

CITY OF WESTMINSTER REGULARLY SCHEDULED MEETING
TUESDAY, May 11, 2021 @ 6:00 PM

Westminster Fire Department
216 Emergency Lane

Call to Order

Invocation & Pledge of Allegiance

Certification of Quorum

Presentation for Back the Blue in honor of National Police Week May 9-15, 2021

Public Comments:

The floor is now open for public comments. Citizens of Westminster or others who have registered for time with the Clerk can now address Council for any matters on tonight's agenda or other matters you wish to bring before the Council. Speakers are allowed up to 3 minutes and possibly longer if that Speaker is recognized in advance as representing a larger group with similar concerns. In order to preserve the decorum of this public meeting, and to allow adequate time for discussion among the elected membership of City Council, this will be the only time we will receive unsolicited comments tonight from the public.

Public Hearing on the Proposed FY2021-2022 Budget of the City of Westminster

Comments from the Mayor and Council

Old Business

1. Consideration of proceeding with conceptual drawings for the Hall Road recreation facilities
2. Second Reading of an Ordinance 2021-05-11-01; Amending Provisions Of The Code Of Ordinances Of The City Of Westminster Requiring The Execution Of An Annexation Covenant In Order For Properties Located Outside Of The City To Connect To The City's Utility Services, And Other Matters Related Thereto.
3. Consideration of the Public Defender Agreement
4. Resolution to appoint an Alternate Board Member to Piedmont Municipal Power Agency (PMPA).

New Business

5. First Reading of an Ordinance #2021-06-15-01; Making appropriations for certain expenses, capital improvements and indebtedness, establishing rates and fees for services and utilities and levying a property tax within the City of Westminster for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2021 and ending June 30, 2022.
6. Consideration of awards of Hospitality Grants
7. Resolution #2021-05-11-A; To adopt the Emergency Operation Plan
8. Resolution #2021-05-11-B; To authorize staff to proceed with applying for the FEMA generator grant

Routine Business

9. Approval of the March 16, 2021 Budget Workshop Meeting Minutes, the March 16, 2021 Regular Meeting Minutes, and the April 20, 2021 Regular Meeting Minutes, and the April 29, 2021 Budget Workshop Meeting Minutes.
10. Comments from Utility Director
 - a. Utility Department Update
 - b. Utility – electric extension costs, water and sewer taps
11. Comments from City Administrator
 - a. FMLA update
 - b. Policy changes to the Employee Handbook
 - c. Leave sharing program
 - d. Stage
12. Executive Session for the purpose of section 30-4-70 (a) (1) a discussion of employment, appointment, compensation, promotion, demotion, discipline, or release of an employee, a student, or a person regulated by a public body. (Fire Department)

(Upon return to regular session the City Council may or may not take action on items discussed in Executive Session)

13. Adjourn

Additional documents attached:

- a. Revenue and Expense reports for the following funds; City General, Utility Fund, Solid Waste and Recreation



Agenda Item #1 SeamonWhiteside February 3, 2020 Proposal for Planning Services

OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR
WESTMINSTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

Earlier this year City Council requested staff to make contact with SeamonWhiteside planning consultants to see if the company will honor the terms of the proposal submitted to the City on February 3, 2021 for “professional recreation planning services associated with a park master plan” for Hall Street Community Park.

Representatives from SeamonWhiteside confirmed the company will honor the terms of the February 3, 2020 proposal. It is attached along with the terms and conditions.

The original submission included an approximate two-month planning schedule.

If the City Council is ready to act, direction is requested. Otherwise, this is presented as information.



February 3, 2020

Chris Carter [via email]
City Administrator
City of Westminster
PO Box 399
Westminster, SC 29693

HALL STREET COMMUNITY PARK

Westminster, South Carolina

Per your request, Seamon, Whiteside & Associates, Inc. (SW+) is pleased to present the following proposal that provides the anticipated scope of services and associated fees for the referenced project, a 78.81-acre community park located in the City of Westminster, SC (Owner). SW+ will provide professional recreation planning services associated with a park master plan. It is our understanding that it is the intent of the City to develop the park for active and passive recreation uses and as a venue for tournaments, public events, and community festivals.

Scope of Services

Division 1: Site Master Planning

1. The design team will review and evaluate available and Owner provided information on the site to include but not be limited to: utilities, previous studies, and County GIS data, in order to identify factors that would influence the master planning process. Create Base Map for design efforts.
2. Obtain existing survey information as provided by Owner. *Surveyor shall contract directly with Owner. The survey will in all likelihood not be fully complete before the completion of the master plan thus any necessary plan modifications will take place during the schematic phase of a future construction document package.*
3. Utilizing existing available site data the design team will visit the site to conduct an observation of physical site and natural resource conditions. Opportunities and constraints to potential program elements will be documented.
4. Prepare site analysis.
5. Prepare precedent boards for potential recreation uses and building types, and other site exhibits to be used during the programming session.
6. Utilizing site analysis and precedent images the design team will conduct a programming session/charrette with Owner's stakeholder group to refine and define the development program for the park. This session will address aspects of the park including; site uses, building architecture, permitting, site infrastructure and engineering, site electrical needs, maintenance, operations and revenue generation. The desired outcome of this session would be to refine the development program and create a conceptual master plan reflecting the Owner's goals.
7. Based on feedback and information gathered from the programming session the design team will refine the conceptual master plan sketch to create a more refined preliminary master plan illustrating the desired program site elements. In addition to the plan there will be preliminary elevations and floor plans of the building concepts.
 - As part of the conceptual master plan an Opinion of Probable Cost for its development will be prepared.
 - Preliminary water and sewer routing will be evaluated.
 - A conceptual grading plan will be prepared.

- Road layout from Freeman Street through the site to Hall Street

- Review potential permitting modifications and requirements that will be necessary to implement the desired plan.
- Review master plan and architectural concepts with Owner. As part of the owner review process the design team will evaluate the master plan against anticipated funding in order to establish possible phasing options.
- Based on Owner review conduct one round of revisions to site, architectural drawings, and opinion of cost and finalize graphics so that the design package can be used for public presentations.
- Attend public presentation to Stakeholders and/or Council.

Notes:

- Should detailed architectural design beyond conceptual programming be needed for the planned gymnasium and supporting athletics buildings, DP3 Architects will provide under a separate or modified agreement.*
- Should detailed off-site bicycle/pedestrian planning be needed for the link from the proposed park site to downtown, Studio Main will provide under a separate or modified agreement.*
- 3D perspectives, animation and detailed illustrative renderings are not included in this proposal but can be provided for a negotiated fee.*
- Opinions of probable costs that are prepared by SW+ shall be based on its experience and qualifications and represent its judgment as a Consultant familiar with the construction industry but shall not be a guarantee that construction costs will not vary from its opinions of probable cost.*

Fees:

Division 1: Site Master Planning..... Hourly, Anticipated Fee Range \$15,000-20,000

Hourly rate and additional services not included in the scope of services shall be invoiced on an hourly rate basis according to the table below:

SW+ current hourly rates are as follows:

Principal in Charge.....	\$200.00
Managing Principal.....	\$190.00
Professional Support.....	\$80.00
Administrative Support.....	\$60.00
<u>Landscape Architecture</u>	
Director.....	\$170.00
Landscape Architecture Team Leader.....	\$160.00
Senior Landscape Architect.....	\$150.00
Landscape Architecture Project Manager.....	\$150.00
Land Planner IV.....	\$140.00
Land Planner III.....	\$130.00
Land Planner II.....	\$120.00
Land Planner I.....	\$110.00

Civil Engineering

Director.....	\$170.00
Civil Engineering Team Leader.....	\$160.00
Senior Civil Engineer.....	\$150.00
Senior Project Manager.....	\$150.00
Civil Engineering Project Manager.....	\$140.00
Civil Engineering Project Coordinator.....	\$130.00
Senior Civil Designer.....	\$150.00
Civil Designer IV.....	\$140.00
Civil Designer III.....	\$130.00
Civil Designer II.....	\$125.00
Civil Designer I.....	\$120.00
Senior CAD Technician.....	\$130.00
CAD Technician IV.....	\$120.00
CAD Technician III.....	\$110.00
CAD Technician II.....	\$100.00
CAD Technician I.....	\$90.00

Office reimbursable expenses will be billed at the rates listed in the table below plus a 10% handling fee:

Mileage outside of the local area \$0.58 per mile
(Local area is defined as the metropolitan area of the originating office of the proposal)

Printing of construction and project drawings (\$0.40 per sq ft)

24 x 36	\$2.40 each
30 x 42	\$3.50 each

Black and white Xerox copies

8½ x 11	\$0.20 each
11 x 17	\$0.35 each

Color Xerox copies

8½ x 11	\$1.00 each
11 x 17	\$3.50 each

When an estimated fee range is indicated, this estimate was made based on current understanding of project scope and/or construction duration. If it becomes apparent that this estimate will be exceeded, we will notify Client in advance of reaching the upper limit of the indicated range.

Other project related reimbursable expenses, such as but not restricted to, outside consultants, outside printer, postage, travel expenses, courier fees, and agency permitting fees will be billed at actual cost plus a 10% handling fee. Fees and reimbursable expenses will be invoiced every 4 weeks.

Should you find this Contract and attached General Terms of Agreement acceptable, please confirm by signing in the space provided below and return one executed original to our office. We look forward to working with you on this project.

Proposal
Page 4 of 4
February 3, 2020

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please call our office.

SEAMON, WHITESIDE & ASSOCIATES, INC.



Joe Bryant, PE, LEED® AP
Managing Principal | Greenville Office

JB/cw

Accepted By:

Signature and Title

Date



SEAMON, WHITESIDE & ASSOCIATES, INC. (SW+/CONSULTANT)

GENERAL TERMS OF AGREEMENT

1. **The Agreement.** This document/agreement will serve as a contract for the proposed professional services. This Agreement is to be governed by the law of the State of South Carolina. This Agreement contains the entire and fully integrated agreement between the parties and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous negotiations, representations, agreements or understandings, whether written or oral. This Agreement can be supplemented or amended only by a written document executed by both parties. Provided, however, that any conflicting or additional terms on any purchase order issued by the Client shall be void and are hereby expressly rejected by the Consultant. Any provision in this Agreement that is unenforceable shall be ineffective to the extent of such unenforceability without invalidating the remaining provisions. The non-enforcement of any provision by either party shall not constitute a waiver of that provision nor shall it affect the enforceability of that provision or of the remainder of this Agreement.
2. **Consultant's Scope of Services and Additional Services.** The Consultant's undertaking to perform professional services extends only the services specifically described in this Agreement. However, if requested by the Client and agreed by the Consultant, the Consultant will perform Additional Services, which shall be governed by these provisions. Unless otherwise agreed to in writing, the Client shall pay the Consultant for any Additional Services an amount based upon the Consultant's then-current hourly rates plus an amount to cover certain direct expenses including in-house duplicating, local mileage, telephone calls, postage, and word processing.
3. **Period of Services.** Unless otherwise stated herein, the Consultant will begin work timely after receipt of a properly executed copy of this Agreement and any required retainer amount. This Agreement is made in anticipation of conditions permitting continuous and orderly progress through completion of services. Times for performance shall be extended as necessary for delays or suspensions due to circumstances that the Consultant does not control. If such delay or suspension extends for more than six months (cumulatively), Consultant's compensation shall be renegotiated. Furthermore, if the services covered by this Agreement have not been completed within 12 months of the date hereof, through no fault of SW+, the amounts of the compensation, rates and multiples set forth herein are subject to equitable adjustment.
4. **Assignment.** Neither party to this Agreement shall transfer, sublet or assign any rights or duties under or interest in this Agreement, including but not limited to monies that are due or monies that may be due, without the prior written consent of the other party. Subcontracting to subconsultants, normally contemplated by the Consultant as a generally accepted business practice, shall not be considered an assignment for purposes of this Agreement.
5. **Execution Authority.** The individual executing this Contract, if acting on behalf of a partnership, corporation, or funding agency, represents that he has the authority to do so.
6. **Changed Conditions.** The Client shall rely on the Consultant's judgment as to the continued adequacy of this agreement in light of occurrences or discoveries that were not originally contemplated by or known to the Consultant. Should the Consultant call for the contract renegotiation, the Consultant shall identify the changed conditions necessitating renegotiation and the Consultant and the Client shall promptly and in good faith enter into renegotiation of this Agreement. If terms cannot be agreed to, the parties agree that either party has the absolute right to terminate this Agreement.
 - 6.1. The Consultant shall put forth reasonable professional efforts to comply with codes, regulations, ordinances, and laws in effect as of the date of the Agreement. Modifications to said ordinances, regulations, etc. that occur after the Agreement date and that would impact the project through an expansion of services would constitute additional services.
7. **Termination.** Either the Client or the Consultant may terminate this agreement at any time with or without cause upon giving the other party five (5) calendar days prior written notice. The Client shall within seven (7) calendar days of termination pay the Consultant for all services rendered and all costs incurred up to the date of termination, in accordance with the compensation provisions of this contract.
8. **Standard of Care.** In providing services under this agreement and complying with applicable laws, ordinances, and regulations, including the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Consultant will endeavor to perform in a manner consistent with that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the same profession currently practicing under similar circumstances at the same time and in the same or similar locality.
 - 8.1. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) provides that it is a violation of the ADA to design and construct a facility for first occupancy later than January 26, 1993, that does not meet for accessibility and usability requirements of the ADA except where an entity can demonstrate that it is structurally impractical to meet such requirements. The Client acknowledges that the requirements of the ADA will be subject to various and possibly contradictory interpretations. The Consultant, therefore, will use his or her reasonable professional efforts to interpret applicable ADA requirements and other federal, state and local laws, rules, codes, ordinances and regulations as they apply to the project. The Consultant, however, cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that the Client's project will comply with interpretations of ADA requirements and/or requirements of other federal, state and local laws, rules, codes, ordinances and regulations as they apply to the project.

9. **Certifications.** The terms "Certification," "Certify," and "Certified," as used in lending or regulatory agency documents which require the rendering of a professional opinion concerning compliance with such documents shall mean a statement by a Licensed Professional representing that professional services have been performed by him or under his direct supervision and, based upon the Licensed Professional's knowledge, information and belief, are consistent with commonly accepted local standards of practice; NO GUARANTEE OR WARRANTY IS EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED.
10. **Client's Responsibilities.** In addition to other responsibilities described herein or imposed by law, the Client shall:
- 10.1. Designate in writing a person to act as its representative with respect to this Agreement, such person having complete authority to transmit instructions, receive information, and make or interpret the Client's decisions.
 - 10.2. Provide all information and criteria as to the Client's requirements, objectives, and expectations for the project including all numerical criteria that are to be met and all standards of development, design, or construction.
 - 10.3. Furnish, at the Client's expense, all information, requirements, geotechnical reports, data, surveys and instructions required by this Agreement. The Consultant may use such information, requirements, geotechnical reports, data, surveys and instructions in performing its services and is entitled to rely upon the accuracy and completeness thereof.
 - 10.4. Arrange for access to the site and other private or public property as required for the Consultant to provide its services.
 - 10.5. Review all documents or oral reports presented by the Consultant and render in writing decisions pertaining thereto within a reasonable time so as not to delay the services of the Consultant.
 - 10.6. Give prompt written notice to the Consultant whenever the Client becomes aware of any development that affects the scope, timing, or payment of the consultant's services or any defect or noncompliance in any aspect of the project.
 - 10.7. Bear all costs for the payment of fees associated with the project. Such fees would include but not be limited to permit review and application fees, impact fees, and capacity fees. The Consultant will notify the client regarding the amount of fees and timing of payment.
11. **Method of Payment.** The Client agrees to pay the Consultant's invoices in a timely manner:
- 11.1. The Client agrees to pay the Consultant for work performed in accordance with the terms of this Contract, without regard to the success of the project.
 - 11.2. For any payment, not reasonably in dispute, that is not received within 30 days, the Client shall pay a service charge on the past due amount, including interest at the rate of 1½% per month.
 - 11.3. If payment is not received within 60 days, the Consultant may at their option and with five days written notice, suspend services or terminate this Agreement on the grounds of substantial nonperformance by the Client. Should SW+'s right of suspension or termination be exercised, they shall not be liable to the Client for delays or damages caused by the suspension or termination.
 - 11.4. Payments on invoices submitted by SW+ for services performed shall not be delayed, postponed or otherwise withheld pending completion or success of construction, or receipt of funding from lending institutions, government grants, or other sources.
 - 11.5. No deductions shall be made from the Consultant's compensation on account of liquidated damages or on account of cost in changes in the Work, other than those for which the Consultant has been finally determined to be liable. Invoices for payment shall not be offset by any claims for withholding or deductions by the Client unless the Consultant agrees or has been finally determined liable for such amounts.
 - 11.6. The Consultant shall be entitled to reimbursement by the Client for reasonable fees and expenses when collection through an attorney or collection agency is necessary.
12. **Fees Not Dischargeable.** The Client agrees that any debt owed to the Consultant for professional services provided is non-dischargeable in bankruptcy meaning that any fees owed would survive in the event that the Client should ever declare bankruptcy.
13. **Fee Resolution.** The parties hereto consent that the exclusive forum for resolving any fee dispute/claim arising under this agreement shall be the Court of Common Pleas (Non-Jury) in the county of the originating office of this proposal: Charleston County or Greenville County, South Carolina.
14. **Dispute Resolution.** In an effort to resolve any conflicts that arise during the design or construction of the project or following the completion of the project, the Consultant and Client agree that all disputes between them arising out of or relating to this Agreement shall be submitted first to mediation in accordance with the Construction Industry Mediation Procedures of the American Arbitration Association as a precedent to litigation.
15. **Attorney Fees.** In the event legal action is necessary to enforce the payment terms of this Agreement, the Consultant shall be entitled to collect from the Client any judgment or settlement sums due, plus reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs and other expenses incurred by the Consultant for such collection action and, in addition, the reasonable value of the Consultant's prevailing fee schedule and expense policies.
16. **Statutes of Limitations.** Causes of action between the parties to this Agreement pertaining to acts or failures to act shall be deemed to have accrued and the applicable statutes of limitations shall commence to run not later than either the date of Substantial Completion for Acts or failures to act occurring prior to Substantial Completion or the date of issuance of the final Certificate for

payment for acts or failures to act occurring after Substantial Completion. In no event shall such statutes of limitations commence to run any later than the date when the Consultant's services are substantially completed.

