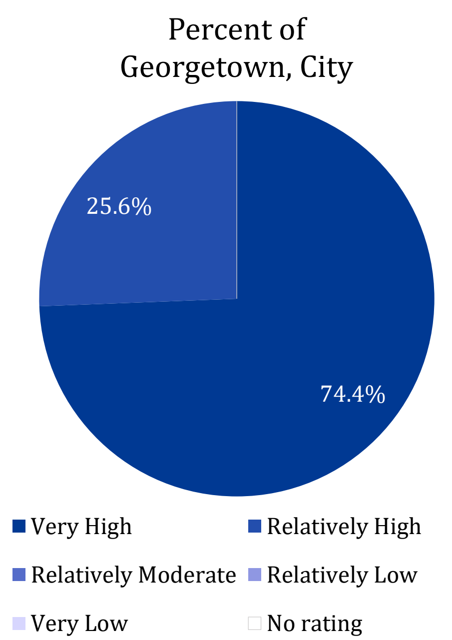






County-wide ($) EAL	
Building Value	$ 53,549.40
Population Equivalence	$ 550,142.24
Agriculture	$ -
Total	**$ 603,691.65**





Hail

What are Hailstorms? How are They Measured?

Hail consists of ice particles that fall from thunderstorms. Most hail is produced in thunderstorms with strong vertical movement. Hail develops in the upper atmosphere, as ice crystals are bounced about by high velocity updraft winds and accumulate as frozen droplets, falling after developing enough weight. The size of hailstones is a direct consequence of the severity and size of the thunderstorm; the higher the temperatures at the Earth's surface; the greater the strength of the updrafts; and the amount of time hailstones are suspended. These hailstorms often result from strong surface heating, a characteristic of the common convectional thunderstorms in the southeastern United States. Although rarer, hailstorms may be produced by cold fronts that wedge under warm, moist air. Although potentially life-threatening if large hail falls, most of the main damage is to property such as cars and to standing crops. Hail size is usually compared to a known object:

Table 3-46
Hail Size Comparisons

Known-Object	Estimated Hail Diameter (Inch)	
Pea	1/4”	0.25”
Marble	1/2”	0.5”
Dime/Penny	3/4”	0.75”
Nickel	7/8”	0.875”
Quarter	1”	1”
Ping-Pong Ball	1 1/2”	1.5”
Golf Ball	1 3/4”	1.75”
Tennis Ball	2 1/2”	2.5”
Baseball	2 3/4"	2.75”
Teacup	3”	3”
Grapefruit	4”	4”
Softball	4 1/2"	4.5”
Source: State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023)		

Where do Hailstorm Occur? What does it Impact?

Hailstorms generally occur more frequently during the late spring and early summer, and peak during the month of May. A period of extreme variation between ground surface temperatures and jet stream temperatures produces the strong updraft winds needed for hail development. Although most hailstones are usually small, about the size of a dime, hail can become substantial in size. Hailstones weighing more than a pound have been recorded.

Hailstorms can occur anywhere and affect everyone in the County. A hailstorm event can occur anywhere in the County. Compared to other South Carolina counties, Georgetown County maintains a relatively low future annual occurrence probability for experiencing a severe hailstorm event (SCHMP 2023).

Historical Events and Impacts:

Georgetown County’s hail experience has been similar to that of other southeastern areas. Historical documentation for each event is from The Georgetown Times and the NCEI’s Storm Event Database. Georgetown County has also experienced damage from heavy rains and wind with localized flooding. Minor structural and tree damage have occurred with power outages as well. This disruption has been relatively minor; however, historical documentation for each event is in **Table 3-47**. The hailstorm with the largest sized hail occurred on April 27, 1982. The City of Georgetown and the Belle Isle area were hit with baseball-sized hail, causing extensive damage to vehicles, roofs and crops. On November 4, 2012, hail the size of golf balls struck Murrells Inlet and Wachesaw Landing, covering roadways, homes, and vehicles. Cars were reportedly damaged as well as trees. Damages from this event totaled $30,500 for Georgetown County, the highest amount from any hail event.

Table 3-47
Hail Events in Georgetown County

Date	Year	Damage	Cost ($)
April 27	1982	Hail 2.75" (baseball sized) in the Pleasant Hill area; damage to crops/cars; killed 8 cows	*
May 16	1985	Hail 1.75"	*
June 4	1985	Hail 1"	*
June 16	1985	Hail 1.75"	*
June 3	1988	Hail 1.75"	*
August 1	1990	Hail 1"	*
May 6	1996	Hail 1.75" in Murrells Inlet	*
April 22	1997	Hail 1" in Plantersville	*
May 26	1997	Hail 1.75" in Murrells Inlet; Hail ¾" in Georgetown	*
May 26	1997	Hail 1.75" in Murrells Inlet; Hail ¾" in Georgetown	*
July 5	1997	Hail ¾" in Murrells Inlet	*
June 3	1997	Hail 1.25" in Pawleys Island; ¾" in Outland	*
May 4	1998	Hail up to 1.75"	*
June 1	1998	Hail ¾" in Pleasant Hill	*
February 19	1999	Hail 1" in Andrews, Browns Ferry, Plantersville, Georgetown, and Murrells Inlet	*
May 14	1999	Hail 1.75" in Plantersville	*
March 10	2000	Hail ¾" in Oatland	*
August 11	2000	Hail .88" in Pawleys Island	*
August 28	2000	Hail ¾" in Plantersville	*
May 12	2001	Hail .75" in Pawleys Island	*
May 28	2001	Hail .75" in Oatland	*
July 21	2002	Hail .88" in Carvers Bay	*
May 16	2003	Hail 1.75" in Georgetown	*
June 30	2004	Hail .75" in Choppee and Heavy Rain in Georgetown and Pawleys Island	*
May 24	2005	Hail 1" in Pawleys Island	*
April 3	2006	Hail .88" in Murrells Inlet and Pleasant Hill	*
April 8	2006	Hail ¾" in Andrews	*
May 26	2006	Hail 1" in Outland; .88" in Murrells Inlet	*
May 10	2008	Hail .75" in Georgetown	*
June 15	2008	Hail .75" in Oatland	*
July 5	2008	Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Fraserville with Hail 1.75"; Hail .75" in Maryville	*
June 1	2009	Hail .75" in Sunny Side; 1" in Murrells Inlet and Oatland; 1.75" in Annieville; 1" in Andrews	*
May 23	2010	Hail .75" in Murrells Inlet, Wachesaw Landing; Wedgefield Plantation; Georgetown	$15,000
August 26	2010	Hail 1" in Union Crossroads	$1,000

October 14	2010	Hail 1” in Andrews	$2,000
April 9	2011	Hail 1” in Murrells Inlet	$500
April 21	2012	Hail 1.25” in Parkersville	$1,000
May 5	2012	Hail 1” in Sampit	$1,000
May 15	2012	Hail 1” in Guilliard	$2,000
May 22	2012	Hail 1” in Cumberland; Thunderstorm Winds 57 mph in Graves	$1,000
July 11	2012	Hail .88” in St. Paul; Thunderstorm Winds 60 mph in Plantersville	$7,250
November 4	2012	Hail 1”-1.75” in Wachesaw Landing, 1” in Murrells Inlet	$30,500
May 23	2014	Hail 1”-1.75” in Cumberland and Wilson Crossroads	$3,750
July 28	2014	Hail 1” in St. Paul	$1,250
July 9	2016	Hail 1.75” in Simmonsville and 1” in Oatland	$10,250
July 31	2016	Hail 1” in Oatland	$250
June 15	2017	Hail 1.25” in Maryville Heights	$1,000
March 20	2018	Hail 1” in Andrews	$500
June 20	2020	Hail 1” in Plantersville and Pawleys Island	*
June 3	2021	Hail 1”	*

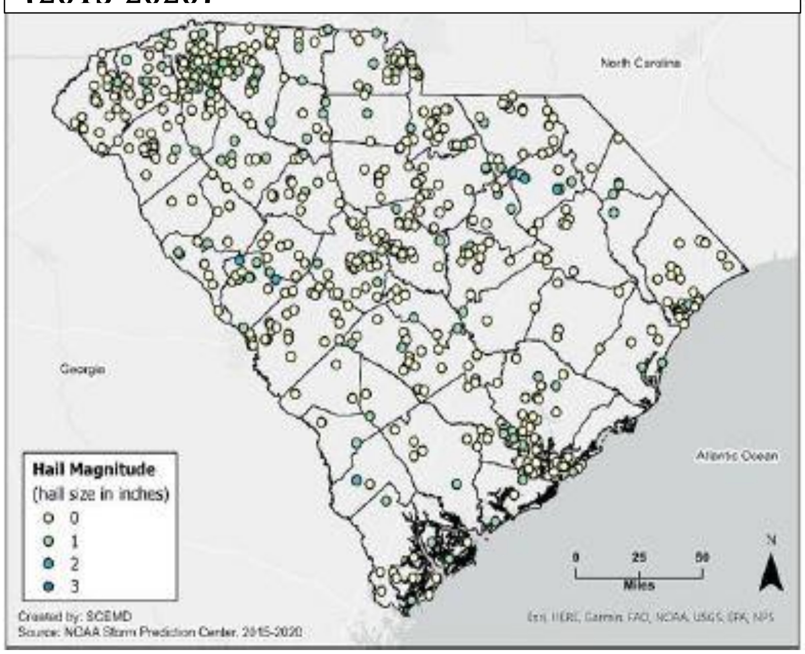
*no data

Assessing Risk and Vulnerability

National and Statewide Datasets

The National Risk Index for hail uses the NWS’s Storm Prediction Center Severe Weather Database files from 1/1/1986 to 12/31/2019. Since hail can occur anywhere, the entire building, population, and agriculture value of a Census block, Census tract, and County are considered exposed to hailstorms. Annualized frequency represents the estimated number of recorded hail events during the period of record for a specific area. Historic Loss Ratio for hailstorms uses SHELDUS data from 1996-2019 to calculate the percentage of a location’s hazard exposure that experiences loss. Expected Annual Loss is determined by using exposure, annualized frequency, and the historic loss ratio at the Census block level.

Figure 3-53 South Carolina Recent Hail Occurrence (2015-2020)



The State Hazard Mitigation Plan uses the period from 1955 to 2020 to measure the hazard occurrence within the County. The future annual probability is estimated to be 135% and the frequency interval to be 0.74 years. From 1960 to 2020, annualized losses in the County from hail are approximately $9,331 with no deaths or injuries. More recent impacts (2015-2020) have resulted in $486 in damages. The Risk Score, when compared to other South Carolina Counties, for Georgetown ranged from 0.08 to 0.16.

Figure 3-54 South Carolina Hazard Risk Scores - Hail

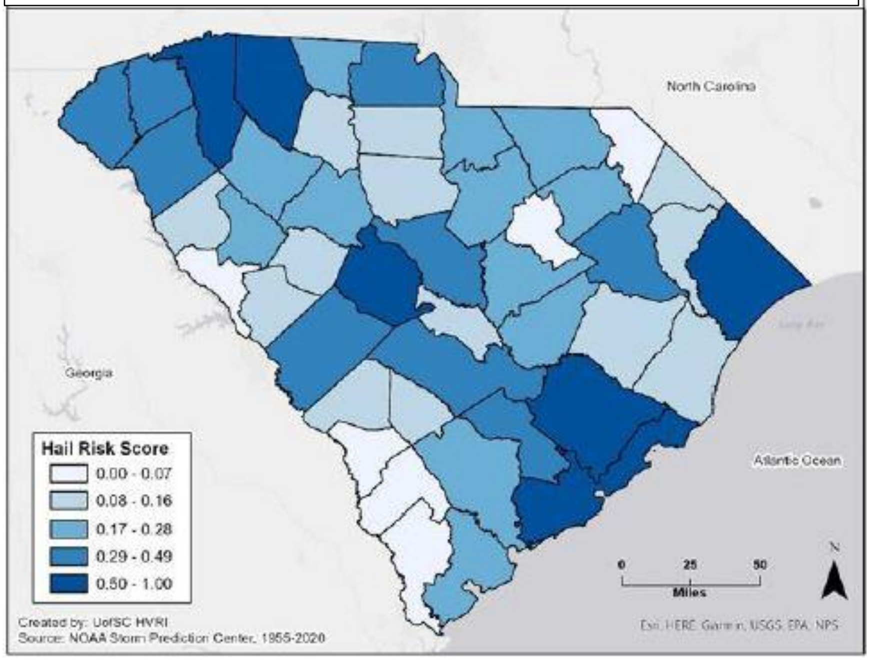


Figure 3-55 South Carolina Hail Risk and Social Vulnerability

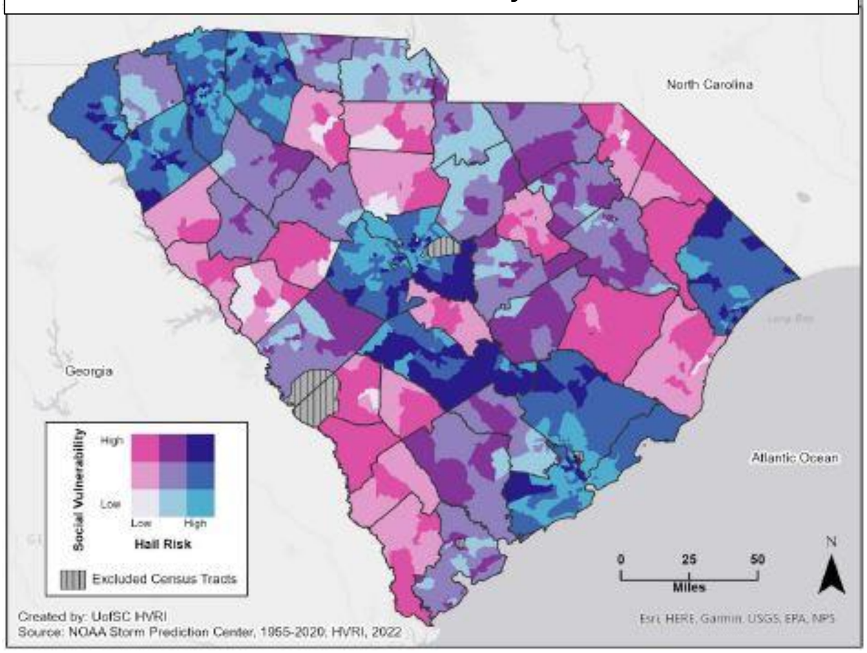
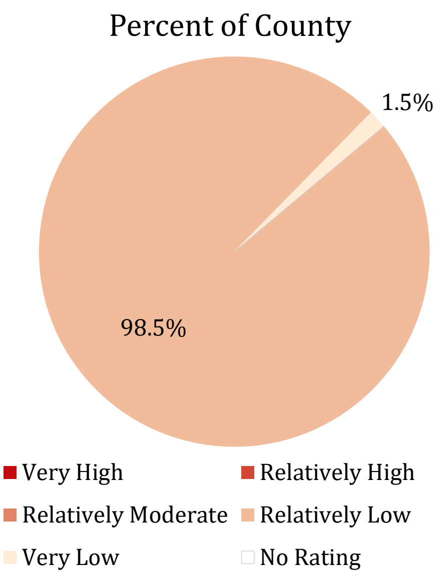
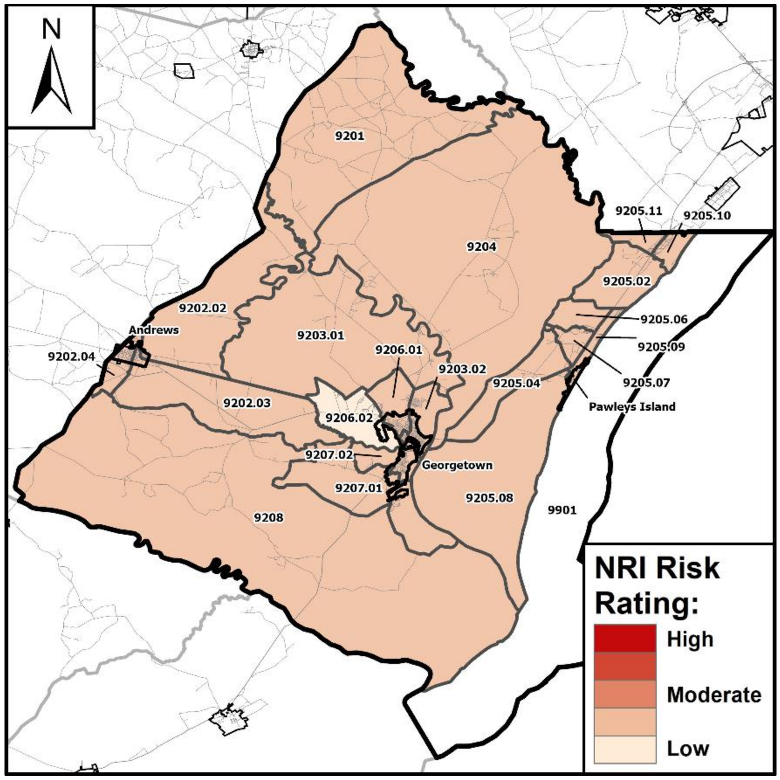
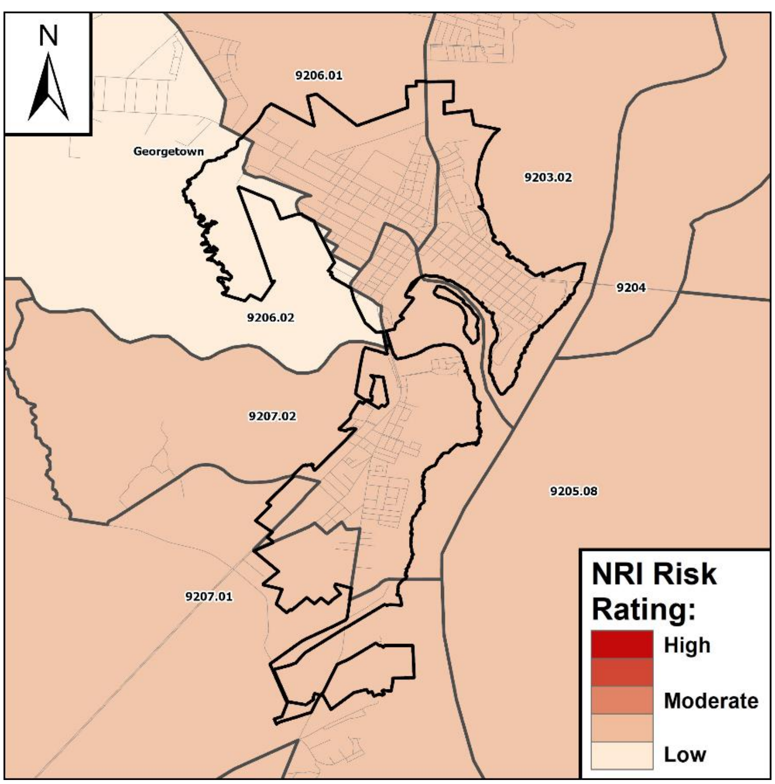


Figure 3-56 National Risk Index (NRI): Hail Risk Rating



Jurisdiction	Risk Rating
Andrews	Relatively Low
Pawleys Island	Relatively Low





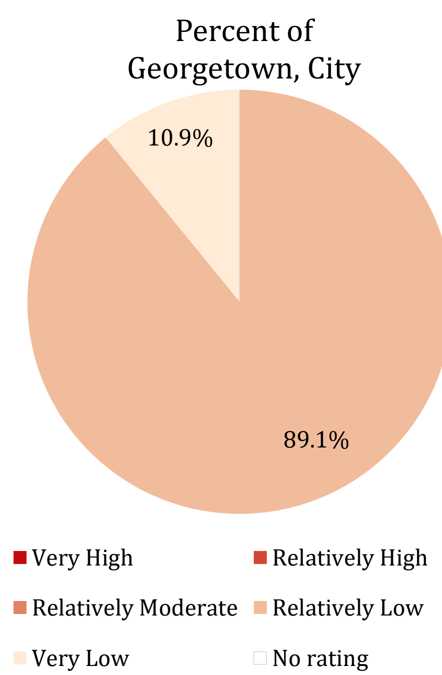
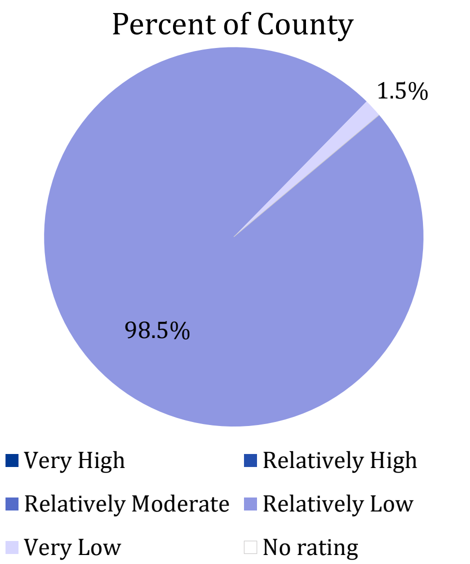
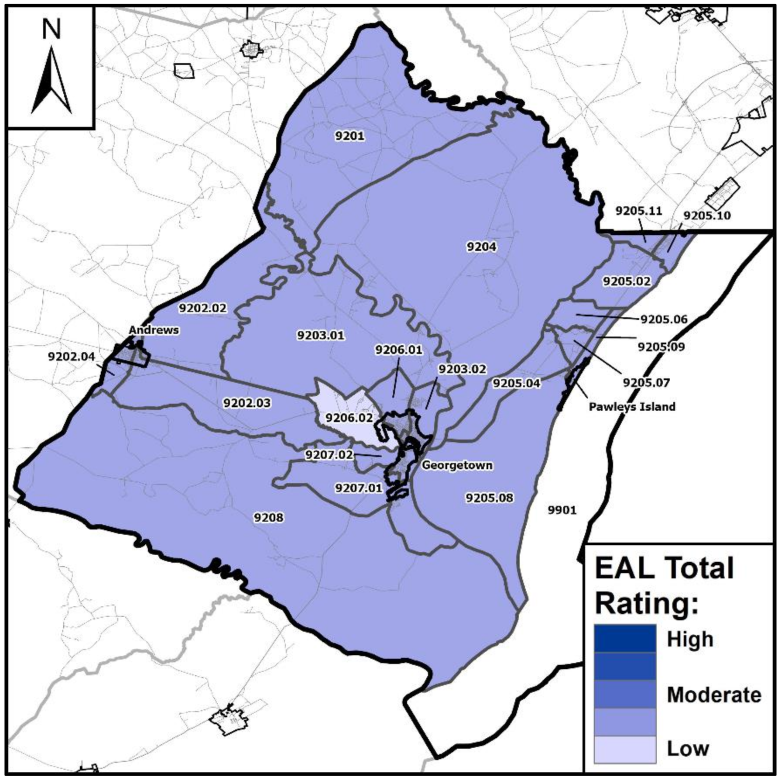


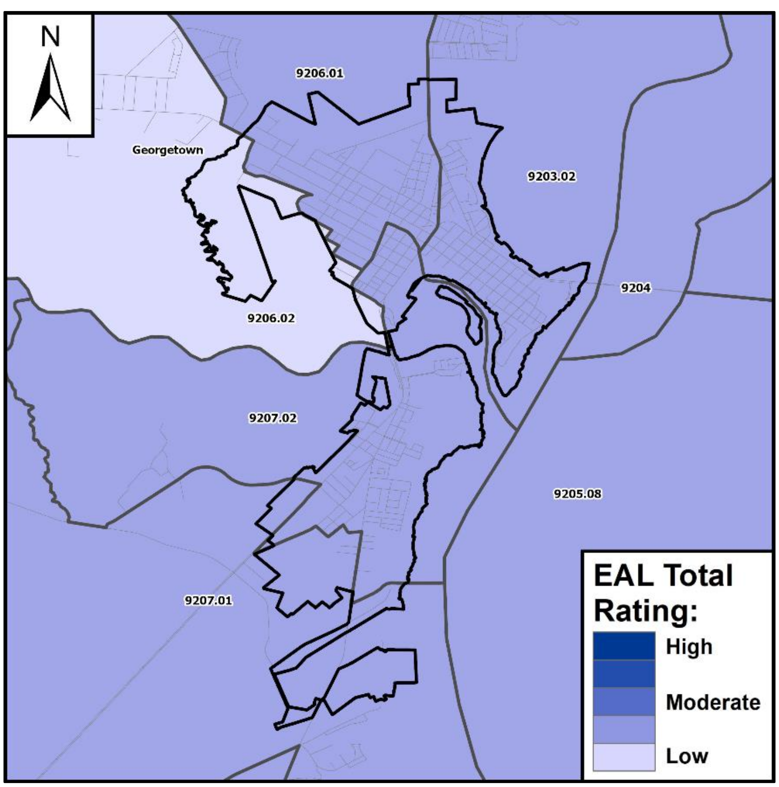
Figure 3-57 National Risk Index (NRI): Hail EAL Rating

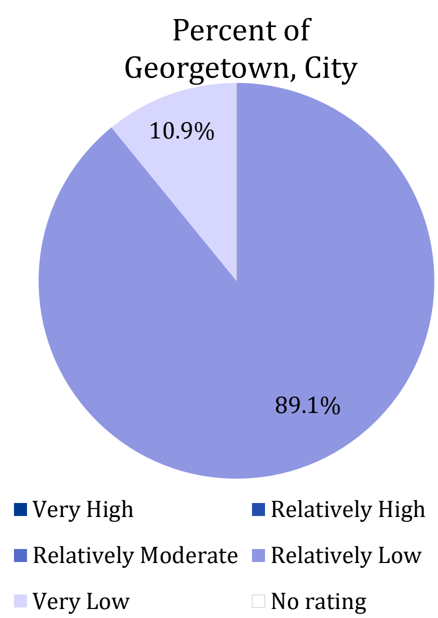




Jurisdiction	EAL Rating
Andrews	Relatively Low
Pawleys Island	Relatively Low

County-wide ($) EAL	
Building Value	$ 18,746.12
Population Equivalence	$ 16,465.98
Agriculture	$ 223.75
Total	**$ 35,435.85**





Tornado

What is a Tornado? How is it Measured?

Tornadoes are rapidly rotating funnels of wind extending from storm clouds to the ground. They are created during severe weather events like thunderstorms and hurricanes when cold air overrides a layer of warm air, causing the warm air to rise rapidly. The midsection of the United States experiences a higher frequency of tornadoes than other parts of the country because of the recurrent collision of moist, warm air moving north from the Gulf of Mexico with colder fronts moving east from the Rocky Mountains.

Tornadoes are the most hazardous when they touch down in densely populated, urbanized areas. Possessing enormous destructive power, tornadoes can flatten large buildings, topple forested areas, and turn ordinary objects into dangerous projectiles. Aside from their destructive potential, the unpredictability inherent to tornadoes makes them a truly perilous hazard.

Tornado intensity is measured by the Fujita Tornado Scale. The Fujita Tornado Measurement Scale determines likely wind speeds based on the severity of tornado damage and assigns a severity rating from EF0 to EF5. Table 3-48 below shows the tornado category, corresponding wind speed, and the types of damage possible.

Table 3-48
Enhanced Fujita Scale for Tornadoes

EF-Scale Number	Wind Speed (mph)	Type of Damage Done
EF0	65 - 85	Minor damage. Peels surface off some roofs; some damage to gutters or siding; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees push over.
EF1	86 – 110	Moderate damage. Roofs severely stripped; mobile homes overturned or badly damaged; loss of exterior doors; windows and other glass broken.
EF2	111 – 135	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off well-constructed houses; foundations of frame houses shifted; mobile homes completely destroyed; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
EF3	136 – 165	Severe damage. Entire stories of well-constructed houses destroyed; severe damage to large buildings such as shopping malls; trains overturned; trees debarked; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance.
EF4	166 – 200	Devastating damage. Well-constructed houses and whole frame houses completely leveled; cars thrown and small missiles generated.
EF5	>200	Extreme damage. Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 m; steel reinforced concrete structure badly damaged; high-rise buildings have significant structural deformation.

Where do Tornadoes Occur? What do they Impact?

Tornadoes can occur in any part of the world. In terms of absolute international tornado counts, the United States leads the list, with an average of 1,253 tornadoes recorded each year. Two of the highest concentrations of tornadoes outside the United States are Argentia and Bangladesh. Tornado Alley was the nickname given to a broad area of relatively high tornado occurrences in the central U.S. This can be misleading because the tornado threat shifts from the Southeast in the cooler months of the year, toward the southern and central Plains in May and June, and the northern Plains and Midwest during the summer. Tornadoes have been reported in all fifty states (NOAA n.d.). Tornadoes can occur anywhere and impact anyone in the County, affecting homes, businesses, infrastructure, and vegetation. Tornadoes can occur anywhere and impact anyone in the County, affecting homes, businesses, infrastructure and vegetation.

Historic Events and Impacts

There have been 27 tornado events (including tornado, waterspouts, and funnel clouds) between 1950 and 2023 which caused $3.975 million in damage, caused 11 tornado-related injuries and six (6) tornado-related deaths. Between May 1986 and November 2023, there have been 77 Tornado Warnings in Georgetown County. A breakdown of when these warnings were issued is depicted in **Table 3-49** and a list of historic events is in **Table 3-50**.

Table 3-49
Tornado Warnings in Georgetown County

Year	1986-1995	1996-2005	2006-2015	2016-2023
Number of Warnings	18	29	18	12
Source: Iowa Environmental Mesonet				

Table 3-50
Tornado Events for Georgetown County

Date	Year	Damage	Cost ($)
August 7	1953	F1 tornado 5.4 miles long and 100 yards wide; damage to downtown Georgetown	$25,000
May 26	1974	F1 Tornado 3 miles long and 300 yards wide in Murrells Inlet; boat capsized; six (6) deaths and one (1) injury	$25,000
May 7	1976	F1 Tornado .2 miles long and 13 yards wide in Pawleys Island; heavy rains and flooding	$2,500
September 4	1979	F2 tornado; 1 mile long and 67 yards wide destroyed 5 beachfront homes; did extensive structural damage to a new condominium complex; and significant damage to 8 other homes in North Litchfield Beach; nine (9) homes severely damaged; 15 roofs blown off	$2,500,000
November 7	1995	F1 Tornado .1 miles long and 20 yards wide in Sampit and Georgetown with one (1) house damaged; tree damage; one injury	$60,000
July 7	1997	Waterspout near mouth of Winyah Bay	*
July 24	1997	Funnel Cloud reported near North Litchfield	*
September 24	1997	F1 Tornado .8 miles long and 30 yards wide in North Santee	$50,000
June 19	1998	Waterspout in Murrells Inlet	*
August 10	1998	Waterspouts from Murrells Inlet to Litchfield Beach	*
September 3	1998	F0 Tornado .1 miles long and 20 yards wide in Choppee from Hurricane Earl	$0
July 23	2000	F0 Tornado 1 mile long and 40 yards wide in Georgieville	$2,000
September 18	2000	F1 tornado .3 miles long and 30 yards wide in Pawleys Island	$8,000
October 11	2002	F2 tornado 1.2 miles long and 40 yards wide touched down at Merriman and Emanuel Roads; 125 homes and businesses damaged or destroyed; eight (8) people hospitalized with minor injuries.	$750,000
July 2	2004	Law enforcement spotted a funnel cloud in the Kensington Area	*

September 27	2004	F1 tornado 1.6 miles long and 30 yards wide in Carvers Bay; Power outages, tree and home damage	$30,000
March 15	2008	EF0 tornado .01 miles long and 20 yards wide in Oatland. One home damaged by uprooted tree	$0
April 16	2011	EF0 tornado uprooted trees; caused minor damage in Oatland	$60,000
April 16	2011	EF0 tornado 4 miles south of Andrews damaged two (2) trailers, uprooted trees, tossed boats	$28,000
April 16	2011	EF1 tornado 7 miles east/SE of Andrews in Olin snapped more than 400 trees	$100,000
April 16	2011	EF0 tornado snapped and uprooted over 50 trees, damaged two (2) sheds, and a pickup truck	$40,000
April 13	2020	EF1 tornado near Sampit caused damage to power lines and trees; caused further damaged to an auto repair shop, a small office, two rail road gates, and a few mobile homes near HWY 17 ALT/HWY 521	$100,000
April 13	2020	EF1 tornado formed southwest of Pennyroyal Road causing significant damage to trees and power lines; It moved across HWY 17 ALT/HWY 521 damaging a home, its carport and a couple cars	$75,000
April 13	2020	EF0/EF1 tornado; damaged trees and castle building at Huntington State before moving offshore where it was recorded to have a wind gust of 114 mph (EF2 waterspout)	$20,000
August 3	2020	EF0 waterspout from Hurricane Isaias, damaged a few homes and injured one person before dissipating	$100,000
August 28	2023	A funnel Cloud was spotted outside of the city limits of Georgetown	*
Source: The Georgetown Times, NCEI, 2019. Storm Data Publication published by the NCEI, and severe weather reports issued by the NWS.			

An F1 tornado incident in 1974 resulted in six (6) fatalities from the one (1) event. Property damage to roofs, trees, and other vegetation, as well as power outages, stemmed from the remaining events, totaling $25,000 in damages. The tornado that touched down in the City of Georgetown on October 11, 2002, was an F2 tornado that destroyed five (5) manufactured homes, a car, and two (2) houses before continuing northeast with scattered F1 damage described as major to a total of 28 structures and minor to 78 more including homes, businesses, churches, and also trees. Eight (8) people were hospitalized for minor injuries where they were treated and released. This tornado caused $750,000 in damages. In 2004, a tornado touched down seven (7) miles north-west of the Carvers Bay area in Georgetown County, extending nearly two (2) miles while snapping power lines, uprooting trees, and moving one (1) mobile home off its foundation. On April 16, 2011, a tornado touched down in Oatland, Oceda, Olin, and Puncheon Creek, causing $228,000 in damages. No deaths were reported during these two (2) tornados events. On April 13, 2020, three tornado events were recorded throughout the County, causing $535,500 in damages and no deaths or injuries. The remaining tornadoes were in the unincorporated area of the County. Three (3) were offshore waterspouts and three (3) were funnel clouds.

Assessing Risk and Vulnerability

National and Statewide Datasets

The National Risk Index for tornadoes uses the NWS's Storm Prediction Center Severe Weather Database files from 1/1/1950 to 12/31/2019. Exposure is determined by the average area of damage of a Tornado sub-type and the average density in the Census tract. Annualized frequency represents the estimated number of recorded tornado events during the period of record for a specific area. Historic Loss Ratio for tornadoes uses SHELDUS data from 1996-2019 to calculate the percentage of a location's hazard exposure that experiences loss. Expected Annual Loss is determined by using exposure, annualized frequency, and the historic loss ratio at the Census tract level.

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan uses tornado occurrences between 1950 and 2020 to estimate the future annual probability of tornado events to be 24% and the frequency interval to be 4.18 years. Average annual tornado warnings between 1986 and 2022 ranges from 3.77 to 5.11. Historical impacts were calculated during the period from 1960 to 2020. Annualized losses were estimated to be $462,593 compared to the state-wide county average of $161,226 resulting in six (6) deaths and 11 injuries. Annualized losses from more recent events (2015-2020) were estimated to be $49, 167, with only one (1) injury. The Risk Score for the County, when compared to other counties in the state, ranges from 0.11 to 0.22.

Figure 3-58 South Carolina Tornado Occurrence (2015-2020)

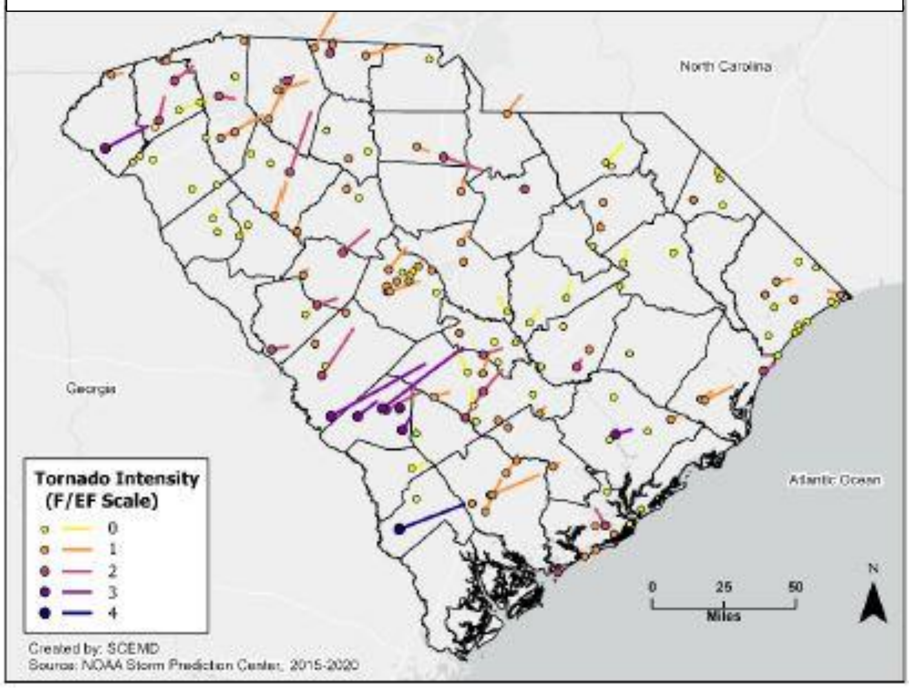


Figure 3-59 South Carolina Hazard Risk Scores – Tornado

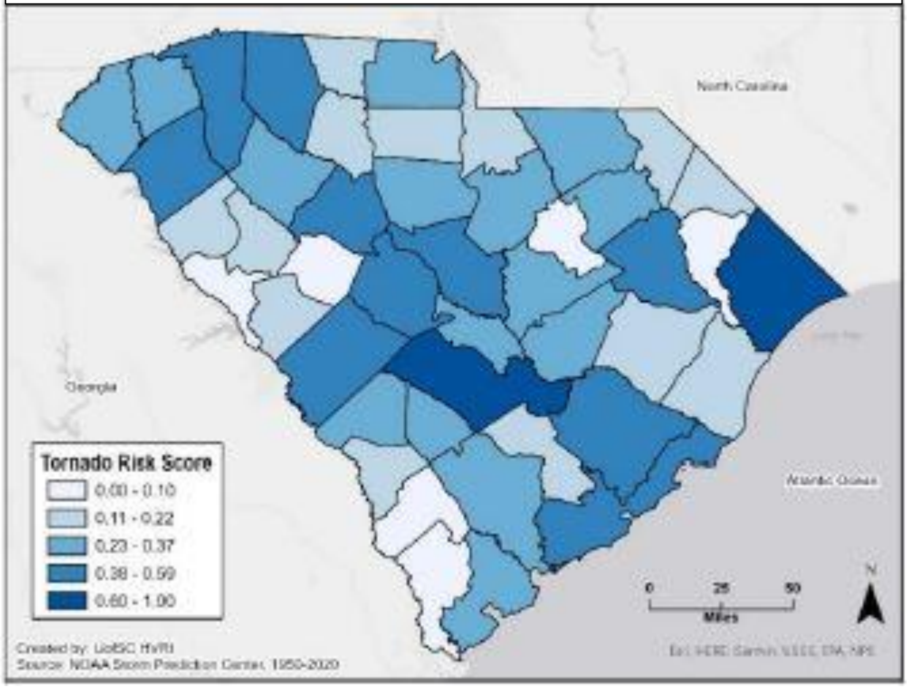


Figure 3-60 South Carolina Risk and Social Vulnerability

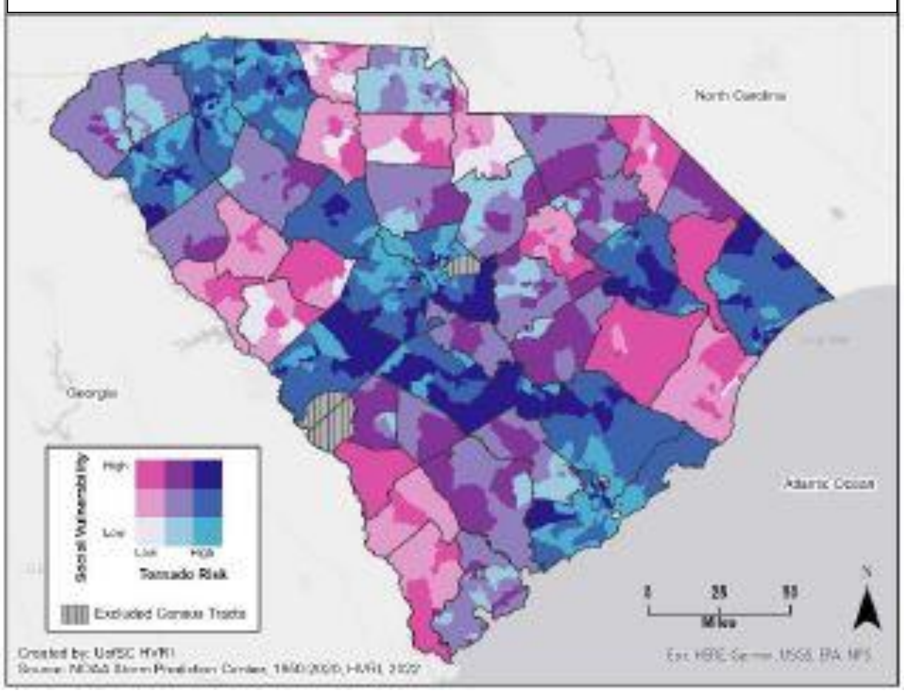
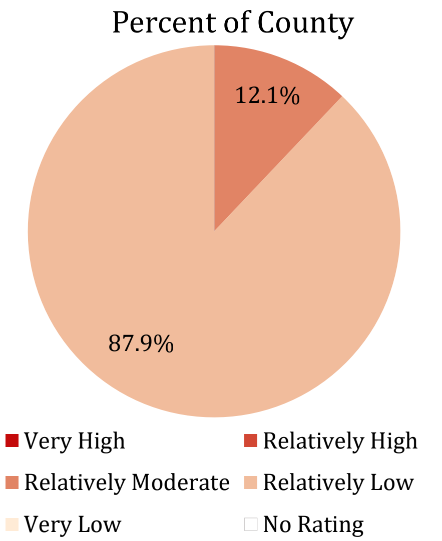
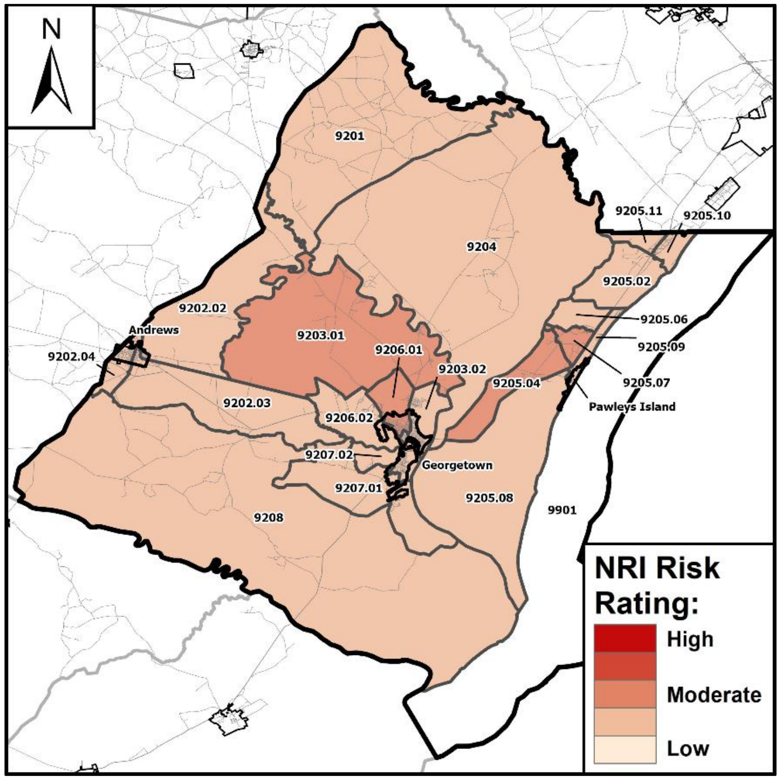
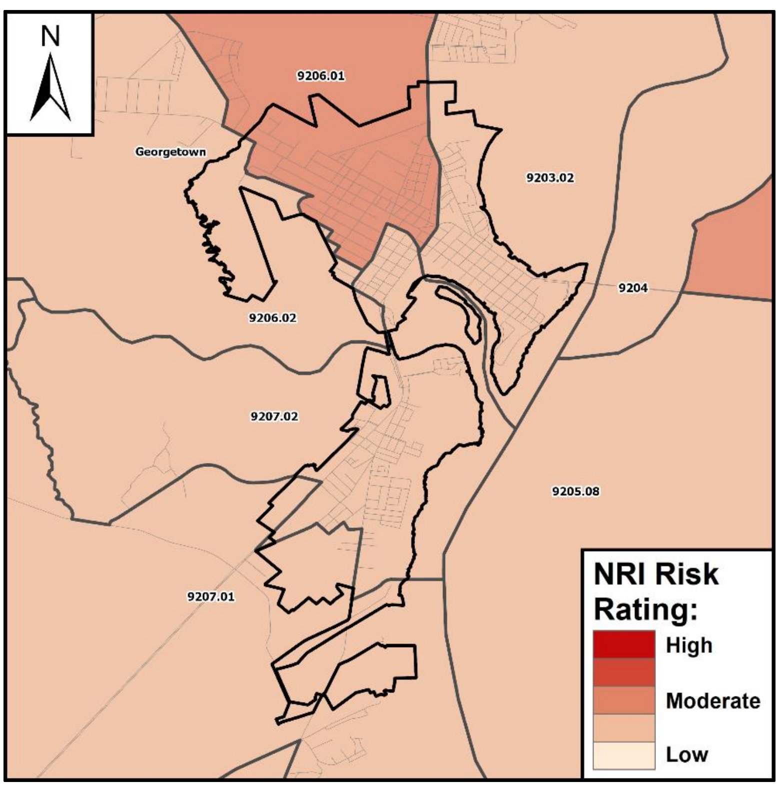


Figure 3-61 National Risk Index (NRI): Tornado Risk Rating





Jurisdiction	Risk Rating
Andrews	Relatively Low
Pawleys Island	Relatively Low



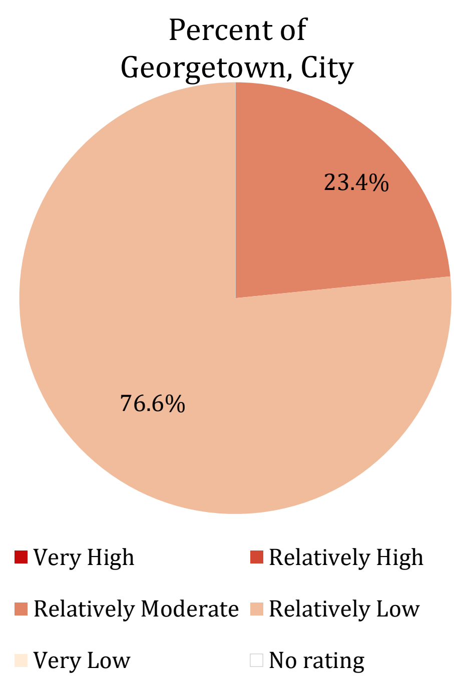
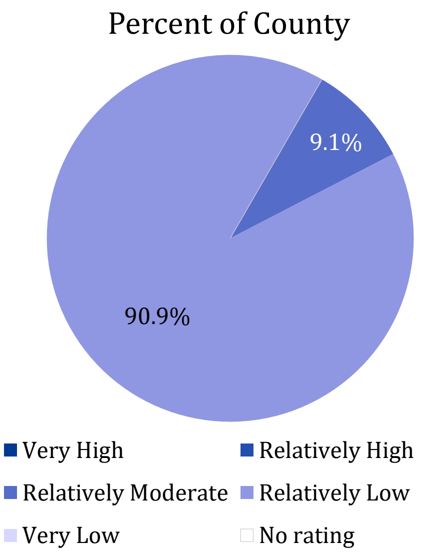
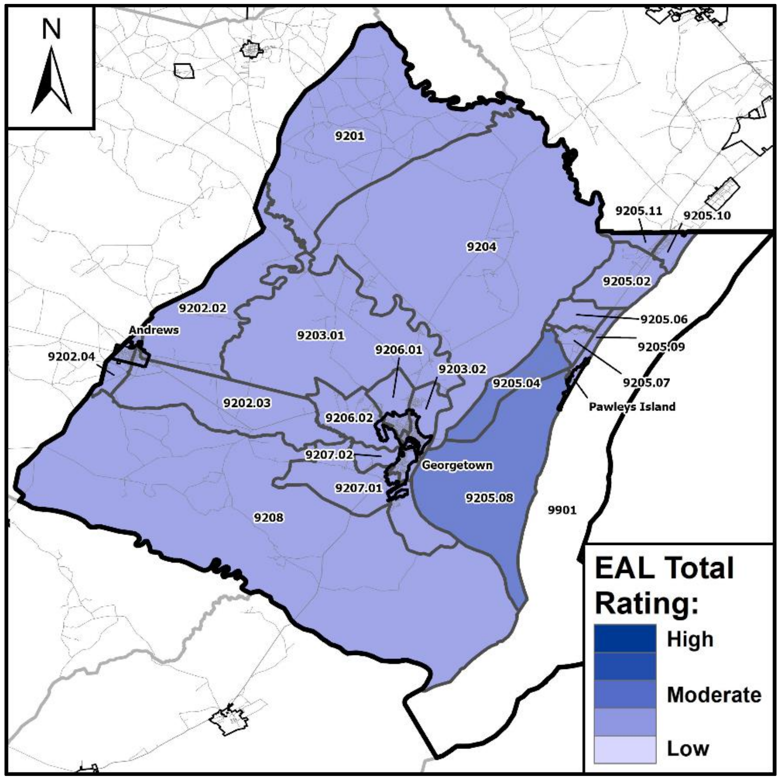


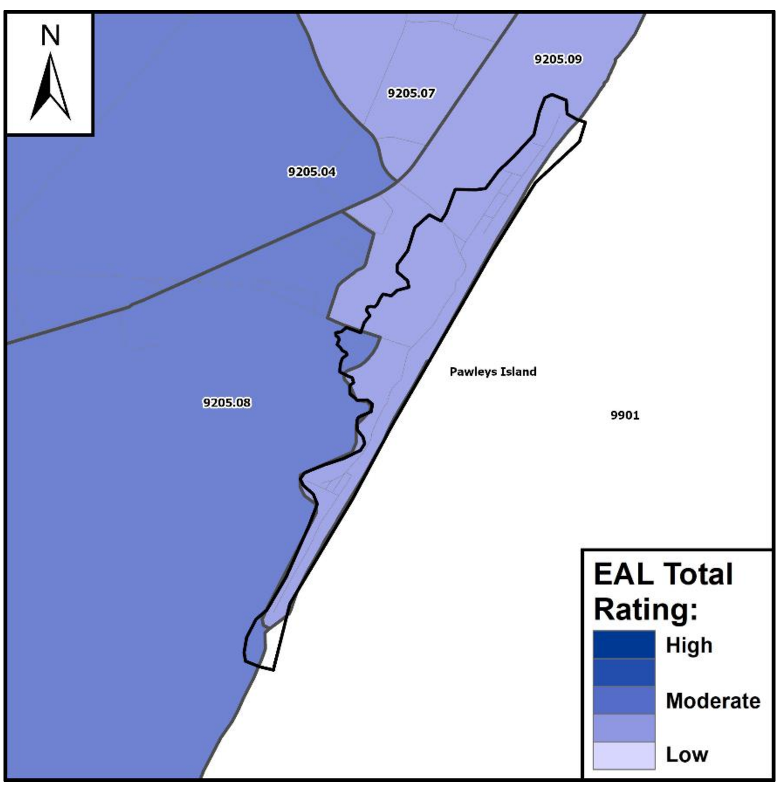
Figure 3-62 National Risk Index (NRI): Tornado EAL Rating

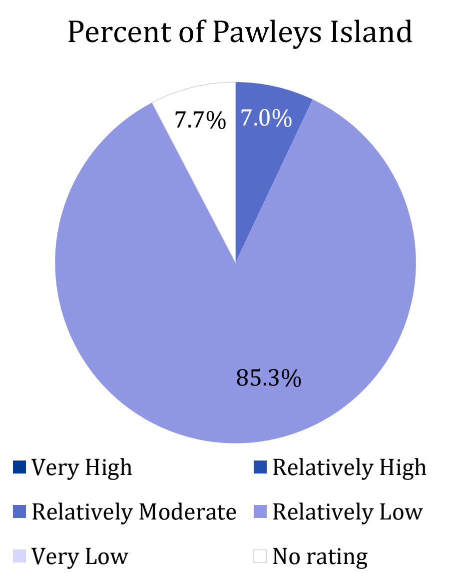




Jurisdiction	EAL Rating
Andrews	Relatively Low
Georgetown	Relatively Low

County-wide ($) EAL	
Building Value	$ 404,583.64
Population Equivalence	$ 522,752.84
Agriculture	$ 177.50
Total	**$ 927,513.98**





Local Assessment

The probability of Georgetown County being hit by a stronger tornado is low according to the National Weather Service (NWS). The marine influence layer along the southeastern coast tends to be less conducive to the development of tornadoes beyond the F-2 level.

Although no building or structure is "tornado-proof," certain building techniques can make structures more resistant to tornadoes:

- Attachment of the walls and floor to the foundation of the building
- Attachment of the roof to the rafters and walls
- Installing steel reinforcing rods in concrete or cinderblock walls
- Placing mortar between cinder blocks

These construction techniques are required by the building codes currently in effect in Georgetown County and the three (3) municipalities. Tornado infrastructure vulnerability is likely to be greatest for those utilities located above ground (electrical, telephone, and cable service). Bridges which may be in the path of a tornado are also vulnerable to damage as a result of a direct strike by one of these storms. Roads are also vulnerable to damage as a result of fallen debris associated with tornadic activity. Any buildings in the direct path of a tornado which may be operation centers for utility or emergency services (e.g., power transmitting stations, wastewater treatment facilities, water utility control buildings, police stations, fire stations, EOCs, etc.) would also be vulnerable to a direct strike by a tornado.

Tornado vulnerability exists for almost any structure in the County since building-related codes generally do not address designing for winds of the speed often associated with tornadoes. The major vulnerability regarding tornadoes is that most structures in the County do not have basements or below-grade shelter areas due to the area's relatively high-water table and flood zone restrictions on basements. Manufactured housing is especially vulnerable to tornadoes since these structures are built to a different code than site-built structures.

Tables 3-6 and 3-7 provide data on the number and value of manufactured homes by jurisdiction. The estimated total market value of manufactured homes in Georgetown County is $124,838,045. Researcher Harold Brooks of the NOAA National Severe Storms Laboratory has indicated that mobile home residents are killed at a rate 20 times greater than permanent home residents in tornadoes. Tornadoes of a severe magnitude can damage any type of structure in their path. Because there are more manufactured homes in the unincorporated areas of the County, there are more vulnerable structures there than in Andrews, City of Georgetown, and Pawleys Island.

Tornadoes are generated within severe thunderstorms or may appear in concert with the severe weather associated with hurricanes. While tornadoes happen in a specific place and at a specific time, they have the potential to occur anywhere. Therefore, the hazards zone encompasses the entire county, including each jurisdiction.

Excessive Heat

What is excessive heat? How is it measured?

Extreme heat is considered temperatures above 95°F (SCHMP 2023). They can cause health impacts and pose challenges for infrastructure. Temperatures are tracked daily by weather services and emergency management. The National Weather Service issues the following heat advisories for excessive heat days, when temperatures are expected to reach at least 100°F:

- An excessive heat warning is issued within 12 to 24 hours before the onset of extremely dangerous heat conditions.
- An excessive heat watch is issued when conditions are favorable for excessive heat in the next 24 to 72 hours.
- A heat advisory is issued within 12 hours of the onset of dangerous heat conditions.

Where does excessive heat occur? What does it impact?

Excessive heat can occur anywhere where temperatures rise above 80°. Heat can pose a threat to human health and safety by increasing the likelihood of someone feeling fatigue, exhaustion, heat cramps, or having a heat stroke. As temperatures rise above 80°F and higher, the health risks associated with heat increase. High temperatures are common in South Carolina during the summer and can occur anywhere in the state.

Historical Events and Impacts

There have been approximately 76 excessive heat warnings or heat advisories within Georgetown County since 2005.

Table 3-50
Excessive Heat Warnings and Heat Advisories in Georgetown County

Year	2005 – 2010	2011-2015	2016 – 2023
Number of Warnings	17	21	38

Source: Iowa Environmental Mesonet

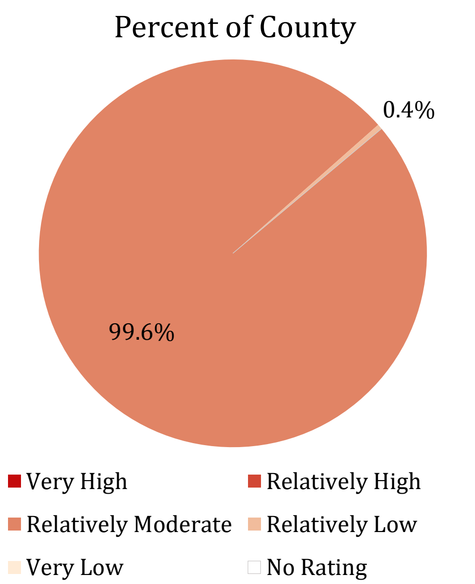
Assessing Vulnerability

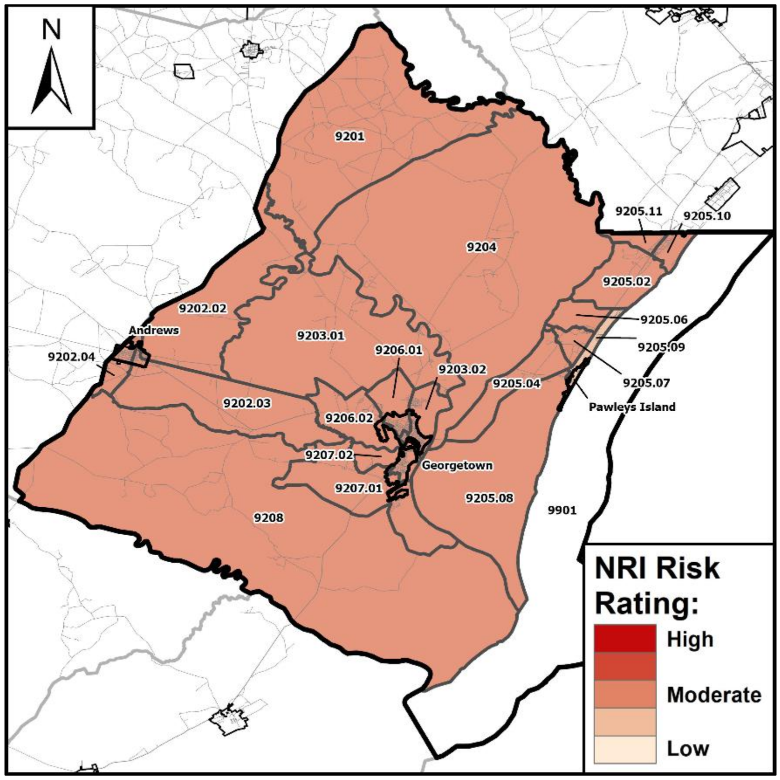
National and Statewide Datasets

The National Risk Index for heat uses data from the NWS Weather Alerts compiled by Iowa State University's Iowa Environmental Mesonet and the NWS Public Forecast zone. Exposure is determined by where the heatwave events are intersected with the Census block. Annualized frequency is based on the same intersections as the exposure value for the period of record from 11/12/2005 to 10/6/2022. Historic Loss Ratio for heatwaves uses SHELDUS data from 1996-2019 to calculate the percentage of a location's hazard exposure that experiences loss. Expected Annual Loss is determined by using exposure, annualized frequency, and the historic loss ratio at the Census block level.

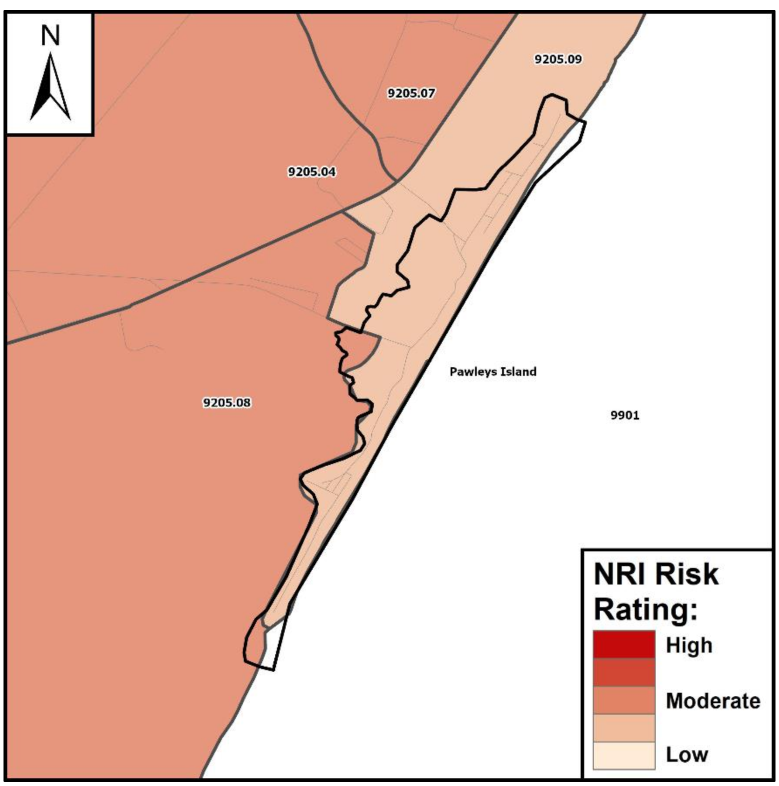
The State Hazard Mitigation Plan measures the average annual heat events and general hazard occurrence from 1981 to 2020. The average for the County ranges from 11.63 to 14.72 days. The future annual probability is 3% and the frequency interval is 30.67 years. Historical events from 1960 to 2020 resulted in $211,352 in annualized losses with no reported deaths or injuries. All populations are vulnerable to health effects from heat; however, the elderly and those with existing health problems are more at risk. The County's risk score ranges from 0.00 to 0.17 compared to other counties in the state.

Figure 3-63 National Risk Index (NRI): Heat Wave Risk Rating





Jurisdiction	Risk Rating
Andrews	Relatively Moderate
Georgetown	Relatively Moderate



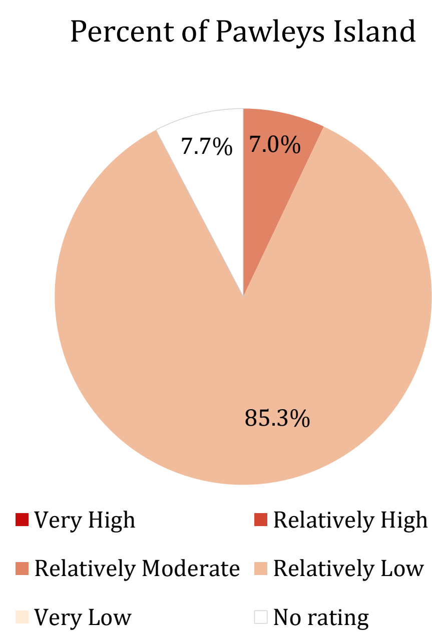
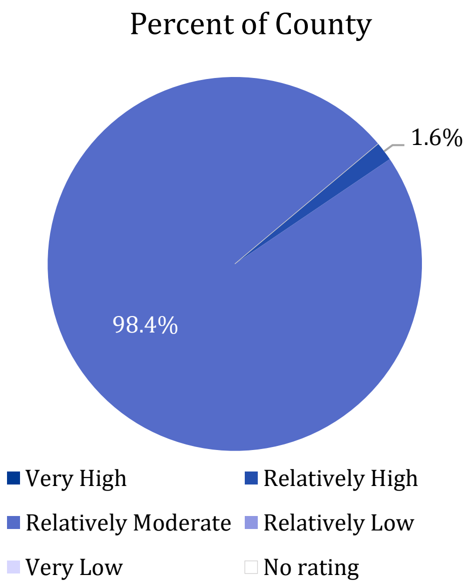
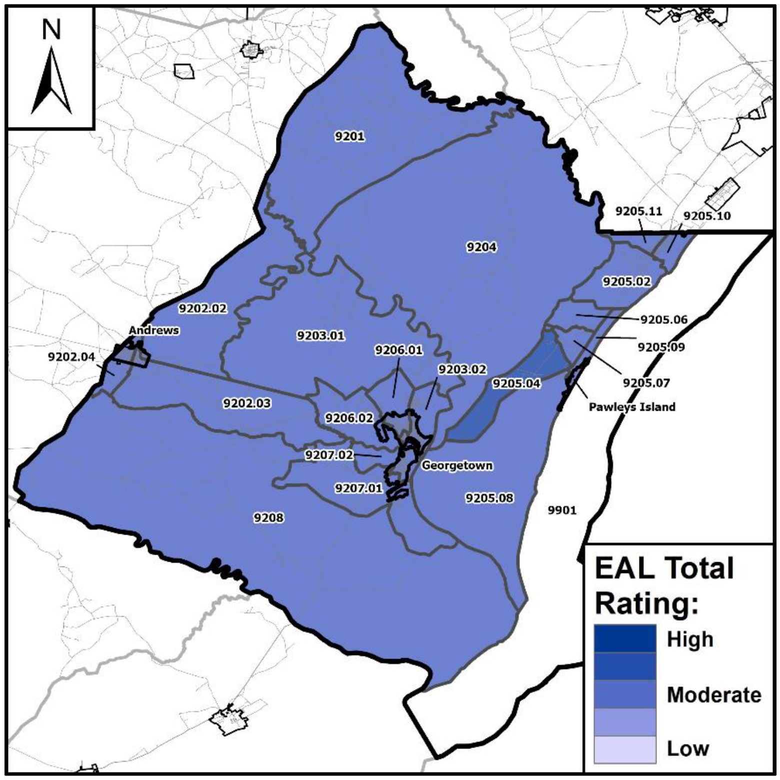


Figure 3-64 National Risk Index (NRI): Heat Wave EAL Rating





Jurisdiction	EAL Rating
Andrews	Relatively Moderate
Georgetown	Relatively Moderate
Pawleys Island	Relatively Moderate

County-wide ($) EAL	
Building Value	$ 6,722.67
Population Equivalence	$ 346,825.73
Agriculture	$ 59.25
Total	**$ 353,607.66**

Figure 3-65 South Carolina Recent Average Annual Heat Events (2015-2020)

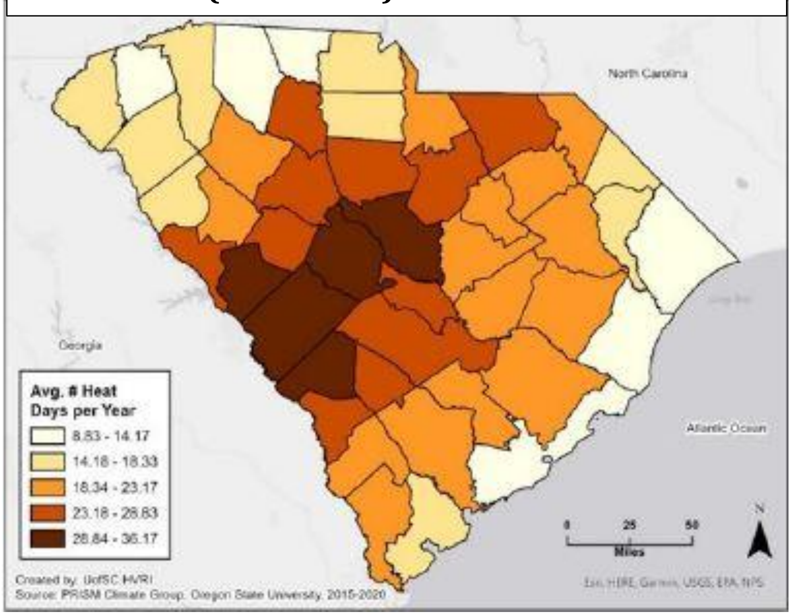


Figure 3-66 South Carolina Hazard Risk Scores - Heat

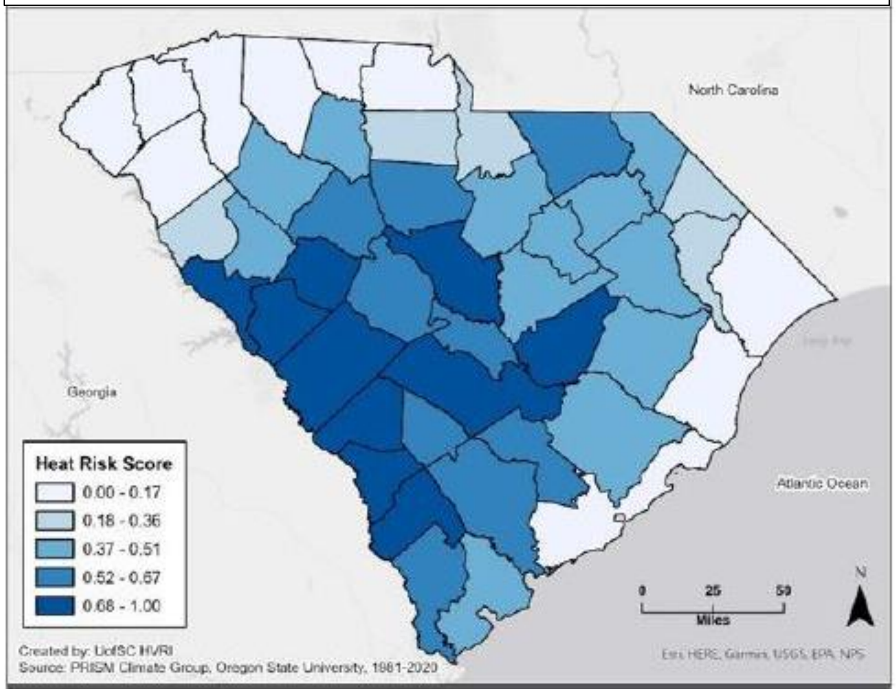
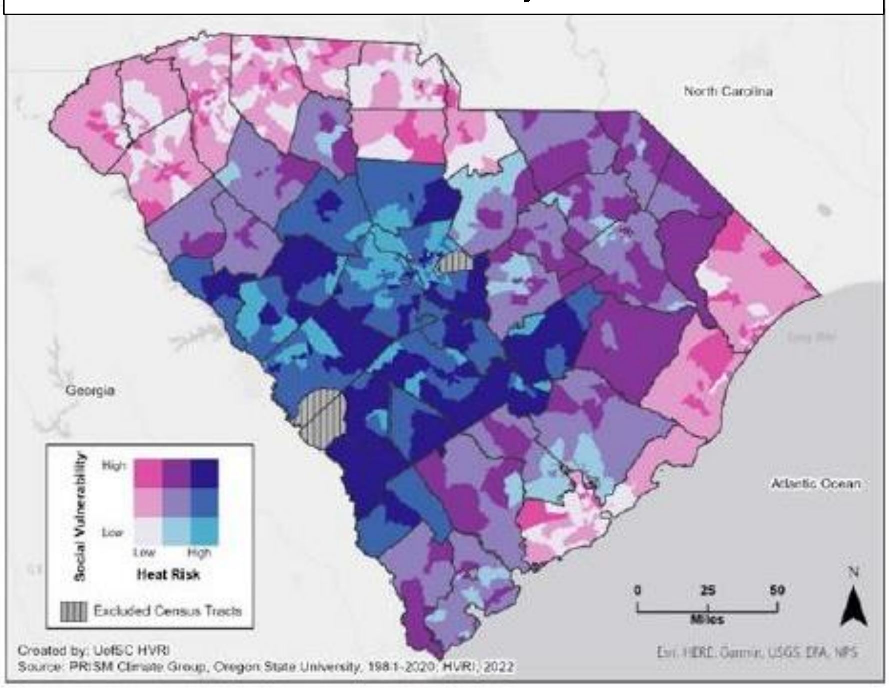


Figure 3-67 South Carolina Heat Risk and Social Vulnerability

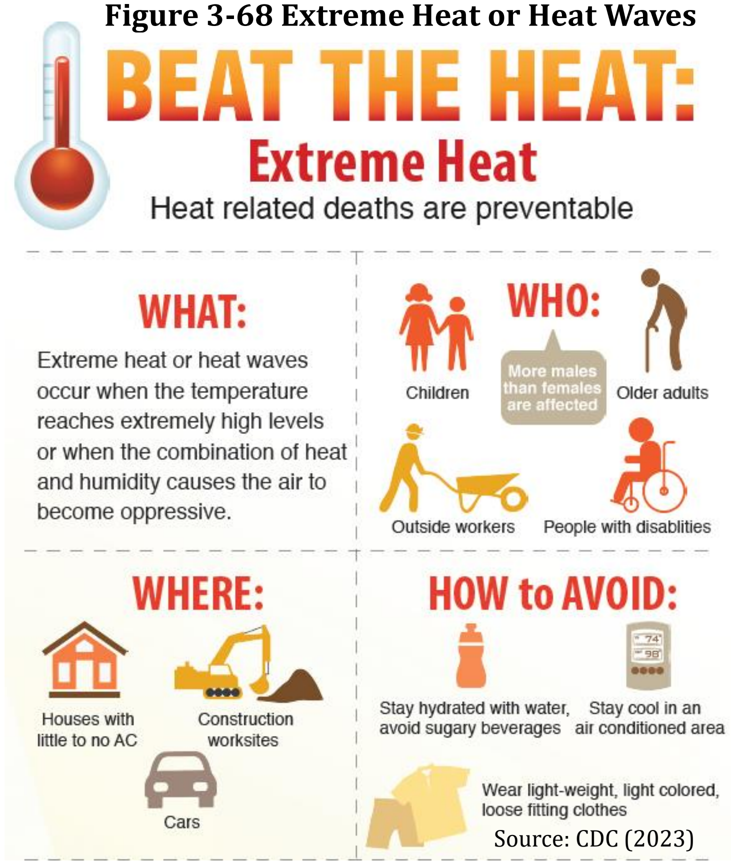


Local Assessment

According to *Risk Factor*, Georgetown County has extreme risk from heat. This is due to the "feels like" temperatures increasing, and because 59% of homes in Georgetown County have an Extreme Heat Factor. Spending time in heat where the "feels like" temperature exceeds 90°F can be physically hazardous, especially for high-risk individuals. 30 years ago, the number of days above 90°F in Georgetown County would have been around 81 days. This year approximately 102 days are expected to reach or exceed 90°F. The number of health caution days in Georgetown County will continue to increase, with the number of days the temperature reaches or exceeds 90°F increasing to 120 days in 30 years.

Heat causes more deaths per year than any other natural risk. Temperatures become dangerous to spend time in at a "feels like" temperature of 100°F. 30 years ago, the number of days above 100°F in Georgetown County would have been around 17 days. This year approximately 32 days are expected to reach or exceed 100°F. The number of dangerous days in Georgetown County will continue to increase, with the number of days the temperature reaches or exceeds 100°F increasing to 54 days in 30 years.

Figure 3-68 Extreme Heat or Heat Waves



Source: CDC (2023)

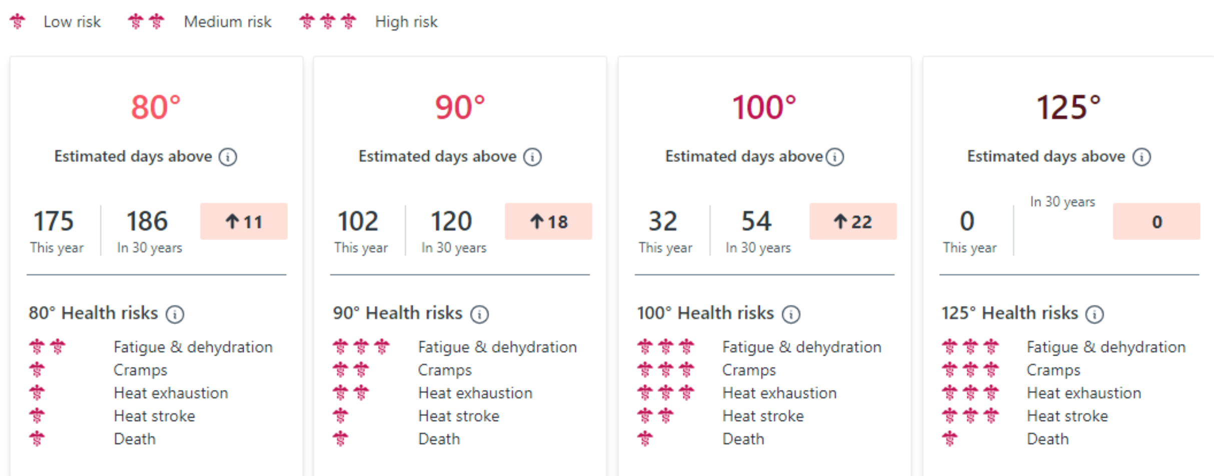
Any day the "feels like" temperature exceeds 108°F is considered a hot day for Georgetown County. 30 years ago, the number of days above 108°F would have been around 3 days. This year approximately 7 days are expected to reach or exceed 108°F. The number of hot days in this area will continue to increase, with the number of days the temperature reaches or exceeds 108°F increasing to 17 days in 30 years.

A heat wave consisting of 3 or more consecutive days where the "feels like" temperature meets or exceeds the local definition of a "hot day" is an increasing possibility as temperatures rise. The "hot day" temperature for Georgetown County is 108°F. 30 years ago, the likelihood of a 3 day or longer heat wave in Georgetown County was 23%. The current likelihood is 51% and in 30 years the likelihood of a heat wave is 80%.

One of the resulting effects of heat is the increase in energy usage that occurs as homes and businesses make an effort to keep cool indoors. Based on heat projections for this year in Georgetown County it is estimated that the use of air conditioning would cause an increase in energy consumption on 250 days annually. This risk may become even more pronounced in 30 years, as the number of cooling days is expected to increase to 259 days per year. This increase in need for cooling is expected to increase Georgetown County's electricity usage for cooling purposes by 10.20%.

Heat can pose threats to health and human safety such as fatigue, heat stroke, heat exhaustion, and heat cramps. During a heat wave, "feels like" temperatures can also reach levels that cause hospitalization and even death for certain individuals.

Figure 3-69 South Carolina Heat Risk and Social Vulnerability



Future Climate Conditions

Heat risks are changing because of the environment. A changing environment means higher average temperatures and increased humidity, which has a compounding effect on heat indexes that make risky heat events possible.

Drought

What is drought? How is it measured?

Drought conditions are not uncommon in the coastal areas of South Carolina. Drought is a normal part of the climate cycle, often impacting entire regions, including areas with high or moderate average rainfall. Drought is the consequence of a natural reduction in the amount of precipitation expected over an extended period of time, usually a season or more in length. Droughts can be classified as meteorological, hydrologic, agricultural, and socioeconomic. **Table 3-51** presents definitions for the different drought classifications.