17. **Limitation of Liability.** The Consultant agrees, to the fullest extent permitted by law, to indemnify and hold the Client harmless from any damage, liability or cost (including reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of defense) to the extent caused by the Consultant's negligent acts, errors or omissions in the performance of professional services under this Agreement and those of his or her subconsultants or anyone for whom the consultant is legally liable. The Client agrees, to the fullest extent permitted by law, to indemnify and hold the Consultant harmless from any damage, liability or cost (including reasonable attorneys' fee and cost of defense) to the extent caused by the Client's negligent acts, errors or omissions and those of his or her contractors, subcontractors or Consultants or anyone for whom the Client is legally liable and arising from the project that is the subject of this Agreement. The Consultant is not obligated to indemnify the Client in any manner whatsoever for the Client's own negligence.

17.1. The Client agrees to limit the Consultant's liability to the Client and to all construction contractors and subcontractors on the project, due to the Consultant's negligent acts, errors or omissions, such that the total aggregate liability of the Consultant to all those named shall not exceed \$50,000.

18. **Certificate of Merit.** The Client shall make no claim for professional negligence, either directly or in a third party claim, against the Consultant unless the Client has first provided the Consultant with a written certification executed by an independent Consultant currently practicing in the same discipline as the Consultant and licensed in the State of South Carolina. This certification shall: a) contain the name and license number of the certifier; b) specify each and every act or omission that the certifier contends is a violation of the standard of care expected of a Consultant performing professional services under similar circumstances; and c) state in complete detail the basis for the certifier's opinion that each such act or omission constitutes such a violation. This certificate shall be provided to the Consultant not less than thirty (30) calendar days prior to the presentation of any claim or the institution of any arbitration or judicial proceeding.

19. **Insurance.** The Client is advised to seek the advice of a qualified insurance professional with regarding any and all insurance requirements for the project. The Client agrees to indemnify the Consultant from damages arising from inadequate insurance coverage for the project. The Consultant carries Workers' Compensation insurance, professional liability insurance and general liability, and automobile insurance. If the Client directs the Consultant to obtain increased insurance coverage, the Consultant will take out such additional insurance, if obtainable, at the Client's expense.

20. **Betterment.** If, due to the Consultant's error, any required item or component of the project is omitted from the Consultant's construction documents, the Consultant shall not be responsible for paying the cost to add such item or component to the extent that such item or component would have been otherwise necessary to the project or otherwise adds value or betterment to the project. In no event will the Consultant be responsible for any cost or expense that provides betterment, upgrade or enhancement of the project.

21. **Use of Documents.** SW+ and its subconsultants shall be deemed the authors and owners of their respective Instruments of Service, including the Drawings, Specifications, Reports, Field Data, Notes and other documents whether handwritten or in electronic form, and shall retain all common law, statutory and other reserved rights, including copyrights thereto.

21.1. The Client acknowledges the Consultant's construction documents, including electronic files, as the work papers of the Consultant and the Consultant's instruments of professional service. Nevertheless, the final construction documents prepared under this Agreement shall become the property of the Client upon completion of the services and payment in full of all monies due to the Consultant. The Client shall not reuse or make any modification to the construction documents without the prior written authorization of the Consultant. The Client agrees, to the fullest extent permitted by law, to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Consultant, its officers, directors, employees and subconsultants (collectively, Consultant) against any damages, liabilities or costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees and defense costs, arising from or allegedly arising from or in any way connected with the unauthorized reuse or modification of the construction documents by the Client or any person or entity that acquires or obtains the construction documents from or through the Client without the written authorization of the Consultant.

21.2. Under no circumstances shall the transfer of ownership of the Consultant's drawings, specification, electronic files or other instruments of service be deemed a sale by the Consultant, and the Consultant makes no warranties, either express or implied, of merchantability and fitness for any particular purpose, nor shall such transfer be construed or regarded as any waiver or other relinquishment for the Consultant's copyrights in any of the foregoing, full ownership of which shall remain with the Consultant, absent the Consultant's express prior written consent.

22. **Electronic Documents.** The Consultant may furnish to the Client and other parties as required during the execution of the Work, documents in electronic form. The Client shall agree to the following terms with regard to distribution and use of documents in electronic form:

22.1. In accepting and utilizing any drawings, reports and data on any form of electronic media generated and furnished by the Consultant, the Client agrees that all such electronic files are instruments of service of the Consultant, who shall be deemed the author, and shall retain all common law, statutory law and other rights, without limitation, including copyrights.

- 22.2. The Client agrees not to reuse these electronic files, in whole or in part, for any purpose other than for the Project. The Client agrees not to transfer these electronic files to others without the prior written consent of the Consultant. The Client further agrees to waive all claims against the Consultant resulting in any way from any unauthorized changes to or reuse of the electronic files for any other project by anyone other than the Consultant.
- 22.3. The Client and the Consultant agree that any electronic files furnished by either party shall conform to the project specifications. Any changes to the electronic specifications by either the Client or the Consultant are subject to review and acceptance by the other party. If the Consultant is required to expend additional effort to incorporate changes to the electronic file specifications made by the Client, these efforts shall be compensated for as Additional Services.
- 22.4. Electronic files furnished by either party shall be subject to an acceptance period of fourteen (14) days during which the receiving party agrees to perform appropriate acceptance tests. The party furnishing the electronic files shall correct any discrepancies or errors detected and reported within the acceptance period. After the acceptance period, the electronic files shall be deemed to be accepted and neither party shall have any obligation to correct errors or maintain electronic files.
- 22.5. The Client is aware that differences may exist between the electronic files delivered and the printed hard-copy construction documents. In the event of a conflict between the signed construction documents prepared by the Consultant and electronic files, the signed or sealed hard-copy constructions shall govern.
- 22.6. In addition, the Client agrees, to the fullest extent permitted by law, indemnify and hold harmless the Consultant, its officers, directors, employees and subconsultants (collectively, Consultant) against all damages, liabilities or costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees and defense costs, arising from any changes made by anyone other than the Consultant from any reuse of the electronic files without the prior written consent of the Consultant.
- 22.7. Under no circumstances shall delivery of electronic file for use by the Client be deemed a sale by the Consultant, and the Consultant makes no warranties, either express or implied, of merchantability and fitness for any particular purpose. In no event shall the Consultant be liable for indirect or consequential damages as a result of the Client's use or reuse of the electronic files.

23. Construction Phase Services.

- 23.1. If the Consultant's services include the preparation of documents to be used for construction and SW+ is not retained to make appropriate site observation visits, the Client assumes all responsibility for interpretation of the documents and for construction observation. It is further agreed that the Client will defend, indemnify and hold harmless Consultant from any claim or suit whatsoever, including but not limited to all payments, expenses or costs involved, arising from the contractor's performance or the failure of the contractor's work to conform to the design intent and the contract documents.
- 23.2. If the Consultant provides construction phase services, the Consultant shall have no responsibility for any contractor's means, methods, techniques, equipment choice and usage, sequence, schedule, safety programs, or safety practices, nor shall SW+ have any authority or responsibility to stop or direct the work of any contractor. The Consultant's observation visits will be for the purpose of endeavoring to provide the Client a greater degree of confidence that the completed work of its contractors will generally conform to the construction documents prepared by the Consultant. The Consultant neither guarantees the performance of contractors, nor assumes responsibility for any contractor's failure to perform its work in accordance with the contract documents.
- 23.3. The Client agrees that it would be unfair to hold Consultant liable for problems that might occur should Consultant's plans, specifications or design intents not be followed, or for problems resulting from others' failure to obtain and/or follow Consultant's guidance with respect to any errors, omissions, inconsistencies, ambiguities or conflicts which are detected or alleged to exist in or as a consequence of implementing Consultant's plans, specifications or other instruments of service. Accordingly, the Client waives any claim against Consultant, and agrees to defend, indemnify and hold Consultant harmless from any claim for injury or losses that results from failure to follow Consultant's plans, specifications or design intent, or for failure to obtain and/or follow Consultant's guidance with respect to any alleged errors, omissions, inconsistencies, ambiguities or conflicts contained within or arising as a result of implementing Consultant's plans, specifications or other instruments of services. The Client also agrees to compensate Consultant for any time spent and expenses incurred by Consultant's prevailing fee schedule and expense reimbursement policy.
- 23.4. The Consultant is not responsible for any duties assigned to the Consultant in the construction contract that are not expressly provided for in this Agreement. The Client agrees that neither the professional activities of Consultant, nor the presence of Consultant's employees and sub-consultant at a construction site, shall relieve the general contractor and any other entity of their obligations, duties and responsibilities including, but not limited to, construction means, methods, sequence, techniques or procedures necessary for performing, superintending or coordinating all portions of the work of construction in accordance with the contract documents and any health or safety precautions required by any regulatory agencies. Consultant and its personnel have no authority to exercise any control over any construction contractor or other entity or their employees in connection with their work or any health or safety precautions. The Client agrees that the General Contractor is solely responsible for job safety, and warrants that this intent shall be made evident in the Client's Agreement with the general

contractor. The Client also agrees that the Client, Consultant and Consultant's subconsultants shall be indemnified and shall be made additional insureds under the general contractor's general liability insurance policy.

24. **Certifications.** The Consultant shall not be required to execute certifications or third-party reliance letters that are inaccurate, that relate to facts of which the Consultant does not have actual knowledge, or warrant the existence of conditions whose existence and accuracy the Consultant cannot ascertain, or that would cause the Consultant to violate applicable rules of professional responsibility. The Client also agrees not to make resolution of any dispute with the Consultant or payment of any amount due to the Consultant in any way contingent upon the Consultant's signing any such certification.

24.1. The Client shall indemnify and hold the Engineer harmless from and against any and all judgments, losses, damages, and expenses (including attorney fees and defense costs) arising from or related to claims by third parties to challenge the issuance of permits or certificates for the Project by agencies with jurisdiction in the premises. Defense costs shall include the time and expenses of the Engineer's personnel to assist in the defense of the issuance of the permit or certificate.

25. **SWPPP Services.** Where the Consultant provides SWPPP related services, the information contained in the SWPPP represents a planning tool to assist the Client, and his co-permittees, in complying with environmental regulations during the Project construction. The decisions on how to operate the construction site rest solely with the Client/co-permittees and not with the Consultant. The Client agrees to indemnify the Consultant from damages and fines resulting from the operational decisions of the Client/co-permittees, or the failure of the Client/co-permittees to follow the recommendations as outlined in the SWPPP.

26. **NPDES Permit.** In instances where an NPDES Permit remains in effect beyond the termination of other services described in this proposal, the Consultant's responsibilities for SWPPP related services shall cease at a time concurrent with the termination of other services. If the Client wishes for SWPPP related services to continue beyond that time, they shall be agreed to under a separate Contract.

27. **Shop Drawing Review.** The Consultant shall review and approve Contractor submittals, such as shop drawings, product data, samples and other data, as required by the Consultant, but only for the limited purpose of checking for conformance with the design concept and the information expressed in the contract documents. The review shall not include review of the accuracy or completeness of details, such as quantities, dimensions, weights or gauges, fabrication processes, construction means or methods, coordination of the work with other trades or construction safety precautions, all of which are sole responsibility of the Contractor. The Consultant's review shall be conducted with reasonable promptness while allowing sufficient time in the Consultant's judgment to permit adequate review. Review of specific item shall not indicate that the Consultant has reviewed the entire assembly of which the item is a component. The Consultant shall not be responsible for any deviations from the contract documents not brought to the attention of the Consultant in writing by the Contractor. The Consultant shall not be required to review partial submissions or those for which submissions of correlated items have not been received.

28. **Definition of "Hazardous Materials".** As used in this Agreement, the term hazardous materials shall mean any substances, including without limitation asbestos, toxic or hazardous waste, OCBs, combustible gases and materials, petroleum or radioactive materials (as each of these is defined in applicable federal statutes) or any other substances under any conditions and in such quantities as would pose a substantial danger to persons or property exposed to such substances at or near the Project site.

28.1. **Hazardous Materials - Suspension of Services.** Both parties acknowledge that the Consultant's scope of services does not include any services related to the presence of any hazardous or toxic materials. In the event the Consultant or any other person or entity involved in the project encounters any hazardous or toxic materials, or should it become known to the Consultant that such materials may be present on or about the jobsite or any adjacent areas that may affect the performance of the Consultant's services, the Consultant may, at its sole option and without liability for consequential or any other damages, suspend performance of its services under this Agreement until the Client retains appropriate qualified consultants and/or contractors to identify and abate or remove the hazardous or toxic materials and warrants that the jobsite is in full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations

28.2. **Hazardous Substances and Conditions.** This contract does not specifically address environmental pollution audits at any level, testing or visual inspection for environmental risks of pollution or hazardous materials with or relating to the site. Because of the Client waives any claim against the Consultant and agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold the Consultant harmless for any alleged environmental risks or hazardous materials. We further recommend that environmental audits, reports or cleanup be performed by the client in a timely manner and under separate contract.

29. **Corporate Protection.** It is intended by the parties to this Agreement that the Consultant's services in connection with the Project shall not subject the Consultant's individual employees, officers or directors to any personal legal exposure for the risks associated with this Project. Therefore, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the Client agrees that as the Client's sole and exclusive remedy, any claim, demand or suit shall be directed and/or asserted only against the Consultant, a South Carolina corporation, and not against any of the Consultant's individual employees, officers or directors.



**Agenda Item #2 An Ordinance and Accompanying Documents to Require Annexation
Covenant for Utility Services**

OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR
WESTMINSTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

At the January 6, 2021 City Council meeting, City Council discussed revising the Westminster Utility Service Agreement to include requiring new agreements to have an annexation agreement/covenant provision.

The City legal team developed the attached Ordinance, Declaration of Annexation Covenant and Customer Service Agreement for Council's consideration.

This ordinance will be useful in growing the city boundaries over time, adding to the overall strength of the city.

Staff is aware of past challenges with other ordinances of this type and will endeavor to make the application of the provisions of this ordinance citizen friendly.

At the April 20, 2021 City Council approved First Reading of the Ordinance.

Staff recommend approval.

Council Motion for consideration:

I move approve the ordinance amending provisions of the code of ordinances of the City of Westminster requiring the execution of an annexation covenant in order for properties located outside of the city to connect to the city's utility services, and other matters related thereto.

DECLARATION OF ANNEXATION COVENANT

☐ A corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of _____ and organized under the name of _____; or

☐ A general or limited partnership, limited liability company, or limited liability partnership operating under the name of _____; or

☐ Individual(s) by the name(s) of _____.

WHEREAS, Owner understands that the obligation to execute any and every annexation petition relating to the Subject Property, when presented, is a requirement for Utility Services outside the City, and that failure to satisfy this obligation may, at the election of the City, cause discontinuance and termination of Utility Services to the Subject Property. The Owner further understands that the obligations created under this Covenant run with the land and will apply equally to subsequent owners of the Subject Property. In order to ensure the ability of the City to enforce the provisions of this Covenant against the Owner or any subsequent owner of the Subject Property, the Owner agrees that the provisions of this Covenant shall serve as restrictive covenants against the Subject Property in favor of, and for the benefit of, the City.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the provision of Utility Services by the City, the Owner hereby covenants as follows:

1. **Recitals Incorporated.** The above recitals are hereby incorporated in and made a part of this Covenant as fully as if set forth verbatim herein. These recitals are true and correct and the Owner is bound thereby. By signing this Covenant, the Owner acknowledges reading, understanding, and agreeing to each of the recitals. By and through the recording of this Covenant, all assigns and successors in interest in the Subject Property are determined to have read, understood, and agreed to each of the recitals.

2. **Utility Services.**

A. As used in this Covenant, “***Utility Services***” means and refers to any water, sewer or electric services, or any combination thereof, provided by the City pursuant to the terms of the Customer Agreement, including but not limited to, (i) ongoing water, sewer and electric service; (ii) a service tap from existing water or sewer lines, (iii) a service connection from an existing electric line, (iii) an extension of water or sewer mains or electric lines, or (iv) the issuance of a letter of willingness and capability to provide Utility Services.