Table 3-51 Drought Classification Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
Meteorological Drought	The degree of dryness or departure of actual precipitation from an expected average or normal amount based on monthly, seasonal, or annual time scales.
Hydrologic Drought	The effects of precipitation shortfalls on stream flows and reservoir, lake, and groundwater levels.
Agricultural Drought	Soil moisture deficiencies relative to water demands of plant life, usually crops.
Socioeconomic Drought	The effect of demands for water exceeding the supply as a result of a weather-related supply shortfall.
Source: Multi-Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment: A Cornerstone of the National Mitigation Strategy, FEMA	

Where does drought occur? What does it affect?

Hazardous droughts develop slowly over time, but its duration can become lengthy and harmful to the environment in a multitude of ways. In the most general sense, drought originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, resulting in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector (National Drought Mitigation Center, 2009). A prolonged drought can have a serious economic impact on a community. Increased demand for water may result in shortages and a higher cost for these resources. The definition of when a 'drought' occurs depends largely on how water is used in an area and the area in which the activity takes place (Dagel, 1997). Due in part to this variability, it is difficult to make an accurate assessment of the impacts of drought (Heathcote, 1969). The degree of drought can be assessed, however tenuous, by indices such as the Palmer Drought Severity Index (Palmer, 1965).

Historical Events and Impacts

Since 1998, a total of 38 droughts have impacted Georgetown County. The last significant (Severe/Extreme) droughts occurred in 2002 and 2007-2008. Table 3-52 shows the drought status for Georgetown County from July 1998 through January 2024.

Table 3-52 Georgetown County Drought Status July 1998 – January 2024	
Date	**Archived Status**
Jul. 1, 1998 – July 13, 1998	Incipient
Jul. 14, 1998 – August 18, 1998	Moderate
August 19, 1998 – September 9, 1998	Incipient
Sept. 10, 1998 – Nov. 9, 1998	Normal
Nov. 10, 1998 – Jan. 27, 1999	Incipient
Jan. 28, 1999 – Apr. 19, 1999	Normal

Date	Archived Status
Apr. 20, 1999 – May 3, 1999	Incipient
May 4, 1999 – Jun. 7, 1999	Normal
Jun. 8, 1999 – Aug. 10, 1999	Incipient
Aug. 11, 1999 – Sept. 29, 1999	Moderate
Sept. 30, 1999 – May 23, 2000	Normal
May 24, 2000 – May 30, 2001	Incipient
May 31, 2001 – Jun. 18, 2002	Moderate
Jun. 19, 2002 – Jul. 23, 2002	Severe
Jul. 24, 2002 – Sept. 23, 2002	Extreme
Sept. 24, 2002 – Nov. 20, 2002	Severe
Nov. 21, 2002 – Jun. 7, 2004	Normal
Jun. 8, 2004 – Jul. 14, 2004	Incipient
Jul. 15, 2004 – May 7, 2007	Normal
May 8, 2007 – Jun. 5, 2007	Incipient
Jun. 6, 2007 – Sept. 4, 2007	Moderate
Sept. 5, 2007 – Apr. 15, 2008	Severe
Apr. 16, 2008 – Aug. 4, 2008	Incipient
Aug. 5, 2008 – Feb. 18, 2009	Normal
Feb. 19, 2009 – Apr. 14, 2009	Incipient
Apr. 15, 2009 – Jul. 8, 2010	Normal
Jul. 9, 2010 – Oct. 6, 2010	Incipient
Oct. 7, 2010 – Jun. 1, 2011	Normal
Jun. 2, 2011 – Jun. 16, 2011	Incipient
Jun. 17, 2011 – Jun. 5, 2012	Moderate
Jun. 6, 2012 – Sept. 26, 2012	Incipient
Sept. 27, 2012 – Dec. 10, 2012	Normal
Dec. 11, 2012 – Apr. 23, 2013	Incipient
Apr. 24, 2013 – Nov. 19, 2014	Normal
Nov. 20, 2014 – Jan. 14, 2015	Incipient
Jan. 15, 2015 – Jun. 18, 2015	Normal
Jun. 19, 2015 – Jul. 15, 2015	Incipient
Jul. 16, 2015 – Sept. 23, 2015	Moderate
Sept. 24, 2015 – Oct. 4, 2015	Incipient
Oct. 5, 2015 – Aug. 16, 2016	Normal
Aug. 17, 2016 – Oct. 25, 2016	Incipient
Oct. 26, 2016 – Apr. 5, 2017	Normal
Apr. 6, 2017 – Jun. 5, 2019	Incipient
Jun. 6, 2017 – May 13, 2019	Normal
May 14, 2019- June 5, 2019	Incipient
June 6, 2019 – June 12, 2019	Moderate
June 13, 2019- July 11, 2019	Incipient
July 12, 2019 – August 11, 2019	Normal
August 12, 2019 – September 17, 2019	Incipient
September 18, 2019 – June 8, 2021	Normal
June 9, 2021 – June 22, 2021	Incipient
June 23, 2021 – December 8, 2021	Normal

Date	Archived Status
December 9, 2021 – January 31, 2022	Incipient
February 1, 2022 – March 21, 2022	Normal
March 22, 2022 – June 29, 2022	Incipient
June 30, 2022 – July 12, 2022	Moderate
July 13, 2022 – August 31, 2022	Incipient
September 1, 2022 – January 11, 2024	Normal
Source: http://www.scdrought.com/current.html#	

Figure 3-70 U.S. Drought Monitor Georgetown County

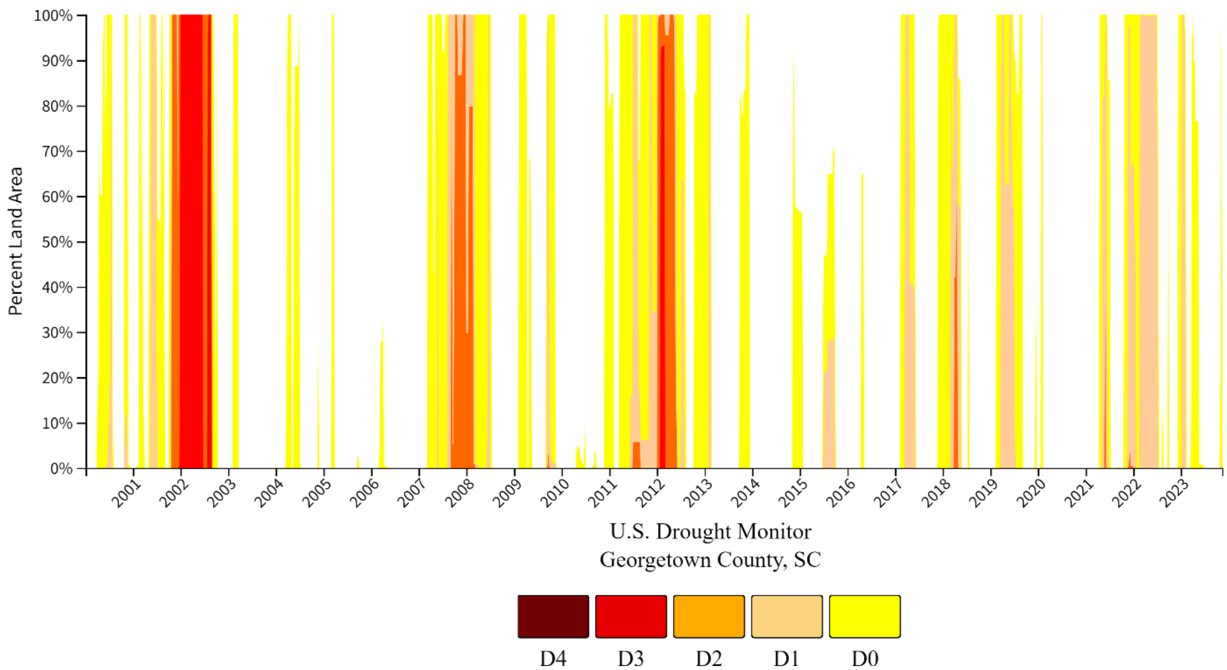


Figure 3-71 Drought Classification Categories

Class	Description	Possible Impacts
D0	Abnormally Dry	Going into drought: short-term dryness slows growth of crops/pastures. Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits; drops/pastures not fully recovered.
D1	Moderate Drought	Some damage to crops/pastures; streams, reservoirs, or wells are low with some water shortages developing or imminent; voluntary water-use restrictions requested.
D2	Severe Drought	Crop/pasture losses are likely; water shortages are common and water retrictions are imposed.
D3	Extreme Drought	Major crop/pasture losses; widespread water shortages or restrictions.
D4	Exceptional Drought	Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses; shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies.

Assessing Vulnerability

National and Statewide Datasets

The National Risk Index for drought uses the University of Nebraska-Lincoln National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC) U.S. Drought Monitor from 1/1/2000 to 11/09/2021. Only the crop portion of agriculture is considered in the exposure, and areas of exposure are identified where historic drought from the database intersects with the Census tract. Annualized frequency represents the estimated number of recorded drought events during the period of record using the same intersection as exposure at the Census tract level. Historic Loss Ratio for drought uses SHELDUS data from 1996-2019 to calculate the percentage of a location's hazard exposure that experiences loss. Expected Annual Loss is determined by using exposure, annualized frequency, and the historic loss ratio at the Census tract level. There is a 9.19% annual chance of moderate drought occurring any given one week according to the U.S. Drought Monitor.

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan estimates the probability of drought based on previous occurrences and severities. Hazard occurrence was measured using events from 2000 to 2021. The average annual number of weeks in drought ranges between 0.05 and 8.00 weeks. The average annual weeks in drought, from 2015 to 2021, ranges from 2.15 to 8.57 depending on the area in the County. Many sectors like agriculture, energy, and water and wastewater systems are vulnerable to the impacts of drought.

Figure 3-72 South Carolina Average Annual Weeks in Drought (2015-2021)

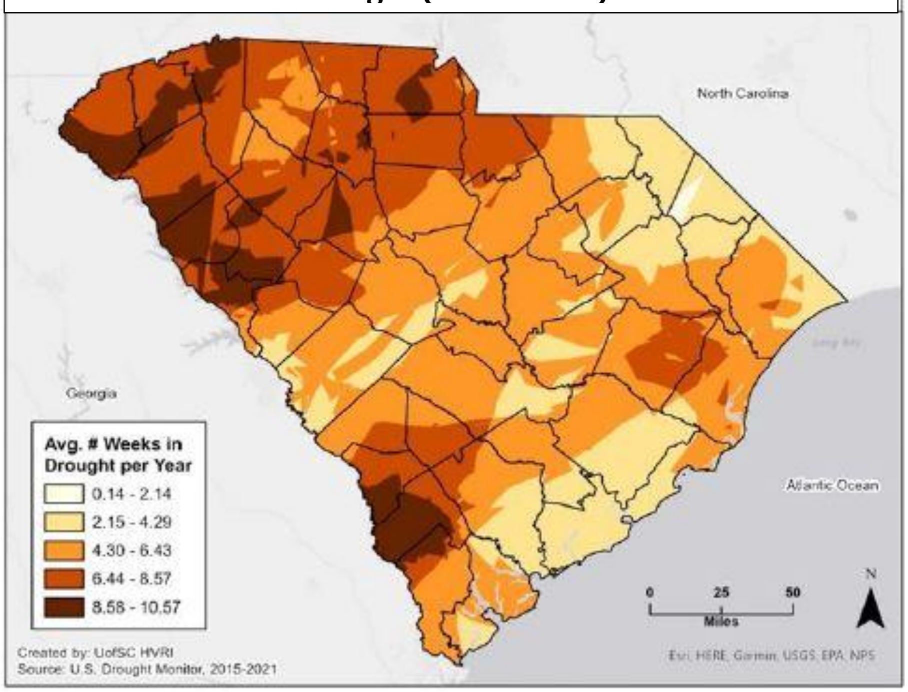
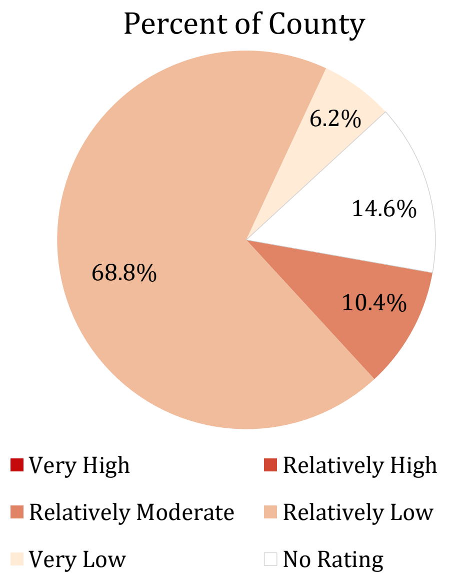
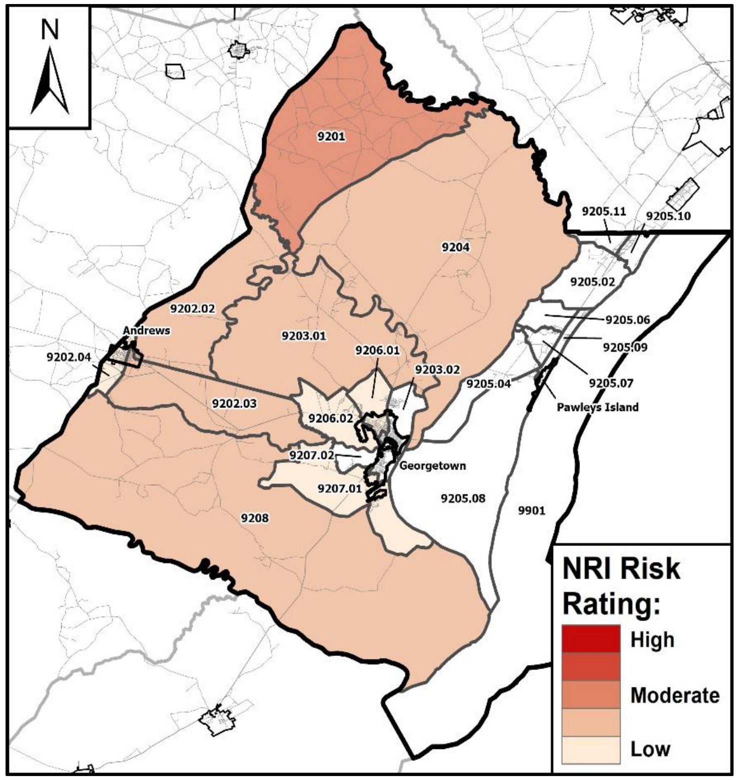
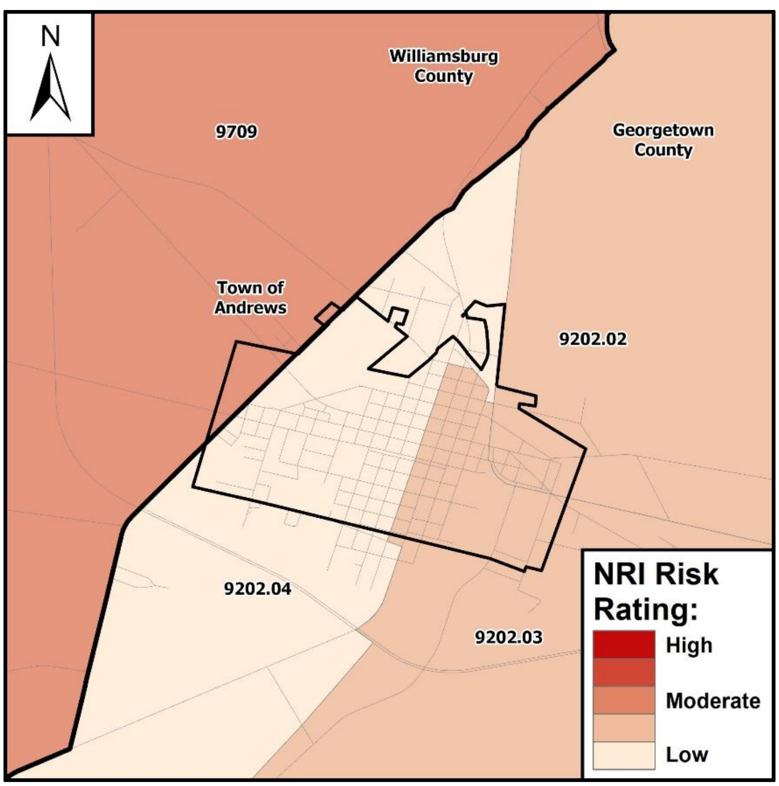


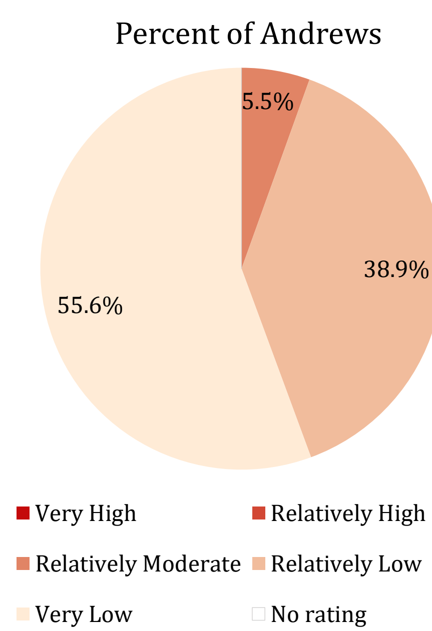
Figure 3-73 National Risk Index (NRI): Drought Risk Rating

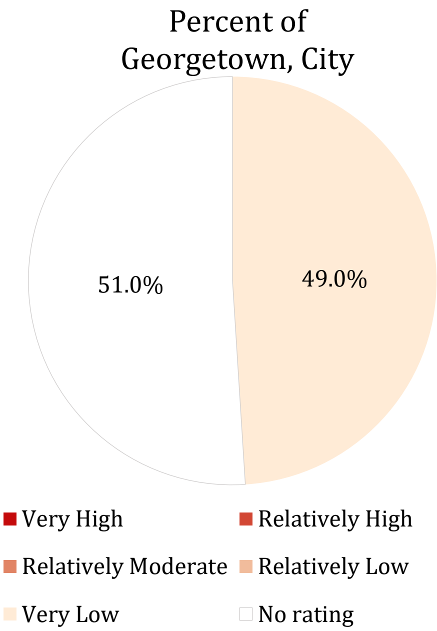


Jurisdiction	Risk Rating
Pawleys Island	No Rating









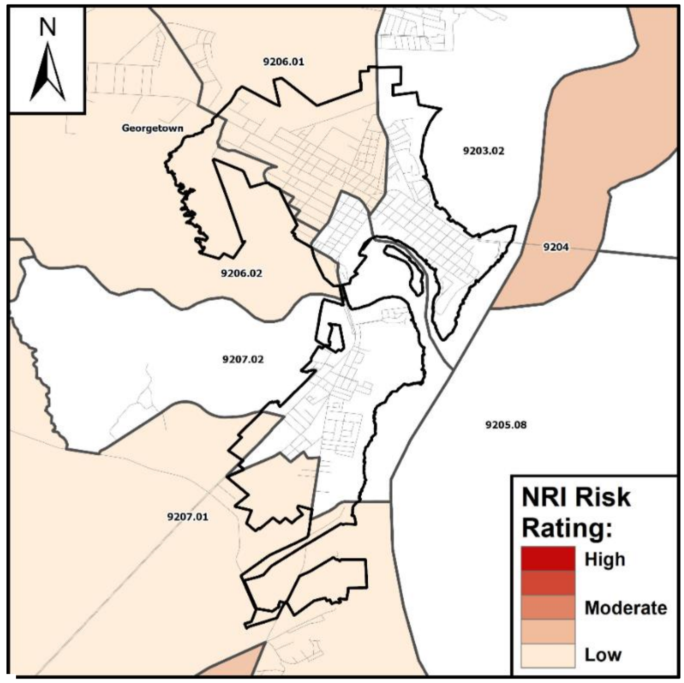
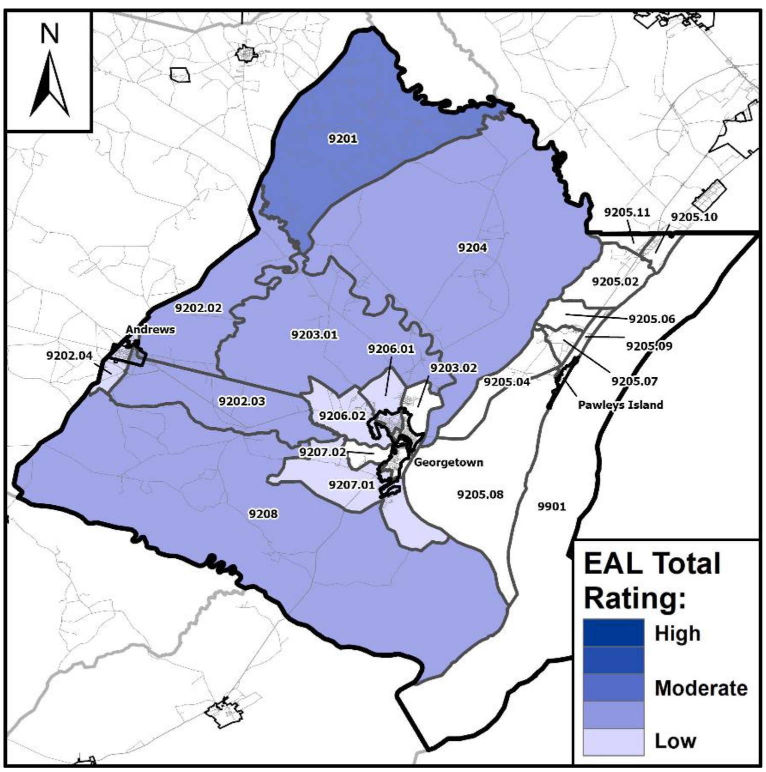
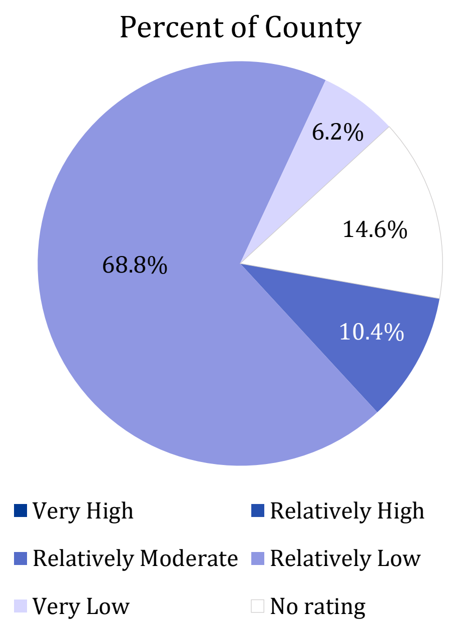


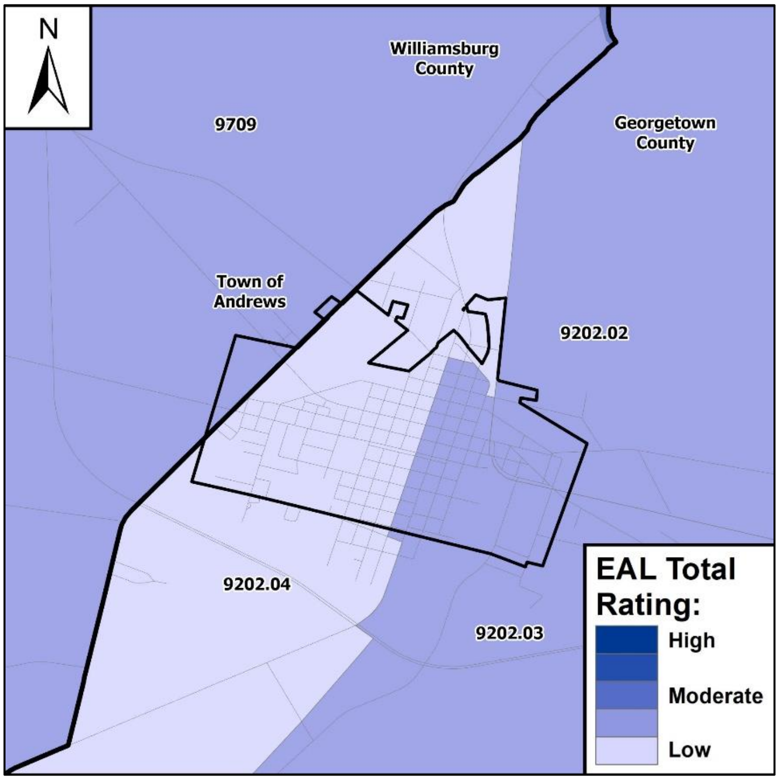
Figure 3-74 National Risk Index (NRI): Drought EAL Rating

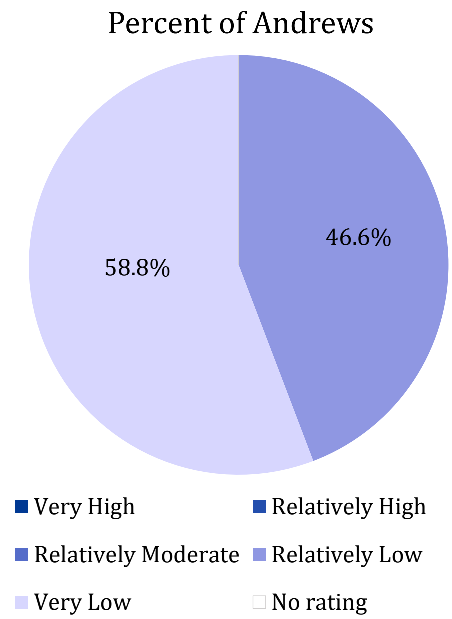


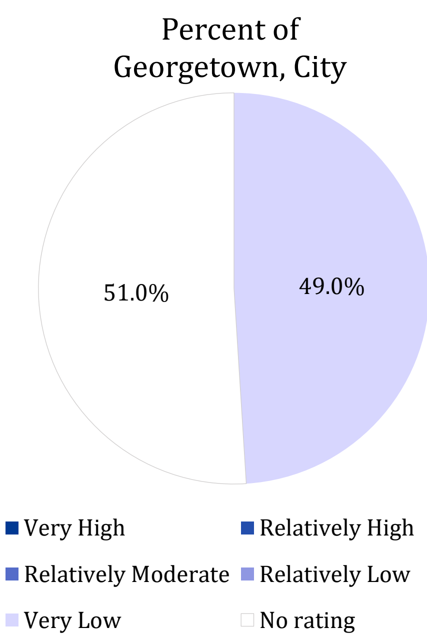


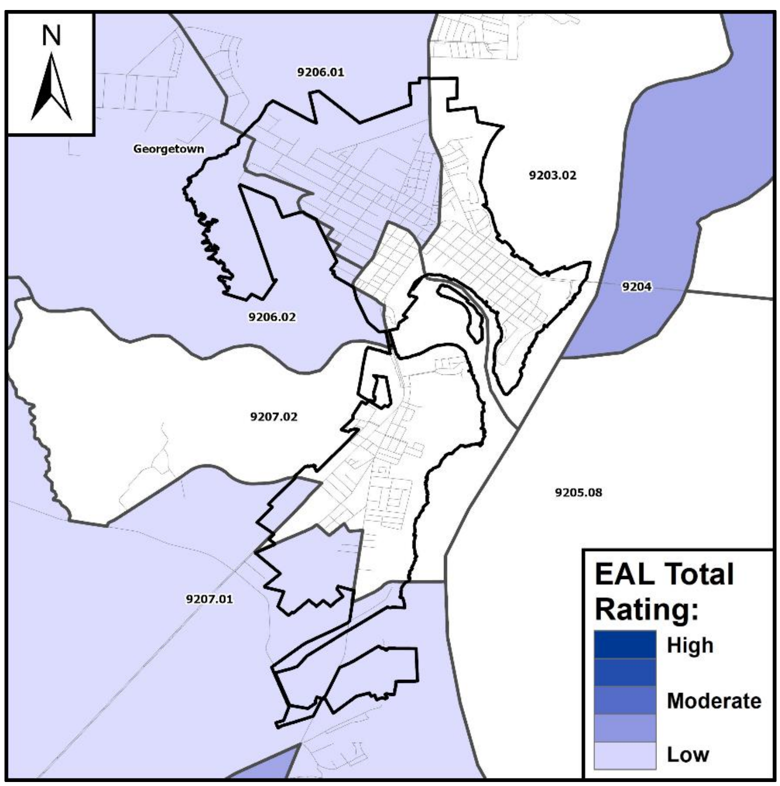
Jurisdiction	EAL Rating
Pawleys Island	No Rating

County-wide ($) EAL	
Building Value	$ -
Population Equivalence	$ -
Agriculture	$ 51,854.03
Total	**$ 51,854.03**


N
Williamsburg County
Georgetown County
9709
Town of Andrews
9202.02
9202.04
9202.03
EAL Total Rating:
High
Moderate
Low


Percent of Andrews
46.6%
58.8%
Very High
Relatively High
Relatively Moderate
Relatively Low
Very Low
No rating


Percent of Georgetown, City
51.0%
49.0%
Very High
Relatively High
Relatively Moderate
Relatively Low
Very Low
No rating


N
9206.01
Georgetown
9203.02
9204
9206.02
9207.02
9205.08
9207.01
EAL Total Rating:
High
Moderate
Low

Local Assessment

For the County, drought has the potential to contribute to the wildfire hazard as well as impact the remaining agricultural sector. The municipalities of Georgetown and Pawleys Island rely on surface water as their principal source of potable water. They are, therefore, susceptible to being affected by long-term drought. In addition, Georgetown County Water and Sewer does as well, which provides water to the Town of Andrews. The impacts of drought conditions on infrastructure and other property are usually mild. Drought conditions typically do not affect infrastructure. The most significant impacts are the loss of agricultural products and the increased risk for wildfires. In Georgetown County, the most significant impact to infrastructure is the potential for a severe drought to cause saltwater intrusion inland near the county's surface water intakes.

The Coastal Salinity Index (CSI) is a long-term monitoring tool that characterizes relative changes in coastal salinity regimes for salinity gages with long periods of record. A value of zero indicates equality with historical mean salinity for the gauge data, and negative and positive values represent above and below normal salinity conditions, respectively. The CSI is site-specific based on local historic conditions and can be computed for multiple time intervals from 1- to 24-months. The CSI was developed to characterize coastal drought, monitor changing salinity conditions, and improve understanding of the effects of changing salinities on fresh and saltwater ecosystems, fish habitat, and freshwater availability for municipal and industrial use. The CSI uses the same classification scheme as the U.S. Drought Monitor for high saline (or drought) conditions and the inverse for wet conditions. The different CSI values for the four monitoring locations in the County are detailed below.

Table 3-53
Coastal Salinity Index

Monitoring Station	CSI Values							
	1-month	2-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	18-month	24-month
Oyster Landing (NERRS)	-0.27	0.39	0.35	-0.15	-0.17	-0.3	-0.55	-0.61
Debidue Creek (NERRS)	-0.16	0.65	0.64	-0.02	-0.27	-0.41	-0.44	-0.53
Waccamaw River, Near Hagley Landing (USGS)	0.56	0.59	-0.33	-0.61	-0.37	-0.4	-0.3	-0.33
Waccamaw River, Near Pawleys Island (USGS)	0.76	0.81	0.36	0.33	0.42	0.42	0.38	0.37
https://apps.usgs.gov/sawsc/csi/index.html Accessed Feb. 2024								

Table 3-54 Coastal Salinity Index Classification Descriptions

Coastal Salinity Classification	Description	CSI Values
CD4	Exceptional salinity conditions	-2 or less
CD3	Extreme salinity conditions	-1.99 to -1.60
CD2	Severe salinity conditions	-1.59 to -1.30
CD1	Moderate salinity conditions	-1.29 to -0.80
CD0	Abnormal salinity conditions	-0.79 to -0.50
Normal	Normal salinity conditions	-0.49 to 0.50
CW0	Abnormal freshwater conditions	0.51 to 0.80
CW1	Moderate freshwater conditions	0.81 to 1.30
CW2	Severe freshwater conditions	1.31 to 1.60
CW3	Extreme freshwater conditions	1.61 to 2.00
CW4	Exceptional freshwater conditions	2.01 or more

Soil salinity will increase during extended periods of drought. Salinity index values for the monitoring stations are mostly normal throughout most time periods. The Oyster Landing NERRS station has consistently normal CSI values. The Debidue Creek NERRS station has normal CSI values except during the 2- and 3-month periods where values increase. The two stations along the Waccamaw River have above normal CSI values during the 1- and 2-month periods but are in the normal range for the other time intervals.

Future Climate Conditions

Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of drought events. Rising temperatures will mean increased rainfall in some regions and decreased rainfall in others. Drought can result in a loss of agriculture and negatively impact the wetlands and forests in the area. It can also make it more costly to provide clean water if salinity levels increase at water withdraw sources.

Wildfire

What is a Wildfire? How is it Measured?

Wildfires are frequent in the rural portions of Georgetown County. Wildfires can be all consuming in destructive power, spreading quickly and typically with little to no warning. They can be catastrophic to crops, wildlife, buildings, and human life. Wildfires can be caused by man-made activity, like arson or burning debris, or natural acts, like lightning strikes. Extreme prolonged drought conditions also play a major role in contributing to wildfire frequencies and intensity, in addition to the prevalence of unmanaged woodlands and scrub vegetation. There are three classes of wildfires: surface fire, ground fire, and crown fire. The extent of a wildfire is measured in acres; however, wildfires can occur at less than an acre to thousands of acres.

Where do Wildfires Occur and What do They Impact?

Generalized:

Regarding the behavior of wildfires, there are three principal influencing factors: topography, fuel type, and weather. While steep slopes are not a factor in Georgetown County, dry grasses and soft woods and dry, windy weather conditions all spur the spread of wildfires. As more people move into rural, fire-prone areas, wildfires will become a more significant threat along the wildland-urban interface, where residential development meets undeveloped forestlands. The potential extent of wildfires correlates to the wildfire hazard potential as seen in **Figure 3-84**.

Georgetown County:

Arson and unauthorized burning are the main causes of wildfires in the County. Fires are generally spread throughout the County, except when there has been a lower wildfire occurrence in the eastern portion of the County. Due to the construction of new homes adjacent to forested areas and on tracts that are isolated, the risk of wildfire is County-wide. The large, forested tracts in the County are at the highest risk for wildfires. The Community Vulnerability Assessment states that forested land accounts for ¾ of the land area in the County. These large tracts are susceptible to wildfire due to lack of access, lack of water supply, and the abundance of fuel for fire in these densely forested areas. Most of these tracts are located in sparsely populated rural areas, placing structures and people in these areas at the highest risk of fire damage. Activities such as controlled burning and maintenance of firebreaks have helped to minimize the threat to structures. The website, www.firewise.org, provides information for making sensible choices in the wildland/ urban interface. The municipalities of Georgetown, Andrews, and Pawleys Island are less susceptible to wildfires due to their location.

Historical Events and Impacts

There have been 5,426 wildfire events burning 49,657.55 acres of land from 1979-2023. Georgetown County has averaged approximately 123 fires yearly on forested land over the last 44 recorded years (SC Forestry Commission, 1979-2023). Wildfires may be caused naturally by lightning or through human actions. In general, a period of drought and high temperatures provide the most volatile conditions. The fires in Georgetown County have been rather small in size (acreage), but as population pressure continues, residential areas may become threatened more often. The municipalities have a low to moderate risks associated with wildfires. As of FY 2021/2022, Georgetown County has had 400,136 acres protected, and there were 307 smoke management notifications, and 9,372 other notifications according to the SC Forestry Commission.

Table 3-55
Wildfires Reported in Georgetown County

Fiscal Year (July 1 to June 30)	Number of Fires	Acres Burned
1979-1989	2,750	22,963.5
1989-1999	1,139	10,918.2
1999-2009	876	9,816.85
2009-2019	474	3,756.1
2019-2023	187	2,202.9
Total	**5,426**	**49,657.55**

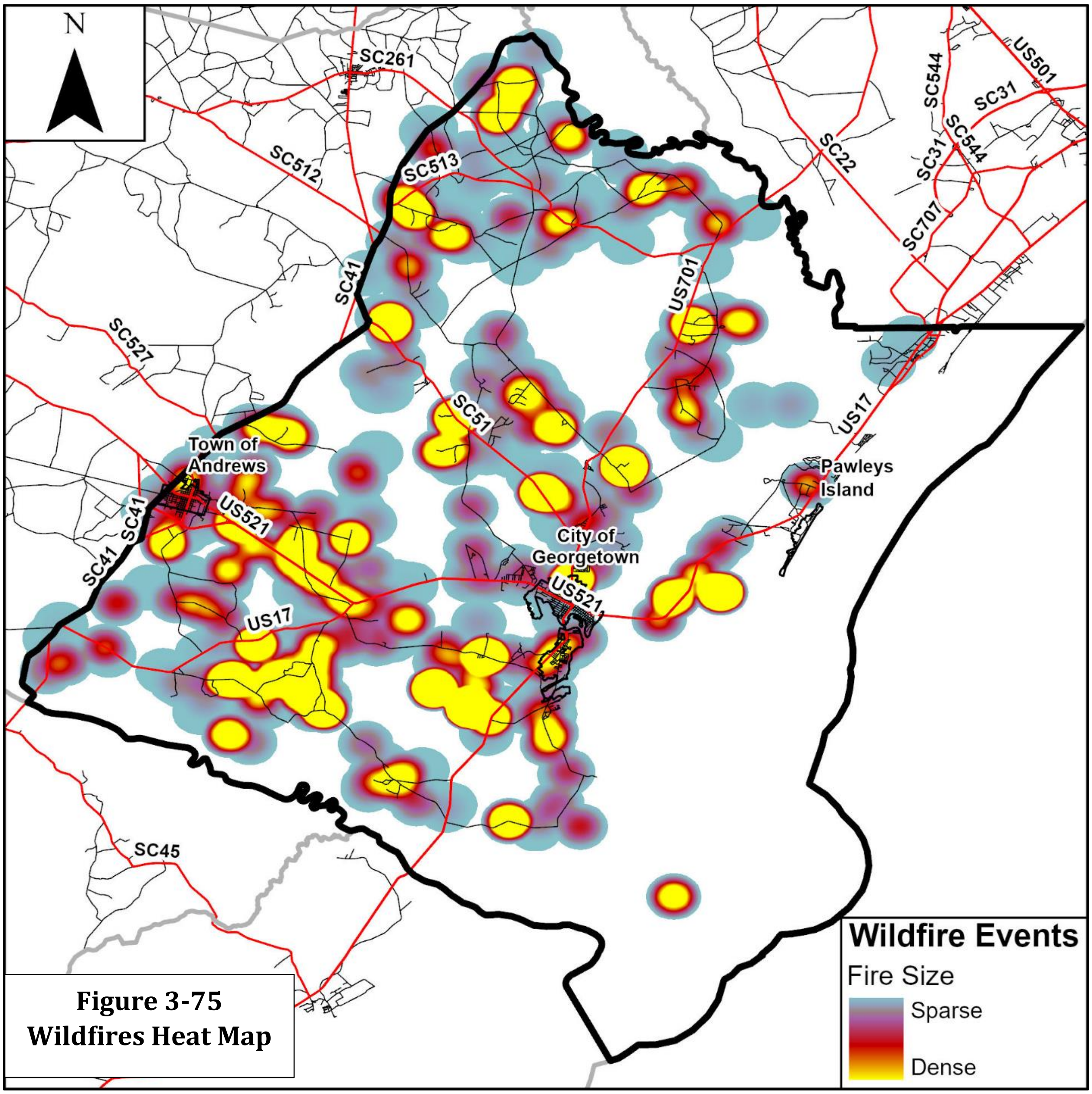


Figure 3-75
Wildfires Heat Map

Table 3-56 Historic Wildfire Events by General Cause				
General Cause	**Total**	**1992 - 2000**	**2001 - 2010**	**2011 - 2020**
Debris and Open Burning	754	166	366	222
Missing data/undetermined	694	631	37	26
Arson/ Incendiarism	537	149	273	115
Equipment and Vehicle Use	77	7	42	28
Misuse of fire by a minor	42	1	29	12
Natural	53	10	21	22
Other causes	44	4	8	32
Total	**2,201**	**968**	**776**	**457**

Figure 3-76 Town of Pawley's Island Wildfire by General Cause

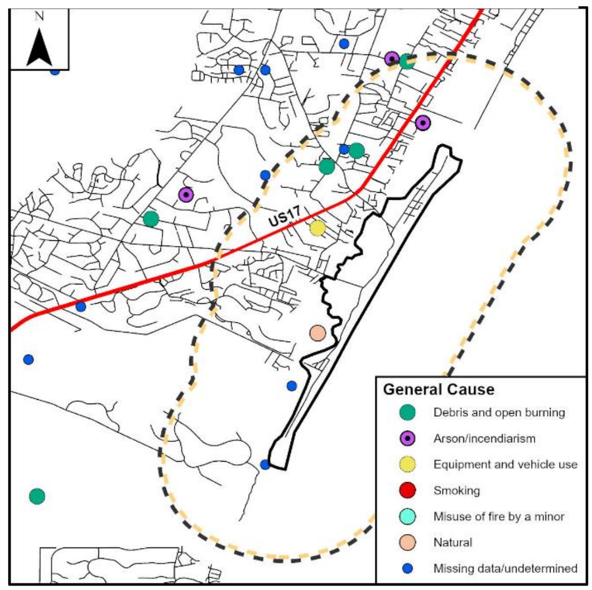


Table 3-57 Town of Pawleys Island Wildfire Density (Fire/Sq. Mile)	
Fires within 1 mile buffer	11 total
All	0.89
1992 – 2000	0.32
2001 – 2010	0.48
2011 – 2020	0.80

Figure 3-77 Town of Andrews Wildfire by General Cause

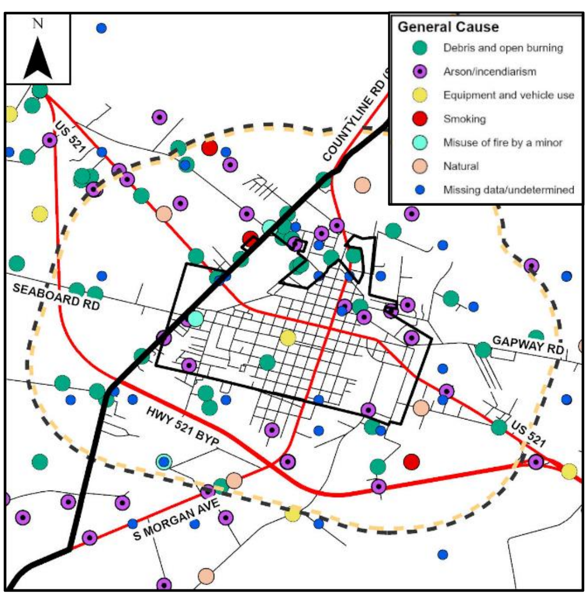
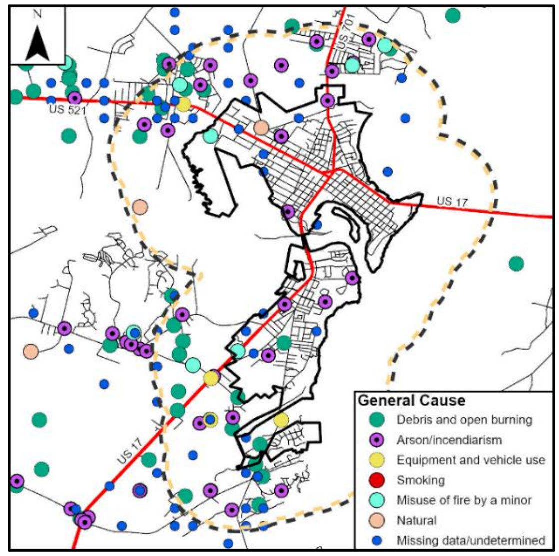


Table 3-58 Town of Andrews Wildfire Density (Fire/Sq. Mile)	
Fires within 1 mile buffer	114 total
All	9.40
1992 – 2000	3.63
2001 – 2010	3.38
2011 – 2020	2.39

Table 3-59 City of Georgetown Wildfire Density (Fire/Sq. Mile)	
Fires within 1 mile buffer	107 total
All	3.59
1992 – 2000	1.68
2001 – 2010	1.14
2011 – 2020	0.77

Figure 3-78 City of Georgetown Wildfire by General Cause



Assessing Vulnerability

National and Statewide Datasets

The National Risk Index for wildfires uses the USDA's Forest Service Spatial Datasets of Probabilistic Wildfire Risk Components for the United States. The exposure value is determined by the sum of the intersected areas of wildfires within the Census block where the burn probability and the fire intensity level are both greater than zero multiplied by the developed area density. Annualized frequency represents the area-weighted burn probability of a location in a given year. Historic Loss Ratio for wildfires uses SHELDUS data from 1996-2019 to calculate the percentage of a location's hazard exposure that experiences loss. Expected Annual Loss is determined by using exposure, annualized frequency, and the historic loss ratio at the Census block level.

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan measures wildfire occurrence between 1997 to 2022. The future daily probability is 19%. The frequency interval, or days between events, is 5.24 days, compared to the state average of 9.7. The State Plan reports no historical impacts in Georgetown County from 1960 to 2020 with no deaths or injuries and annualized losses being $0. The risk score for the County ranges from 0.14 to 0.25.

Figure 3-79 South Carolina Recent Wildfire Occurrence (2015-2022)

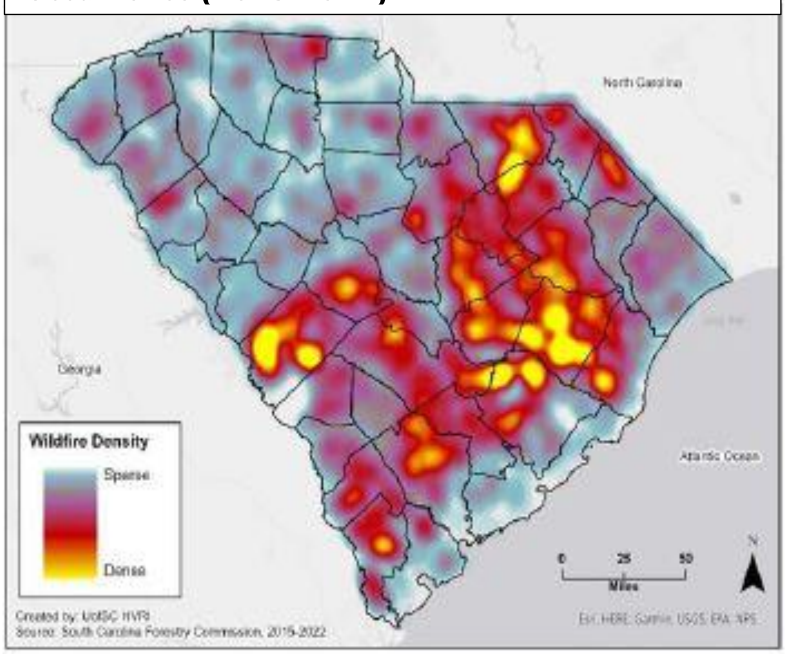


Figure 3-80 South Carolina Hazard Risk Score - Wildfire

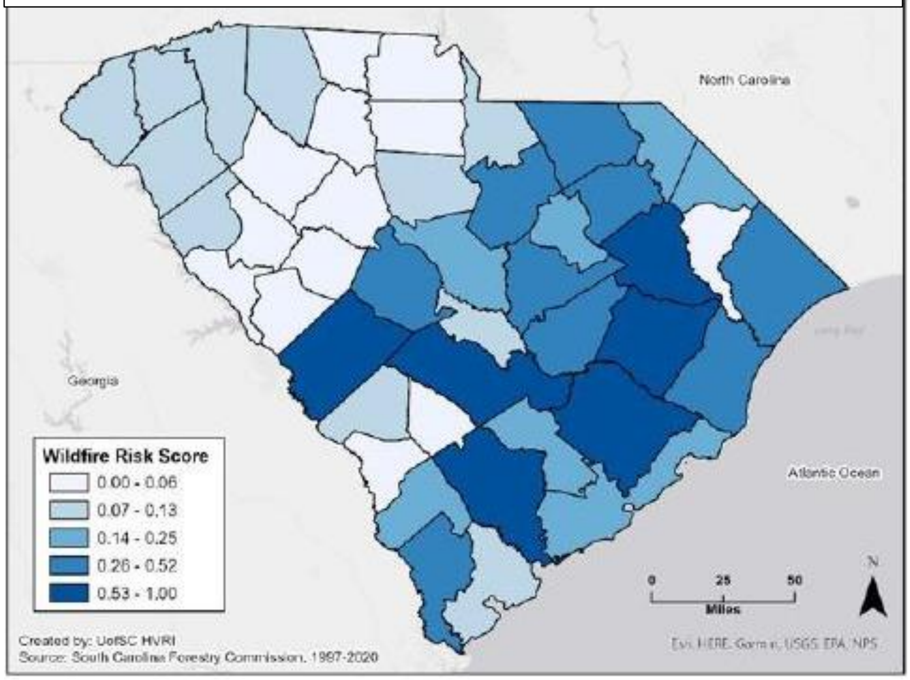


Figure 3-81 South Carolina Wildfire Risk and Vulnerability

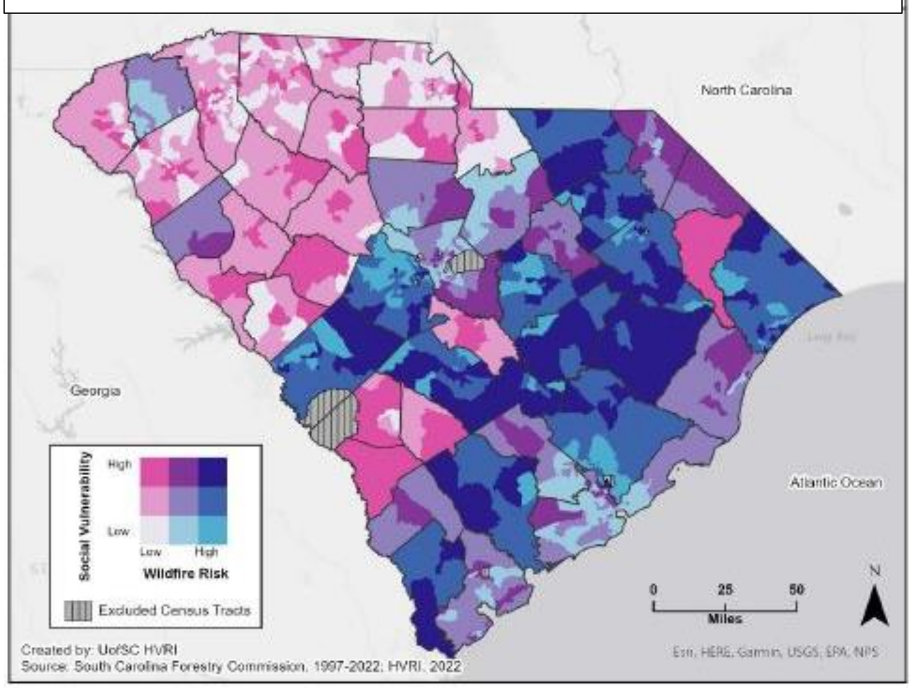
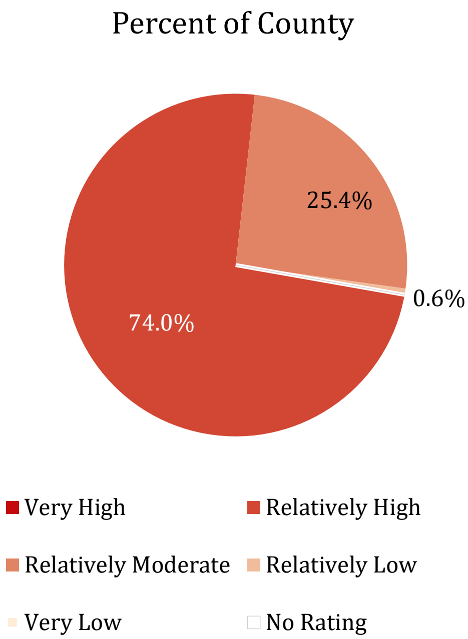
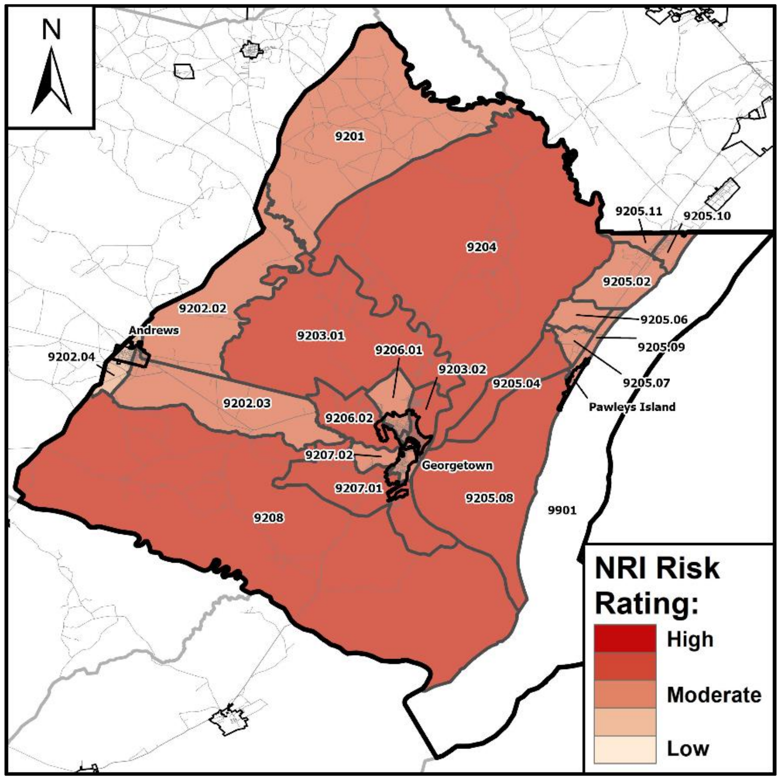
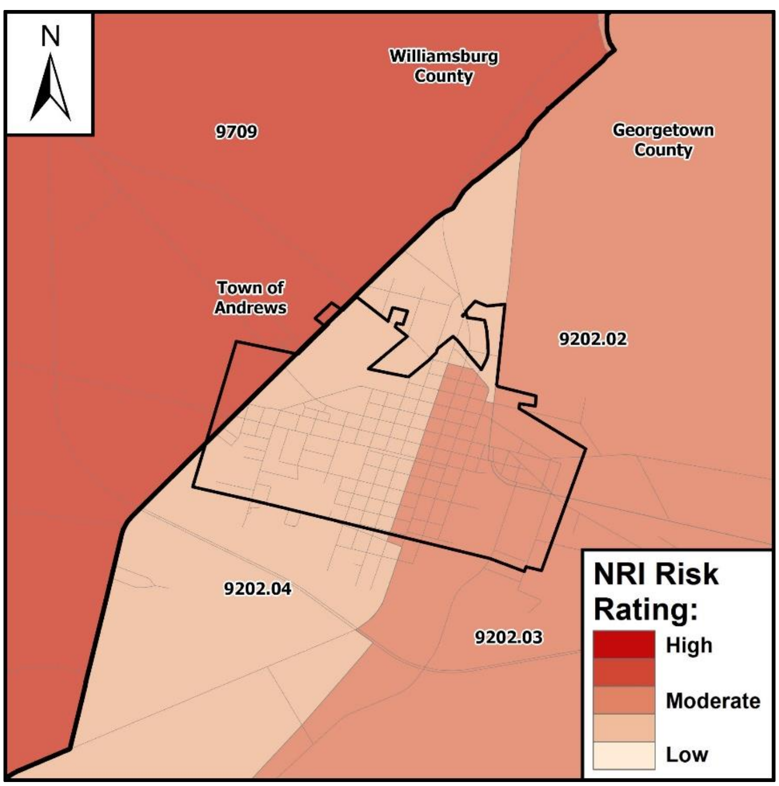
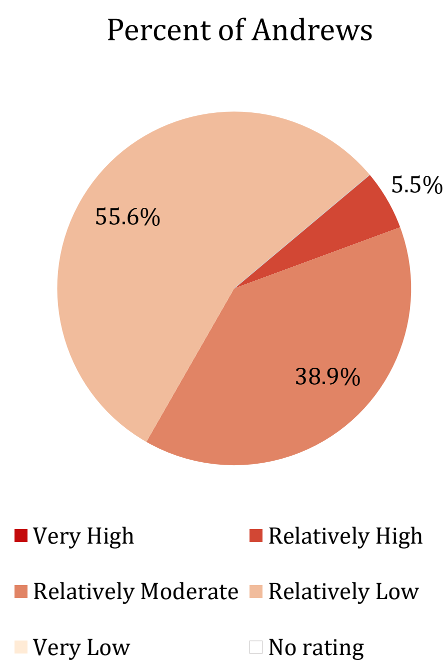


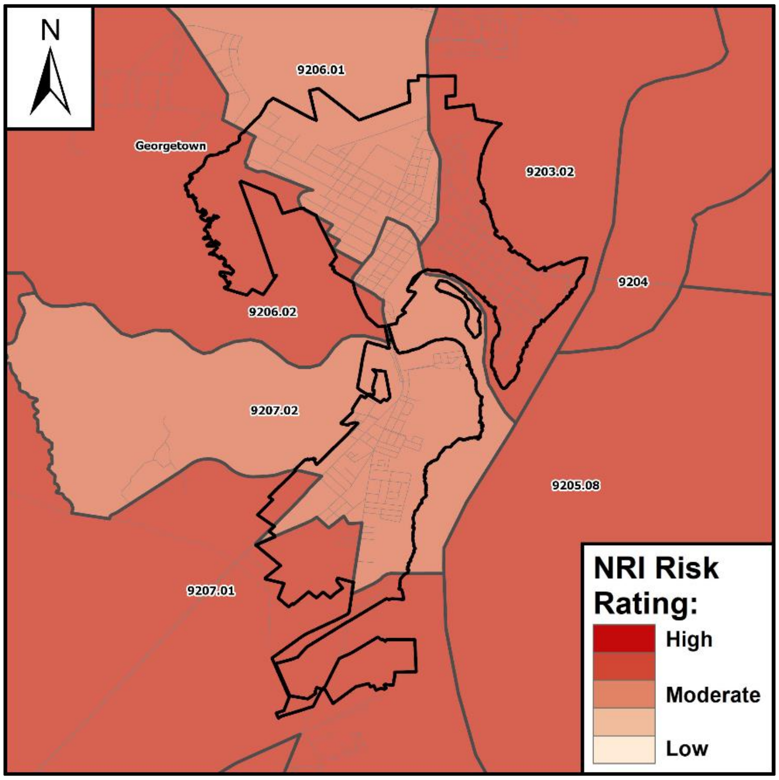
Figure 3-82 National Risk Index (NRI): Wildfire Risk Rating

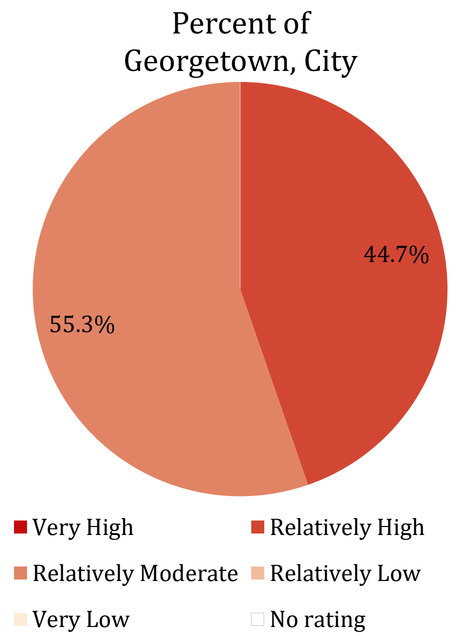


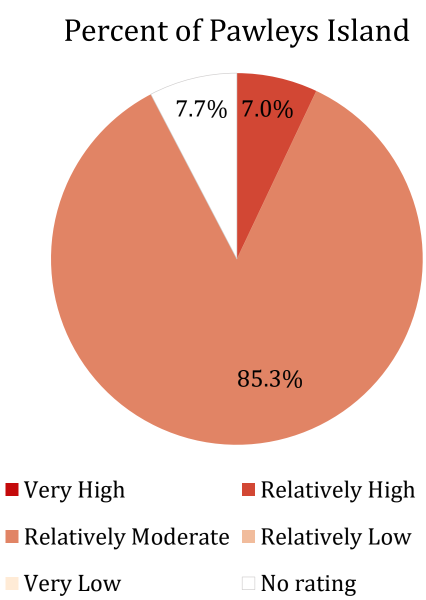







N
9206.01
Georgetown
9203.02
9204
9206.02
9207.02
9205.08
9207.01
NRI Risk Rating:
High
Moderate
Low


Percent of Georgetown, City
44.7%
55.3%
Very High
Relatively High
Relatively Moderate
Relatively Low
Very Low
No rating


Percent of Pawleys Island
7.7%
7.0%
85.3%
Very High
Relatively High
Relatively Moderate
Relatively Low
Very Low
No rating

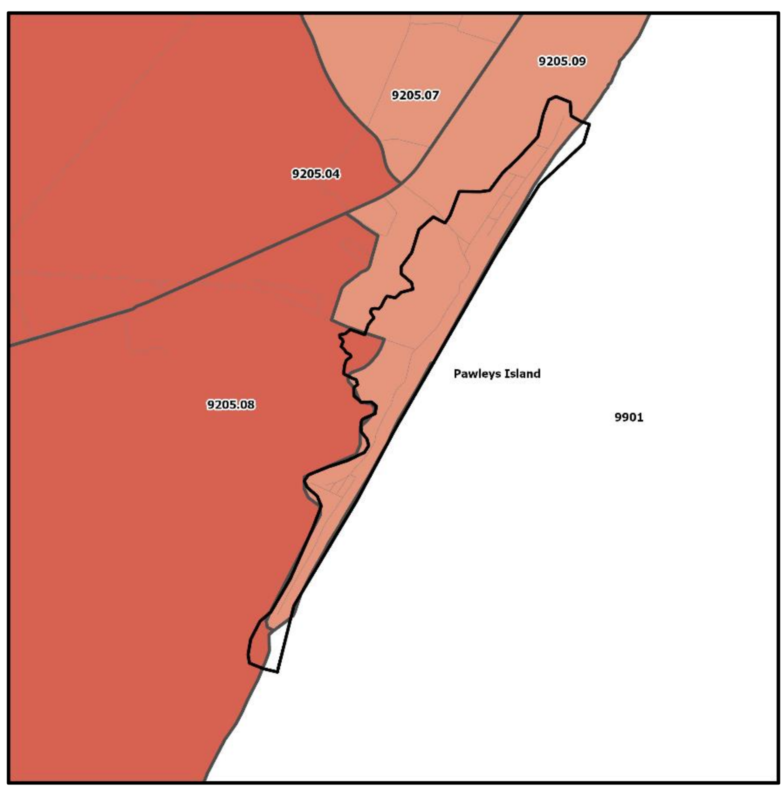
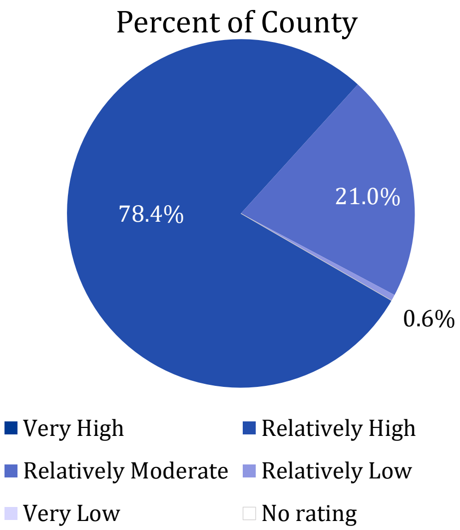
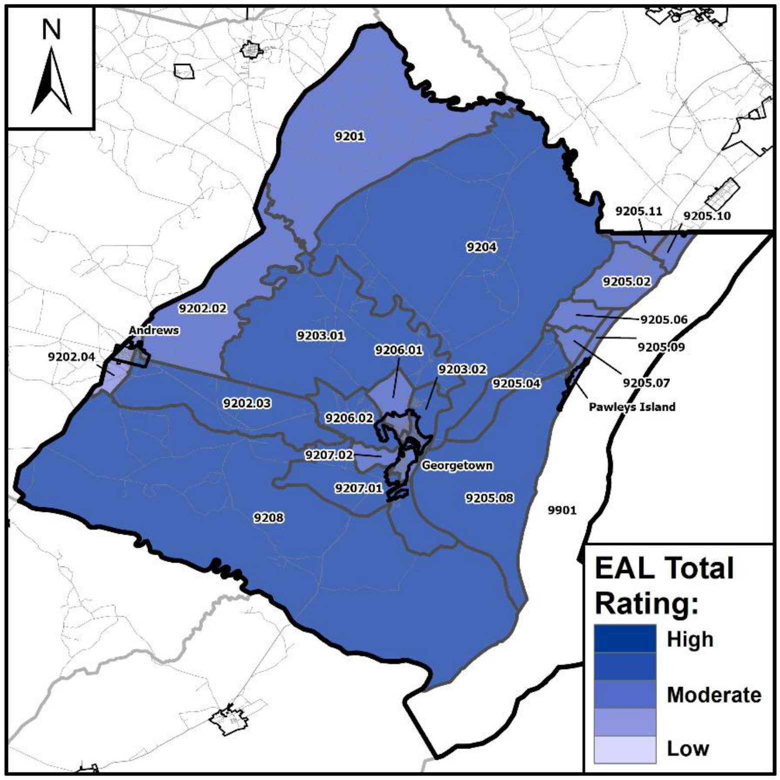
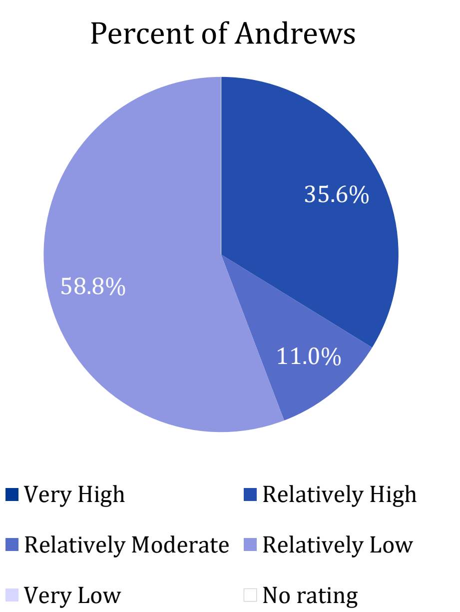

9205.09
9205.07
9205.04
Pawleys Island
9901
9205.08

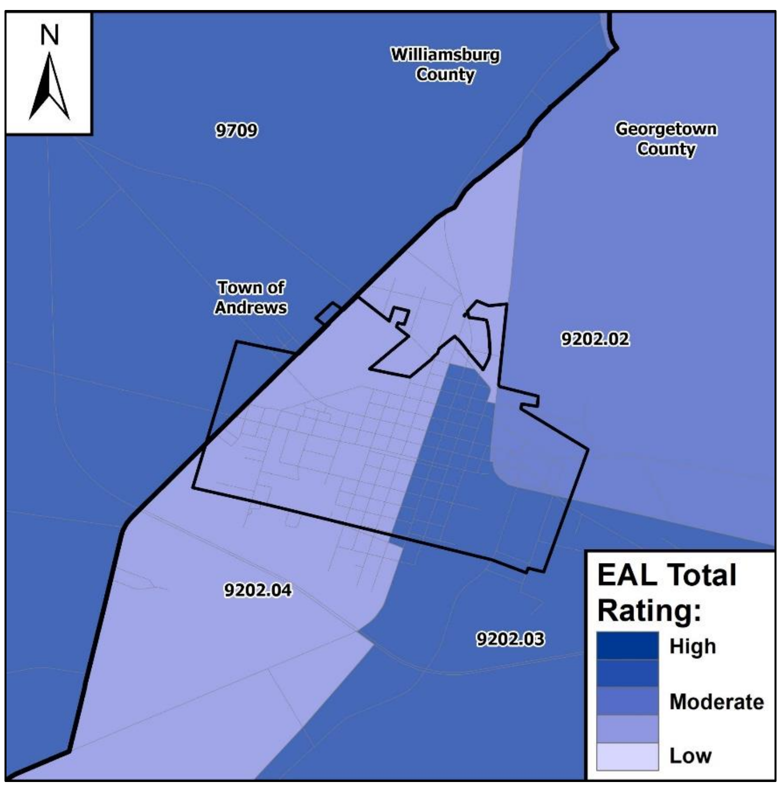
Figure 3-83 National Risk Index (NRI): Wildfire EAL Rating

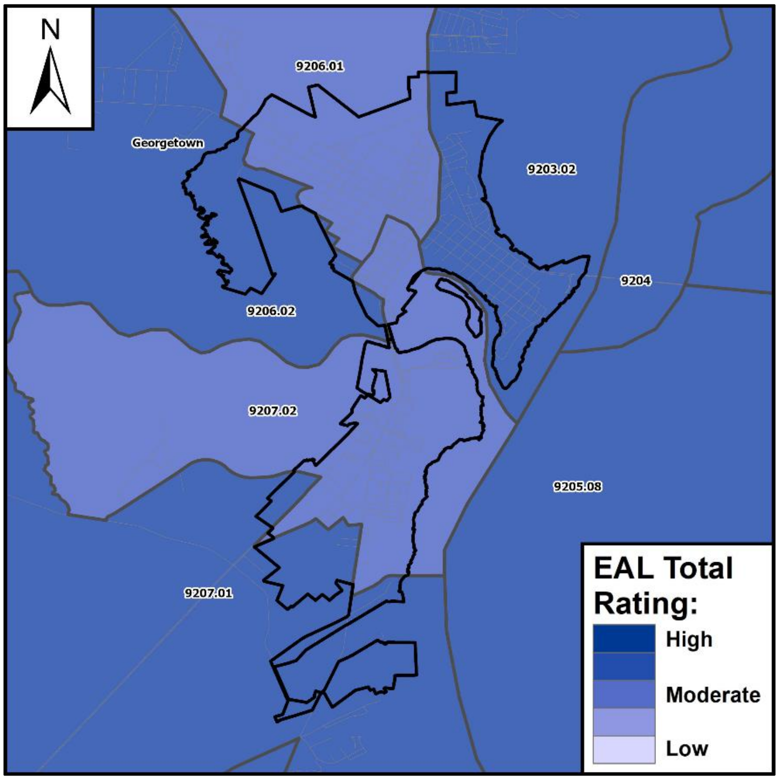


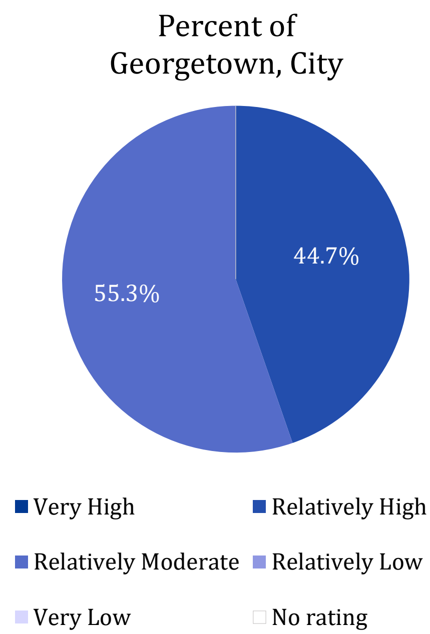


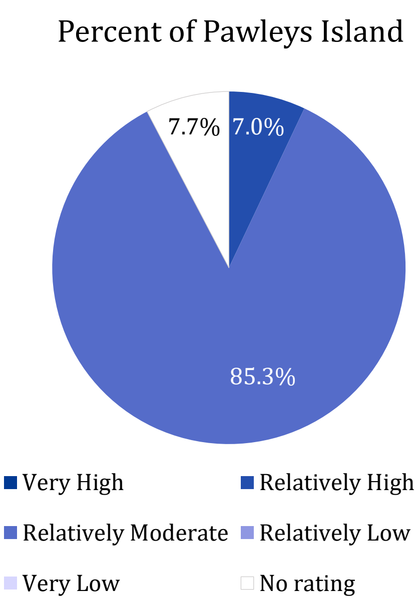
County-wide ($) EAL	
Building Value	$ 2,448,320.73
Population Equivalence	$ 245,024.43
Agriculture	$ 79.29
Total	**$ 2,693,424.46**

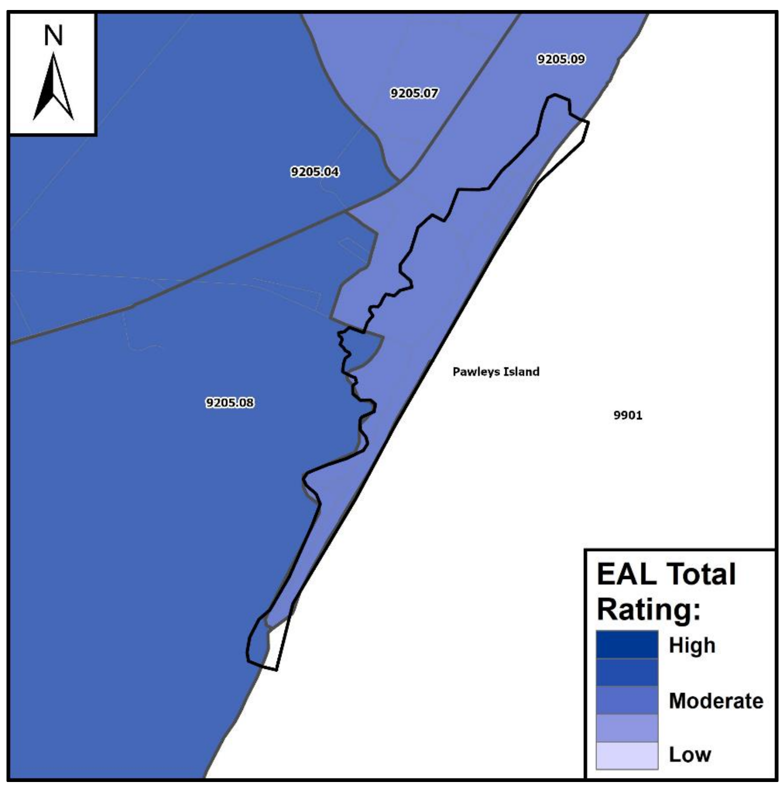





N
9206.01
Georgetown
9203.02
9204
9206.02
9207.02
9205.08
9207.01
EAL Total Rating:
High
Moderate
Low


Percent of Georgetown, City
44.7%
55.3%
Very High
Relatively High
Relatively Moderate
Relatively Low
Very Low
No rating


Percent of Pawleys Island
7.7%
7.0%
85.3%
Very High
Relatively High
Relatively Moderate
Relatively Low
Very Low
No rating


N
9205.09
9205.07
9205.04
Pawleys Island
9205.08
9901
EAL Total Rating:
High
Moderate
Low

Local Assessment

While wildfires happen in a specific place and at a specific time, they have the potential to occur nearly anywhere. Therefore, the hazard zone encompasses the entire county. The most vulnerable infrastructure to localized fire would likely be gas utility services (particularly above–ground, liquefied petroleum gas). In the event of wildfire, any utility lines crossing through forested areas would be potentially vulnerable to damage. Roads or bridges located in forested areas may also be vulnerable to damage from fire, either directly as a result of proximity to intense heat or as a result of damage/obstruction due to fallen debris.

In order to provide a local assessment of wildfire risk to Georgetown County and the associated Towns, Wildfire Hazard Potential was analyzed utilizing the USDA Forest Service Wildfire Risk to Communities program. The program consists of an interactive web-map, charts, and other resources to help communities understand, explore, and reduce wildfire risk. The data behind this program is built from several datasets, including the Landscape Fire and Resource Management Planning Tool (LANDFIRE, a shared program between the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Fore Service and the U.S. Dept. of the Interior), the National Weather Service, and the U.S. Census Bureau (Wildfirerisk.org, 2023).

The Wildfire Hazard Potential (WHP) quantifies the relative potential for wildfire that may be difficult to control. It is an index developed by the Forest Service to inform prioritization of fuel treatment needs at a national scale. WHP integrates wildfire likelihood and intensity with additional factors, including historic ignition density of small fires and the relative resistance to control posed by wildfire in different fuel types. Figure 3-84 shows the Wildfire Hazard Potential across the entire County. The potential is measured from "Very Low" to "Very High". The County includes this full range of the dataset although only very small areas of the County are identified at either end of the range. The Mean WHP for Georgetown County is "Moderate" and is in the 99.314% percentile when compared to other counties in South Carolina. Critical facilities and lifelines were evaluated for their wildfire vulnerability, revealing that many are at risk to wildfires based off their proximity to fire prone vegetation.

Table 3-60
Critical Facilities and Lifelines Wildfire Vulnerability

Wildfire Hazard Potential	No. of facilities	% of Facilities & Lifelines
Very High	2	0.25%
High	304	38.53%
Moderate	381	48.29%
Low	99	12.55%
Very Low	3	0.38%

Future Climate Conditions

Future climate conditions, including rising temperatures and an increase in the duration and intensity of drought, are expected to increase wildfire occurrence and reduce the effectiveness of prescribed fire practices (Fourth National Climate Assessment). In the future, warmer temperatures will increase the likelihood of wildfires as the ecosystem changes, reducing the effectiveness of controlled fires to mitigate wildfires.

Figure 3-84 Georgetown County Wildfire Hazard Potential

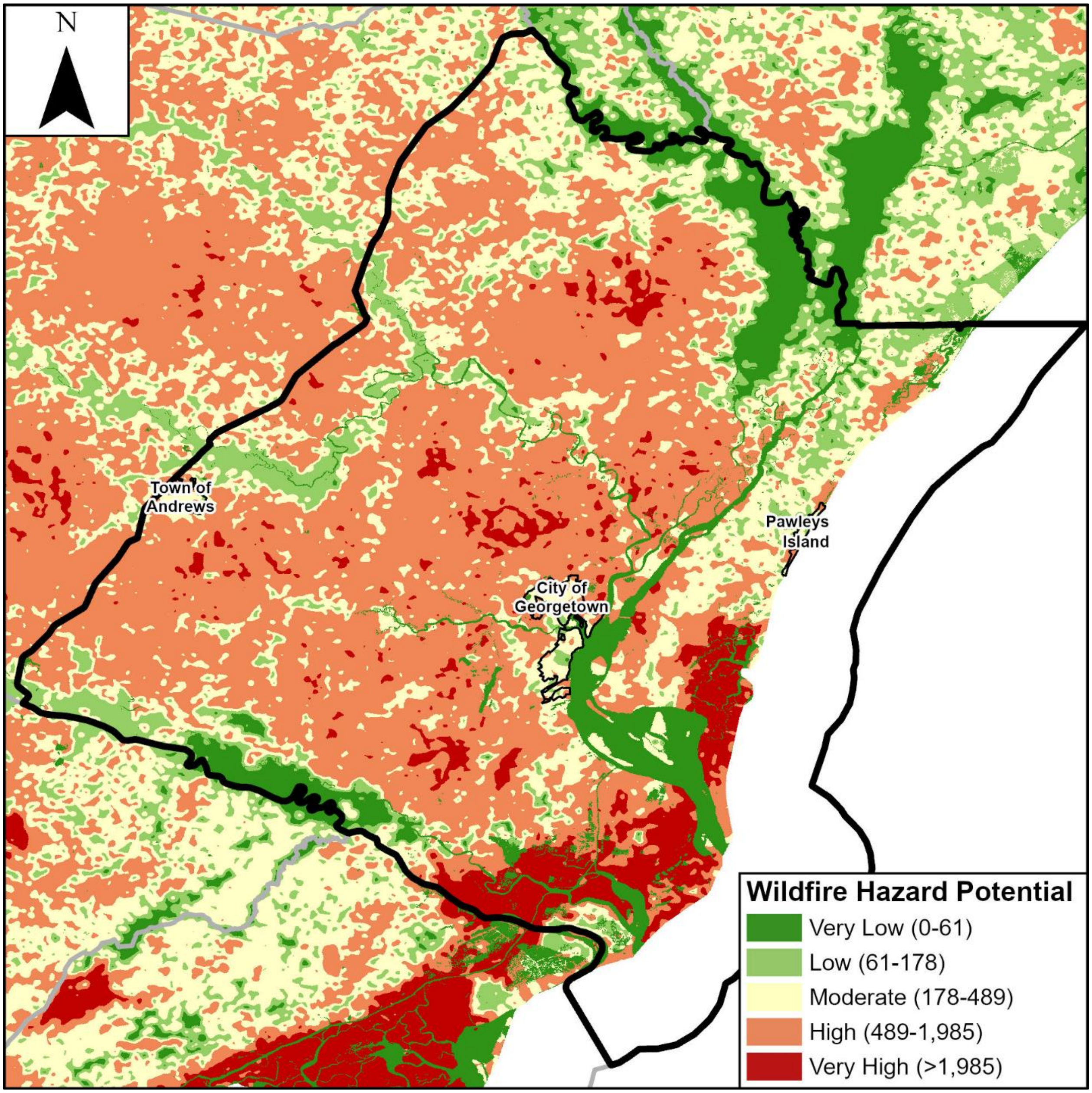


Figure 3-85 Town of Pawleys Island Wildfire Hazard Potential

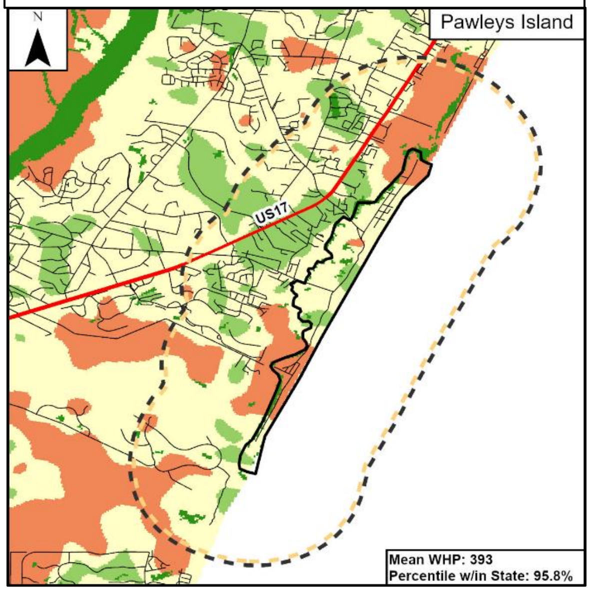


Figure 3-86 City of Georgetown Wildfire Hazard Potential

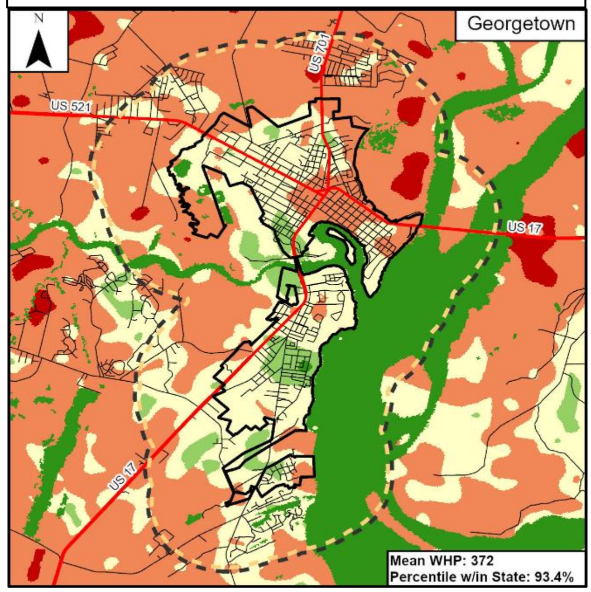
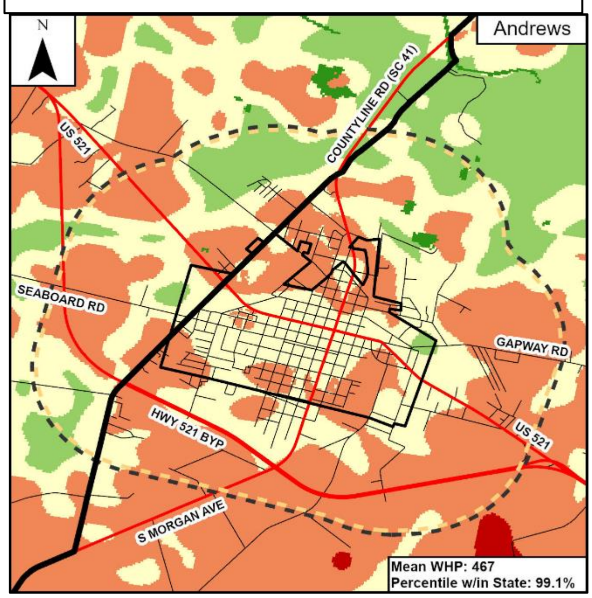


Figure 3-87 Town of Andrews Wildfire Hazard Potential



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Winter Weather

What is Winter Weather? How is it Measured?

Severe winter storms are very rare in the coastal areas of South Carolina. Severe winter storms are a major threat to life and property, with a potential to cripple entire communities and regions. Winter storms are typically defined by any combination of snow, ice, freezing rain, sleet and/or extremely low temperatures. Winter storm events are relatively short-term in nature (1 – 3 days) and are more often an inconvenience rather than a hazard to residents. Effects from winter storms include downed power and telephone lines, icy roads and bridges, and often mild to severe beach erosion.

There are three components for winter storm formation: cold air, moisture, and life. Cold temperatures below freezing at ground level allow for snow and ice formation. Moisture from bodies of water allows for precipitation to eventually freeze into snow and ice. Lift allows moisture to rise for cloud and precipitation formation. For South Carolina, this requires temperatures to be colder than the average even during the coldest part of the year (SCHMP 2023).

Where does Winter Weather Occur? What does it Impact?

There are three components for winter storm formation: cold air, moisture, and life. Cold temperatures below freezing at ground level allow for snow and ice formation. Moisture from bodies of water allows for precipitation to eventually freeze into snow and ice. Lift allows moisture to rise for cloud and precipitation formation. For South Carolina, this requires temperatures to be colder than the average even during the coldest part of the year (SCHMP 2023).

Record snowfall and ice accumulation events have caused devastating closures and damaged infrastructure on numerous occasions because of the uncommon nature of these intensities within the state, fostering inconsistencies in infrastructure and the ability of the County to withstand the effects of severe winter weather. Most deaths associated with winter weather and storms are indirectly related and include fatalities from traffic accidents because of icy conditions, hypothermia from prolonged exposure, or cardiac episodes caused by overexertion when clearing snow (SCHMP 2023).

Historical Events and Impacts:

Georgetown County has experienced 15 winter storms since 1973. The 1973 storm (February 8 – 11) dumped 11" of snow on the County. According to a NOAA Technical memorandum (EDS NCC-2), "the storm was the greatest to occur in central South Carolina during the 75 years that detailed records have been kept." There were eight (8) fatalities in the state due to the storm. None of the fatalities occurred in Georgetown County. A record snowfall of 12" – 16" fell in Georgetown County on December 22 – 24, 1989. Only one (1) winter weather registered property lost around $100,000 mostly contributed to car accidents.

The County has experienced several winter storms that produced snow and/or ice since 2009. On February 12 and 13, 2010, significant snow fell across Georgetown County with reports of 7" eight (8) miles north of Oatland; 6.8" four (4) miles south of Outland; and 2.5 - 4.5" across the city of Georgetown. On December 26, 2010, small amounts of snow fell with only a trace recorded in

Georgetown, although Hemingway picked up 0.3". On January 10, 2011, a trace of sleet and freezing rain fell across most of Georgetown County. Between January 28 and 29, 2014, up to ½" of snow fell in Georgetown County due to Winter Storm Leon. On February 12 and 13, 2014, Winter Storm Pax was a significant ice storm. The storm produced .25"-.75" of accumulated freezing rain, with the highest amounts inland against the Williamsburg County line; downed power lines; major icing on roads, bridges, and trees; school and government office closings; and activation of the EOC. This storm caused over $4 million dollars in damages due to debris and power outages.

On December 29, 2017, ice accrued on the Waccamaw River Bridge which caused several motor vehicle accidents; the bridge was briefly closed. On January 3, 2018, Winter Storm Grayson began, creating a snow and ice event for coastal South Carolina. Snow fall totals ranged from ½"- 6", mostly inland. A 1/10" of ice was also reported. Record cold preceded and followed the event which lasted until January 8, 2018. Sleet and freezing rain caused >100 motor vehicle accidents due to icy road conditions. No injuries were reported.

Georgetown County has experienced one (1) winter storm listed on the NCEI site since 2018. On January 21, 2022, freezing rain fell in the evening before changing into snow overnight. 0.13" of ice was reported in the City of Georgetown.

Assessing Vulnerability

National and Statewide Datasets

The National Risk Index for severe winter storms uses data from the NWS Winter Weather Alerts compiled by Iowa State University's Iowa Environmental Mesonet and the NWS Public Forecast zone. Exposure is determined by where the Winter Weather event-days are intersected with the Census block. Annualized frequency is based on the period of record from 11/12/2005 to 10/6/2022. Historic Loss Ratio for severe winter storms uses SHELDUS data from 1996-2019 to calculate the percentage of a location's hazard exposure that experiences loss. Expected Annual Loss is determined by using exposure, annualized frequency, and the historic loss ratio at the Census block level.

The National Risk Index for ice storms uses USACE Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL) Damaging Ice Storm GIS as spatial source data with the period of record being from 12/31/1946 to 2/12/2014. Exposure is determined by where the ice storm events are intersected with the Census block and the density of the area it affects. Annualized frequency is the estimated number of recorded ice storm events for a specific area during the period of record. Historic Loss Ratio for ice storms uses SHELDUS data from 1996-2019 to calculate the percentage of a location's hazard exposure that experiences loss. Expected Annual Loss is determined by using exposure, annualized frequency, and the historic loss ratio at the Census block level.

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan, using data from 1996 to 2022, estimates the average annual number of winter weather days in Georgetown County to be approximately 0.52 days. The future annual probability of winter weather is about 30% and the frequency interval is 3.38 years. Extreme cold events, measured from 1981 to 2020, have a 12% future daily probability and a frequency interval of 8.13 years between events. Historical impacts, or the recorded damage-causing occurrences from 1960 to 2020, estimate the annualized losses associated with winter weather to be

$344,566, as compared to the state-wide county average of $577,912. There were three (3) reported deaths and four (4) injuries. More recent impacts (2015-2020) have no estimated annualized losses, deaths, or injuries. Vulnerability can be determined through the risk score, which ranges from 0.08 to 0.21 for Georgetown County. Vulnerability and Risk Score are likely related to location and impacts associated with winter weather.

Figure 3-88 South Carolina Recent Average Annual Extreme Cold Events (2015-2020)

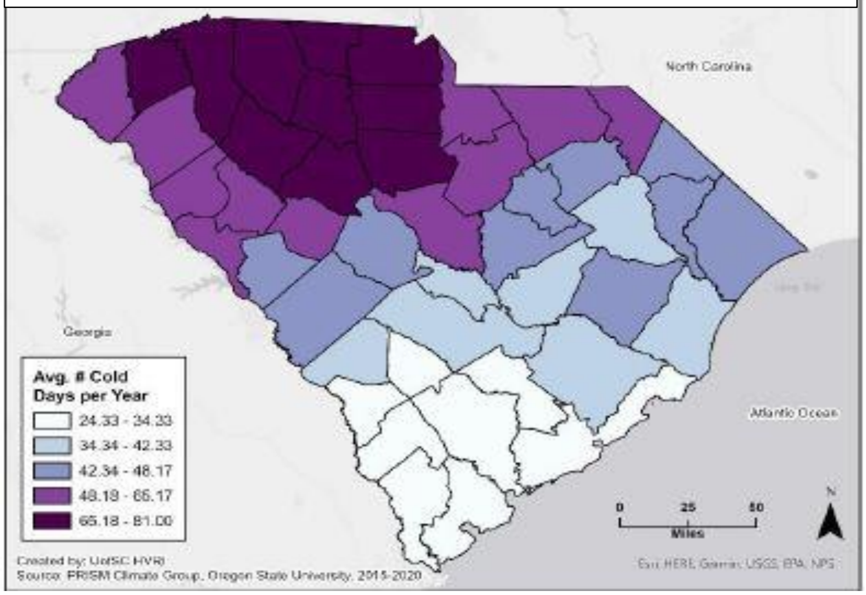


Figure 3-89 South Carolina Recent Average Annual Winter Weather Days (2015-2020)

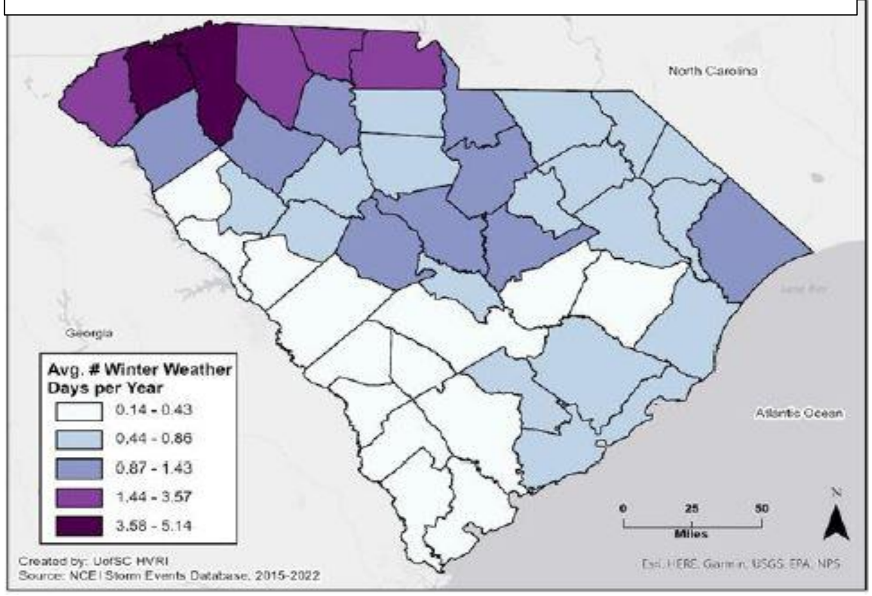


Figure 3-90 South Carolina Hazard Risk Score – Winter Weather

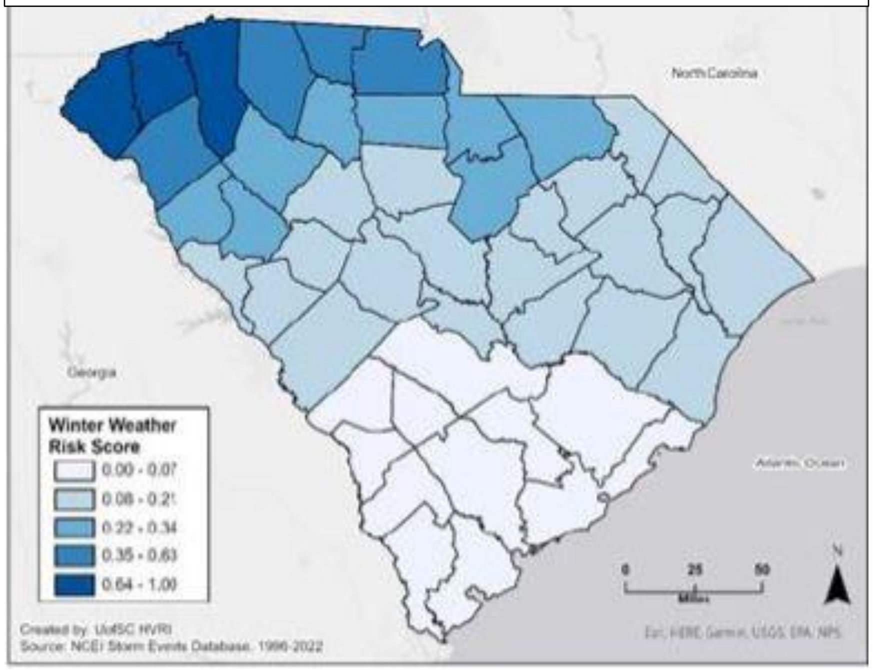


Figure 3-91 South Carolina Cold Risk and Social Vulnerability

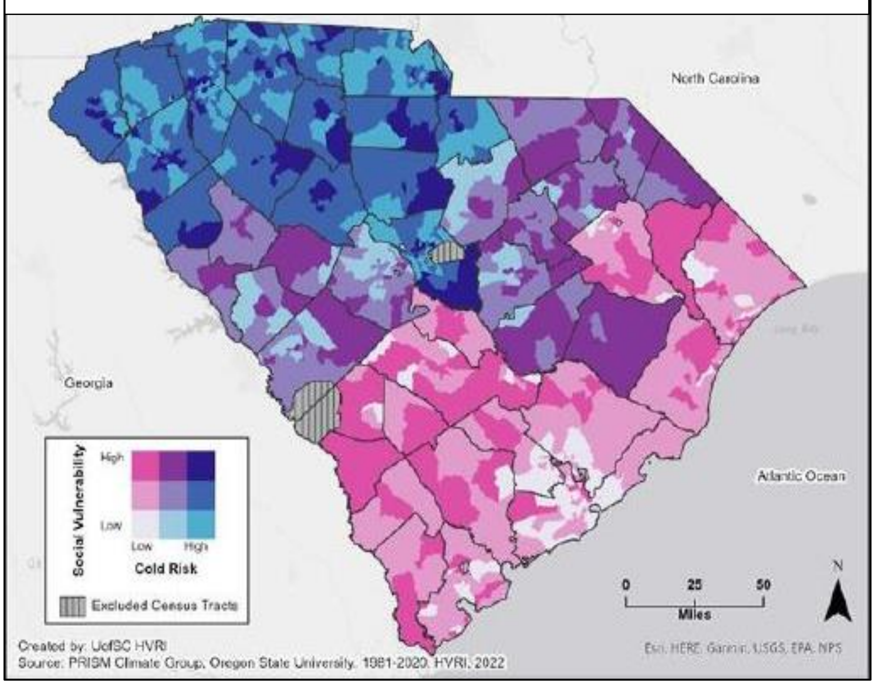


Figure 3-92 South Carolina Winter Weather Risk and Social Vulnerability

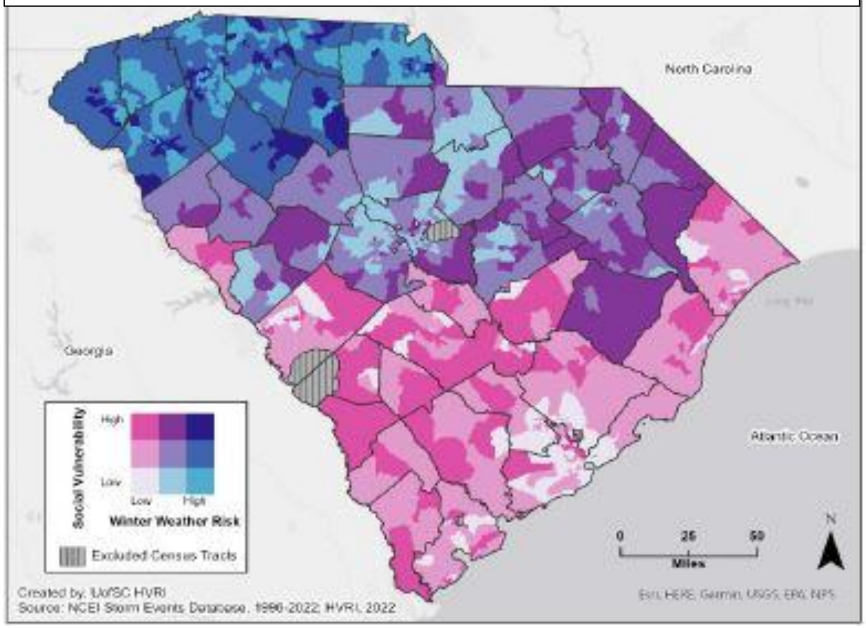
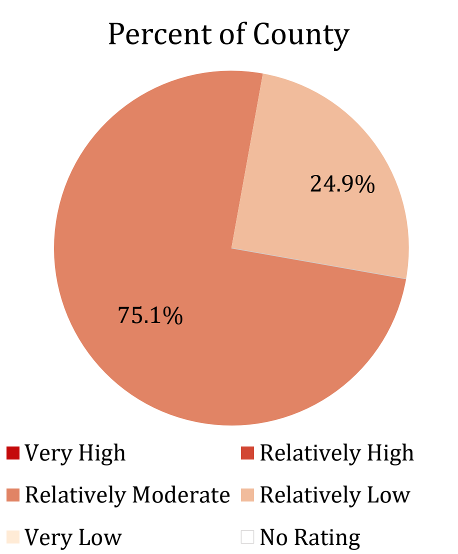
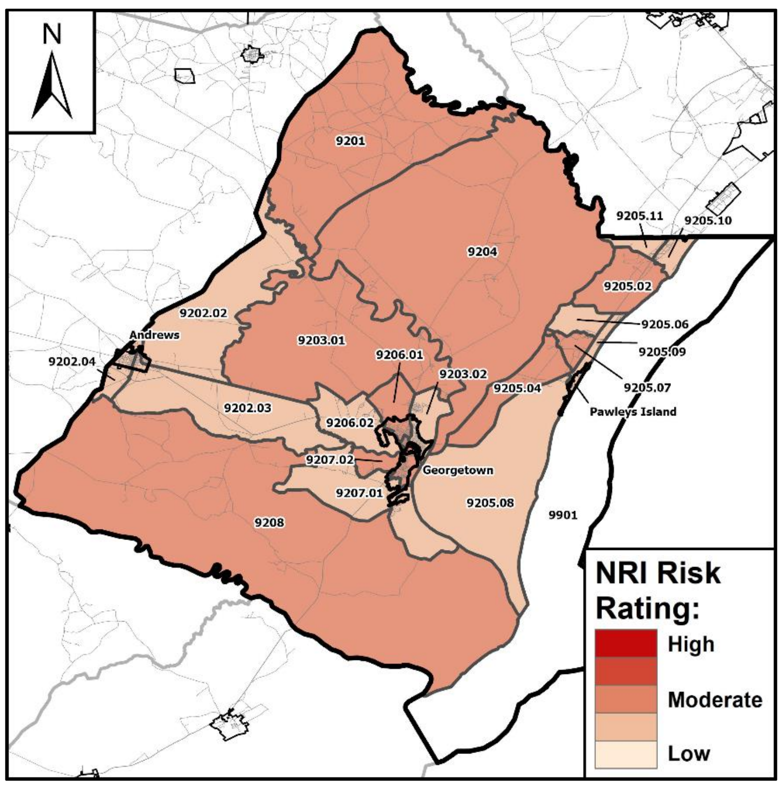
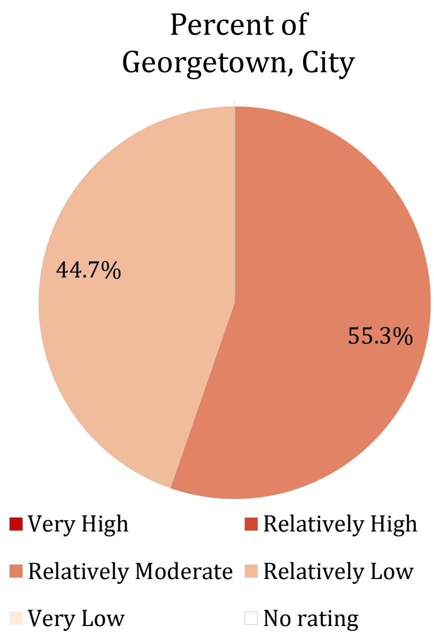


Figure 3-93 National Risk Index (NRI): Winter Weather Risk Rating



Jurisdiction	Risk Rating
Andrews	Relatively Low
Pawleys Island	Relatively Low





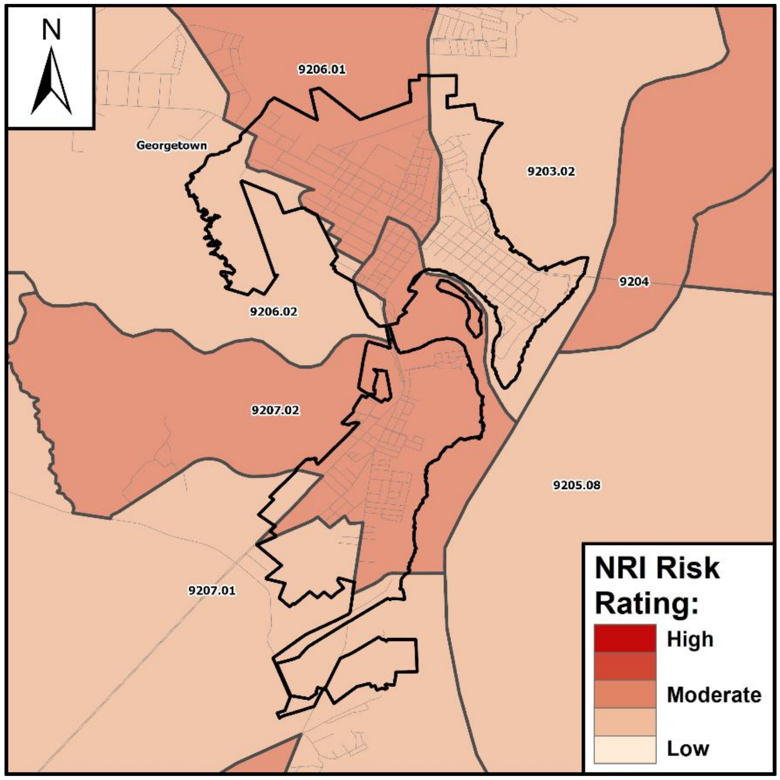
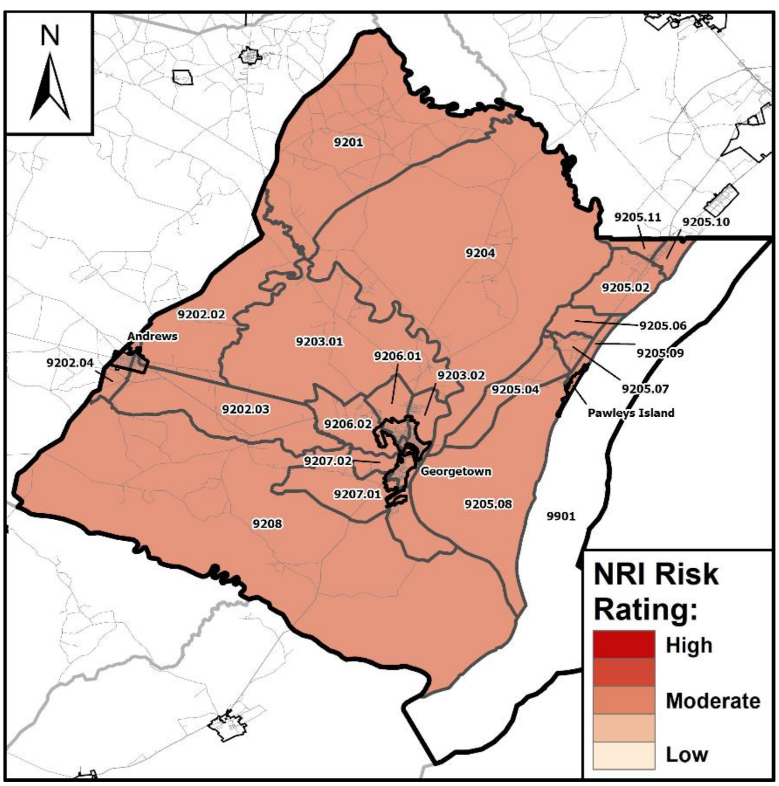


Figure 3-94 National Risk Index (NRI): Ice Storm Risk Rating



Jurisdiction	Ice Risk Rating
Andrews	Relatively Moderate
Pawleys Island	Relatively Moderate
Georgetown	Relatively Moderate

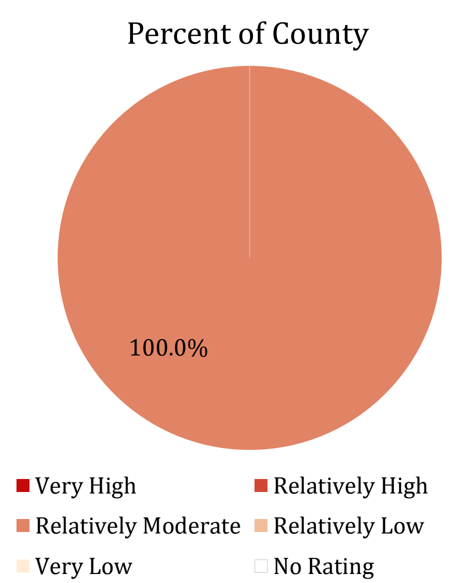
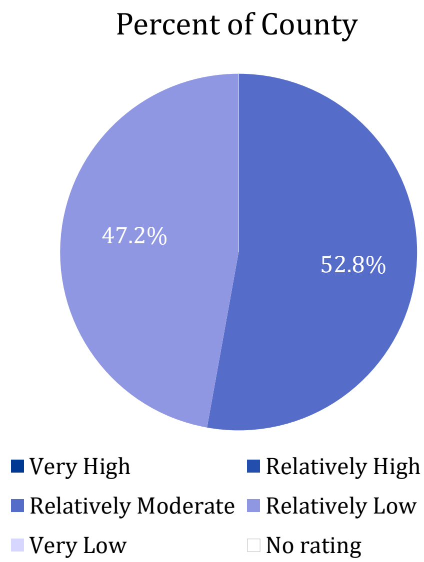
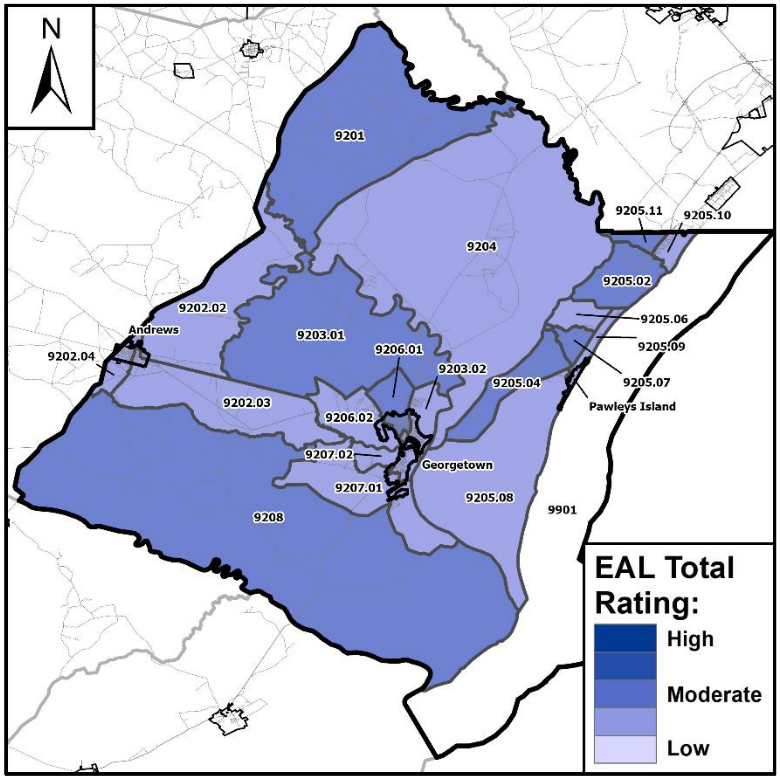


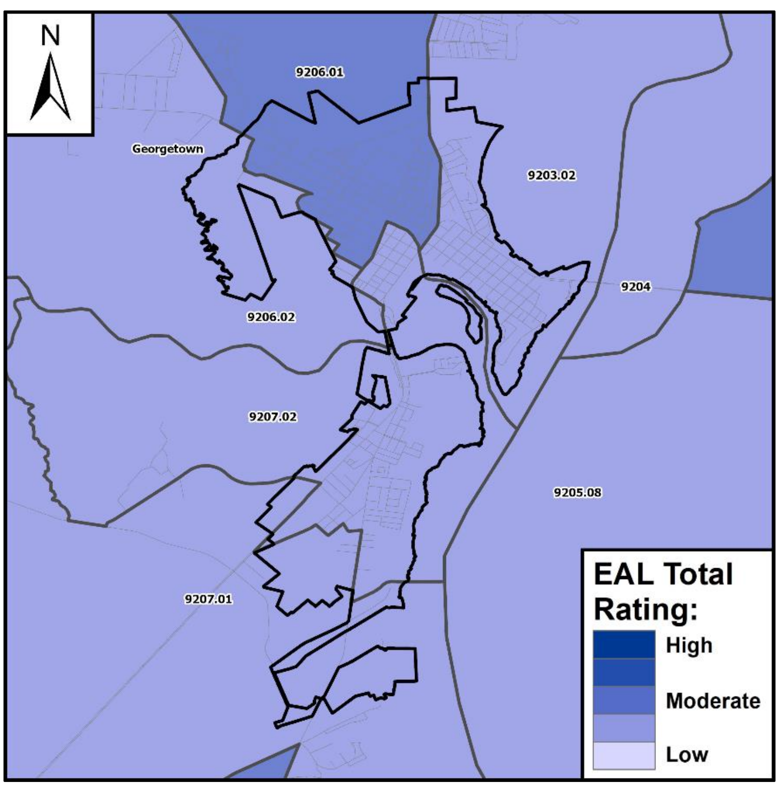
Figure 3-95 National Risk Index (NRI): Winter Weather EAL Rating





Jurisdiction	EAL Rating
Andrews	Relatively Low
Pawleys Island	Relatively Low

County-wide ($) EAL	
Building Value	$1,547.99
Population Equivalence	$37,195.61
Agriculture	$11.54
Total	**$38,755.14**



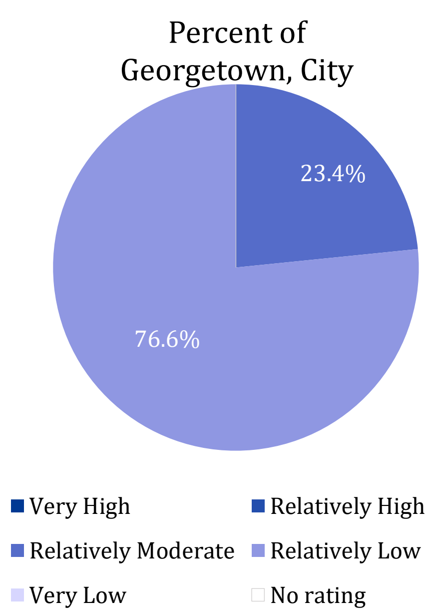
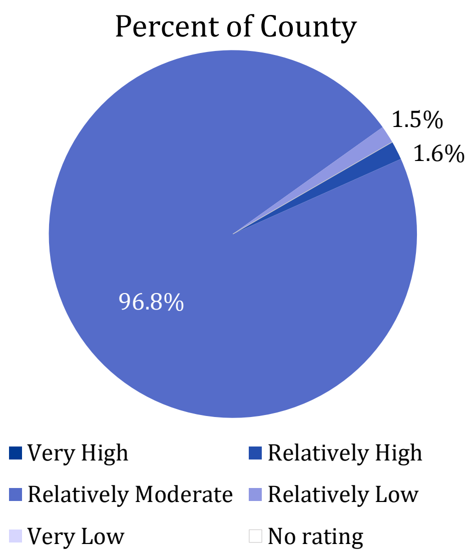
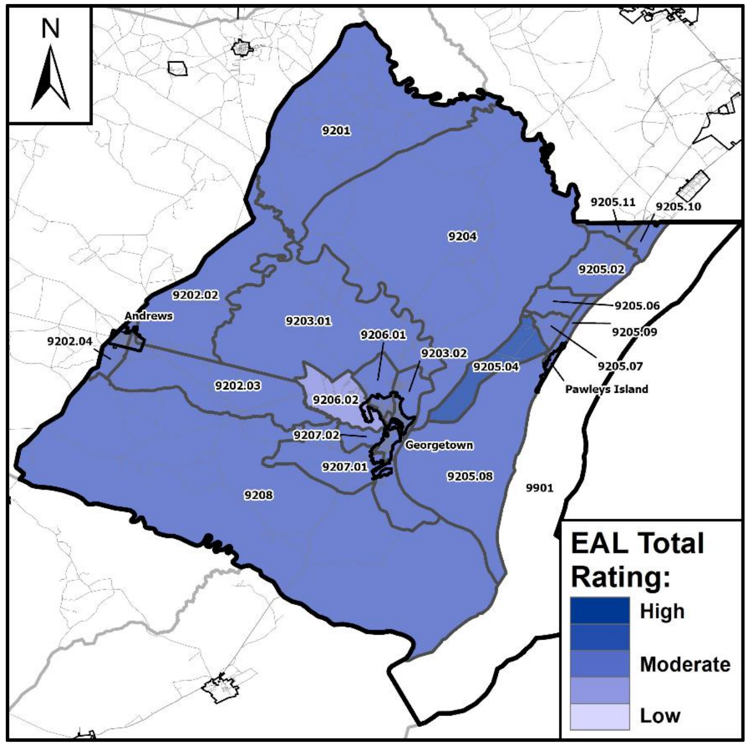


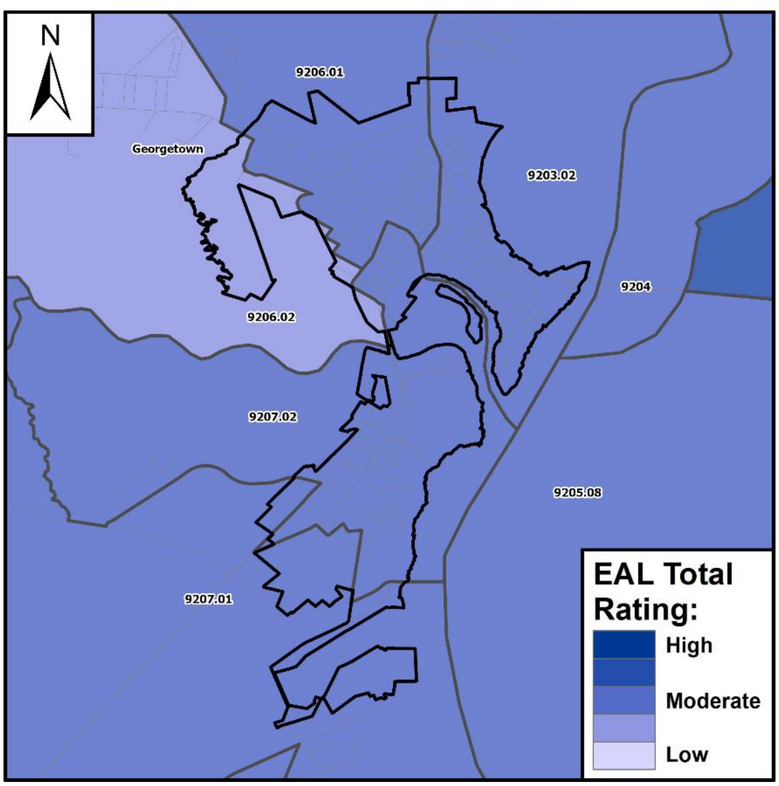
Figure 3-96 National Risk Index (NRI): Ice Storm EAL Rating

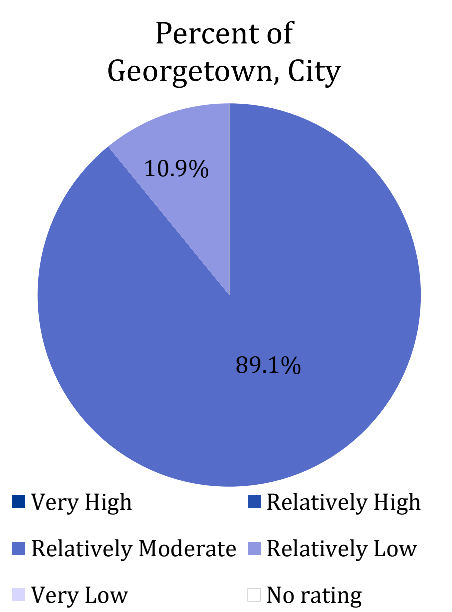




Jurisdiction	EAL Rating
Andrews	Relatively Moderate
Pawleys Island	Relatively Moderate

County-wide ($) EAL	
Building Value	$ 218,542.03
Population Equivalence	$ 30,379.93
Agriculture	$ -
Total	**$ 248,921.96**





Local Assessment

Winter storms are not an uncommon occurrence in coastal Georgetown County; however, the impact of the storms is relatively short-term in nature. Winter storms have the potential to occur between December – March, and usually impact the entire County; therefore, the hazard zone encompasses the entire County. The probability occurrence is the number of events divided by the number of recorded years. The most vulnerable infrastructure to winter storms is the above-ground communications and the electrical distribution system. Downed power lines from ice buildup or falling limbs are likely to occur. Roads and bridges are also subject to icing, creating problems for motorists.

Future Climate Conditions

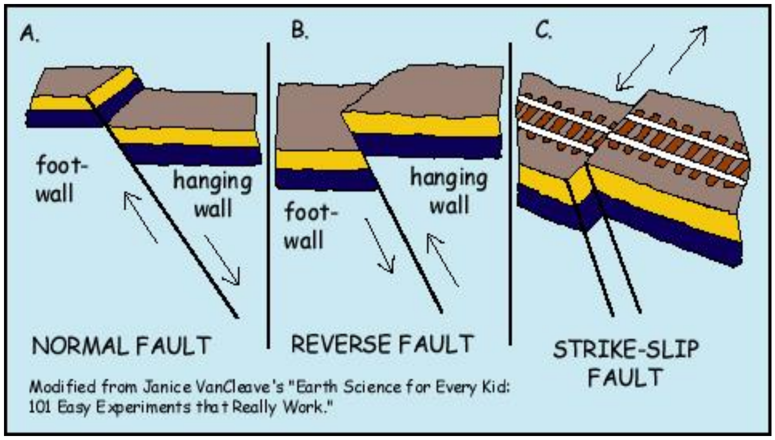
Winter weather temperatures are getting warmer and affecting ecological systems in the region. Reductions in the frequency and intensity of winter air temperature extremes are expected to change where species can survive and thrive in an area. According to the Fourth National Climate Assessment, warmer winter temperatures are expected to have ecological consequences in certain areas where foundation plant species specifically in relation to wetlands may be lost or replaced. The need for heating and cooling shelters may become more of a need as lower temperatures affect the County, especially considering the age of some homes that may not have heat.

Earthquake

What is an Earthquake? How is it Measured?

An earthquake is a sudden motion or trembling of the earth caused by an abrupt release of stored energy in the rocks beneath the earth's surface. The rocks that make up the earth's crust are very brittle. When stresses due to underground tectonic forces exceed the strength of the rocks, they will abruptly break apart or shift along existing faults. There are three types of faults: strike-slip (rock blocks move up horizontally), normal (rock move down relative to other side) and thrust (rock blocks move up). Each fault possesses its own unique conditions impacting the release of energy and resulting seismic waves responsible for ground shaking. An earthquake's epicenter is the location on the earth's surface directly above the origin of the seismic waves.

Figure 3-97 Fault Types



There are several different ways to express the severity of an earthquake. One method, the Richter scale, measures the magnitude of the amplitude of the seismic wave. The Richter scale represents a logarithmic measurement where an increase in the scale by one whole number represents a tenfold increase in measured amplitude of the earthquake. The Modified Mercalli Intensity scale classifies earthquakes according to how the earthquake is felt and the intensity of damages. Table 3-61 shows the rough correlation between the Richter scale and MMI.

Three features of earthquakes that can cause permanent ground displacement are fault rupture, liquefaction, and landslides. These three features can have adverse effects on structures, roadways, pipelines, and other infrastructure system structures.

They are defined as:

- **Fault rupture**: Ground shaking is caused by fault rupture, usually below the ground surface. However, fault rupture can reach the surface of the earth as a narrow zone of ground offsets and tear apart structures and pipelines in this zone.
- **Liquefaction**: This occurs when loose, water-saturated soils are shaken strongly and causes sudden loss of strength and stiffness in soils. This shaking can lead to settlement and horizontal movements of the ground.
- **Landslides:** Large downhill movement of soil or rock that is shaken free from hillsides or mountainsides during an earthquake event and can destroy anything in its path.

Table 3-61 Earthquake Magnitude/Intensity Comparison			
Richter Scale	**Mercalli Intensity**	**Shaking**	**Description/Damage**
1.0-3.0	I	Not felt	Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions
3.0-3.9	II	Weak	Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings
	III	Weak	Felt quite noticeable by people 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.
4.0-4.9	IV	Light	Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.
	V	Moderate	Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes and windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.
5.0-5.9	VI	Strong	Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slights
	VII	Very Strong	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-build ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.
6.0-6.9	VIII	Severe	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage is great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.
	IX	Violent	Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage is great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.
7.0 and higher	X+	Extreme	Some well-built wooden structure destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.

One of the measurements associated with an earthquake is Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA). Peak Ground Acceleration is a measure of maximum force experienced by a small mass located at the surface of the ground during an earthquake. It can be used as an index to categorize potential damage for short stiff structures. Figure 3-98 illustrates the relationship between PGA and potential building damage.

Figure 3-98 PGA and Potential Building Damage Relationship

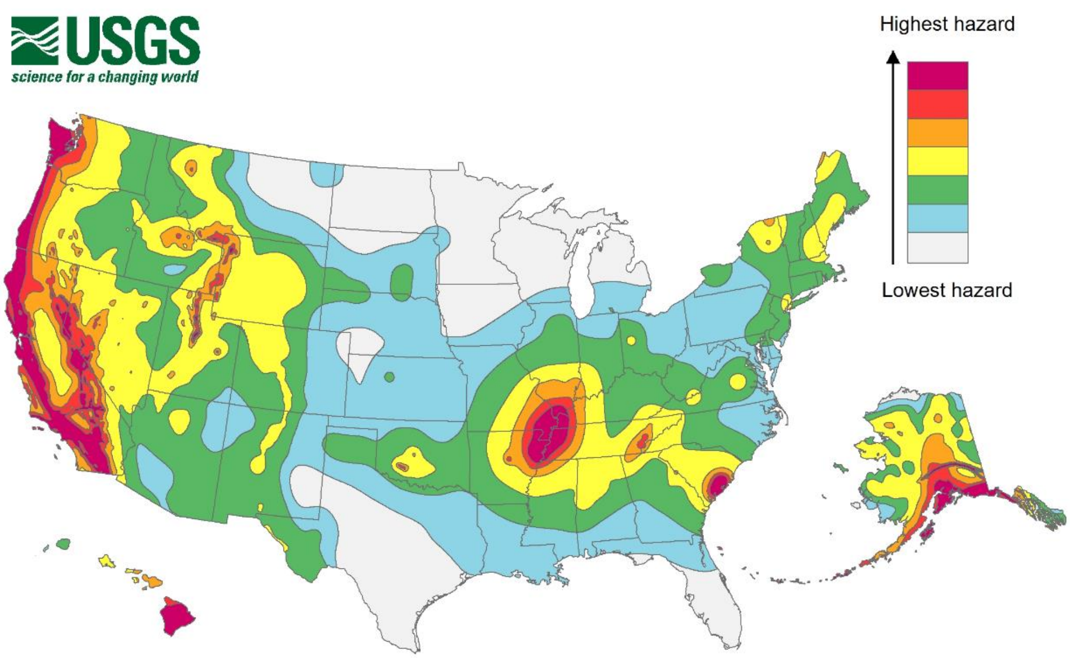
PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Mod./Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<0.05	0.3	2.8	6.2	12	22	40	75	>139
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	*<0.02*	*0.1*	*1.4*	*4.7*	*9.6*	*20*	*41*	*86*	*>178*
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	I	II–III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

Scale based upon Worden et al. (2012)

Where does an Earthquake Occur? What does it Impact?

Earthquakes occur along faults when pieces of the earth move around, sliding and bumping into one another. The USGS National Seismic Hazard Map (**Figure 3-99**) shows which regions in the U.S. are most at risk of being affected by an earthquake. The areas with the highest hazard are those closest to fault lines.

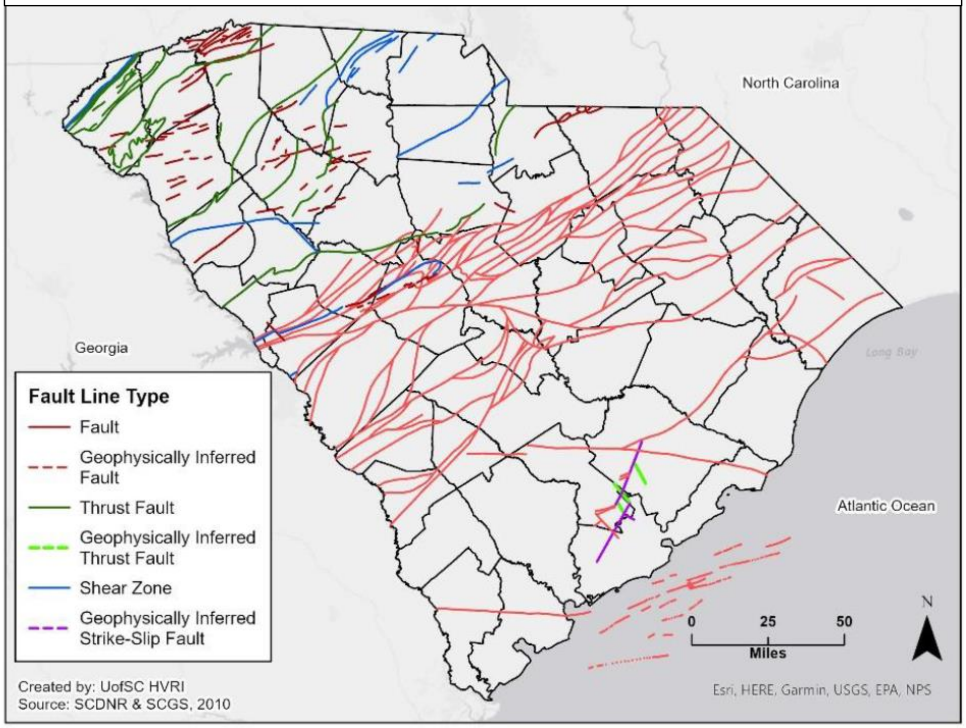
Figure 3-99 USGS National Seismic Hazard Map



During an earthquake, all elements of the built environment are potentially impacted. Buildings, roads, bridges, and pipe-networks which have not been designed to handle the various pulls and pushes can crack or crumble from the stress put on them.

In South Carolina, the majority of earthquake activity (about 70%) occurs within the Middleton Place-Summerville Seismic Zone, located 12 miles north of Charleston. Mapped and inferred fault zones range throughout the state (**Figure 3-100**). Overall, the state experiences about 10 to 20 earthquake events annually, with a magnitude of 3 or less (SCHMP 2023). However, catastrophic earthquakes are not without precedence in South Carolina.

Figure 3-100 South Carolina Fault Systems



Although the probability of an earthquake occurring in Georgetown County is low, there is still a chance that it will experience the effects of strong earthquakes originating from nearby fault lines. Earthquake occurrences on the East Coast are felt over a greater distance because the energy from earthquakes is easily transferred over a greater distance due to the condensed and old rocks found on the East Coast versus the West Coast. Earthquake infrastructure vulnerability is dependent upon the magnitude of the earthquake, the location of the earthquake epicenter, soil type and conditions, and duration of ground shaking. If an earthquake should cause a failure of the Santee Cooper dam, infrastructure damage associated with flooding, as will be discussed in the following section, would also apply to earthquake vulnerability. If a dam failure is not associated with an earthquake, the most vulnerable infrastructure to an earthquake would likely be underground water and natural or liquefied petroleum gas utility lines. Based upon information obtained from Charleston Southern University Earthquake Education Center (1999), older bridges may be vulnerable to collapse in an earthquake of magnitude 5 or greater on the Richter Scale, particularly if they are in deteriorated structural condition. Roads and bridges that are in areas subject to liquefaction are also highly vulnerable in the event of an earthquake of significant magnitude to result in soil liquefaction (magnitude 6 or greater on the Richter Scale). Roads in areas not subject to liquefaction may also still be vulnerable to damage/obstruction by fallen debris in earthquakes large enough to cause buildings to shed masonry veneer/appendages or experience actual structural failure (magnitude 6 or greater on the Richter scale). Roads on reclaimed land (filled marsh, old landfill, etc.) will respond with differing characteristics in the event of an earthquake than roads on non-reclaimed land.

Historical Events and Impacts:

Building code amendments for the inclusion of seismic design parameters are relatively recent additions to the building codes in effect in Georgetown County. Buildings constructed prior to the year 2000 do not have the same level of earthquake resistance as structures built since that date. In addition, structures erected on reclaimed land will respond with differing characteristics than those on non-reclaimed land in the event of an earthquake. There have been 10 “felt” seismic events identified in 312 years of record dating back to 1698. Felt events are not significant enough to cause structural damage. Georgetown County has no recorded epicenters and, therefore, has a low “place vulnerability” designation for earthquakes.

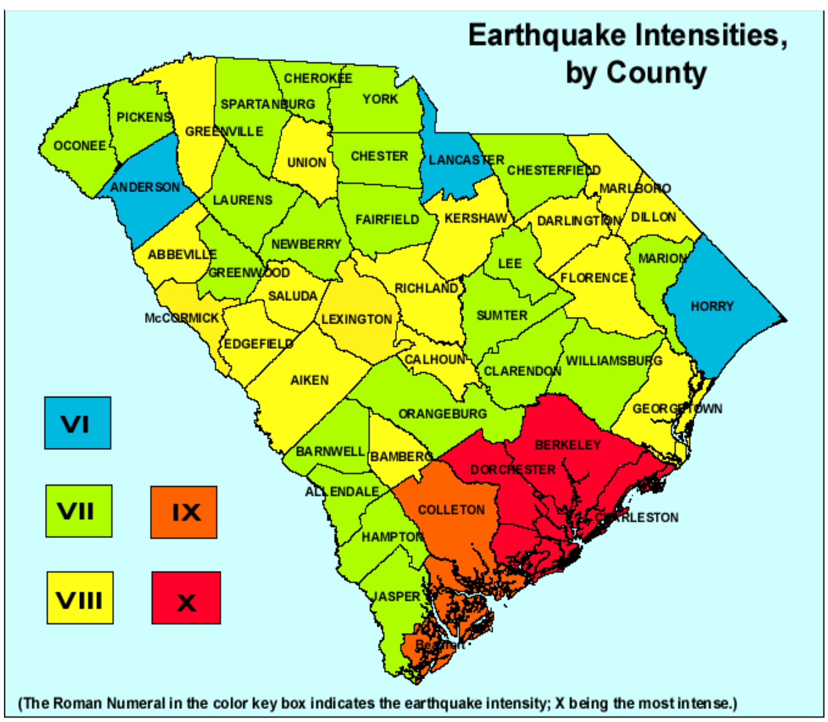
Approximately 10 to 20 earthquakes are recorded annually in South Carolina with 3 to 5 of them felt or noticed by people. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) confirmed that a 3.6 magnitude earthquake occurred in Dorchester County on December 16, 2008, with waves being felt into Charleston and Berkeley Counties. The August 23, 2011, magnitude 5.8 major earthquake in central Virginia was felt widespread in South Carolina, with reports of buildings shaking in Greenville, Georgetown, Myrtle Beach, and Rock Hill. Several buildings in downtown Columbia were evacuated. On February 14, 2014, at 10:23 p.m., many residents of South Carolina, North Carolina, and elsewhere in the United States felt the magnitude 4.1 earthquake with epicenter in Edgefield, SC. Several residents reported their houses shaking and dishes falling to the floor.

Assessing Vulnerability

National and Statewide Datasets

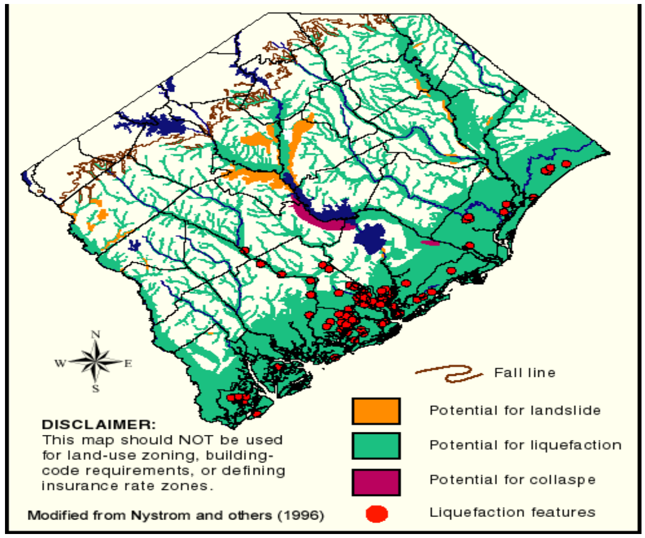
The National Risk Index for earthquakes uses the USGS’s Kenneth Rukstales and FEMA’s HAZUS P-366 Study as spatial data sources. Exposure values were extracted from the P-366 study data that bases the values on building values and population data at the Census track and County levels.

Figure 3-101 South Carolina Earthquake Intensities, by County



Annualized frequency represents the area-weighted probability of earthquake events impacting a location in a given year at the Census block level. Historic Loss Ratio for earthquakes uses loss data from SHELDUS, between 1996-2019, and the P-366 study to calculate the percentage of a location's hazard exposure that experiences loss. Expected Annual Loss is determined by using the EAL values extracted from the P-366 study at the Census tract level, more information is presented on the following pages.

Figure 3-102 South Carolina Coastal Plain Planning and Mitigation Map



The State Hazard Mitigation Plan states that all counties are susceptible to the effects of earthquakes. There are between 0.00 and 0.02 average annual earthquakes in the County. The future annual probability is also 0.0 and the frequency interval is 50.22 years between events. The historical impact is measured from 1960 to 2020. The annualized losses is estimated to be $105,176 with two (2) deaths and one (1) injury. Annualized losses from recent impact (2015 to 2020) is estimated to be $351,660 with one (1) death and no injuries.

Aside from the resulting shockwaves, the most immediate threat to Georgetown County is potential soil liquefaction. SCDNR estimates Georgetown County is susceptible to Level VII on the MMI scale, with Level X the highest intensity level in the state (**Fig 3-102**). Loamy soil and swampy conditions characteristic to the Lowcountry, not only amplify energy waves due to the lack of solid rock, but are also highly susceptible to liquefaction, a phenomenon where soil behaves like a liquid resulting in damage to underground utilities and building foundations. SCDNR has identified significant areas along the County's eastern boundaries and areas along the Black, Santee and Lynches Rivers floodplains at risk for potential liquefaction resulting from a moderate to strong earthquake.

Figure 3-103 (Right) illustrates the modeled Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) for a repeat of the 1886 Charleston earthquake. The southern boundary of Georgetown County is over 50 miles from the modeled epicenter of the earthquake. At such a distance, the southern half of the County would see greater ground movement than the northern half of the County.

Figure 3-103 Charleston Earthquake (1886) Modeled Peak Ground Acceleration

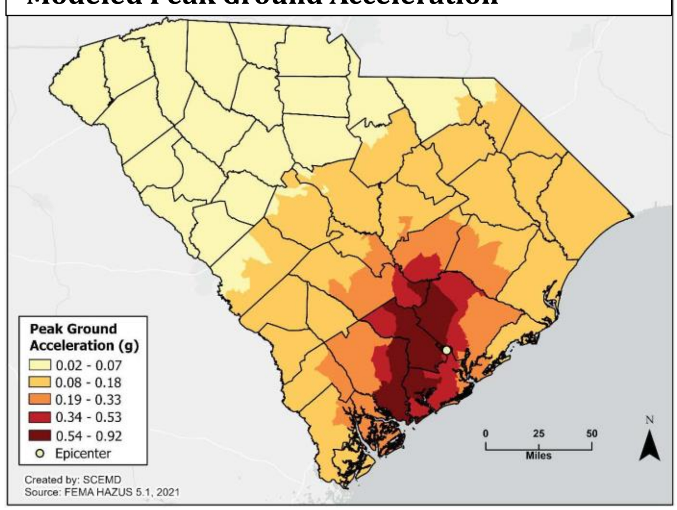
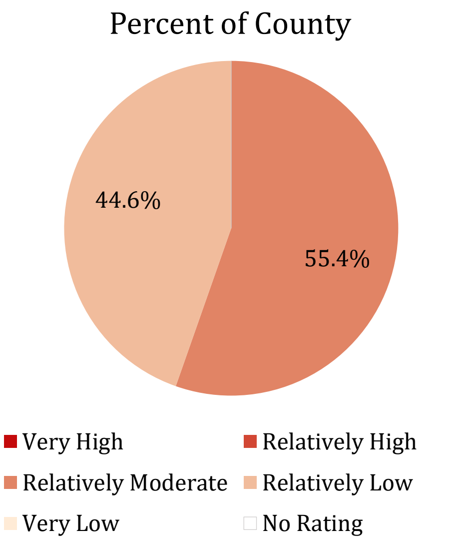
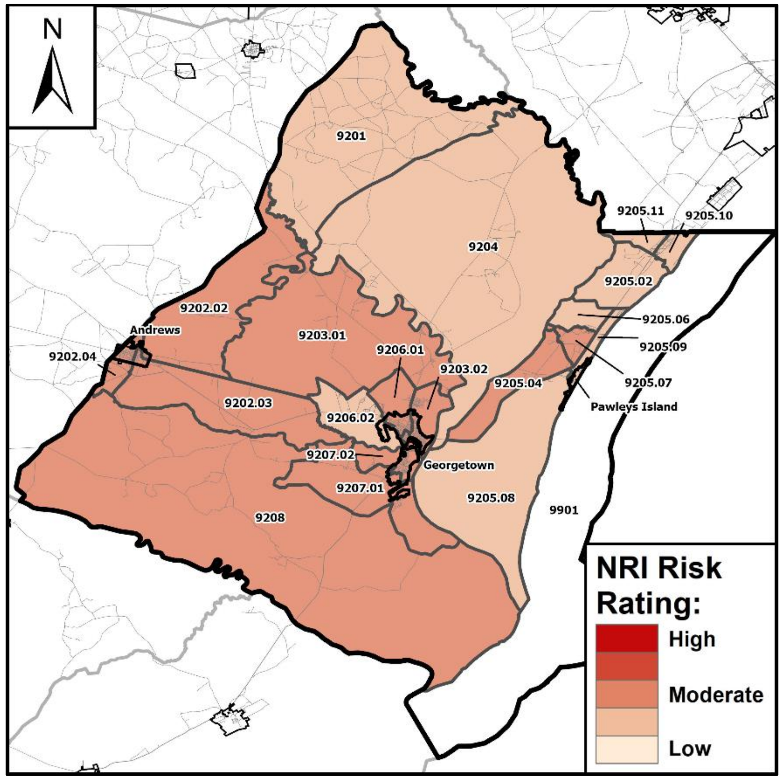
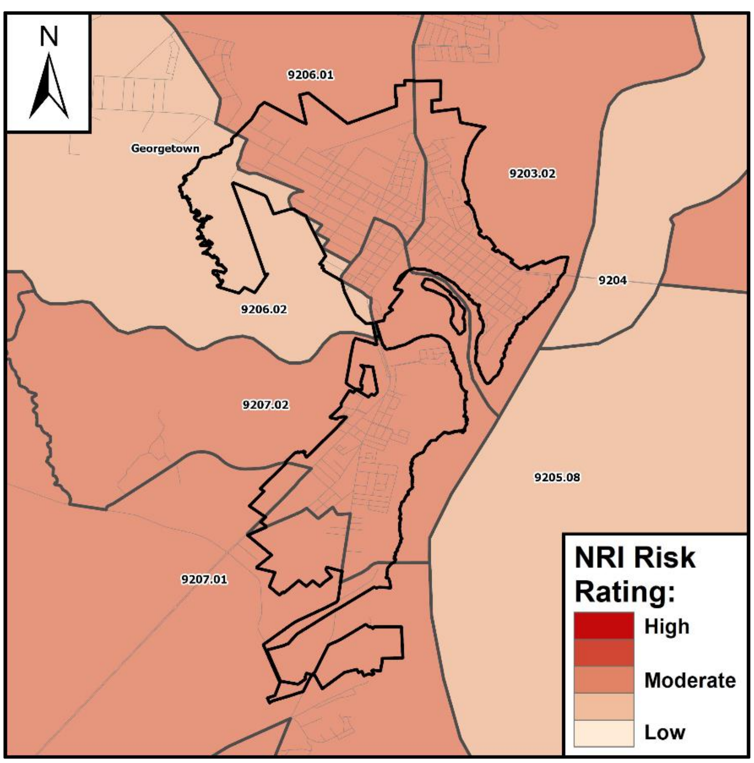


Figure 3-104 National Risk Index (NRI): Earthquake Risk Rating





Jurisdiction	Risk Rating
Andrews	Relatively Moderate
Pawleys Island	Relatively Low



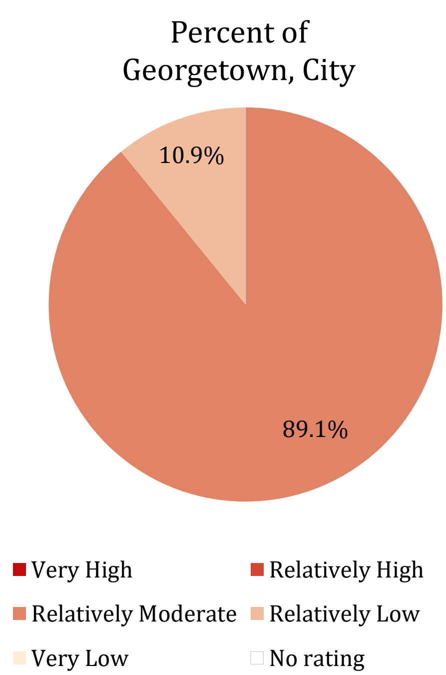
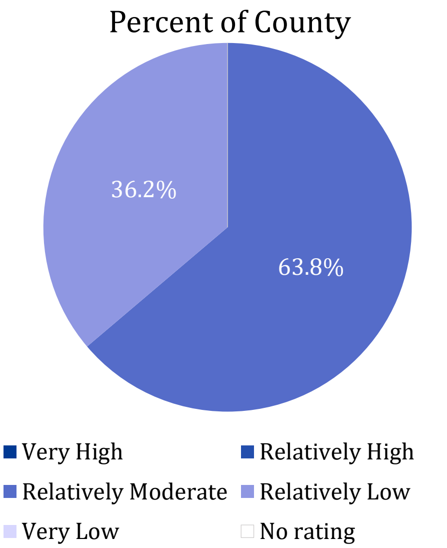
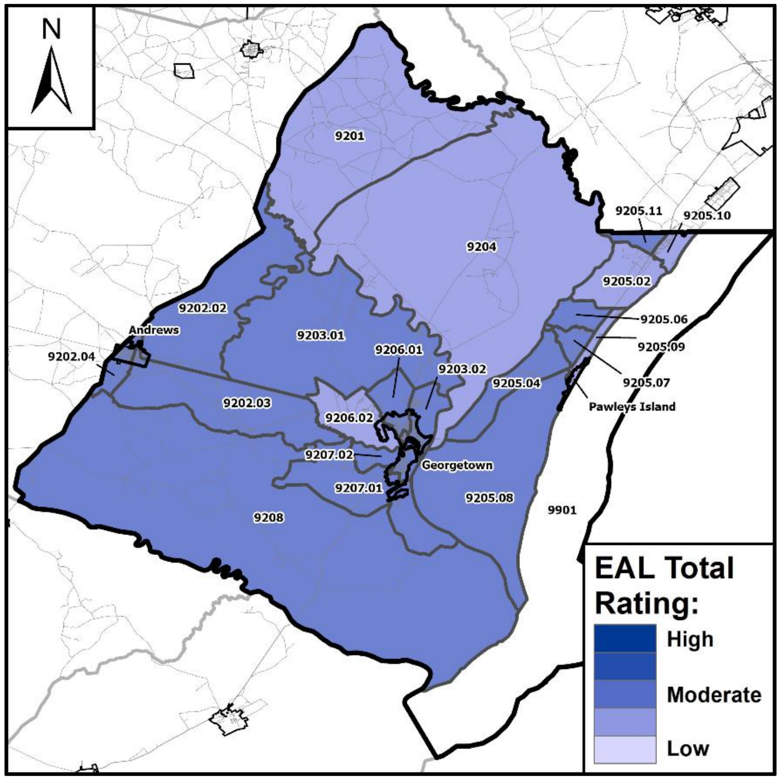


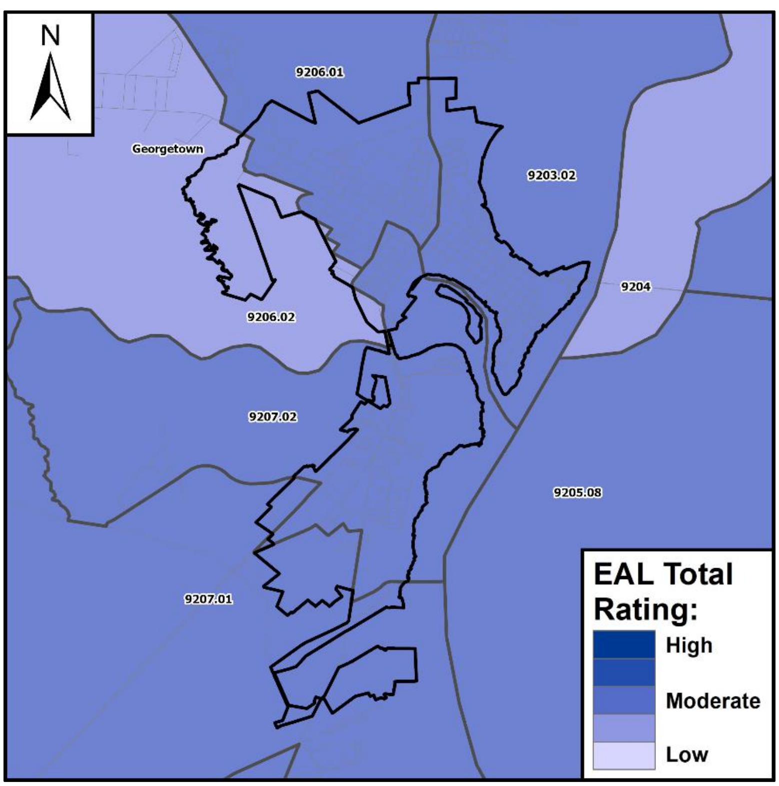
Figure 3-105 National Risk Index (NRI): Earthquake EAL Rating

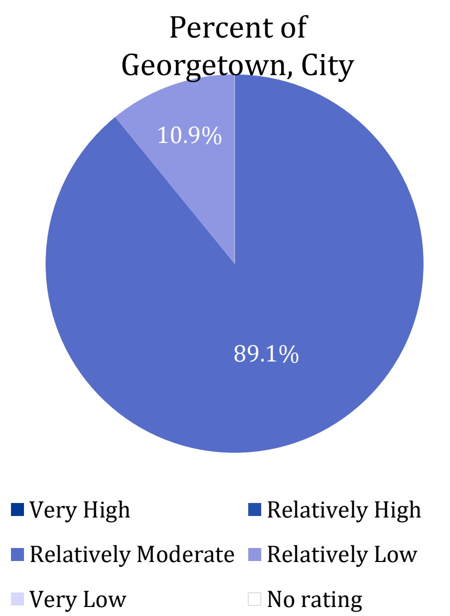




Jurisdiction	EAL Rating
Andrews	Relatively Moderate
Pawleys Island	Relatively Low

County-wide ($) EAL	
Building Value	$ 2,467,758.40
Population Equivalence	$ 1,251,666.66
Agriculture	$ -
Total	**$ 3,719,425.06**



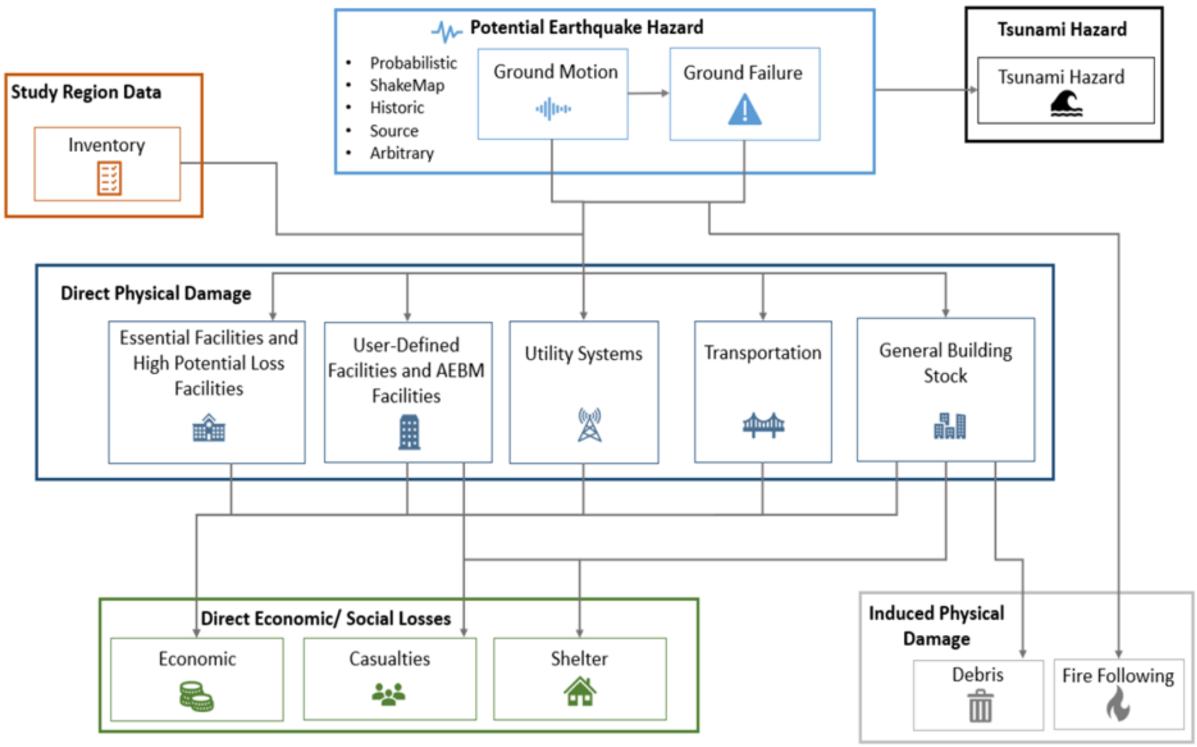


Local Assessment

Without a history of earthquakes occurring within Georgetown County, the local assessment looked at a repeat of the 1886 Charleston earthquake and three different probabilistic earthquake events (500-yr, 1,000-yr, and 2,000-yr). The four different earthquake scenarios were modeled through Hazus 6.0 for Georgetown County.

The Hazus process regarding earthquake modeling follows the below flow-chart (Fig. 3-106):

Figure 3-106 Hazus Earthquake Model Methodology



The built environment is extremely susceptible to damage from earthquakes. In Georgetown County, many of the residential buildings are mobile homes, which are highly vulnerable to earthquake damage. Many of the County's residential, commercial and institutional properties predate the introduction of modern building codes. In recognition of the risks associated with a sizeable earthquake, Georgetown County and town officials continue to identify and implement mitigation strategies to minimize damage to property and life.

Figure 3-107 below illustrates the Peak Ground Acceleration through Georgetown County based on the four different earthquake scenarios modeled. All four models increased potential damage closer to an epicenter located south of the County. The three probabilistic models provide the PGA by census tract. The model of the Charleston 1886 earthquake provides the PGA in contours.