B. Pursuant to the provisions of the Customer Agreement, the City has agreed to furnish Utility Services to the Subject Property upon the terms, conditions and covenants set forth therein, in addition to any other rates, classifications, policies, procedures, and terms of service applicable to Utility Services that the City has adopted or may in the future adopt and any subsequent amendments thereto. The Owner acknowledges that in no event shall the City be obligated to provide or continue to provide Utility Services to the Subject Property, or any portion thereof, if any obligation of the Owner contained in this Covenant is breached or any covenant made by the Owner in this Covenant is false. Any actions or statements made by the City (including the issuance of any letter of willingness and capability) in connection with providing Utility Services to the Subject Property is made subject to the terms of this Covenant, and if this Covenant is breached by the Owner then all such actions or statements may be, in the City’s sole discretion, declared null and void and no reliance by any entity may be placed thereon.

3. **Covenants by Owner.** The Owner makes the following covenants, warranties, agreements and representations, each of which shall be deemed material to this Covenant:

A. The Owner covenants and agrees that he will sign any and every annexation petition which relates to the Subject Property (an “***Annexation Petition***”) immediately upon presentment by the City. As used in this Covenant, an Annexation Petition shall be construed to relate to the Subject Property if the property to be annexed pursuant to and described in the Annexation Petition includes the Subject Property or any portion thereof. The Owner acknowledges that a purpose of this Covenant is to ensure, as a material benefit and consideration to the City, the Owner’s full and complete cooperation with any effort to annex the Subject Property, and the Owner agrees, that upon request by the City, the Owner will do, execute, acknowledge and deliver, all such further acts, agreements, and assurances as may be requested and reasonably necessary for the full completion and consummation of the purpose contemplated herein. These further acts shall specifically include, but are not limited to, signing subsequent or additional successive Annexation Petitions in the event any prior annexation effort is unsuccessful. The Owner warrants and covenants that the Owner has not and will not subdivide the Subject Property, combine the Subject Property with other real property not subject to this Covenant, or otherwise manipulate the Subject Property to hinder or impede the City’s ability to annex the Subject Property, and any attempt to do so will be considered a breach of this Covenant. This Covenant shall not be construed as prohibiting or inhibiting the subdivision of the Subject Property or the combination of the Subject Property with any other property; provided, however, upon any such division of the Subject Property, this Covenant shall apply to any additional properties derived from the Subject

Property and upon the combination of the Subject Property, or any portion thereof, with any other real property this Covenant shall apply to the entirety of the resulting combined property, which shall thereafter be considered the Subject Property, or a portion thereof.

B. The Owner agrees that the obligations contained in this Covenant shall continue in full force and effect until the earlier of the following: (i) the Subject Property, in its entirety, has been successfully annexed into, and continuously lies within, the corporate limits of the City; or (ii) the Owner affirmatively requests in writing that (1) the Subject Property be permanently disconnected from the System, and (2) the Subject Property, in its entirety, is no longer served by the Utility Services.

C. The Owner is a person eighteen years of age, or older, or any firm or corporation, who or which is the sole owner of legal title to a present possessory interest in the Subject Property equal to a life estate or greater (expressly excluding leaseholds, easements, equitable interests, inchoate rights, dower rights, and future interests). Further, the Owner covenants and warrants that he will not transfer, alienate, devise, encumber, or otherwise affect title to the Subject Property for a period of seven days from the date of this Covenant, in order to allow the City time to have this Covenant recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Oconee County, South Carolina. The Owner will inform any subsequent Owner of (i) the Subject Property, (ii) any portion of the Subject Property, or (iii) any real property that the Subject Property is made a part of, that the obligations contained in this Covenant continue and run with the land. A failure by the Owner to properly inform any successor in interest of the Subject Property of this Covenant shall not affect the validity or applicability of this Agreement with respect to any successor in interest, and any such successor in interest shall remain bound by the provisions hereof.

D. The Owner agrees that any breach of conditions of the Customer Agreement or any other agreements associated with the provision of Utility Services made in accordance with this Covenant, shall be a breach of this Covenant. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) payment of applicable connection fees and surcharges as fixed by the City; (ii) general terms, conditions, and policies upon which Utility Service is made available by the City; and (iii) the payment to the City when due such water, sewer or electric charges, taxes, or fees as may be imposed from time to time.

E. The Owner agrees that the effectiveness of this Covenant will continue and survive any temporary disconnection, interruption, or termination of Utility Services by the City, except for a permanent termination of Utility Services pursuant to Section 3(B)(ii) above.

4. **Restrictive Covenant.** THE OWNER HEREBY IMPOSES UPON THE SUBJECT PROPERTY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CITY A RESTRICTIVE COVENANT REQUIRING THAT FUTURE OWNERS OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, OR ANY PART THEREOF, BE BOUND BY THE SAME TERMS, CONDITIONS AND COVENANTS AS ARE SET FORTH IN THIS COVENANT. THIS COVENANT SHALL CONTINUE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT UNTIL THE EARLIER OF THE FOLLOWING: (I) THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, IN ITS ENTIRETY, HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY ANNEXED INTO AND LIES CONTINUOUSLY WITHIN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE CITY; OR (II) THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, IN ITS ENTIRETY, IS NO LONGER BEING SERVED BY UTILITY SERVICES. ANY AND EVERY FUTURE OWNER OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, OR ANY PART THEREOF, IS BOUND BY THE TERMS CONTAINED IN THIS COVENANT BY ACCEPTANCE OF A DEED TO THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, OR PORTION THEREOF, THAT IS SUBJECT TO THIS RESTRICTIVE COVENANT.

5. **Recordation of Covenant.** The Owner hereby expressly agrees and directs that this Covenant and description of the Subject Property be recorded in the real estate records in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Oconee County, South Carolina, so as to give record notice to any future prospective purchaser

of the Subject Property that this Covenant is an obligation upon the land and runs with the land until the occurrence of either of the two events set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

6. **Description of Property.** This Covenant and restrictive covenant apply to the Subject Property as it is more fully described on the attached **Exhibit A.**

7. **Grant of Right of Way.** The Owner grants the City a right-of-way on and through the Subject Property as reasonably necessary for the City's operation of the System in order to provide Utility Services to the Subject Property. In the event a standard grant of right-of-way has not been executed by the Owner before execution of this Covenant, the Owner agrees, upon request, to execute a standard right-of-way to further document and describe the specific location and rights associated therewith.

8. **Grant of Power of Attorney.** In the event the Owner fails to meet the obligations imposed herein and does not sign any Annexation Petition upon request, the Owner hereby irrevocably appoints the City Administrator of the City of Westminster, South Carolina, Attorney in Fact for the Owner of the Subject Property with full power to sign any Annexation Petition upon the request of the City.

9. **Owner's Use of Subject Property.** If the Owner changes the current use of the Subject Property to any different use, the City may, at its option, require additional approvals and conditions for continued Utility Service thereon.

10. **Default; Remedies.** As used in this Covenant, a default of this Covenant occurs immediately upon any breach, failure or nonoccurrence of any term, condition, obligation, affirmative act, covenant, representation or warranty. Immediately upon any default by the Owner, the City may, in its sole discretion, void this Covenant and thereby void any statements, actions or commitments by the City as to providing Utility Services to the Subject Property. Additionally, upon any default by the Owner, the City may elect to enforce this Covenant. If any effort to enforce the terms of this Covenant fails for any reason, the City may thereafter elect to rescind and void this Covenant. In the event this Covenant is rescinded or voided, the City shall be under no obligation to provide Utility Services or to continue to provide Utility Services to the Subject Property or any portion thereof. In the event of any default by the Owner of this Covenant, the City shall be entitled to recover from the Owner the costs and attorneys' fees incurred by the City as a result of or in response to the Owner's default.

11. **No Waiver.** The failure of any person or entity having any right, title or interest in the Subject Property, or any portion thereof, including the Owner and his respective heirs, successors, successors in title and assigns or the City, to bring an action to enforce this Covenant, shall not operate as a waiver of the right to do so for any later subsequent violations or the right to enforce any other part of this Covenant at any future time. The failure of any person or entity having any right, title or interest in the Subject Property, or any portion thereof, including the Owner and his respective heirs, successors, successors in title and assigns or the City to exercise or to delay in exercising any right or remedy available hereunder or at law or in equity shall not operate as a waiver. Notice of default or violation shall not be deemed as a condition precedent to the exercise of any right or remedy available hereunder or at law or in equity. Should any person or entity having any right, title or interest in the Subject Property, or any portion thereof, including the Owner and their respective heirs, successors, successors in title and assigns or the City fail to bring an action for enforcement of this Covenant or seek any other remedy allowed at law or in equity such shall not create any liability for the recovery of damages for the failure to so act.

12. **Remedies Cumulative.** Every right and remedy provided in this Covenant is distinct from and cumulative to every other right or remedy under this Covenant or available at law or in equity. The provision of certain rights and remedies in this Covenant does not abrogate, limit or affect any rights or remedies as

provided at law or in equity. Every right and remedy may be exercised concurrently, independently or successively.

13. **Exhibits Incorporated by Reference.** All exhibits referenced in this Covenant are incorporated herein as integral parts of this Covenant and shall be considered reiterated herein as fully as if such provisions had been set forth verbatim in this Covenant.

14. **Copies.** A photostatic or other reproduction of this document shall be as effective, valid and conclusive as the original.

15. **Modification.** The terms of this Covenant may be modified in whole or in part only by a written instrument signed by the Owner and consented to by the City. Any oral agreement to modify this Covenant shall be void and of no force and effect.

16. **Captions.** The captions and headings of the Paragraphs of this Covenant are for convenience only and may not be used to interpret or define the provisions of this Covenant.

17. **Severability.** In the event that any provision or clause of this Covenant conflicts with any applicable law, the other provisions of this Covenant shall be given effect as fully as possible without the conflicting provision, and to this end the provisions of this Covenant are declared to be severable.

18. **References Herein.** Wherever appropriate, all words herein in the male gender shall be deemed to include the female or neuter gender, all singular words shall include the plural, and all plural words shall include the singular.

19. **Successors and Assigns.** The covenants and agreements contained in this Covenant and the obligations created hereunder shall ensure to the benefit of and be binding on the City, the Owner and all heirs, successors and assigns of the Owner to the Subject Property, or any part thereof.

20. **Governing Law and Forum.** The validity, construction and effect of this Covenant shall be governed by the laws of the State of South Carolina, and the Owner hereby consents to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the State of South Carolina for resolution of any dispute arising hereunder.

21. **Sealed Instrument.** Owner agrees that by signing below he intends to place his hands and seals upon this Covenant and that this Covenant shall be considered in every respect to be a sealed instrument.

22. **Effective Date.** This Covenant shall be effective upon the date of the last party affixing his signature.

[Remainder of Page Left Blank]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Owner duly executes this Declaration of Restrictive Covenant as of the date first written above.

WITNESS #1

OWNER OF SUBJECT PROPERTY

Print Name: _____

Print Name: _____

WITNESS #2 (Notary Public)

Print Name: _____

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF OCONEE)

PROBATE

Personally appeared before me the undersigned witness and made oath that (s)he saw the within named property owner, sign, seal and as his act and deed, deliver the within Declaration of Annexation Covenant and that (s)he with the other witness named above witness the execution thereof.

SWORN BEFORE ME this
_____ day of _____, 20__
Notary Public for South Carolina
Print Name: _____
My Commission Expires: _____

The City hereby accepts the Declaration of Annexation Covenant set forth herein.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER, SOUTH
CAROLINA

City Administrator

Exhibit A

Legal Description of Property/Copy of Deed

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF OCONEE)
)
CITY OF WESTMINSTER)

ORDINANCE #2021-05-11-01

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING PROVISIONS OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER REQUIRING THE EXECUTION OF AN ANNEXATION COVENANT IN ORDER FOR PROPERTIES LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE CITY TO CONNECT TO THE CITY’S UTILITY SERVICES, AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

The City Council of the City of Westminster (the “**Council**”), the governing body of the City of Westminster, South Carolina (the “**City**”), has made the following findings of fact:

(A) The City is authorized by the general powers given to municipalities and Section 5-7-60 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended, to provide water, sewer and electric service (“**Utility Service**”) to individuals and properties located outside of the corporate boundaries of the City by contract.

(B) The Council finds that it is in the best interest of the citizens of the City that those properties located outside of the corporate boundaries of the City (the “**Outside Properties**”) that request and contract for Utility Service ultimately be annexed into the City in order to promote the City’s control of growth in its surrounding areas and in order to expand the tax base of the City.

(C) In order to ensure that the Outside Properties are ultimately annexed into the City, the Council wishes to require the owners of the Outside Properties to execute an agreement to annex into the City at such time as the property becomes eligible for annexation into the City under South Carolina law (the “**Annexation Covenant**”).

(D) The South Carolina Supreme Court has affirmed and upheld the use of annexation covenants by municipalities as a prerequisite for properties outside of municipal limits to receive Utility Service in *Sloan v. the City of Conway*, 347 S.C. 324 (2001).

(E) In order to accomplish these purposes, the Council now desires, through the enactment of this Ordinance, to revise the City’s Code of Ordinances (the “**Code**”) as set forth herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. By and through the enactment of this Ordinance, Chapter 50, Section 50.01 of the Code, “FURNISHING ELECTRICITY, WATER AND SEWER SERVICE,” shall be amended to add a subsection (E) thereto, which shall read, in its entirety, as follows:

Sec. 50.01 - FURNISHING ELECTRICITY, WATER AND SEWER SERVICE.

(E) It shall be the policy of the City to require that the owner of any property located outside of the City's corporate boundaries (a "Subject Property") that requests a new or upgraded connection to any component of the City's water, sewer and electric utility system (the "Utility System") be required to annex the Subject Property into the City at such time as the Subject Property is contiguous to the corporate boundaries of the City.

- (1) If the Subject Property is contiguous to the City at the time such request is made, the owner thereof shall be required to submit an annexation petition to the City prior to the connection to the Utility System being made.
- (2) If the Subject Property is not contiguous to the corporate boundaries of the City at the time such request is made, the owner of the Subject Property shall be required to execute a covenant to annex the Subject Property into the City (an "Annexation Covenant") prior to any connection to the Utility System being made, requiring the owner of the Subject Property, or any subsequent owner, to take such action necessary to annex the Subject Property, any portion thereof, or any larger property to which the Subject Property was added, into the City at such time as the Subject Property, any portion thereof, or any larger property to which the Subject Property was added becomes contiguous to the corporate boundaries of the City. The Annexation Covenant shall be in a form to be approved by the Council.
- (3) The Council may waive this requirement with respect to any property through the adoption of a resolution that includes specific findings in connection with the justifications of such waiver and a finding that such waiver is in the best interest of the City and its citizens.

Section 2. The form of the Annexation Covenant is set forth in **Exhibit A** hereto. The City Administrator is hereby authorized modify or amend the Annexation Covenant in a manner that is not adverse to the City and that does not alleviate the requirements of Section 50.01(E) of the Code. The City Administrator, or authorized designee, is hereby authorized to accept any such Annexation Covenant, and to take all action necessary to record such Annexation Covenant in the property records of Oconee County. The City Administrator, or authorized designee, is further authorized to take such action, in accordance with Paragraph 8 of the Annexation Covenant, to act as Attorney in Fact for the owner of such property in order to execute an annexation petition with respect to such property.

Section 3. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance is, for any reason, held or determined to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

Section 4. Nothing in this Ordinance hereby enacted shall be construed to affect any suit or proceeding impending in any court, or any rights acquired, or liability incurred, or any cause of

causes of action acquired or existing, under any act or ordinance hereby repealed; nor shall any just or legal right or remedy of any character be lost, impaired or affected by this Ordinance.

Section 5. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of the conflict or inconsistency. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its enactment by the Council.

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DONE AND ENACTED IN COUNCIL ASSEMBLED, this 11th day of May 2021.

Brian Ramey, Mayor

First Reading: April 20, 2021

Jennifer Adams, City Clerk

Second Reading: May 11, 2021

Reviewed by City Attorney and approved as to form

Andrew Holliday, City Attorney

EXHIBIT A

FORM OF
ANNEXATION COVENANT

CONTRACT FOR PROVISION OF WATER TO OUT OF CITY CUSTOMER

DECLARATION OF COVENANT REGARDING UTILITIES AND ANNEXATION

THIS CONTRACT is entered into as of the _____ Day of _____, 20____ by _____ and the City of Seneca, S.C.

WITNESSETH:

Whereas, _____ is the owner of that certain tract or parcel of land located in Oconee County, South Carolina, more particularly described as Tax Map # _____ and Street Address _____ and...

Whereas the owner desires to install or have installed or continue its connection to City utilities and services and...

Whereas the City agrees to service or continue to service the owner’s property solely and only upon the condition that the property be annexed into the City of Seneca. However, should annexation not be immediately possible, the owner solemnly contracts, covenants and agrees that as an absolute to the delivery and continuance of water and other City services to his property, he shall sign a valid annexation petition presented to him, at any future date, without delay. The owner further agrees and understands that this contract includes all future structures, or improvements which may be made upon these lands.

The signing of this document does not entitle the owner to any special rates or services of the municipality including Police/Fire until said annexations actually take place and becomes effective. The signing of this contract does not waive any rates for out-of-city customers in effect by the City of Seneca.

It shall be further understood that the covenants and agreements contained herein are not personal, but run with the land and will be binding upon the owner’s successor’s interest in the property.

It should be clearly understood that should the owner attempt to forfeit this agreement in any way, the City reserves the right to similarly forfeit, abandon, or otherwise cut off all municipal services to said property, on an immediate basis, and may further pursue breach of other legal remedies as may be available to it under the process of law.

In witness whereof, owners have executed the contract and declaration as of the first date written above, and it shall be full force and effect from and after this date.

WITNESS FOR CITY CITY OF SENECA EMPLOYEE TITLE
ADDITIONAL WITNESS FOR CITY CITY OF SENECA EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE
WITNESS FOR OWNER OWNER OF PROPERTY SIGNATURE
ADDITIONAL WITNESS FOR OWNER OWNER OF PROPERTY SIGNATURE

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF OCONEE
ACKNOWLEDGMENT AS TO OWNER(S)

I, _____, Notary Public for the State of South Carolina, do hereby certify that _____ (Owner(s) of Property) personally appeared before me this day and acknowledged the due execution of the foregoing instrument.

Notary Public of South Carolina
My Commission Expires: _____

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF OCONEE
ACKNOWLEDGMENT AS TO CITY OF SENECA

I, _____, Notary Public for the State of South Carolina, do hereby certify that _____ (City of Seneca Employee) personally appeared before me this day and acknowledged the due execution of the foregoing instrument.

Notary Public of South Carolina
My Commission Expires: _____



Agenda Item #3 Authorize Contract for Public Defender Service

OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR
WESTMINSTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

At the April 20, 2021 City Council Meeting, City Council discussed a contractual arrangement with the 10th Circuit Public Defender Office to provide indigent defense.

South Carolina state law requires municipalities to provide public defender services.

City Attorney Andrew Holliday consulted with the 10th Circuit Public Defender's Office to secure a proposal to provide public defense.

Jennifer L. Johnson, 10th Circuit Public Defender provided the attached proposal for City Council's consideration.

The proposed fee for this service is \$2,067, subject to annual review.

City Attorney and City staff recommend approval.

Council Motion for consideration:

I move to authorize the City Administrator to sign an agreement with the 10th Circuit Public Defender's Office for the terms provided in the attached proposal.

AGREEMENT

This agreement, the effective date of which is July 1, 2021, is between the City of Westminster (herein “Municipality”) and the Tenth Judicial Circuit Public Defender (herein “Public Defender”).

WHEREAS, the law requires that counsel be appointed in cases where a defendant is not able to afford an attorney and charged with a criminal offense and can be incarcerated for said offense;

WHEREAS, the 2020-2021 Appropriation Act adopted by the South Carolina Legislature includes the following provision:

61.12. (INDEF: Optional Courts and Indigent Representation) If a municipality has or elects to have an optional municipal court system, it must provide adequate funds for representation of indigents. No public defender shall be appointed in any such court unless the municipality and the office of the circuit public defender have reached an agreement for indigent representation and no funds allocated to the commission shall be used to provide compensation for appointed counsel in municipal courts;

WHEREAS, Municipality desires to enter into an agreement with Public Defender in order to comply with the budgetary proviso and in order to provide for the usual and customary legal services for indigent defendants within its court.

NOW THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree:

1. **TERM:** The term of this Agreement shall be for twelve (12) months, beginning July 1, 2021 and ending on June 30, 2022, unless terminated sooner as set forth herein.

2. **COMPENSATION:** The City of Westminster shall pay the total of Two Thousand sixty-seven and 00/100 (\$2,067.00) dollars payable to the Tenth Circuit Public Defender for the term of this agreement.

3. **SCOPE OF SERVICE:** Public Defender shall provide legal representation for accused indigents in the Municipality’s criminal court when appointed as required by law, after a determination by the Clerk of Court that the person meets the requirements of indigency. If the person is incarcerated, he/she is considered indigent during the period of incarceration. If the person is released from incarceration, he/she must complete the Affidavit of Indigency and Application for Public Defender through the Oconee County Clerk of Court’s office as required by law. Public Defender shall handle all charges that subject a person to the risk of incarceration, with the exception of traffic offenses, ordinance violations or offenses that traditionally results in only a fine without the risk of incarceration.

4. **STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE:**

A. Public Defender representation shall be of sufficient quality to meet all constitutional, statutory and case law requirements and consistent with the Standards of Representation established by the SC Commission on Indigent Defense.

B. Public Defender shall render all professional legal services reasonably required from the time of appointment to and including final adjudication or disposition and, as necessary, filing notice of appeal.

C. Public Defender shall be responsible for the cost of any expert witnesses or testing he/she deems necessary.

5. CONFLICT: In the event of a conflict of interest between the Public Defender and any defendant, the Circuit Public Defender shall assign the case to a conflict attorney pursuant to Rule 608 contracts.

6. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR: The Public Defender, its employees or contractors, are not an employee of the Municipality, and are independent contractors, who shall complete the required representation in accordance with the attorney's professional legal judgment, which shall be in the exclusive charge and control of the Public Defender. The Defendants are clients of the Public Defender and not Municipality.

7. RENEWAL: This agreement may be renewed by the parties. The parties should determine no later than April 30, 2022, if they wish to renew this agreement for funding and services to allow sufficient time for the closure of cases in the event the agreement is not renewed.

8. TERMINATION: This agreement shall terminate naturally as of the last date of the term. However, it is mutually agreed that this agreement may be terminated by either party by providing ninety (90) days written notice of termination. The agreement will automatically terminate on June 30, 2022, if the requirement is not included in the 2022-2023 Appropriations Act.

9. ENTIRE AGREEMENT: This document represents the entire agreement of the parties, and no representations have been made or relied upon except as set forth herein. This Agreement may be amended or modified only by written, fully executed agreement of the parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement effective on the date of the last signature.

Witnesses: _____
Date: _____, 2021. _____
Jennifer L. Johnson, Circuit Public Defender

Witnesses: _____
Date: _____, 2021. _____, City of Westminster

AGREEMENT

This agreement, the effective date of which is July 1, 2021, is between the City of Westminster (herein “Municipality”) and the Tenth Judicial Circuit Public Defender (herein “Public Defender”).

WHEREAS, the law requires that counsel be appointed in cases where a defendant is not able to afford an attorney and charged with a criminal offense and can be incarcerated for said offense;

WHEREAS, the 2020-2021 Appropriation Act adopted by the South Carolina Legislature includes the following provision:

61.12. (INDEF: Optional Courts and Indigent Representation) If a municipality has or elects to have an optional municipal court system, it must provide adequate funds for representation of indigents. No public defender shall be appointed in any such court unless the municipality and the office of the circuit public defender have reached an agreement for indigent representation and no funds allocated to the commission shall be used to provide compensation for appointed counsel in municipal courts;

WHEREAS, Municipality desires to enter into an agreement with Public Defender in order to comply with the budgetary proviso and in order to provide for the usual and customary legal services for indigent defendants within its court.

NOW THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree:

1. **TERM:** The term of this Agreement shall be for twelve (12) months, beginning July 1, 2021 and ending on June 30, 2022, unless terminated sooner as set forth herein.

2. **COMPENSATION:** The City of Westminster shall pay the total of Two Thousand sixty-seven and 00/100 (\$2,067.00) dollars payable to the Tenth Circuit Public Defender for the term of this agreement.

3. **SCOPE OF SERVICE:** Public Defender shall provide legal representation for accused indigents in the Municipality’s criminal court when appointed as required by law, after a determination by the Clerk of Court that the person meets the requirements of indigency. If the person is incarcerated, he/she is considered indigent during the period of incarceration. If the person is released from incarceration, he/she must complete the Affidavit of Indigency and Application for Public Defender through the Oconee County Clerk of Court’s office as required by law. Public Defender shall handle all charges that subject a person to the risk of incarceration, with the exception of traffic offenses, ordinance violations or offenses that traditionally results in only a fine without the risk of incarceration.

4. **STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE:**

A. Public Defender representation shall be of sufficient quality to meet all constitutional, statutory and case law requirements and consistent with the Standards of Representation established by the SC Commission on Indigent Defense.

B. Public Defender shall render all professional legal services reasonably required from the time of appointment to and including final adjudication or disposition and, as necessary, filing notice of appeal.

C. Public Defender shall be responsible for the cost of any expert witnesses or testing he/she deems necessary.

5. CONFLICT: In the event of a conflict of interest between the Public Defender and any defendant, the Circuit Public Defender shall assign the case to a conflict attorney pursuant to Rule 608 contracts.

6. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR: The Public Defender, its employees or contractors, are not an employee of the Municipality, and are independent contractors, who shall complete the required representation in accordance with the attorney's professional legal judgment, which shall be in the exclusive charge and control of the Public Defender. The Defendants are clients of the Public Defender and not Municipality.

7. RENEWAL: This agreement may be renewed by the parties. The parties should determine no later than April 30, 2022, if they wish to renew this agreement for funding and services to allow sufficient time for the closure of cases in the event the agreement is not renewed.

8. TERMINATION: This agreement shall terminate naturally as of the last date of the term. However, it is mutually agreed that this agreement may be terminated by either party by providing ninety (90) days written notice of termination. The agreement will automatically terminate on June 30, 2022, if the requirement is not included in the 2022-2023 Appropriations Act.

9. ENTIRE AGREEMENT: This document represents the entire agreement of the parties, and no representations have been made or relied upon except as set forth herein. This Agreement may be amended or modified only by written, fully executed agreement of the parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement effective on the date of the last signature.

Witnesses: _____
Date: _____, 2021. _____
Jennifer L. Johnson, Circuit Public Defender

Witnesses: _____
Date: _____, 2021. _____, City of Westminster

New Director and/or alternate Director

City of Westminster

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, City of Westminster, is a “municipality” as defined in S.C. Code Ann. § 6-23-20(g) (Supp. 2003); and

WHEREAS, the City of Westminster is a member of Piedmont Municipal Power Agency (“PMPA”) and is entitled to appoint a Director and an alternate Director to PMPA’s Board of Directors by S. C. Code Ann. § 6-23-70 (Supp. 2003) and PMPA’s Bylaws, to serve at the pleasure of the City of Westminster; and

WHEREAS, the City of Westminster desires to appoint Brad Chastain as the alternate Director to PMPA’s Board of Directors, to serve until the City of Westminster determines otherwise.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED:

THAT Brad Chastain be and hereby is duly appointed as the City of Westminster alternate Director to serve on PMPA’s Board of Directors with the full power and authority to act on behalf of City of Westminster in the absence of the Director herein appointed with the same rights as such Director;

THAT, the Director and alternate Director shall serve in their described capacities until the City of Westminster determines otherwise by duly executed Resolution;

THAT the City of Westminster shall cause a certified copy of the Resolution to be delivered to PMPA in accordance with PMPA’s Bylaws.

RESOLVED AND ADOPTED this 11st day of May 2021

ATTEST:

BY: City of Westminster



Agenda Item #5 FY2022 Annual Budget

OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR
WESTMINSTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

A summary for the FY2022 Budget is:

Appropriation	Amount
General	\$2,048,173
Utility	\$7,973,359
Solid Waste	\$447,487
ATAX	\$6,300
HTAX	\$431,221
Fire Department 1%	\$14,500
Local Development Corp	\$16,500
Youth Recreation Fund	\$519,869
Grand Total	\$11,457,309
Less Interfund Transfer	\$918,668
Net Appropriations	\$10,538,641

Council Motion for consideration:

I move to approve Ordinance #2021-06-15-01 Budget Ordinance, An Ordinance Making Appropriations for Certain Expenses, Capital Improvements And Indebtedness of the City of Westminster, South Carolina For the Year Beginning July 1, 2021 and Ending June 30, 2022.

BUDGET ORDINANCE

**AN ORDINANCE MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR CERTAIN EXPENSES,
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS AND INDEBTEDNESS OF
THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER, SOUTH CAROLINA
FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2021 AND ENDING JUNE 30, 2022**

WHEREAS, the City of WESTMINSTER is coming to the conclusion of its fiscal year and will enter into a new fiscal year on July 1, 2021; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary and required that prior to entering into a new fiscal year a budget must be passed and adopted for the operation of the city government; and

WHEREAS, a series of budget workshops and a public hearing have been held wherein the public has been notified and invited to be present.

THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER, SOUTH CAROLINA:

SECTION 1: The following amounts are hereby appropriated for the operating and capital budget for the City of WESTMINSTER and its activities for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2021, and ending June 30, 2022, in accordance with the chart of accounts heretofore established for this City:

Appropriation	Amount
General	\$2,048,173
Utility	\$7,973,359
Solid Waste	\$447,487
ATAX	\$6,300
HTAX	\$431,221
Fire Department 1%	\$14,500
Local Development Corp	\$16,500
Youth Recreation Fund	\$519,869
Grand Total	\$11,457,309
Less Interfund Transfer	\$918,668
Net Appropriations	\$10,538,641

SECTION 2: That the attached detailed budget document will reflect the estimated revenues, , and budget appropriations of the City of WESTMINSTER, SOUTH CAROLINA, for the period beginning July 1, 2021 and ending June 30, 2022. A copy of said document will be available for inspection in the Office of the City Clerk.

SECTION 3: That the City Clerk has published notice of this public hearing and a summary of the proposed budget in a newspaper of local circulation as required per SC Code 6-1-80.

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SECTION 4: Appropriations between departments or divisions within one fund, other than salaries, including contingency appropriations, may be transferred therein by the City Administrator for the purpose of equalizations when necessary as long as the original total appropriated balance for the fund is not changed. Appropriations within a department, other than salaries, may be transferred by the City Administrator to make equalizations when necessary.

SECTION 5: There is hereby levied a tax of 99.3 mills on all real and personal properties within the City of Westminster as of July 1st, 2021. This rate is based on an estimated total valuation of property for the purpose of taxation of **\$6,294,394** and estimated collection rate of **97%**.

SECTION 6: There is hereby authorized a transfer between the Utility Fund and the General Fund in the amount of **6.6%** of total sales revenue to support administrative cost borne by the General Fund for the management and administration of water, sewer and electric services provided by the Utility Fund for the benefit of the citizens. This transfer is in addition to any apportionment of direct costs for the operation of the Utility System by the General Fund as these may be identified in the budget document.

There is hereby adopted an official Clerks Record listing specific fees, business licenses, and utility rates charged by the City of WESTMINSTER for:

- a) the use of City facilities and equipment for the purposes of making them available to public
- b) specific utility rates the proceeds of which are for the maintenance and expansion of its water and sewer system
- c) the reproduction of public records and other miscellaneous services to cover the actual cost of producing these documents and information under the provision of SC §30-4-30(B)
- d) Other various fees associated with enhanced direct services provided by the City.

The Clerk's Record is incorporated and adopted by reference and placed on file in the Office of the City Clerk.

SECTION 7: That the items identified as capital expenditures within the line item budget are estimated as to cost and approved for acquisition over the upcoming year;

SECTION 8: The City's Position Allocation to Salary Range which provides all jobs and associated pay bands is adopted as the official Pay and Classification Schedule of the City of WESTMINSTER.

The Pay and Classification Schedule is incorporated by reference and placed on file in the office of the City Clerk.

SECTION 9: Copies of this Budget Ordinance shall be furnished to the City Clerk, and City Administrator, to be kept on file by them for direction in the disbursement of funds.

SECTION 10: This ordinance shall become effective on and after July 1, 2021.

SECTION 11: That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are and the same hereby repealed.

Given a FIRST READING at the regular meeting of the City Council of the City of WESTMINSTER, SOUTH CAROLINA, held this ELEVENTH day of MAY 2021.

Passed and adopted after public hearing at the regular meeting of the City Council of the City of WESTMINSTER, SOUTH CAROLINA, held this 15th day of JUNE 2021 .