Figure 3-107 Georgetown County PGA Scenarios

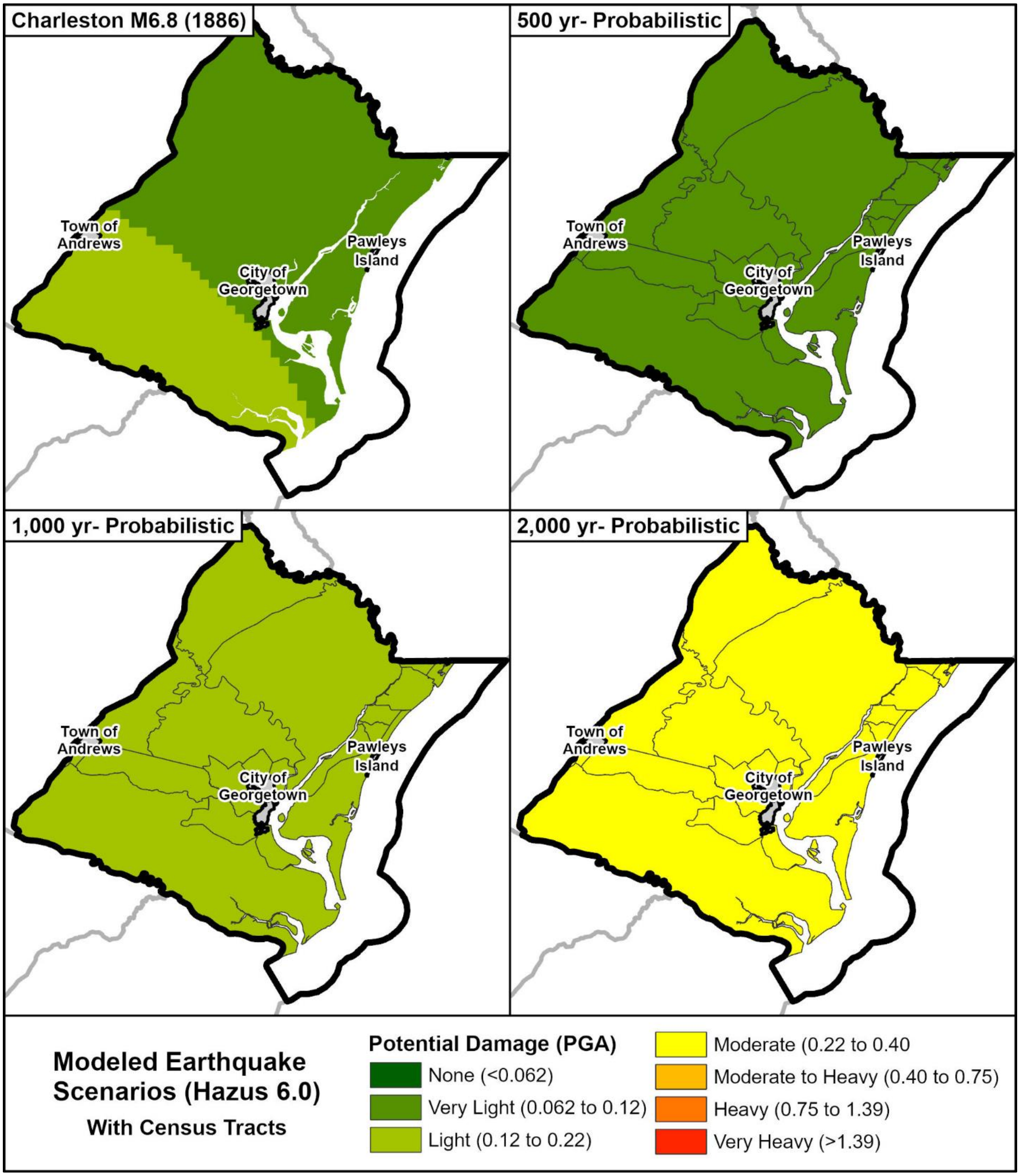


Table 3-62 below provides a breakdown of the potential damage (as associated with the PGA) for each Town. The jurisdictions' assessments have been extrapolated from the four Hazus 6.0 earthquake scenarios. **Table 3-63** provides a breakdown of the estimated damages and losses associated with the four earthquake scenarios across the entire County. The damages associated with the Occupancy Classes income losses (including wages, capital related, rental, and relocation) and capital stock losses (structural, non-structural, content, and inventory). The "Other" Occupancy Class includes agriculture, education, government, and religion.

Table 3-62
Earthquake Scenario Potential Damage by Jurisdiction (Hazus 6.0)

	Charleston (1886)	500-yr	1,000-yr	2,000-yr
Andrews	Light	Very Light	Light	Moderate
Georgetown	Very Light	Very Light	Light	Moderate
Pawleys Island	Very Light	Very Light	Light	Moderate

Table 3-63
Estimated Damages & Losses for Multiple Earthquake Scenarios (County-wide)

Return Period				
Occupancy Class	Charleston (1886) Repeat (M6.8)	500-year Probabilistic (M5.0)	1,000-year Probabilistic (M5.0)	2,000-year Probabilistic (M5.0)
Residential	$19,472,600	$8,001,300	$29,198,000	$83,932,300
Commercial	$8,355,200	$2,767,100	$12,421,600	$41,199,400
Industrial	$1,049,900	$304,100	$1,583,300	$5,580,300
Other	$3,488,400	$1,132,700	$5,098,100	$17,483,100
Sub-Total	$32,366,100	$12,205,200	$48,301,000	$148,195,100
Transportation				
Highway Bridges	$5,493,000	$85,300	$1,542,400	$8,554,300
Railway Bridges	$198,600	$0	$31,900	$662,100
Port	$4,518,200	$3,450,400	$8,540,300	$16,224,800
Other	$1,135,400	$926,500	$1,980,000	$3,548,400
Sub-Total	$11,350,000	$4,460,000	$12,090,000	$28,990,000
Utilities				
Water	$2,779,500	$944,000	$7,110,900	$20,974,200
Waste Water	$15,566,600	$8,115,100	$37,908,900	$95,616,300
Natural gas	$186,000	$21,400	$98,000	$310,000
Electrical Power	$431,419,900	$286,548,500	$933,070,800	$1,777,021,700
Sub-Total	$450,180,000	$295,760,000	$978,820,000	$1,895,390,000
Totals	**$493,896,100**	**$312,425,200**	**$1,039,211,000**	**$2,072,575,100**
Note: Data compiled from Hazus 6.0				

Due to the unpredictable nature of the hazard, a catastrophic sized earthquake event is possible in areas near Georgetown County, with a 7.3 Richter scaled earthquake or higher representing a worstcase scenario. The South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan identified the possibility of a large earthquake originating near Georgetown once every 2000 years (SCEMD). The Charleston area maintains a higher likelihood of experiencing a large-scale earthquake, once every 400-500 years (SCEMD). Due to its proximity, the County will likely experience minor to significant property loss resulting from earthquakes originating from either probable location. Total property damage to Georgetown County in a 500-year earthquake is approximately $312 million dollars, 1,000-year earthquake is $1.04 billion, and 2,000-year earthquake $2.07 billion. Earthquake damage estimates at a 100-year interval were not provided, but loss estimations will likely be in the millions of dollars based on modeling data.

Table 3-64
Critical Facilities and Lifelines Vulnerability to Earthquakes

Potential Building Damage (PGA)	% of Facilities & Lifelines	% of Bridges on Major Roadways
Very Heavy	0%	0%
Heavy	0%	0%
Moderate	0%	0%
Light	100%	100%
Very Light	0%	0%
None	0%	0%

Future Climate Conditions

Climate change will not have a major impact on earthquakes. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, the only correlation between earthquakes and weather is that large changes in atmospheric pressure caused by major storms have been shown to occasionally trigger “slow earthquakes,” which release energy over comparatively long periods of time and do not result in ground shaking like traditional earthquakes. Earthquakes can be triggered or inhibited by changes in the amount of stress on a fault. The largest climate variable that could change fault stress loads is surface water from rain or snow. The earthquakes resulting from these types of correlations are usually tiny and cannot be felt by humans (NASA, 2019). Given that the County is not located close to any fault lines, the risk associated with earthquakes in the future will be minimal.

Dam Failure

What is a Dam Failure? How is it Measured?

Dams are water storage, control, or diversion barriers that impound water upstream in reservoirs. Dam failure is a collapse or breach in the structure. While most dams have storage volumes small enough that failures have little or no repercussions, dams with large storage amounts can cause significant flooding downstream.

SCDHEC has three (3) classifications for hazard potential associated with dams: Class 1 / High Hazard, Class 2 / Significant Hazard, and Class 3 / Low Hazard. The classifications are defined as follows (SCDHEC, 2020):

- **Class 1 / High Hazard**: Dam failure will likely cause loss of life or serious damage to home(s), industrial and commercial facilities, important public utilities, main highway(s) or railroad(s).
- **Class 2 / Significant Hazard**: Dam failure will not likely cause loss of life but may damage home(s), industrial and commercial facilities, secondary highway(s) or railroad(s), or interrupt the service of relatively important public utilities.
- **Class 3 / Low Hazard**: Dam failure may cause minimal property damage to others. Loss of life is not expected.

Where do Dam Failures Occur? What does it Impact?

In South Carolina, there are approximately 2,300 dams regulated by the State (those meeting the criteria defined within the SC Dams and Reservoirs Safety Act and Regulations). Of those dams, ~90% are held in private ownership and ~75% are for recreational use.

Dam failures can result from any one or a combination of the following causes:

- Prolonged periods of rainfall and flooding, which cause most failures.
- Inadequate spillway capacity, resulting in excess overtopping flows.
- Internal erosion caused by embankment or foundation leakage or piping.
- Improper maintenance, including failure to remove trees, repair internal seepage problems, replace lost material from the cross section of the dam and abutments, or maintain gates, valves, and other operational components.
- Improper design, including the use of improper construction materials and construction practices.
- Negligent operation, including the failure to remove or open gates or valves during high flow periods.
- Failure of upstream dams in the same drainage basin.
- Landslides into reservoirs, which cause surges that result in overtopping.
- High winds, which can cause significant wave action and result in substantial erosion.
- Earthquakes, which typically cause longitudinal cracks at the tops of the embankments, leading to structural failure.

Little has changed with regards to the dam failure hazard in Georgetown County since the last hazard mitigation plan. Current data from the National Inventory of Dams and SCDHEC identifies 10 low hazard dams, 0 significant hazard dams, 0 high hazard dams, and 1 undetermined hazard dam in Georgetown County. The characteristics and physical location of the 11 dams located in Georgetown County are in the County are state regulated.

Table 3-65
Dams in Georgetown County

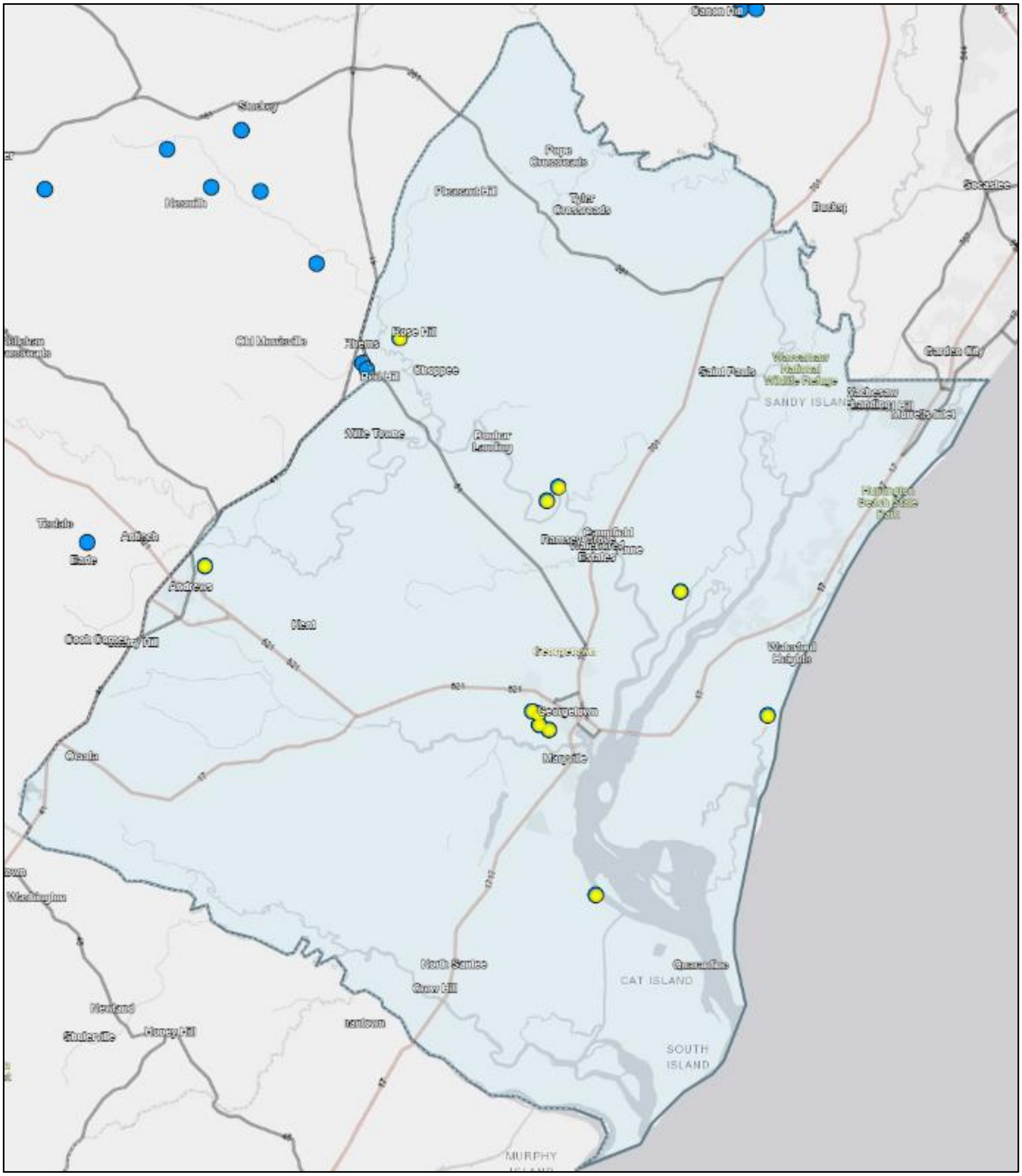
Dam Name	River	Height (ft)	Storage (Acre ft)	Year Completed	Hazard	Owner Type
International Paper Waste Pond Dam 1 (City of Georgetown)	Sampit River Offstream	22	570	1972	Low	Private
International Paper Waste Pond Dam 2 (City of Georgetown)	Sampit River Offstream	25	456	1973	Low	Private
Blkrhouse Pond Dam 1	Post Foot Branch	18	396	1950	Low	Private
Blkrhouse Pond Dam 2	Tributary to Black River	16	101	1930	Low	Private
Georgetown Sewer Dam 1 (City of Georgetown)	Sampit River Offstream	15	319	1974	Low	Local Gov.
Georgetown Sewer Dam 2 (City of Georgetown)	Sampit River Offstream	15	249	1974	Low	Local Gov.
Lloyd Baxley Dam	Tributary to Black Mingo Creek	10	109	1994	Low	Private
Bridge Pond Dam	Debidue Creek	10	174	1900	Low	Private
Nightingale Pond Dam	Long Water Swamp	10	143	1900	Low	Private
Andrews Sewer Pond Dam (Andrews)	Lester Creek Offstream	10	56	1960	Low	Local Gov.
Estherville Plantation Dam	Tributary to Intercoastal Waterway	7	132	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: National Inventory of Dams

Historic Events and Impacts:

There have been no historical high hazard dam failures in Georgetown County.

Figure 3-108 Dams in Georgetown County

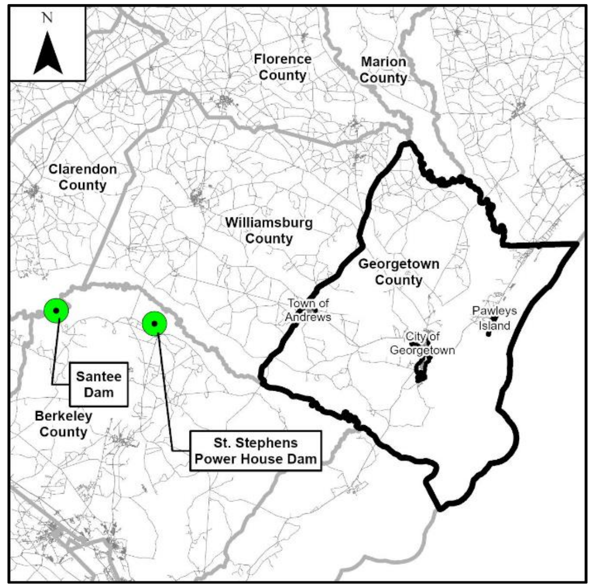


Assessing Vulnerability

National and Statewide Datasets

According to S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), October 2015's flood followed by Hurricane Matthew in 2016 resulted in 70 dam failures. A post-flood statewide dam assessment conducted by DHEC, and the Army Corp of Engineers assessed 652 dams after the 2015 flood and 469 following Hurricane Matthew (DHEC 2020). Although there were no dams in Georgetown County identified in DHEC's post-assessment, SCDOT officials identified two private dam failures resulting from the floods which will be discussed in the local assessment. Georgetown County officials continue to work with SCDOT, DHEC, and other responsible agencies for effective monitoring and mitigation of at-risk dams.

Figure 3-109 High Hazard Dams near Georgetown County



Local Assessment

There are two dams that are of note to Georgetown County regarding potential failure: the Santee dam and the St. Stephen Powerhouse dam.

The South Carolina Public Service Authority (SCPSA) owns and maintains the Santee North Dam (SC Dam # SC00732), on the eastern edge of Lake Marion in Clarendon and Berkeley Counties. The dam was constructed in 1941. The dam is an earthen structure over 7.5 miles in length. It is located approximately 35 miles upstream from the southwest corner of Georgetown County. The Santee River serves as the southern boundary of Georgetown County and over 27 miles of the river's length is located in the County. The dam is classified as a high hazard dam with the potential of impacting the southern portion of Georgetown County. The Santee Dam is owned by Santee-Cooper (SC's public power and water utility) and regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The failure of the Santee Dam was identified in previous Hazard Mitigation plans and is still considered a major hazard of concern for the purposes of this plan.

The failure of the earthen dam on the eastern edge of Lake Marion would result in building losses and damage to infrastructure (primarily roads and bridges) primarily along the Santee River Floodplain. The Emergency Action Plan for Dam Failure (SC Public Service Authority (Santee Cooper) November 2018) provides maps of areas projected to experience flooding as a result of a breach of the dam. Flooding from a breach in the dam could potentially affect 961 residents in the Santee Community of Georgetown County. The dam failure hazard zone was provided by the South Carolina Public Service Authority (Santee Cooper). The dam failure hazard zone is shown in **Figure 3-110**.

The St. Stephen Powerhouse dam (SC Dam # SC82201), built in the early 1980's, is located north of the Town of St. Stephen, between the Town and the Santee River in Berkeley County. This dam is also

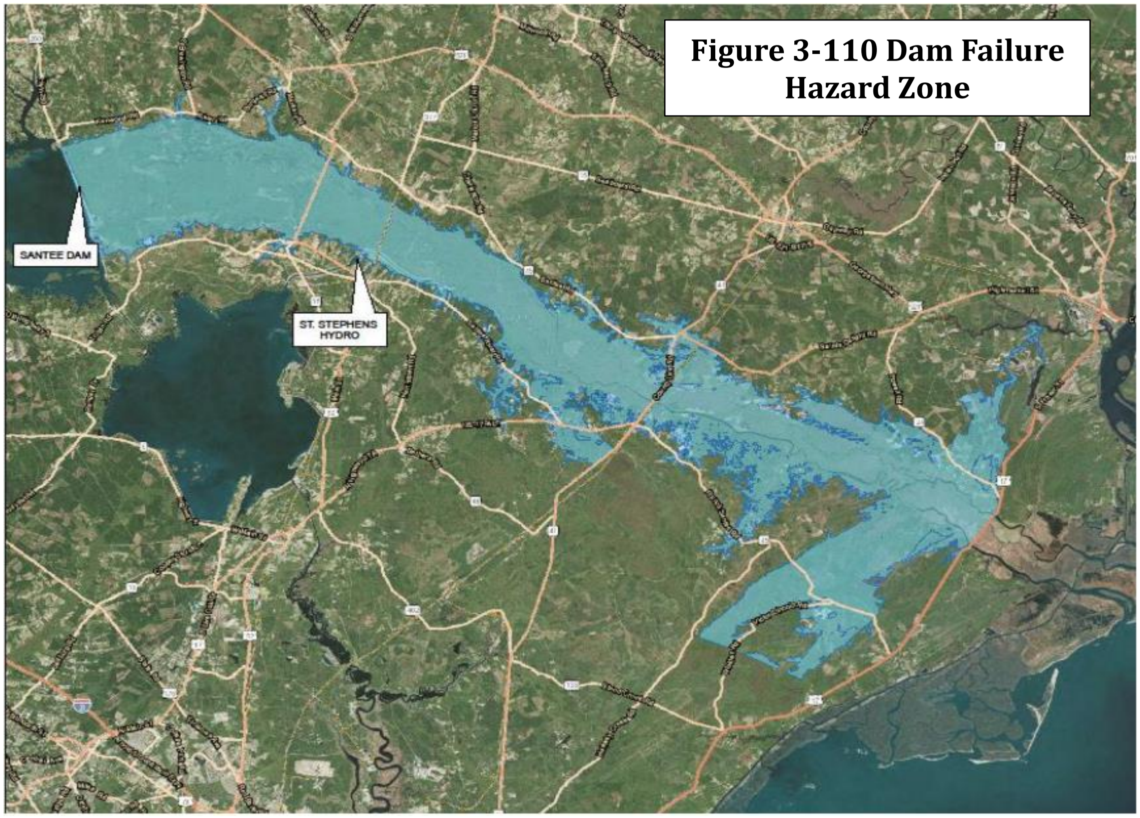


Figure 3-110 Dam Failure Hazard Zone

classified as a High Hazard dam and drains directly into the Santee River. This dam is owned and regulated by the U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers (USACE). The dam provides electricity to ~40,000 homes (under Santee-Cooper's operation) but also helps minimizes sedimentation rates into Charleston Harbor, minimizing annual dredging costs, by redirecting waters held back by the Santee Dam to be discharged to the Santee River. The St. Stephen Powerhouse dam was not included in previous versions of the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan but has been included this round based on its size and proximity to the Santee River.

A breach at either of these dams would flow immediately into the Santee River (the southern boundary of Georgetown County). Inundation mapping is not readily available for these two dams but would likely be similar to the 100-yr flood hazard area along the Santee River. The land cover along the river is primarily forested with limited residential and commercial units.

In the highly unlikely event of a Santee Cooper dam failure, infrastructure damage is possible. However, since a dam failure is not likely to occur without a major earthquake preceding the dam failure, infrastructure damages as discussed in the earthquake section of this plan are likely to accompany damages projected to occur as a result of any dam failure in Georgetown County.

Future Climate Conditions

Heavier rainfall events are anticipated as a result of climate change, which may impact the dam stability. Dam maintenance and repairs are the greatest way to avoid adverse impacts.

Sinkholes

Sinkholes are a natural geologic feature, common in areas with underlying limestone, carbonate rock, salt beds and other rock types that are soluble in water. As the weathering and dissolving of rock materials occurs, spaces and voids are created underground. When the spaces get too big, the collapse of the land surface above can occur, regardless of whether there is a development above the cavern or not. There are three (3) types of sinkholes: subsidence, dissolution, and collapse. Collapse sinkholes are the quickest to develop and may cause the greatest damages. Collapse sinkholes formed in the City of Georgetown in 2011.

Historical Events and Impacts:

Sinkholes are an uncommon occurrence in Georgetown County, Andrews, and Pawleys Island; however, the impact of sinkholes in the City of Georgetown in 2011 was significant and remains a risk for the City. See Table 3-66 for locations of sinkholes and other damage caused by this man-made event. According to findings from Foundation and Materials Engineering Consultants (F&ME) who performed a study on the cause of the 2011 sinkholes in the City of Georgetown, construction in an area made up of fossiliferous marine limestone is the culprit. The report says that the area is a "karst" which has "solution cavities and is subject to sinkholes or depressions." It also says the primary cause of the sinkholes was the installation of "king piles" for the City Hall Storage Facility that penetrated the water table, allowing water to come up out of the ground. Once the water table had been fractured, the report says an "accelerating factor" was the pumping the construction crews did to get rid of the water that had come up. The report also points out that the problem had been building since the first depression showed up in July 2011 – four (4) months before massive sinkholes destroyed Parrish Place, a business plaza on North Fraser Street.

Assessing Vulnerability

While the City of Georgetown has a recent history of sinkholes, there are no other records of sinkholes occurring in the County, Town of Andrews or Town of Pawleys Island. However, that does not mean that these jurisdictions are not susceptible to sinkholes in the future. A greater understanding about the presence of karst and groundwater withdrawals is necessary to know where future sinkholes may arise. Problems attributed to sinkholes include property damage and potential loss of life. The most vulnerable infrastructure to sinkholes is the above-ground communications and the electrical distribution system. Downed power lines could occur due to falling debris from buildings and trees that collapse. Roads, bridges, and railroads are also subject to damage, creating problems for motorists and transportation of goods by railcar. Life safety is also an issue when buildings collapse unexpectedly for anyone in or near the structure.

Future Climate Conditions

Because sinkholes in this County have been caused by dewatering, it is possible that additional groundwater extraction could result in additional sinkholes in the future, especially if greater groundwater is used due to less available surface water.

Table 3-66 2011 Sinkhole Impacts in City of Georgetown		
Type	**Location**	**Severity**
Sinkhole	UPS Store	High
Sinkhole	Prince St. @ Fire Station	Low
Sinkhole	N Hazard St.	Low
Sinkhole	Highmarket St.	Medium
Sinkhole	Parrish Parking Lot	Medium
Sinkhole	Highmarket St.	Low
Cracked Building	Parrish Place	High
Cracked Concrete	Citgo Gas Station	Low
Cracked Building	Prince and Dozier	Low
Cracked Building	213 Dozier	Low
Cracked Building	205 N Fraser St.	Low
Cracked Building	Bank of America	High
Cracked Building	320 Cleland St.	Low
Cracked Building	County Judicial Center	Medium
Cracked Building	Georgetown Library	Medium
Cracked Building	Sam's Service and Repair	Low
Cracked Building	Winyah Gym	Low
Cracked Concrete	Fire Department	Low
Cracked Building	SCDSS Office	Low
Cracked Building	TD Bank	Low
Cracked Building	Thrift Store	Low
Cracked Building	Landy's Cleaners	Medium
Cracked Building	1118 Duke St.	Low
Sinkhole	N Fraser St.	Medium
Cracked Building	City Hall	Low
Cracked Building	1201 Prince St.	Low
Cracked Building	1409 Highmarket St.	Low
Sinkhole	207 Broad St.	Low
Sinkhole	Waccamaw Regional COG	Low
Sinkhole	1004 Highmarket St.	Low
Sinkhole	1429 Front St.	Low
Cracked Building	205 Dozier St.	Low
Sinkhole	CSX Switch Station	Low
Cracked Concrete	413 King St.	Low
Sinkhole	1105 Church St.	Medium
Source: Millwood, Matthew. "HMP Sinkholes Map and List." Message to Cindy Grace. 3 Apr. 2014. E-mail.		

Capabilities Assessment

The Capability Assessment section builds upon earlier hazard mitigation plans. The primary goal of this section is to determine the ability of County and local governments to implement and manage realistic hazard mitigation actions. In order to conduct accurate capability assessments, a review of each jurisdiction's technical, financial, and institutional policies was undertaken. The plan is intended to be used by local elected officials, department heads, business and industry, and other community associations and organizations to make decisions regarding the best way to address the vulnerabilities to hazards in Georgetown County using existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources. It proposes specific projects and programs that are designed to minimize or eliminate the exposure of the County and municipalities to the various hazards identified in the document. Part of the planning process included an assessment of existing policies, programs, and regulations for managing growth and development in Georgetown County.

Table 4-1 summarizes the County and municipal plans and regulations that facilitate the implementation of the mitigation strategy. The capability and resources are discussed at the local level (County and towns) and conclude with regional, state, and federal levels.

Local comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, floodplain regulations, development regulations, building codes, and other applicable regulations were examined to determine how they hinder or support hazard mitigation initiatives. Existing mitigation-related policies of municipal and County government were also examined in order to ensure that programs and regulations are focused on creating a more disaster-resistant community for the residents of Georgetown County.

Photo credit: Charles Swenson, Coastal Observer

Table 4-1 Capability Inventory				
Planning Tool	**Georgetown County**	**City of Georgetown**	**Pawleys Island**	**Andrews**
Comprehensive Plan	Land Use Element Adopted Ord. No. 24-30 07-23-2024	Ord. No. 01-2012 01-19-12 (Out of Date, Currently being Updated)	Ord. No 23-08 12-18-2023	1999 (Out of Date, Currently being Updated)
Zoning Ordinance	Ord. No. 23-24 10-24-2023	Ord. No. 2023-14 05-15-2023	Ord. No. 2023-06 05-02-2023	Ord. No. 2022-05 10-20-2022
Land Development or Subdivision Regulations	YES	YES	YES	NO
Planning Commission	YES	YES	YES	YES
Building Code Updated	Ord. No. 22-42 01-10-2023	08-18-2011	11-2009	Ord. No. 2020-08 10-15-2020
Certified Building Official	Steven Elliott	Ryan Call	SAFEbuilt	SAFEbuilt
NFIP Participation	YES	YES	YES	YES
NFIP Coordinator	Steven Elliott	Peter Gaytan	Daniel Newquist (support from SAFEbuilt)	Mauretta Wilson (support from SAFEbuilt)
Effective Flood Insurance Rate Map Data	05-09-2023	05-09-2023	05-09-2023	05-09-2023
Current Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, including adoption of most recent effective FIRM	Ord. No. 23-11 Ord. No. 23-12 04-11-2023	Ord. No. 2023-05 04-20-2023	Ord. No. 2023-05 05-02-2023	Ord. No. 2023-04 04-20-2023
Drought Response Ordinance	NO	YES	NO	NO
Local Comprehensive Beach Management Plan	1992 (Out of Date, currently being updated)	N/A	Ord. No. 2012-01 02-13-2012 (Out of Date)	N/A
Sea Level Rise Adaptation Plan	NO	NO	2022	N/A

Local Capabilities and Resources

As highlighted in **Table 4-1**, this plan condenses the main planning policies and tools of the County and each of the towns that affect mitigation. The table includes dates of the most recently adopted regulations or policies. Local Governments are encouraged to incorporate the GCHMP into their respective comprehensive plans, which are required to be updated every 10 years, according to State Statute. Additionally, local ordinances dealing with flood damage, drainage, lot coverage, etc. should be amended to incorporate the recommendations contained in this plan. The jurisdictions represented on the Planning Committee shall be responsible for submitting the proposed amendments to local plans/ordinances to the appropriate agency for consideration. An evaluation of each policy, program, and ordinance in relationship to hazard mitigation are discussed below.

Comprehensive Plans

All communities need to plan for their future. established mitigation concepts and policies with existing comprehensive plans provides an expanded means for implementing initiatives through established legal frameworks. The 1994 SC Planning Enabling Act requires towns and counties to update plans at least every 10 years for zoning and land development regulations to remain valid. Georgetown County, Pawleys Island, and the City of Georgetown are currently in the process of updating and adopting comprehensive plans. The Town of Andrews has not adopted a comprehensive plan since 1999.

- The **Georgetown County Comprehensive Plan**, last updated in 2024, guides the future growth and development of the County. It is the public policy tool that forms the legal basis for existing and future land use regulations and can be used to consider hazard constraints and opportunities. It identifies the County’s natural resources and ways to protect and enhance these resources while building resilience for the future.
- The **Pawleys Island Comprehensive Plan**, adopted in 2023, identifies ways to protect and preserve the island’s natural resources including the beaches and dune system, trees, marshes, and others. The plan seeks to reduce the risk and mitigation the impacts of flood events on the island, residents, and its infrastructure
- The **Town of Andrews Comprehensive Plan**, adopted in 1999, is intended to provide a guide for the future growth and development of the town. The plan will help to balance the needs and desires of the community with the management and protection of the town’s resources. The Town is in the process of updating the plan.
- The **City of Georgetown Comprehensive Plan**, which is currently being updated, is intended to encourage development and redevelopment that supports the small-town character, preserve its historic, cultural and waterfront assets, foster business growth and economic prosperity, and support a high-quality life for all. The plan identifies the City’s flood and storm vulnerability, in addition to risks associated with other hazards. In addition, the plan acknowledges the need for flood mitigation strategies.

As with many comprehensive plans, the foundation of the plan lies in the promotion of the health, safety, and general welfare for all segments of the population. Some of the primary plan objectives include preservation of the County's unique natural environment and historic heritage, creation of a stable and diverse economy, and promoting sustainable development that balances private property rights with sound land use planning and development review guidelines. Considering hazard mitigation concerns in the development review process, particularly with a view to avoiding inappropriate development or adverse impacts to the floodplain, can support these broad planning objectives.

A local hazard mitigation initiative can be strengthened by finding opportunities where the implementation of other County goals and policies also support the mitigation recommendations presented in this plan. The County and municipal comprehensive plans contain a number of goals, objectives and actions that directly or indirectly serve to support hazard mitigation planning. The following selected examples illustrate these efforts.

Natural Resources Element

- Maintain, enhance, and/or restore the integrity of wetlands, watersheds, and flood plains in the County to help mitigate personal property from flood loss and provide for a more resilient ecology. (Georgetown County DRAFT)
- Sustain natural environments, habitats, and wildlife for the general health, safety and welfare of current and future generations. (Georgetown County DRAFT)
- Create policy for wetland & stream buffers to protect these critical habitats. (Georgetown County DRAFT)
- Protect floodplains to maintain their natural functions and to minimize damage from floods. (Georgetown County DRAFT)
- Preserve and protect invaluable wetland and water resources. (City of Georgetown DRAFT)
- Expand the Conservation Preservation zoning district where appropriate to protect wetlands, marshes, and floodplains. (City of Georgetown DRAFT)
- Pursue best management practices to preserve and protect the island's beaches and dune system. (Town of Pawleys Island)
- Reduce the risk and mitigate the impacts of flood events on the island. (Town of Pawleys Island)
- Protection and Enhancement of the Black River and its tributaries. (Town of Andrews)

Community Facilities Element

- Provide adequate emergency medical care, quality public safety services, and emergency preparedness capacity to all residents and visitors of Georgetown County. (Georgetown County)
- Promote the importance of emergency preparedness by educating the public about emergency preparedness strategies and resources. (Georgetown County)
- Continue to work with Georgetown County Water and Sewer District to ensure adequate water service provision in emergency situations and that regional wastewater treatment service is maintained. (City of Georgetown)
- Continue to upgrade the City's stormwater infrastructure. (City of Georgetown)
- Improvement of fire suppression services and police department. (Town of Andrews)
- Continuing efforts to ensure beach nourishment and groin-field maintenance. (Town of Pawleys Island)
- Ensuring the provision and adequacy of police, outside of services provided by the Town, and fire protection by communicating with the Georgetown County Sheriff Department and Midway Fire Department the needs of the community. (Town of Pawleys Island)

Resilience Element

Comprehensive plans in South Carolina are now required to include a Resilience Element to address natural hazards within a community, taking a more integrated approach to planning that dovetails well with Hazard Mitigation Plans and priorities. The following are examples of recommendations from the Georgetown County, City of Georgetown, and Town of Pawleys Island Comprehensive Plans. Each plan should be explored for additional recommendations specific to community resilience.

- Collaborate with other stakeholders and partners on resilience-related goals for the County.
- Consider funding for a qualified Resilience Coordinator/Floodplain Manager to work for the County and local municipalities to coordinate resilience efforts.
- Prioritize socially vulnerable populations in Georgetown County in resilience planning efforts before, during, and after natural, man-made, and biological disasters. (Georgetown County)
- Assess, identify, and amend existing projects, plans, and policies which may include, but are not limited to, the Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan, building codes and ordinances, the Beachfront Management Plan, and the Georgetown County Stormwater Management Plan that may threaten or endanger natural features like wetlands systems that are protective against worsening natural hazards. (Georgetown County)
- Develop a wetlands protection ordinance to improve flood management practices and prevent continued overdevelopment of these critical buffers. (Georgetown County)
- Examine economic resilience more closely. (Georgetown County)
- Conduct targeted outreach on resilience in socially vulnerable areas. (Georgetown County)
- Enhance natural resilience through responsible land use and preservation. (Georgetown County)
- Assess and amend existing evacuation plans for highly developed areas in the County. (Georgetown County)
- Plan for the impacts of sea level rise within the county, ensuring that all future projects consider sea level rise adaptation in their planning. (Georgetown County)
- Continue to effectively administer a local floodplain management program to ensure public safety and reduce property damage risks and loss of life during severe flood events. (City of Georgetown DRAFT)
- Ensure there are at least two building officials trained as certified floodplain managers and in conducting flood damage assessments. (City of Georgetown DRAFT)
- Consider increasing the freeboard to 3 feet above base flood elevation. (City of Georgetown DRAFT)
- Consider establishing base flood elevations within the 500-year floodplain. (City of Georgetown DRAFT)
- Provide flood insurance information annually to property owners and renters within the 100 and 500 year floodplain. (City of Georgetown DRAFT)
- Continue participation in the Community Rating System. (City of Georgetown DRAFT)
- Account for the potential of at least 2 feet of sea level rise by 2100 when making public investments in low-lying areas of the City. (City of Georgetown DRAFT)
- Coordinate with area conservation partners to fortify low-lying areas using living shoreline techniques. (City of Georgetown DRAFT)
- Pursue mitigation measures for public infrastructure and private property to be more resilient to natural hazards.

- Purchase generators for all critical facilities. (City of Georgetown DRAFT)
- Continue the inspection and maintenance of tree clearance around overhead utility lines. (City of Georgetown DRAFT)
- Bury utility lines where possible and when there is funding available. (City of Georgetown DRAFT)
- Pursue significant stormwater infrastructure improvements and installation of backflow preventors where possible. (City of Georgetown DRAFT)
- Evaluate the need to develop a local scale hazard mitigation plan tailored specifically to the Town of Pawleys Island. (Town of Pawleys Island)
- Coordinate with the Georgetown County Emergency Management Division and the SC Emergency Management Division on Hurricane Season preparedness public outreach campaigns. (Town of Pawleys Island)
- Continue training staff in emergency management best practices and statewide online platforms such as Palmetto EOC. (Town of Pawleys Island)
- Install a generator at Town Hall to maintain local operation during storm events or regular power outages. (Town of Pawleys Island)
- Continue to participate in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program and Community Rating System (CRS). Explore activities that help maintain or improve the Town's CRS score of 5. (Town of Pawleys Island)
- Review and update the Town's Beach Management Plan. (Town of Pawleys Island)
- Create and adopt ordinances to improve the resilient activity across the Island. (Town of Pawleys Island)

Land Use Element

- Discourage significant development on or near environmentally sensitive areas such as floodplains and wetlands and mitigate the impacts of development on such areas through land use policies such as buffers, setbacks, or mandatory open space. (Georgetown County)
- Foster community engagement and promote awareness and understanding of the relationship between the zoning ordinance and land development regulations and impacts to the local natural environment. (Georgetown County)
- Establish and enforce buffer and/or setback requirements for wetlands, floodplain, and areas projected to be impacted by sea level rise as part of new development. (Georgetown County)
- Expand the City's Conservation Preservation District to include the low-lying areas, unprotected marshland, and floodways in the City or upon annexation. (City of Georgetown DRAFT)
- Ensuring that all development proposals are reviewed holistically, e.g. zoning, subdivision, building code, flood damage prevention, etc., and, when appropriate, such reviews are performed concurrently. (Town of Pawleys Island)

Comprehensive plans can provide a strategic approach in addressing hazard mitigation goals and objectives. They reflect a community's long-term vision that seeks to preserve and enhance residents' quality of life, safety, and general welfare. Hazard mitigation planning plays an important role in achieving that vision. The linkages between comprehensive plans and hazard mitigation plans illustrate that a collaborative approach between communities can help achieve multiple goals and objectives. A collaborative approach also works to exemplify a sincere intent and technical capability in implementing certain hazard mitigation actions. Actions which address the goals of both comprehensive and hazard mitigation plans will generally be more feasible to implement, since the need, political will, and even legal basis necessary for implementation may already be well established.

Zoning Ordinances, Building Codes, and Planning Initiatives

While comprehensive plans provide long-term strategic hazard mitigation planning goals, zoning ordinances, building codes, and other planning initiatives provide the County and towns with the tactical and legal approach in implementing mitigation efforts. Through the utilization of modern development standards and best management practices, they can guide successful mitigation actions. Zoning ordinances can be used to restrict new development in hazard areas, allow low-density development or designate only certain uses (e.g., recreational) in hazard prone areas, as long as private property rights are also considered. At this time, none of the municipalities or County have regulations that significantly limit development in the floodzone, low-lying areas, or wetlands. Most communities have limits on building coverage and impervious surfaces to better allow for stormwater infiltration.

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances and NFIP Participation

Each of the three incorporated jurisdictions (Georgetown, Pawleys Island, and Andrews), along with Georgetown County, participate in and meet at least the minimum requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. The NFIP is a federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance as a protection against flood losses in exchange for locally administered floodplain management regulations that reduce future flood damages. Implementation activities for each community's continued participation and compliance with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program are provided later in this section.

Flood damage prevention ordinances aid hazard mitigation by regulating development in them, e.g., the municipalities can ensure that all new construction or substantial improvements to existing structures that are located in the 100-year floodplain are built with first-floor elevations above the base flood elevation. Improved building standards and utilization of best management practices in site planning/design further enhances flood mitigation efforts and can preserve natural floodplain functions.

The County and the three municipalities flood damage prevention ordinances each meet the minimum NFIP requirements. All jurisdictions have recently updated their flood damage prevention ordinance in 2023, as new FIRM maps became effective in Georgetown County. In addition, each of the participating jurisdictions have professional or contracted staff to implement the flood prevention regulations and to handle enforcement, in addition to damage assessment procedures. While the County and the City of Georgetown have full-time staff members to review construction plans and to provide regular enforcement, the Town of Pawleys Island and Town of Andrews rely heavily on consultants (SAFEBuilt) to assist with plan review and building code/floodplain management and enforcement. With each community, there are opportunities to incorporate higher regulatory standards into the flood damage prevention ordinances to minimize future flood losses.

Flood Damage Assessment Procedures

Georgetown County Procedures. The Georgetown County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance provides statutory authority establishes who the ordinance applies to, who interprets the ordinance, and penalties for violation. The term “substantial damage” is defined as well as other relevant terms related to special flood hazard areas. The construction requirements in the adopted building code are applicable as the most restrictive requirement of either the building code or the flood ordinance must be enforced.

All structures in the Special Flood Hazard Area are subject to substantial damage determinations. Each of those structures must have a 5-year cumulative review of substantial improvement/substantial damage (SI/SD) when application for a permit is made or following an event that caused damage to a structure. Historic flood event data is archived by Emergency Management and data specific to a structure is stored and maintained in the Building Department. The previous SI/SD process consisted of completing an SI/SD Calculation worksheet with 5-year cumulative review when an application for a building permit was submitted. The primary flood risks are coastal and riverine flooding. All structures located in the Special Flood Hazard Area as determined by the current effective FIRM are subject to substantial damage determination.

Commercial structures of all types allowed by the building code can be found in the SFHA. Residential structures consist of single-family, multi-family, manufactured homes, and accessory structures. The County has a regulated flood risk area not shown on the FIRM known as the Santee Dam Break Area. Property owners in this area can choose to sign a waiver and not comply with elevation recommendations from Santee Cooper dam engineers. Substantial damage requirements do not apply to properties in the Santee Dam Break Area unless the property is also in the SFHA.

The following procedures are followed to prepare for and to respond and conduct flood damage assessments in unincorporated Georgetown County leading up to and in the wake of a flood event:

1. Inventory documents and software
    a. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance
    b. Building Code Books
    c. Forerunner software loaded and updated (Assessment data)
    d. IA and SDE paper forms (copies in case of network failure)
    e. Placards available (limited entry, unsafe structure)
    f. Copies of SD notification letters
    g. Contact information for Damage Assessment Team members and out-of-county partners

2. SD Team
    a. The Building Official and/or Floodplain Manager is responsible for enforcement of flood regulations.
    b. SD team members: inspectors, permit technicians, plans examiner, zoning staff, assessor staff, and building officials/inspectors from neighboring jurisdictions.
    c. Two person teams with at least one member experienced in structural inspections
    d. Out of county team members are paired with a County employee.
    e. GCEMD agreements with assisting partners
    f. Yearly training with a pre-event refresher when possible, training provided by FEMA, State NFIP Office, and in house by Building Official/FPM.
3. Post-event efforts related to SD
    a. Determine the areas that require SDE's and the number of structures in each area.
    b. Assemble team members for a meeting before field work begins.

c. Assign two member teams based on qualifications and employment.
d. Communicate with County officials about the SDE process.
e. Inform the PIO of what information can be released to the public, when to provide it, and where outreach materials can be found.
f. PDA inspections time estimate is 5-10 minutes per structure.
g. SDE inspection time is up to 20 minutes per structure.
h. Forerunner Floodplain Management Software will be used for PDA and SDE.
i. SI/SD calculations are completed by the Forerunner program and verifying by the building department staff.
j. Once a PDA and an SDE, if necessary, are completed for a structure, a decision can be made to allow or hold repair permits for that structure.

Town of Pawleys Island Procedures. Currently the Town of Pawleys Island is under contract with SAFEbuilt to provide Building Department services. One of the services provided under the contract is to assist with Storm Damage Assessments at no additional costs to the Town.

In preparation for a major storm event, the Town Administrator/ Police Chief will begin coordination with the Georgetown County EMD office and participate in all EOC scheduled meetings. Based on anticipated storm impacts if deemed necessary, the Town Administrator will ensure SAFEbuilt personnel availability for the post-storm damage assessment 48 hours in advance of the onset of storm conditions in the community. This is especially important in this community, as every structure in the Town in located in a Special Flood Hazard Area.

During a storm event, the Police Department with assistance from Midway Fire and Rescue will document locations of initial damage identified and convey those to the Town Administrator as a method of prioritizing areas to survey in the follow up Substantial Damage Assessment process.

The Town will make every effort to commence the Substantial Damage Assessment process within 72 hours of community reentry following a storm event and have it completed within 72 hours after the assessment has begun.

The Town will work closely with SAFEbuilt on utilizing FEMA/SCEMD protocols and methodologies for collecting and retaining Substantial Damage Assessment data.

City of Georgetown Procedures. Pre-Storm preparation: Once an event is announced by the Georgetown County Emergency Operation Center, staff will prepare all vehicles and equipment. Staff will set up teams 24 to 48 hours before the announced storm's arrival.

Initial Damage Assessment (IDA): an initial and/or detailed evaluation and inspection of residential and commercial structures damaged by the incident. IDAs are conducted by the City of Georgetown Building Department. An IDA normally will commence within 24 to 48 hours following an incident and may take up to 7 days to complete.

Substantial Damage Assessment (SDA): an on-site survey of the affected area(s) by City of Georgetown officials to determine the scope and magnitude of damages caused by the event to structures located in flood zones. This information will be collected and submitted through our Floodplain Development Software (Forerunner). Timeframe for conducting an SDA is normally completed within 24 to 48 hours after it's initiated. Generally, it would be 72 hours or more after the incident.

Town of Andrews Procedures. Only 0.02 sq miles or 0.88% of the Town of Andrews is located within the Special Flood Hazard Area. The Town of Andrews relies upon SAFEbuilt and intergovernmental assistance regarding flood damage assessments and tracking substantial damages. The majority of the Town's flooding issues and flood damages are not located in the regulatory floodzone. This identifies the significance of improving stormwater infrastructure within the community to lessen damages to properties that are not located in the regulatory floodzone. For those areas that are in the floodzone, it presents an opportunity to ensure the zoning limits development in the most floodprone areas of the Town.

Building Codes

Building codes are important to hazard mitigation because codes are developed for regions of the country in consideration of the types, frequency and intensity of hazards present in that geographic region. Consequently, structures that are built to applicable codes are inherently resistant to many hazards like strong winds, floods, and earthquakes. At the time of the adoption of this plan, the most current International Building Codes were the 2021 edition and South Carolina adopted its edition of the code in the same year.

Other Planning Initiatives

Georgetown County and each of the incorporated jurisdictions have undertaken several important planning initiatives that directly or indirectly address hazard mitigation. In 1992, Georgetown County adopted its Local Comprehensive Beach Management Plan. The purpose of this plan is to provide a detailed strategy to protect the beach and oceanfront property from erosion and to provide a healthy, dry beach for all citizens to enjoy. This plan is out of date and the County is currently working to update the plan to be compliant with the SC Beachfront Management Act and ensure eligibility for state beach renourishment funds.

The Town of Andrews recently adopted the Downtown Master Plan and Community Connectivity Plan in 2024 with an emphasis on building a resilient community. In addition, Andrews had a drainage study completed in 2020. The results from this study have been incorporated into the flood section of this plan.

In 2022, the Town of Pawleys Island adopted a Sea Level Rise Adaptation Plan. The goal of this plan is to address Pawleys Island's urban, flooding-related challenges that have become more common in recent years and will continue to be exacerbated by sea level rise over the coming decades. The plan recommends a variety of seal level adaptation actions including gray infrastructure projects, green protection, refining policies and regulations, a comprehensive drainage management plan, and completely new approaches to building resilience over time. The Town of Pawleys Island also has a Beachfront Management Plan that was adopted in 2012. This plan is recently out of date and needs to be revised to ensure that the Town remains eligible for state beach renourishment funding.

Williamsburg and Georgetown County Flood Study

A Flood Study for Georgetown and Williamsburg Counties is currently underway and its findings will help inform the need for future evaluation and potential improvements that need to be pursued. While buyouts of flood damaged properties may provide some relief from future losses, drainage improvements may also have a significant impact to reduce future food losses.

Town of Andrews Drainage Study

This report describes the existing stormwater system and provides drainage improvements and recommendations to relieve flooding problems.

Weather Warning Devices

With the assistance of US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and FEMA grants, Georgetown County has installed National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radios in the EOC, senior citizen centers, and all schools and libraries throughout the County. In addition, a NOAA weather transmitter purchased in 2003 is operational.

StormReady / TsunamiReady

According to the National Weather Service (NWS), StormReady® helps arm America's communities with the communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property—before, during and after the event. StormReady® communities are better prepared to save lives from the onslaught of severe weather through advanced planning, education and awareness. No community is storm proof, but StormReady® can help communities save lives.

To be StormReady®, a community must:

- Establish a 24-hour warning point and emergency operations center
- Have more than one (1) way to receive severe weather warnings and forecasts and to alert the public
- Create a system that monitors weather conditions locally
- Promote the importance of public readiness through community seminars
- Develop a formal hazardous weather plan, which includes training severe weather spotters and holding emergency exercises

The NWS TsunamiReady® Program is designed to improve public safety before, during and after tsunami emergencies. It aims to do this by establishing guidelines for a standard level of capability to mitigate, prepare for and respond to tsunamis and working with communities to help them meet the guidelines and ultimately become recognized as TsunamiReady® by the NWS. Although tsunamis cannot be prevented, becoming TsunamiReady® can help communities minimize their losses. Other incentives to becoming TsunamiReady® include:

- Access to technical support from the NWS and National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program (NTHMP) partners
- Eligibility for credit points from the FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS) which provides discounts on flood insurance in participating communities
- Justification for costs associated with tsunami preparedness
- Improved positioning to receive state/territorial and federal financial support
- Improved preparedness for other hazards

In South Carolina, there are 61 StormReady® and/or TsunamiReady® sites including 43 counties, three (3) communities, four (4) government entities, three (3) universities, one (1) commercial entity, and seven (7) supporters. Georgetown County and DeBordieu Colony are StormReady® and TsunamiReady® and have one (1) StormReady® supporter, Tidelands Health. Georgetown County received re- recognition in October, 2017, and DeBordieu Colony received re-recognition in April 2019.

Firewise Communities

Through the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), the Firewise USA Program teaches people how to adapt to living with wildfire and encourages neighbors to work together and take action now to prevent losses.[6] Georgetown County Council passed a Resolution on February 12, 2014, recognizing the communities of Prince George, Camden Creek at Allston Plantation (no longer active) and DeBordieu Colony as nationally recognized Firewise Communities. These local communities are two (2) of only 32 communities in the state of South Carolina that are nationally recognized Firewise Communities working toward the common goal of reducing loss of life, property, and resources to wildland fire. County Council encourages community responsibility for planning in the design of safe communities as well as effective emergency response, individual responsibility for safe home construction and design, landscaping, and maintenance.

Available Regional Collaboration and Assistance

Intergovernmental cooperation is an important asset for effective implementation of hazard mitigation actions. Local, county and state governments can work through education initiatives and various technical assistance. Collaborative efforts between governments and agencies occur in the following ways:

Technical Assistance in Planning: The Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments provided Georgetown County technical assistance in the development of their 2004 and 2024 hazard mitigation plan. WRCOG is available to provide planning technical assistance to the County and three incorporated municipalities with updating their comprehensive plans, subdivision regulations, annexation studies, and zoning amendments.

Technical Assistance in Development Review Process: The County and municipalities receive assistance, as requested, from WRCOG and various state agencies in the administration of zoning, development regulations, and the building code. Agencies regularly contacted include WRCOG, SCDNR, SCEMD, and the SC Building Code Council. Additionally, the County and municipalities have professional staff in planning and development to oversee zoning, development regulations and the building codes.

Building Codes and Enforcement: Technical Assistance for Grant Writing: Georgetown County and the municipalities receive technical assistance in applying for CDBG and other grants from WRCOG. In addition, the County maintains a grants office and works collaboratively with the jurisdictions in identifying grant opportunities.

Local Capacity Challenges and Opportunities

Hurricanes and flooding remain the greatest risk for Georgetown County and the municipalities within it. Local building codes, including flood prevention ordinances, remain the most important tools to prevent or mitigate future flood and wind losses, especially for new construction. All of the communities within the County have adopted the most up to date building codes. While each jurisdiction has also adopted the minimum standards to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program, there remains an opportunity to strengthen those regulations, especially in the Coastal A zone and to consider adopting standards within the 500-year floodplain. Adopting higher freeboard over the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) is also an opportunity to better prepare for future flood events.

Beyond such regulations, preserving the natural floodplain, wetlands, and low-lying areas are opportunities within local zoning ordinances and stormwater regulations. These are opportunities in every jurisdiction within the County, including the County. In addition, flood mitigation can also be done through targeted stormwater infrastructure and road improvements. Some improvements will require coordination with the SC Department of Transportation and may even require taking on the maintenance of SCDOT roadways. In many cases, stormwater easements on private property may be necessary to make stormwater infrastructure and drainage improvements and beach renourishment Each community needs to consider having grant matching funds for such projects or dedicated funding for easement acquisition. Funding should be considered annually and part of the development of long-range capital improvement plans. Grant matching funds should also be set aside annually, when possible, to ensure that each community has the ability to apply for grant funds and make important infrastructure improvements or to assist with flood buyouts and elevations when possible. The City of Georgetown and the Town of Andrews have especially limited budgets for infrastructure improvements and even grant matching funds. Each jurisdiction in the County, including the County, has limited capacity to administer grant projects, but the Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments is available to assist to help improve local mitigation capacity. Each community does, however, need set aside funds to assist with disaster grant matching and to make infrastructure improvements to lessen the impact of future disasters.

Other opportunities in the County and its municipalities include the adoption of the SC Bailey Bill and the incorporation of *Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* to encourage property owners with historic properties to make improvements that will lessen the impacts of flooding, while also receiving the benefits of local property tax breaks if the historic character of a property is retained. Such policies could greatly benefit the County, and especially the City of Georgetown.

Other opportunities for mitigation in the County and its municipalities include the possibility of developing a countywide Wildfire Mitigation Plan and local drought action plans or ordinances. Public education also plays an important role in mitigation and community preparedness. Many outreach efforts of the County's Public Information Office are often shared throughout the municipalities. Continued public education and outreach efforts remain critical to ensuring the public, both new and life-long residents are prepared under any hazard scenario.

State Assistance

The **South Carolina Emergency Management Division** (SCEMD) is the lead state agency for supporting local and regional hazard mitigation initiatives. SCEMD plays the lead role in implementing the DMA hazard mitigation planning requirements at the state and local level through the Office of Resilience. In 2004, 2010 and 2015 members of the SCEMD were instrumental in providing guidance in the preparation of the County's hazard mitigation plan. SCEMD can provide technical assistance to local governments and regional planning agencies that desire to submit grant applications for the competitive FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) assistance grants. SCEMD can also provide local jurisdictions with specific technical information on hurricane and earthquake hazards, along with guidance on how to implement effective mitigation actions in pre- or post-disaster scenarios. Additional information on SCEMD can be obtained at http://www.scemd.org.

The **South Carolina Department of Natural Resources** (SCDNR) is the lead agency for coordinating floodplain management programs throughout the state. The Land, Water and Conservation Division within SCDNR serves as the state coordinating office for the NFIP in South Carolina. The State of South Carolina has a State Coordinator for the department's flood mitigation program. SCDNR can provide technical assistance in developing or revising flood ordinances. They also provide technical assistance on administration and enforcement issues and can provide guidance on interpreting NFIP compliance questions that arise periodically. SCDNR hosts floodplain management workshops for local officials, building inspectors and other development professionals that must be knowledgeable and up to date on floodplain management issues. Additional details on SCDNR can be found at http://www.dnr.sc.gov.

The **South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control** (SCDHEC) is the lead agency for administering the state's Sediment, Erosion and Stormwater Management Program, in addition to managing state's compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting requirements. SCDHEC also provides outreach and educational programs by providing talks and presentations on different aspects of the state programs to minimize the adverse impacts of land development activities on water quantity and quality. Some of the flooding issues that have been raised at Mitigation Planning Committee meetings in Williamsburg County are actually repetitive shallow flooding events that occur in towns and unincorporated portions of the county due to the lack of effective stormwater management and drainage controls. DHEC may be able to provide technical assistance in conducting storm drainage studies and provide recommendations on how to reduce the impacts of repetitive flooding events. Additional information on SCDHEC can be found at http://www.scdhec.gov.

The **South Carolina Office of Resilience** is the lead agency to increase resilience to disasters and reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of loss of life, injury, damage to and loss of property, and suffering and hardship, by lessening the impact of future disasters. The SCOR is responsible for developing and implementing a Strategic Statewide Resilience and Risk Reduction plan that identifies major flood risks around the state and potential losses that could occur as a result of extreme weather events and provides strategies for local governments to implement resilience into their communities in order to mitigate potential flood risks. The SCOR provides communities with resources and funding opportunities to increase resilience and lessen the impacts of disasters on communities. They are currently funding a Flood Study for Williamsburg and Georgetown counties. Additional information on the SCOR can be found at https://scor.sc.gov/.

The **South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism** is the lead agency responsible for operating and managing South Carolina's state parks, marketing the state as a vacation destination, and providing assistance to communities to develop recreation assets. In partnership with the State Conservation Bank and other stakeholders, the SC PRT is funding the new Black River State Park for open space conservation. This project aims to provide the public with 70 miles of scenic park access along the Black River. The use of the State Conservation Bank is also beneficial for floodplain conservation. Additional information on SCPRT can be found at https://www.scprt.com/.

Federal Technical and Financial Assistance

The federal government offers a wide range of funding and technical assistance programs to help make communities more disaster resistant and sustainable. Many of these are included in the Federal Technical Assistance and Funding Matrix in **Appendix C**. Programs tied to the construction or reconstruction of housing and businesses, public infrastructure (transportation, utilities, water, and sewer), and supporting overall hazard mitigation and community planning objectives are emphasized in the matrix. Some programs are disaster-specific, activated by a Presidential Disaster

Declaration under the provisions of the Stafford Act. Also included are programs or grants that are not specifically disaster related.

Additional Resources and Websites

FEMA has developed many documents that address implementing hazard mitigation at the local level. Four key resource documents are briefly described.

How-to Guides. FEMA has developed a series of nine how-to guides to assist states, communities, and tribes in enhancing their hazard mitigation planning capabilities. The first four guides mirror the four major phases of hazard mitigation planning used in the development of the 2024 Georgetown Hazard Mitigation Plan. The last five how-to guides address special topics that arise in hazard mitigation planning such as using benefit-cost analysis and multi-jurisdictional plans. The use of worksheets, checklists, and tables make these guides a practical source of guidance to address all stages of the hazard mitigation planning process. They also include special tips on meeting DMA 2000 requirements.

Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide. FEMA, April 19, 2023. The policy guide is FEMA's official policy on and interpretation of hazard mitigation planning requirements. It provides state and local planners with minimum mitigation planning requirements that help to better understand the regulatory and policy requirements to increase community resilience.

Local Mitigation Planning Handbook. FEMA, March 2013. The handbook is a tool provided by FEMA to assist local governments in developing and updating hazard mitigation plans. The Handbook provides an overall description of the hazard mitigation planning process, incorporates useful examples and practical approaches for meeting federal standards and requirements.

http://www.fema.gov – The website of the Federal Emergency Management Agency includes links to information, resources, and grants that communities can use in planning and implementation of sustainability measures.

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Mitigation Strategy

This portion of the Hazard Mitigation Plan outlines Georgetown County's overall strategy to reduce their community's vulnerability to the effects of natural hazards.

The **Hazard Mitigation Goals** are long-term in nature. They represent ideals for the various jurisdictions to strive to attain and are based on the risk assessment findings.

The **Mitigation Objectives** are designed to support and correspond with the General Goals and help the local jurisdictions narrow the number of mitigation actions to ensure they support both the objectives and goals. Mitigation objectives are numbered with the digit to the left of the decimal point representing the corresponding General Goal (i.e. "1.1").

The **Mitigation Actions** are short- to long-term, specific measures to be undertaken by the three (3) municipalities and Georgetown County in order to achieve the identified goals and objectives. Most of these actions are also hazard-specific. Each action identifies the goal(s) and objective(s) it is intended to achieve, includes some general background information to justify the proposed action, and provides measures to assure successful and timely implementation. Under the Target Completion Date section, each action indicates "continuous" or "ongoing," "completed," "deleted," or a year to be completed. "Continuous" and "Ongoing" means the jurisdiction reviews the action annually, and it is determined a viable action and continued. "Completed" means the action was completed by the original target date. An explanation of deleted actions is included at the beginning of each jurisdiction's actions. If a specific year is given, that year may change based on extenuating circumstances, such as a lack of funding.

Also important to note is that each Mitigation Action is designed to be performance-based, making it easier for the local governments to measure the plan's progress over time and during the plan's future evaluations. While the General Goals and Objectives of the plan have been consolidated since the last plan, it is expected that they will remain the same for an extended period of time. The Mitigation Actions in this plan have been updated since the last plan and are expected to be revised at least every 5 years to reflect changes in priorities and evaluate completed projects. Each local jurisdiction shall perform an annual review of the plan and the progress of their respective "Action Plans" in order to keep the plan up-to-date.

In order to support the implementation of this plan, the Mitigation Actions for each jurisdiction will be integrated into other local planning efforts and to local planning staff and Planning Commissions. The Actions in this plan shall also be conveyed to local staff and officials that are responsible for preparing annual budgets and long-term capital improvement plans. The implementation will also require coordination with local staff that lead grant efforts to ensure that structural mitigation priorities can be pursued as funding opportunities come available.

Mitigation Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Minimize loss of life and property damages from natural hazard events.

Objective 1.1: Ensure emergency services are prepared to respond to all potential types of hazards.

Objective 1.2: Minimize the placement of new development, critical facilities, and community lifelines in high hazard areas.

Objective 1.3: Pursue the relocation or retrofit of existing development, critical facilities, and community lifelines that are currently located in high hazard areas.

Objective 1.4: Maintain natural and structural infrastructure to protect lives and property.

Goal 2: Increase the understanding of potential natural hazards impacts and future climate conditions.

Objective 2.1: Improve hazard risk assessments by maintaining and upgrading GIS data to include design structural details for critical facilities and community lifelines.

Objective 2.2: Continuously monitor the frequency and impact of local damages by jurisdiction to inform future hazard risks and to better inform appropriate response and mitigation measures.

Objective 2.3: Improve the predictive abilities of local, state, and national agencies through additional monitoring, such as rain, flood, and tidal gauges.

Objective 2.4: Conduct studies and develop plans to understand potential hazard impacts and to identify appropriate mitigation solutions.

Goal 3: Enforce existing and develop new policies and regulations that will reduce the potential for damaging effects of hazards and loss of life.

Objective 3.1: Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Objective 3.2: Ensure that local staff are trained to support the enforcement of the flood hazard prevention ordinance, building codes, and zoning provisions that provide protection from natural hazards.

Objective 3.3: Preserve and protect the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains, wetlands, beaches and dunes.

Objective 3.4: Establish building and development standards that will mitigate property damages and loss of life.

Goal 4: Effectively reduce the impact of natural hazards on vulnerable populations, critical facilities and community lifelines.

Objective 4.1: Prioritize structural improvements that will protect the most vulnerable populations and/or large segments of the populations.

Objective 4.2: Reduce natural hazard impacts through natural resource protection and land management.

Objective 4.3: Increase percentage of properties covered by insurance and NFIP-backed insurance.

Goal 5: Protect public health and safety by improving government and public response to natural hazard disasters.

Objective 5.1: Ensure continuity of operations for local governments, critical facilities, and community lifelines before, during, and after a hazard event.

Objective 5.2: Ensure that roads remain passable for both evacuation purposes and for emergency responders.

Objective 5.3: Ensure emergency responders, local government staff and officials, other organizations that maintain other critical facilities and community lifelines are involved in annual natural hazard-based training exercises.

Goal 6: Increase public awareness of risk from natural hazards and educate them on preparedness and mitigation options.

Objective 6.1: Ensure that staff and officials are educated about natural hazards and associated preparedness and mitigation options.

Objective 6.2: Improve public knowledge of and how to prepare for natural hazards.

Objective 6.3: Ensure the public is aware of the progression of known natural hazards, before, during, and after an event.

Objective 6.4: Provide education programs and outreach to businesses to ensure they are prepared for and can adapt to natural hazards so they can return to normal operations as quickly as possible.

Mitigation Techniques

In formulating this Mitigation Strategy, a wide range of activities were considered in order to help achieve the goals of the community and to lessen the vulnerability of the local jurisdictions to the effects of natural hazards. In general, all of these activities fall into one of the following broad categories of mitigation techniques:

Prevention

Preventative activities are intended to keep hazard problems from getting worse. They are particularly effective in reducing a community's future vulnerability, especially in areas where development has not occurred or capital improvements have not been substantial. Examples of preventative activities include:

- Planning and Zoning
- Open space preservation
- Floodplain regulations
- Stormwater management
- Drainage system maintenance
- Capital improvements programming
- Shoreline/riverine/fault zone setbacks

Property Protection

Property protection measures protect existing structures by modifying the building to withstand hazardous events, or removing structures from hazardous locations. Examples include:

- Acquisition
- Relocation
- Building elevation
- Critical facilities protection
- Retrofitting (i.e., windproofing, floodproofing, seismic design standards, etc.)
- Insurance
- Safe rooms

Natural Resource Protection

Natural resource protection activities reduce the impact of natural hazards by preserving or restoring natural areas and their mitigative functions. Such areas include floodplains, wetlands, and dunes. Parks, recreation, or conservation agencies and organizations often implement these measures. Examples include:

- Floodplain protection
- Beach and dune preservation
- Riparian buffers
- Fire resistant landscaping
- Fuel Breaks
- Erosion and sediment control
- Wetland preservation and restoration
- Habitat preservation

- Slope stabilization

Structural Projects

Structural mitigation projects are intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the environmental natural progression of the hazard event. They are usually designed by engineers and managed or maintained by public works staff. Examples include:

- Reservoirs
- Levees/Dikes/Floodwalls/Seawalls
- Diversions/Detention /Retention
- Channel modification
- Beach nourishment
- Stormwater infrastructure

Emergency Services

Although not typically considered a “mitigation technique,” emergency service measures do minimize the impact of a hazard event on people and property. These commonly are actions taken immediately prior to, during, or in response to a hazard event. Examples include:

- Warning systems
- Evacuation planning and management
- Sandbagging for flood protection
- Installing shutters for wind protection
- Provide intermediate housing to affected citizens

Public Information and Awareness

Public information and awareness activities are used to advise residents, business owners, potential property buyers, and visitors about hazards, hazardous areas, and mitigation techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples of measures to educate and inform the public include:

- Outreach projects
- Speaker series/demonstration events
- Hazard map information
- Real estate disclosure
- Library materials
- School children education
- Hazard expositions

Mitigation Techniques by Hazard Type

In considering the appropriate mitigation techniques for the local governments in Georgetown County to undertake, risk severity, vulnerabilities, cost/benefit, and local capabilities were evaluated. Following this review, the following matrix **(Table 5-1)** was completed by the Committee in order to target the plan's priorities for proposed mitigation actions:

Table 5-1
Matrix Targeting Countywide Priorities by Hazard

Mitigation Technique	High Risk				Moderate Risk						Low Risk							
	Hurricane	Flood	Storm Surge	Lightning	Wildfire	Excessive Heat	Winter Weather	Earthquake	Coastal Erosion	Sea Level Rise	Thunderstorm	Severe Wind	Hail	Tornado	Tsunami	Drought	Dam Failure	Sinkholes
Prevention	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Property Protection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Natural Resource Protection	X	X	X		X	X			X	X					X	X		
Structural Projects	X	X	X						X	X							X	
Emergency Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public Information and Awareness	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Mitigation actions were prioritized by the Planning Committee based on consideration of the following:

- Input from the four (4) local jurisdictions.
- The cost of the proposed action compared to the benefits resulting from the activity.
- The risk rating (high, moderate, low) of the hazard that the proposed mitigation action is designed to address.
- The degree of benefit of the proposed mitigation action on the jurisdictions' populations.

Georgetown County Mitigation Actions

The mitigation actions proposed for Georgetown County to undertake are listed on the pages that follow. Each has been designed to achieve the goals and objectives identified through this Hazard Mitigation Plan. Each proposed action includes:

a. the appropriate category for the mitigation technique;
b. the hazard it is designed to mitigate;
c. the objective(s) it is intended to help achieve;
d. some general background information;
e. the priority level for its implementation (high, moderate, or low);
f. potential funding sources, if applicable;
g. the agency/person assigned responsibility for carrying out the strategy; and
h. a target completion date.

It is important to note that these mitigation actions are short to long-term, specific measures to be undertaken by Georgetown County. It is expected that this component of the plan will be the most dynamic. It will be used as the primary indicator to measure the plan's progress over time, and will be routinely updated and/or revised through future planning efforts.

Individual jurisdictional action plans shall be reviewed and updated, if necessary, in November of each year. The Hazard Mitigation Plan shall be reviewed and updated every five (5) years in accordance with FEMA guidelines.

Prior to implementation of any prioritized mitigation actions, a cost-benefit review will be conducted in order to maximize the benefits of any proposed activity.

The following actions were added, revised, or deleted during this update:

Action #	Description	Action #	Description
1C	REVISED	5C	COMPLETE
2D	REVISED	5D	REMOVED
2E	NEW	5E	COMPLETE
2F	NEW	5H	REMOVED
3C	REMOVED	5J	NEW
3D	REMOVED	5K	NEW
3E	NEW	5L	NEW
3F	NEW	6H	REMOVED
4C	REMOVED		
4D	REMOVED		
4E	NEW		
4F	NEW		
4G	NEW		

Many new action items have been added based upon recommendations in the County's Comprehensive Plan. Some have been removed because of duplicative actions or they were determined to be extremely low priority compared to other actions.

ACTION #1A

Identify the County's most at-risk vital / critical facilities and evaluate the potential mitigation techniques for protecting each facility to the maximum extent possible.

Category:	Prevention, Property Protection
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	1
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.4, 5.1
Background:	A thorough evaluation of potential mitigation opportunities for Georgetown County's critical facilities is in progress. An inventory/database on critical facilities will be created and maintained by the County and shared with the SC Emergency Management Division. This inventory will include information on the location and risk to each facility and should also document any cost-effective mitigation techniques to consider when funding becomes available. As new facilities are added, we will complete an evaluation annually.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	SCEMD
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Updated annually.

ACTION #1B

Acquire and preserve parcels of land subject to repetitive flooding from willing and voluntary property owners.

Category:	Property Protection
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	1
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 4.2
Background:	Land acquisition is an effective mitigation technique to permanently eliminate the potential for damages from future flood events.
Priority:	Low
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD
Responsibility Assigned to:	Planning & Development
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	This is an ongoing process. The County purchased several large tracts of land to be used for passive open space and active parks. Some of the tracts contain wetlands areas that will be preserved as part of the overall park development. In addition, Planning staff regularly assesses a project's impact on wetlands and flood prone areas when reviewing subdivisions and rezoning requests. County most recently acquired 2.01 acres of floodprone property in Pleasant Hill.

ACTION #1C

Maintain public beaches through renourishment and sand fencing.

Category:	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection
Hazard:	Flooding, Storm Surge, Sea Level Rise, Coastal Erosion
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 4
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4, 4.2
Background:	Beaches provide storm, flood and erosion protection for coastal properties and for the County's greatest property taxes, hospitality taxes, and accommodations taxes. By preserving the beachfront and dune system, it will not only protect natural infrastructure, it will protect the County's economic resilience. Beach renourishment typically needs to occur every 7-10 years, barring a coastal storm.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	USACE, Local Government, FEMA, SC Parks and Recreation
Responsibility Assigned to:	Public Services Engineering and Capital Projects
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing, as needed.
Status:	REVISED

ACTION #1D

Incorporate the inspection and management of hazardous trees in the vicinity of critical facilities into the County's routine drainage system maintenance process.

Category:	Prevention, Property Protection
Hazard:	Hurricanes and Tropical Storms, Winter Weather, Severe Winds
Goal(s) Addressed:	1
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4
Background:	A significant amount of property damage during high wind events results from tree failure. Facilities Services inspects each County structure on an annual basis to determine the overall condition of each structure. During these inspections, conditions involving trees and large vegetation are noted to ensure that during extreme weather events the possibility of damage to any of the structures is minimized. This includes, but is not limited to, any possible damage to roofs, windows, building structures, as well as electrical and communication lines. The County has also established a web-based service request application so that anyone in the County can instantaneously report any condition that needs repair or could damage a county structure.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Public Services Facility Services, SC Department of Transportation
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #1E

Equip critical facilities with transfer switches, generators, and communications equipment.

Category:	Prevention, Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 5.1
Background:	To ensure critical facilities and community lifelines are operable during and following a disaster.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Federal grant funds
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Critical facilities have been identified. Propose to purchase generators and communications equipment, as well as install transfer switches when grants are available.

ACTION #2A

Expand the current Geographic Information System (GIS) to incorporate current cadastral (building/parcel) data for purposes of conducting more detailed hazard risk assessments and for tracking permitting / land use patterns.

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	2
Objective(s) Addressed:	2.1
Background:	Georgetown County currently has GIS capability, but the expansion has been identified as a needed enhancement for both the Planning Department and the Building Inspections office to further hazard mitigation goals. The enhancement of the county's GIS is ongoing. As of this time, we have upwards of 30 hazard-related map layers in several categories: Natural disasters (flood, earthquake, wind speed, hurricane surge, etc.), Man-made hazards (chemical sites, underground fuel tanks, etc.) and infrastructure (fire hydrants, critical facilities, shelters, etc.).
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	SCEMD
Responsibility Assigned to:	GIS, Building Department
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	In 2024, the County began using Forerunner software to maintain flood elevation certificates, substantial damage, and other relevant information for enforcing the Flood Prevention Ordinance, and other hazard risk assessments. (https://georgetowncountysc.withforerunner.com/properties). This software is a web-based, user-friendly, GIS-based platform that helps citizens and officials monitor, track, and inventory data on flood (and other) hazardous events.

ACTION #2B

Encourage the development of a standardized system to collect data on flood events throughout the County for future flood studies.

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	Flood, Storm Surge, Sea Level Rise
Goal(s) Addressed:	2
Objective(s) Addressed:	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4
Background:	Information on local flooding events is scarce and often anecdotal. Accurate, verifiable data on floods would be valuable for future flood studies. Public Works and Code Enforcement collect photographs and other data for flood events. There remains a need to establish a formalized procedure to track water level depths on roadways and other parts of the County from flood events.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local Government, FEMA
Responsibility Assigned to:	Building Department, Public Works, GIS
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	In 2024, the County began using Forerunner software to maintain flood elevation certificates, substantial damage, and other relevant information for enforcing the Flood Prevention Ordinance. (https://georgetowncountysc.withforerunner.com/properties)

ACTION #2C

Develop a Countywide Master Drainage Plan.

Category:	Structural Projects
Hazard:	Hurricane, Flood, Storm Surge
Goal(s) Addressed:	2
Objective(s) Addressed:	2.1, 2.3, 2.4
Background:	Proper design for drainage facilities is vital to protecting property and emergency response. The County will continue to develop and implement drainage studies in areas that are prone to flooding and ponding.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Department of Public Services, Public Works
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing, as needed.
Status:	A Waccamaw Neck Drainage Master Plan has been developed and is being implemented. Other areas of the County in need of drainage studies will be developed as funding becomes available.

ACTION #2D

Update the Georgetown County Local Comprehensive Beachfront Management Plan.

Category:	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection
Hazard:	Flooding, Storm Surge, Sea Level Rise, Coastal Erosion
Goal(s) Addressed:	2, 4
Objective(s) Addressed:	2.4, 4.2
Background:	Georgetown County is in the process of revising its "Local Comprehensive Beachfront Management Plan" (LCBMP) which addresses erosion rates, hurricanes and storms, inlet dynamics, littoral transport of sand, sediment budgets, shoreline protection, and erosion analysis. The plan encompasses Garden City Beach, Huntington Beach State Park, Litchfield Beach, DeBordieu Beach, and South Island. A Beachfront Management Plan is a requirement of South Carolina in order to inform the implementation of the SC Beachfront Management Act and to qualify for state funding for renourishment.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	USACE, Local Government, FEMA, SC Parks and Recreation
Responsibility Assigned to:	Public Services Engineering and Capital Projects
Target Completion Date:	2025
Status:	REVISED

ACTION #2E

Develop a Wildfire Protection Plan.

Category:	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection
Hazard:	Wildfire
Goal(s) Addressed:	2, 4
Objective(s) Addressed:	2.4, 4.2
Background:	Georgetown County is at risk to wildfires. As new development encroaches into rural areas, it will become important to identify forest management and mitigation measures to protect people and property. In addition, there may be a need to identify development standards for new construction in the urban-wildland interface.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local Government, FEMA, SC Forestry Commission
Responsibility Assigned to:	Fire Department with assistance from SC Forestry Commission and Planning & Development
Target Completion Date:	2028
Status:	NEW

ACTION #2F

Improve river and tidal forecasting to improve flood modeling capabilities and response.

Category:	Prevention and Emergency Services
Hazard:	Flooding, Storm Surge, Sea Level Rise
Goal(s) Addressed:	2
Objective(s) Addressed:	2.2, 2.3
Background:	Georgetown County has a number of rivers with limited to no information on riverine and tidal flood forecasting. In addition, there is a gap in real-time data to inform decision making and emergency response. Upgrades gauges and real time cameras to monitor flood waters, especially along roadways and at beach accesses, will help with emergency response as well.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local Government, FEMA, USGS, NOAA
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD, Public Works, Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments
Target Completion Date:	2028
Status:	NEW

ACTION #3A

Develop a riparian and wetland buffer ordinance to further protect Georgetown County's water resources and to limit future flood damages adjacent to inland waterways.

Category:	Natural Resource Protection
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.3, 3.4
Background:	Riparian buffers serve as natural boundaries between local waterways and existing development and help protect resources by filtering pollutants, providing flood control, alleviating erosion, and providing room for lateral movement of waterbodies. Riparian and wetland buffers may be appropriate within the zoning, land development, or stormwater regulations. Special consideration should be given to exempting Georgetown County's agricultural and silvacultural operations from buffer regulations.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Planning & Development, Stormwater
Target Completion Date:	2026
Status:	Working on drafting a Wetlands Buffer Ordinance that is compatible with the goals of the Land Use & Natural Resources Elements of the Comprehensive Plan. This ordinance should include setbacks/buffers from salt and freshwater wetlands and go into detail about development types and scale in or near these buffers.

ACTION #3B

Encourage voluntary wind-resistant design techniques for new residential construction during the County's permit process.