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ATTEST:

Brian Ramey Mayor, City of WESTMINSTER

Jennifer Adams, City Clerk

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022		Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Inc</u>
REVENUES										
100 ADMINISTRATION										
00400 PROPERTY TAXES										
40000	PROPERTY TAXES	459,122	496,872	475,372	475,000	475,000	480,500	.....		1.16
40001	DELIQUENT TAXES	22,495	30,000	31,973	30,000	30,000	32,000	.....		6.67
40002	VEHICLE TAXES	69,674	65,000	61,713	65,000	65,000	68,000	.....		4.62
40003	HOMESTEAD EXPT. STATE	53,801	54,000	54,339	54,000	54,000	54,000	.....		0.00
40004	MERCHANTS INVT. TAX	6,323	6,300	6,323	6,300	6,300	6,300	.....		0.00
40005	WATERCRAFT TAX	0	0	588	0	0	800	.....		0.00
00400	TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	611,415	652,172	630,308	630,300	630,300	641,600			1.79
00401 INTERGOVENMENTAL REV										
40102	AID TO SUBDIVISION	59,435	56,000	45,103	56,000	56,000	56,000	.....		0.00
40103	STATE ACCOM. TAX	0	4,000	3,746	4,000	4,000	4,000	.....		0.00
40105	TRANSPORTATION NETWORK ACT	4	0	19,460	0	0	0	.....		0.00
00401	TOTAL INTERGOVENMENTAL REV	59,439	60,000	68,309	60,000	60,000	60,000			0.00
00402 LICENSE, PERMITS, & FEES										
40200	BUSINESS LICENSE	87,115	70,000	93,430	81,182	70,000	81,182	.....		0.00
40202	TELECOM. TAX MASC	5,688	6,500	7,404	6,500	6,500	6,500	.....		0.00
40203	BROKER TAX MASC	4,053	4,500	4,151	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....		0.00
40205	INSURANCE TAX	22,373	180,000	48,536	210,000	210,000	210,000	.....		0.00

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
40703	SALE OF EQUIP/MATERIAL/SCRAP	0	25	0	25	25	25	.....	0.00
40707	MISCELLANEOUS REV	112	16,600	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	0.00
40708	INTERFUND TRANSFER	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	0.00
40734	COURT ORDERED RESTITUTION	2,050	2,000	720	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	0.00
40735	INSURANCE PAID CLAIMS	1,516	1,516	1,717	0	0	0	.....	0.00
40736	GHS FACILITY REIMBURSEMENT	4,200	4,200	3,500	4,200	4,200	4,200	.....	0.00
40737	REFUNDS/REIMBURSEMENTS	23,869	8,226	16,310	1,000	1,000	10,000	.....	900.00
00407	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER	<u>31,747</u>	<u>32,627</u>	<u>22,247</u>	<u>17,285</u>	<u>17,285</u>	<u>26,285</u>		<u>52.07</u>
100	TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	<u>1,469,926</u>	<u>1,656,926</u>	<u>1,452,394</u>	<u>1,597,933</u>	<u>1,415,947</u>	<u>1,619,423</u>		<u>1.34</u>

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
200	FIRE DEPARTMENT								
00401	INTERGOVENMENTAL REV								
40101	COUNTY ALLOCATION	285,000	285,000	285,000	285,000	0	285,000	.....	0.00
00401	TOTAL INTERGOVENMENTAL REV	285,000	285,000	285,000	285,000	0	285,000		0.00
00405	INTEREST INCOME								
40500	INTEREST INCOME	215	200	99	200	0	200	.....	0.00
00405	TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	215	200	99	200	0	200		0.00
00407	MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER								
40707	MISCELLANEOUS REV	0	0	5	0	0	0	.....	0.00
40716	FIRE PREVENTION	0	350	0	300	0	0	.....	(100.00)
40737	REFUNDS/REIMBURSEMENTS	0	0	1,372	0	0	1,000	.....	0.00
00407	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER	0	350	1,377	300	0	1,000		233.33
200	TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENT	285,215	285,550	286,476	285,500	0	286,200		0.25

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022		Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Inc</u>
300	POLICE									
00403	FINES & FORFEITURES									
40300	POLICE FINES	25,303	35,000	21,257	30,000	0	31,000	.....		3.33
40302	DRUG SEIZURES	0	13,000	0	13,000	0	0	.....		(100.00)
00403	TOTAL FINES & FORFEITURES	<u>25,303</u>	<u>48,000</u>	<u>21,257</u>	<u>43,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>31,000</u>			<u>(27.91)</u>
00405	INTEREST INCOME									
40500	INTEREST INCOME	9	3	7	3	0	0	.....		(100.00)
00405	TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>			<u>(100.00)</u>
00407	MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER									
40704	POLICE FUND	1,470	1,200	7,162	1,500	0	2,000	.....		33.33
00407	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER	<u>1,470</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>7,162</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,000</u>			<u>33.33</u>
300	TOTAL POLICE	<u>26,782</u>	<u>49,203</u>	<u>28,426</u>	<u>44,503</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>33,000</u>			<u>(25.85)</u>

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
500	CODES								
00402	LICENSE, PERMITS, & FEES								
40211	SIGN PERMIT FEES	250	0	20	200	200	200	.....	0.00
40212	ZONING HEARINGS	150	75	330	150	150	150	.....	0.00
00402	TOTAL LICENSE, PERMITS, & FEES	400	75	350	350	350	350		0.00
500	TOTAL CODES	400	75	350	350	350	350		0.00

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022		Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Inc</u>
700	NON DEPARTMENTAL									
00407	MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER									
40730	HTAX TRANSFER	16,000	61,000	50,000	106,000	106,000	62,600	.....		(40.94)
00407	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER	16,000	61,000	50,000	106,000	106,000	62,600			(40.94)
700	TOTAL NON DEPARTMENTAL	16,000	61,000	50,000	106,000	106,000	62,600			(40.94)

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

	*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***	2022		Pct
	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	1,798,323	2,052,754	1,817,646	2,034,286	1,522,297	2,001,573		(1.61)

EXPENDITURES**100 ADMINISTRATION****00100 PERSONAL SERVICES**

05100 SALARIES	91,907	91,990	92,047	93,827	92,432	96,257	.....	2.59
05102 MAYOR/COUNCIL SALARIES	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300	.....	0.00
05103 ANNUAL BONUS	0	1,500	1,470	1,590	1,560	1,560	.....	(1.89)
05104 SOCIAL SECURITY	7,947	7,038	8,164	7,177	7,071	7,364	.....	2.61
05105 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	15,658	14,314	15,584	14,600	14,383	14,978	.....	2.59
05106 HEALTH INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	18,828	10,401	11,307	10,401	6,095	9,095	.....	(12.56)
05107 WORKERS COMPENSATION	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	0.00
05108 EMPLOYEE BONDING	3,750	5,000	3,750	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	0.00
05112 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE REIMBU	0	250	154	0	0	0	.....	0.00
05114 VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	1,923	2,500	2,508	2,500	2,500	4,200	.....	68.00
00100 TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	156,313	149,293	151,284	151,395	145,341	154,754		2.22

00200 COMMODITIES

05200 POSTAGE	1,055	1,800	1,051	1,200	1,200	1,200	.....	0.00
05202 OFFICE SUPPLIES	5,755	6,700	5,093	4,500	4,500	4,500	.....	0.00
05209 JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	350	350	16	350	350	350	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
05210	MISCELLANEOUS	2,313	2,400	1,988	2,400	2,400	2,400	.....	0.00
05211	SERVICE FEES	2,527	2,700	2,570	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	0.00
05212	EQUIPMENT PURCHASED	0	0	3,057	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	0.00
05214	PRINTING	0	200	0	200	200	200	.....	0.00
05215	BUILDING MAINT.	1,196	1,400	321	500	500	500	.....	0.00
00200	TOTAL COMMODITIES	13,196	15,550	14,096	14,150	14,150	14,150		0.00
00300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES								
05300	CELLULAR/WIRELESS PHONES	799	1,300	559	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05301	TELEPHONES	2,807	3,000	1,987	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	0.00
05302	TRAVEL AND TRAINING	5,009	9,200	676	9,200	9,200	9,200	.....	0.00
05305	MEMBERSHIPS & SUBSCRIPTIONS	6,621	7,000	2,836	4,000	4,000	7,000	.....	75.00
05306	ADVERTISING	502	1,000	582	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05308	OFFICE EQUIP/RENTAL/LEASE	1,141	1,500	1,491	1,100	1,100	1,100	.....	0.00
05310	MISCELLANEOUS	10,330	7,000	6,716	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	0.00
05313	UTILITIES PURCH FROM WUD	8,854	9,000	7,352	9,000	9,000	9,000	.....	0.00
05319	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	22,065	25,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	19,500	.....	(22.00)
05320	MEDICAL PROFESS. SERVICES	0	100	48	100	100	100	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
05321	COMPUTER MAINTENANCE	4,292	5,000	3,644	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	0.00
05323	VEHICLE & PROPERTY INSURANCE	72,241	62,000	0	62,000	62,000	62,000	.....	0.00
05328	CUSTOMER REFUNDS	350	250	418	250	250	250	.....	0.00
05336	SC SALES TAX	0	400	165	400	400	400	.....	0.00
05352	JANITORIAL EXPENSE	1,223	1,200	1,085	1,200	1,200	1,200	.....	0.00
05358	EQUIPMENT REPAIR & MAINT.	0	100	0	100	100	100	.....	0.00
05362	MUNICIPAL COURT	19,860	21,000	17,037	21,000	21,000	21,000	.....	0.00
05365	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	38,154	37,000	23,128	32,000	32,000	55,750	.....	74.22
** SERVER UPGRADES \$10,000, SECURITY CAMERA'S \$3750 **									
05368	INTERFUND TRANSFER	0	0	83,679	0	0	0	.....	0.00
05372	ELECTION EXPENSE	1,920	1,920	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05378	PRINTING	0	500	0	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05379	LEGAL SERVICES	12,670	30,000	18,753	30,000	30,000	45,000	.....	50.00
** ADDITIONAL LEGAL FEES **									
05383	PUBLIC RELATIONS/PROMOTIONS	0	2,000	433	2,000	2,000	0	.....	(100.00)
05387	HALL ST PROPERTY PURCHASE	0	0	0	40,000	40,000	0	.....	(100.00)
00300	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	208,838	225,470	193,589	251,850	251,850	246,100		(2.28)

Budget Worksheet
010-CITY GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***		2020		*** Current Year ***		2021		*** Next Year ***		2022			Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>		<u>Budget</u>		<u>YTD Actual</u>		<u>Budget</u>		<u>Dept Req</u>		<u>Admin Rcmd</u>		<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
100	TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	378,347		390,313		358,969		417,395		411,341		415,004			(0.57)

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
200	FIRE DEPARTMENT								
00100	PERSONAL SERVICES								
05100	SALARIES	201,505	187,664	151,153	195,969	196,478	191,171	.....	(2.45)
** Vacant position budgeted for 9months **									
05101	OVERTIME	15,222	16,000	12,468	16,000	16,000	16,000	.....	0.00
05103	ANNUAL BONUS	1,000	1,510	1,410	1,440	1,470	1,470	.....	2.08
05104	SOCIAL SECURITY	16,778	16,248	12,903	15,956	16,066	15,680	.....	(1.73)
05105	RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	40,958	38,739	31,558	38,050	38,306	37,386	.....	(1.75)
05106	HEALTH INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	22,829	48,972	16,221	21,154	32,174	32,174	.....	52.09
05107	WORKERS COMPENSATION	19,000	25,000	16,126	25,000	25,000	25,000	.....	0.00
05109	PART TIME EMPLOYEES	8,303	24,720	9,397	12,608	13,520	18,000	.....	42.77
** 1st place to look to balance if needed **									
05110	VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS BONUS	6,000	6,000	0	6,000	6,000	6,000	.....	0.00
00100	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	331,595	364,853	251,236	332,177	345,014	342,881	.....	3.22
00200	COMMODITIES								
05201	FUEL	5,978	10,000	3,995	10,237	10,000	10,000	.....	(2.32)
05202	OFFICE SUPPLIES	1,578	2,500	2,262	2,500	2,500	2,500	.....	0.00
05204	BUNKER / PPE GEAR	4,642	2,000	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	0.00
05205	AWARDS / FLOWERS	585	600	0	600	600	600	.....	0.00
05207	VEHICLE SUPPLIES / PARTS	999	2,000	175	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmt</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Pct Inc</u>
05208	UNIFORMS	2,195	5,000	1,278	6,000	7,000	6,000	.....	0.00
05209	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	1,275	2,000	490	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	0.00
05210	MISCELLANEOUS	544	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05212	EQUIPMENT PURCHASED	576	5,000	2,489	8,000	8,000	7,000	.....	(12.50)
05222	SUPPLIES	296	2,500	559	2,500	2,500	2,500	.....	0.00
00200	TOTAL COMMODITIES	18,668	32,600	12,248	40,837	41,600	39,600		(3.03)
00300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES								
05300	CELLULAR/WIRELESS PHONES	1,157	1,200	1,435	2,500	2,500	2,500	.....	0.00
05301	TELEPHONES	5,354	5,400	4,057	4,000	4,000	4,000	.....	0.00
05302	TRAVEL AND TRAINING	2,584	4,000	2,005	5,000	5,000	4,000	.....	(20.00)
05303	RADIO/PAGER REPAIR	0	500	0	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05304	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	6,788	18,000	8,541	16,075	18,000	16,000	.....	(0.47)
05305	MEMBERSHIPS & SUBSCRIPTIONS	557	3,000	869	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	0.00
05306	ADVERTISING	0	300	0	300	300	300	.....	0.00
05309	FIRE EXTINGUISHER	85	200	125	200	200	200	.....	0.00
05310	MISCELLANEOUS	0	1,000	29	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05313	UTILITIES PURCH FROM WUD	32,483	40,000	24,123	40,000	40,000	35,000	.....	(12.50)

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022		Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Inc</u>
05314	UTILITIES PURCH FROM OTHER	3,963	4,200	3,737	4,200	4,200	4,200	.....		0.00
05319	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	0	200	0	200	200	200	.....		0.00
05320	MEDICAL PROFESS. SERVICES	608	1,200	719	1,200	2,200	1,200	.....		0.00
05322	CABLE	678	700	572	900	900	900	.....		0.00
05325	SECURITY MONITORING	0	500	0	500	500	500	.....		0.00
05354	FIRE PREVENTION	1,294	1,500	1,432	1,500	1,500	1,500	.....		0.00
05355	BUNKER GEAR REPAIR	0	500	0	500	500	500	.....		0.00
05358	EQUIPMENT REPAIR & MAINT.	3,084	5,000	1,044	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....		0.00
05365	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	520	2,000	1,456	3,000	6,000	3,000	.....		0.00
** CONTRACT OUT HOSE TESTING **										
00300	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	59,155	89,400	50,144	88,575	94,500	82,500			(6.86)
00600	CAPITAL OUTLAY									
05604	OPEN	0	0	0	0	43,000	0	.....		0.00
05623	RADIO/PAGERS	4,085	4,275	2,562	4,275	4,275	4,275	.....		0.00
05624	BUNKER/PPE GEAR	2,494	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....		0.00
00600	TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	6,579	9,275	2,562	9,275	52,275	9,275			0.00
200	TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENT	415,997	496,128	316,190	470,864	533,389	474,256			0.72

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
300	POLICE								
00100	PERSONAL SERVICES								
05100	SALARIES	252,663	267,488	270,964	362,370	356,191	349,994	.....	(3.42)
** Vacancy budgeted 9 months of salary **									
05101	OVERTIME	15,025	17,000	15,709	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....	0.00
05103	ANNUAL BONUS	830	1,150	1,250	1,380	1,530	1,530	.....	10.87
05104	SOCIAL SECURITY	19,113	20,463	20,088	27,722	27,249	26,775	.....	(3.42)
05105	RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	48,795	48,790	52,289	66,097	64,970	63,840	.....	(3.41)
05106	HEALTH INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	54,963	64,976	49,862	80,038	78,639	78,639	.....	(1.75)
05107	WORKERS COMPENSATION	19,000	30,000	16,126	30,000	30,000	30,000	.....	0.00
00100	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	410,389	449,867	426,288	587,607	578,579	570,778	.....	(2.86)
00200	COMMODITIES								
05201	FUEL	16,787	30,000	14,897	27,000	27,000	25,000	.....	(7.41)
05202	OFFICE SUPPLIES	1,492	2,000	6,746	8,000	2,000	2,000	.....	(75.00)
05206	VEHICLE MAINT/REPAIR	13,528	15,000	12,930	18,000	18,000	18,000	.....	0.00
05208	UNIFORMS	1,860	3,000	328	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	0.00
05210	MISCELLANEOUS	386	500	132	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05215	BUILDING MAINT.	903	1,000	520	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05222	SUPPLIES	5,056	6,000	3,216	6,000	6,000	6,000	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
05224	POLICE K9	1,269	1,500	920	1,500	1,500	1,500	.....	0.00
05226	DRUG SEIZURE EXPENSE	3,191	2,500	0	3,000	0	0	.....	(100.00)
00200	TOTAL COMMODITIES	44,472	61,500	39,689	68,000	59,000	57,000		(16.18)
00300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES								
05300	CELLULAR/WIRELESS PHONES	1,598	2,500	1,197	2,500	2,500	2,500	.....	0.00
05301	TELEPHONES	2,807	4,300	1,987	4,300	4,300	3,300	.....	(23.26)
05302	TRAVEL AND TRAINING	2,942	3,000	2,179	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	0.00
05305	MEMBERSHIPS & SUBSCRIPTIONS	300	645	295	645	645	645	.....	0.00
05306	ADVERTISING	11	500	250	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05307	PUBLIC RELATIONS	0	500	0	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05311	RADAR CERTIFICATION	0	400	240	400	400	400	.....	0.00
05313	UTILITIES PURCH FROM WUD	11,360	14,000	9,390	14,000	14,000	12,200	.....	(12.86)
05315	POLICE FUND	768	1,000	6,652	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05318	SOFTWARE	3,144	2,700	3,146	3,500	3,500	3,500	.....	0.00
05319	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2,274	2,500	1,040	2,500	2,500	2,500	.....	0.00
05320	MEDICAL PROFESS. SERVICES	1,447	2,000	189	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	0.00
05352	JANITORIAL EXPENSE	900	1,042	750	1,042	1,042	1,042	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
05357	EQUIPMENT RENTAL/LEASE	0	500	0	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05358	EQUIPMENT REPAIR & MAINT.	1,721	1,800	0	1,800	1,800	1,800	.....	0.00
05359	EQUIPMENT PURCHASE	1,244	1,400	0	1,400	1,400	1,400	.....	0.00
05373	JUVENILE DETENTION	1,643	3,000	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	0.00
00300	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	32,159	41,787	27,315	42,587	42,587	39,787		(6.57)
00600	CAPITAL OUTLAY								
05637	OTHER EQUIPMENT	7,150	15,700	0	2,400	100,000	0	.....	(100.00)
00600	TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	7,150	15,700	0	2,400	100,000	0		(100.00)
300	TOTAL POLICE	494,170	568,854	493,292	700,594	780,166	667,565		(4.71)

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
500	CODES								
00100	PERSONAL SERVICES								
05100	SALARIES	0	0	0	0	34,000	17,000	.....	0.00
05103	ANNUAL BONUS	0	0	0	0	100	100	.....	0.00
05104	SOCIAL SECURITY	0	0	0	0	2,601	1,301	.....	0.00
05105	RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	0	0	0	0	6,202	3,101	.....	0.00
05106	HEALTH INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	0	0	0	0	0	6,095	.....	0.00
00100	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	42,903	27,597		0.00
00200	COMMODITIES								
05201	FUEL	238	300	48	600	600	1,000	.....	66.67
05202	OFFICE SUPPLIES	10	500	182	500	500	800	.....	60.00
05206	VEHICLE MAINT/REPAIR	0	250	38	250	250	250	.....	0.00
05210	MISCELLANEOUS	815	1,000	576	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05214	PRINTING	0	500	43	500	500	500	.....	0.00
00200	TOTAL COMMODITIES	1,063	2,550	887	2,850	2,850	3,550		24.56
00300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES								
05367	ZONING/COMP PLAN	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	.....	0.00
05385	CODE SERVICES CONTRACT	19,379	23,000	12,902	23,000	23,000	0	.....	(100.00)
05386	ABATEMENT EXPENSES	0	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	10,000	.....	100.00

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***	2022		Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
00300	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	19,379	28,000	12,902	28,000	28,000	50,000		78.57
500	TOTAL CODES	20,442	30,550	13,789	30,850	73,753	81,147		163.04

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmt</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
600	PUBLIC WORKS								
00200	COMMODITIES								
05201	FUEL	1,344	2,500	682	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05202	OFFICE SUPPLIES	1,188	1,500	383	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05206	VEHICLE MAINT/REPAIR	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500	.....	0.00
05209	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	381	400	397	400	400	400	.....	0.00
05210	MISCELLANEOUS	151	1,000	240	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05215	BUILDING MAINT.	3,179	10,000	4,752	5,000	5,000	10,000	.....	100.00
05216	MATERIALS - MAINT.	3,437	4,000	3,371	4,000	4,000	4,000	.....	0.00
05222	SUPPLIES	1,410	1,500	2,001	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	0.00
05223	TOOLS	722	1,000	561	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
00200	TOTAL COMMODITIES	11,812	21,900	12,387	15,400	16,900	21,900		42.21
00300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES								
05313	UTILITIES PURCH FROM WUD	13,143	14,000	9,063	14,000	14,000	14,000	.....	0.00
05316	RAILROAD PROPERTY RENTAL	798	800	811	900	900	900	.....	0.00
05325	SECURITY MONITORING	565	2,000	480	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	0.00
05352	JANITORIAL EXPENSE	1,090	1,122	1,128	900	1,500	1,500	.....	66.67
05357	EQUIPMENT RENTAL/LEASE	0	1,000	0	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05358	EQUIPMENT REPAIR & MAINT.	88	500	7	500	500	500	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
05360	HAND POWER / HYDRAULIC TOOLS	0	1,000	449	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05363	R.O.W. MAINTENANCE	46,277	45,000	35,594	45,000	45,000	45,000	.....	0.00
05364	MOSQUITO SPRAYING	6,251	8,000	2,860	8,000	8,000	8,000	.....	0.00
05365	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	6,561	20,000	1,055	2,500	2,500	2,500	.....	0.00
00300	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	74,773	93,422	51,447	74,800	75,400	75,400		0.80
00600	CAPITAL OUTLAY								
05636	BUILDING/OTHER IMPROVEMENTS	0	0	23,927	50,000	70,000	20,000	.....	(60.00)
** POLICE ROOF, RILEY STREET, PRK LOT **									
00600	TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	0	0	23,927	50,000	70,000	20,000		(60.00)
600	TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS	86,585	115,322	87,761	140,200	162,300	117,300		(16.33)

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
700	NON DEPARTMENTAL								
00100	PERSONAL SERVICES								
05113	PAYROLL ADJUSTMENTS	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	.....	0.00
00100	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	15,000		0.00
00200	COMMODITIES								
05222	SUPPLIES	0	500	0	500	500	500	.....	0.00
00200	TOTAL COMMODITIES	0	500	0	500	500	500		0.00
00300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES								
05377	SOLID WASTE TRANSFER	61,867	61,867	86,392	86,392	93,843	76,487	.....	(11.47)
05384	TRANSFER TO YOUTH RECREATION	210,000	210,000	187,491	187,491	185,000	154,314	.....	(17.70)
00300	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	271,867	271,867	273,883	273,883	278,843	230,801		(15.73)
700	TOTAL NON DEPARTMENTAL	271,867	272,367	273,883	274,383	279,343	246,301		(10.23)

Budget Worksheet

010-CITY GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

	*** Previous Year ***		2020	*** Current Year ***		2021	*** Next Year ***		2022		Pct
	<u>YTD Actual</u>		<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>		<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>		<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>1,667,408</u>	<u>1,873,534</u>	<u>1,543,884</u>	<u>2,034,286</u>	<u>2,240,292</u>	<u>2,001,573</u>					<u>(1.61)</u>
<u>TOTAL FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)</u>	<u>130,915</u>	<u>179,220</u>	<u>273,762</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(717,995)</u>	<u>0</u>					<u>0.00</u>

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022		Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Inc</u>
REVENUES										
150	UTILITY ADMINISTRATION									
00405	INTEREST INCOME									
40500	INTEREST INCOME	1,363	500	475	500	500	500	.....		0.00
00405	TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	1,363	500	475	500	500	500			0.00
00407	MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER									
40700	SERVICE CHARGES	46,655	50,000	45,576	50,000	50,000	50,000	.....		0.00
40701	PROCEEDS FROM BORROWING	192,976	414,556	18,545	0	0	488,000	.....		0.00
40707	MISCELLANEOUS REV	0	60,000	0	60,000	60,000	60,000	.....		0.00
40710	PENALTIES	59,091	60,000	60,254	60,000	60,000	60,000	.....		0.00
40712	DEBT SET OFF FEES	525	500	750	500	500	500	.....		0.00
40723	AMI FEES	297,304	297,000	274,281	296,268	85,104	308,119	.....		4.00
40737	REFUNDS/REIMBURSEMENTS	38,691	30,352	11,367	30,000	30,000	30,000	.....		0.00
00407	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER	635,242	912,408	410,773	496,768	285,604	996,619			100.62
00412	OTHER REVENUE									
41200	GRANTS	0	0	0	15,425	15,425	0	.....		(100.00)
** Generators (other half of rev in 10 fund) **										
00412	TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	0	0	0	15,425	15,425	0			(100.00)
150	TOTAL UTILITY ADMINISTRATION	636,605	912,908	411,248	512,693	301,529	997,119			94.49

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
250	ELECTRIC								
00407	MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER								
40703	SALE OF EQUIP/MATERIAL/SCRAP	15,088	5,000	18,673	5,000	0	10,000	.....	100.00
40707	MISCELLANEOUS REV	325	100	500	100	0	500	.....	400.00
40711	POLE RENTAL FEES	386	400	5,039	300	0	5,000	.....	0.00
40737	REFUNDS/REIMBURSEMENTS	21,727	0	12,619	0	0	2,500	.....	0.00
00407	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER	37,526	5,500	36,831	5,400	0	18,000		233.33
00408	ELECTRIC								
40800	COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC	1,520,270	1,635,609	1,340,837	1,651,700	0	1,720,000	.....	4.14
40801	RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC	2,012,930	2,201,303	1,901,044	2,100,000	0	2,175,000	.....	3.57
40803	COMMERCIAL ELE NTX	294,680	330,000	235,013	360,000	0	360,000	.....	0.00
40804	TEMP POWER/UNDERGRND PW	0	500	810	500	0	25,000	.....	0.00
00408	TOTAL ELECTRIC	3,827,880	4,167,412	3,477,704	4,112,200	0	4,280,000		4.08
250	TOTAL ELECTRIC	3,865,406	4,172,912	3,514,535	4,117,600	0	4,298,000		4.38

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
350	WATER								
00407	MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER								
40703	SALE OF EQUIP/MATERIAL/SCRAP	0	2,100	5,645	2,000	2,000	3,000	.....	50.00
40737	REFUNDS/REIMBURSEMENTS	14,375	14,375	3,844	0	0	5,000	.....	0.00
00407	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER	14,375	16,475	9,489	2,000	2,000	8,000		300.00
00409	WATER								
40900	WATER SALES	1,997,297	1,865,837	1,767,721	1,860,932	0	1,900,000	.....	2.10
40901	WATER TAPS	21,006	15,000	34,055	15,000	0	30,000	.....	100.00
40902	DHEC	13,805	13,700	12,752	14,000	0	15,000	.....	7.14
00409	TOTAL WATER	2,032,108	1,894,537	1,814,528	1,889,932	0	1,945,000		2.91
350	TOTAL WATER	2,046,483	1,911,012	1,824,017	1,891,932	2,000	1,953,000		3.23

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
450	SEWER								
00407	MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER								
40703	SALE OF EQUIP/MATERIAL/SCRAP	0	0	0	0	2,500	2,500	.....	0.00
40739	BEACON MILL PROJECT	309,780	0	83,679	0	0	0	.....	0.00
40740	SEWER PROJECT FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	0.00
00407	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER	309,780	0	83,679	0	2,500	2,500		0.00
00410	SEWER								
41000	SEWER SALES	615,171	625,231	588,349	620,000	0	714,240	.....	15.20
41001	SEWER TAPS	(1,000)	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	5,000	.....	150.00
00410	TOTAL SEWER	614,171	627,231	590,349	622,000	0	719,240		15.63
450	TOTAL SEWER	923,951	627,231	674,028	622,000	2,500	721,740		16.04

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Pct Inc</u>
550	WATER PLANT								
00407	MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER								
40735	INSURANCE PAID CLAIMS	0	0	8,445	0	0	2,500	.....	0.00
40737	REFUNDS/REIMBURSEMENTS	107	0	899	0	0	1,000	.....	0.00
00407	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER	107	0	9,344	0	0	3,500		0.00
550	TOTAL WATER PLANT	107	0	9,344	0	0	3,500		0.00

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

	*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***	2022		Pct
	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	7,472,552	7,624,063	6,433,172	7,144,225	306,029	7,973,359		11.61

EXPENDITURES**150 UTILITY ADMINISTRATION****00100 PERSONAL SERVICES**

05100 SALARIES

193,634	192,206	118,338	196,046	194,648	217,518	-----	10.95

** Half of Codes salary is budgeted here **

05101 OVERTIME

960	1,500	1,328	1,000	1,000	1,000	-----	0.00

05103 ANNUAL BONUS

900	900	990	990	1,080	1,080	-----	9.09

05104 SOCIAL SECURITY

14,029	14,705	8,431	14,997	14,891	16,642	-----	10.97

05105 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

30,578	29,908	18,620	30,505	30,606	34,304	-----	12.45

05106 HEALTH INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS

37,242	36,490	21,721	36,489	30,288	36,383	-----	(0.29)

05107 WORKERS COMPENSATION

4,862	4,862	4,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	-----	0.00

05108 EMPLOYEE BONDING

590	700	590	700	700	700	-----	0.00

05114 VEHICLE ALLOWANCE

1,923	2,500	700	2,500	2,500	4,200	-----	68.00

00100 TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES

284,718	283,771	175,218	289,227	281,713	317,827		9.89

00200 COMMODITIES

05200 POSTAGE

1,108	2,000	1,100	1,500	1,500	1,500	-----	0.00

05201 FUEL

2,750	5,000	2,644	5,000	5,000	5,000	-----	0.00

05202 OFFICE SUPPLIES

7,476	8,000	3,867	6,000	6,000	6,000	-----	0.00

05205 AWARDS / FLOWERS

83	150	42	150	150	150	-----	0.00

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmt</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Pct Inc</u>
05206	VEHICLE MAINT/REPAIR	2,354	4,000	2,792	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	0.00
05208	UNIFORMS	3,758	4,000	2,931	4,000	4,000	4,000	.....	0.00
05209	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	827	900	535	900	900	900	.....	0.00
05210	MISCELLANEOUS	1,506	2,000	562	1,500	1,500	1,500	.....	0.00
05211	SERVICE FEES	29,649	14,000	32,329	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....	0.00
05212	EQUIPMENT PURCHASED	0	0	2,038	2,000	0	2,000	.....	0.00
05215	BUILDING MAINT.	549	500	0	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05216	MATERIALS - MAINT.	0	100	10	100	100	100	.....	0.00
05222	SUPPLIES	954	1,500	111	1,500	1,500	1,500	.....	0.00
05223	TOOLS	0	50	13	50	50	50	.....	0.00
05227	BANK RECON ADJUSTMENT	(781)	0	70	0	0	0	.....	0.00
00200	TOTAL COMMODITIES	50,233	42,200	49,044	46,200	44,200	46,200		0.00
00300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES								
05300	CELLULAR/WIRELESS PHONES	1,598	2,200	1,118	2,200	2,200	2,200	.....	0.00
05301	TELEPHONES	3,444	5,000	2,464	3,500	3,500	3,500	.....	0.00
05302	TRAVEL AND TRAINING	1,843	2,200	0	2,200	2,200	2,200	.....	0.00
05305	MEMBERSHIPS & SUBSCRIPTIONS	2,092	3,000	1,858	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmt</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
05306	ADVERTISING	906	200	157	200	200	200	.....	0.00
05308	OFFICE EQUIP/RENTAL/LEASE	1,141	2,000	1,521	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	0.00
05310	MISCELLANEOUS	2,754	8,000	1,155	8,000	8,000	8,000	.....	0.00
05313	UTILITIES PURCH FROM WUD	8,291	9,000	6,604	9,000	9,000	9,000	.....	0.00
05319	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	28,665	50,000	23,800	50,000	50,000	20,000	.....	(60.00)
05320	MEDICAL PROFESS. SERVICES	47	250	94	250	250	250	.....	0.00
05321	COMPUTER MAINTENANCE	7,335	7,500	5,619	7,500	7,500	7,500	.....	0.00
05323	VEHICLE & PROPERTY INSURANCE	73,382	65,000	124	65,000	65,000	65,000	.....	0.00
05326	FRANCHISE FEE	432,927	432,927	453,847	495,106	329,632	496,296	.....	0.24
05327	ONLINE UTILITY EXCHANGE	993	1,000	787	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05336	SC SALES TAX	476	1,400	409	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05352	JANITORIAL EXPENSE	2,819	3,000	2,442	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	0.00
05358	EQUIPMENT REPAIR & MAINT.	0	500	318	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05365	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	65,094	61,100	58,301	61,000	61,000	60,000	.....	(1.64)
05375	RECORDS CHECK	0	50	0	50	50	50	.....	0.00
05379	LEGAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***	2022		Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
00300	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	633,807	654,327	560,618	714,506	549,032	704,696		(1.37)
00600	CAPITAL OUTLAY								
05601	VEHICLES/EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	488,000	-----	0.00
** UD Truck \$40K, Skid Steer \$110K Bucket Truck 125K **									
05604	OPEN	0	0	27,749	30,000	30,000	80,000	-----	166.67
** RILEY STREET DEMO/SHOP IMPROVEMENTS **									
00600	TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	0	0	27,749	30,000	30,000	568,000		0.00
150	TOTAL UTILITY ADMINISTRATION	968,758	980,298	812,629	1,079,933	904,945	1,636,723		51.56