Category:	Property Protection
Hazard:	Hurricanes and Tropical Storms, Severe Wind, Tornadoes
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.4, 6.2
Background:	Although the South Carolina Building Code and local ordinances require certain building practices for wind loss reduction, experts agree that structures built to exceed high wind provisions have a much greater chance of surviving violent wind storms. Additional techniques include adding protection for windows (i.e., shutters), anchoring door frames with multiple hinges, stiffening garage doors with additional bracing, reinforcing masonry chimneys with vertical steel, and strengthening connections between walls and the roof with hurricane straps and ties. These techniques should be promoted to building contractors and homebuyers by the County for all new residential construction, to the maximum extent possible during the building permit process. All new construction permit applications must have engineered plans that address high wind requirements based on ASCE 7 wind zone calculations. These calculations specifically address each structure based on design and location and exceed normal Building Code requirements.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	N/A
Responsibility Assigned to:	Building Official, Public Information Office
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	As needed.

ACTION #3C

Amend the County's Zoning Ordinance to require tornado shelters for any new major manufactured/mobile home park with more than 30 mobile home spaces.

Category:	Property Protection, Prevention
Hazard:	Severe Wind, Tornadoes
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.4
Background:	Mobile homes are particularly vulnerable to damage from high winds. Residents, even those who live in mobile homes with tie-downs, should seek safe shelter when a tornado threatens. Tornado shelters should be constructed in major mobile home parks to ensure a safe place for residents to go during a tornado event. The shelter structure, which should be designed to withstand a minimum of 120mph winds, could easily serve an alternate purpose such as a community center, laundry facility, etc. Tornado shelters should be for last minute protection for high wind events but not serve as emergency shelters for other events such as hurricanes and tropical storms.
Priority:	Low
Funding Sources:	N/A
Responsibility Assigned to:	Planning & Development, Building Official, GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	2020
Status:	REMOVED because tornados are a low threat.

ACTION #3D

All construction projects, with dewatering to lower the ground water table, shall be required to submit a monitoring plan with their permit application to county stormwater division for consultation.

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	Sinkhole
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.2, 3.3, 3.4
Background:	Georgetown County previously had a sinkhole disaster related to construction dewatering activities.
Priority:	Low
Funding Sources:	None
Responsibility Assigned to:	Georgetown County Public Services, Stormwater
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	REMOVED. This is not a local government authority, as County's do not regulate groundwater withdrawals in South Carolina.

ACTION #3E

Hire a Resilience Coordinator with floodplain management knowledge to coordinate resilience efforts of the County and municipalities.

Category:	All
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 3, 4
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2
Background:	The Resilience Element of the Georgetown County Comprehensive Plan identifies the need for a new staff role to lead resilience efforts of the County and to coordinate mitigation and education efforts with area municipalities. This position could be dedicated to maintaining the County's involvement in the CRS program and to pursue grant funding to support hazard mitigation.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD, Planning & Development
Target Completion Date:	2027
Status:	NEW

ACTION #3F

Limit the increase of impervious surfaces to prevent increased runoff into County tributaries and worsening impacts from heavy rainfall events.

Category:	Prevention, Natural Resource Protection
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 3
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4, 3.3, 4.1
Background:	The Natural Resources and Resiliency Elements of the Georgetown County Comprehensive Plan identifies the need to establish impervious surface limits for new development and to lessen the amounts of non-point source pollutants entering our waters. This can be accomplished through an amendment to the Zoning Ordinance.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD, Planning & Development, Stormwater Department
Target Completion Date:	2028
Status:	NEW

ACTION #4A

Implement drainage improvement projects from drainage studies.

Category:	Structural Projects
Hazard:	Flood, Storm Surge, Thunderstorm
Goal(s) Addressed:	4
Objective(s) Addressed:	4.1, 5.2
Background:	Improved drainage facilities are important to maintaining proper stormwater protection to existing and future development.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SC Office of Resilience, Revenue Bonds, Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Public Services, Stormwater, Engineering
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing
Status:	Utilizing funding from Georgetown County Stormwater Utility Fee, the County has moved ahead on several Capital Projects to improve drainage. As problem areas are uncovered, repairs are coordinated with Public Works and SCDOT.

ACTION #4B

Prioritize replacing above-ground utilities with underground utilities where feasible, particularly in major population areas and near critical facilities and community lifelines.

Category:	Structural Projects
Hazard:	Hurricane, Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Tornado
Goal(s) Addressed:	4
Objective(s) Addressed:	4.1, 1.3
Background:	Above-ground utilities are some of the most vulnerable structures and facilities that are impacted by high winds and winter weather. There is a need to evaluate the possibilities to relocate these facilities in critical locations. New developments are putting utilities underground.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, Local Government, Utility Providers
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD, Utility Providers
Target Completion Date:	Continuous.
Status:	Ongoing, as funding is available

ACTION #4C

Educate residents and businesses on procedures to follow to route the utilities to their individual properties underground.

Category:	Structural Projects
Hazard:	Hurricane, Severe Wind, Winter Weather, Tornado
Goal(s) Addressed:	4, 6
Objective(s) Addressed:	4.1, 1.3, 6.2
Background:	Underground utilities can minimize power and service disruption and also speed recovery efforts. Many residents and citizens are unaware that underground service is an option. Working with local utility providers, increasing the number of underground service customers by 10% could be achieved. The County continues to work with local utility providers to educate residents on the merits of underground utilities.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	N/A
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD, Local Utility Providers, Pubic Information Office
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	REMOVE.

ACTION #4D

Create new beachfront dunes through "Build A Dune" projects.

Category:	Natural Resource Protection
Hazard:	Hurricane, Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 4, 6
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4, 4.2, 6.2
Background:	Sand dunes serve as the first line of defense from storm surge for coastal communities. Educating coastal residents about the natural methods of encouraging sand dune development will save money and increase the public's awareness concerning the value of sand dunes. GCEMD includes a discussion on the merits of sand dunes, as well as other mitigation measures, during our public education meetings throughout the year, so this action is ongoing.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD, Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	REMOVE. This is done with beach renourishment projects for entire stretches of beachfront. Individual property owners must apply for a permit from the SC-OCRM to obtain permitting to do this on their own property. The County has not historically asked individual property owners to do this.

ACTION #4E

Ensure that future County infrastructure projects address anticipated sea level rise in their design, if applicable.

Category:	Structural Projects
Hazard:	Sea Level Rise
Goal(s) Addressed:	4
Objective(s) Addressed:	4.1
Background:	The Resilience Element of the Georgetown County Comprehensive Plan identifies the need for future infrastructure investment to be designed to accommodate sea level rise. This could occur through procurement policies for project design and construction or retrofit. Ultimately, this will save the County money by ensuring infrastructure improvements in low lying coastal areas are designed to last.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD, Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Public Works, Procurement
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	NEW

ACTION #4F

Expand stormwater planning and infrastructure to mitigate flood impacts with an emphasis on green infrastructure techniques.

Category:	Structural Projects, Natural Resource Protection
Hazard:	Flood, Sea Level Rise
Goal(s) Addressed:	4
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2
Background:	The Land Use, Natural Resources, and the Resiliency Elements of the Georgetown County Comprehensive Plan identifies the need for better stormwater management through both grey and green infrastructure improvements. This can occur through County infrastructure improvements and/or regulatory changes to require green stormwater infrastructure, commonly known as low impact development.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD, Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Public Works, Stormwater, Planning & Development
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	NEW

ACTION #4G

Pursue transportation or mitigation funding to elevate low-lying roadway segments along critical thoroughfares and evacuation routes.

Category:	Structural Projects
Hazard:	Flooding, Storm Surge, Sea Level Rise
Goal(s) Addressed:	4, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	4.1, 5.2
Background:	Flooding has the ability to impede travel along some main roads in the County. The County should coordinate with SCDOT and GSATS, and the SC Office of Resilience to improve roadway drainage and even consider the elevation of portions of major thoroughfares that are located below the 100-year floodplain.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SC Office of Resilience, Local, SCDOT, GSATS, WRCOG
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD, Public Works, SCDOT
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing
Status:	NEW

ACTION #5B

Coordinate local emergency evacuation plans for the City of Georgetown, Town of Andrews, and Town of Pawleys Island in coordination with the South Carolina Department of Transportation, South Carolina Emergency Management Division, and other appropriate agencies.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	Hurricanes and Tropical Storms
Goal(s) Addressed:	5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 6.1
Background:	The three (3) municipal governments and Georgetown County annually update the emergency evacuation plan. GCEMD assists these local governments in the preparation of the plan for orderly evacuation of the municipalities and procedures for re-entry when the emergency is over.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD, in coordination with municipal representatives and SC Department of Transportation and SCEMD
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Updated annually at our Traffic Control Point meetings.

ACTION #5B

Ensure safe and passable evacuation routes throughout the County.

Category:	Emergency Services, Prevention
Hazard:	Hurricanes, Flood, Storm Surge
Goal(s) Addressed:	5
Objective(s) Addressed:	5.2
Background:	The County's key evacuation routes (U.S. 521, S.C. 51 and U.S. 17) need to be evaluated for possible tree removal in certain locations. These routes should be elevated where flooding is possible and may impede evacuation and reentry. . It is important that these routes remain open and unencumbered during and after a disaster event.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCDOT, FHWA, CTC, Capital Sales Tax,
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD, SCDOT, GSATS
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Review conditions and road funding annually.

ACTION #5C

Maintain a UPS system for the County's computer server.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 5.1
Background:	Providing a battery backup system for the computer server for the County's computer network will enable the system to remain operational during and after a hurricane. UPS is backed up daily. In an emergency power outage, the systems depend on a generator.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD, Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	MIS
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	COMPLETE. The County is on a server system with a backup.

ACTION #5D

Continue to equip shelters with emergency generators, blankets, cots, flashlights, and communications equipment.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	5
Objective(s) Addressed:	5.1
Background:	The two (2) existing shelters in Georgetown County have been prewired to accept electrical generators and have installed HAM radio equipment. The ARC continues to supply bedding, flashlights, cots, and communications equipment to adequately accommodate evacuees. Have antennas for HAM radios. Issues are discussed at our annual shelter coordination meetings.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	REMOVE. This is an part of the Emergency Operations Plan and not a mitigation item.

ACTION #5E

Develop GIS use throughout the Emergency Services groups so they can effectively respond during and after a disaster.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	5
Objective(s) Addressed:	5.1, 5.3
Background:	Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is underutilized by many emergency service providers for a variety of reasons including technical limitations of staff and funding constraints. The value of GIS in hazard mitigation planning is immense and should be expanded to all emergency service providers throughout the County. Flood, seismic, wind zone, and hurricane surge data are now being utilized. We are working with County GIS to have the maps provided as needed.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	GIS, GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing
Status:	COMPLETE

ACTION #5F

Use HAZUS-MH software to aid in strategic planning and training for disasters.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	5
Objective(s) Addressed:	2.1, 5.1, 5.3
Background:	HAZUS is a natural hazard loss estimation methodology developed by FEMA under a contract with the National Institute of Building Science. HAZUS-MH is a multi-hazard methodology that will estimate potential losses from wind and flood, in addition to earthquakes.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Prior to our yearly exercises, GCEMD works closely with SCEMD who provides HAZUS data specific to Georgetown County which we use to look at damage probabilities when creating the exercise scenario.

ACTION #5G

Convert county street signage to a new, larger font format to make street signs easier to read by emergency responders.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 5.1
Background:	To improve emergency responders' ability to identify locations and reduce response time, Georgetown County Council approved increasing the height of all County-installed street signage in 2005 to 5" font. The font size presently being used is 6" high letters. To accommodate large font sizes for street signs and improve sign brightness, a multi-year sign upgrade program has been instituted. The Federal standards that went into effect in 2009 have increased reflectivity standards for all traffic signage; these requirements are being phased in with the project anticipated to be completed in FY2026. Georgetown County utilizes ArcGIS to inventory their road/street signs.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local & Sign Grant Program
Responsibility Assigned to:	Public Works
Target Completion Date:	FY 2026
Status:	Georgetown County is finishing this effort to improve sign visibility. Federal reflectivity standards continue to be integrated into these improved visibility upgrades.

ACTION #5H

Collect street signage coordinates in a GIS for emergency responders.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 5.1
Background:	To improve emergency responders' ability to identify locations after an event, street sign coordinates will be collected in a GIS.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	GIS
Target Completion Date:	FY2026
Status:	REMOVE. This is part of Action #5G.

ACTION #5I

Determine and equip areas to provide intermediate housing after a disaster to include required infrastructure.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 5.1
Background:	To provide intermediate housing to those affected by a disaster until the time they can return to their homes if repairing/rebuilding or find suitable housing elsewhere. Intermediate housing consists of providing safe, sanitary, and functional conditions for individuals within a reasonable distance to schools, services, and businesses. Whenever possible, affected individuals will be placed in available rental units within or near the disaster area (generally 30 miles). If FEMA, in conjunction with the State, determines there may not be a sufficient supply of available rental units to meet disaster housing needs, FEMA will survey those applying for Housing Assistance to determine if a Direct Housing mission is appropriate. Direct Housing can take several forms, and will depend on the needs of the community and available resources. The only type of currently approved FEMA direct housing is factory made housing including mobile homes. The preferred method is to place housing units in locations where services and utilities are already established. This includes the placement of units on land owned by eligible applicants, and can also include utilizing existing manufactured housing parks and filling in vacant areas with disaster housing units given the appropriate infrastructure. This can be accomplished in as few as 24 hours and can remain operational for months.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD, County
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD, Georgetown County Building Department, Planning and Development Department, FEMA, SCEMD
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Locations are identified; however, they need to be reevaluated annually to ensure that the sites are still available and evaluated by the Building and Planning and Development Departments.

ACTION #5J

Build a joint Emergency Operations Center and E-911 facility.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 5.1
Background:	The County EOC and E-911 Center are currently in a City of Georgetown Municipal Court Complex. A new building in a non-floodprone area is necessary to ensure that operations can continue during and after a disaster.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD, County
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	2029
Status:	NEW

ACTION #5K

Improve the County's ISO rating to support disaster response capacity for existing development and new growth.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 5.1
Background:	The County currently has an ISO Rating of 4, which could be improved upon to better serve existing and future development. Such improvements may include additional fire stations, increased staffing and apparatus, and retention of staff.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD, County
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	2028
Status:	NEW

ACTION #5L

Ensure the County has adequate apparatus, equipment, and staff training to combat and mitigate wildfires.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	Wildfires
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 5.1
Background:	The County has minimal equipment available to be able to respond to or mitigate potential wildfires. The County needs to have adequate equipment and staff training to respond to wildfires. In addition, there needs to be coordination with communities that are located in wildfire prone areas to ensure that individuals can better prepare their homes and businesses.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD, County, SC Forestry Commission, US Forest Service
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	2029
Status:	NEW

ACTION #6A

Advertise and promote the availability of flood insurance to county property owners by direct mail at least twice a year.

Category:	Public Information and Awareness
Hazard:	Flood, Storm Surge
Goal(s) Addressed:	4, 6
Objective(s) Addressed:	4.3, 6.2
Background:	NFIP flood insurance policies protect property owners by offering affordable rates for protection of structures and contents. Property owners that do not have a mortgage and those located in the 500-year flood zone are not required to carry flood insurance. Georgetown County currently sends out direct mail to all property owners in the SFHA and will continue to do so. Further outreach to renters and those in the 500-year floodplain is needed.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Public Information Office, Building Official, Planning & Development, Insurance Companies
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing, Annual Outreach Campaign

ACTION #6B

On an annual basis, contact all owners of FEMA-identified repetitive loss properties and inform them of possible mitigation assistance programs and other flood protection measures.

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	1,2, 4,
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.2, 2.2, 4.1, 6.1
Background:	Georgetown County's listing of FEMA- identified repetitive loss properties is maintained and regularly updated by the Building Official. Each of these properties are targeted by FEMA and the State of South Carolina for Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) funding, which will fund up to 75% of a mitigation project to eliminate future flood risk (usually through elevation or acquisition or relocation). FMA funds are awarded on an annual basis by the South Carolina Emergency Management Division. A letter is mailed to over 1,500 property owners whom have had a repetitive loss insurance claim or lived near a repetitive loss property. The letter provides mitigation options to prevent flood loss. The same or similar information is mailed out annually.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Public Information Office, Building Official, Planning & Development
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Annually, make sure that these informational packets on flood, mitigation, and insurance are sent to Repetitive Loss areas, and not just Repetitive Loss properties.

ACTION #6C

Distribute educational flyers targeting NFIP policyholders on the Increased Costs of Compliance (ICC) coverage to be disseminated following a flood event that results in substantial damage determinations by the County.

Category:	Public Information and Awareness
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	1,2, 4,
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.2, 2.2, 4.1, 6.1
Background:	Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) under the NFIP provides for the payment of a claim to help pay for the cost to comply with State or community floodplain management laws or ordinances from a flood event in which a building has been declared substantially damaged or is a repetitive loss property. When an insured building is damaged by a flood and the State or community declares the building to be substantially damaged, ICC will help pay for the cost to elevate, floodproof, demolish or relocate the building up to $30,000. This coverage is in addition to the building coverage for the repair of actual physical damages from the flood. A flyer is mailed out to all property owners in SFHA. Located in this flyer is a section indicating what the ICC coverage is and how it could benefit the property owners in the event their property is declared substantially damaged or becomes a repetitive loss property.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Building Official, GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Annually

ACTION #6D
Collect educational materials on individual and family preparedness/mitigation measures for property owners, and display at both the library and routinely visited County offices.

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.2
Background:	FEMA, the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the National Weather Service, and other agencies provide informational brochures and pamphlets on property protection measures at no cost to local governments. GCEMD distributes informational brochures and pamphlets during our public education meetings, at special events, and at the library branches throughout the year.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	N/A
Responsibility Assigned to:	Public Information Office, GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Update Annually

ACTION #6E
Use a mobile hazard-related educational display.

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.2
Background:	Informing the general public about natural hazards in a local setting is one of the most effective methods of education. The mobile display could be used at various events throughout the year to educate local residents and visitors about hazard-related issues.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD, Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	GCEMD utilizes a stormwater display, tornado simulator, and other educational displays throughout the year at special events and during our public education meetings.

ACTION #6F

Provide hazard education materials at public events in Georgetown County, such as the Wooden Boat Show, Winyah Bay Heritage Festival, and other appropriate community events.

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.2
Background:	A hazard education table for county residents should be added to an established community event drawing large crowds. Outreach should be geared toward educating the public on the hazards which threaten Georgetown County, and the mitigation and preparedness measures available to protect them. Guest speakers from the National Weather Service, the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, and other relevant agencies should be invited to attend, and educational displays/handouts should be provided, such as Flood Insurance Rate Maps, storm surge inundation maps, FEMA publications, hurricane tracking charts, safety tips, etc.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	On-going. We participate in an annual WPDE Hurricane Program and other events are held throughout the year.

ACTION #6G

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

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.2
Background:	Local newspapers, radio stations, and cable television providers are capable of reaching a vast audience in Georgetown County. Integrating a public education program concerning natural hazards through these outlets would provide beneficial exposure to all segments of the County's population.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD, Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD, Media Representatives
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #6H

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

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	Hurricane, Flood, Storm Surge, Earthquake, Tornado,
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.1, 3.2
Background:	Building codes, floodplain regulations and other codes are subject to frequent review and modification. This includes changes for compliance with IBC and other code applicable codes. Providing information to key personnel in the development chain, as well as the private sector, will help ensure that new requirements are included in the design of new development.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Building Department, Planning & Development
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Education is ongoing. The Director of Planning meets with the local realtors association each year to go over new requirements and provide a status update of planning and code issues. Public hearings are regularly held when building and zoning codes are updated. In addition, educational materials regarding flood insurance rates and flood prevention were placed in local libraries for review by the real estate profession and the general public. CRS Section 330 PPI in progress.

ACTION #6I

Conduct question and answer workshops with instructors to address specific hazards with design professionals to gain code compliance.

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.1, 3.2
Background:	Involving architects, engineers, and designers in code and ordinance requirements is the first step in addressing construction practices for hazard prevention. The contractors are required to build to the approved plan that addresses specific hazards based on the location and type of construction.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD, Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Building Official
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	REMOVE. Duplicative of 6H

ACTION #6J

Educate citizens regarding safe interior rooms.

Category:	Public Education & Awareness
Hazard:	Hurricane, Severe Wind, Tornado
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.2
Background:	Safe Rooms are especially important for the most vulnerable population segments – those with limited mobility and resources. Educating people on safe room locations is important for protection for events that may include high winds.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local Government, FEMA
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD and Public Inforamtion
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	GCEMD includes information on safe rooms through its outreach and education efforts each year.

Town of Andrews Mitigation Actions

The mitigation actions proposed for the Town of Andrews to undertake are listed on the pages that follow. Each has been designed to achieve the goals and objectives identified through this Hazard Mitigation Plan. Each proposed action includes:

a. the appropriate category for the mitigation technique;
b. the hazard it is designed to mitigate;
c. the objective(s) it is intended to help achieve;
d. some general background information;
e. the priority level for its implementation (high, moderate, or low);
f. potential funding sources, if applicable;
g. the agency/person assigned responsibility for carrying out the strategy; and
h. a target completion date.

It is important to note that these mitigation actions are short to long-term, specific measures to be undertaken by the Town of Andrews. It is expected this component of the plan will be the most dynamic. It will be used as the primary indicator to measure the plan's progress over time and will be routinely updated and/or revised through future planning efforts.

Individual jurisdictional action plans shall be reviewed and updated, if necessary, in November of each year. The Hazard Mitigation Plan shall be reviewed and updated every five (5) years in accordance with FEMA guidelines.

Prior to implementation of any prioritized mitigation actions, a cost-benefit review will be conducted in order to maximize the benefits of any proposed activity.

The following actions were added, revised, or deleted during this update:

Action #	Description
1A	NEW
2A	NEW
3A-B	NEW
4B-C	NEW
5B-F	NEW
6C-E	NEW

A number of Mitigation Actions were added to ensure consistency with the Town of Andrews Mitigation Actions within the *Williamsburg County Hazard Mitigation Plan*.

ACTION #1A

Pursue grant funding to assist with the elevation, relocation, demolition, or repair of damaged properties.

Category:	Property Protection
Hazard:	Hurricane, Flood, Earthquake
Goal(s) Addressed:	1
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3
Background:	The Town of Andrews has a number of older structures that were not designed to withstand wind and flood impacts or earthquakes. In addition, many have experiences more frequent flooding in recent years, despite not being located within the Special Flood Hazard Area.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	FEMA, CDBG, SC Office of Resilience, and Local/General Fund Grant Matching Funds
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administrator, Building Official, Georgetown and Williamsburg County Emergency Management
Target Completion Date:	Continuous, Annually
Status:	New

ACTION #2A

Develop and maintain storm drainage inventory maps and database in GIS.

Category:	Property Protection, Structural Projects
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	2
Objective(s) Addressed:	2.1
Background:	The Town's primary risk is from flooding, despite the majority of the Town not being in the regulatory floodplain. An inventory of existing stormwater pipes and drainage easements is necessary to plan for improvements.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local/General Fund, SC Office of Resilience
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administrator, Public Works, SC Department of Transportation
Target Completion Date:	2027
Status:	New

ACTION #3A

Augment the enforcement of the Andrews Building Code and related ordinances by encouraging wind-resistant design techniques for new construction.

Category:	Property Protection
Hazard:	Hurricanes/Tropical Storms, Severe Wind, and Tornadoes
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.4
Background:	Although the State Building Code and local ordinances require certain building practices for wind loss reduction, experts agree that structures built to exceed high wind provisions have a much greater chance of surviving violent wind storms. Additional techniques include adding protection for windows (i.e., shutters), anchoring door frames with multiple hinges, stiffening garage doors with additional bracing, reinforcing masonry chimneys with vertical steel, and strengthening connections between walls and the roof with hurricane straps and ties. These techniques should be promoted to building contractors and homebuyers by the County for all new residential construction, to the maximum extent possible, during the building permit process.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	N/A
Responsibility Assigned to:	Code Enforcement Official
Target Completion Date:	Continuous.
Status:	Most current International Building Codes have been adopted.

ACTION #2B

Educate citizens regarding safe interior rooms.

Category:	Property Prevention, Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	Hurricane, Severe Wind, Tornado
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 6
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 6.2
Background:	Safe Rooms are especially important for the most vulnerable population segments – those with limited mobility and resources. Educating people on safe room locations is important for protection for events that may include high winds.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local Government, FEMA, SCEMD
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD and Public Information
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #3A

Develop a Comprehensive Plan that incorporates a Resilience Element to support mitigation planning.

Category:	Property Prevention, Natural Resource Protection, Structural
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 2, 3
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.2, 2.4, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2
Background:	The Town is in the process of updating its Comprehensive Plan that will provide direction on future growth and on capital improvement priorities, which can have a substantial impact on mitigation implementation and future property damage prevention.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local Government/General Fund
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administrator, Planning Commission, Town Council
Target Completion Date:	2025
Status:	NEW

ACTION #3B

Develop Land Development Regulations and Stormwater Regulations to address runoff and drainage for new development.

Category:	Property Prevention
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 3
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.2, 3.3, 4.2
Background:	The Town currently does not have Land Development Regulations or Stormwater Regulations. It should adopt both regulations to guide future growth and help protect existing and new development from flooding.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local Government/General Fund
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administrator, Planning Commission, Town Council
Target Completion Date:	2027
Status:	NEW

ACTION #4A

Prioritize replacing above-ground utilities underground where feasible, particularly in highly populated areas and near critical facilities and community lifelines.

Category:	Structural Projects
Hazard:	Hurricane, Winter Weather, Severe Wind, Tornado, Earthquake
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 4, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 4.1, 5.1
Background:	Above-ground utilities are some of the most vulnerable structures and facilities that are impacted by high winds and/or earthquakes. There is a need to evaluate the possibilities to relocate these facilities in critical locations. Undergrounding of utilities on Main Street Phase I has been completed, and the Town expects to continue with a second phase.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, Local Government, Utility Providers
Responsibility Assigned to:	Utility Providers
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #4B

Implement a derelict structure abatement program to remove hazardous structures and protect lives.

Category:	Prevention, Structural Projects
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	3, 4
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.2, 4.1
Background:	There are a number of derelict commercial and residential structures in the Town, While the Town has made a significant effort to have property owners clean up their properties and tear down derelict and abandoned buildings, there is a need to continue these efforts.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, Local Government, Utility Providers
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administrator, Building Official
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing, Annually
Status:	NEW

ACTION #4C

Develop a Capital Improvement Plan that incorporates funding for storm drainage improvements and accounts for grant matching funds needed to support mitigation measures.

Category:	Structural Projects
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) addressed:	4
Objective(s) addressed	4.1, 5.2
Background:	Poor storm drainage serves as one of the primary causes of flooding in the Town of Andrews. Storm drainage improvements are necessary to ensure that water can flow away from structures and ensure that roads remain passable. In addition to stormwater improvements, all structural grant funded projects will require local grant matching funds. The Town needs to be prepared to provide the matching funds in order to secure available grant funds.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local Government, FEMA, SC Office of Resilience, CDBG
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administrator, Public Works Director, Town Council
Target Completion Date:	2025, Update Annually with Budget Cycle
Status:	NEW

ACTION #5A

Maintain and review the emergency response plan for the Town of Andrews.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) addressed	1.1, 5.1
Background:	Maintain and review the Town's emergency response plan annually to ensure the Town and its staff and partners know what needs to be done and how to accomplish those requirements before, during, and after a natural disaster.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Chief of Police, Public Works Director, and Administrator
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing
Status:	Updated in 2018. Review Annually.

ACTION #5B

Conduct a pre-disaster annual exercise to test the policies and procedures of the Emergency Operations Plan.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 5.1
Background:	The Town of Andrews staff will conduct an annual training exercise with Georgetown County and/or Williamsburg County to ensure that they are able to effectively implement the Emergency Operations Plan and revise it as needed.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local/General Fund
Responsibility Assigned to:	Georgetown and Williamsburg County Emergency Management, Administrator, Fire and Police, Public Works
Target Completion Date:	Continuous, Annually
Status:	New

ACTION #5C

Determine County and local equipment needs for handling debris removal in case private contractors are unable to provide support.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 5.1
Background:	Debris removal is a necessary component to allow a community return to normal after a disaster. The Town needs to have a plan in place to be prepared to respond to a disaster of any scale.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local/General Fund
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administration, Public Works
Target Completion Date:	Continuous, Annually
Status:	New

ACTION #5D

Install and maintain generators for all critical facilities.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	5
Objective(s) Addressed:	5.1
Background:	Critical infrastructure and lifelines need generators to ensure they can operate during and after a disaster.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	FEMA, Local/General Fund
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administrator
Target Completion Date:	2027
Status:	New

ACTION #5E

Continue to use Code RED as a warning notification system for hazards.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	5
Objective(s) Addressed:	5.1
Background:	Code RED is a notification system operated by Williamsburg County Emergency Management. Residents should be encouraged to sign up for emergency notifications.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	FEMA, Local/General Fund
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administrator
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing
Status:	New

ACTION #5F

Formalize post-disaster damage assessment procedures.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	5
Objective(s) Addressed:	5.1
Background:	The Town currently relies on SAFEbuilt, the County, and other outside assistance to conduct damage assessments after a disaster. This process needs to be formalized and reviewed annually to ensure that all parties are trained on procedures and that assessments can occur as quickly as possible after a disaster.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	FEMA, Local/General Fund
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administrator, Georgetown County Emergency Management, Williamsburg County Emergency Management, and Code Enforcement
Target Completion Date:	2025
Status:	New

ACTION #6A

Participate in contractor hazard-resistant building techniques workshops.

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	All
Objective(s) Addressed:	2.1, 3.1, 11.1
Background:	Local building contractors are often unaware of or unwilling to embrace new techniques to achieve hazard resistance in building construction. Getting contractors together in a workshop format will allow them to hear about and see demonstrations of new ideas.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD, Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Code Enforcement Official
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #6B

Educate residents and businesses on procedures to follow to route the utilities to their individual properties underground.

Category:	Public Information and Awareness
Hazard:	Hurricane, Winter Weather, Severe Wind, Tornado
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.2, 6.4
Background:	Underground utilities can minimize power and service disruption and also speed recovery efforts. Many residents and citizens are unaware that underground service is an option. Working with local utility providers, increasing the number of underground service customers by 10% could be achieved.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	N/A
Responsibility Assigned to:	Local Utility Providers
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing. Biannual Town Hall forums are held each year. This is a topic covered each year.

ACTION #6C

Educate the public about the location of storm and extreme weather shelters.

Category:	Public Information and Awareness
Hazard:	Hurricane, Flood, Excessive Heat, Winter Weather, Severe Wind
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.2
Background:	The Town of Andrews has a significant number of older manufactured homes that are not designed for high winds or adequate insulation or heating/cooling. In addition, the Town has a number of homes that experience flooding, despite not being in the Special Flood Hazard Area. Residents need to be aware of shelter locations in and around the Town.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	N/A
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administrator, County Public Information Officer
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	NEW

ACTION #6D

Educate staff, public officials, and the public on various hazard mitigation techniques through education materials, public events, and community workshops.

Category:	Public Information and Awareness
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.1, 6.2, 6.4
Background:	Local staff and officials need to be aware of mitigation options that residents and businesses can pursue to reduce their risk to natural hazards.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local/General Fund
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administrator, County Public Information Officers
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	NEW

ACTION #6E

Educate the public on how to conserve water during a drought.

Category:	Public Information and Awareness
Hazard:	Drought
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.1, 6.2
Background:	In the event of a drought, residents and businesses should be aware of measures they can take to reduce their water usage.
Priority:	Low
Funding Sources:	Local/General Fund
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administrator, County Public Information Officers
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	NEW

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City of Georgetown Mitigation Actions

The mitigation actions proposed for the City of Georgetown to undertake are listed on the pages that follow. Each has been designed to achieve the goals and objectives identified through this Hazard Mitigation Plan. Each proposed action includes:

a. the appropriate category for the mitigation technique;
b. the hazard it is designed to mitigate;
c. the objective(s) it is intended to help achieve;
d. some general background information;
e. the priority level for its implementation (high, moderate or low);
f. potential funding sources, if applicable;
g. the agency/person assigned responsibility for carrying out the strategy; and
h. a target completion date.

It is important to note that these mitigation actions are short to long-term, specific measures to be undertaken by the City. It is expected this component of the plan will be the most dynamic. It will be used as the primary indicator to measure the plan's progress over time, and will be routinely updated and/or revised through future planning efforts.

Individual jurisdictional action plans shall be reviewed and updated, if necessary, in November of each year. The Hazard Mitigation Plan shall be reviewed and updated every five (5) years in accordance with FEMA guidelines.

Prior to implementation of any prioritized mitigation actions, a cost-benefit review will be conducted in order to maximize the benefits of any proposed activity.

The following actions were added, revised, or deleted during this update:

Action #	Description
1D	NEW
1H	UPDATED
3E	NEW
3F	NEW
4B-4D	NEW
5D	REVISED
6E	NEW

Some Mitigation Actions were renumbered to coincide with the plan's revised goals. New Mitigation Actions are from the City's Comprehensive Plan.

ACTION #1A

Maintain the City's potable water systems so water is available after hazard events.

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4, 5.1
Background:	Maintenance of water supply and distribution is critical after natural disasters. The City has continuously maintained the potable water system. All water valves are exercised every 3 years, and the distribution system is completely flushed annually. Maintenance at the plant involves the chemical feed systems and all moving parts (gears, pumps, motors, etc.). The City currently maintains three elevated storage tanks throughout the distribution system. These consist of two 250,000 gallon tanks (Maryville behind fire station 2 and behind Georgetown High) The third tank is referenced as the Yogi Bear tank, which is the 500,000 gallon tank located next to Liberty Steel.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Water Utility
Responsibility Assigned to:	Water Utilities
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #1B

Maintain the City's wastewater systems so overflow from flooding is minimized.

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	Hurricane, Flooding
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4, 5.1
Background:	Continual maintenance was performed on the wastewater system this past year. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) were limited, and occurrence has greatly reduced from previous years. Preventative maintenance is performed twice per week on each wastewater lift station and routine line cleaning is ongoing throughout the year. Annual maintenance was performed at the wastewater treatment plant as usual. The City also has a comprehensive map of the wastewater collection system which helps identify trouble spots.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	City Water/Wastewater Utilities
Responsibility Assigned to:	Water Utilities
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing, Regular Maintenance

ACTION #1C

Maintain City outfall ditches adequately so drainage systems function properly.

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	Flood, Storm Surge, Thunderstorms, Sea Level Rise
Goal(s) Addressed:	1
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4
Background:	Adequate maintenance of outfall ditches is a critical need. The City documents these activities as part of its participation in the NFIP/CRS. Drainage systems will only work properly if the downstream outfall ditches are clear. The City maintains maintenance logs. Maintenance will reduce flood damages and keep water out of roadways.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	City
Responsibility Assigned to:	Water Utilities
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #1D

Bury utility lines where possible and when there is funding available.

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	Hurricane, Severe Wind, Tornadoes, Winter Weather
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4, 5.1
Background:	A vast majority of the City's powerlines are located above ground, which makes its residents, major employers and community lifelines at risk to loss of power. The City should pursue power line burial where it will have the most beneficial impact.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Electric, Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Electric Utility
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	NEW

ACTION #1E

Continue the inspection and maintenance of tree clearance around overhead power lines.

Category:	Prevention, Emergency Response
Hazard:	Hurricane, Winter Weather, Severe Wind, Tornado
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 5.1,5.2
Background:	The City's Electric Department attempts to maintain adequate clearance around power lines within the City's jurisdiction. Every few years, the City brings in a contractor crew to conduct a full sweep of the City to ensure proper line clearances are maintained. This program must be continuous to ensure clearance is maintained.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Electric Utility Enterprise fund
Responsibility Assigned to:	Electric Utility Manager
Target Completion Date:	Continuous / Ongoing
Status:	The City of Georgetown Electric Utility Department has a tree crew consisting of a supervisor and three (3) tree trimmers that is charged with maintaining clearance around overhead power lines, and regularly inspects clearances and responds to customer inquiries. This crew is also charged with maintaining all public trees, and must deal with trees that become liabilities to the City, regardless of whether power line clearance is an issue. With the density of mature live oaks in Georgetown, this is a daunting task which prevents the crew from being able to devote its full attention to power line clearance. Contractor assistance is brought in when needed to assist in maintaining adequate line clearance from trees.

ACTION #1F

Remove debris from the drainage system generated by flooding events.

Category:	Prevention, Property Protection
Hazard:	Hurricane, Flood, Storm Surge
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 5.2
Background:	Post-event cleanup and hauling of debris. Proper disposal of this material. It is essential that debris be removed from the drainage system so the system will work properly during subsequent events.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Water Utilities
Target Completion Date:	Continuous / Ongoing
Status:	Even small debris can gather to clog up the drainage system generated by a flood so removal of this debris is critical. Debris was consistently removed from the drainage system after rain events in the City of Georgetown during the past year. Because of the excessive tree cover within the City, leaves in particular can clog catch basin tops and cause damaging flooding. City stormwater crews clear the system the best they can after each rain event and maintenance records are recorded along with the outfall ditch maintenance. There are no changes to this action item at this time.

ACTION #1G

Reduce the potential for property damage from floating and flying debris.

Category:	Prevention, Property Protection
Hazard:	Hurricane, Flood, Storm Surge
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 5.2
Background:	All roll-out carts and commercial garbage dumpsters will be emptied prior to a weather event. The City's Sanitation Department has revised its plan for action both before and after a weather/ flood event. This includes emptying all dumpsters and roll-outs, if adequate time is available, prior to an event. Hurricane Florence occurred September 12-15, 2018 which required implementation of the plan. After a review of Sanitation Department objectives, no revision or change in the current plan is recommended.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Sanitation Department
Target Completion Date:	Continuous / As natural disaster event happens
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #1H

Investigate the feasibility of relocating Fire Station 1 outside of the floodzone.

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	Hurricanes, Flood, Storm Surge
Goal(s) Addressed:	1
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2
Background:	Current facilities for the Fire Department are not adequate for such disasters. Fire Station #1 is susceptible to flooding. Station #2 – New station completed in 2018. A feasibility study for relocating and/or rebuilding these facilities should be undertaken and issues addressed that would assure that this vital service would remain available to the public.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local FEMA
Responsibility Assigned to:	Fire Department, Administration, GCEMD, Grant Sources
Target Completion Date:	2028
Status:	UPDATED, as Station 2 was relocated.

ACTION #3A

Continue to strictly enforce the City's Flood Damage Prevention and Control Ordinance.

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.1, 3.2
Background:	This ordinance must be enforced on a continuous basis because there is constant development and renovations taking place throughout the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The City currently has 32 Repetitive Loss Properties, of which 12 were added in the past two (2) years because of major flooding from events including Hurricanes Matthew, Irma, and Florence. We also continue to receive and thoroughly check Elevation Certificates on new and substantially renovated homes or businesses in the SFHA.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Planning & Community Development
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing, Daily

ACTION #3B

Continue to monitor special flood hazard areas for building improvements not permitted which may violate the City's flood ordinance as well as FEMA regulations.

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.1, 3.2
Background:	Despite our best efforts, occasionally property owners may enclose portions of structures, thus violating the requirements of the flood ordinance. Recently adding a new Building Inspector position; we will continue to investigate these situations and remedy them. To keep our good Community Rating System (CRS) score of 7, the City must continue to monitor the construction in the SFHA by surveying our area with a Building Official/Inspector and a Code Enforcement Officer daily. They check job sites for compliance as well as for the proper permits. Stop work orders are issued and enforced for work without City permits.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	None
Responsibility Assigned to:	Planning & Community Development
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #3C

Continue to participate in the NFIP/CRS program and work towards improving the City's current rating of "7".

Category:	Public Information and Awareness
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4
Background:	The City continues to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) & Community Rating System (CRS). We follow the 2017 Coordinator's Manual which helps us gain points for informing the public both inside and outside the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) on the risk and mitigation of flooding. We do outreach projects to citizens and banking/real estate/insurance agencies; website pages with information and links to flood preventative ideas and organizations; and on-site visits to homes and businesses. Flood insurance is also addressed to let every property owner in the City know that they can get flood insurance since the City is part of the NFIP. Calls, emails, and walk-ins asking about their location to the SFHA and what they can do about getting insurance has definitely increased in the past years (Sec 320). The projects seem to be doing their job informing the public. The recent flood events from 2015 to 2018 have sparked the public's awareness. The Building Official and the Planner have received a Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) certificate, and continue to enforce the regulations of our Flood Ordinance. Each year, we increase our awareness activities. We mail letters to banks, insurance companies, realtors and property owners in flood zones about the hazards of flooding. We have placed relevant information in the County Library, and have provided links to FEMA, the SC Climatology Office, NOAA, etc. on the City's webpage.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	None
Responsibility Assigned to:	Planning & Community Development
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #3D
Review and update City's stormwater ordinance to ensure property and/or roadways are protected from flooding or drainage impacts.

Category:	Prevention, Property Protection
Hazard:	Flooding
Goal(s) Addressed:	3, 4
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.3, 3.4
Background:	The City of Georgetown established a stormwater utility by ordinance on 4/1/93. A City drainage ordinance was also established to address stormwater issues associated with construction activities. Creating Stormwater Management Plan will go far in addressing drainage problems. The City implemented an updated stormwater management plan in November 2019, and serves as the City's master plan. This plan identifies problem areas, collects data, educates citizens, inventory systems, hydrologic and hydraulic modeling, watershed plan, and capital improvement plan, address ordinance and design standards, and evaluate the rate structure.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Stormwater fee, local government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Water Utilities Department
Target Completion Date:	2027
Status:	

ACTION #3E
Ensure there is at least one building official trained as a certified floodplain manager and in conducting flood damage assessments.

Category:	Prevention, Property Protection
Hazard:	Flood, Storm Surge
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.1, 3.2
Background:	The City needs trained professionals on staff in order to meet the requirements of the NFIP and to properly implement its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and participate in the Community Rating System.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Planning & Community Development
Target Completion Date:	2025, then Continuous
Status:	NEW

ACTION #3F

Consider strengthening the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.

Category:	Prevention, Property Protection
Hazard:	Flood, Storm Surge
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.2, 3.1, 3.2
Background:	The Comprehensive Plan identifies the need to explore increasing the Freeboard and adopting flood regulations in the 500-year floodplain.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Planning & Community Development
Target Completion Date:	2027, then Continuous
Status:	NEW

ACTION #3F

Continue to review and update the City's Drought Ordinance when needed.

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	Drought
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.2
Background:	The City has a Drought Ordinance which specifies Water Utility Department and public response during periods of drought. The plan was revised in 2003, and must be reviewed and updated annually to address the changing water supply and consumption needs of City and County residents. The City maintains constant contact with affected parts and upstream regulators. The City Hall continues to use available sources to notify citizens of the drought status. The Drought Ordinance is up-to-date and, no changes are recommended at this time for this action item.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	City Water Utility
Responsibility Assigned to:	Water Utilities, Public Information
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing, Review Annually

ACTION #3G

Continue to work with the owners of the buildings on Front Street that were destroyed by fire, and make sure the rebuilding process is completed in compliance with our Flood Damage and Prevention Ordinance.

Category:	Prevention, Property Protection
Hazard:	Flood, Storm Surge
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.1, 3.2, 6.2
Background:	On September 25, 2013, the south side of the 700 block of Front Street caught fire destroying seven (7) buildings on eight (8) parcels. These once historic buildings were substantially damaged so they lost all historical significance which would have exempted them from some parts of the City of Georgetown Flood Damage and Prevention Ordinance. Because of the lowest grade elevation and this area being within the SFHA (AE10), new construction must be elevated at or above Base Flood Elevation (BFE) to meet current regulations. This may include a variance to the additional 2’ freeboard that is part of the City flood ordinance. Now only three (3) property owners, the site has been filled and graded off. A decorative fence has been placed along the sidewalk in front of the properties. Development will start when improved economy allows for it.
Priority:	Low
Funding Sources:	None
Responsibility Assigned to:	Planning & Community Development
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing
Status:	Awaiting development submission

ACTION #4A
Work in partnership with Georgetown County and Coastal Carolina University on a bulkhead, parallel to the Harborwalk, behind CCU Marine Science satellite campus and Constitution Park.

Category:	Structural Projects
Hazard:	Flooding, Storm Surge, Sea Level Rise
Goal(s) Addressed:	4
Objective(s) Addressed:	4.1
Background:	Tidal flooding from full moons and king tides have inundated this area along Front Street for many years, especially the past 4 years. The mean high tide seems to be rising and a mitigation project needs to be completed in the near future to contest this flooding issue. The City and Georgetown County have partnered and agreed to split the engineering fee to seek a permit with OCRM and USACE for a new proposed 235' bulkhead behind the CCU building and Constitution Park. Earthworks Group Engineering was selected and they are just starting the permit application process. They are collecting data and historic information to submit. Once we have permits, the city/county will send out bids for construction to start project.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	HMGP, PDM
Responsibility Assigned to:	Public Works
Target Completion Date:	2026
Status:	INCOMPLETE

ACTION #4B
Coordinate with area conservation partners to fortify low-lying areas using living shoreline techniques. .

Category:	Structural Projects, Natural Resource Protection
Hazard:	Flooding, Storm Surge, Sea Level Rise
Goal(s) Addressed:	4
Objective(s) Addressed:	4.1, 4.2
Background:	Flooding and erosion are frequent in the City of Georgetown. Living shorelines will help stabilize shorelines and reduce land loss due to flooding and sea level rise.
Priority:	Low
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SC Office of Resilience, Local, NOAA
Responsibility Assigned to:	Public Works, Planning & Community Development
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing
Status:	NEW

ACTION #4C

Pursue transportation or mitigation funding to elevate low-lying roadway segments along critical thoroughfares and evacuation routes.

Category:	Structural Projects
Hazard:	Flooding, Storm Surge, Sea Level Rise
Goal(s) Addressed:	4, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	4.1, 5.2
Background:	Flooding has the ability to impede travel along some main roads in the City. The City should coordinate with SCDOT and GSATS, and the SC Office of Resilience to improve roadway drainage and even consider the elevation of portions of major thoroughfares that are located below the 100-year floodplain.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SC Office of Resilience, Local, SCDOT, GSATS
Responsibility Assigned to:	Public Works, Planning & Community Development
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing
Status:	NEW

ACTION #4D

Pursue stormwater studies, infrastructure improvements, and the installation of backflow preventors, where possible.

Category:	Structural Projects
Hazard:	Flooding, Storm Surge, Sea Level Rise
Goal(s) Addressed:	4, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	4.1, 5.2
Background:	The City has flooding and drainage challenges throughout. There are multiple drainage studies and plans that need to be prioritized and implemented.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SC Office of Resilience, Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Public Works, SCDOT
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing
Status:	NEW

ACTION #5A

Continue oversight and funding of the City's fleet and equipment/supplies to ensure emergency services pre- and post-hazard.

Category:	Prevention, Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 5.1
Background:	The City's fleet is critical during any event. We maintain vendor agreements for continuous supplies prior to events and ensure departmental supplies for all departments are maintained. The City maintains a "restricted" fund of $1 million for emergency use in disaster situations. During any natural event, the City's fleet and fleet services are critical. The City has an agreement with Colonial Oil to supply fuel during emergency events. The city owns and maintains two above ground storage tanks; one for diesel and the other for gasoline. All departments are funded in the City's budget for emergency supplies in preparation for emergency events. We also continue to maintain a "restricted" fund of 15% of the operating expense from the last audited financials, equating to over $1 million for an emergency disaster situation. This is budgeted and controlled by the City Administrator.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	City
Responsibility Assigned to:	City Administrator
Target Completion Date:	Continuous / Ongoing
Status:	Annually, as part of budget process

ACTION #5B

Remove debris generated from storms or tornados in a timely, efficient manner.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All except dam failure
Goal(s) Addressed:	5
Objective(s) Addressed:	5.1
Background:	Post-event cleanup and hauling of debris. Proper disposal of this material. The City has two (2) sites located within the City to temporarily store debris which will later be transferred to the County landfill.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	City
Responsibility Assigned to:	Street Department
Target Completion Date:	Continuous / As natural disaster event happens
Status:	The City of Georgetown Public Works Department has reviewed its action plan for post-incident/natural hazard work. We did have a Category 1 Hurricane "Florence" that occurred September 12-15, 2018. Implementation of objectives after a weather or flood event has not changed. The Public Works Department has no revised recommendations for the coming season. The Georgetown County Public Works Department will assist the City Public Works Department with debris removal after a natural disaster event.

ACTION #5C

Maintain a generator and UPS backup system for the City of Georgetown's IP Telephony and data network.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All Hazards
Goal(s) Addressed:	5
Objective(s) Addressed:	5.1
Background:	Provide routine maintenance for the generator and UPS backup system for the City of Georgetown's IP Telephony and data network which will enable the system to remain operational during and after a disaster.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Network Administrator
Target Completion Date:	Continuous / Ongoing
Status:	The generators at City Hall and the Electric Department are constantly maintained by the City Electric Department and are checked monthly for any maintenance needed. The other generators at the Fire, Police, and Water Utilities Department are checked by a certified group via a monthly maintenance contract. The backup system for the City of Georgetown's IP Telephony and data network is maintained by the Network Administrator. Messages are automatically sent to Network Administrator any time the generator goes on or off-line. These are now housed at the Police Department, and are covered by their generator and battery backups for the phone servers and core network components. The system recovery is now done through HTC via "the cloud" in Conway/ Aynor, SC.

ACTION #5D
Obtain and install generators for all critical facilities.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	5
Objective(s) Addressed:	5.1
Background:	The City of Georgetown Law Enforcement & County Emergency/911 Departments have an emergency generator that provides full power for all electrical needs including heat/air and hot water for the Police Department, Municipal Court, and the County Emergency Operations Center. This facility was recently relocated from the flood plain to higher ground and serves as the EOC for local government, Emergency Services, and City Law Enforcement. The generator is tested weekly for proper running service. All City buildings should be equipped with generators to ensure that business can commence as soon as possible after a disaster.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local, FEMA
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administrator
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	REVISED, Ongoing

ACTION #5E

Continue to assess and coordinate with the critical facilities and community lifelines located within the City limits during major hazard events.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	5
Objective(s) Addressed:	5.1
Background:	The City of Georgetown Police Department has identified several facilities within the City that could be considered potentially critical at-risk facilities. These are: Georgetown Steel, Tidelands Georgetown Memorial Hospital, Georgetown City Water & Sewer, and Wal-Mart. The Police Department is in contact with the directors and managers of all these locations whenever an unusual occurrence happens or threatens. We maintain updated mobilization plans and contact numbers for all personnel including emergency contact personnel from local businesses. As major hazard events occur, the Police Department maintains regular contact with our core commercial and infrastructure components during a hazard event and throughout the year via our crime/business watch program. The department's crime/business watch program was new two (2) years ago, and it helps us with this coordination between major/critical businesses like International Paper Mill and Wal-Mart. Plus the Police Department itself is a vital/critical facility because their building contains our Emergency Operations Center and E-911 which helps ensure the public's health and safety.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Chief of Police
Target Completion Date:	Continuous /
Status:	As natural disaster event happens

ACTION #6A

Continue to maintain a website for emergency information and public awareness.

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	All Hazards
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.2, 6.3
Background:	Provide offsite hosting of a website to ensure availability of emergency information and public awareness in the event of an emergency. The City currently provides weather data through its link to the Fire Department. Being a part of the NFIP/CRS, one of the major public awareness outreach projects we do is our Emergency and Flood Information web pages on the City's website. With help from the Network Administrator, the CRS Coordinator maintains and updates the City's website with all types of different informative brochures and documents both current and historical. The links to the Fire Department pages also give accurate weather data in real time. This information was added to our City's website, but improvements to the web pages/data and a consistent update have helped many residents get quick and easy emergency information. Also, City website is now being hosted offsite in the "Cloud" for ongoing backup protection.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Network Administrator/Community Planner
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #6B

Continue to provide up-to-date hazard information to City of Georgetown residents and City of Georgetown Departments.

Category:	Public Information
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.1, 6.2, 6.3
Background:	The Fire Department has installed a weather center at Fire Station #1 and #2 and subscribes to live radar and weather information that is used to prepare and respond to natural hazards. Utilization of these products ensures current and accurate information is available to decision makers and the public at www.georgetowncityfire.org. Preparation steps and immediate mitigation effects can be achieved much more efficiently and more effectively through the use of all of this equipment.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Fire, Administration
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing
Status:	Complete; however, routine maintenance of radio station completed as needed. Ongoing. The Fire Department continues in its role as a public information release point for public information regarding Hurricanes, Tropical Systems, Tornados, High Winds, Hail, and other Natural Disasters. We continue to use public and private broadcast media: the City's FM broadcast radio station, internet access sites, and social media points to disseminate public information and up-to-date weather to residents and City of Georgetown Departments. The broadcasts are updated regularly and run constantly to ensure that the current emergency services are adequate to protect public health and safety. The radio station has been updated, and is now streaming via the Internet. Facebook and websites for the Fire, Police, and City are also used.

ACTION #6C

Use City of Georgetown owned radio station, WGEO 105.7, to inform and update residents of conditions and current information during a natural disaster event.

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.1, 6.2, 6.3
Background:	The City-owned FM radio station is capable of getting out up-to-date information to all City residents 24 hours a day. This station, WGEO 105.7, is used during all immediate threats and during the recovery after the event. Residents can tune in to find information about evacuation routes, City contracts, services, storm potential, and actions to take.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Fire, Administration
Target Completion Date:	2017
Status:	Completed. This is done in the exact same way as Action #6B, but with more emphasis on the type of natural disaster event that is taking place. No changes are recommended for this action item.

ACTION #6D

Educate City of Georgetown residents about the possibility and probability that emergency services will not be available to them if they wait too long to decide to evacuate.

Category:	Public Information
Hazard:	Hurricanes/Tropical Storms, Floods, Storm Surge
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.2
Background:	Many residents rely on the Fire Department to evacuate them from their residence after the flooding, hurricane, etc. has arrived. Educating them about their survival and the fact that the Fire Department may not be able to respond to them at such a late time will be beneficial. -Utilize FM radio station to educate about risks. The radio station has been updated, and is now streaming via the Internet. Facebook, as well as Fire, Police, and City websites are also used. - Additionally, if these residents are removed, a safe location to deliver will have to be identified. -Continue to work with the local EOC and ARC officials about shelters and locations. -Distribute evacuation information through utility billings for the City.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Fire, Administration, GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing, as needed

ACTION #6E

Encourage property owners and renters to obtain flood insurance if they are located in the 100 or 500 year floodplain.

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	Floods, Storm Surge
Goal(s) Addressed:	4, 6
Objective(s) Addressed:	4.3, 6.2
Background:	The City has extensive floodplains throughout. Property owners that do not have mortgages, those located in the 500 year floodplain, and renters are not required to obtain flood insurance; however, it can be purchased at a low cost and benefit. Mailers and/or annual social media campaigns are options.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Public Information, Planning & Community Development
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	NEW, Annually

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Town of Pawleys Island Mitigation Actions

The mitigation actions proposed for the Town of Pawleys Island to undertake are listed on the pages that follow. Each has been designed to achieve the goals and objectives identified through this Hazard Mitigation Plan. Each proposed action includes:

a. the appropriate category for the mitigation technique;
b. the hazard it is designed to mitigate;
c. the objective(s) it is intended to help achieve;
d. some general background information;
e. the priority level for its implementation (high, moderate, or low);
f. potential funding sources, if applicable;
g. the agency/person assigned responsibility for carrying out the strategy; and
h. a target completion date.

It is important to note that these mitigation actions are short to long-term, specific measures to be undertaken by the Town of Pawleys Island. It is expected this component of the plan will be the most dynamic; it will be used as the primary indicator to measure the plan's progress over time and will be routinely updated and/or revised through future planning efforts.

Individual jurisdictional action plans shall be reviewed and updated, if necessary, in November of each year. The Hazard Mitigation Plan shall be reviewed and updated every five (5) years in accordance with FEMA guidelines.

Prior to implementation of any prioritized mitigation actions, a cost-benefit review will be conducted in order to maximize the benefits of any proposed activity.

The following actions were added, revised, or deleted during this update:

Action #	Description
1B	NEW
1F	NEW
2B	NEW
3F	REMOVED
3G	NEW
4A	NEW
4B	NEW
5D	NEW
5E	NEW
6H	NEW
6I	REMOVED, DUPLICATE

Updates to the Mitigation Actions reflect the Town's recently approved Comprehensive Plan and Sea Level Rise Adaptation Plan.

ACTION #1A

Continue to enforce a "no-rise (in base flood elevation)" clause for the Town's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.

Category:	Prevention, Natural Resource Protection
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	1
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4
Background:	The Town has joined many floodplain permitting systems, including those that meet National Flood Insurance Program standards, and will allow projects outside the floodway to increase base flood elevations by up to 1'. While this may not represent a significant increase for just one (1) project, the cumulative impact of a number of projects in the same floodplain can be significant. By prohibiting any rise throughout the 100-year floodplain, a "no rise" clause ensures that the cumulative impact of multiple permitted projects will not cause flood elevations to rise to unacceptable levels.
Priority:	Low
Funding Sources:	N/A
Responsibility Assigned to:	Building Official
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #1B

Utilize the recently adopted tree ordinance as a tool to protect the natural resources of Pawleys Island and to enhance the resiliency of the community.

Category:	Natural Resource Protection
Hazard:	Flooding, Coastal Erosion
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 3
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4, 3.3
Background:	The Town of Pawleys Island has a mature tree canopy with portions of intact maritime forest consisting of live oak, cedar, and other native species. As a means of protecting this important Natural Resource the Town of Pawleys Island adopted a tree protection ordinance in 2023. The benefits of tree protection include erosion control, stormwater management, wildlife habitat.
Priority:	Low
Funding Sources:	N/A
Responsibility Assigned to:	Town Administrator
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing
Status:	NEW. Ordinance in effect as of April 2023. Review and update as needed.

ACTION #1C

Continue prohibiting manufactured homes to be installed on the Island.

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	Hurricane, Flood, Storm Surge, Winter Weather, Excessive Heat, Earthquake, Tornado
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 4
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.2,
Background:	Minimize future flood damage; minimize future earthquake damage; minimize future hurricane damage; protecting lives of citizens from natural and man-made hazards.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Not Required
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administration, Building, Planning & Development
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #1D

Continue to renourish public beach, as needed.

Category:	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection
Hazard:	Storm Surge, Flooding
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.3
Background:	Sand renourishment is essential to maintaining the beach as the first line of defense from coastal storms and flooding. The Town completed a major renourishment project in 2020 by adding 1.1 million cubic yards of sand to the beach system from the Georgetown County parking lot to the 3rd Street beach access. The Town has entered into a partnership with the Army Corps of Engineers to maintain the project on the Southern 1.25 miles of the project area. The Town monitors the condition of the beach annually to proactively plan for the next major beach renourishment. The Town is actively pursuing resources from FEMA and the Army Corps to perform a Hurricane Ian rehabilitation beach renourishment project. Hurricane Ian impacted Pawleys Island on September 30, 2022.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	SC Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, Local Government, United States Army Corps of Engineers
Responsibility Assigned to:	Mayor
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing
Status:	Project completed 2020. Annual monitoring of sand volumes is in place now. Currently pursuing Hurricane Ian rehabilitation project work through FEMA and Army Corps.

ACTION #1E

Create new beachfront dunes through "Build A Dune" projects.

Category:	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection
Hazard:	Hurricane, Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	1
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4
Background:	Sand dunes serve as the first line of defense from storm surge for coastal communities. Educating coastal residents about the natural methods of encouraging sand dune development will save money and increase the public's awareness concerning the value of sand dunes.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	OCRM, SCEMD, Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Town Administrator
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	The town's beach renourishment project includes installation of sand fence and beach vegetation along 3 miles of beach front.

ACTION #1F

Pursue opportunities to remove marine debris hazards from Pawleys Creek which were generated from previous storm events.

Category:	Property Protection
Hazard:	Storm Surge/ Hurricanes and Tropical Storms
Goal(s) Addressed:	1
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4
Background:	The Town of Pawleys Island has been directly impacted by numerous storms over the past decade which has resulted in the accumulation of debris in Pawleys Creek. This debris can pose a hazard to vehicles and residential structures in future storm surge events. The Town is currently evaluating grant options.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	NOAA NFWF
Responsibility Assigned to:	Town Administrator
Target Completion Date:	By the end of 2025
Status:	NEW

ACTION #1G

Manage and maintain the drainage and outfalls keeping drainpipes and ditches clear and effective.

Category:	Property Protection, Emergency Services
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4, 5.1
Background:	Adequate maintenance of outfall ditches is a critical need. The Town documents these activities as part of its participation in the NFIP/CRS. Drainage systems will only work properly if the downstream outfall ditches and pipes are maintained and are clear.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	SCDOT, Town
Responsibility Assigned to:	SCDOT, CRS Coordinator, Mayor
Target Completion Date:	Continuous, Quarterly Assessment review
Status:	Inspect monthly and clean as necessary.

ACTION #1H

Continue maintaining permanent open space.

Category:	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection
Hazard:	Flood, Hurricane
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 4
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4, 4.2
Background:	Preserve environmental resources; promote long-term economic prosperity; encourage recreational activities; minimize future flood damages.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administration, Planning & Development
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #2A

Work with the County to continue to update the County's Geographic Information System (GIS) to ensure that Town-specific information is incorporated into the system as necessary, and to incorporate current cadastral (building/parcel) data for purposes of conducting more detailed hazard risk assessments and for tracking permitting/land use patterns.

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	2
Objective(s) Addressed:	2.1, 2.4
Background:	An enhanced GIS system will greatly improve the Town's technical capability to collect, manage, analyze and display spatially- referenced data. The Town uses the County GIS system and there have been several additions for Pawleys' properties to support the CRS program. Ensure that the Pawleys Island Shore Protection Line is maintained on the County GIS website.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Town and County
Responsibility Assigned to:	Town Administrator
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #2B

Update the Town's Beachfront Management Plan per oversight guidance by SCOCRM.

Category:	Natural Resource Protection
Hazard:	Hurricanes and Tropical Storms.
Goal(s) Addressed:	2
Objective(s) Addressed:	2.4
Background:	In order to be eligible for state funding for beachfront management activities, local jurisdictions must maintain a Beachfront Management Plan. The Town's beachfront management plan was last updated in 2011. Since that time there have been numerous storms that have impacted the SC coast over the past decade. The Town has also implemented a major beach renourishment project on the island in 2020 and is in an active partnership with the Army Corps of Engineers to ensure future renourishment resources are dedicated to the community.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Town Administrator, Planning Commission, Town Council
Target Completion Date:	End of 2025
Status:	NEW

ACTION #3A

Augment the enforcement of the Pawleys Island Building Code and related County ordinances by encouraging wind-resistant design techniques for new residential construction during the Town's permit process.

Category:	Property Protection
Hazard:	Hurricanes and Tropical Storms, Severe Wind, Tornadoes
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 3
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 3.4
Background:	Although the State Building Code and local ordinances require certain building practices for wind loss reduction, experts agree that structures built to exceed high wind provisions have a much greater chance of surviving violent windstorms. Additional techniques include adding protection for windows (i.e., shutters), anchoring door frames with multiple hinges, stiffening garage doors with additional bracing, reinforcing masonry chimneys with vertical steel, and strengthening connections between walls and the roof with hurricane straps and ties. These techniques should be promoted to building contractors and homebuyers by the Town for all new residential construction, to the maximum extent possible during the building permit process.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	N/A
Responsibility Assigned to:	Building Official
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #3B

Continue to enforce the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance for Pawleys Island to require that new construction and substantial improvements have finished floor elevations at least three (3) feet above the base flood elevation in "A" Zones and lowest horizontal supporting members at least three (3) feet above the base flood elevation in "V" Zones. New construction projects in the "A" zone must be 3 feet above the Base Flood Elevation as measured by the lowest horizontal supporting member.

Category:	Property Protection
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 3
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.2, 3.1, 3.2
Background:	FEMA encourages local governments to go beyond minimum requirements to provide extra protection for structures from flood hazards. The Town has established a Design Flood Elevation of 3ft higher than the designated Base Flood Elevation.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	N/A
Responsibility Assigned to:	Building Official
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #3C

Continue to enforce the Town's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance that includes cumulative substantial damage or improvement requirements.

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.1, 3.2
Background:	Town Council recently amended the Flood Ordinance by counting improvement and repair projects cumulatively, so that buildings will be brought into compliance with flood protection standards earlier in their life cycle. This requires the Town to maintain permit history so when cumulative repairs or improvements equal 50% of the building value, the building must be brought up to current codes for floodplain development.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	N/A
Responsibility Assigned to:	Building Official
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #3D

Continue to enforce Article V of the Pawleys Island Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to require pilings or columns to "extend vertically below a grade of sufficient depth and the zone of potential scour, and securely anchored to the subsoil strata".

Category:	Property Protection
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.1, 3.2
Background:	FEMA recommends that local ordinances include structural requirements that will withstand wave action in velocity zones.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	N/A
Responsibility Assigned to:	Building Official
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #3E

Continue to participate in the NFIP/CRS program and maintain the Town's current rating of "5".

Category:	Public Information and Awareness
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.1, 3.4
Background:	The Town has been an active participant in this program for several years. Each year, we increase our awareness activities. We recently had an outreach campaign focused on the new Georgetown County FIRM maps that became effective May 9, 2023. We have placed relevant information in the Town Hall , and have provided links to FEMA, the SC Climatology Office, Georgetown County, and the NOAA on our webpage.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Town
Responsibility Assigned to:	Building & Planning, Town Administrator
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Town has taken necessary steps to achieve a class level 5.

ACTION #3F

Recommend adoption of building standards for single family residences to exceed Town's already stringent building code requirements for flood mitigation.

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	Flood, Hurricane
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.1, 3.2, 3.4
Background:	Minimize future flood damage; minimize future hurricane damage; protect the lives of our citizens from natural and man-made hazards. Town requires non-conversion agreement on enclosed area below DFE and currently in process of inspecting homes that signed agreement over the past 3 years.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administrative, Building, Planning & Development
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	REMOVED

ACTION #3G

Utilize the Town's Sea Level Rise Adaptation Plan as a guiding document in key policy and investment decision making processes.

Category:	Planning/ Public Information and Awareness
Hazard:	Flooding, Hurricanes and Tropical Storms, Sea Level Rise
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2
Background:	The Town adopted a Sea Level Rise Adaptation Plan in December 2022. This important initiative identified areas on the island most vulnerable to King Tides and recurring flooding. The plan incorporated a 2 ft rise in sea level rise by 2050 as part of its analysis. The plan serves as a guiding document when prioritizing policies and infrastructure improvements in the future. Currently being used as a guiding document in Town decision-making and as a reference document in many grant proposals.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	SC Office of Resilience, SC EMD
Responsibility Assigned to:	Town Administrator, Planning Commission, Town Council.
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing
Status:	NEW

ACTION #3H

Continue enforcing the shore protection line ordinance, which was established to protect sand dunes and critical habitat areas (Article 6 of Unified Development Code).

Category:	Natural Resource Protection
Hazard:	Hurricane
Goal(s) Addressed:	3, 4
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.2, 4.2
Background:	Minimize future flood damage; reduce existing flood damage; preserve environmental resources; improve hazard resistance of infrastructure; minimize future hurricane damage.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administration, Building, Planning & Development
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing. Ensure the Pawleys Shore Protection Line is accessible via Georgetown County GIS website.

ACTION #3I

Participate in training workshops regarding flood mitigation and regulations. Educating staff regarding vulnerability to natural hazards and steps to reduce vulnerability; minimize future flood damage.

Category:	Prevention
Hazard:	Flood, Hurricane
Goal(s) Addressed:	3
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.2,6.1
Background:	Educating employees & citizens regarding vulnerability to natural hazards and steps to reduce vulnerability; minimize future flood damage; minimize future earthquake damage; improve hazard resistance of infrastructure; minimize hurricane damage; preserve environmental resources.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administration
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #4A

Pursue funding and permitting to implement the recently adopted North Jetty Condition Assessment Report.

Category:	Infrastructure Improvement
Hazard:	Storm Surge, Coastal Erosion
Goal(s) Addressed:	4
Objective(s) Addressed:	4.1
Background:	The North Jetty structure was constructed by the SC Highway Dept in the 1950s. It serves as a critical infrastructure component on the northern end of Pawleys Island by stabilizing the shoreline adjacent to Midway Inlet. Due to the age of the structure, it is beginning to show signs of deterioration. The Town recently completed a condition assessment study to identify repair and upgrade needs in order to ensure its long-term functionality. The condition assessment report was completed in early 2024. The Town is working on a plan to secure funding. The Town plans to commence the permitting process by the end of 2024.
Priority:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local, Georgetown County Capital Project Sales Tax if approved by voters in 2024 election
Responsibility Assigned to:	Town Administrator
Target Completion Date:	2026-2027
Status:	NEW

ACTION #4B

Proactively work towards implementing the forthcoming Master Drainage Improvement Plan.

Category:	Infrastructure Planning/Implementation
Hazard:	Flooding
Goal(s) Addressed:	4
Objective(s) Addressed:	4.1
Background:	As a low-lying coastal barrier island, the Town of Pawleys Island is susceptible to flooding. The conditions are exacerbated with the observation of more frequent and severe King Tide episodes. Maintenance on the existing storm drainage infrastructure has been deferred, further reducing the effectiveness of our current infrastructure. The Master Drainage Plan will identify our primary needs and outline a strategic plan by location with associated cost estimates for the proposed improvements. Alternative strategies such as creekbank management, living shorelines, and green infrastructure will also be explored in this drainage master plan. Currently in the beginning stages of Master Drainage Plan Development.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	SC Rural Infrastructure Authority, SC Office of Resilience, Town of Pawleys Island
Responsibility Assigned to:	Town of Pawleys Island, SCDOT, private landowners
Target Completion Date:	Multi-year initiative.
Status:	NEW

ACTION #5A

Periodically conduct inventory/survey for the Town's emergency response services to identify any existing needs or shortfalls in terms of personnel, equipment, or required resources.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 5
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 5.1
Background:	A survey should be completed in order to ensure the Town's current emergency services are adequate to protect public health and safety from anticipated hazard events. Any identified needs or shortfalls should become documented and result in specific recommendations to the Town Council for emergency service enhancements. Emergency plans have been established for storm notification and evacuation. All Town emergency plans are coordinated with the County and State Emergency services and Law Enforcement.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Chief of Police
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing
Status:	Needs are covered.

ACTION #5B

Continue to coordinate local emergency evacuation plans for the Town of Pawleys Island in coordination with the South Carolina Department of Transportation, South Carolina Emergency Management Division, and other appropriate agencies.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	Hurricanes and Tropical Storms
Goal(s) Addressed:	
Objective(s) Addressed:	
Background:	The Town has prepared a plan for orderly evacuation and procedures for re-entry when emergencies are over.
Priority:	Low
Funding Sources:	N/A
Responsibility Assigned to:	GCEMD, in coordination with municipal representatives, Mayor
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing but periodically review, Important due to staff turnover.

ACTION #5C

Continue coordinating Emergency Operations Center activities in the event of a hazard event by participating in drills and offering and encouraging disaster preparedness among citizens.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
	1, 5
	1.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3
Background:	Protecting lives of citizens from natural and man-made hazards; establishing cooperative relationships between public, private and non-profit sectors to enhance response for hazard events; educating citizens regarding vulnerability to hazards and steps to reduce vulnerability; and preserve environmental resources. Distribute Annual Hurricane Guide in Town Hall as well as Town-sponsored events and meetings.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administration, Police, GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #5D

Take advantage of available Hazard Mitigation Grant Funds to purchase power generator for Town's vital/critical facility.

Category:	Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	5
Objective(s) Addressed:	5.1
Background:	The Town Hall/Police Department is a critical facility and the Town's only facility. It is important the building is operational as soon as possible following a disaster event. A generator would afford Town personnel the ability to be operational even in the event of an extended power outage. Researching all available options.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Town General Fund, HMGP Funds
Responsibility Assigned to:	Town Administrator
Target Completion Date:	Fall 2024
Status:	NEW

ACTION #5E

Work with Georgetown County to connect the phone systems to enhance citizen services particularly in advance of a natural hazard event.

Category:	Public Information & Awareness, Emergency Services
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	5, 6
Objective(s) Addressed:	5.1, 6.2, 6.3
Background:	The Town Hall facility in Pawleys Island often serves as an information resource for individual outside of the immediate Town limits of Pawleys Island. Many calls pertaining to law enforcement matters or that our specific to Georgetown County policies and programs come through the Town Hall. In these cases, Town staff are unable to assist the caller. A connected phone system from the Town of Pawleys Island to the Georgetown County Sheriff's Office and Emergency Management Department would ensure that citizens or visitors receive the assistance that they need. Currently, Town staff need to provide phone # information for the respective Georgetown County Department. The caller may be driving or in an unsafe location to take the phone number. Having the capability of forwarding the call directly to the respective Georgetown County would enhance the safety and wellbeing of members of the general public.
Priority:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local Government and County
Responsibility Assigned to:	Town of Pawleys Island/ GCEMD, Georgetown County Public Information Office
Target Completion Date:	End of 2025
Status:	NEW

ACTION #6A

Advertise and promote the availability of flood insurance to Town property owners by direct mail on a yearly basis.

Category:	Public Information and Awareness
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	4, 6
Objective(s) Addressed:	4.3, 6.1
Background:	NFIP flood insurance policies protect property owners by offering affordable rates for protection of structures and contents.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Town Administrator
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Also promoted on Town website and social media outlets. Town has multi-jurisdictional Program for Public Information (PPI) with City of Georgetown and Georgetown County. PPI requires annual update.

ACTION #6B

Collect educational materials on individual and family preparedness/mitigation measures for property owners, and display at Town Hall.

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.1, 6.2
Background:	FEMA, the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the National Weather Service, and other agencies provide information brochures and pamphlets on property protection measures at no cost to local governments.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD, Georgetown County
Responsibility Assigned to:	Town Administrator
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Update Annually.

ACTION #6C

Distribute educational flyers targeting NFIP policyholders on the Increased Costs of Compliance (ICC) coverage, to be disseminated following a flood event that results in substantial damage determinations by the Town.

Category:	Public Information and Awareness
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 6
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 6.2
Background:	Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) under the NFIP provides for the payment of a claim to help pay for the cost to comply with State or community floodplain management laws or ordinances from a flood event in which a building has been declared substantially damaged. When an insured building is damaged by a flood and the State or community declares the building to be substantially damaged, ICC will help pay for the cost to elevate, floodproof, demolish or relocate the building up to $20,000. This coverage is in addition to the building coverage for the repair of actual physical damages from the flood.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Town Administrator
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Town staff assisted individual property owners with obtaining ICC benefits during Hurricane Ian. Prepare to disseminate information to property owners following a declared storm event via the property owner email list, at Town meetings, and on the Town’s website.

ACTION #6D

On an annual basis, contact all owners of FEMA-identified repetitive loss properties and inform them of the assistance available through the federal Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program, in addition to other flood protection measures.

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	Flood
Goal(s) Addressed:	1, 6
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 6.2
Background:	Pawleys Island's listing of FEMA-identified repetitive loss properties is maintained and regularly updated by the Building Inspector. Each of these properties are targeted by FEMA and the State of South Carolina for Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) funding, which will fund up to 75% of a mitigation project to eliminate future flood risk (usually through elevation or acquisition or relocation). FMA funds are awarded on an annual basis by the South Carolina Emergency Management Division. Eligible property owners should be contacted every year to promote the availability of the FMA funding and to determine their level of interest in applying for the program.
Priority:	High
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Town Administrator
Target Completion Date:	Not adopted by Town Council.
Status:	Ongoing contact with repetitive loss properties through outreach activities. Actively encourage these property owners to take mitigation measures to remove their property from this list.

ACTION #6E

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

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.2, 6.3
Background:	Local newspapers, radio stations and cable television providers are capable of reaching a vast audience in Georgetown County. Integrating a public education program concerning natural hazards through these outlets would provide beneficial exposure to all segments of the Town's population.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	FEMA, SCEMD, Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Mayor, Town Administrator
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Ongoing

ACTION #6F

Participate with the County in contractor hazard-resistant building techniques workshops.

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	3, 6
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.2, 6.1
Background:	Local building contractors are often unaware of or unwilling to embrace new techniques to achieve hazard resistance in building construction. Getting contractors together in a workshop format will allow them to hear about and see demonstrations of new ideas.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	County and Local Government
Responsibility Assigned to:	Building Official
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Annual September Seminar by Senior Building Official at Georgetown County.

ACTION 6G

Partner with Georgetown County to sponsor educational programs for design professionals, contractors, building code officials, insurance agents, etc. on regulations and codes.

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	Hurricane, Earthquake, Tornado, Flood, Severe Wind
Goal(s) Addressed:	3, 6
Objective(s) Addressed:	3.2, 6.1
Background:	Building codes, floodplain regulations and other codes are subject to frequent review and modification. Providing information to key personnel in the development chain helps ensure that new requirements are included in the design of development. Annual September Seminar by Senior Building Official at Georgetown County.
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local Government, County
Responsibility Assigned to:	Building Official
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	Annually

ACTION #6H

Continue to utilize strategic communication methods and platforms to reach specific targeted audiences.

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.2, 6.3
Background:	Pertinent natural hazard topics are more applicable to specific audiences (i.e. Permanent residents v. long-distance property owners v. vacationers v. nearby community members) The town utilizes an email contact list for property owners. The Town's website and social media platforms are more targeted towards the vacationer and Waccamaw neck resident audiences. Current outreach methodologies are working well.
Priority:	Low
Funding Sources:	Not required
Responsibility Assigned to:	Town Administrator/ Police Department
Target Completion Date:	Ongoing, periodically review for effectiveness
Status:	NEW

ACTION #6I

Continue providing hazard-related literature/information to citizens at Town offices and posting signs and warnings when potential hazards are threatening or exist.

Category:	Public Information & Awareness
Hazard:	All
Goal(s) Addressed:	6
Objective(s) Addressed:	6.1, 6.2
Background:	Protecting the lives of citizens from natural hazards; educating citizens regarding their vulnerability to natural hazards and steps to take to reduce vulnerability; minimize future flood damage; minimize future earthquake damage; minimize future tornado-related loss of life; minimize future hurricane damage;
Priority:	Moderate
Funding Sources:	Local
Responsibility Assigned to:	Administration, Police, GCEMD
Target Completion Date:	Continuous
Status:	REMOVED – DUPLICATE OF 6B

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Plan Maintenance

In accordance with 44 CFR 201.6(c)(4)(i), this plan shall be monitored, evaluated, and updated as often as necessary to give the plan full force and effect. This plan must be updated within five (5) years of adoption by the participating local jurisdictions and thereafter within a five (5)-year cycle, or within six (6) months from the date of any major natural disaster affecting Georgetown County.

Plan maintenance entails keeping the plan accurate, current, and relevant. Monitoring, evaluating and updating the plan is critical to maintaining its relevance since it is a document meant to guide actions over time. Effective mitigation is essential to reducing the risk of losses of life and property and to the protection of the community. This section outlines the roles and responsibilities for monitoring, evaluation, and updating while detailing what each role entails. It also specifies the methods and schedule for these activities and describes how the public will be continuously engaged throughout the process.