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
250	ELECTRIC								
00100	PERSONAL SERVICES								
05100	SALARIES	167,156	169,925	159,548	174,632	194,511	260,291	.....	49.05
** tree person added to crew Taylor and Cory at \$52,000 **									
05101	OVERTIME	19,529	15,000	11,292	15,000	12,000	12,000	.....	(20.00)
05103	ANNUAL BONUS	610	610	1,050	670	670	770	.....	14.93
05104	SOCIAL SECURITY	13,580	12,864	12,555	13,259	14,881	19,913	.....	50.18
05105	RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	29,048	26,441	26,583	26,930	30,266	40,502	.....	50.40
05106	HEALTH INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	31,432	36,174	23,573	36,174	44,066	44,066	.....	21.82
05107	WORKERS COMPENSATION	18,000	18,000	13,252	25,000	25,000	25,000	.....	0.00
00100	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	279,355	279,014	247,853	291,665	321,394	402,542	.....	38.02
00200	COMMODITIES								
05201	FUEL	13,569	15,000	11,450	12,000	12,000	15,000	.....	25.00
05202	OFFICE SUPPLIES	1,057	2,000	507	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	0.00
05206	VEHICLE MAINT/REPAIR	13,716	20,000	10,051	19,000	19,000	19,000	.....	0.00
05208	UNIFORMS	4,860	5,000	3,720	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	0.00
05209	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	69	500	179	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05210	MISCELLANEOUS	181	200	130	200	200	200	.....	0.00
05212	EQUIPMENT PURCHASED	0	0	1,019	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
05216	MATERIALS - MAINT.	57,359	67,500	119,882	165,000	165,000	165,000	.....	0.00
05217	MATERIALS - EXTENSION	1,071	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	0.00
05222	SUPPLIES	326	1,000	163	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05223	TOOLS	903	1,200	1,723	1,200	20,000	20,000	.....	0.00
05232	MATERIAL/SCRAP RECOVERY	0	0	0	0	0	13,000	.....	0.00
00200	TOTAL COMMODITIES	93,111	114,400	148,824	208,900	227,700	243,700		16.66
00300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES								
05300	CELLULAR/WIRELESS PHONES	4,153	3,500	3,796	3,500	3,500	3,500	.....	0.00
05301	TELEPHONES	1,958	1,900	1,350	1,900	1,900	1,900	.....	0.00
05302	TRAVEL AND TRAINING	6,919	8,000	4,351	8,000	8,000	10,000	.....	25.00
05310	MISCELLANEOUS	2,581	3,200	975	3,200	3,200	3,200	.....	0.00
05313	UTILITIES PURCH FROM WUD	4,322	5,000	3,411	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	0.00
05319	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	53,400	74,000	44,100	49,000	49,000	49,000	.....	0.00
05320	MEDICAL PROFESS. SERVICES	144	500	177	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05338	ROW LIABILITIES	2,512	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	0.00
05340	ENERGY PURCHASED	2,194,109	2,442,543	1,624,753	2,333,387	2,333,387	2,335,000	.....	0.07
05352	JANITORIAL EXPENSE	0	100	0	100	100	100	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
05358	EQUIPMENT REPAIR & MAINT.	5,413	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	0.00
05360	HAND POWER / HYDRAULIC TOOLS	4,992	5,000	5,471	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	0.00
05361	HEAVY DUTY EQUIP RENT/LEASE	756	1,000	3,209	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05365	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	40,645	67,500	171,922	215,000	50,000	83,280	.....	(61.27)
** temp person for tree trimmer at \$16phr **									
05371	CUT LINES	0	1,500	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	.....	0.00
00300	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	2,321,904	2,620,743	1,863,515	2,634,087	2,469,087	2,505,980		(4.86)
00600	CAPITAL OUTLAY								
05604	OPEN	24,027	24,027	0	0	40,000	0	.....	0.00
05608	TRANSFORMERS	2,481	6,500	44,712	10,000	30,000	40,000	.....	300.00
05632	RECONDUCTOR TO RAW WATER STATI	0	0	0	0	2,500	2,500	.....	0.00
05633	TRANSFORMER INSTALLATION	100,000	100,000	323,922	420,690	160,000	160,000	.....	(61.97)
05634	PAINT DECORATIVE LIGHTS ON MAI	0	0	0	0	2,500	2,500	.....	0.00
05637	OTHER EQUIPMENT	96,556	102,000	0	0	9,400	9,400	.....	0.00
05639	WESTMINSTER CROSSING PROJECT	31,305	31,317	0	0	0	25,000	.....	0.00
05642	SUBSTATION REPAIRS	0	119,424	42,258	0	25,000	37,500	.....	0.00
00600	TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	254,369	383,268	410,892	430,690	269,400	276,900		(35.71)
250	TOTAL ELECTRIC	2,948,739	3,397,425	2,671,084	3,565,342	3,287,581	3,429,122		(3.82)

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year *** 2022			Pct
		YTD Actual	Budget	YTD Actual	Budget	Dept Req	Admin Rcmand	Final	Inc
350	WATER								
00100	PERSONAL SERVICES								
05100	SALARIES	173,850	173,207	113,863	129,000	128,302	164,148	.....	27.25
** New position added Inspector/Locator **									
05101	OVERTIME	13,623	12,000	11,937	12,000	12,000	12,000	.....	0.00
05103	ANNUAL BONUS	1,300	1,300	1,410	1,110	1,200	1,300	.....	17.12
05104	SOCIAL SECURITY	13,315	13,251	8,958	9,869	9,816	12,558	.....	27.25
05105	RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	29,171	26,951	19,574	20,073	19,964	25,542	.....	27.25
05106	HEALTH INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	41,303	31,378	24,512	23,376	29,415	41,604	.....	77.98
05107	WORKERS COMPENSATION	5,205	5,205	6,930	23,500	23,500	25,000	.....	6.38
00100	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	277,767	263,292	187,184	218,928	224,197	282,152		28.88
00200	COMMODITIES								
05201	FUEL	12,495	13,000	10,360	16,000	16,000	16,000	.....	0.00
05202	OFFICE SUPPLIES	1,891	2,000	1,262	1,500	1,500	1,500	.....	0.00
05206	VEHICLE MAINT/REPAIR	20,278	25,000	23,544	30,000	25,000	25,000	.....	(16.67)
05208	UNIFORMS	7,042	7,500	5,761	5,500	5,500	5,500	.....	0.00
05209	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	69	500	179	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05210	MISCELLANEOUS	87	250	0	250	200	200	.....	(20.00)
05212	EQUIPMENT PURCHASED	0	3,000	1,529	1,500	6,500	6,500	.....	333.33
** Motor tapping machine **									

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Pct Inc</u>
05215	BUILDING MAINT.	2,040	2,000	0	3,000	2,000	3,000	.....	0.00
05216	MATERIALS - MAINT.	138,537	130,000	120,606	120,000	140,000	140,000	.....	16.67
05217	MATERIALS - EXTENSION	0	0	2,074	10,000	2,500	10,000	.....	0.00
05222	SUPPLIES	1,962	2,000	2,845	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	0.00
05223	TOOLS	2,868	3,500	3,340	3,500	3,500	3,500	.....	0.00
05232	MATERIAL/SCRAP RECOVERY	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	.....	0.00
00200	TOTAL COMMODITIES	187,269	188,750	171,500	194,750	206,200	217,700		11.78
00300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES								
05300	CELLULAR/WIRELESS PHONES	3,354	3,500	2,188	3,300	3,300	3,300	.....	0.00
05301	TELEPHONES	1,958	2,200	1,350	2,200	2,200	2,200	.....	0.00
05302	TRAVEL AND TRAINING	2,229	2,500	1,245	2,500	2,500	2,500	.....	0.00
05305	MEMBERSHIPS & SUBSCRIPTIONS	0	200	30	200	200	200	.....	0.00
05306	ADVERTISING	0	100	0	300	300	300	.....	0.00
05310	MISCELLANEOUS	55	100	484	100	100	100	.....	0.00
05313	UTILITIES PURCH FROM WUD	29,160	33,000	21,188	33,000	30,000	30,000	.....	(9.09)
05319	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2,400	13,000	6,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	.....	(16.67)
05320	MEDICAL PROFESS. SERVICES	189	450	94	400	400	400	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
05339	PURCHASED WATER	1,134	2,000	8,936	1,500	2,500	2,500	.....	66.67
05341	ASPHALT/PAVING	23,895	20,000	30,225	20,000	40,000	40,000	.....	100.00
05350	PUMP STATION MAINT/REPAIR	20,920	22,500	4,634	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	0.00
05351	ELEVATED TANK MAINT.	42,689	45,000	44,638	45,000	45,000	45,000	.....	0.00
05353	HYDRANT MAINTENANCE	266	500	0	1,000	20,000	20,000	.....	0.00
05358	EQUIPMENT REPAIR & MAINT.	9,580	15,000	14,458	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	0.00
05360	HAND POWER / HYDRAULIC TOOLS	376	2,000	1,930	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	0.00
05361	HEAVY DUTY EQUIP RENT/LEASE	367	5,000	3,104	3,500	3,500	3,500	.....	0.00
05365	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	59,740	70,000	12,844	20,000	18,000	20,000	.....	0.00
05371	CUT LINES	1,789	2,500	5,625	2,500	2,500	2,500	.....	0.00
00300	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	200,101	239,550	158,973	179,500	212,500	214,500		19.50
00600	CAPITAL OUTLAY								
05637	OTHER EQUIPMENT	2,798	48,000	14,059	15,425	10,000	10,000	.....	(35.17)
00600	TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	2,798	48,000	14,059	15,425	10,000	10,000		(35.17)
350	TOTAL WATER	667,935	739,592	531,716	608,603	652,897	724,352		19.02

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Pct Inc</u>
450	SEWER								
00100	PERSONAL SERVICES								
05100	SALARIES	87,801	81,990	75,384	83,820	87,400	89,148	.....	6.36
05101	OVERTIME	14,024	10,000	10,913	13,000	13,000	13,000	.....	0.00
05103	ANNUAL BONUS	1,610	390	720	450	450	450	.....	0.00
05104	SOCIAL SECURITY	7,186	6,273	6,057	6,412	6,687	6,820	.....	6.36
05105	RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	16,038	12,758	15,477	13,042	13,600	13,872	.....	6.36
05106	HEALTH INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	26,589	28,533	18,834	23,819	27,002	27,002	.....	13.36
05107	WORKERS COMPENSATION	4,126	4,126	6,743	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	0.00
00100	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	157,374	144,070	134,128	150,543	158,139	160,292		6.48
00200	COMMODITIES								
05201	FUEL	12,351	13,000	10,075	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	0.00
05202	OFFICE SUPPLIES	741	1,000	297	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05203	RADIO/PAGERS	0	1,000	64	1,000	10,000	10,000	.....	900.00
05206	VEHICLE MAINT/REPAIR	8,255	12,000	7,154	10,500	10,500	10,500	.....	0.00
05208	UNIFORMS	5,353	6,000	4,713	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	0.00
05209	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	49	400	179	300	300	300	.....	0.00
05210	MISCELLANEOUS	28	100	85	100	100	100	.....	0.00
05212	EQUIPMENT PURCHASED	0	0	1,529	1,500	1,500	1,500	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
05216	MATERIALS - MAINT.	10,318	12,000	6,935	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	0.00
05222	SUPPLIES	962	2,000	1,820	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	0.00
05223	TOOLS	1,264	2,000	613	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	0.00
05232	MATERIAL/SCRAP RECOVERY	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	.....	0.00
00200	TOTAL COMMODITIES	39,321	49,500	33,464	48,400	57,400	60,400		24.79
00300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES								
05300	CELLULAR/WIRELESS PHONES	957	1,500	761	1,500	1,500	1,500	.....	0.00
05301	TELEPHONES	1,958	2,000	1,350	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	0.00
05302	TRAVEL AND TRAINING	55	2,500	396	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05310	MISCELLANEOUS	99	350	1,426	300	300	300	.....	0.00
05313	UTILITIES PURCH FROM WUD	4,086	3,000	3,211	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	0.00
05319	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	0	2,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05320	MEDICAL PROFESS. SERVICES	264	500	304	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05329	OCONEE COUNTY SEWER BILL	560,233	564,000	401,886	564,000	564,000	564,000	.....	0.00
05341	ASPHALT/PAVING	3,664	4,000	4,000	4,000	24,000	24,000	.....	500.00
05357	EQUIPMENT RENTAL/LEASE	1,754	5,000	123	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	0.00
05358	EQUIPMENT REPAIR & MAINT.	4,129	15,000	8,707	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
05360	HAND POWER / HYDRAULIC TOOLS	0	1,000	601	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05365	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	13,691	16,000	19,613	25,000	20,000	35,000	.....	40.00
00300	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	590,890	616,850	442,378	621,300	636,300	651,300		4.83
00600	CAPITAL OUTLAY								
05612	FLOW METERS	0	0	0	0	15,000	30,350	.....	0.00
05641	BEACON MILL PROJECT	142,780	142,780	111,572	0	0	0	.....	0.00
00600	TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	142,780	142,780	111,572	0	15,000	30,350		0.00
450	TOTAL SEWER	930,365	953,200	721,542	820,243	866,839	902,342		10.01

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022		Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Inc</u>
550	WATER PLANT									
00100	PERSONAL SERVICES									
05100	SALARIES	121,956	131,743	107,122	130,135	128,927	135,810	.....		4.36
05101	OVERTIME	3,374	4,000	2,816	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....		0.00
05103	ANNUAL BONUS	670	870	1,660	1,020	950	950	.....		(6.86)
05104	SOCIAL SECURITY	10,902	14,791	8,998	13,398	11,393	12,685	.....		(5.32)
05105	RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	22,774	30,084	18,796	24,310	23,174	25,800	.....		6.13
05106	HEALTH INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	17,628	23,376	12,592	15,865	15,110	15,110	.....		(4.76)
05107	WORKERS COMPENSATION	4,500	5,500	4,000	5,500	5,500	5,500	.....		0.00
05109	PART TIME EMPLOYEES	21,233	23,594	10,862	45,000	20,000	30,000	.....		(33.33)
00100	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	203,037	233,958	166,846	240,228	210,054	230,855			(3.90)
00200	COMMODITIES									
05200	POSTAGE	696	1,750	936	1,750	1,750	1,750	.....		0.00
05201	FUEL	3,069	4,500	1,560	4,500	4,500	4,500	.....		0.00
05202	OFFICE SUPPLIES	2,930	3,000	1,968	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....		0.00
05206	VEHICLE MAINT/REPAIR	86	2,500	787	2,500	2,500	2,500	.....		0.00
05208	UNIFORMS	932	1,000	360	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....		0.00
05209	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	1,017	1,000	938	1,000	1,100	1,100	.....		10.00
05210	MISCELLANEOUS	250	250	18	250	250	250	.....		0.00

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
05213	CHEMICALS	34,704	42,500	19,129	40,550	30,550	30,550	.....	(24.66)
05215	BUILDING MAINT.	40,969	42,000	31,627	32,473	42,473	42,500	.....	30.88
05222	SUPPLIES	577	500	465	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05232	MATERIAL/SCRAP RECOVERY	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	.....	0.00
00200	TOTAL COMMODITIES	85,230	99,000	57,788	87,523	87,623	88,650		1.29
00300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES								
05300	CELLULAR/WIRELESS PHONES	3,728	4,000	3,300	2,500	3,000	3,000	.....	20.00
05301	TELEPHONES	2,382	2,300	1,668	2,300	1,800	1,800	.....	(21.74)
05302	TRAVEL AND TRAINING	4,645	4,000	1,941	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	0.00
05305	MEMBERSHIPS & SUBSCRIPTIONS	2,023	1,300	1,528	1,800	1,800	1,800	.....	0.00
05313	UTILITIES PURCH FROM WUD	266,157	267,500	195,507	132,500	132,500	132,500	.....	0.00
05314	UTILITIES PURCH FROM OTHER	12,257	20,000	10,813	20,000	16,000	16,000	.....	(20.00)
05319	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	120	27,000	15,349	57,238	50,000	50,000	.....	(12.65)
05320	MEDICAL PROFESS. SERVICES	94	650	47	650	650	650	.....	0.00
05342	H2O QUALITY REPORT	0	350	0	350	0	0	.....	(100.00)
05343	WATER SAMPLING	5,287	11,500	3,760	11,500	11,500	11,500	.....	0.00
05344	DHEC/INTERAL FEES	15,105	16,000	15,105	16,000	16,000	16,000	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
05345	LAB EXPENSE	33,543	32,430	26,064	32,430	32,500	32,500	.....	0.22
05347	WASTE HANDLING	5,106	5,000	1,290	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	0.00
05348	GENERATOR	3,537	8,000	329	8,000	8,000	8,000	.....	0.00
05349	SCADA MAINTENANCE	3,441	3,500	1,625	4,200	4,500	4,500	.....	7.14
05350	PUMP STATION MAINT/REPAIR	1,000	1,000	990	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05352	JANITORIAL EXPENSE	12	43	0	43	0	0	.....	(100.00)
05358	EQUIPMENT REPAIR & MAINT.	31,765	35,000	102,524	105,028	110,817	53,500	.....	(49.06)
05365	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	28,479	34,100	32,577	34,100	40,000	40,000	.....	17.30
00300	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	418,681	473,673	414,417	439,639	440,067	382,750	.....	(12.94)
00600	CAPITAL OUTLAY								
05636	BUILDING/OTHER IMPROVEMENTS	156,760	414,556	92,060	0	0	0	.....	0.00
05637	OTHER EQUIPMENT	48,758	55,500	0	0	0	57,500	.....	0.00
** Sludge pump, backwash pump, filterbed replace **									
00600	TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	205,518	470,056	92,060	0	0	57,500	.....	0.00
550	TOTAL WATER PLANT	912,466	1,276,687	731,111	767,390	737,744	759,755	.....	(0.99)

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022		Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Inc</u>
650	NON DEPARTMENTAL									
00700	DEBT SERVICE									
05706	2014 UTILITY REV BOND PRINCIPA	285,720	285,674	243,261	292,489	292,489	292,489	.....		0.00
05711	2014 UTILITY BOND REV INTEREST	16,993	17,040	9,001	10,225	10,225	10,225	.....		0.00
05715	LEASE/PURCHASE	0	0	0	0	0	71,194	.....		0.00
** 2022 CAPITAL EQUIPMENT **										
00700	TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	302,713	302,714	252,262	302,714	302,714	373,908			23.52
00800	OTHER									
05853	CONTINGENCY APPROPRIATION	0	0	0	0	0	132,157	.....		0.00
00800	TOTAL OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	132,157			0.00
650	TOTAL NON DEPARTMENTAL	302,713	302,714	252,262	302,714	302,714	506,065			67.18

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

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	*** Previous Year ***		2020		*** Current Year ***		2021		*** Next Year ***		2022		Pct Inc
	<u>YTD Actual</u>		<u>Budget</u>		<u>YTD Actual</u>		<u>Budget</u>		<u>Dept Req</u>		<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>	
700 NON DEPARTMENTAL													
00100 PERSONAL SERVICES													
05113 PAYROLL ADJUSTMENTS	0		0		0		0		0		15,000	.....	0.00
 00100 TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	0		0		0		0		0		15,000		0.00
 700 TOTAL NON DEPARTMENTAL	0		0		0		0		0		15,000		0.00