Plan Monitoring, Evaluation, and Update

The four (4) local governments included in this multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (Georgetown County, City of Georgetown, Town of Andrews, and the Town of Pawleys Island) shall select a lead representative to serve on the ongoing Planning Committee. Additional staff members from each jurisdiction may serve on the Planning Committee as well. The Georgetown County Emergency Management Division (GCEMD) will serve as the lead agency to organize activities of the Planning Committee, which is charged with the responsibility of monitoring and evaluating the Hazard Mitigation Plan annually. If changes are warranted, such changes shall be drafted under the direction of the Georgetown County Emergency Management Division and reviewed by the Planning Committee, giving adequate notice (15 days minimum) in the local newspaper for public review and comment. Copies of the proposed changes will be available on each jurisdiction's website and hard copies available at the five (5) County libraries for public review. The plan will also be posted on the County website where the public can review and email questions, concerns, and suggestions. Any changes to the approved plan shall be submitted to each of the local governing bodies affected by the proposed changes for their approval. Proposed changes shall also be submitted to the SCEMD and to FEMA, Region IV, to ensure compliance with State and Federal requirements. Each November, GCEMD will update mitigation actions received from the County and municipalities. The Planning Committee will also meet during this time annually to evaluate the current mitigation goals and actions and determine if they are sufficient to meet the needs of the community and if there are any joint activities, such as public outreach or grant applications, that should be pursued in the year ahead.

The steps used to evaluate the plan are as follows:

a. Identify staffing changes that may warrant altering the membership of the Committee
b. Review the various elements of the planning process to assess effectiveness
c. Planning Team
d. Public Participation
e. New Data Development
f. Coordination with Other Agencies

g. Analyze the hazard mitigation actions, determining if completed actions helped achieve stated goals and objectives, if the achieved actions were cost effective, and determining why certain actions were not implemented; and
h. Identify methods of informing the community concerning the results of the evaluation.

The method to be followed in updating the plan shall be basically the same as the procedures used to develop the Plan, including the following:

- Review and update the risk assessment noting any observed shifts in development patterns, areas affected by recent disasters, new studies or technological developments in hazard mitigation, and revised estimates for losses.
- Modify the community vulnerability assessment to incorporate changes in laws, authorities, community and State resources, and availability of financial and technical tools that may improve hazard mitigation efforts in Georgetown County.
- Determine whether new information or changed conditions in the above-mentioned activities warrant revisions to the planning process or mitigation strategy.
- Incorporate changes into the Plan, allowing for public review and comment, as well as input from affected agencies and local jurisdiction covered by the Plan.

In addition to the annual reviews, a major update of the plan shall be conducted in 2029, using the same process described above.

Continued Public Involvement

The Mitigation Planning Committee undertook initiatives to inform and involve the public and solicit input during the development of this plan, including the use of public input surveys on national hazard and disaster concerns. The decision to produce surveys was made to increase public participation to identify weaknesses within the local impacts and vulnerabilities to natural disasters. Public participation in this plan will help ensure the public's concerns are addressed and that the communities within it are eligible for federal mitigation funds. In addition to surveys, partner agencies and adjacent jurisdictions were invited to provide input and feedback on the plan. In addition, a formal public comment period was held, along with a joint-jurisdictional public hearing.

GCEMD and its participating agencies and organizations are committed to engaging the public in the planning process. The continued use of social media will be used in engaging and informing the public about hazard mitigation issues. The Committee will continue to facilitate methods for public outreach, engagement, and input on hazard protection and other programs. Similar outreach methods will occur with the next major plan update.

Integrating Mitigation into Other Planning Mechanisms

Local governments will integrate the mitigation actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan into other planning mechanisms, local policies and regulations, emergency response, capital improvement planning, staffing plans, and public outreach initiatives.

The following initiatives further illustrate methods for the incorporation of hazard mitigation planning into local planning:

- Committee members shall ensure their local Planning Commissions and councils receive a copy of the plan and incorporate it into the Resilience and Priority Investment Elements of Local Comprehensive Plans.
- The GCEMD Director will distribute copies of this plan to each jurisdiction and public service district. Each jurisdiction will be encouraged to reference this plan in the development of capital improvement plans and initiatives.
- All jurisdictions within the County will maintain flood damage prevention ordinances and regulate activities within areas within special flood hazard areas. The GCEMD and County Building Official will monitor changes in federal guidelines and inform the other jurisdictions.
- The GCEMD Director and the Committee will encourage the update of each jurisdiction's zoning and development regulations to incorporate relevant components of this plan. Specifically, each jurisdiction's development regulations should require the identification of hazards and associated risks as part of the development process. Provisions requiring the identification of flood prone areas on all subdivision plats should be included. Where existing, such provisions should be updated. The Planning Commissions of each jurisdiction shall also be informed of recommended zoning changes included in this plan.
- The GCEMD Director and the Committee will encourage the consideration of this plan, as referenced in each jurisdiction's comprehensive plan (see above), in all public facility reviews as required under §6-29-540 of the State of South Carolina Code of Laws. Reviews under this provision of the state code address the construction of new streets, public buildings (including schools) and certain utilities.
- The GCEMD Director will request notifications and periodic updates from the County's active planning commissions and each Council regarding capital improvement planning processes. Under South Carolina law, planning commissions are responsible for providing yearly recommendations to the affected legislative bodies regarding capital expenditures. Mitigation activities requiring capital expenditure will be forwarded to each jurisdiction's planning commission for annual consideration. In cases where there is not an active Planning Commission, budget recommendations shall be submitted directly to local administrator or supervisor to share with council during the budget development process.
- The GCEMD Director shall communicate with significant infrastructure risks to appropriate agencies and organizations, such as the SC Department of Transportation, Georgetown County School District, medical offices, and other entities that have critical facilities and community lifelines that are identified as at risk within this plan so those agencies and organizations can address their risk through their planning and capital improvement funding.

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Critical Facilities

As part of the local assessment of hazards, critical facilities and community lifelines were assessed for their hazard vulnerability. A **critical facility** can be described as those facilities which are essential to human health, safety, and economic security. Based on updated policy by FEMA regarding local mitigation planning (effective April 19, 2023), hazard mitigation plans are to include community lifelines in their assessment of hazards on a community. **Community lifelines** "are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. The integrated network of assets, services and capabilities that provide community lifeline services are used day to day to support recurring needs. Lifelines enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and are essential to human health and safety or economic security, as described in the National Response Framework, 4th Edition" (FEMA, 2022).

The methodology used to determine hazard vulnerability specific to critical facilities and community lifelines involved a three-step process: community identification, mapping, and an analysis of hazard specific spatial data (where available).

The **first step** in conducting the assessment of critical facilities was providing the Mitigation Planning Committee an opportunity to revise and update the previous list of critical facilities. In addition, each of the towns were consulted to ensure accurate listing and assessment of their critical facilities and lifelines. The combined effort ensured community involvement in the identification and prioritization of their critical facilities.

As previously indicated, the Committee identified local manufacturing facilities, bridges on major roads, and public housing facilities as community lifelines.

The 2019 list contained a total of 257 critical facilities. The 2024 list contains 789 facilities and lifelines for Georgetown County and towns. Newly added critical facilities include but are not limited to: tele-communication towers (11), electrical infrastructure (28), fire stations (2), public housing facilities (10), manufacturing facilities (18), medical facilities (9), schools (public and private) (8), and bridges on major roads (49).

The **second step** in conducting the assessment was to determine the location of each facility. Locations were determined from a number of different sources. Tele-communication towers were located based on ArcGIS Online data sources and review of property owners for 2023 tax parcel data. Electrical infrastructures (such as substations and transmission line taps) were determined from ArcGIS Online data sources. The fire station added to the list was provided by the South Lynches Fire Department as a new fire station. The public housing facilities were provided by Williamsburg County Emergency Management and cross-references with HUD data bases. The manufacturing facility locations were compiled from the Williamsburg County Economic Development Board. Medical facilities and private schools were reviewed via Google Map searches, by each Town. Public school facilities were reviewed and updated based on information from the Committee. Bridges on major roads were compiled from Hazus base-data and selected based on the functional class of the roadway (major collector and up).

The **third and final step** for assessing vulnerability was to analyze the location of each facility and lifeline with hazard specific spatial data sets. Each hazard has its own set of unique spatial data. Vulnerability to flooding was assessed by analyzing the facilities location with the 100-year flood hazard developed by FEMA. Vulnerability to severe wind associated with hurricanes was assessed by analyzing the wind gust potential associated with a 100-year probabilistic hurricane based on Hazus. Vulnerability to impacts from an earthquake were analyzed based on a repeat of the 1886 Charleston earthquake. The Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) was determined for each facility based on hazard modeling through Hazus. The PGA value was then converted to potential building damage. Vulnerability to wildfire was determined by the Wildfire Hazard Potential, as developed by USDA and US Fire Service's Wildfire Risk to Communities project (2020).

The vulnerability of bridges on major roadways was only analyzed for flood, storm surge, and earthquake.

Georgetown County (Unincorporated) Critical Facilities

Name	Address	Location	Hazardous Material Status	100-yr Flood Vulner.	100-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	500-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Wildfire Vulner. (WHP)	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)
AGING SERVICES													
Mary's Home Care	224 Ward Loop	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
The Landings of Georgetown	2563 North Fraser Street	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	3	8
North Santee Senior Center	1484 Mt. Zion Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	3
Plantersville Senior Center	1458 Exodus Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	10
Waccamaw Senior Center	83 Duncan Avenue	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	4	7
AIRPORT													
Andrews Airport	11920 Gapway Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Georgetown County Airport	129 Airport Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
COMMUNICATIONS													
Cell Tower	Powell Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	5	9	13
Cell Tower	Hwy 701	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	7
Cell Tower	Saints Delight Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	2	8	12	18
Radio Tower	161 Reed Court	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	9	14
Radio Tower	No Address	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	3	7	10
Cell Tower	187 N Boundary Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	1	4
Cell Tower	32 Kiawah Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	2	7
Cell Tower	2340 Browns Ferry Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	2	8	13
Cell Tower	1018 Plantersville Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	2	8	13
Radio Tower	1239 Willams Hill Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Cell Tower	645 Grate Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	4	7
ELECTRICAL													
Winyah Generating Station	661 Steam Plant Rd	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	1
International Paper Georgetown Mill	700 S Kaminski St	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	5	10
Santee Cooper: Winyah Generating Station	661 Steam Plant Drive	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	2
Santee Cooper: Andrews 115 Substation	11582 Gapway Road	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Santee Cooper: Campfield 230-115kV Substation	1074 Calvin Hardee Road	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	4
Santee Cooper: Georgetown 115kV Switching Station	977 Gapway Road	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	7	12
Santee Cooper: Interfor Lumber Substation (formerly Simpsons Lumber)	6593 Gapway Rd.	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Santee Cooper: Arcadia 115-12kV Substation	207 Overland Drive	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	3
Santee Cooper: DeBordieu Substation	375 Luvan Way	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	4	7
Santee Cooper: Litchfield 115-12kV Substation	72 Crooked Oak Drive	Unincorporated	Yes	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	2	7	12	15
Santee Cooper: Murrell's Inlet 115-12kV Substation	4886 First Street	Unincorporated	Yes	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	2	7	12	16
Santee Cooper: Parkersville 115-12kV Substation	96 Coachman Drive	Unincorporated	Yes	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	9	14	17
Santee Cooper: Pawley's Island 115-12kV Substation	282 Tyson Drive	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	1	7
Santee Cooper: St. James 115-12kV Substation	669 Macklen Avenue	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	6	10
Santee Electric Cooperative - Belle Isle Substation	6552 South Fraser Street	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Santee Electric Cooperative - Carters Substation	9247 Pleasant Hill Drive	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Santee Electric Cooperative - Dunbar Substation	790 Dunbar Road	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	6	13
Santee Electric Cooperative - Georgetown Substation	308 Greentown Road	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	2	7	12
Santee Electric Cooperative - Lambert Town Substation	7753 Saints Delight Road	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0

Name	Address	Location	Hazardous Material Status	100-yr Flood Vulner.	100-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	500-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Wildfire Vulner. (WHP)	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)
ELECTRICAL													
Santee Electric Cooperative - New Sampit Substation	456 Kent Road	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	2	7
Santee Electric Cooperative - Pennyroyal Substation	303 Kiawah Road	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	1
Santee Electric Cooperative - Plantersville Substation	3986 Jackson Village Road	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	3	9
Santee Electric Cooperative - Pringle Ferry Substation	877 Browns Ferry Road	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	1	6
Santee Electric Cooperative -3V Substation	770 Woodstock Street	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	3	7	12
FIRE STATION													
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 9	32 Aviation Blvd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Murrells Inlet Fire Department Station 78	4463 New River Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	2	6
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 4	11309 Pleasant Hill Drive	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 13	11525 Browns Ferry Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	5	16
Midway Fire Department Station 82	112 Beaumont Drive	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	2	7
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 14	10287 Carver's Bay Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Midway Fire Department Debordieu	56 Firehouse Street	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	1	6	11	15
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 3	1960 Dunbar Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	11
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 8	14296 Fraser Street	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	10
Murrells Inlet Fire Department Station 76	3641 Highway 17 Business	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	6	11	14
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 2	10391 Powell Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	4
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 12	444 Postfoot Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	6
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 7	290 Windum Drive	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 10	3605 Highmarket Street	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	6	12	17
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 5	303 Georgetown Highway	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	1	6
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 11	614 Pringle Ferry Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	3
Midway Fire Department Station 81	67 St Paul's Place	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	4	8	12
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 6	28 Sandy Island Road	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	3	9	16
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 16	15 Big Dam Swamp Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Georgetown County Station 17	18920 N Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	6
FOOD PANTRY													
Baskervill Food Pantry	99 Baskervill Drive	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	9	15	17
Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist Church	2011 Dunbar Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	4	11
HOUSING													
St. Elizabeth Place	257 Baskervill Dr #272	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	4	9	12
LIBRARY													
Carver's Bay Library	13048 Choppee Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Waccamaw Neck Library	41 Saint Paul Place	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	2	7	10
Southern Georgetown Library	4187 Powell Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
MANUFACTURING													
International Paper Georgetown Mill	700 S Kaminski St	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	5	10	14
Andrews Metal Works Inc.	1021 S Morgan Ave.	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Trebol USA, LLC	641 S. Rosemary Ave.	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal Wire	427 Gapway Road	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	10
INTERFOR Corporation	2701 Indian Hut Road	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
3V, Inc.	888 Woodstock St	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	3	6	12
Epic Tech	7582 Georgetown Hwy	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0

Name	Address	Location	Hazardous Material Status	100-yr Flood Vulner.	100-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	500-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Wildfire Vulner. (WHP)	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)
MANUFACTURING													
Agru America Inc. Georgetown	500 Garrison Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	5	10
Con-Serv, Inc/Drummond Enterprises	685 Aviation Boulevard	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	1
Safe Rack LLC	219 Safety Ave	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
American Gypsum	2007 Pennyroyal Road	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Mercom Corporation	1067 Petigru Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	5	10	13
EnviroSep	31 Aviation Blvd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Screen Tight	1 Better Way	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Gibbons Metal Works	7429 Georgetown Hwy	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
MEDICAL													
Fresenius Medical Care	5011 Highway 17 Bypass	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	4	9	13
Liberty Doctors Urgent Care	11405 Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	3	8	13	16
MEDcare Urgent Care	201 Business Center Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	9	14	17
Smith Medical Clinic	116 Baskervill Drive	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	5	10	16	18
St. James Santee Family Health	8189 Choppee Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	12
Tidelands Waccamaw Community Hospital	4070 Hwy 17 Bypass	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	1	4
MUNICIPAL													
Georgetown County Disabilities and Special Needs	95 Academy Avenue	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	9
SC Army National Guard Armory	3777 S Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
POST OFFICE													
USPS - Pawleys Island	10993 Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	3	8	11
USPS - Murrells Inlet	654 Bellamy Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	6	10
RECREATION													
Choppee Recreation Center	8259 Choppee Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	11
Waccamaw Recreation Center	83 Duncan Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	4	7
RELIGIOUS													
St. Peter's Lutheran Church	65 Crooked Oak Drive	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	1	6	11	14
Teach My People	753 Waverly Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	3	8	11
Pawleys Island Presbyterian	9967 Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	3	7
Holy Cross Faith Memorial Church	113 Baskervill Drive	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	9	15	17
Victory Christian Fellowship	58 Academy Ave	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	7	11
Calvary Free Will Baptist Church	1663 N Fraser Street	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	9
First Baptist Church	3891 Hwy 17	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	1	6	10
The Refuge Murrells Inlet	611 Hammock Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	4	9	12
Seaside Community Church	10125 Frontage Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	1
Jerusalem Missionary Baptist Church	1584 Will Go Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	3
Belin Annex	4235 Murrells Inlet Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	10	14
Belin Creative Learning Center	4183 US-17 BUS	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	3	9	14	17
Gordon Chapel AME Church	4581 Old River Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	3
Christian Science Church	14902 Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	10	15	18
LifeChurch of Murrells Inlet	608 Gibson Ave	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	3	9	14	17
St. John's AME Church	76 Duncan Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	1	6	9
New Refuge Tabernacle	162 Elliott Drive	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	4	9	14
All Saints Church	3560 Kings River Road	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	6	12	18

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RELIGIOUS													
Pawleys Island Community Church	10304 Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	3	8	11
St. Joseph Missionary Baptist Church	2946 Old Pee Dee Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Precious Blood of Christ	1633 Waverly Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	3	10	15
Greater Mt. Carmel Baptist Church	2848 Jackson Village Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	10
Mt. Carmel United Missionary Baptist Church	3605 Jackson Village Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	3	9
Sandhill United American Free Will Baptist Church	11806 Carvers Bay Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity AME Church	11373 Carvers Bay Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
St. Paul AME Church	5348 Exodus Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	4	10
New Bethel AME Church	1454 Jackson Village Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	6	13
Friendship St. Mary AME	265 Annie Village Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	6	11
St. John Holiness Church	1356 Old Pee Dee Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Georgetown Baptist Church	737 Pringle Ferry Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	5
New Mt. Zion AME Church	2750 N Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	5
East Side Free Will Baptist Church	2750 N Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	7	12
Georgetown Pentecostal Holiness Church	2515 N Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	1	6
Freedom Tabernacle	264 Roy Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses	5905 S Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
St. James FBH Church	5083 S Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Pee Dee Baptist Church	12606 Old Pee Dee Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	0
Center Baptist Church	2602 Schoolhouse Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Family Worship Center	249 Wedgefield Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	6	11
Fireside Family Worship Center	5558 S Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Upon This Rock Ministries	104 McCray Ln	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Nazareth AME Church	7817 Choppee Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	1	8
Mt. Zion Baptist Church	5542 Carvers Bay Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Greater St. Luke Holiness Church	89 Gresham Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	2	8	15
Choppee Temple Church of Deliverance	6732 Choppee Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	1	8
Hopewell Missionary Baptist Church	6882 Choppee Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	1	8
Carters Chapel Baptist Church	15995 Choppee Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Cornerstone Baptist Church	1797 Brick Chimney Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	1	6
Lighthouse of Jesus Christ Church	159 Johnson Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	1	6
Louis G. Gregory Baha'i Institute	1209 Williams Hill Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Rock Pentecostal Holiness Church	120 Enterprise St	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	4	9	14
Allen Chapel AME Church	40 Amelia Dr	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	6	11	16
New Light Missionary Baptist Church	316 Amelia Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	6	11
Bethel AME Church	1242 N Santee River Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	1	5
Walker Chapel Missionary Baptist Church	155 Ray Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Jerusalem AME Church	36866 County Line Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
St. Pauls Methodist Church	6228 Browns Ferry Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	2	7	14
St. Peter's Baptist Church	3462 Island Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	3	8	11
Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist Church	2031 Dunbar Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	4	11
Marsh Chapel Free Will Baptist Pentecostal Faith	744 Deep Creek Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Pleasant Hill Baptist Church	11904 Pleasant Hill Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0

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RELIGIOUS													
Mt. Olive Seventh Day Adventist	20317 Choppee Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Chester Hill Missionary Baptist Church	363 Lanes Creek Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	5	12
St. Paul AME Church	6269 Browns Ferry Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	11
Johnson Chapel Baptist Church	4186 Johnson Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	10
Mt. Sinai Missionary Baptist Church	7275 Browns Ferry Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	7
North Hampton Baptist Church	7468 Highmarket St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	2	7	13
Rose Hill Baptist Church	4681 Rose Hill Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Owens Chapel Pentecostal Holiness Church	14387 Pleasant Hill Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Outland Church of God	22075 Choppee Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Rhems Pentecostal Holiness Church	14229 Browns Ferry Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	4	9	15
Open Bible Tabernacle	7704 Powell Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	1	4
St. James Holiness Church	4431 Squirrel Run Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Hopewell AME Church	30704 County Line Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Macedonia Baptist Church	1069 Kent Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Zion AME Church	9915 Powell Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	2	6	10
Grace Temple Revival Center	1144 Georgetown Hwy	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
St. Luke Church of God	627 Harris Landing Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	2	6	9
Alpha Apostolic Holiness Church	1878 Powell Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
New Hope UME Church	11 Goldfinch Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Oak Grove Church	1676 Kent Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses	1135 Big Dam Swamp Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Six Mile Crossing Church of God	2743 Kent Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	1
Cumberland AME Church	7650 Pennyroyal Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	5	10
Family Worship Center	17774 County Line Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Happy Home Free Will Baptist Church	88 Big Dam Swamp Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Calvary Missionary Baptist Church	12903 Gapway Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas Chapel AME Church	98 Howell St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Gourdines Chapel Christian Fellowship	4282 County Line Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Holy Temple Church of God	4971 HWY 17 BYP	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	10	14
The Abbey at Pawleys Island	46 Gathering Ln	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	2	8	14	20
St. Luke FBH Church	219 Cohen Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Williams Hill Free Will Baptist Church	86 Williams Hill Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Carmel Missionary Baptist Church	3279 Exodus Dr	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	7	13
Living Word Christian Center	4049 Highmarket Street	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	6	11
New Zion Baptist Community Church	819 Squirrel Run Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
St. Michael AME Church	3533 Pennyroyal Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	5	9	14
Browns Chapel Missionary Baptist Church	449 Browns Chapel Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Harvest Church	3550 Old Kings Hwy	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	2
Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church	365 Parkersville Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	2	5
Christ the King Anglican Church	9630 Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	2	6	11
Greater Gethsemane Baptist Church	806 Woodland Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	3	9
Sampit Pentecostal Holiness Church	10247 Highmarket St	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	6	11	16
St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church	2569 Powell Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0

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RELIGIOUS													
Holy Trinity Pentecostal Holiness Church	11407 Gapway Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
St. Matthews Holiness Church	797 Persimmon Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Liberty Christian Church	1749 S Morgan Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Murrells Inlet Presbyterian Church	4498 Murrells Inlet Rd	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	10	14
St. Mary AME Church	8833 Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	6
Mount Tabor Baptist Church	43 Tabor Dr	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Very High	0	0	0	3	9
Lakewood Baptist Church	173 Lakewood Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	6	11
Singleton AME Church	11228 S Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Church of Christ Dunbar	2674 Dunbar Rd	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	5	10	18
Belin Memorial United Methodist Church	4183 HWY 17 BUS	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	5	10	15	19
New Vision Holiness Church	736 N Beech Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Herbert Memorial United Methodist Church	84 Forest Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	6	11
Pleasant View FHB Church	14 Woodbury Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Andrews Holiness Church Pentecostal Faith	2798 Georgetown Hwy	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Pleasant Grove Baptist Church	2590 Big Dam Swamp Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Jerusalem Missionary Baptist & Education Association	615 Jones Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Saints Delight Pentecostal Holiness Church	8285 Saints Delight Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Georgetown Church of Christ	1786 Seitter St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	9
Union United Methodist Church of Hemingway	28406 County Line Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
The Oaks	5487 Wesley Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	5	9
House of Prayer Church of God	9771 Powell Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	4	9	13	16
Graves Southern Baptist	44 Vine Ct	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	9	14
Eaddys Tabernacle FBH Church	4568 Brown's Chapel St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	5
Bethel Church of Andrews	5163 Kent Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Covenant Missionary Baptist Church	2507 N Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	3	8
Mt. Olive AME Church	7094 Island Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	4	7
SCHOOLS													
HGTC - Georgetown Campus	4003 S Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal Montessori Charter	111 Old Plantation Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	2
Mingo Creek Academy at Tara Hall	510 Tara Hall Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
All Saints Church School	3560 Kings River Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	2	8	14	20
Montessori School of Pawleys Island	236 Commerce Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	4	8	11
Plantersville Elementary School	1668 Exodus Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	3	9
Carvers Bay High School	13002 Choppee Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Kensington Elementary School	86 Kensington Blvd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	5	9
Carvers Bay Middle School	13002 Choppee Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Browns Ferry Elementary School	7292 Browns Ferry Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	7
Waccamaw Elementary School	1364 Waverly Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	6	12
Waccamaw High School	2412 Kings River Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	1	7	13
Pleasant Hill Elementary School	127 Schoolhouse Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
McDonald Elementary School	532 McDonald Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	3	8	13
Sampit Elementary School	69 Woodland Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	2	7
Waccamaw Intermediate School	320 Wildcat Way	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	1	4

Name	Address	Location	Hazardous Material Status	100-yr Flood Vulner.	100-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	500-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Wildfire Vulner. (WHP)	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)
SCHOOLS													
Waccamaw Middle School	247 Wildcat Way	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	2	6
SEWER FACILITIES													
GCWSD - North Santee Wastewater Treatment Plant	566 Earl Rd	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	5	8
GCWSD - Debordieu Wastewater Treatment Plant	56 Firehouse Street	Unincorporated	Yes	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	3	8	13	17
GCWSD - Pawleys Wastewater Treatment Plant	465 Clearwater Dr	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	8	14
GCWSD - Murrells Inlet Wastewater Treatment Plant	1441 Pond Rd	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	2	5
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-8	S Wallace Pate Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	3	9	14	20	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-COMPOST	Landfill Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	5
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-LF2	Landfill Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	5	11	16
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-LF1	Landfill Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	2	8	14
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-105	Wragg's Ferry Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	5	11	17	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-290	Hawthorn Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	1	10	14	18
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-203	All Saints Lp	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	2	8	14	20
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-282	Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	4	10	15	20	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-216A	Norris Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	2	8	13	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-217	Sportsman Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	4	10	15	20	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-218	Sportsman Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	4	11	16	20	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-219	Sportsman Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	5	11	16	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-244	Ropemakers Ln	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	3	9	14	19	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-256	Fisher Trail	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	1	7	12	15
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-326	Henry Flagg Lp	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	8	15
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-315	Saxon Ct	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	4	10	15	19
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-304	4754 Hwy 17 Business	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	2	9	14	19	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-308	Creekside Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-328	Lady Banks Ln	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	3	6
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-307	Jordan Landing Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	2	8	14	19	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-618	Vanderbilt Blvd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	3	9	14	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-617	Vanderbilt Blvd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	2	8	13	17	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-616	Vanderbilt Blvd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	5	10	15	19
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-614	Deer Meadow Ln	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	4	9
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-613	Rice Bluff Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	6	11
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-140	Harris Landing Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	5	10	14	17
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-150	Gapway Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	5	11
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-190	N Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	6	11
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-109	John Green Ln	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	5	11	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-113	Lear Ln	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	1	6	10
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-164	S Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-162	Pickerel Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	2	6	10	15
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-163	Steam Plant Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	1
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-165	Woodstock St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	9
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-161	Pennyroyal Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	3	8	13	19
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-166	Woodland Ave	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	9	14
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-9	Ocean Green Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	2	8	13	18	21

Name	Address	Location	Hazardous Material Status	100-yr Flood Vulner.	100-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	500-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Wildfire Vulner. (WHP)	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)
SEWER FACILITIES													
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-11	Dune Oaks Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	6	11	16	20
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-12	Pioneer Lp	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	3	9	14	19	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-10	Debordieu Blvd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	3	9	14	19	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-13	Marsh Lake Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	5	11	16	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-6	Wallace Pate Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	3	9	14	19	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-3	Collins Meadow Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	5	10	16	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-14	Collins Meadow Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	3	9	14	19	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-4	Collins Meadow Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	4	10	16	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-5	Firehouse St	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	1	7	12	15
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-2	Luvan Blvd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	5	11	16	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-1	Luvan Blvd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	4	10	15	20	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-7	Blue Heron Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	4	10	16	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-15	Luvan Blvd	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	2	7	13	16
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-225	Retreat Beach Cir	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	4	10	16	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-285	Jason Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	2	8	13	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-284	Cayman Loop	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	4	10	15	20	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-283	Trace Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	1	7	13	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-314	Seashore Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	2	8	13	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-327	Fringetree Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	3	6
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-301	3725 Sunnyside Ave	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	3	9	15	20	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-305	HWY 17 BUS	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	3	9	15	20	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-316	Pond Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	1	7	13
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-324	Running Water Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	2	9
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-323	Labruce Ln	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	6	12
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-318	RIchmond Hill Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	4
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-317	Wachesaw Rd	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	5	9
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-302	5380 HWY 17 BUS	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	7	12	17	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-312	Old River Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	5
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-313	Wesley Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	4	8
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-311	Pond Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	0
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-310	Huntington Marsh Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	3	8	13	17
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-309	Horry Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	1	8	13	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-303	HWY 17 BUS	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	10	15	19
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-306	3873 HWY 17 BUS	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	5	11	16	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-401	1196 Waccamaw Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	3	9	14	19	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-400	Dogwood Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	5	11	17	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-402	Basin Trail	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	6	12	17	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-403	S Waccamaw Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	2	7	13	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-404	Pompano Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	3	9	15	19	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-609	Greenfield Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	2	8	14
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-206	Waverly Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	4	9	13
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-207	Waverly Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	8	13
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-253	Pintail Ct	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	6

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SEWER FACILITIES													
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-241	Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	3	9	13	17
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-229	Petigru Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	7	10
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-EDR	946 Waverly Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	6	11	13
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-223	Great Lakes Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	1	7	14	19
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-269	Pinehurst Ln	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	9	14
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-275	Kings River Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	4	10
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-612	St. Georges Ct	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	11	17
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-246	Martin Luther King Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	6	10	17	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-278	Olde Canal Loop	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	6	12	18
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-267	Preston Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	11	17
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-268	Waverly Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	2	8	14	20
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-277	Tidewater Cir	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	1	7	12	19
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-276	Willbrook Blvd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	1	4
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-245	Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	2	8	14	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-200	Club Cir	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	9	14	18
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-200A	Club Cir	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	2	6	11	15
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-281	Red Maple Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	10	12
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-204	All Saints Lp	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	1	7	13	19
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-201	Chapel Creek Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	4	8	14	20	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-202	Chapel Creek Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	3	9	15	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-271	Oatland Lake Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	3	8	14	20
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-272	Oatland Lake Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	10	16	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-274	Kings River Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	4	11	16
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-270	Alexander Glennie Dr	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	4	7	14	18
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-273	Tradition Club Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	1	4
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-213	Retreat Beach Cir	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	4	10	16	20	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-279	Ashcraft Cir	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	2	7	12	16
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-221	Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	3	8	13	16
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-224	Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	6	11	16	20
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-220	Salt Marsh Cir	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	5	11	16	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-208	Litchfield Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	9	14	17
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-214	Midway Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	4	10	16	20	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-216	Norris Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	2	8	13	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-215	Norris Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	3	9	15	19	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-226	Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	2	8	13	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-222	Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	2	8	13	16
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-209	Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	1	7	12	17	20
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-212	Cole Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	6	12	17	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-210	Bobcat Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	2	8	13	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-211	Barefoot Lp	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	2	8	13	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-227	Waverly Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	4	9	11
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-240	Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	6	9
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-228	Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	1	7	12	17	20

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SEWER FACILITIES													
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-607	Pipedown Way	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	9	15
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-601	Old Serenity Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	1	8	14
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-603	Hagley Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	4	10	16	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-606	Moss Dale Ln	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	6
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-266	Rybolt Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	6	11	15	20
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-254	Old Augusta Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	4
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-252	Twelve Oaks Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	9	14	18
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-251	Golden Bear Dr	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	3	9	13	17
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-610	Heritage Dr	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	2	6	11	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-611	Heritage Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	4	10	17	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-604	Fiddlers Green Ln	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	4	9
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-605	Clifton Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	3	9	15	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-602	Old Waccamaw Dr	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	1	7	13
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-111	Duckpond Pl	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	1	6	12	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-110	Live Oak Ln	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	2	7	13	19	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-107	Governor Johnston Rd	Unincorporated	Yes	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	3	8	14	20	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-179	Dunbar Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	3	8	14	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-178	Linen Loop	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	10	15	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-177	Winns Ln	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	11	15	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-180	Dab Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	1	6	11	17	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-108	William Screven St	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	3	8	14	20	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-106	Wragg's Ferry Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	5	10	16	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-191	Choppee Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-103	Rose Ave	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	2	8	12
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-104	Driftwood Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	3	9	14
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-102	Second Ave	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	2	7	14	19	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-101	Summit Ave	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	1	7	13	18
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-173	Lanes Creek Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Very High	0	0	7	12	19
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-174	Honey Hill St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	5	12
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-172	Lanes Creek Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	12
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-171	Dunbar Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	11
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-175	Browns Ferry Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	3	8	14	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-176	Frank Williams Dr	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	9	16
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-151	Garrison Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	4	10	15	20
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-118	Highmarket St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	10	15
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-116	Brick Chimney Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	2	7	12
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-117	Missroom St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	9	14
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-115	Reet Ct	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	5	10	15
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-114	Edisto Ln	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	10	15
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-608	Springfield Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	6
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-615	Vanderbilt Blvd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	5
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-330	Highwood Cir	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	11	15
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-258	Haunted Trl	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	5	10	16	20	21

Name	Address	Location	Hazardous Material Status	100-yr Flood Vulner.	100-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	500-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Wildfire Vulner. (WHP)	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)
SEWER FACILITIES													
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-152	Georgetown Hwy	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	9	14
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-153	Hardee St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-620	Butler Ct	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	1	7
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-257	Hook Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	3	8	14	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-154	Technology Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-155	Innovation Ln	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-243	Baskerville Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	6	11	17	19
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-325	Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	3	7
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-406	S Waccamaw Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Very Low	0	6	12	17	20
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-405	Waccamaw Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	4	10	15	20	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-170	Browns Ferry Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	7	12
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-374	Heritage Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-375	Heritage Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-112	Duany Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	5	10	14	19
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-619	Ocean Lakes Loop	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	4	8
GCWSD - Pump Station 46500	Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	5	11	16	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-248	Grackle Ln	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	1	6	12	16	20
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-335	Woodhaven Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	7	10
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-336	Knotty Pine Way	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	3	9
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-167	Brock St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	3	8
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-334	Prince Creek Pkwy	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	7	9
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-332	Berkeley Ct	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	8
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-337	Greenway Blvd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	3
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-181	Dunbar Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	5	12
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-331	Pond Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	9	12
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-286	Lumbee Circle	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	3	9	13	17
GCWSD - Pump Station PS-255	Egret Run Ln	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	4	9	13	18
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-193	Choppee Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	6	13
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-192	Choppee Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	6	13
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#194	Indian Creek Ln	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	4	11	15	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#195	Perry Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	5	11
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#196	Postfoot Cir	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	1	6	13
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-197	Rimini Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	5	11
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-249	Crane Dr	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	4	9	13
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-198	Windsor Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	5	11	16
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-635	S Causeway Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	1	7	13	17	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-632	Blockade Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	4	10	15	20	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-630	Minnow Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	5	11	15	20
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-631	Stamper Trail	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	5	11	16	20	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-634	Watson Way	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	2	7	13	17	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-338	Gillette Pl	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	5	11	16	20
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-156	Deepwood Ct	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-633	S Causeway Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	2	8	13	18	21

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SEWER FACILITIES													
GCWSD - Pump Station PS# 119	Wragg's Ferry Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	5	10	16	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#205	Tuckers Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	2	8	14	20
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-280	Parish Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	5	11	15	19
GCWSD - Pump Station PS# 182	N Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	3	9	13
GCWSD - Pump Station PS# 199	Browns Ferry Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	7	12
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-183	N Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	5	11	16
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-242	Clearwater Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	1	8	12	15
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-157	Eight Oaks Park Trail	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	9	15
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-510	Exodus Dr	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	1	5	12	18
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-509	Lucy Grier Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	2	8
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-508	Lucy Grier Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	10
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-506	Jeremiah Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	2	8
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-505	Jackson Village Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	5	11
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-504	Jackson Village Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	8	14
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-503	Jackson Village Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	3	9
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-502	Jackson Village Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	10
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-501	Exodus Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	1	8
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-507	Choppee Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	3	9	14
GCWSD - Pump Station EFFLUENT STA.	Firehouse St	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	3	8	12
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-621	Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	2
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-250	Sandbar Ln	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	2	8	12	16
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-229A	Castaway Key Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	5	9	14	18
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-319	Grove Park Loop	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	5	9
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-221S	Ocean Hwy	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	9	14	17
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-291	Landing Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	1	5	11	17	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-99A	N Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	8
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-206A	Waverly Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	9	13
GCWSD - Pump Station BLUE GRANITE	Whites Creek Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	10	16	21
GCWSD - Pump Station 242A	Leaflet Loop	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	5	10	14
TRANSPORTATION – BUS STOP													
Coastal RTA – 177	Sandy Island	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	2	8	13	20
Coastal RTA – 179	Hwy 17 Waverly Road / Circle K	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	6	10	13
Coastal RTA – 192	Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist Church	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	1	6	14
Coastal RTA – 195	Hwy 17 / N Causeway Rd	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	5	9	12
Coastal RTA – 207	Pleasant Hill Dr & County Rd 22-33 (IB)	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA - 207	Pleasant Hill Dr & County Rd 22-33 (OB)	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 215	US 701 & SC 51	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	6	11
Coastal RTA – 247	261 Carvers Bay Rd (IB)	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 278	Hwy 17 / Wachesaw Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	3	7	11
Coastal RTA – 279	Ocean Hwy & Macklen Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	1	5	9

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TRANSPORTATION – BUS STOP													
Coastal RTA – 282	Tidelands Waccamaw Community Hospital	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	3	6
Coastal RTA – 283	Wachesaw Rd & Waterleaf Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	7	11
Coastal RTA – 288	Plantersville Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	6
Coastal RTA – 288	Plantersville Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	2	7
Coastal RTA – 292	Choppee Health Complex	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	6	12	17
Coastal RTA – 404	Farr & Morgan	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 410	513 & Carraway Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 411	Trinity Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 412	701 & Choppee Rd	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	5	11	15
Coastal RTA – 416	51 & Dunbar Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	7
Coastal RTA – 417	Trinity Rd (OB)	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 418	Fish House	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 419	Fish House	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 421	Farr & Morgan Ave (OB)	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 422	513 & Henry Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 423	513 & Carraway Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 424	Carvers Bay Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 425	Trinity Rd (OB)	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 426	701 & Choppee Rd (OB)	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	6	12	17
Coastal RTA – 429	Exodus Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	1	8
Coastal RTA – 433	SC 51 & 701 Inbound	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	6	11
Coastal RTA – 434	Trinity Road & Fish House	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 456	Hwy 17 & Mink Ave (Murrells Inlet Food Lion)	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	4	7
Coastal RTA – 457	Ocean Hwy & Nelson Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	1	6	10
Coastal RTA – 458	Hwy 17 & Marlin Circle	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	10	14
Coastal RTA – 459	Hwy 17 & Pendergrass Ave (Kangaroo Express)	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	10	14
Coastal RTA – 460	Hwy 17 & Hammock Ave	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	2	7	10
Coastal RTA – 461	Ocean Hwy 17 & Providence Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	6	11	16	19
Coastal RTA – 462	Hwy 17 & Brookgreen Dr (Brookgreen Gardens)	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	6	10	14
Coastal RTA – 463	Sandy Island Road & Hwy 17	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	2	7	12	16
Coastal RTA – 464	Willbrook Blvd (Hampton Inn)	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	4	9	14	17
Coastal RTA – 465	Willbowbrook Blvd & Mingo Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	1	6	9
Coastal RTA – 466	Reunion Drive & Wildcat Way	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	3

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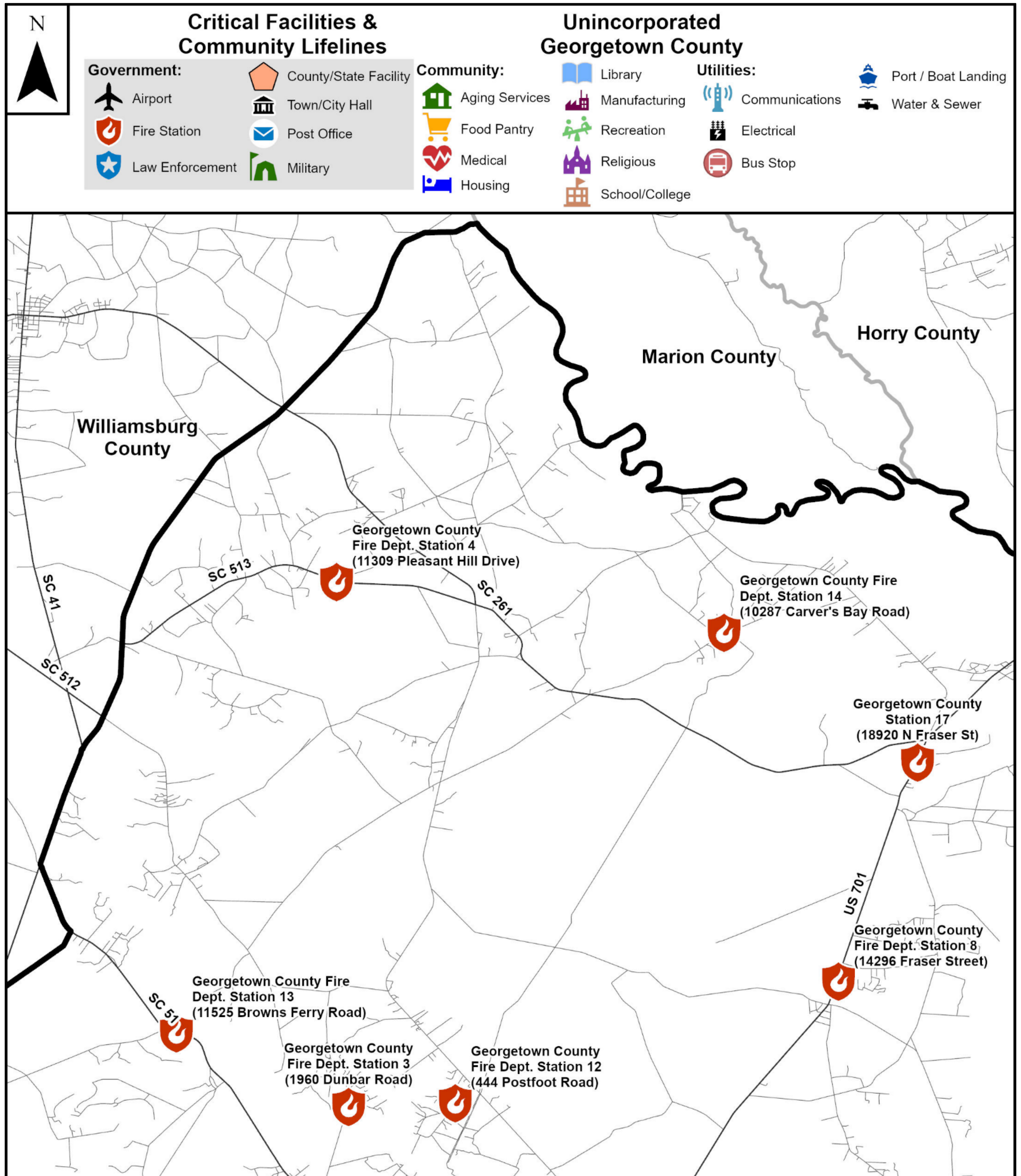
TRANSPORTATION – BUS STOP													
Coastal RTA – 467	Reunion Rd & Old Assembly Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	2
Coastal RTA – 468	Willowbrook Blvd & Mingo Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	2	7	10
Coastal RTA – 469	Willowbrook Blvd at St Paul's Place	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	3	8	13	17
Coastal RTA – 471	Hwy 17 & Martin Luther King Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	1	7	13	18	21
Coastal RTA – 472	Hwy 17 & Hotel Dr (Fresh Market Commons)	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	10	14	18
Coastal RTA – 473	Hwy 17 & Lachicotte (South State Bank)	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	3	8	13	16
Coastal RTA – 474	Ocean Hwy & Tyson Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	2	7
Coastal RTA – 475	Hwy 17 & Kings River Rd (Rodeway Inn)	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	2
Coastal RTA – 485	Ocean Hwy & Kings River Rd Inbound	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	2
Coastal RTA – 486	Ocean Hwy & S Causeway Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	2	7
Coastal RTA – 487	Hwy 17 & Lachicotte (South Atlantic Bank)	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	3	9	13	17
Coastal RTA – 488	Hwy 17 & Jetty Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	4	10	14	17
Coastal RTA – 489	Hwy 17 & Pathfinder Ln	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	5	10	16	18
Coastal RTA – 490	Hwy 17 & Litchfield Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	9	14	17
Coastal RTA – 491	Hwy 17 & Boyle Dr	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	3	8	13	17
Coastal RTA – 492	Exodus Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	2	10
Coastal RTA – 492	Ocean Hwy & Brookgreen Inbound	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	1	6	11	15
Coastal RTA – 494	Ocean Hwy 17 & Blackgum Rd (Across Circle K)	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	2	8	14	18	21
Coastal RTA – 495	Ocean Hwy & Pendergrass Ave Inbound	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	1	6	11	15
Coastal RTA – 496	Hwy 17 & Mariner Ave	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	6	11	15
Coastal RTA – 550	US 17 / HGTC Georgetown Campus (IB)	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 551	Ocean Hwy & Willbrook Blvd (IB)	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	3	8	13	17
Coastal RTA – 551	S Fraser St / Better Way (IB)	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 552	S Fraser St / Pennyroyal Rd (OB)	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 570	Highmarket Street / County Rd 22-71 (OB)	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	7	12	17

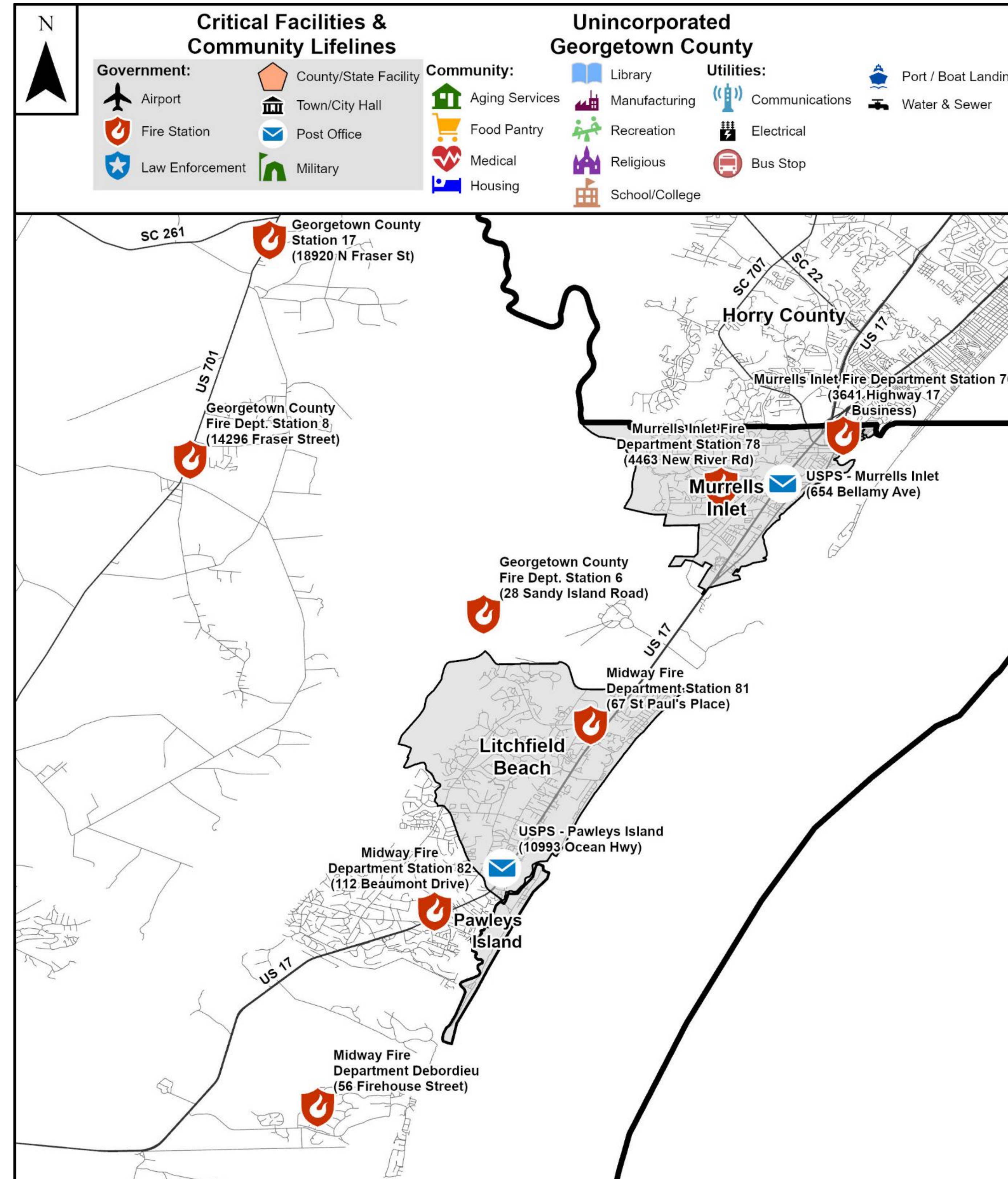
Name	Address	Location	Hazardous Material Status	100-yr Flood Vulner.	100-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	500-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Wildfire Vulner. (WHP)	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)
TRANSPORTATION – BUS STOP													
Coastal RTA – 571	Highmarket St / County Rd 22-71 (IB)	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	6	12	17
Coastal RTA – 574	US 521 / 8 Oaks Park (OB)	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	7	12
Coastal RTA – 577	US 521 & Waxwing St @Mini Mart (IB)	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	5	11	16
Coastal RTA – 580	Alt 17 St. Delight Rd (Beverage Depot) (OB)	Unincorporated	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	2	8	12	17
Coastal RTA – 582	Sampit Community Park	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 585	US 521 / Technology Blvd (OB)	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 625	Ocean Hwy & Willbrook Blvd (OB)	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	1	6	11	15
Coastal RTA – 629	Choppee Rd & 701 (OB)	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	10	15
Coastal RTA – 630	US 701 & SC 51 Inbound Only	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	6	10
Coastal RTA – 900	Socastee Blvd @ Old Kings Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	2
Coastal RTA – 915	OB Browns Ferry Rd/G-town Detention	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	6	11
Coastal RTA – 917	IB Browns Ferry Rd/G-town Detention	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	6	12
TRANSPORTATION – PORT													
Cat Island Ferry	S Island Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Very Low	0	0	0	0	0
Belle Isle Yacht Club Marina	1142 Belle Isle Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Marlin Quay Marina	1508 S Waccamaw Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	4	10	15	20	21
Crazy Sister Marina	4123 Hwy 17 Business	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	6	12	17	21	21
Rocky Point Boat Launch	Rocky Point Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Very Low	0	2	8	14	20
Reserve Harbor Marina	2040 Willbrook Rd	Unincorporated	Yes	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	1	6	12	19
WATER FACILITIES													
GCWSD - Water Treatment Plant	1975 Sandy Island Rd	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	3	9
GCWSD - Water Treatment Plant	IP Canal Rd	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	5	11
TAWD - Water Tower	32 Insteel Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
BFWC - Water Tower & Pump Station	754 Dunbar Road	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	6	13
BFWC - Water Tower	1120 Postfoot Cir	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	1	6	13
RCWD - Water Tower	301 Rose Ave	Unincorporated	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	7	12
GCWSD - Water Tower	Piper Ln	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	3	7
GCWSD - Water Tower & Well	1408 Exodus Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	10
GCWSD - Water Tower	27 Powell Rd	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
RCWD - Water Tower & Well	183 Gapway Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	5	10
GCWSD - Water Tower & Well	Old Kings Hwy	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	2	6
GCWSD - Water Tower & Well	42 Wisteria Plantation Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	3	8	11
GCWSD - Water Tower & Pump House	946 Waverly Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	10	13
GCWSD - Water Tower & Well	10948 Powell Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	3
GCWSD - Water Tower & Well	Carvers Bay Rd	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0

Name	Address	Location	Hazardous Material Status	100-yr Flood Vulner.	100-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	500-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Wildfire Vulner. (WHP)	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)
WATER FACILITIES													
GCWSD - Water Tower	Firehouse St	Unincorporated	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	1	6	11	15
GCWSD - Water Tower	Georgetown Hwy	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
GCWSD - Water Tower & Well	242 Governor Johnston Rd	Unincorporated	Yes	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	5	11	17
GCWSD - Water Tower	Pond Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	3
GCWSD - Water Tower & Well	10313 Carvers Bay Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
GCWSD - Well	3315 Rose Hill Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
GCWSD- Well	Choppee Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	4	9	14
RCWD - Well	N Fraser St	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	2	8	13
GCWSD - Well	1502 Mt. Zion Ave	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	1	4
GCWSD - Well	573 Hagley Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	3	9
GCWSD - Well	Browns Ferry Rd	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
GCWSD - Well	Pennyroyal Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	5	11
GCWSD - Well	Green Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	2	8
GCWSD - Well	Calais Rd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	4	9	14	18
GCWSD - Well	181 Luvan Blvd	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	2	8	13	18	21
GCWSD - Well	4772 New River Rd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	4
GCWSD - Well	1050 S Waccamaw Dr	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	3	8	14	19	21
GCWSD - Well & Pump Station	180 Burr Cir	Unincorporated	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	4	9	14	18
GCWSD - Well	1125 Luvan Blvd	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	1	6	10
GCWSD - Well	Pennyroyal Rd	Unincorporated	Yes	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	1	7	11	16
GCWSD - Well	Overland Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	5
GCWSD - Well	Sollie Cir	Unincorporated	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	5	11	16
GCWSD - Well	Deep Creek Dr	Unincorporated	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0

Note: (*) represents facilities within the 500-year flood zone.



N
Critical Facilities & Community Lifelines
Unincorporated Georgetown County
Government:
Airport
Fire Station
Law Enforcement
County/State Facility
Town/City Hall
Post Office
Military
Community:
Aging Services
Food Pantry
Medical
Housing
Library
Manufacturing
Recreation
Religious
School/College
Utilities:
Communications
Electrical
Bus Stop
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
Marion County
Horry County
Williamsburg County
SC 41
SC 512
SC 513
SC 261
SC 51
US 701
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 4 (11309 Pleasant Hill Drive)
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 14 (10287 Carver's Bay Road)
Georgetown County Station 17 (18920 N Fraser St)
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 8 (14296 Fraser Street)
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 13 (11525 Browns Ferry Road)
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 3 (1960 Dunbar Road)
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 12 (444 Postfoot Road)



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Critical Facilities & Community Lifelines
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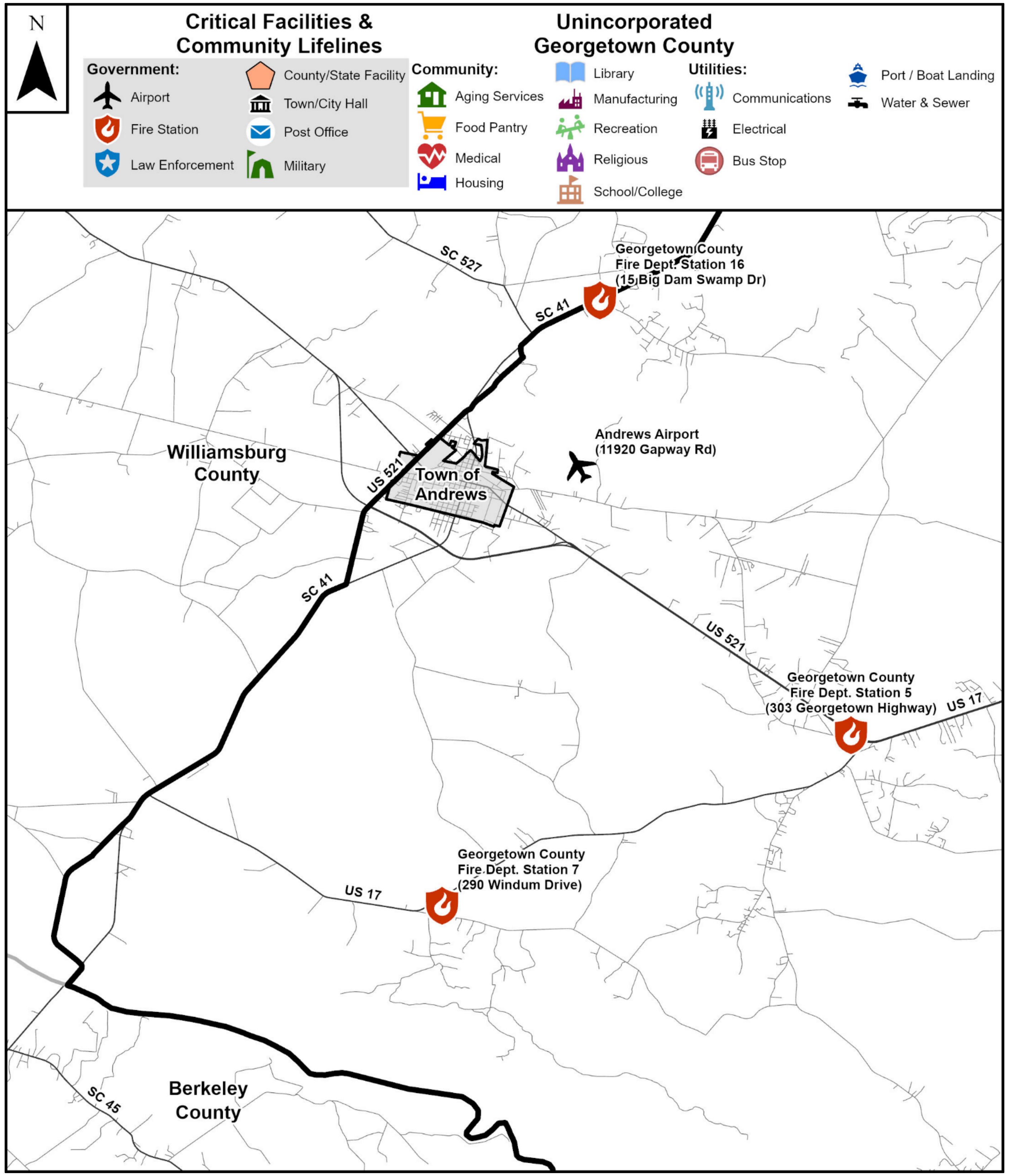
Communications
Electrical
Bus Stop
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
SC 261
SC 707
SC 22
US 17
US 701
Horry County
Georgetown County Station 17 (18920 N Fraser St)
Murrells Inlet Fire Department Station 76 (3641 Highway 17 Business)
Murrells Inlet Fire Department Station 78 (4463 New River Rd)
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 8 (14296 Fraser Street)
Murrells Inlet
USPS - Murrells Inlet (654 Bellamy Ave)
Georgetown County Fire Dept. Station 6 (28 Sandy Island Road)
Midway Fire Department Station 81 (67 St Paul's Place)
Litchfield Beach
USPS - Pawleys Island (10993 Ocean Hwy)
Midway Fire Department Station 82 (112 Beaumont Drive)
Pawleys Island
Midway Fire Department Debordieu (56 Firehouse Street)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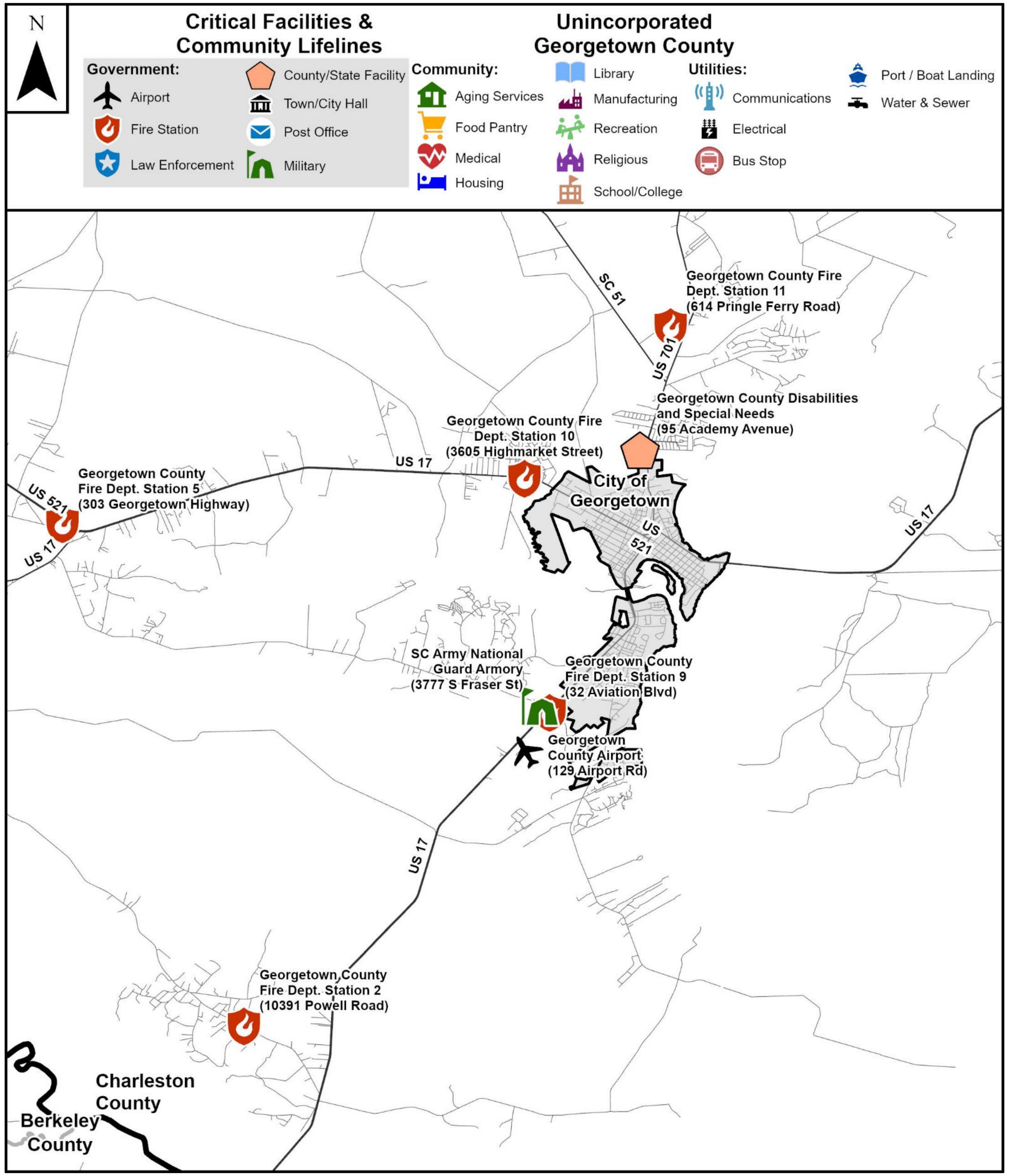
Utilities:
Communications
Electrical
Bus Stop
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
Georgetown County
Fire Dept. Station 16
(15 Big Dam Swamp Dr)
SC 527
SC 41
Andrews Airport
(11920 Gapway Rd)
Williamsburg
County
US 521
Town of
Andrews
SC 41
US 521
Georgetown County
Fire Dept. Station 5
(303 Georgetown Highway)
US 17
Georgetown County
Fire Dept. Station 7
(290 Windum Drive)
US 17
Berkeley
County
SC 45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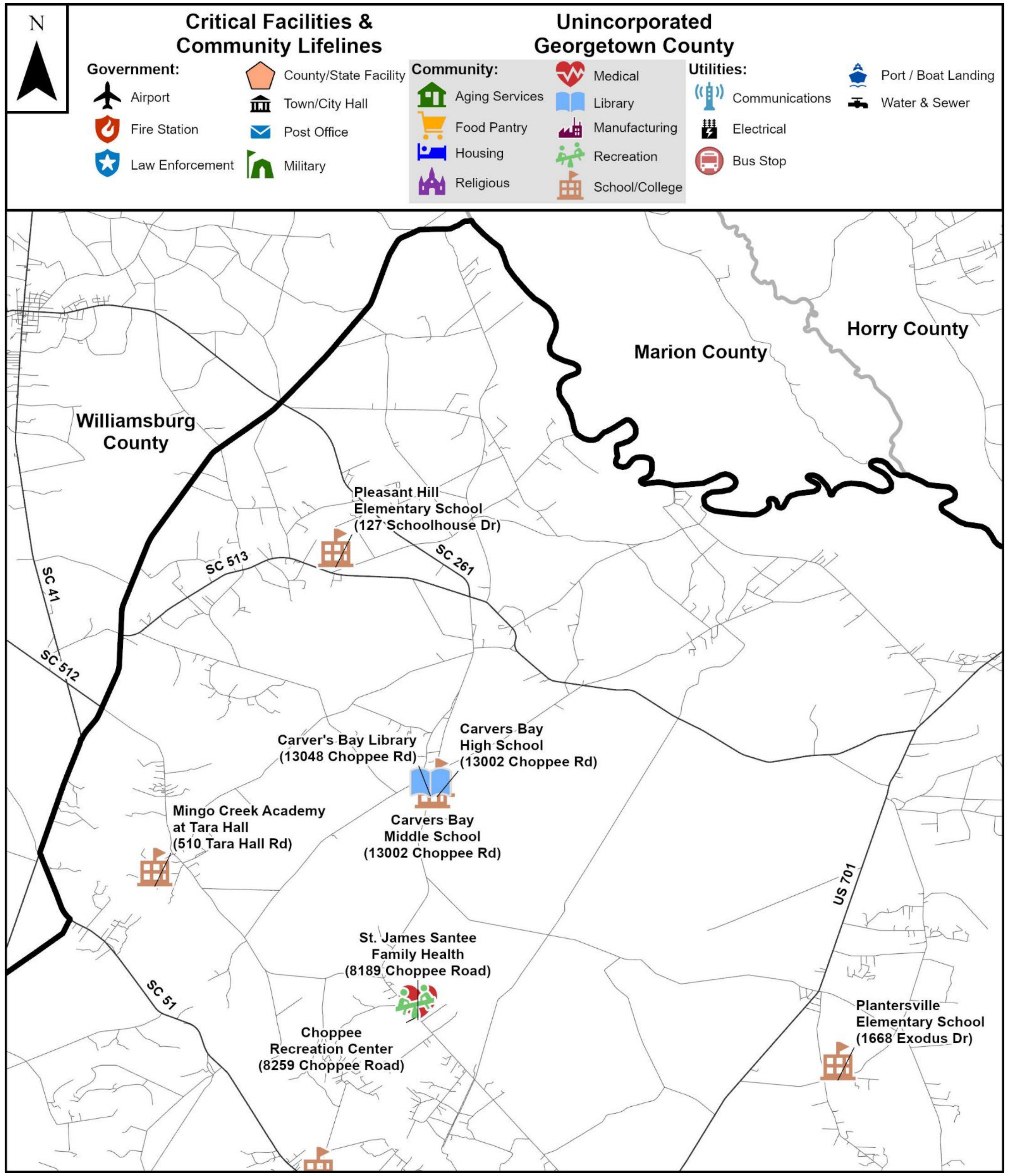
School/College
Utilities:
Communications
Electrical
Bus Stop
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
SC 51
Georgetown County Fire
Dept. Station 11
(614 Pringle Ferry Road)
US 701
Georgetown County Disabilities
and Special Needs
(95 Academy Avenue)
Georgetown County Fire
Dept. Station 10
(3605 Highmarket Street)
US 17
Georgetown County
Fire Dept. Station 5
(303 Georgetown Highway)
US 521
US 17
City of
Georgetown
US
521
US 17
SC Army National
Guard Armory
(3777 S Fraser St)
Georgetown County
Fire Dept. Station 9
(32 Aviation Blvd)
Georgetown
County Airport
(129 Airport Rd)
US 17
Georgetown County
Fire Dept. Station 2
(10391 Powell Road)
Charleston
County
Berkeley
County



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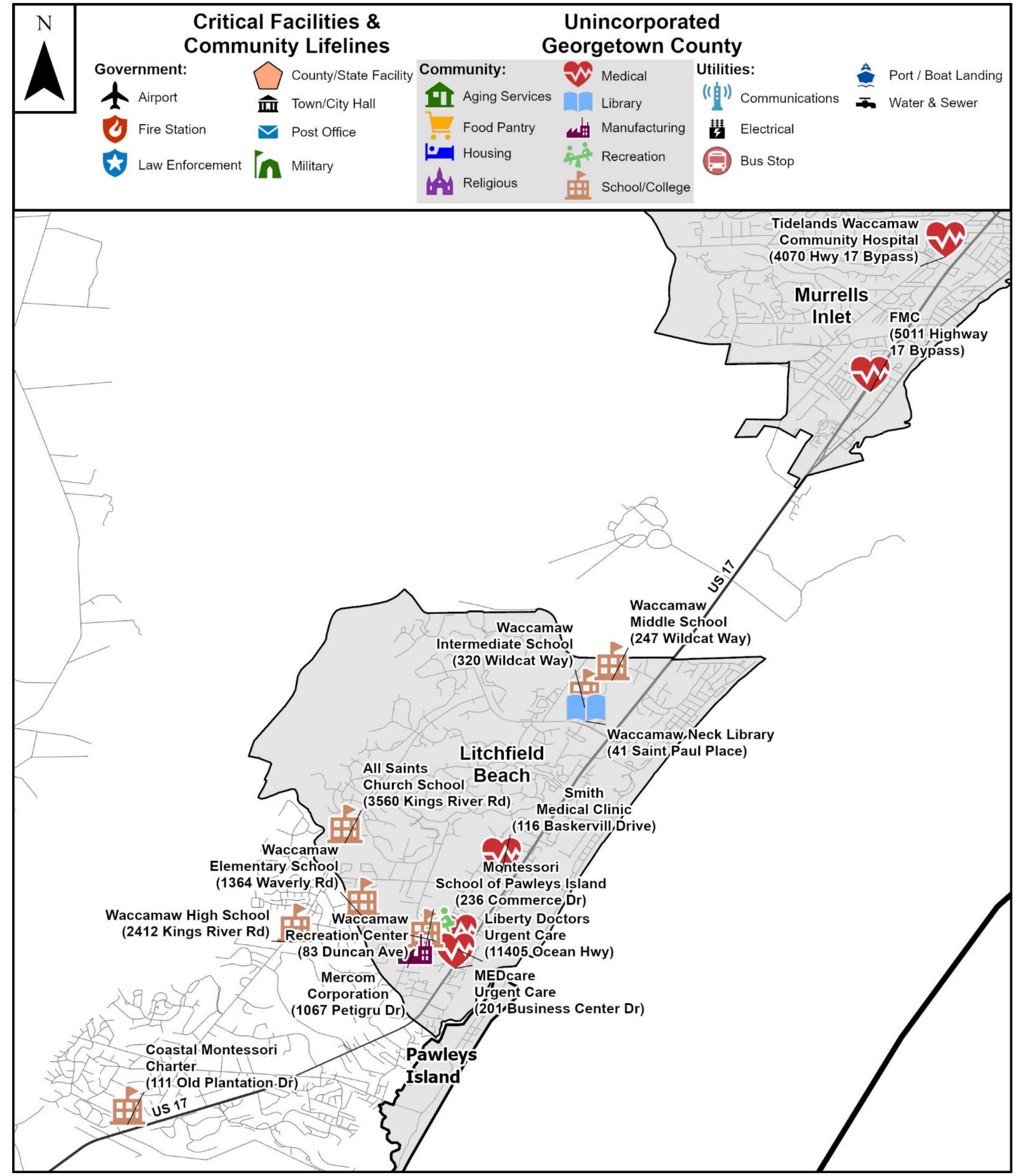
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
Marion County
Horry County
Williamsburg County
Pleasant Hill Elementary School (127 Schoolhouse Dr)
SC 513
SC 261
SC 41
SC 512
Carver's Bay Library (13048 Choppee Rd)
Carvers Bay High School (13002 Choppee Rd)
Mingo Creek Academy at Tara Hall (510 Tara Hall Rd)
Carvers Bay Middle School (13002 Choppee Rd)
US 701
St. James Santee Family Health (8189 Choppee Road)
SC 51
Choppee Recreation Center (8259 Choppee Road)
Plantersville Elementary School (1668 Exodus Dr)



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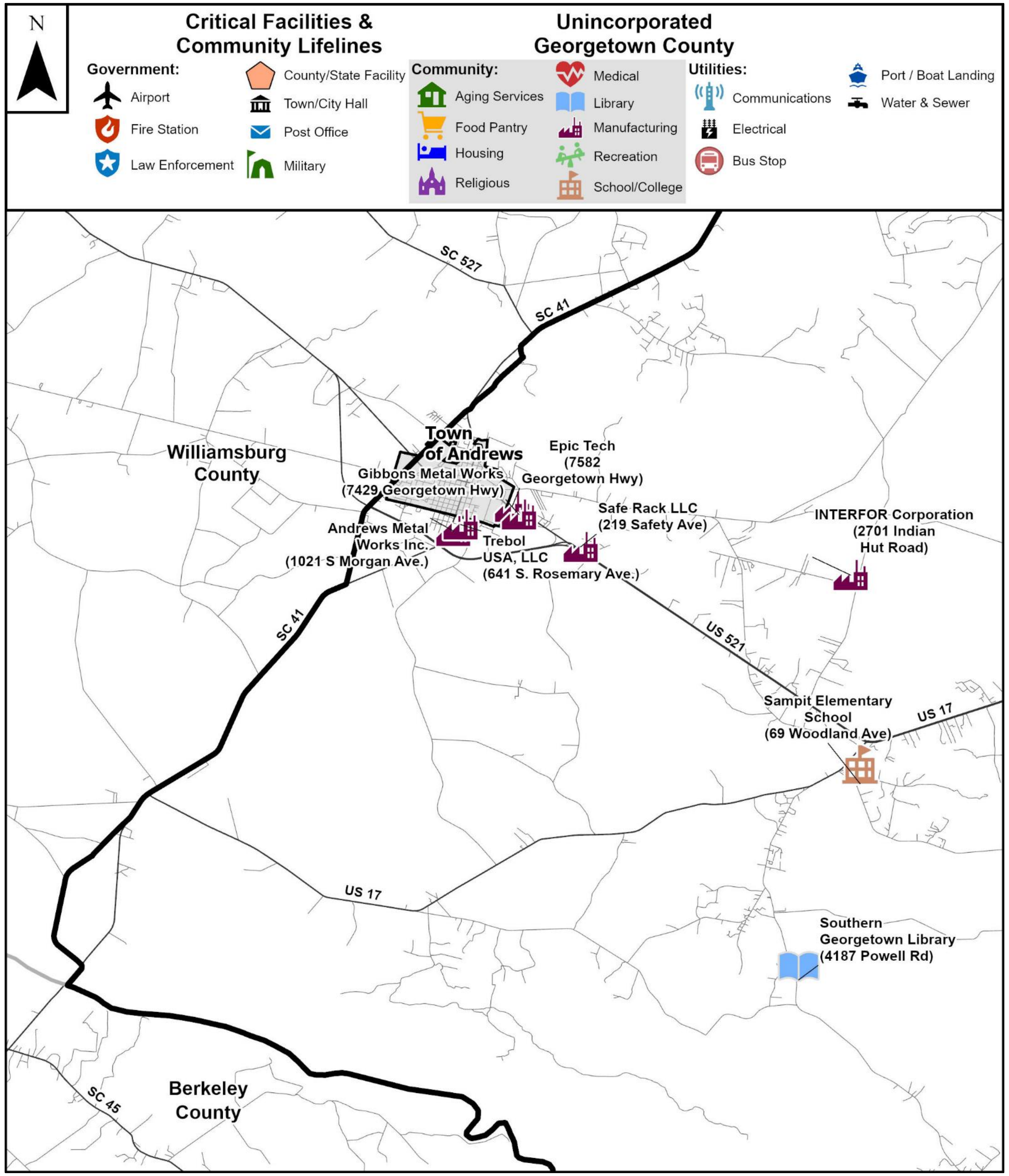
Manufacturing
Recreation
School/College
Utilities:
Communications
Electrical
Bus Stop
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
Tidelands Waccamaw Community Hospital (4070 Hwy 17 Bypass)
Murrells Inlet
FMC (5011 Highway 17 Bypass)
US 17
Waccamaw Middle School (247 Wildcat Way)
Waccamaw Intermediate School (320 Wildcat Way)
Waccamaw Neck Library (41 Saint Paul Place)
Litchfield Beach
All Saints Church School (3560 Kings River Rd)
Smith Medical Clinic (116 Baskervill Drive)
Waccamaw Elementary School (1364 Waverly Rd)
Montessori School of Pawleys Island (236 Commerce Dr)
Waccamaw High School (2412 Kings River Rd)
Waccamaw Recreation Center (83 Duncan Ave)
Liberty Doctors Urgent Care (11405 Ocean Hwy)
Mercom Corporation (1067 Petigru Dr)
MEDcare Urgent Care (201 Business Center Dr)
Coastal Montessori Charter (111 Old Plantation Dr)
US 17
Pawleys Island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Communications
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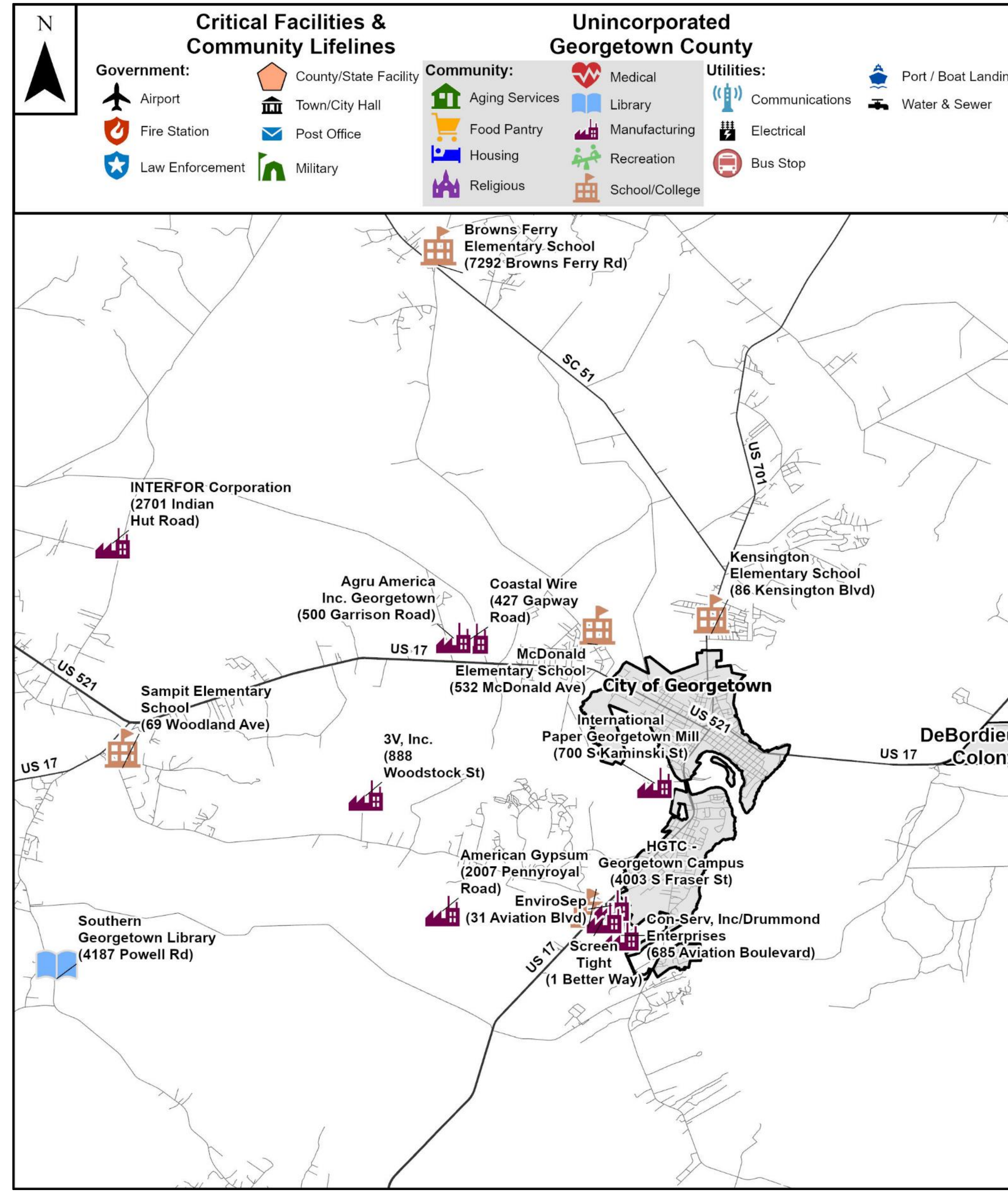
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
SC 527
SC 41
Town of Andrews
Epic Tech (7582 Georgetown Hwy)
Gibbons Metal Works (7429 Georgetown Hwy)
Williamsburg County
Safe Rack LLC (219 Safety Ave)
INTERFOR Corporation (2701 Indian Hut Road)
Andrews Metal Works Inc. (1021 S Morgan Ave.)
Trebol USA, LLC (641 S. Rosemary Ave.)
US 521
Sampit Elementary School (69 Woodland Ave)
US 17
Southern Georgetown Library (4187 Powell Rd)
Berkeley County
SC 45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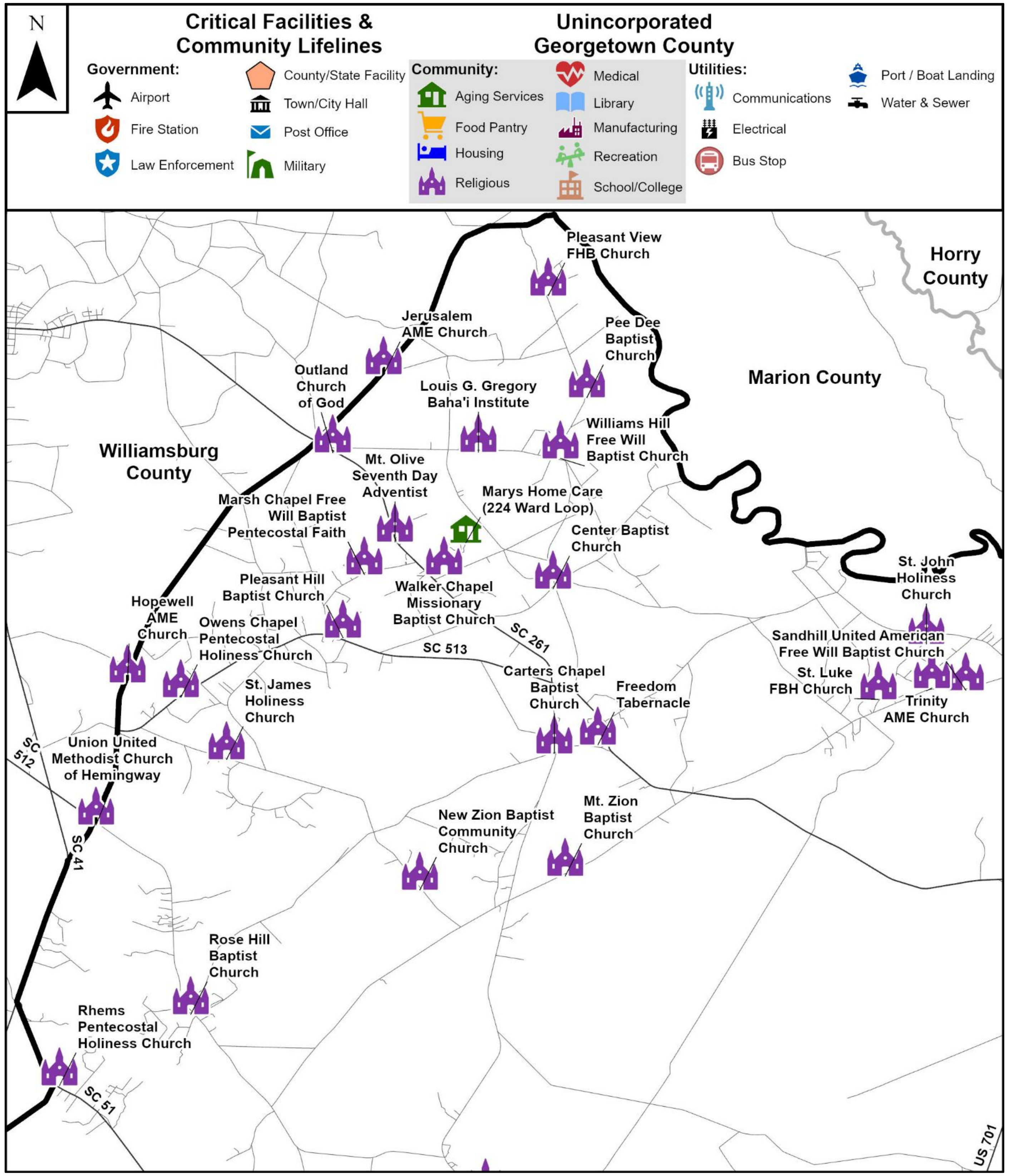
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
Browns Ferry Elementary School (7292 Browns Ferry Rd)
SC 51
US 701
INTERFOR Corporation (2701 Indian Hut Road)
Kensington Elementary School (86 Kensington Blvd)
Agru America Inc. Georgetown (500 Garrison Road)
Coastal Wire (427 Gapway Road)
US 17
McDonald Elementary School (532 McDonald Ave)
City of Georgetown
US 521
Sampit Elementary School (69 Woodland Ave)
International Paper Georgetown Mill (700 S Kaminski St)
DeBordieu Colony
3V, Inc. (888 Woodstock St)
HGTC - Georgetown Campus (4003 S Fraser St)
American Gypsum (2007 Pennyroyal Road)
EnviroSep (31 Aviation Blvd)
Con-Serv, Inc/Drummond Enterprises (685 Aviation Boulevard)
Southern Georgetown Library (4187 Powell Rd)
Screen Tight (1 Better Way)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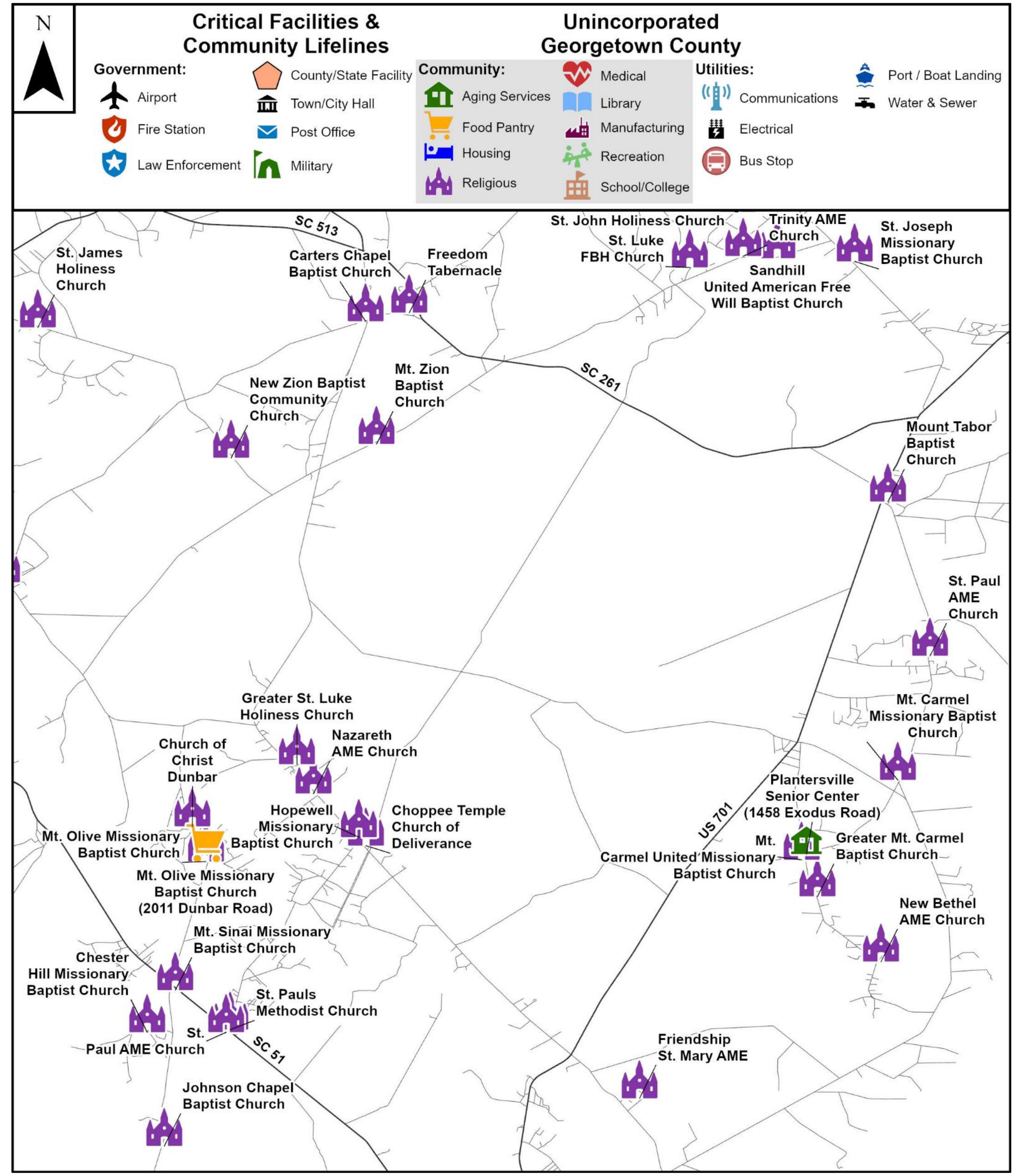
Williamsburg County
Marion County
Horry County
Pleasant View FHB Church
Jerusalem AME Church
Pee Dee Baptist Church
Outland Church of God
Louis G. Gregory Baha'i Institute
Williams Hill Free Will Baptist Church
Mt. Olive Seventh Day Adventist
Marys Home Care (224 Ward Loop)
Marsh Chapel Free Will Baptist Pentecostal Faith
Center Baptist Church
Pleasant Hill Baptist Church
Walker Chapel Missionary Baptist Church
Hopewell AME Church
Owens Chapel Pentecostal Holiness Church
St. John Holiness Church
Sandhill United American Free Will Baptist Church
St. Luke FBH Church
Trinity AME Church
Carters Chapel Baptist Church
Freedom Tabernacle
St. James Holiness Church
Union United Methodist Church of Hemingway
New Zion Baptist Community Church
Mt. Zion Baptist Church
Rose Hill Baptist Church
Rhems Pentecostal Holiness Church
SC 513
SC 261
SC 512
SC 41
SC 51
US 701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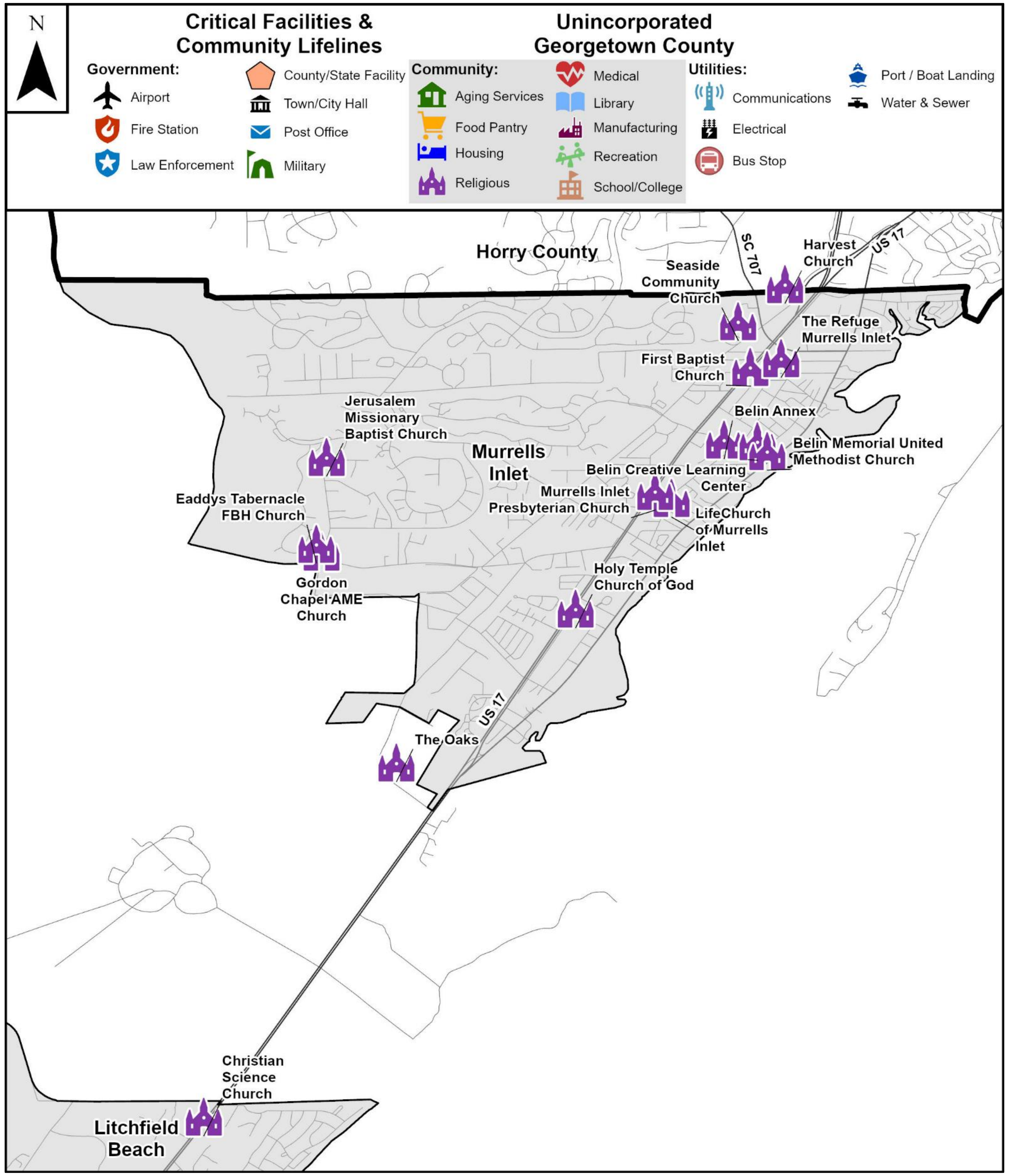
St. James Holiness Church
Carters Chapel Baptist Church
Freedom Tabernacle
St. John Holiness Church
St. Luke FBH Church
Trinity AME Church
St. Joseph Missionary Baptist Church
Sandhill United American Free Will Baptist Church
New Zion Baptist Community Church
Mt. Zion Baptist Church
Mount Tabor Baptist Church
St. Paul AME Church
Greater St. Luke Holiness Church
Nazareth AME Church
Church of Christ Dunbar
Mt. Carmel Missionary Baptist Church
Plantersville Senior Center (1458 Exodus Road)
Hopewell Missionary Baptist Church
Choppee Temple Church of Deliverance
Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist Church
Mt. Carmel United Missionary Baptist Church
Greater Mt. Carmel Baptist Church
Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist Church (2011 Dunbar Road)
New Bethel AME Church
Mt. Sinai Missionary Baptist Church
Chester Hill Missionary Baptist Church
St. Pauls Methodist Church
St. Paul AME Church
Friendship St. Mary AME
Johnson Chapel Baptist Church
SC 513
SC 261
US 701
SC 51


Critical Facilities & Community Lifelines
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N
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School/College
Utilities:
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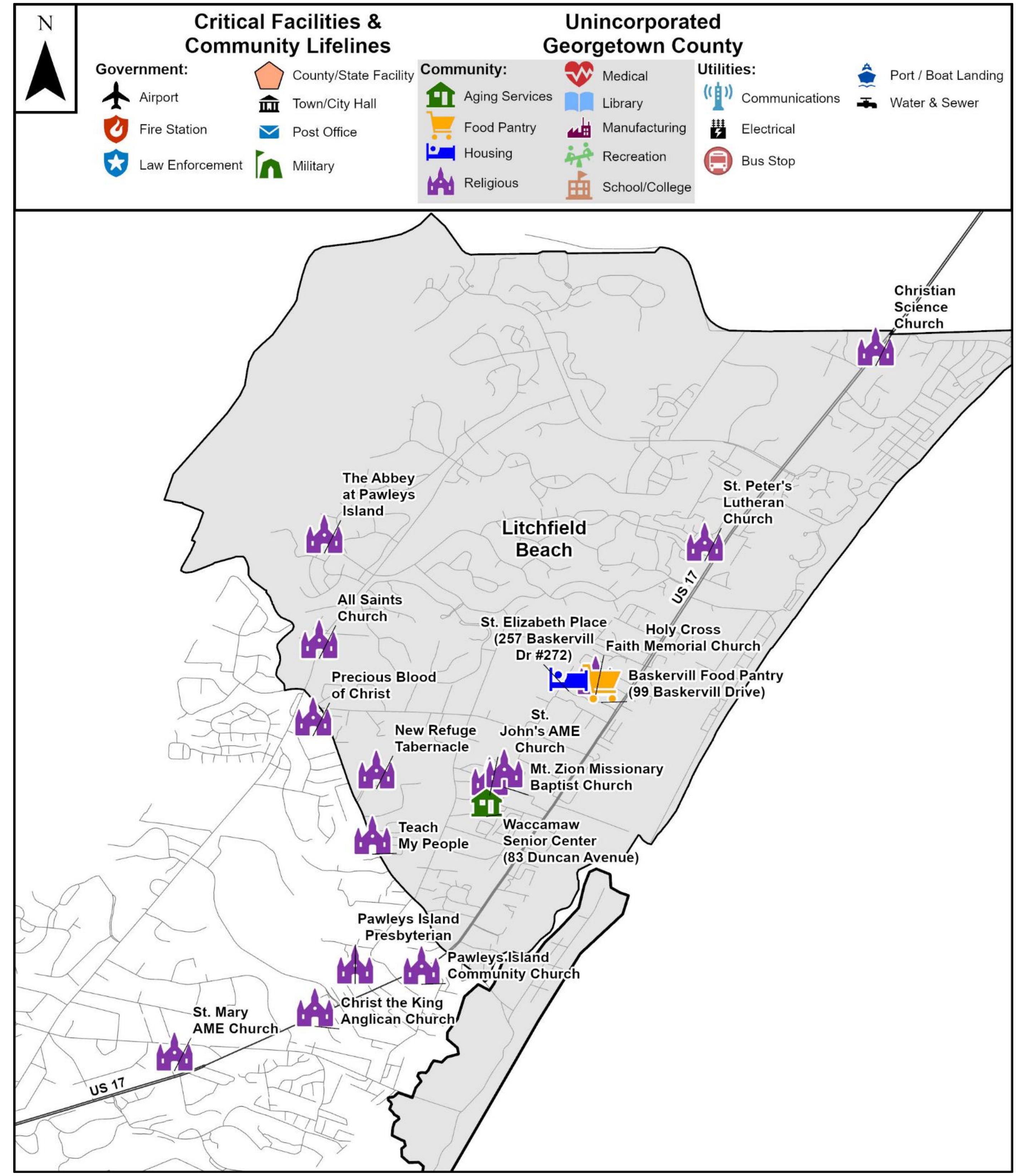
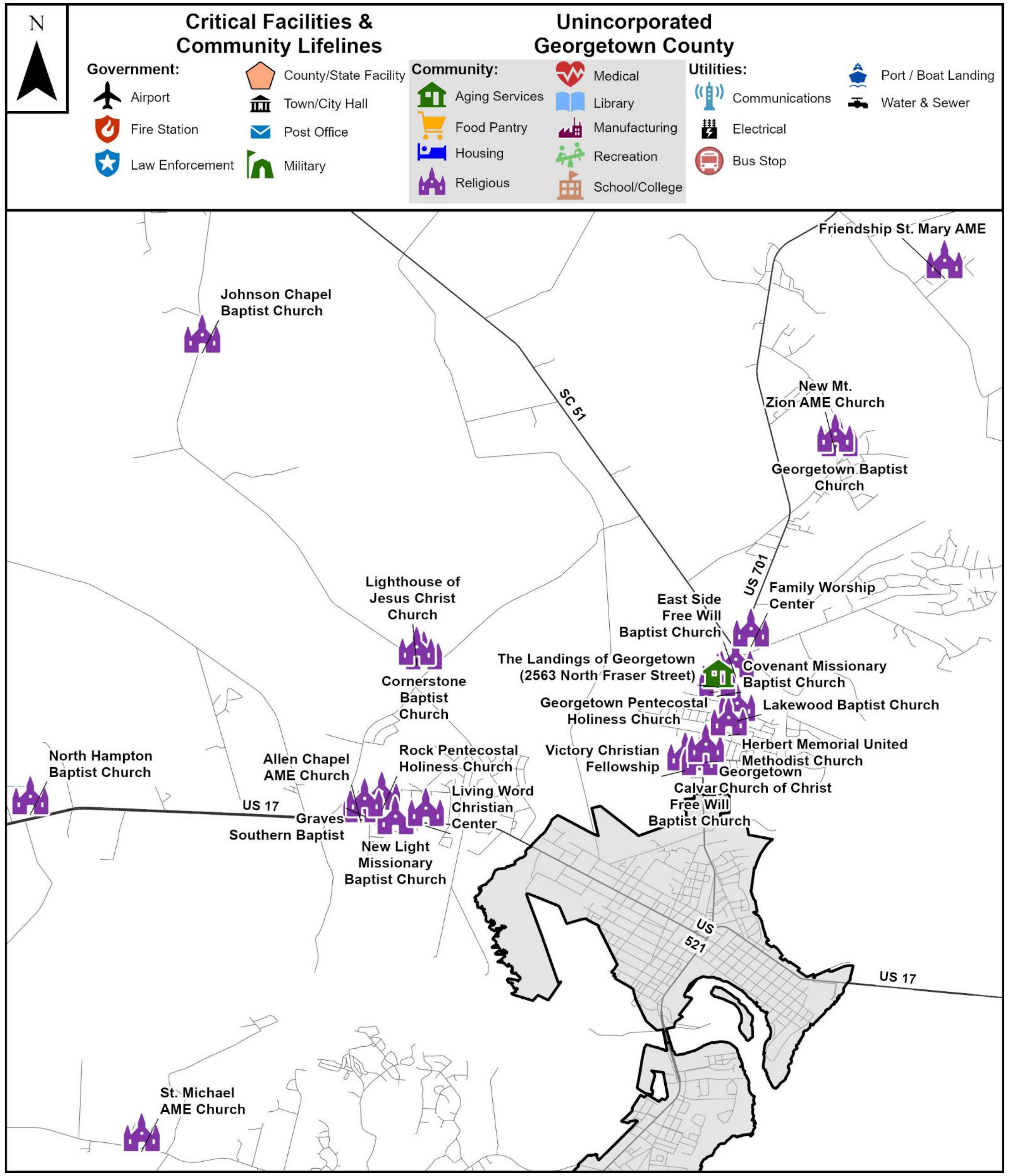
Electrical
Bus Stop
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
Horry County
SC 707
US 17
Harvest Church
Seaside Community Church
The Refuge Murrells Inlet
First Baptist Church
Jerusalem Missionary Baptist Church
Murrells Inlet
Belin Annex
Belin Memorial United Methodist Church
Belin Creative Learning Center
Murrells Inlet Presbyterian Church
LifeChurch of Murrells Inlet
Eaddys Tabernacle FBH Church
Gordon Chapel AME Church
Holy Temple Church of God
The Oaks
Christian Science Church
Litchfield Beach


Critical Facilities & Community Lifelines
Unincorporated Georgetown County
N
Government:
Airport
Fire Station
Law Enforcement
County/State Facility
Town/City Hall
Post Office
Military
Community:
Aging Services
Food Pantry
Housing
Religious
Medical
Library
Manufacturing
Recreation
School/College
Utilities:
Communications
Electrical
Bus Stop
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
Christian Science Church
The Abbey at Pawleys Island
Litchfield Beach
St. Peter's Lutheran Church
US 17
All Saints Church
St. Elizabeth Place (257 Baskervill Dr #272)
Holy Cross Faith Memorial Church
Baskervill Food Pantry (99 Baskervill Drive)
Precious Blood of Christ
New Refuge Tabernacle
St. John's AME Church
Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church
Teach My People
Waccamaw Senior Center (83 Duncan Avenue)
Pawleys Island Presbyterian
Pawleys Island Community Church
Christ the King Anglican Church
St. Mary AME Church
US 17



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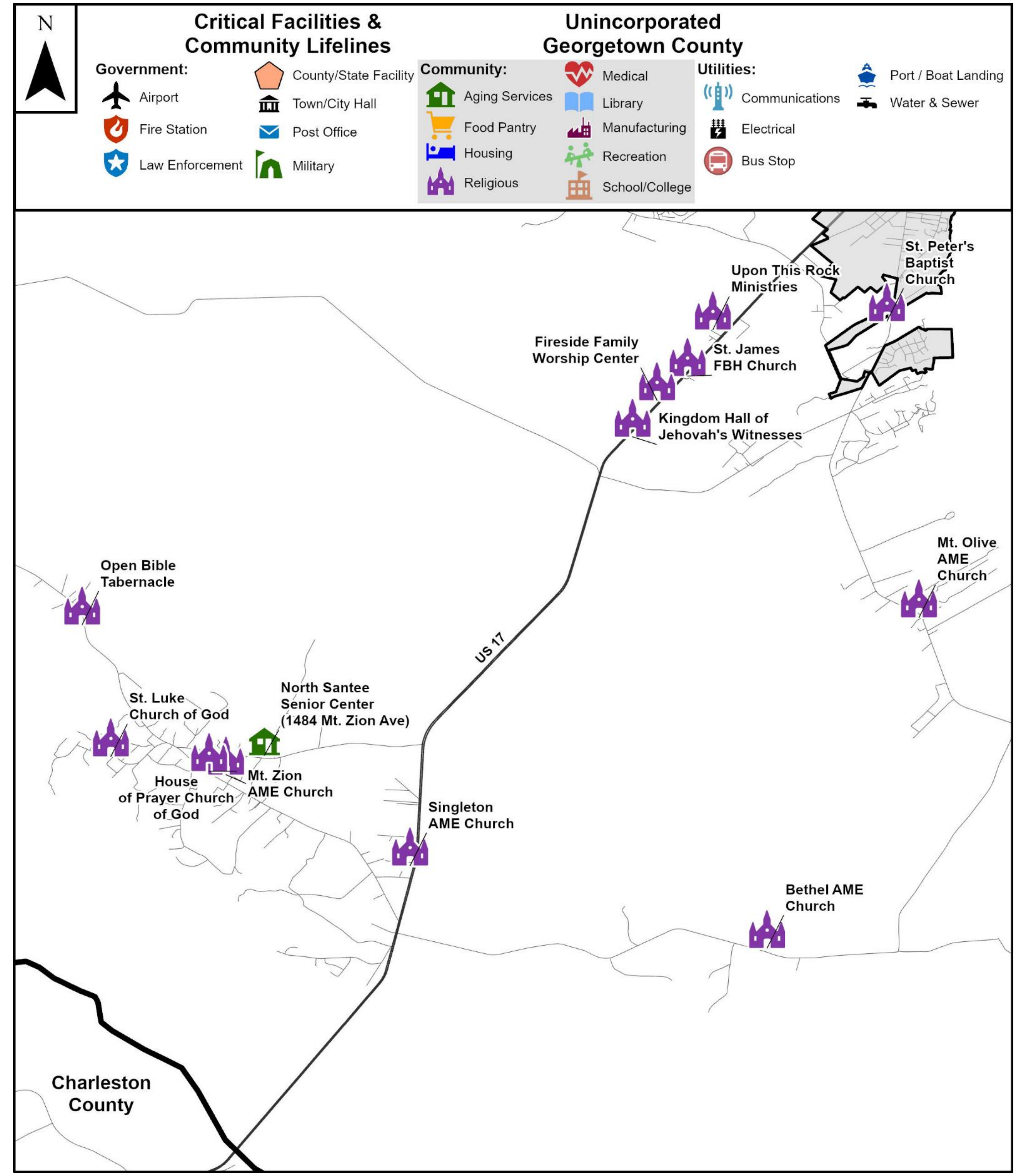
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
Friendship St. Mary AME
Johnson Chapel Baptist Church
SC 51
New Mt. Zion AME Church
Georgetown Baptist Church
US 701
Family Worship Center
Lighthouse of Jesus Christ Church
East Side Free Will Baptist Church
The Landings of Georgetown (2563 North Fraser Street)
Covenant Missionary Baptist Church
Cornerstone Baptist Church
Georgetown Pentecostal Holiness Church
Lakewood Baptist Church
North Hampton Baptist Church
Allen Chapel AME Church
Rock Pentecostal Holiness Church
Victory Christian Fellowship
Herbert Memorial United Methodist Church
Georgetown Church of Christ
Calvary Free Will Baptist Church
Living Word Christian Center
US 17
Graves Southern Baptist
New Light Missionary Baptist Church
US 521
US 17
St. Michael AME Church



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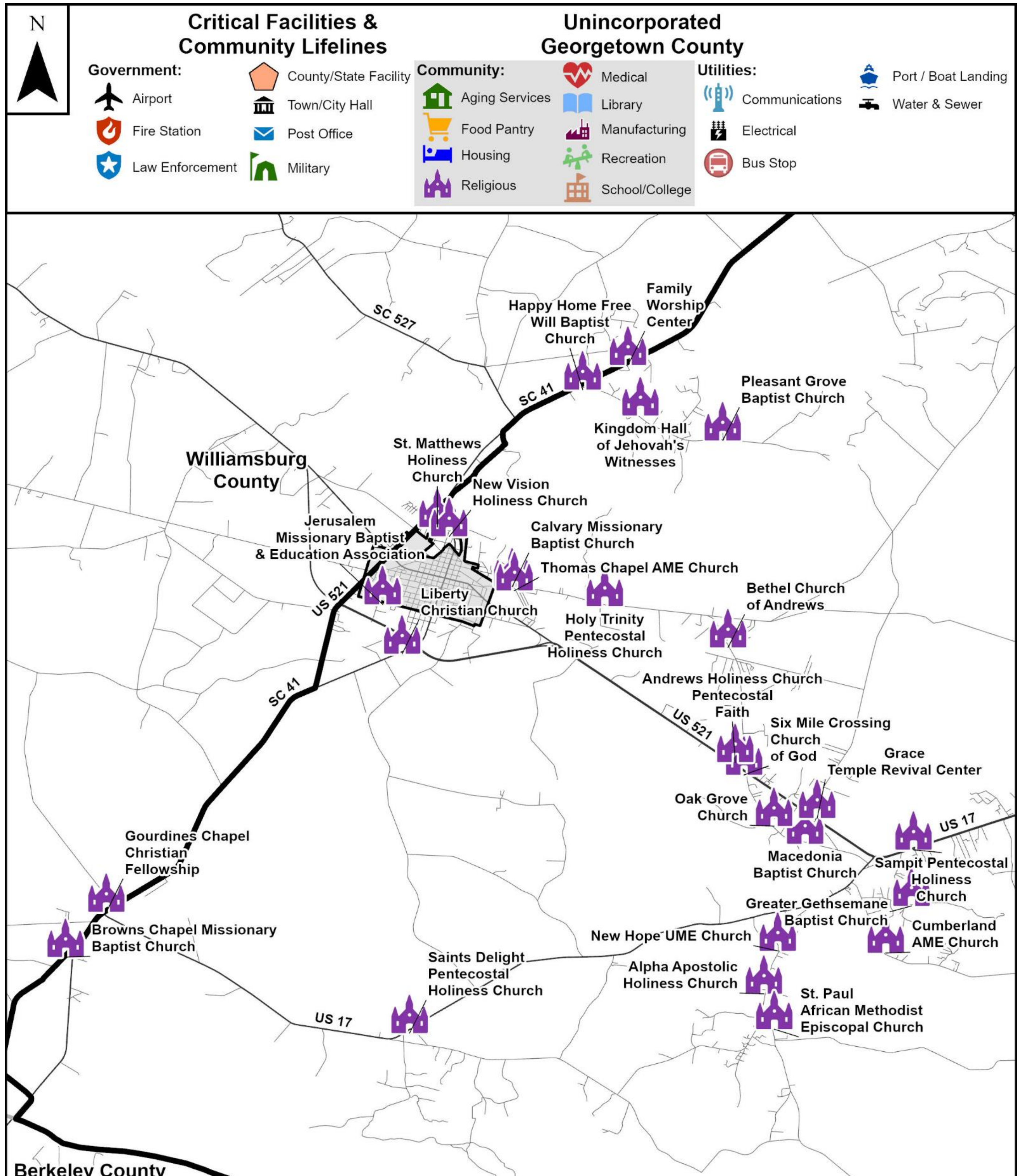
Water & Sewer
St. Peter's Baptist Church
Upon This Rock Ministries
Fireside Family Worship Center
St. James FBH Church
Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses
Mt. Olive AME Church
Open Bible Tabernacle
US 17
North Santee Senior Center (1484 Mt. Zion Ave)
St. Luke Church of God
House of Prayer Church of God
Mt. Zion AME Church
Singleton AME Church
Bethel AME Church
Charleston County



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Library
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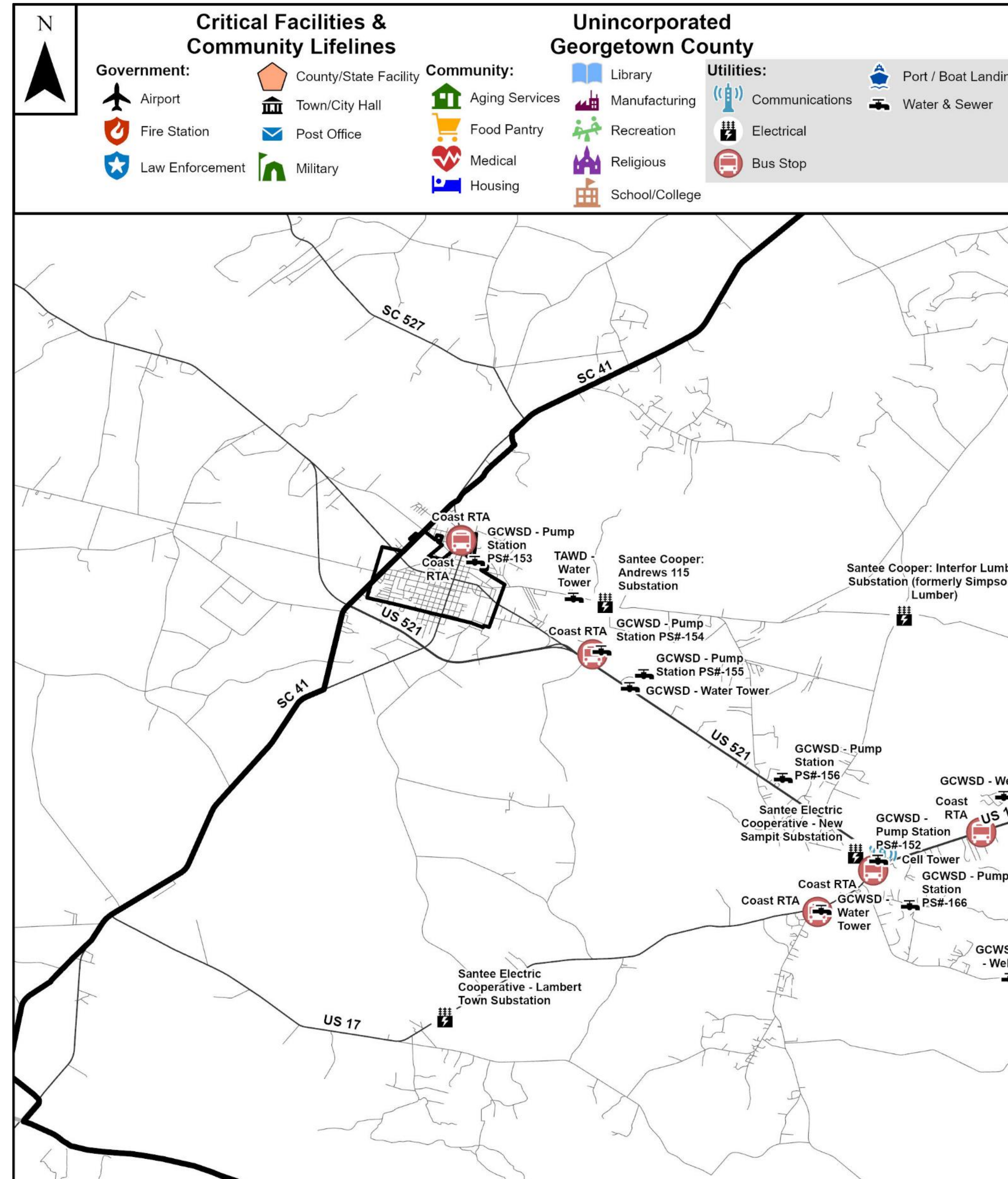
Recreation
School/College
Utilities:
Communications
Electrical
Bus Stop
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
SC 527
SC 41
US 521
US 17
Williamsburg County
Berkeley County
Happy Home Free Will Baptist Church
Family Worship Center
Pleasant Grove Baptist Church
Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses
St. Matthews Holiness Church
New Vision Holiness Church
Jerusalem Missionary Baptist & Education Association
Calvary Missionary Baptist Church
Thomas Chapel AME Church
Liberty Christian Church
Holy Trinity Pentecostal Holiness Church
Bethel Church of Andrews
Andrews Holiness Church
Pentecostal Faith
Six Mile Crossing Church of God
Grace Temple Revival Center
Oak Grove Church
Macedonia Baptist Church
Sampit Pentecostal Holiness Church
Greater Gethsemane Baptist Church
Cumberland AME Church
New Hope UME Church
Alpha Apostolic Holiness Church
St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church
Saints Delight Pentecostal Holiness Church
Gourdines Chapel Christian Fellowship
Browns Chapel Missionary Baptist Church



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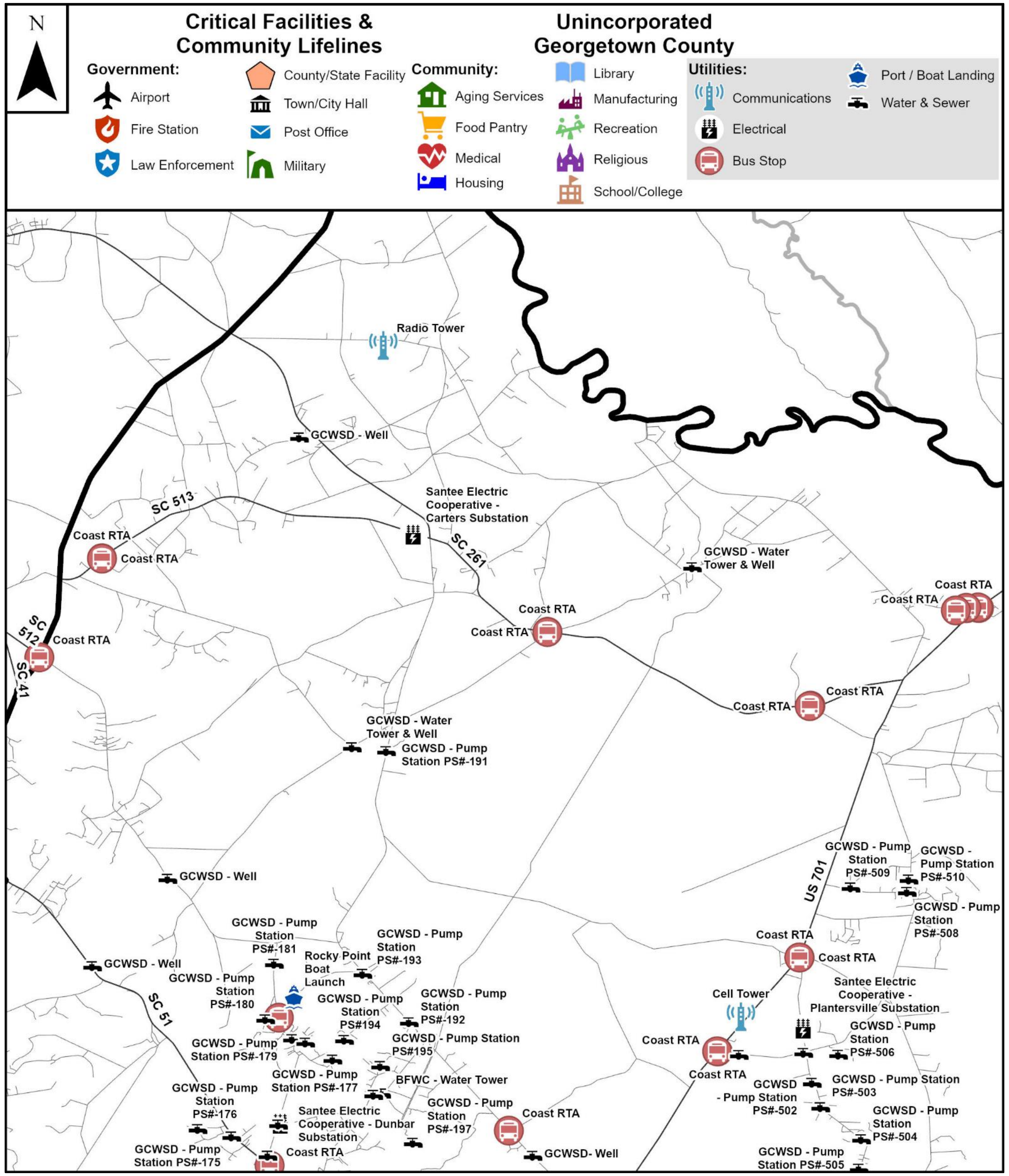
School/College
Utilities:
Communications
Electrical
Bus Stop
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
SC 527
SC 41
US 521
US 17
Coast RTA
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-153
Coast RTA
TAWD - Water Tower
Santee Cooper: Andrews 115 Substation
Santee Cooper: Interfor Lumber Substation (formerly Simpsons Lumber)
Coast RTA
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-154
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-155
GCWSD - Water Tower
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-156
GCWSD - Well
Coast RTA
Santee Electric Cooperative - New Sampit Substation
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-152
Cell Tower
Coast RTA
Coast RTA
GCWSD - Water Tower
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-166
GCWSD - Well
Santee Electric Cooperative - Lambert Town Substation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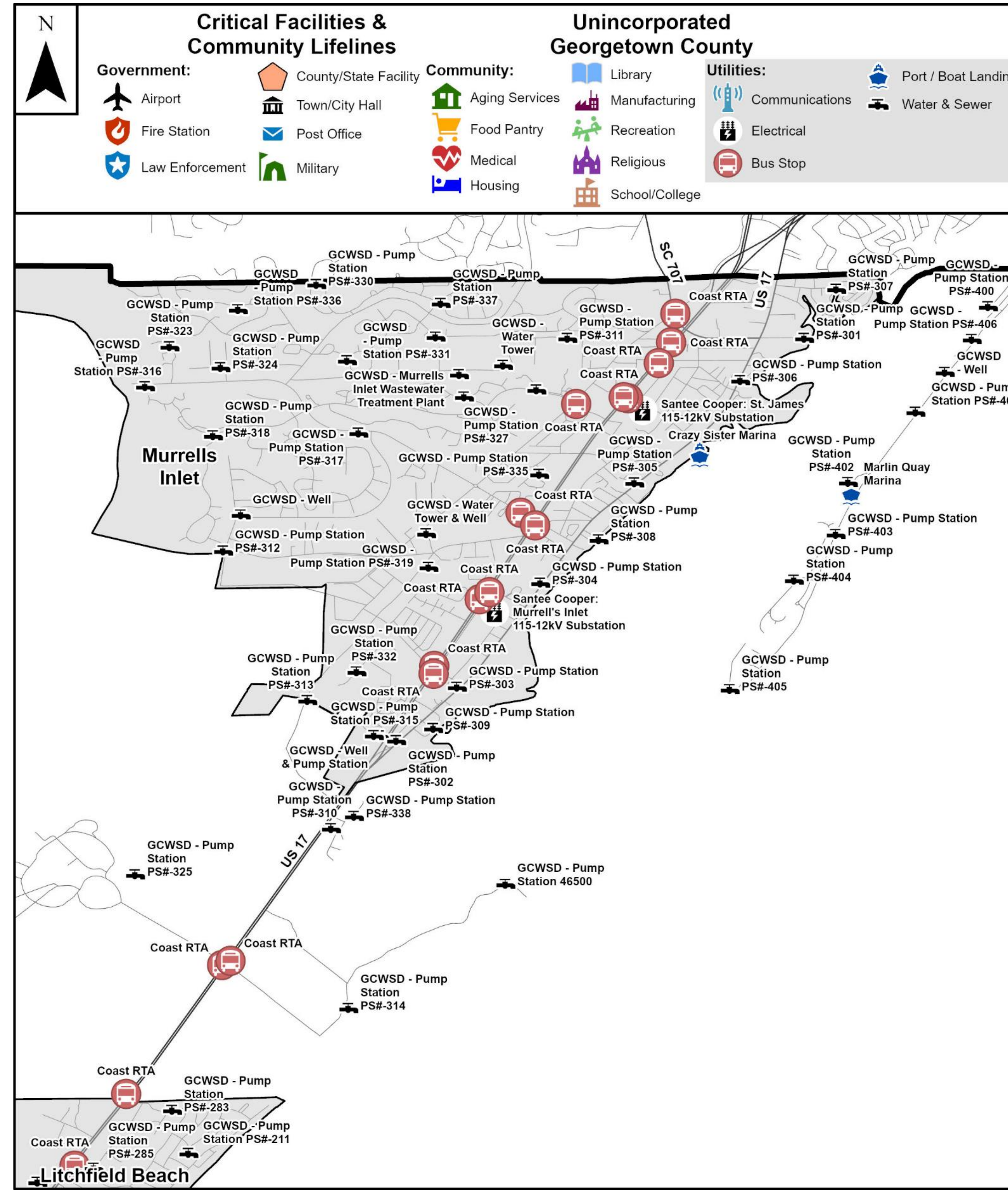
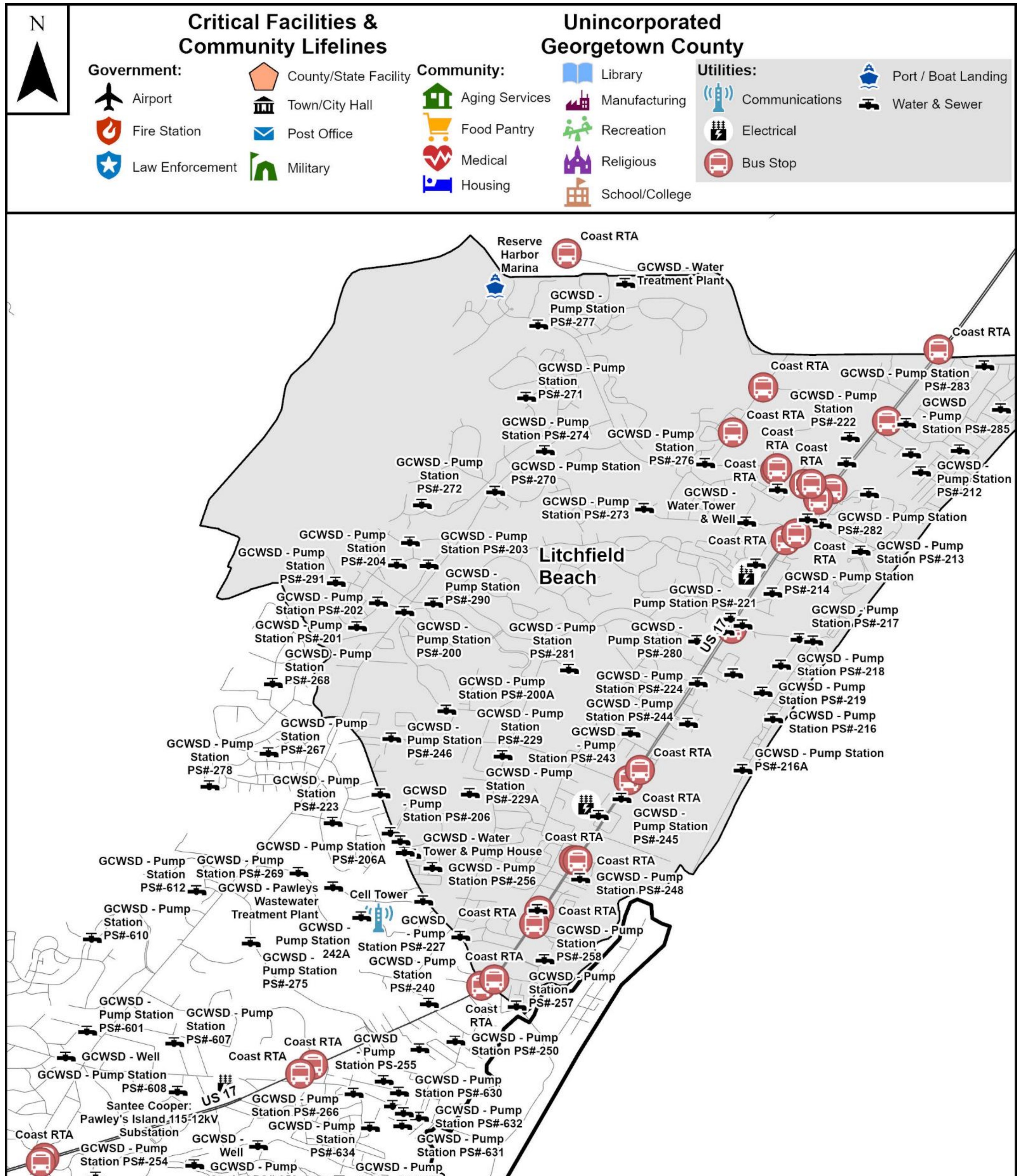
School/College
Utilities:
Communications
Electrical
Bus Stop
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
Radio Tower
GCWSD - Well
Santee Electric Cooperative - Carters Substation
SC 513
SC 261
Coast RTA
GCWSD - Water Tower & Well
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-191
US 701
SC 41
SC 51
Rocky Point Boat Launch
BFWC - Water Tower
Cell Tower
Santee Electric Cooperative - Plantersville Substation
Santee Electric Cooperative - Dunbar Substation
GCWSD- Well


Critical Facilities & Community Lifelines
Unincorporated Georgetown County
Murrells Inlet
Litchfield Beach
SC 707
US 17
GCWSD - Murrells Inlet Wastewater Treatment Plant
Santee Cooper: St. James 115-12kV Substation
Crazy Sister Marina
Marlin Quay Marina
Santee Cooper: Murrell's Inlet 115-12kV Substation
GCWSD - Water Tower & Well
GCWSD - Pump Station 46500
Coast RTA



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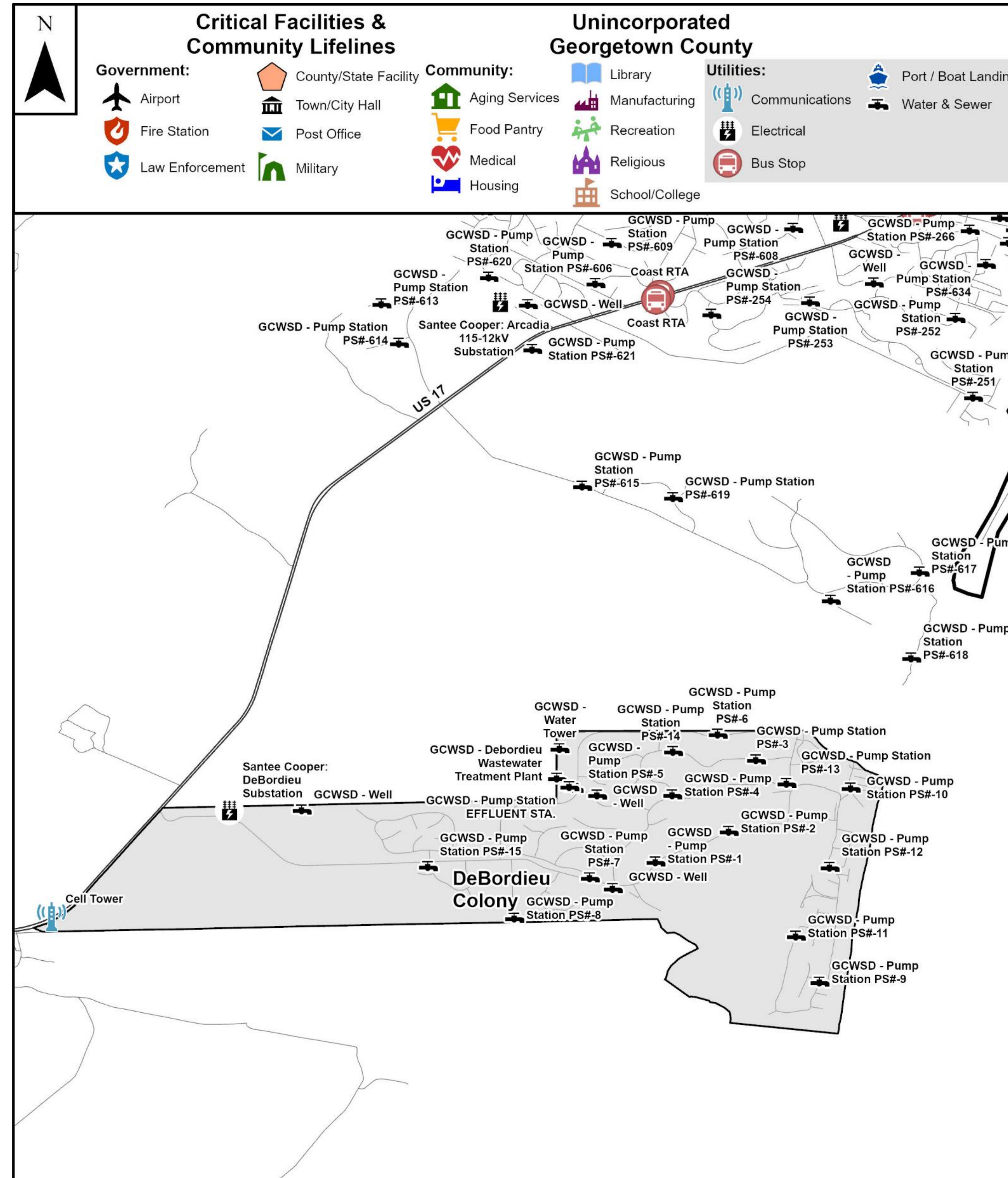
Manufacturing
Recreation
Religious
School/College
Utilities:
Communications
Electrical
Bus Stop
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
Litchfield Beach
Reserve Harbor Marina
Coast RTA
GCWSD - Water Treatment Plant
GCWSD - Pawleys Wastewater Treatment Plant
Cell Tower
Santee Cooper: Pawley's Island 115-12kV Substation
US 17



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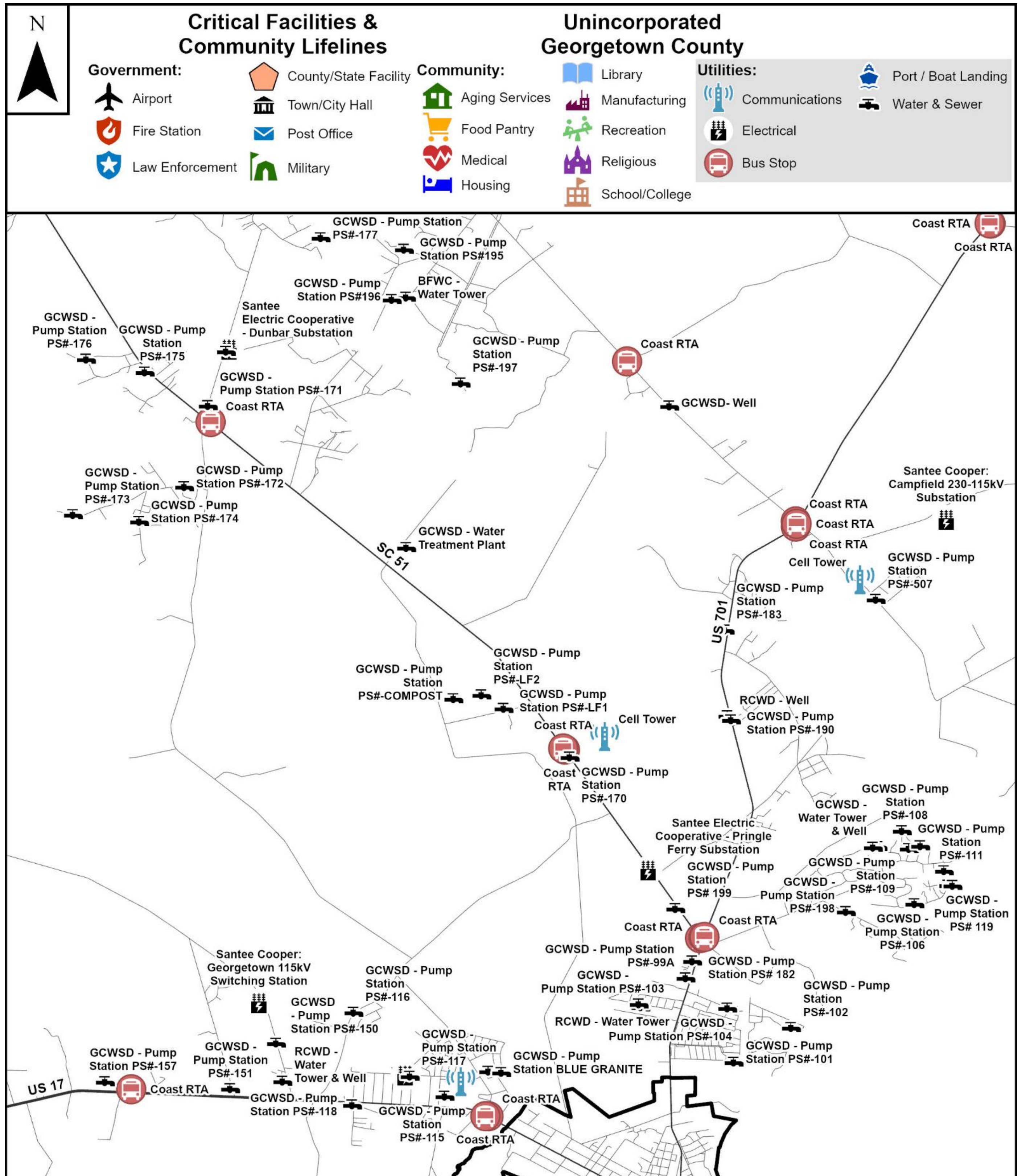
Housing
Library
Manufacturing
Recreation
Religious
School/College
Utilities:
Communications
Electrical
Bus Stop
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
DeBordieu Colony
Santee Cooper: Arcadia 115-12kV Substation
Santee Cooper: DeBordieu Substation
GCWSD - Debordieu Wastewater Treatment Plant
GCWSD - Water Tower
Cell Tower
Coast RTA
US 17



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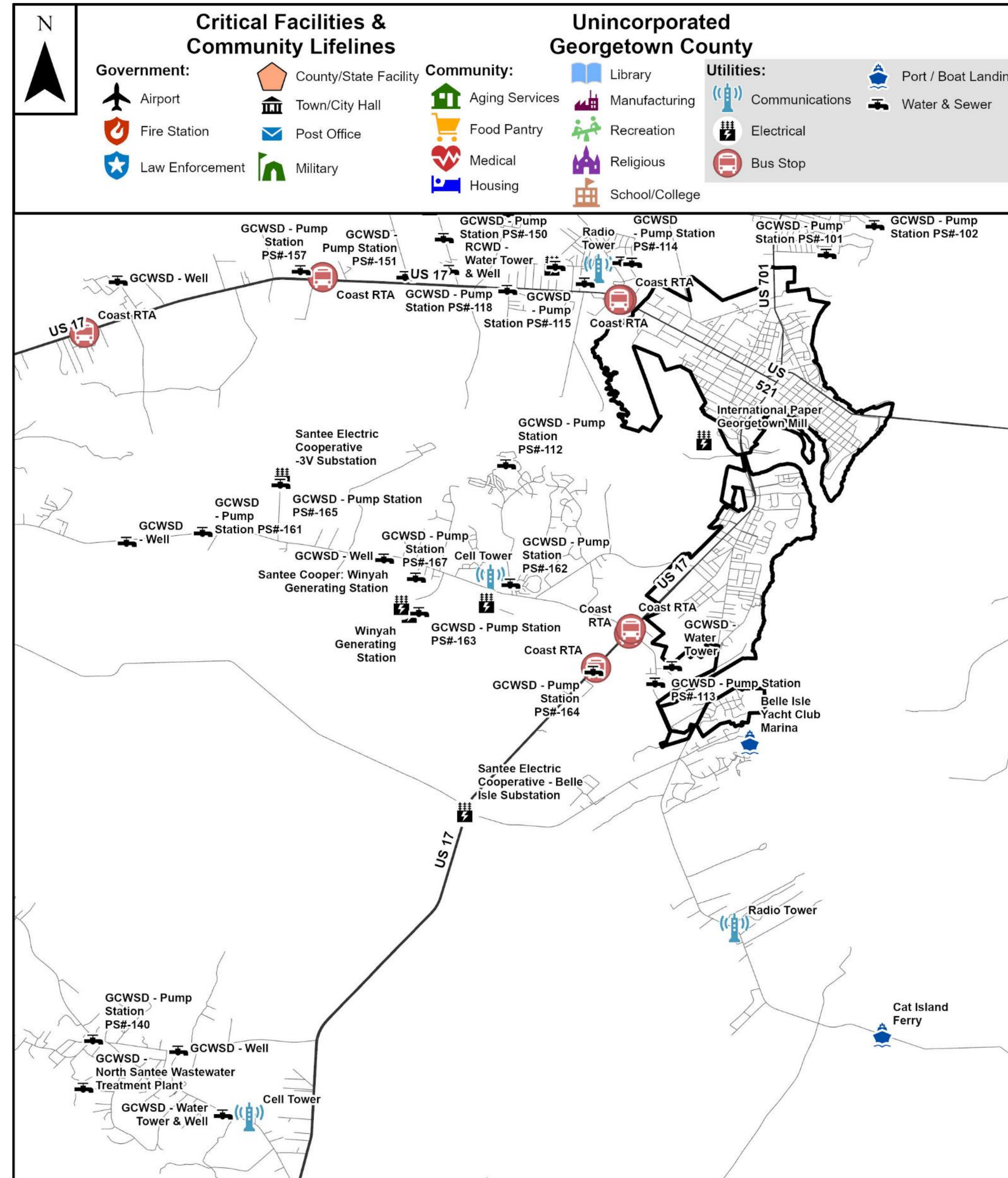
Recreation
Religious
School/College
Utilities:
Communications
Electrical
Bus Stop
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-177
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#195
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#196
BFWC - Water Tower
Santee Electric Cooperative - Dunbar Substation
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-176
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-175
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-197
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-171
Coast RTA
GCWSD- Well
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-173
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-172
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-174
GCWSD - Water Treatment Plant
SC 51
Santee Cooper: Campfield 230-115kV Substation
Cell Tower
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-507
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-183
US 701
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-LF2
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-COMPOST
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-LF1
RCWD - Well
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-190
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-170
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-108
GCWSD - Water Tower & Well
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-111
Santee Electric Cooperative - Pringle Ferry Substation
GCWSD - Pump Station PS# 199
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-109
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-198
GCWSD - Pump Station PS# 119
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-106
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-99A
GCWSD - Pump Station PS# 182
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-103
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-102
Santee Cooper: Georgetown 115kV Switching Station
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-116
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-150
RCWD - Water Tower
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-104
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-101
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-157
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-151
RCWD - Water Tower & Well
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-117
GCWSD - Pump Station BLUE GRANITE
US 17
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-118
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-115



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Manufacturing
Recreation
Religious
School/College
Utilities:
Communications
Electrical
Bus Stop
Port / Boat Landing
Water & Sewer
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-157
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-151
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-150
RCWD - Water Tower & Well
Radio Tower
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-114
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-101
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-102
GCWSD - Well
US 17
Coast RTA
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-118
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-115
US 701
US 521
International Paper Georgetown Mill
Santee Electric Cooperative -3V Substation
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-112
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-165
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-161
GCWSD - Well
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-167
Cell Tower
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-162
Santee Cooper: Winyah Generating Station
Winyah Generating Station
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-163
GCWSD - Water Tower
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-164
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-113
Belle Isle Yacht Club Marina
Santee Electric Cooperative - Belle Isle Substation
Radio Tower
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-140
GCWSD - North Santee Wastewater Treatment Plant
GCWSD - Water Tower & Well
Cell Tower
Cat Island Ferry

City of Georgetown Critical Facilities

Name	Address	Location	Hazardous Material Status	100-yr Flood Vulner.	100-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	500-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Wildfire Vulner. (WHP)	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)
AGING FACILITIES													
Oasis Adult Day Care Center	2317 Prince Street	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	1	7	12
Elite Home Care - Day Centers	3320 4th Ave, Ste G	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	4	9	14
Prince George Healthcare Center	901 Maple Street	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Low Country Veterans Group	2104 Lincoln St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	6	11
Georgetown Senior Center	1610 Hawkins Street	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	2	7	12
COMMUNICATIONS													
Cell Tower	405 N Fraser St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	3	8	13
ELECTRICAL													
Santee Cooper: Georgetown City 115-34-12kV Substation	2031 Prince Street	Georgetown	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	3	8	13
Santee Cooper: Maryville 115-12kV Substation	1002 Power Avenue	Georgetown	Yes	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	10	14	17
Santee Cooper: Praxair Georgetown Substation	629 S. Fraser St.	Georgetown	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	7	12
FIRE STATION													
Georgetown City Fire Station 1	1405 Prince Street	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	3	10	15	20
Georgetown City Fire Station 2	2900 S Fraser	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	3	7
FOOD PANTRY													
Salvation Army	2401 Anthuan Maybank Drive	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	3	9	13
Helping Hands	2501 Long Bay Road	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	1	7	11
Friendship Place	1423 Front Street	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	9	14
HOUSING													
Maryville South Apts.	26 Hinds St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	2	5
North Street Apts.	Falcon Ct	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	8	12
Westside Apts.	Rainey Dr	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	8	13
Millner Estates	200 Montford Rd	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	6	9
Plantation Apartments	185 Montford Rd	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	2	6	10
Bethel Apartments	1810 Gilbert St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	7	12
Habitat for Humanity	1907 Hampton Ct	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	8	12
LAW ENFORCEMENT													
Georgetown County EOC/EMD/911 Dispatch/ City Police Department	2222 Highmarket St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	5	10
Georgetown County Sheriff's Office	430 N Fraser St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	3	9	14
South Carolina Highway Patrol - Troop 5 - Post C	214 Ridge St	Georgetown	No	Near	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	4	10	14
LIBRARY													
Georgetown County Library	405 Cleland St	Georgetown	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	5	11	16
MANUFACTURING													
H&S Oil Co. Inc. Georgetown	1922 Highmarket St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	1	7	11
Liberty Steel	107 S Fraser St	Georgetown	Yes	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	1	7	13	17
MEDICAL													
FMC	1120 North Fraser Street	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	3	8
FMC	2623 South Fraser Street	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0

Name	Address	Location	Hazardous Material Status	100-yr Flood Vulner.	100-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	500-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Wildfire Vulner. (WHP)	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)
MEDICAL													
St. James Santee Family Health	422 N Fraser St	Georgetown	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	3	9	14
Doctors Care - Georgetown	1068 N Fraser St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	1	7	11
Tidelands Waccamaw Medical Center	1075 North Fraser Street	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	5	9
Tidelands Health Georgetown Memorial Hospital	606 Black River Road	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	1	7	12
MUNICIPAL													
Georgetown County Bureau of Aging Services	1610 Hawkins Street	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	2	7	12
Georgetown County Department of Social Services	330 Dozier Street	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	7	14	20	21
Georgetown County Public Health Dept.	531 Lafayette Cir	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	4	9
Georgetown County Voter Registration	303 N Hazard St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	3	9	13
Georgetown County Probate Court	401 Cleland St #140	Georgetown	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	5	11	15
Georgetown County Magistrate	333 Cleland St	Georgetown	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	9	14
Georgetown County Judicial Center	401 Cleland St	Georgetown	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	7	12	17
Georgetown County Administration	716 Prince St	Georgetown	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	7	12	16
Georgetown County Courthouse	129 Screven St	Georgetown	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	1	8	13	18
Social Security Administration	413 King St	Georgetown	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	3	9	13
SC Dept. of Social Services	330 Dozier St	Georgetown	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	1	8	13	18
Georgetown City Hall	1134 N Fraser St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	3	8
POST OFFICE													
USPS - Georgetown	1101 Charlotte St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	6	11
RECREATION													
Howard Recreation Center	1610 Hawkins Street	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	2	7	12
RELIGIOUS													
Abundant Harvest Family Fellowship	1910 Prince Street	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	7	12
Georgetown Presbyterian Church	558 Black River Rd	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	2	8	12
First Church of God	418 King St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	6	11	16
Duncan United Methodist Church	901 Highmarket St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	2	8	13
The House of God (Hebrew-Pentecostal)	1815 Railroad St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	3	8	13
Saint Cyprian Catholic Church	1911 Front St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	7	12
Bible Fellowship Church	416 S Merriman Rd	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	2	7	12
Trinity Lutheran Church	1605 S Fraser St	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	5	11	16	19
NewLife Church Georgetown	1701 S Fraser St	Georgetown	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	9	14	17
Love Chapel Deliverance Center	1645 Front St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	3	8	13
Screven Baptist Church	2221 South Island Rd	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	3	6
Prince George Winyah Parish	301 Broad St	Georgetown	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	2	9	14	19
The Sanctuary at Maryville Church	2010 Poplar St	Georgetown	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	6	11	14
Wayne United Methodist Church	621 Wayne St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	4
Georgetown Church of God	2201 Highmarket St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	6	11
The Salvation Army Worship & Service Center	2401 Anthuan Maybank Dr	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	6	11
Greater St. Stephen AME Church	2807 Highmarket St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	11	16
House of Restoration Ministries International	2921 Highmarket St	Georgetown	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	6	12	17
Mt. Olive Baptist Church	1043 Duke St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	9	14
Bethesda Baptist Church	225 Wood St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	3	9	13
Messiah Baptist Church	2719 Old Charleston Rd	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0

Name	Address	Location	Hazardous Material Status	100-yr Flood Vulner.	100-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	500-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Wildfire Vulner. (WHP)	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)
RELIGIOUS													
Bethel AME Church	417 Broad St	Georgetown	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	7	12	17
Word of Life Ministry of Truth	2127 Emanuel St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	10	14
Arnett AME Church	900 Merriman Rd	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	1	6	11
First Baptist Church	219 Cleland St	Georgetown	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	10	15
First Calvary Missionary Baptist Church	117 N Congdon St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	9	14
St. Mary's Catholic Church	317 Broad St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	10	14
First Assembly of God	337 Duke St	Georgetown	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	6	11	16
East Side Free Will Baptist Church Pentecostal Faith	407 Palm St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	4	9	14
Dickerson AME Church	614 Henry St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	1	7	11
Macedonia FBH Church	2313 Prince St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	7	12
Tabernacle House of Prayer	100 Seaboard St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	4	9	14
Faith in the Word Ministry	2301 Prince St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	3	9	13
United Christian Outreach	329 S Hazard St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	3	9	13
Soul Saving Station	1919 Hawkins St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	10	15
Bible Way Church of Georgetown	606 S Hazard St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	5	10
SCHOOLS													
Maryville Elementary School	2125 Poplar St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	4	8	12
Georgetown High School	2500 Anthuan Maybank Dr	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	4	9
Georgetown Middle School	2400 Anthuan Maybank Dr	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	5	9
Georgetown County School District	2018 W Church St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	1	6	11
SEWER FACILITIES													
GCWSD - Georgetown Wastewater Treatment Plant	126 Ridge St	Georgetown	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-99	N Fraser St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	1	6	11
TRANSPORTATION – BUS STOPS													
Coastal RTA – 181	Georgetown Memorial Hospital (OB)	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	8	12
Coastal RTA – 182	Transfer Center Lynch Street	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	10	14
Coastal RTA – 413	GT Walmart (IB)	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	3	8
Coastal RTA – 414	Merriman & Highmarket St	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	7	12
Coastal RTA – 415	GT Walmart (OB)	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	4	8
Coastal RTA – 476	Ocean Hwy Outbound	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	3	8	15	20	21
Coastal RTA – 477	Hwy 17 Church St & Willow Bank Rd	Georgetown	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	6	11	16
Coastal RTA – 478	Black River Road & Willow Bank Rd	Georgetown	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	5	10	15
Coastal RTA – 479	Merriman Rd & Rainey Dr (OB)	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	6	11
Coastal RTA – 480	Merriman Rd & Rainey Dr (IB)	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	1	6	11
Coastal RTA – 481	Georgetown Memorial Hospital (IB)	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	8	13
Coastal RTA – 482	Black River & Bonds St	Georgetown	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	4	10	15
Coastal RTA – 483	Church St & King St	Georgetown	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	7	12	17
Coastal RTA – 484	Ocean Hwy Inbound	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	3	10	15	20

Name	Address	Location	Hazardous Material Status	100-yr Flood Vulner.	100-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	500-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Wildfire Vulner. (WHP)	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)
TRANSPORTATION – BUS STOPS													
Coastal RTA – 554	S Fraser St / Georgetown Small Engines (IB)	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	7	10
Coastal RTA – 555	S Fraser St / Parker St Food Lion (OB)	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	3	8	11
Coastal RTA – 557	US 17/Harrelson St (Tire & Auto Center) (IB)	Georgetown	No	Near*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	3	9	13	17
Coastal RTA – 558	S Fraser St / River Walk Dr (OB)	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	4	10	15	19
Coastal RTA – 560	S Fraser St / Butts St (Paper Mill) (IB)	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	10	15
Coastal RTA – 561	S Fraser St / Butts St (NAPA Auto Parts) (OB)	Georgetown	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	6	11	15
Coastal RTA – 563	S Fraser St / Front St (IB)	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	3	10	15	20
Coastal RTA – 564	S Fraser St / Front St @Fire Dpt (OB)	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	5	12	17	21
Coastal RTA – 567	Highmarket / Reservoir St (OB)	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	11	16
Coastal RTA – 568	Highmarket St / Reservoir St (Exxon) (IB)	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	5	10	15
Greyhound Bus Lines - Georgetown	2012 Highmarket Street	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	7	12
TRANSPORTATION - PORT													
Liberty Steel	113 S Fraser St	Georgetown	Yes	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	3	9	14	19
Georgetown County Port	1324 Dock St	Georgetown	Yes	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	1	6	12	17	21
Leonard & Sons Shrimp Co	100 Wood St	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	5	12	17	21
City of Georgetown Harborwalk	750 Front St	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	2	7	14	19	21
Hazzard Marine Georgetown Wharf	200 Meeting St	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	0
South Bend Fish Dock Georgetown Pier	200 Meeting St	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	0	0	0
Independent Seafood Georgetown Wharf	1 Cannon St	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	3	8	15	20	21
Harborwalk Marina Georgetown Dock	525 Front St	Georgetown	Yes	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	3	8	14	19	21
The Boat Shed Georgetown Dock	18 St James St	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Georgetown Drystack Marina	18 St James St	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	4	9	15	21	21
USCG Station	355 Marina Dr	Georgetown	Yes	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	2	7	14	19	21
Georgetown Landing Marina	432 Marina Dr	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
East Bay Boat Launch	31 E Bay St	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	4	9	16	21	21
WATER FACILITIES													
CGWU - Georgetown Water Utilities Department	2377 Anthuan Maybank Dr	Georgetown	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	2	7	12
CGWU - Pump House	120 N Fraser St	Georgetown	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	6	12	18	21
CGWU - Pump House	IP Canal Rd	Georgetown	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	4	10	15
CGWU - Water Tower	S Fraser St	Georgetown	No	No*	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	0	0	6	12	16

Note: (*) represents facilities within the 500-year flood zone.

Town of Pawleys Island Critical Facilities

Name	Address	Location	Hazardous Material Status	100-yr Flood Vulner.	100-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	500-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Wildfire Vulner. (WHP)	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)
LAW ENFORCEMENT													
Pawleys Island Police Department	321 Myrtle Ave	Pawleys Island	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	6	12	18	21	21
MUNICIPAL													
Pawleys Island Town Hall & Police Dept.	323 Myrtle Ave	Pawleys Island	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	5	11	16	21	21
RELIGIOUS													
Pawleys Island Chapel	391 Myrtle Ave	Pawleys Island	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Low	9	15	20	21	21
SEWER FACILITIES													
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-261	Springs Ave	Pawleys Island	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	2	8	14	18	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-264	Atlantic Ave	Pawleys Island	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	3	9	15	19	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-265	Myrtle Ave	Pawleys Island	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	6	12	17	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-263	Myrtle Ave	Pawleys Island	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	6	11	17	21	21
GCWSD - Pump Station PS#-262	Doyle Ave	Pawleys Island	No	Yes	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	4	10	15	20	21

Note: (*) represents facilities within the 500-year flood zone.

Appendix A

Town of Andrews Critical Facilities

Name	Address	Location	Hazardous Material Status	100-yr Flood Vulner.	100-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	500-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Wildfire Vulner. (WHP)	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)
AGING SERVICES													
Andrews Senior Center	220 South Cedar Avenue	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
COMMUNICATIONS													
Cell Tower(1)	3531 County Line Rd	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
ELECTRICAL													
Andrews 115 KV Substation	12400 County Line Rd	Andrews	Yes	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
FIRE STATION													
Andrews Fire Department	109 North Morgan Avenue	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
HOUSING													
Arbor Apartments	200 N Beech Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
East Place Apartments	110 Clair St	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Magnolia Apartments(1)	3729 County Line Rd	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Elm Square Apartments(1)	3701 County Line Rd	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
LAW ENFORCEMENT													
Andrews Police Department	109 North Morgan Avenue	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
LIBRARY													
Andrews Library	105 N Morgan Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
MANUFACTURING													
H&S Oil Co. Inc. Andrews	308 Martin Luther King Drive	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Agru America- Plant 2(1)	3537 County Line Rd	Andrews		No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
MEDICAL													
Fresenius Medical Care Andrews(1)	102 S. County Line Rd	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Moderate	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
MUNICIPAL													
SC Amry National Guard Armory	401 W Main St	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Town of Andrews Municipal Complex	101 N Morgan Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
POST OFFICE													
USPS - Andrews	102 N Morgan Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
RECREATION													
Andrews Recreation Center	220 S Cedar Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
RELIGIOUS													
Faith Life Ministries	1 West Main St	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
FBH Church of God of Americas	820 Pine St	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
First Baptist Church	10 N Rosemary Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Church of Christ	3 Pope St	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
North Poplar Avenue Church of God	109 N Poplar Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Faith Temple Church of God	5 S Maple Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
First Pentecostal Holiness Church	112 N Magnolia Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Spirit Filled Ambassadors for Christ	6 Maple Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Andrews Presbyterian Church PCA	104 S Rosemary Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Piney Grove Missionary Baptist Church	302 W Main St	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Hines Chapel Apostolic Church PAW	1005 W Main St	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church	4 Butternut St	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Universal Hagar's Spiritual Church	313 N Beech Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0

Name	Address	Location	Hazardous Material Status	100-yr Flood Vulner.	100-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	500-yr Wind (Hurricane) Vulner.	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Wildfire Vulner. (WHP)	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)
RELIGIOUS													
Trinity United Methodist Church	207 S Rosemary Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Andrews Church of God	310 N Morgan Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Victory Free Will Baptist Church	603 S Morgan Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
SCHOOLS													
Trinity Christian Academy	607 W Ashland St	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Andrews High School	12890 County Line Rd	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Rosemary Middle School	12804 County Line Rd	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Andrews Elementary School	13072 County Line Rd	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSPORTATION – BUS STOPS													
Coastal RTA – 405	Hickory & Morgan	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 405	Hickory & Morgan	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 406	Andrews: Library	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 588	US 521 / Carberry St (General Store) (IB)	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 589	US 521 Andrews Tigermart (OB)	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 591	Andrews Piggly Wiggly	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 591	Andrews: Piggly Wiggly	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	High	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal RTA – 594	N Morgan Ave / Andrews Library (IB)	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
WATER FACILITIES													
TAWD - Water Tower	N Magnolia Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
TAWD - Water Tower	S Hazel Ave	Andrews	No	No	95-110 mph	125-140 mph	Light	Moderate	0	0	0	0	0

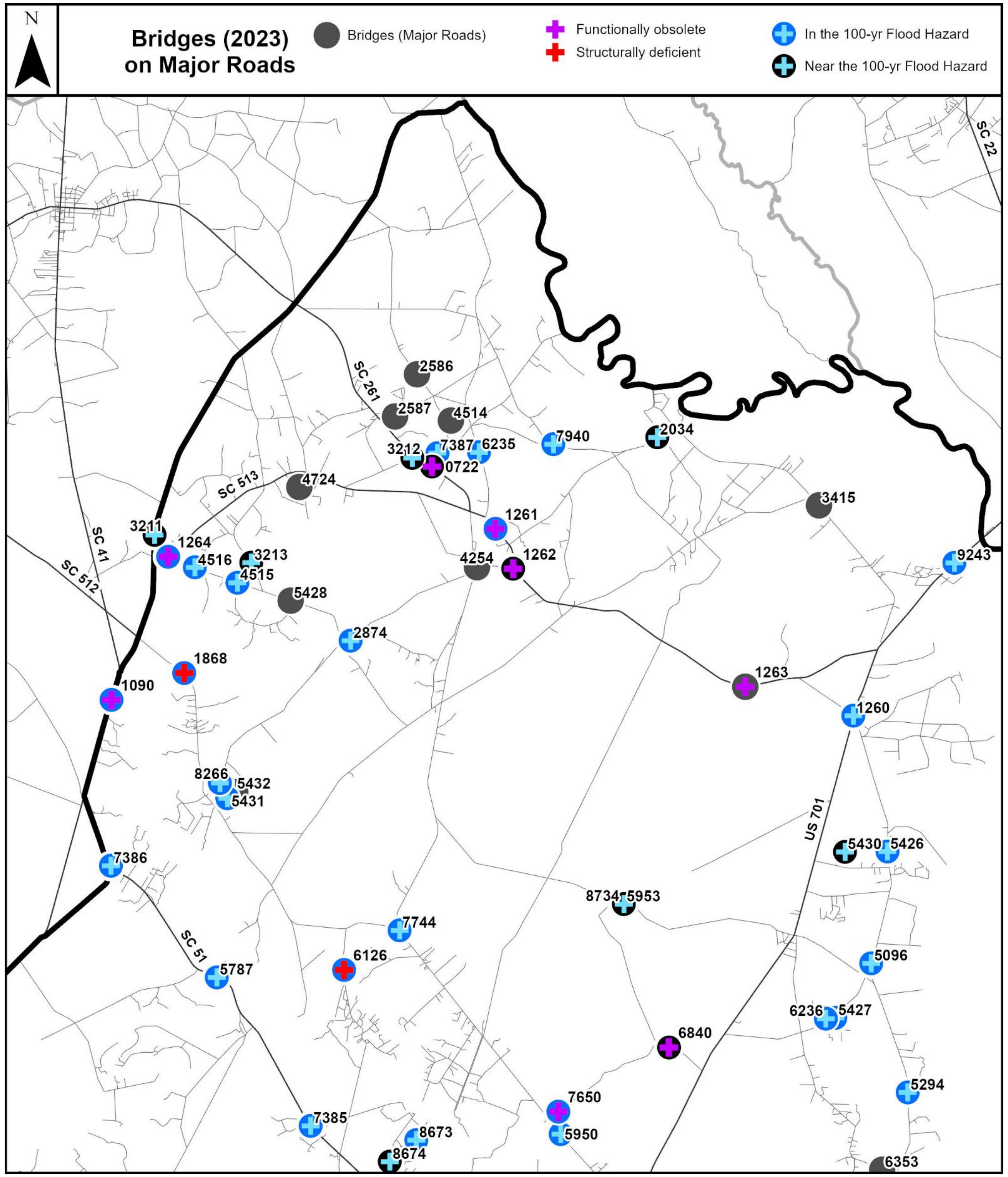
Note: (*) represents facilities within the 500-year flood zone. (1) represents facilities within the town located in Williamsburg County.

Bridges

Bridge Name	Bridge Owner	HAZUS ID	ASSET ID	Year Built	100-yr Flood Vulner.	500-yr Flood Vulner.	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Miscellaneous Comments
'CARVERS BAY CREEK'	County	5953	6672	1975	Near	No	0	0	0	13	21	Light	
'CARVERS BAY CREEK'	County	8734	9660	1980	Yes	No	0	0	0	14	21	Light	
'GUINEA CREEK'	County	7650	8550	1992	Yes	No	1	7	14	19	21	Light	Functionally obsolete
'PETERS CREEK'	County	6840	7679	1983	Near	Yes	0	0	0	11	17	Light	Functionally obsolete
'TRIB TO N SANTEE RIVER'	County	8857	9809	1990	Yes	No	2	8	13	16	21	Light	
'TRIB TO WACCAMAW RIVER'	County	8856	9808	1991	Yes	No	0	4	9	15	20	Light	
'UNKNOWN'	County	9040	10023	1900	Yes	No	0	3	8	13	16	Light	Functionally obsolete
'UNKNOWN'	County	9041	10024	1900	Yes	No	0	1	6	11	14	Light	Functionally obsolete
'UNKNOWN'	County	9042	10025	1900	Yes	No	0	1	6	11	14	Light	Functionally obsolete
'UNKNOWN'	County	9043	10026	1900	Near	Yes	0	0	5	10	13	Light	Functionally obsolete
'UNNAMED STREAM'	County	9060	-	2009	No	No	-9999	-9999	-9999	-9999	-9999	Light	Functionally obsolete
'BELLS SWAMP'	State	7940	8849	1995	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	15	Light	
'BIG DAM CREEK'	State	8263	9176	1997	Yes	No	0	0	0	1	1	Light	
'BLACK MINGO CREEK'	State	1090	1275	1942	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	11	Light	Functionally obsolete
'BLACK RIVER'	State	5787	6494	1974	Yes	No	0	0	0	5	17	Light	
'BLACK RIVER'	State	6126	6865	1976	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	3	Light	Structurally deficient
'BLACK RIVER'	State	7041	7890	1985	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	21	Light	
'BLACK RIVER SWAMP'	State	5291	10793	1971	No	No	0	0	3	10	16	Light	
'BLACK RIVER SWP'	State	5294	5944	1971	Yes	No	3	6	12	19	21	Light	
'BOND SWAMP'	State	5295	5945	2010	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	5	Light	
'BONNY CLABBER'	State	2871	3282	1991	Yes	No	0	11	9	14	18	Light	
'BONNY CLABBER CREEK'	State	5290	5940	1971	Near	No	0	1	2	7	12	Light	
'BOSER CREEK'	State	3212	3660	2002	Near	No	0	0	0	0	6	Light	
'BOSER CREEK'	State	7387	8261	1989	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	8	Light	
'BOSER SWAMP'	State	2587	2961	1999	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'BOSER SWAMP'	State	6235	6977	1997	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	12	Light	
'BOSSER SWAMP'	State	0722	864	1938	Near	No	0	0	0	0	7	Light	Functionally obsolete
'BR - BLACK MINGO CREEK'	State	5432	6096	1995	No	No	0	0	0	0	6	Light	
'BR OF CEDAR CREEK'	State	2875	3286	1999	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'BR OF CEDAR CREEK'	State	5429	6093	1995	Near	No	0	0	0	2	5	Light	
'BR-BLACK RIVER'	State	6571	7360	1980	Yes	No	0	5	11	17	21	Light	
'BR-BLACK RIVER'	State	4026	4539	1965	Yes	No	0	3	10	16	21	Light	
'BR-BOND SWAMP'	State	5097	5732	2000	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'BR-BOND SWAMP'	State	7942	8851	1995	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'BR-BOND SWAMP'	State	7943	8852	1995	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'BR-BOSER SWAMP'	State	4514	5063	1995	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'BR-BROWNS SWAMP'	State	3211	3659	1999	Near	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'BR-MINGO CREEK'	State	5431	6095	1972	Yes	No	0	0	0	3	10	Light	
'BR-MINGO CREEK'	State	8266	9179	1997	Yes	No	0	0	0	6	17	Light	
'BROWNS BRANCH'	State	4515	5064	1967	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'BROWNS BRANCH'	State	4516	5065	1967	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'BROWNS BRANCH'	State	4724	5292	1968	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	

Bridge Name	Bridge Owner	HAZUS ID	ASSET ID	Year Built	100-yr Flood Vulner.	500-yr Flood Vulner.	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Miscellaneous Comments
'BROWNS BRANCH'	State	3213	3661	1991	Near	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'BR-PEE DEE RV'	State	6236	6978	1977	Yes	No	0	2	8	14	20	Light	
'BR-SIX MILE CK'	State	4723	5291	1968	Yes	No	2	7	14	20	21	Light	
'CEDAR BRANCH'	State	2872	3283	2019	No	No	0	0	0	0	1	Light	
'CEDAR CREEK'	State	0780	933	1939	No	No	0	0	0	3	8	Light	
'CEDAR SWAMP'	State	7944	8853	1995	No	No	0	0	0	0	2	Light	
'CHOPPEE CREEK'	State	7744	8644	1993	Yes	No	0	0	3	9	16	Light	
'CSX RAILROAD'	State	9048	10033	2006	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'CSX RAILROAD'	State	9049	10034	2006	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'CYPRESS CREEK'	State	5096	5731	1970	Yes	No	1	5	10	16	21	Light	
'DAWHOO LAKE'	State	6355	7118	1978	No	No	0	0	0	2	4	Light	
'DAWHOO LAKE'	State	6480	7259	1979	Yes	No	0	0	4	9	11	Light	
'GRAVEL GULLEY'	State	3415	3873	1962	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'GRAVEL GULLY'	State	7941	8850	1995	Yes	No	0	1	6	10	16	Light	
INDIAN HUT SWAMP	State	4513	5062	1967	Yes	No	0	9	13	14	16	Light	
'KENSINGTON STRM'	State	4722	5290	1968	Near	Yes	0	1	7	13	18	Light	
'KINLOCK CREEK'	State	2585	2959	1994	Yes	No	3	8	14	17	21	Light	
'LANE CREEK'	State	5289	5939	1971	Near	No	0	1	6	10	13	Light	
'LANES CREEK'	State	5296	5946	2004	Near	No	0	0	3	9	16	Light	
'LANES CREEK'	State	7385	8259	1989	Yes	No	0	2	8	13	20	Light	
'MARKET CREEK'	State	5952	6671	1975	Yes	No	0	0	7	13	19	Light	
MCGINNEY HILL SWP	State	7386	8260	1989	Yes	No	0	0	6	11	17	Light	
N SANTEE RIVER	State	1557	1823	1951	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	Structurally deficient
N SANTEE RIVER	State	6352	7115	1978	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'PAWLEYS CREEK'	State	7144	7998	1986	Yes	No	2	8	12	17	21	Light	Structurally deficient
'PEE DEE RIVER'	State	4512	5061	1967	Yes	No	0	0	0	5	12	Light	
'PENNY ROYAL'	State	8264	9177	1997	Yes	No	0	2	7	12	-9999	Light	
PENNY ROYAL CREEK	State	1261	1471	1948	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	7	Light	Functionally obsolete
PENNY ROYAL CREEK	State	1262	1472	1948	Near	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	Functionally obsolete
PENNY ROYAL CREEK	State	4254	4793	2002	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'PETERS CREEK'	State	5950	6669	1975	Yes	No	0	2	9	14	19	Light	
'PITTMAN BRANCH'	State	5428	6092	1972	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'PITTMAN BRANCH'	State	2874	3285	1999	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'PITTMAN CREEK'	State	1868	2173	1955	Yes	No	0	0	1	12	19	Light	Structurally deficient
'PLANTERS CREEK'	State	5427	6091	1972	Yes	No	0	3	8	15	21	Light	
'POLE SWAMP'	State	2870	3281	2010	Yes	No	0	0	6	9	13	Light	
'PORTS CREEK'	State	2583	2957	1959	Near	Yes	0	4	9	15	19	Light	Structurally deficient
S CAUSEWAY TO PI	State	8265	9178	1997	Yes	No	2	9	13	19	-9999	Light	
S. CROSSWAY #2'	State	5617	6298	2002	Yes	No	4	10	15	20	21	Light	
SAMPIT RIVER & S-103	State	7040	7889	1985	Yes	No	0	0	0	7	5	Light	
SAMPIT RIVER & S-103	State	7289	8159	1988	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	5	Light	
'SC 41 BUS'	State	9050	10035	2006	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'SC 41 BUS'	State	9051	10036	2006	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'SINGLETARY CREEK'	State	6353	7116	1978	No	No	0	0	2	9	15	Light	

Bridge Name	Bridge Owner	HAZUS ID	ASSET ID	Year Built	100-yr Flood Vulner.	500-yr Flood Vulner.	SLOSH MOM CAT 1 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 2 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 3 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 4 Inundation (Feet)	SLOSH MOM CAT 5 Inundation (Feet)	1,000-yr EQ Seismic Vulner.	Miscellaneous Comments
'SIX MILE CREEK'	State	5951	6670	1999	No	No	0	0	4	9	15	Light	
'SIX MILE CREEK'	State	1259	10352	1948	Yes	No	0	2	9	15	20	Light	
'SIX MILE CREEK'	State	7384	8258	1989	Yes	No	0	0	6	12	16	Light	
'SOUTH SANTEE RIVER'	State	1473	1712	1950	Yes	No	0	0	0	2	5	Light	Structurally deficient
'SOUTH SANTEE RIVER'	State	6351	7114	1978	Yes	No	0	0	0	4	6	Light	
'SPRING GULLEY'	State	2582	2956	1959	Near	No	0	2	5	11	16	Light	Structurally deficient
'SQUIRREL SWAMP'	State	1264	1474	1948	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	Functionally obsolete
'ST PAULS BRANCH'	State	5430	6094	2002	Near	No	0	0	0	4	9	Light	
'ST. PAULS BRANCH'	State	5426	6090	2010	Yes	No	0	0	3	11	16	Light	
'SUMMONS SWAMP'	State	4910	5525	1969	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	5	Light	
'SWAMP RUN CREEK'	State	5292	5942	1971	Near	No	0	0	6	13	18	Light	
'TRIB TO BLACK RIVER'	State	8674	9597	1970	Near	Yes	0	0	5	10	17	Light	
'TRIB TO BLACK RIVER'	State	8673	9596	1970	Yes	No	0	3	9	15	21	Light	
'TRIB. TO WACCAMAW R/ICWW'	State	8579	9502	2000	Yes	No	0	4	10	16	21	Light	
'TRIB-MIDWAY INLET'	State	7838	8743	1994	Yes	No	2	8	13	19	21	Light	
'TRIB-N SANTEE RV'	State	8857	9809	1978	Yes	No	0	3	8	12	16	Light	
'TRIB-PEE DEE RV'	State	5293	5943	1971	Yes	No	1	5	10	17	21	Light	
'TRIBUTARY TO BOSER SWAMP'	State	2586	10493	1959	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'TURKEY CREEK'	State	5788	6495	1974	Yes	No	0	2	7	11	16	Light	
'TYLER CREEK'	State	2034	2355	1956	Near	Yes	0	0	0	0	6	Light	
'US 521 BUS'	State	9047	10032	2006	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'WACCAMAW RIVER'	State	4253	4792	1966	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	Light	
'WHITE OAK CREEK'	State	2873	3284	1960	Yes	No	0	5	10	14	18	Light	
'WHITES CREEK'	State	2584	2958	1983	Yes	No	0	0	7	12	17	Light	Structurally deficient
'YAHANNAH LAKE'	State	9243	10326	2018	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	3	Light	
'YAUHANNAH CREEK'	State	1263	1473	1948	No	No	0	0	0	0	3	Light	Functionally obsolete
'YAUHANNAH CREEK'	State	1260	1470	1948	Yes	No	0	0	0	1	8	Light	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on Major Roads
Bridges (Major Roads)
Functionally obsolete
Structurally deficient
In the 100-yr Flood Hazard
Near the 100-yr Flood Hazard
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SC 261
SC 513
SC 41
SC 512
SC 51
US 701
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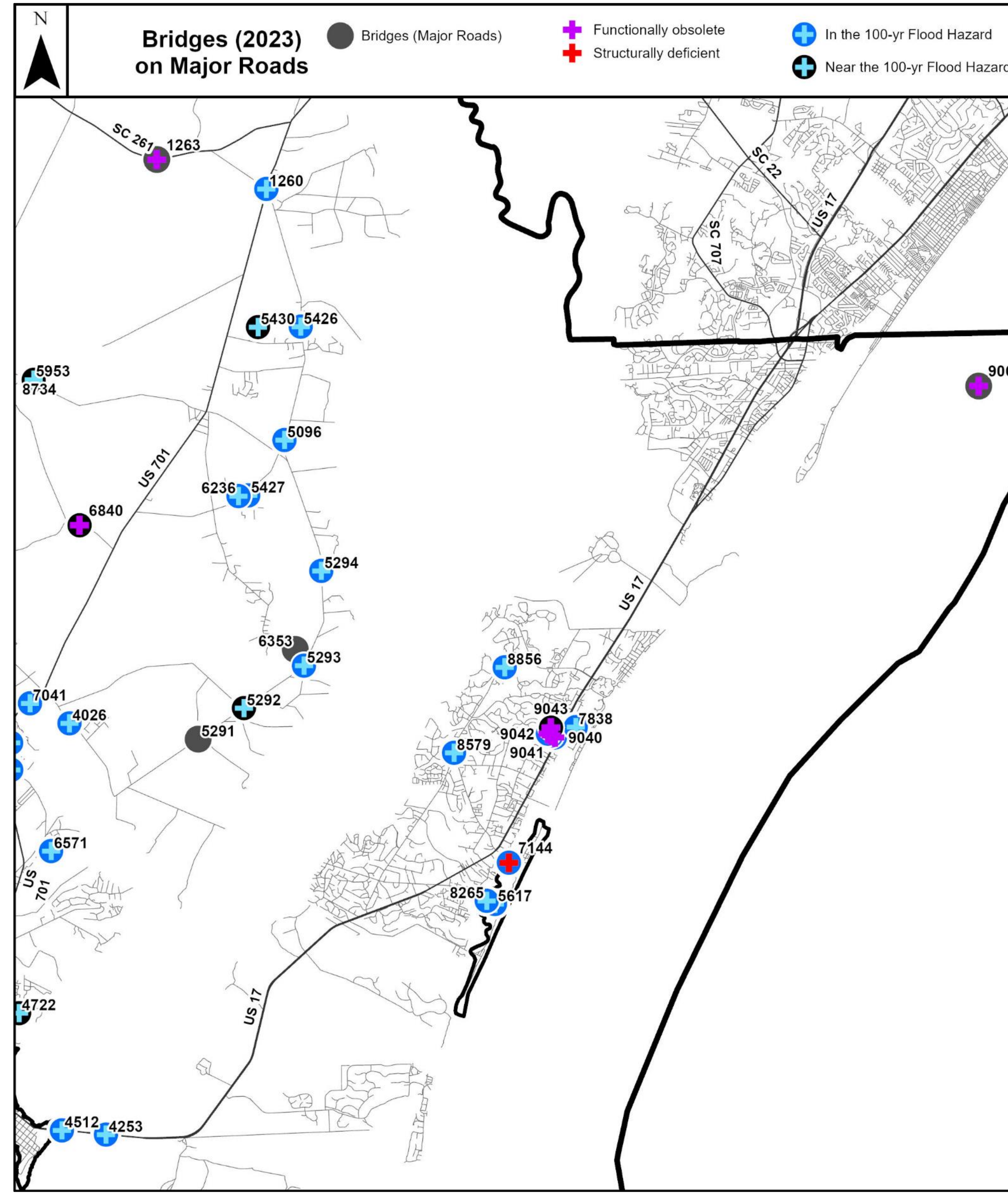
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Bridges (2023)
on Major Roads
Bridges (Major Roads)
Functionally obsolete
Structurally deficient
In the 100-yr Flood Hazard
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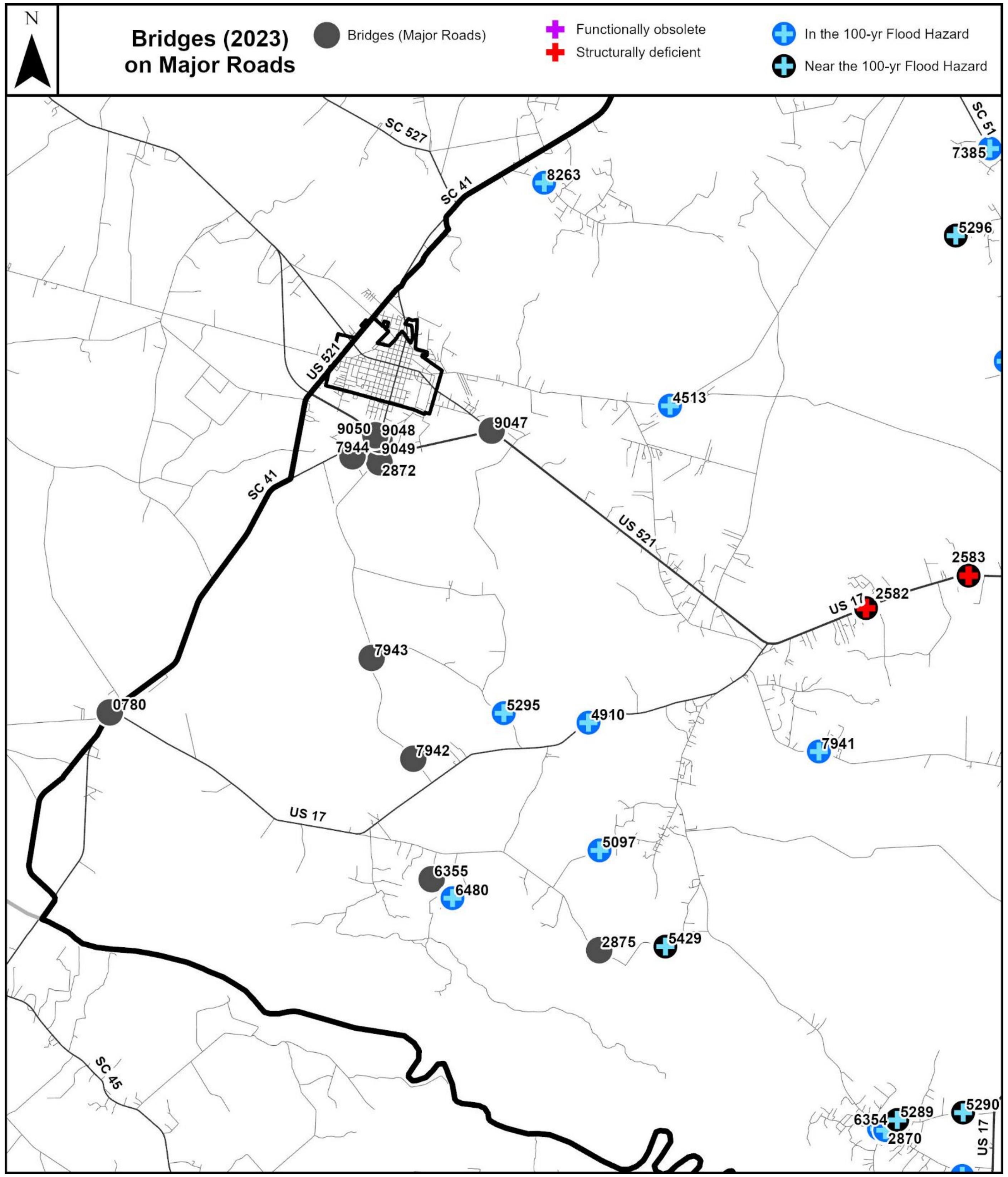
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on Major Roads
Bridges (Major Roads)
Functionally obsolete
Structurally deficient
In the 100-yr Flood Hazard
Near the 100-yr Flood Hazard
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US 521
US 521
SC 41
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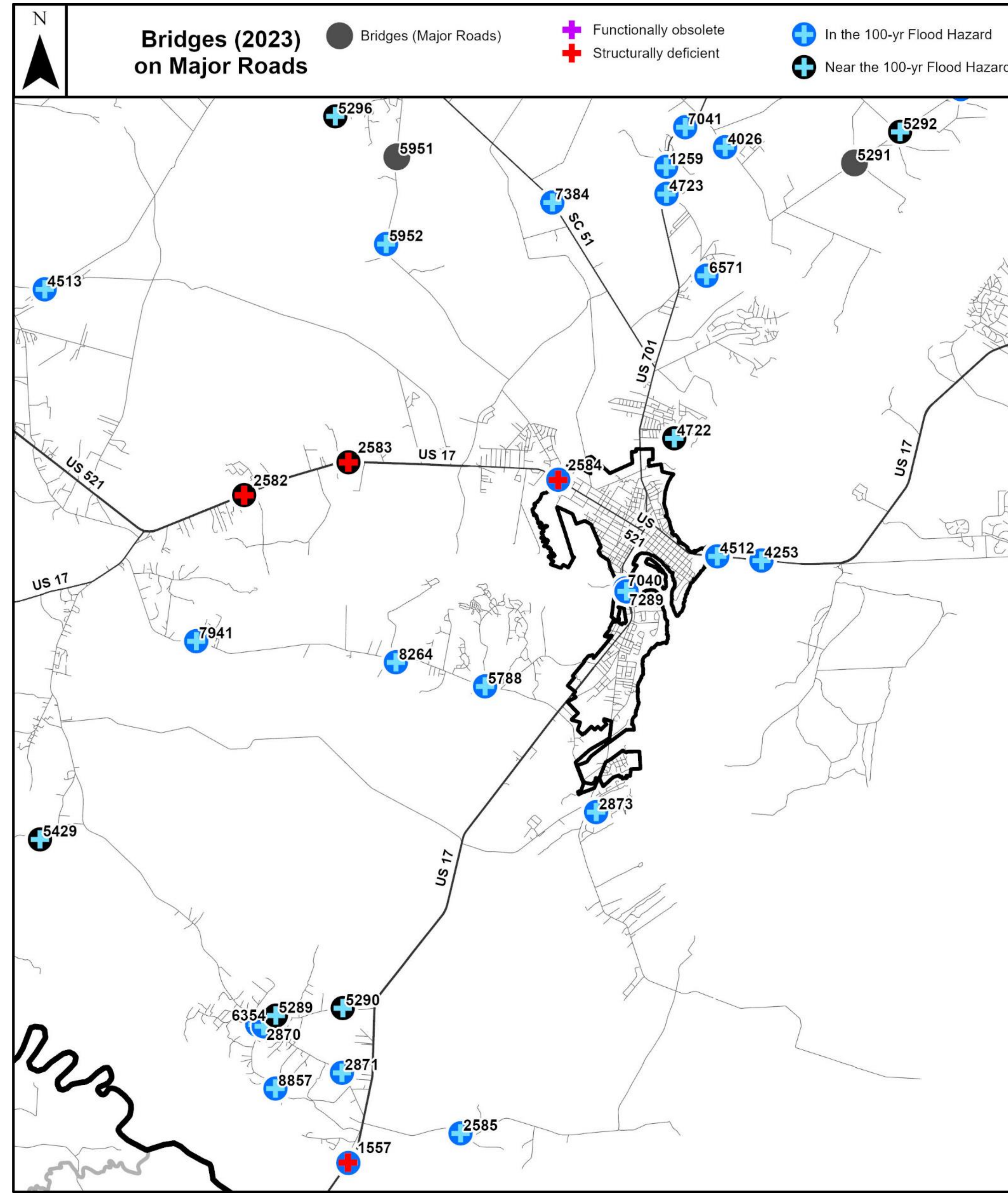
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Bridges (2023)
on Major Roads
Bridges (Major Roads)
Functionally obsolete
Structurally deficient
In the 100-yr Flood Hazard
Near the 100-yr Flood Hazard
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Resident Survey

The resident hazard survey provided an opportunity for public involvement in the 2024 update. The Committee reviewed and commented on the surveys prior to distribution. The survey was advertised through social media and the local governments and made available for over 30 days. Paper copies of the survey were available in the area libraries and government buildings. A total of 302 survey responses were received. The survey data serves as a resource to identify and prioritize hazard concerns and mitigation actions specific to the County and each town.

Summary of Results

Q1: Hurricanes received the highest threat concern from residents, followed by flooding, severe wind, and coastal erosion.

Q2: Approximately 50.68% of residents have experienced or been affected by a natural disaster while residing in or owning property or a business in Georgetown County. Residents have mostly been affected by numerous hurricanes, flooding, and severe storms.

Q3: 94.10% of homeowners in Georgetown County have homeowners' insurance.

Q4: 21.88% of renters in the County have renters' insurance.

Q5: Approximately 33.33% of residents identified their home as being located in the floodplain, with 53.40% answering "No" and 13.27% responding with "Not sure."

Q6: 44.90% of respondents have flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program. When asked why residents do not have flood insurance, 51.72% responded with "Not located in FEMA flood zone," and 27.59% indicated flood insurance was "too expensive."

Q7: 82.25% of respondents indicated that their home was located within a hurricane evacuation zone. 12.97% of respondents indicated they were "not sure."

Q8: Approximately 37.20% of respondents are inclined to evacuate for a hurricane "if an evacuation order is issued for my residence," and 37.20% of respondents indicated "only if the storm is a Category 3 or greater."

Q9: 54.20% of respondents have indicated that they have done specific things to their home, property, or business to protect it against hazards. Some mitigation measures residents have taken include raised elevations, hurricane shutters, storm glass windows, and more. 57.01% of respondents who indicated "no" when asked if they have taken any measures to protect their homes have responded "yes" to learning how to make their property more resistant to hazards.

Q10: Only 24.83% of respondents know what office to contact to identify ways to reduce their risks to natural hazards.

Q11: The top three (3) ways in which residents would like to receive information about how to make their home and neighborhood were "Town/County Website/Social Media account," "Email blast from Town/County," and "Mail/Flyers."

Q12: 39.29% of residents expressed extreme concern that climate change has increased or may increase the risks associated with natural disasters, with 32.5% of residents being somewhat concerned, and 28.21% of residents not being concerned.

Q13: 75% of respondents indicated that they were prepared for potential disasters in Georgetown County that may impact the safety and well-being of their family.

Q14: In general, most of the listed mitigation action types were evenly distributed by residents as being important, with Prevention and Natural Resources Protection receiving the highest percentage of approximately 89%.

Q15: When asked if there were any natural hazards that you are interested in making your home or business more resistant to, most of the responses were related to hurricanes, severe wind, lightning, and flooding.

Q16: When asked about the steps the local governments can take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damage in the community, most of the respondents indicated to stop development and tree cutting. Residents allows indicated the need for better evacuation routes and road drainage.

Q17: When asked if there were any other issues, residents identified infrastructure and traffic as other issues.

Q18: 48.67% of respondents were over the age of 65, 28.90% were between the ages of 56 to 65, and all other respondents were below the age of 56.

Q19: 54.37% of respondents were from Pawleys Island, 12.55% were from the City of Georgetown and 33.08% were from the unincorporated areas of the County.

Q20: Approximately 30.80% of respondents have lived in/ owned property in the County for over 20 years, and 27.76% of respondents have been in the County for one (1) to five (5) years.

Q21: Approximately 55% of respondents answered anonymously and the remaining respondents provided some form of contact information.

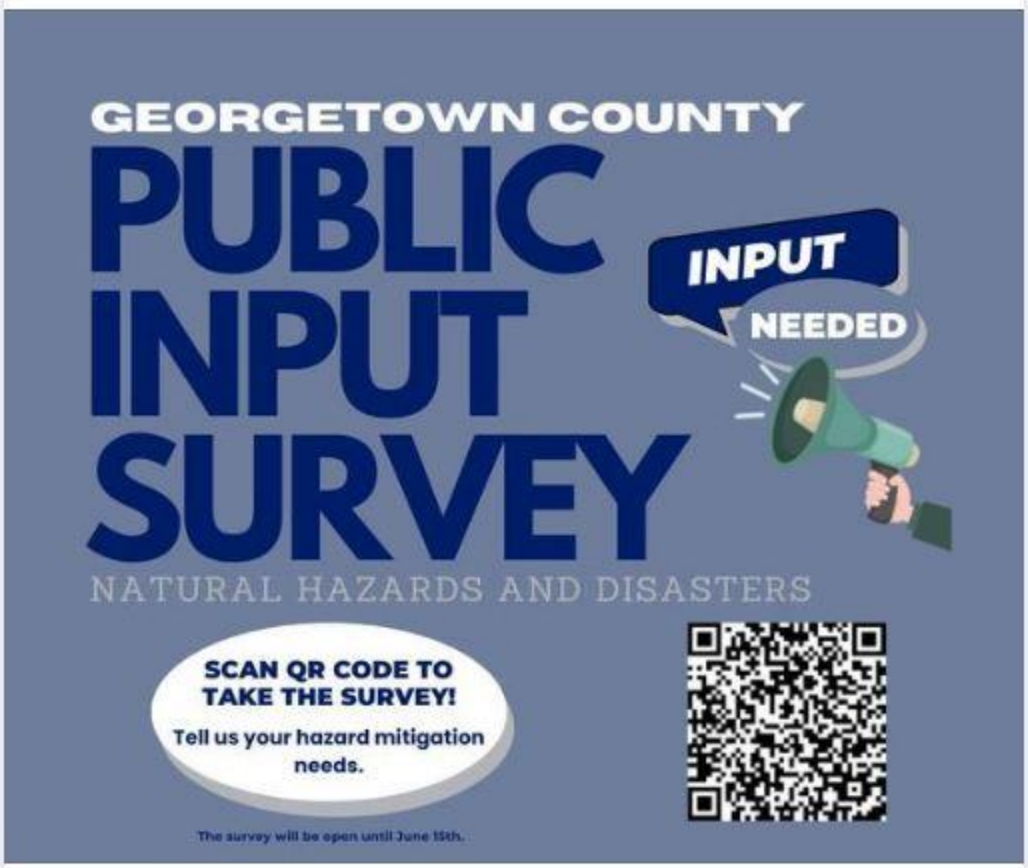
Georgetown County, S.C.
May 16 ·

Georgetown County Seeking Public Input on Natural Hazard and Disaster Concerns:

Georgetown County and the communities within it are in the process of updating the Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan. Per the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that local communities have and regularly update their All-Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible to receive federal disaster mitigation funding. This plan will identify local risks to natural hazards and help the County and area municipalities identify ways to reduce local impacts and vulnerabilities to natural disasters. Your input is needed to help shape this plan. Public participation in this planning effort will help ensure the public's concerns are addressed in the plan and ensure that the communities within it are eligible for federal mitigation dollars. The public is invited to complete the Resident Survey, which is available at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/GC-Hazards. The survey will be available through June 15, 2024.

TAKING THE SURVEY
1) Online: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/GC-Hazards
2) Paper – A printed copy of the survey is available for pick up at the Georgetown County Administrator's Office, located at 716 Prince Street, Georgetown, SC 29440. Surveys are also available at the county's library branches and municipal town halls. Please return completed paper surveys to: Public Information Officer, 716 Prince Street, Georgetown, SC 29440.

For more information about this planning effort, please contact Brandon Ellis, Georgetown County Emergency Services Director at bellis@gtcounty.org or 843-545-3545. Questions may also be directed to Leigh Kane, Local Planning Services Director with the Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments at 843-436-6125 or Lkane@wrcog.org as their agency is assisting with this planning effort.



Georgetown County Emergency Management
May 16 ·

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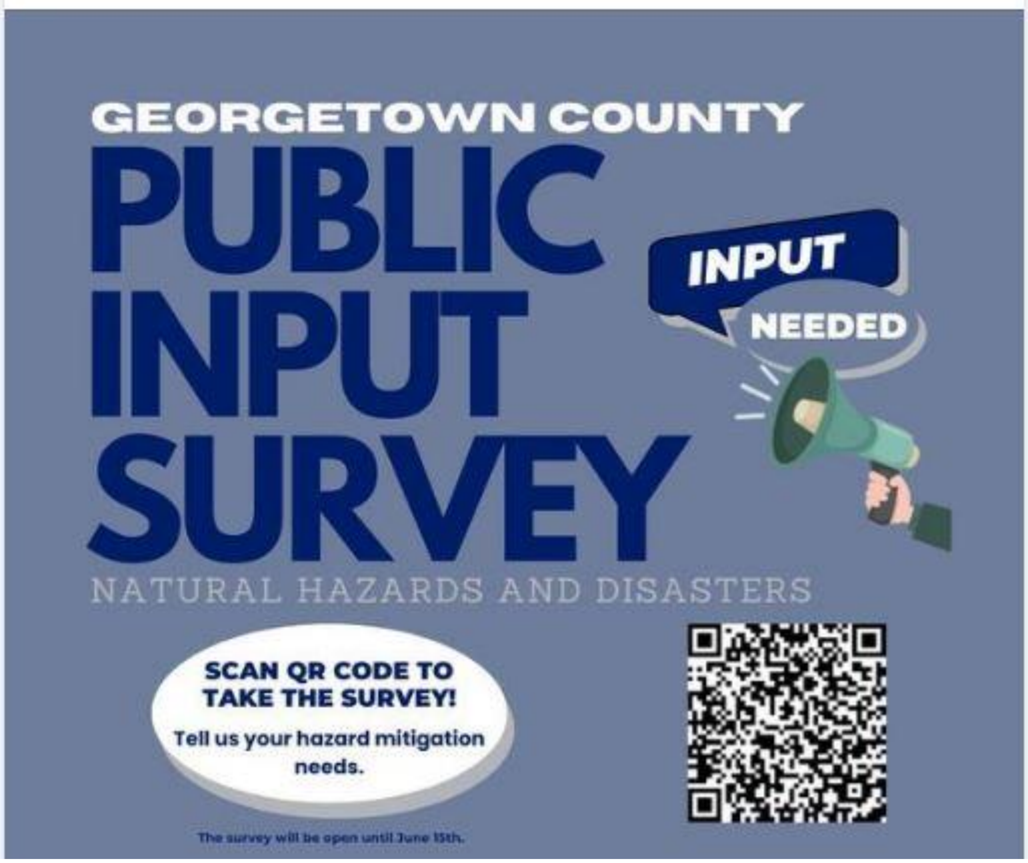
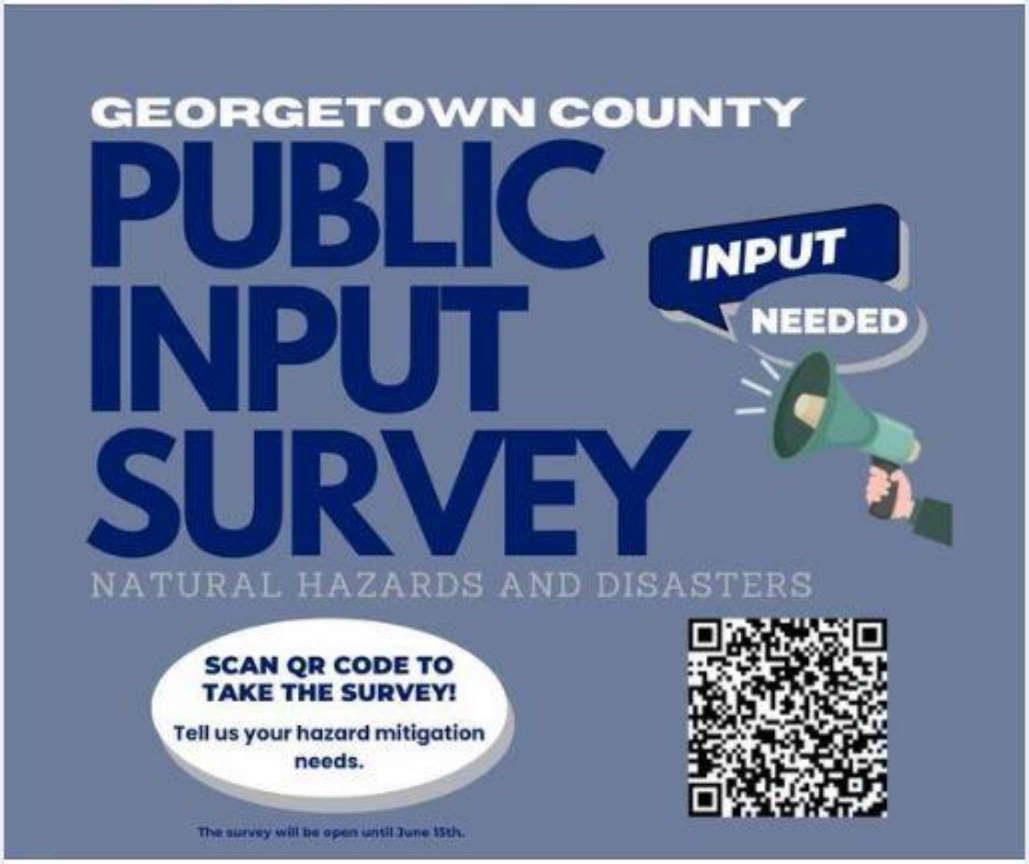


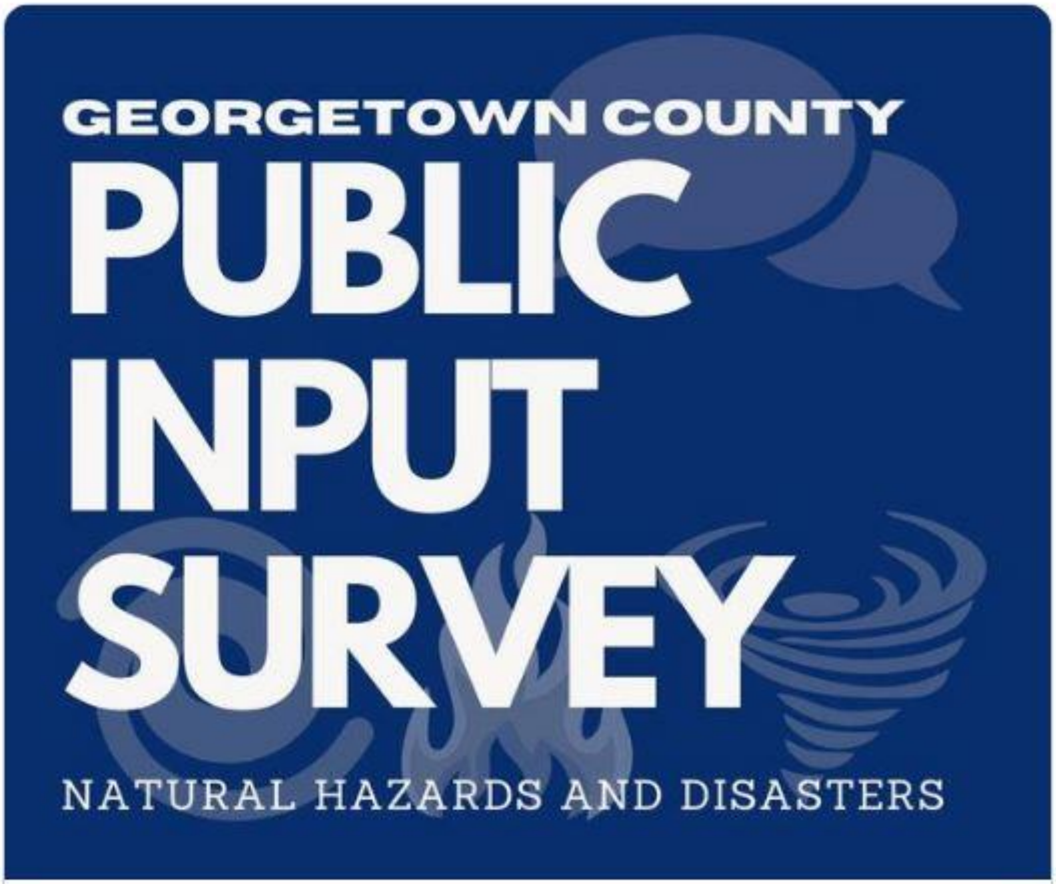
Georgetown County, S.C.
June 5 at 10:25 AM ·

Reminder: There are 10 days left to fill out the Georgetown County Natural Hazard Survey. Learn more at https://www.gtcounty.org/CivicAlerts.aspx?AID=440.



Georgetown County Emergency Management
5 days ago ·

There's still time to provide your feedback!



Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments
5 days ago ·

JUST TWO DAYS LEFT!

Georgetown County and the communities within it are in the process of updating the Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan. Your input is needed to help shape this plan. Public participation in this planning effort will help ensure the public's concerns are addressed in the plan and ensure that the communities within it are eligible for federal mitigation dollars. The public is invited to complete the Resident Survey, which is available at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/GC-Hazards.

TAKING THE SURVEY

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**Georgetown County
Natural Hazard Survey**

***Georgetown County needs your help*!**

As citizens of Georgetown County, your input is important to inform the update to the Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan! Please take a moment to complete the following survey so that we can better gauge your knowledge of natural hazards and identify the greatest priorities for future hazard mitigation efforts in the County and the municipalities within it. The information you provide will help us better understand your concerns and identify ways to lessen the impact of future hazard events.

Please help us by completing and submitting this survey by ***Saturday, June 15, 2024***.

Completed surveys can be returned to the office in which you received it or returned to:

**Georgetown County Public Information Office
716 Prince Street, Georgetown, SC 29440**

You can also fill out this survey electronically: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/GC-Hazards or

By Email: **bellis@gtcounty.org**

If you have any questions regarding this survey or would like to learn about more ways you can prepare for future disasters, please contact **Brandon Ellis, at (843) 545-3273**.

Survey Questions (Circle or mark with an X):

1. How concerned are you personally about the following natural hazards affecting your home, property or business in Georgetown County?

Natural Hazard	Extremely Concerned	Somewhat Concerned	Not Concerned
Flood	☐	☐	☐
Hurricanes	☐	☐	☐
Severe Thunderstorms	☐	☐	☐
Severe Wind	☐	☐	☐
Hail	☐	☐	☐
Lightning	☐	☐	☐
Tornado	☐	☐	☐
Excessive Heat	☐	☐	☐
Drought	☐	☐	☐
Wildfire	☐	☐	☐
Winter Weather	☐	☐	☐
Earthquakes	☐	☐	☐
Coastal Erosion	☐	☐	☐
Tsunami	☐	☐	☐
Sea Level Rise	☐	☐	☐
Dam Failure	☐	☐	☐
Sinkhole	☐	☐	☐

Page **1** of **4**

2. Have you personally experienced or been affected by a natural disaster while residing in or owning property or a business in Georgetown County? **Yes** **No**

   If "***yes***", please explain:____

   ____

   ____

   ____

3. If you are a homeowner, do you have homeowners' insurance? **Yes** **No** **Not sure**
4. If you are a renter, do you have renter's insurance? **Yes** **No** **Not sure**
5. Is your home or business located in a flood zone? **Yes** **No** **Not sure**
6. Does your home or business have flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program? **Yes** **No** **Not sure**

   If "***No***", why not? Select all that apply:
   - ○ Not located in a FEMA flood zone;
   - ○ Too expensive;
   - ○ Not necessary because it never floods;
   - ○ Never really considered it;
   - ○ My mortgage / insurance or rental agreement does not require it;
   - ○ I don't think its necessary because my property is elevated or otherwise protected from flooding;
   - ○ Other (please explain): ______________________________

7. Is your home located within a hurricane evacuation zone? **Yes** **No** **Not sure**
8. Are you inclined to evacuate for a hurricane?
   - ○ If an evacuation order is issued for my residence
   - ○ Before an evacuation order is issued
   - ○ Only if the Storm is a Category 3 or greater
   - ○ Only if the predicted storm surge is over ____ feet
   - ○ I am not inclined to evacuate.
   - ○ Other (please explain): ______________________________
9. Have you done anything specific to your home, property, or business to protect it against hazards? **Yes** **No**

   If "***Yes***", please explain: ____

   If "***No***", are you interested in learning how to make your home, property, or neighborhood more resistant to hazards? **Yes** **No**
10. Do you know what office to contact to identify ways to reduce your risks to natural hazards? **Yes** **No**

Page **2** of **4**

11. What are three ways (3) in which you would like to receive information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

- ○ Newspaper articles
- ○ Commercials
- ○ Town/County Websites/Social Media accounts
- ○ Email blast from Town / County
- ○ Mail / flyers
- ○ Public workshops / meetings
- ○ Other, please explain__________________

12. How concerned are you that climate change has increased or may increase your risks associated with natural disasters?

○ Extremely concerned ○ Somewhat concerned ○ Not concerned

13. Are you prepared for potential disasters in Georgetown County that may impact the safety and well-being of your family? **Yes** **No**

14. Georgetown County can work to lessen the impact of future hazards. Please select the level of importance for each listed items to you personally:

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important
A. Prevention-- Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, open space preservation, and floodplain regulations.	☐	☐	☐
B. Property Protection-- Examples include government acquisition, relocation, elevation, structural retrofits, and storm shutters.	☐	☐	☐
C. Natural Resource Protection-- Examples include floodplain protection, habitat preservation, slope stabilization, riparian buffers, and forest management.	☐	☐	☐
D. Structural Projects-- Examples include dams, levees, detention/retention basins, channel modification, retaining walls, and storm sewers.	☐	☐	☐
E. Emergency Services-- Examples include warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems.	☐	☐	☐
F. Public Education and Awareness-- Examples include outreach projects, school education programs, library materials, and demonstration events.	☐	☐	☐

Page **3** of **4**

15. Please identify any natural hazards that you are interested in making your home or business more resistant to?

    ____
    ____
    ____

16. In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future hazard damages in your community?

    ____
    ____
    ____

17. Are there any other issues regarding hazards or disasters in your community that you would like to convey?

    ____
    ____
    ____

18. What is your age range?
    - Under 18
    - 18-25
    - 26-35
    - 36-45
    - 46-55
    - 56-65
    - over 65

19. What part of the County do you live / own a business in?
    - Georgetown
    - Pawleys Island
    - Andrews
    - I live outside of one of the towns. Provide your Zip Code and a general area:

      ____

20. How long have you lived in / owned an investment property or business in Georgetown County?
    - Less than 1 year
    - 1 to 5 years
    - 6 to 10 years
    - 11 to 15 years
    - 16 to 20 years
    - Over 20 years

21. This survey can be submitted anonymously; however, if you would like to learn about future input opportunities or ways to reduce your risks to natural hazards, please provide your contact information (optional):

    Name: ______________________
    Phone: ______________________
    E-mail: ______________________

Page **4** of **4**

Public Notices

INSERT NEWSPAPER AD - PENDING

FACEBOOK ANNOUCEMENT-PENDING

Partner Agencies and Organizations

Name	Jurisdiction	Position	Email
Scott McNair	3V Sigma USA	Vice President, Plant Management	s.mcnair@3vsigmausa.com
Todd Musselman	American Red Cross	Disaster Specialist	todd.musselman@redcross.org
Yolanda McCray	Black River United Way	President/CEO	Yolanda@blackriveruw.org
Brenda Dozier Perkins	Browns Ferry Community Outreach	CEO	Bfcommunityoutreach@gmail.com
Keith Moore	Browns Ferry Rural Water Company	Executive Director	843-344-0859
Deacon Gabriel Cuervo	Catholic Charities/WBLTRG	Dir. Of Disasters	gcuervo@charlestondiocese.org
Brian Piascik	Coast RTA	General Manager/CEO	bpiascik@coastrta.com
Carissa Mederios	Coastal Carolina University	Emergency Manager	cmedeiros@coastal.edu
Becky Ryon	Coastal Conservation League	North Coast Director	beckyr@scccl.org
Keith Floyd	Duke Energy Progress	Process Manager	Keith.Floyd@Duke-Energy.com
Beth Stedman	Georgetown County Chamber of Commerce	President & CEO	bstedman@visitgeorge.com
Bethany Giles	Georgetown County School District	Interim Superintendent	bagiles@gcsd.k12.sc.us
Lonnie Stuckey	Georgetown County School District	Director for Safety and Risk Management	lstuckey@gcsd.k12.sc.us
Bryan Barbour	Georgetown County School District	Safety Specialist	bbarbour@gcsd.k12.sc.us
Tommie Kennedy	Georgetown County Water and Sewer District	Executive Director	tommiek@gcwsd.com
Michael Yip	Georgetown County Water and Sewer District	Operations Director	michaely@gcwsd.com
Rose Anne O'Reilly,	Horry Georgetown Homebuilders Association	Executive Vice President	rao@hghba.com
Dr. Marilyn Murphy Fore	Horry Georgetown Technical College	President	Marilyn.Fore@hgtc.edu

Alissa Collington	Georgetown Housing Authority	Executive Director	acollington@gtownhousing.org
Marion Moore	HTC, Inc.	Safety & Training Coordinator	Marion.moore@htcinc.net
	International Paper		
Brent McClellan	Midway Fire Rescue	Chief	bmcclellan@gtcounty.or
JR Haney	Murrells Inlet Garden City Fire Rescue	Chief	Jhaney@migcfd.org
Will Cook	Rural Community Water District of Georgetown County	Director	ruralwaterdistrict@rcwdgtown.com
Captain Tim Scott	The Salvation Army	Carolinas Area Manager	Tim.scott@uss.salvationarmy.org
O.J. Jansky	Santee Cooper	Distribution SCADA/ Control	Otto.jansky@santeecooper.com
Rob Higbe	Santee Electric Cooperative	Vice President of Engineering and Operations	rhigbe@santee.org
Mark Hendrix	SC Department of Environmental Services	PeeDee Region EPR Section Manager	hendriml@dhec.sc.gov
Matt Maxwell	SC Department of Environmental Services	Pee Dee EA Region Myrtle Beach/Conway Director	maxwelmc@dhec.sc.gov
Marian Page	SC Department of Environmental Services	Ocean and Coastal Resource Management Operations Manager	pagemm@dhec.sc.gov
Jessica Artz	SC Department of Natural Resources	Flood Mitigation Officer	artzj@dnr.sc.gov
Lorianne Riggin	SC Department of Natural Resources	Director of Environmental Programs	RigginL@dnr.sc.gov
Brooke Czwartacki	SC Department of Natural Resources	Hydrologist	czwartackib@dnr.sc.gov
Maria Cox Lamm	SC Department of Natural Resources	State Floodplain Manager	coxm@dnr.sc.gov
Delora Vereen	SC Department of Social Services	Georgetown County Director	Delora.Vereen@dss.sc.gov
Christopher Borque	SC Department of Transportation	Resident Construction Engineer	bourqueCD@scdot.org

David Jones	SC Emergency Management Division	Hazard Mitigation GIS Planner	djones@emd.sc.gov
Kip Terry	SC Forestry Commission	Unit Forester	kterry@scfc.gov
Scott Phillips	SC Forestry Commission	State Forester	sphillips@scfc.gov
Ben Duncan	SC Office of Resilience	Chief Resilience Officer	Ben.Duncan@scor.sc.gov
Jim Taylor	Seven Rivers Aviation LLC	Airport Manager	jtaylor@gtcounty.org
Kelly Manley	Spectrum	Senior Director	
Devon Smith	St. Frances Animal Center	Executive Director	dsmith@sfanimals.org
Patrick Devlin	Tidelands Health	Safety and Emergency Management Director	pdevlin@tidelandshealth.org
Michael Hind	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers Charleston District	Chief of Emergency Management	Michael.b.hind@usace.army.mil
Justin Pickler	U.S. Coast Guard	Officer in Charge	Justin.f.pickler@uscg.mil
Christy Johnson-Hughes	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Project Leader-Ecological Services	christy_johnsonhughes@fws.gov
Robby Morrow	U.S. Geological Survey	Geologist	MorrowR@dnr.sc.gov
William R. Doar	U.S. Geological Survey	Geologist – Coastal Plain	doarw@dnr.sc.gov
Clark Cooper	VC3	Virtual Chief Information Officer	ccooper@gtcounty.org
Sarah Smith	Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments	Executive Director	ssmith@wrcog.org

INSERT EMAIL TO PARNTER AGENCIES FOR PLAN REVIEW-PENDING

Neighboring Jurisdictional Review

Part of the updated plan's review process included providing the neighboring counties of Berkeley, Charleston, Marion, Horry, and Williamsburg with an opportunity to review and comment on the draft plan. Copies of e-mail distribution exemplify the outreach efforts made to Georgetown County's neighboring jurisdictions.

Name	Jurisdiction	Position	Email
Will Rochester	Berkeley County	EMD Director	will.rochester@berkeleycountysc.gov
Jonny Cribb	Berkeley County	County Supervisor	johnny.cribb@berkeleycountysc.gov
Ben Webster	Charleston County	Acting EMD Director	bdwebster@charlestoncounty.org
Bill Tuten	Charleston County	Administrator	BTuten@charlestoncounty.org
Kristy Burch	Florence County	EMD Director	khughes@fcemd.org
Kevin Yokim	Florence County	Administrator	KYokim@Florenceco.org
Sam Hodge	Horry County	EMD Director	hodge.samuel@horrycountysc.gov
Randall Webster	Horry County	Assistant Administrator	websterr@horrycountysc.gov
Steve Gosnell	Horry County	Administrator	gosnells@horrycountysc.gov
Justin Turner	Marion County	EMD Director	jmturner@marionsc.org
Chavis Watford	Marion County	Administrator	tharper@marionsc.org
Vivian Bufkin	Williamsburg County	EMD Director	vivian.bufkin@wc.sc.gov
Kelvin Washington	Williamsburg County	County Supervisor	kwashington@wc.sc.gov

Federal Technical Assistance and Funding Matrix

Emergency Management and Hazard Mitigation				
Grant Name	**Agency**	**Purpose**	**Sustainability and Hazard Mitigation Application**	**Contact**
Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Provides federal grants to states, local, territorial and tribal governments in preparing for all hazards, with emphasis on emergency preparedness.	Funding provided to States, which can be used to educate people and protect lives and structures from natural and technological hazards.	Assistant Director, Administration and Resource Planning Directorate, FEMA 500 C Street, SW Washington, DC 20472 Telephone: 202.646.2965 http://www.fema.gov
Flood Mitigation Assistance Program	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Provides assistance to states and communities in planning and carrying out activities designed to reduce the risk of flood damage to structures insurable under the NFIP.	The program provides planning and grants for projects that include mitigation activities that are technically feasible and cost- effective.	Assistant Director, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration Directorate, FEMA 500 C Street, SW Washington, DC 20472 Telephone: 202.646.2781 http://www.fema.gov/fima
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	To prevent future losses of lives and property due to disasters; to implement State or local hazard mitigation plans; to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during immediate recovery from a disaster; and to provide funding for previously identified mitigation measures to benefit the disaster area.	Project grants can be funded for such activities as acquisition, relocation, elevation, and improvements to facilities and properties to withstand future disasters.	Administrator, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration Directorate, FEMA 500 C Street, SW Washington, DC 20472 Telephone: 202.646.2781 http://www.fema.gov/fima/ mitgrant.shtm
Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Provides funding to states, local communities, tribes and territories to address future risks to natural disasters to help make communities more resilient.	Program aims to fund mitigation activities that are research-supported, proactive investments in community resilience.	South Carolina Emergency Management Division 2779 Fish Hatchery Road West Colombia, SC 29172 Telephone: 803.737.8682 https://www.scemd.org/recover/mitigation/

Housing				
Grant Name	**Agency**	**Purpose**	**Sustainability and Hazard Mitigation Application**	**Contact**
Economic Development and Adjustment Program, Sudden and Severe Economic Dislocation (Title IX)	Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA)	EDA helps facilitate delivery of federal economic assistance to local governments on behalf of the Department of Commerce.	Project grants can be funded in response to natural disasters including improvements and reconstruction of public facilities.	Disaster Recovery Coordination Economic Adjustment Division EDA, DOC Herbert C. Hoover Building Washington, DC 20230 http://www.doc.gov/eda/html/prgtitle.htm

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	To develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment. Principally for low- to moderate-income individuals.	Community development activities that meet long-term needs. These activities can include acquisition, rehabilitation, reconstruction of properties and facilities damaged by a disaster, and redevelopment of disaster affected areas.	State and Small Cities Division, Office of Block Grant Assistance CPD, HUD 451 7th Street, SW Washington, DC 20410-7000 Telephone: 202.708.3587 http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/about/cpd.programs.cfm
Disaster Housing Program	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	To provide assistance to enable households to address disaster-related housing needs.	Program assistance may include 1) Short-term Lodging; 2) Home Repair Assistance to restore the home to a livable condition; 3) Rental Assistance; 4) Mortgage and Rental Assistance; 5) Small minimization grants to incorporate hazard mitigation in home repair.	Assistant Director, Response and Recovery Directorate, FEMA 500 C Street, SW Washington, DC 20472 Telephone: 202.646.3692 http://www.fema.gov/rrr
Infrastructure				
Grant Name	**Agency**	**Purpose**	**Sustainability and Hazard Mitigation Application**	**Contact**
Community Challenge Grants	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Department of Transportation (DOT), and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Community based projects promoting sustainable development.	The team provides technical assistance to disaster-affected communities as they plan for long- term recovery by introducing a wide array of environmental technologies and sustainable	https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/economic_development/HUD-DOT_Community_Challenge_Grants
Public Assistance Program	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	To provide supplemental assistance to States, local governments, and certain private nonprofit organizations to alleviate suffering and hardship resulting from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President.	These grants allow State and local units of government to respond to disasters, recover from their impact and mitigate impact from future disasters.	Assistant Director, Response and Recovery Directorate, FEMA 500 C Street, SW Washington, DC 20472 https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public
Transportation: Emergency Relief Program	Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	To provide aid for repair of Federal-aid roads.	The funds can be used to repair federal-aid roads by using new technologies that improve the quality and lifespan of the roads.	Director, Office of Engineering, FHWA, DOT 400 7th Street, SW Washington, DC 20590 http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/////progadmin/erelief.html

Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants	Department of Agriculture, Rural Utilities Service (RUS)	To develop, replace, or repair water and waste disposal (including storm drainage) systems in rural areas and towns with a population of 10,000 or less.	Use energy-efficient pumps and incorporate mitigation measures when restoring or replacing damaged water and sewer systems.	Administrator, Water and Waste, USDA, Rural Utilities 1400 Independence Ave., SW Washington, DC 20250-3200 https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-environmental-programs/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program
National Dam Safety Program (NDSP)	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	To provide financial assistance incentives to States so they can strengthen their dam safety program.	Funds may be used to enhance an existing dam safety program and provide training, annual maintenance and dam inspections.	Director, National Dam Safety Program, FEMA 500 C Street, SW Washington, DC 20472 http://www.fema.gov
Historic Preservation				
Grant Name	**Agency**	**Purpose**	**Sustainability and Hazard Mitigation Application**	**Contact**
Save America's Treasures Grant Program	National Park Service, NEA, NEH, Institute of Museum and Library Services	Program helps preserve nationally significant properties and collections that convey our nation's rich heritage to future generations of Americans.	Provides funding to impaired historic structures and/or provides protection to various historically important collections and archives.	www.nps.gov State, Tribal, and Local Plans & Grants Division National Park Service 1201 Eye Street, NW (2256) Washington, DC 20005
Historic Preservation Fund Grant Programs	Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS)	To provide matching grants to States to expand the National Register of Historic Places, the nation's listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.	Grants-in-Aid are provided for the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties by such means as survey, planning, technical assistance, acquisition, development, and certain tax incentives available for historic properties.	USDA, NRCS, Deputy Chief for Management 14th & Independence Ave., SW Room 5110-S Washington, DC 20250 Telephone: 202.720.6297 https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/grant-programs.htm
Land Management				
Grant Name	**Agency**	**Purpose**	**Sustainability and Hazard Mitigation Application**	**Contact**
NFWF Bring Back the Natives	USFWS, BLM, USFS, National Fish & Wildlife Foundation	Grant helps restore native fish, wildlife and vegetation to impaired watersheds within federal managed lands	Grant promotes health ecologies which aid in controlling and mitigating erosion, water quality and flood events.	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. www.nfwf.org

Emergency Watershed Protection	Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Services (NRCS)	To provide emergency technical and financial assistance to install or repair structures that reduce runoff and prevent soil erosion to safeguard life and property.	In preventing substantial run-off and erosion, the program helps prevent future property loss and preserves soil resources.	USDA, NRCS, Deputy Chief for Management 14th & Independence Ave., SW Room 5110-S Washington, DC 20250 Telephone: 202.720.6297 https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/ewp-emergency-watershed-protection
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act	Department of the Interior, US Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS)	To grant funds to coastal States for restoration, enhancement, and management of coastal wetland ecosystems.	The program aids in the protection and preservation of sensitive coastal zones.	Chief, Division of Federal Program Activities US Fish & Wildlife Services Division of Habitat Conservation 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 400 Arlington, VA 22230-1610
Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants	Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS)	To acquire and develop outdoor recreation areas and facilities for the general public, to meet current and future needs.	Project grants may be used for a wide range of outdoor recreation projects, such as picnic areas, campgrounds, tennis courts, boat launching ramps, bicycle trails, and support facilities.	Associate Director, Administrative Acting 1849 C Street, NW Washington, DC 20240 http://wwww.doi.gov/news.states
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention	Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Services (NRCS)	To provide technical and financial assistance in planning and executing improvement projects to protect, develop, and use land and water resources in small watersheds.	Protecting watersheds enables future generations to enjoy those watershed land resources in the future.	USDA, NRCS, Deputy Chief for Management 14th & Independence Ave., SW Room 5110-S Washington, DC 20250 Telephone: 202.720.6297 htttp://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/ewp/factsheet.ml
Community-Based Restoration Program	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	To provide funding and technical assistance for restoration projects that ensure fish have access to high-quality habitat.	Projects include removing dams and other barriers, restoring coral and oyster reefs, and rebuilding wetlands.	Chief, Coastal Programs Division, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Ocean Service, NOAA, DOC 1305 East-West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910 Telephone: 301.713.3155
SC Conservation Bank	South Carolina Conservation Bank	To improve the quality of life in South Carolina through the conservation of significant natural resource lands, wetlands, historical properties, archeological sites, and urban parks.	Projects include the protection of significant natural resource areas, wildlife habitats and farmlands, protection and enhancement of the State's natural beauty, significant historical and archaeological sites.	Amber J. Larck Program Manager 2711 Middleburg Dr, Suite 308 Columbia, SC 29204 Cell: 803-917-1033 Amber.Larck@sccbank.sc.gov
National Coastal Resilience Fund	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)	Restores, increases and strengthens natural infrastructure to protect coastal communities while also enhancing habitats for fish wildlife.	Invest in conservation projects that restore or expand natural feature such as coastal marshes and wetlands.	https://www.nfwf.org/programs/national-coastal-resilience-fund

Steering Committee Meeting 1 – March 27, 2024

Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Steering Committee Meeting
Wednesday, March 27 at 1 pm

Georgetown County Emergency Operations Center
2222-C Highmarket Street, Georgetown

AGENDA

1. Introductions
2. Overview of Plan Purpose and Update Process
3. Needed Data and Information
   a. Critical Facilities and Community Lifelines
   b. Repetitive Flood Loss Data
   c. Plans and Studies
   d. Status of Mitigation Actions/Projects from Last Plan
4. Local Government Task - Mitigation Actions Update
5. Committee Questions or Comments

To view the current plan, visit: https://www.gtcounty.org/DocumentCenter/View/1901/HAZARD-MITIGATION-PLAN-2019-PDF?bidId=

Plan Development Contact Information
Brandon Ellis – Director of Emergency Services, Georgetown County, bellis@gtcounty.org, 843-545-3545

Leigh Kane, AICP – Local Planning Services Director, Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments, LKane@wrcog.org, 843-436-6125

Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee Meeting
March 27, 2024 at 1 P.M.
Georgetown County Emergency Operations Center

Name (First)	Name (Last)	Agency / Department	Phone Number	Email
Brandon	Ellis	Georgetown County Emergency Management	+18434617055	bellis@gtcounty.org
Russell	Goodale	GCEMD	+18433591452	jgoodale@gtcounty.org
Brooke	Morrell	Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments	+12676153768	bmorrell@wrcog.org
Leigh	Kane	Waccamaw Council of Governments	+18434366125	lkane@wrcog.org
Brent	McClellan	Midway Fire Rescue	+18434581325	bmcclellan@gtcounty.org
James	Falkenhagen	Georgetown County Fire/EMS	+18435453133	jfalkenhagen@gtcounty.org
Peter	Gaytan	City of Georgetown Planning	+18435047050	pgaytan@georgetownsc.gov
Carson	White	Georgetown County Water and Sewer District	+18433595792	carsonw@gcwsd.com
Steven	Elliott	Building	+18432411826	selliott@gtcounty.org
Charlie	Cribb	Georgetown City Fire / City Risk Management	+18435454200	ccribb@georgetownsc.gov
Ryan	Call	City of Georgetown	+18438330872	rcall@georgetownsc.gov
Matthew	Millwood	Planning	+18435453162	mmillwood@gtcounty.org
Holly	Richardson	Planning	+18435453254	hrichardson@gtcounty.org
Daniel	Newquist	Town of Pawleys Island	+18432371698	dnewquist@townofpi.com
Angela	Christian	Georgetown County Govt Administration	+18435453006	achristian@gtcounty.org
Michael	Fanning	Pawleys Island Police Department	+18432417128	mfanning@townofpi.com
Randy	Akers	Georgetown County Government	+18433596419	bakers@gtcounty.org
Jackie	Broach	Georgetown County Public Information	+18435453164	jbroach@gtcounty.org
Alan	Walters	Georgetown County School District	+18434588366	awalters@gcsd.k12.sc.us
Ray	Funnye	Georgetown County Public Services	18435453225	rcfunnye@gtcounty.org

Steering Committee Meeting 2 – May 29, 2024

Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Steering Committee Meeting
Wednesday, May 29 at 1 pm
Georgetown County Emergency Operations Center
2222-C Highmarket Street, Georgetown

AGENDA

1. Public Input Survey Update
2. Hazard Assessment and Scenarios to Plan
3. Needed Data and Information
    a. Repetitive Flood Losses
    b. Substantial Flood Damage Procedures
    c. Status of Mitigation Actions
4. Committee Questions or Comments

To view the current plan, visit: https://www.gtcounty.org/DocumentCenter/View/1901/HAZARD-MITIGATION-PLAN-2019-PDF?bidId=

Plan Development Contact Information
Brandon Ellis – Director of Emergency Services, Georgetown County, bellis@gtcounty.org, 843-545-3545

Leigh Kane, AICP – Local Planning Services Director, Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments, LKane@wrcog.org, 843-436-6125

GEORGETOWN COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION STEERING COMMITTEE

MAY 29 @ 1:00 PM

2222-C HIGHMARKET STREET, GEORGETOWN, SC 29440

Name (First)	Name (Last)	Date	Time	Agency / Department
Rhonda	Stone	5/29/2024	1245	Georgetown County Emergency Services
James	Falkenhagen	5/29/2024	1244	Georgetown County Fire/EMS
Russell	Goodale	5/29/2024	1248	GCEMD
Jacquelyn	Broach	5/29/2024	1300	PIO
Aaron	Bostic	5/29/2024	1300	Georgetown County Fire EMS
Randy	Akers	5/29/2024	1300	PIO
Matthew	Millwood	5/29/2024	1258	Planning
Peter	Gaytan	5/29/2024	1300	City of Georgetown
Brandon	Ellis	5/29/2024	1330	GCEMD
Michael	Yip	5/29/2024	1300	Georgetown County Water & Sewer
Harley	Walker	5/29/2024	1300	Georgetown County Public Works
Steven	Elliott	5/29/2024	1300	Georgetown County Building Department
Dan	Newquist	5/29/2024	1300	Town of Pawleys Island
Beth	Goodale	5/29/2024	1300	Georgetown County
Alan	Walters	5/29/2024	1300	Georgetown County School District
Mauretta	Wilson	5/29/2024	1300	Town of Andrews
Ray	Funnye	5/29/2024	1300	Georgetown County Public Works
Charlie	Cribb	5/29/2024	1300	City of Georgetown Fire Department
Natrona	Simmons	5/29/2024	1300	City of Georgetown
Angela	Christian	5/29/2024	1300	Georgetown County

Steering Committee Meeting 3 – August 28, 2024

Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Steering Committee Meeting

Wednesday, August 28 at 10 am
Georgetown County Emergency Operations Center
2222-C Highmarket Street, Georgetown
(Virtual Option)

AGENDA

1. Public Input Survey Update
2. Hazard Assessment and Findings
3. Review and Recommendation of Plan
4. Next Steps
    a. SCEMD Review and Revisions
    b. 30-day Public Comment Period
    c. Public Hearing
    d. Resolutions of Local Councils
    e. FEMA Review and Revisions
    f. FEMA Plan Acceptance and Adoption
5. Committee Questions or Comments

Plan Development Contact Information
Brandon Ellis – Director of Emergency Services, Georgetown County, bellis@gtcounty.org, 843-545-3545

Leigh Kane, AICP – Local Planning Services Director, Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments, LKane@wrcog.org, 843-436-6125

[TO BE INSERTED]

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL GEORGETOWN COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN, 2024

WHEREAS, **Georgetown County** recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

WHEREAS, Georgetown County recognizes that undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

WHEREAS, **Georgetown County** has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the *Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2024* in accordance with federal laws, including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 168, as amended; and the National Dam Safety Act, as amended; and

WHERAS, Georgetown County identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of a hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition of eligibility for future hazard mitigation grant funding; and

WHEREAS, **Georgetown County** led the multi-jurisdictional planning effort with the communities of Georgetown, Pawleys Island, and Andrews; and

WHEREAS, **Georgetown County** has afforded its residents an opportunity to comment and provide input in the planning process and actions provided in the plan; and

WHEREAS, **Georgetown County** has reviewed the plan and affirms the five-year plan update is critical for effective hazard mitigation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that **Georgetown County** Council, hereby adopts the multi-jurisdictional *Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2024*.

ADOPTED this ______day of _________________, 2024 at a duly called meeting of the Georgetown County Council.

Certifying Official (s): _______________________________

ATTEST:

____

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL GEORGETOWN COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN, 2024

WHEREAS, the **City of Georgetown** recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

WHEREAS, undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

WHEREAS, adoption of a hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition of eligibility for future hazard mitigation grant funding; and

WHEREAS, the **City of Georgetown** participated jointly in the planning process resulting in the development of the multi-jurisdictional *Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2024*; and

WHEREAS, the **City of Georgetown** has afforded its residents an opportunity to comment and provide input in the planning process and actions provided in the plan; and

WHEREAS, the **City of Georgetown** has reviewed the plan and affirms the five-year plan update is critical for effective hazard mitigation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the **City of Georgetown** Council hereby adopts the multi-jurisdictional *Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2024*.

ADOPTED this ______day of _________________, 2024 at a duly called meeting of the **City of Georgetown** Council.

Certifying Official: ___________________________

Attest: _______________________________________

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL GEORGETOWN COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN, 2024

WHEREAS, the **Town of Pawleys Island** recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

WHEREAS, undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

WHEREAS, adoption of a hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition of eligibility for future hazard mitigation grant funding; and

WHEREAS, the **Town of Pawleys Island** participated jointly in the planning process resulting in the development of the multi-jurisdictional *Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2024*; and

WHEREAS, the **Town of Pawleys Island** has afforded its residents an opportunity to comment and provide input in the planning process and actions provided in the plan; and

WHEREAS, the **Town of Pawleys Island** has reviewed the plan and affirms the five-year plan update is critical for effective hazard mitigation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the **Town of Pawleys Island** Council hereby adopts the multi-jurisdictional *Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2024*.

ADOPTED this ______day of _________________, 2024 at a duly called meeting of the **Town of Pawleys Island** Council.

____

APPROVED

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ATTEST

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL GEORGETOWN COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN, 2024

WHEREAS, the **Town of Andrews** recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

WHEREAS, undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

WHEREAS, adoption of a hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition of eligibility for future hazard mitigation grant funding; and

WHEREAS, the **Town of Andrews** participated jointly in the planning process resulting in the development of the multi-jurisdictional *Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2024*; and

WHEREAS, the **Town of Andrews** has afforded its residents an opportunity to comment and provide input in the planning process and actions provided in the plan; and

WHEREAS, the **Town of Andrews** has reviewed the plan and affirms the five-year plan update is critical for effective hazard mitigation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the **Town of Andrews** Council hereby adopts the multi-jurisdictional *Georgetown County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2024*.

ADOPTED this ______day of _________________, 2024 at a duly called meeting of the **Town of Andrews** Council.

Certifying Official: ___________________________

Attest: _______________________________________

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