Budget Worksheet

020-UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

	*** Previous Year *** 2020		*** Current Year *** 2021		*** Next Year *** 2022		Pct
	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u> <u>Inc</u>
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>6,730,976</u>	<u>7,649,916</u>	<u>5,720,344</u>	<u>7,144,225</u>	<u>6,752,720</u>	<u>7,973,359</u>	<u>11.61</u>
 <u>TOTAL FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)</u>	 <u>741,576</u>	 <u>(25,853)</u>	 <u>712,828</u>	 <u>0</u>	 <u>(6,446,691)</u>	 <u>0</u>	 <u>0.00</u>

Budget Worksheet

030-SOLID WASTE

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
REVENUES									
900 SOLID WASTE									
00407 MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER									
40700	SERVICE CHARGES	373,236	361,200	323,883	361,200	0	365,000	.....	1.05
40703	SALE OF EQUIP/MATERIAL/SCRAP	0	0	2,809	0	0	5,000	.....	0.00
40707	MISCELLANEOUS REV	0	1,216	0	1,000	0	1,000	.....	0.00
40729	TRANSFER FROM GENERAL FUND	61,867	61,867	86,392	86,392	0	76,487	.....	(11.47)
40735	INSURANCE PAID CLAIMS	2,895	0	163	0	0	0	.....	0.00
40737	REFUNDS/REIMBURSEMENTS	4,603	0	2,812	0	0	0	.....	0.00
00407	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER	<u>442,601</u>	<u>424,283</u>	<u>416,059</u>	<u>448,592</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>447,487</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>(0.25)</u>
TOTAL REVENUES		<u>442,601</u>	<u>424,283</u>	<u>416,059</u>	<u>448,592</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>447,487</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>(0.25)</u>

EXPENDITURES

00100 PERSONAL SERVICES

05100	SALARIES	97,093	121,710	124,029	146,884	146,884	149,822	.....	2.00
05101	OVERTIME	3,942	10,500	8,070	8,000	8,000	8,000	.....	0.00
05103	ANNUAL BONUS	420	650	820	820	940	940	.....	14.63
05104	SOCIAL SECURITY	7,275	10,540	9,413	11,237	11,237	11,462	.....	2.00
05105	RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	15,721	18,939	20,555	22,856	22,856	23,313	.....	2.00
05106	HEALTH INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	31,432	31,108	26,842	33,821	32,211	32,211	.....	(4.76)
05107	WORKERS COMPENSATION	15,000	20,000	11,000	20,000	2,000	2,000	.....	(90.00)

Budget Worksheet

030-SOLID WASTE

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
00100	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	170,883	213,447	200,729	243,618	224,128	227,748		(6.51)
00200	COMMODITIES								
05201	FUEL	9,970	12,000	11,162	13,754	13,800	13,800	.....	0.33
05202	OFFICE SUPPLIES	523	1,000	262	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05206	VEHICLE MAINT/REPAIR	65,195	50,000	29,926	60,000	60,000	50,000	.....	(16.67)
05208	UNIFORMS	4,606	5,100	5,123	5,100	5,100	5,100	.....	0.00
05209	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	490	600	237	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05210	MISCELLANEOUS	0	300	0	200	200	200	.....	0.00
05211	SERVICE FEES	317	300	247	300	300	300	.....	0.00
05212	EQUIPMENT PURCHASED	5,589	10,000	1,019	11,000	0	10,000	.....	(9.09)
05215	BUILDING MAINT.	0	2,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05216	MATERIALS - MAINT.	408	1,000	251	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05222	SUPPLIES	7,078	8,000	5,312	8,000	8,000	8,000	.....	0.00
05223	TOOLS	478	1,000	469	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00
05225	TRASH CAN/DUMP REPLAC/PARTS	1,151	2,000	1,278	3,000	10,000	10,000	.....	233.33
05232	MATERIAL/SCRAP RECOVERY	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	.....	0.00
00200	TOTAL COMMODITIES	95,805	93,300	55,286	105,854	101,900	106,900		0.99

Budget Worksheet

030-SOLID WASTE

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Pct Inc</u>
00300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES								
05300	CELLULAR/WIRELESS PHONES	799	800	559	900	900	900	_____	0.00
05301	TELEPHONES	2,170	2,400	1,509	2,400	2,400	2,400	_____	0.00
05302	TRAVEL AND TRAINING	0	100	250	100	100	100	_____	0.00
05306	ADVERTISING	0	100	0	300	300	300	_____	0.00
05310	MISCELLANEOUS	26	300	289	300	300	300	_____	0.00
05313	UTILITIES PURCH FROM WUD	4,086	4,000	3,211	4,000	4,000	4,000	_____	0.00
05319	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	0	250	0	100	100	100	_____	0.00
05320	MEDICAL PROFESS. SERVICES	237	800	128	500	500	500	_____	0.00
05323	VEHICLE & PROPERTY INSURANCE	7,000	7,000	668	7,000	7,000	7,000	_____	0.00
05357	EQUIPMENT RENTAL/LEASE	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	_____	0.00
05358	EQUIPMENT REPAIR & MAINT.	1,144	10,000	1,570	10,000	10,000	10,000	_____	0.00
05360	HAND POWER / HYDRAULIC TOOLS	210	5,000	370	3,000	3,000	3,000	_____	0.00
05361	HEAVY DUTY EQUIP RENT/LEASE	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	_____	0.00
05365	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	6,090	5,000	4,520	5,000	5,000	18,720	_____	274.40
** temp person \$18 hr 9 months **									
05374	GARBAGE PERMIT FEES	120	250	120	250	250	250	_____	0.00

Budget Worksheet

030-SOLID WASTE

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022		Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Inc</u>
00300	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	21,882	38,000	13,194	35,850	35,850	49,570			38.27
00700	DEBT SERVICE									
05708	GARB TRK W/DUMPSTERS PRINCIPAL	29,348	29,348	0	30,005	0	30,677	.....		2.24
05709	KNUCKLE BOOM PAYMENT PRINCIPAL	28,278	28,278	28,982	28,983	0	29,704	.....		2.49
05712	GARB TRK W/DUMPSTERS INTEREST	2,719	2,719	0	2,062	0	1,390	.....		(32.59)
05713	KNUCKLE BOOM PAYMENT INTEREST	2,923	2,923	2,220	2,220	0	1,498	.....		(32.52)
00700	TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	63,268	63,268	31,202	63,270	0	63,269			0.00
900	TOTAL SOLID WASTE	(90,763)	(16,268)	(115,648)	0	361,878	0			0.00

Budget Worksheet

030-SOLID WASTE

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

	*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***	2022	
	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>
							<u>Pct</u>
							<u>Inc</u>
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>351,838</u>	<u>408,015</u>	<u>300,411</u>	<u>448,592</u>	<u>361,878</u>	<u>447,487</u>	<u>(0.25)</u>
<u>TOTAL FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)</u>	<u>90,763</u>	<u>16,268</u>	<u>115,648</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(361,878)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u>

Budget Worksheet

040-FIRE DEPARTMENT 1% FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022		Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Inc</u>
<u>REVENUES</u>										
004 REVENUE										
00407 MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER										
40707	MISCELLANEOUS REV	11,997	14,598	12,386	14,500	14,500	14,500	.....		0.00
00407 TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER		11,997	14,598	12,386	14,500	14,500	14,500			0.00
004 TOTAL REVENUE		11,997	14,598	12,386	14,500	14,500	14,500			0.00

Budget Worksheet

040-FIRE DEPARTMENT 1% FUND

	*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***	2022		Pct
	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
<u>TOTAL REVENUES</u>	<u>11,997</u>	<u>14,598</u>	<u>12,386</u>	<u>14,500</u>	<u>14,500</u>	<u>14,500</u>		<u>0.00</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>								
005 EXPENSE								
00515 EXPENSE								
05310 MISCELLANEOUS	3,292	14,598	1,455	14,500	14,500	14,500	.....	0.00
00515 TOTAL EXPENSE	<u>3,292</u>	<u>14,598</u>	<u>1,455</u>	<u>14,500</u>	<u>14,500</u>	<u>14,500</u>		<u>0.00</u>
005 TOTAL EXPENSE	<u>3,292</u>	<u>14,598</u>	<u>1,455</u>	<u>14,500</u>	<u>14,500</u>	<u>14,500</u>		<u>0.00</u>

Budget Worksheet

040-FIRE DEPARTMENT 1% FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

	*** Previous Year ***		2020	*** Current Year ***		2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	
	<u>YTD Actual</u>		<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>		<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Pct</u>
										<u>Inc</u>
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>3,292</u>		<u>14,598</u>	<u>1,455</u>		<u>14,500</u>	<u>14,500</u>	<u>14,500</u>		<u>0.00</u>
<u>TOTAL FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)</u>	<u>8,705</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10,931</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0.00</u>

Budget Worksheet

050-YOUTH RECREATION FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
REVENUES									
400 RECREATION									
00401 INTERGOVENMENTAL REV									
40101	COUNTY ALLOCATION	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	.....	0.00
00401	TOTAL INTERGOVENMENTAL REV	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	30,000		0.00
00402 LICENSE, PERMITS, & FEES									
40206	ADMISSION	33,401	58,714	15,260	48,000	0	58,714	.....	22.32
40207	CONCESSIONS	25,934	39,000	16,215	38,000	0	39,000	.....	2.63
40208	REGISTRATION	48,950	68,714	38,120	55,000	0	68,714	.....	24.93
40209	SPONSOR FEES	18,020	32,506	10,690	20,000	0	32,506	.....	62.53
40213	TOURNAMENT FEE	600	1,500	375	1,500	0	1,500	.....	0.00
00402	TOTAL LICENSE, PERMITS, & FEES	126,905	200,434	80,660	162,500	0	200,434		23.34
00406 GRANT INCOME									
40600	PARD GRANT	0	10,000	4,320	21,500	0	10,000	.....	(53.49)
00406	TOTAL GRANT INCOME	0	10,000	4,320	21,500	0	10,000		(53.49)
00407 MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER									
40702	DONATIONS	9,241	8,500	1,478	8,500	0	8,500	.....	0.00
40703	SALE OF EQUIP/MATERIAL/SCRAP	2,470	4,000	6,607	5,000	0	4,000	.....	(20.00)
40707	MISCELLANEOUS REV	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	.....	0.00
40729	TRANSFER FROM GENERAL FUND	210,000	210,000	187,491	187,491	0	154,314	.....	(17.70)

Budget Worksheet

050-YOUTH RECREATION FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
40730	HTAX TRANSFER	0	0	0	25,000	0	111,621	.....	346.48
40737	REFUNDS/REIMBURSEMENTS	1,204	0	1,323	0	0	0	.....	0.00
00407	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER	222,915	223,500	196,899	226,991	0	279,435		23.10
TOTAL REVENUES		379,820	463,934	311,879	440,991	0	519,869		17.89
EXPENDITURES									
00100	PERSONAL SERVICES								
05100	SALARIES	49,933	49,933	43,096	50,931	50,932	85,230	.....	67.34
** HALF OF HERB'S AND NEW POSITION TO COME FROM F&B **									
05103	ANNUAL BONUS	1,410	2,010	1,740	2,040	1,870	1,870	.....	(8.33)
05104	SOCIAL SECURITY	8,902	9,940	7,555	10,203	6,881	9,561	.....	(6.29)
** 3261.00 FROM F&B **									
05105	RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	8,832	7,770	9,153	10,925	13,994	19,332	.....	76.95
** 6632.00 FROM F&B **									
05106	HEALTH INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	5,876	5,289	4,197	5,288	5,037	17,226	.....	225.76
05107	WORKERS COMPENSATION	7,500	9,000	7,200	9,000	9,000	9,000	.....	0.00
05109	PART TIME EMPLOYEES	66,272	81,492	54,971	83,445	39,000	84,000	.....	0.67
00100	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	148,725	165,434	127,912	171,832	126,714	226,219		31.65
00200	COMMODITIES								
05201	FUEL	3,231	4,500	2,656	4,500	4,500	4,500	.....	0.00
05202	OFFICE SUPPLIES	1,337	3,000	1,461	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	0.00
05206	VEHICLE MAINT/REPAIR	3,597	5,000	2,983	4,500	4,500	4,500	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

050-YOUTH RECREATION FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Pct Inc</u>
05208	UNIFORMS	22,266	45,000	18,509	45,000	45,000	45,000	.....	0.00
05209	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	672	1,500	239	1,500	1,500	1,500	.....	0.00
05210	MISCELLANEOUS	0	500	300	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05211	SERVICE FEES	337	200	272	200	200	200	.....	0.00
05212	EQUIPMENT PURCHASED	432	1,600	1,280	2,600	2,600	2,600	.....	0.00
00200	TOTAL COMMODITIES	31,872	61,300	27,700	61,800	61,800	61,800		0.00
00300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES								
05300	CELLULAR/WIRELESS PHONES	1,728	2,700	1,118	2,700	2,700	2,700	.....	0.00
05301	TELEPHONES	2,382	3,000	1,668	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	0.00
05305	MEMBERSHIPS & SUBSCRIPTIONS	471	2,500	1,745	2,500	3,500	3,500	.....	40.00
05306	ADVERTISING	210	250	100	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05310	MISCELLANEOUS	3,994	600	414	600	600	600	.....	0.00
05313	UTILITIES PURCH FROM WUD	57,275	60,000	45,738	61,000	61,000	61,000	.....	0.00
05314	UTILITIES PURCH FROM OTHER	187	250	150	250	250	250	.....	0.00
05320	MEDICAL PROFESS. SERVICES	379	500	379	500	500	500	.....	0.00
05323	VEHICLE & PROPERTY INSURANCE	1,500	1,500	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	.....	0.00
05328	CUSTOMER REFUNDS	11,530	600	5,290	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

050-YOUTH RECREATION FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
05330	TROPHY AWARDS	6,645	10,000	2,505	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	0.00
05331	INSURANCE EXPENSE	266	900	0	900	900	900	.....	0.00
05332	OFFICIALS EXPENSE	16,098	22,000	9,904	27,000	27,000	27,000	.....	0.00
05333	SPORTS/EQUIP SUPPLIES	4,834	20,000	10,880	25,000	25,000	25,000	.....	0.00
05334	GROUNDS EXPENSE	20,608	22,000	14,708	24,009	24,000	24,000	.....	(0.04)
05335	TOURNAMENT EXPENSE	2,314	5,000	1,249	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	0.00
05337	CONCESSIONS	12,520	20,000	7,773	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....	0.00
05357	EQUIPMENT RENTAL/LEASE	0	400	749	400	400	400	.....	0.00
05365	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	35,000	.....	0.00
00300	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	142,941	172,200	104,370	185,859	186,850	221,850	.....	19.36
00600	CAPITAL OUTLAY								
05607	FIELD/FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	30,000	30,000	30,516	21,500	30,000	10,000	.....	(53.49)
** COUNTY ALLOCATION/PARD EXPENSE **									
00600	TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	30,000	30,000	30,516	21,500	30,000	10,000	.....	(53.49)
400	TOTAL RECREATION	(26,282)	(35,000)	(21,381)	0	405,364	0	.....	0.00

Budget Worksheet

050-YOUTH RECREATION FUND

	*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***	2022	
	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>
							<u>Pct</u>
							<u>Inc</u>
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>353,538</u>	<u>428,934</u>	<u>290,498</u>	<u>440,991</u>	<u>405,364</u>	<u>519,869</u>	<u>17.89</u>
<u>TOTAL FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)</u>	<u>26,282</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>21,381</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(405,364)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u>

Budget Worksheet

060-LOCAL DEVELOPMENT CORP

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022		Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Inc</u>
REVENUES										
700	NON DEPARTMENTAL									
00407	MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER									
40707	MISCELLANEOUS REV	16,896	16,500	16,886	16,500	16,500	16,500	.....		0.00
00407	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER	16,896	16,500	16,886	16,500	16,500	16,500			0.00
TOTAL REVENUES		16,896	16,500	16,886	16,500	16,500	16,500			0.00
EXPENDITURES										
00300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES									
05310	MISCELLANEOUS	40,502	16,500	7,900	16,500	16,500	16,500	.....		0.00
00300	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	40,502	16,500	7,900	16,500	16,500	16,500			0.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		40,502	16,500	7,900	16,500	16,500	16,500			0.00
TOTAL FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)		(23,606)	0	8,986	0	0	0			0.00

Budget Worksheet

080-HOSPITALITY FUND

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022		Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Inc</u>
<u>REVENUES</u>										
00407	MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER									
40724	FOOD & BEV TAX	134,397	162,800	258,734	140,000	140,000	162,800	.....		16.29
40728	FUND BALANCE	0	0	0	0	0	266,121	.....		0.00
40741	TRANSFER FROM ATAX	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	.....		0.00
00407	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER	<u>134,397</u>	<u>162,800</u>	<u>258,734</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>431,221</u>			<u>208.02</u>
<u>TOTAL REVENUES</u>		<u>134,397</u>	<u>162,800</u>	<u>258,734</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>431,221</u>			<u>208.02</u>

EXPENDITURES

00300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES									
05310	MISCELLANEOUS	0	6,000	7,525	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....		0.00
05380	DOWNTOWN EVENTS/REPAIRS	22,227	50,500	2,850	4,000	4,000	25,000	.....		525.00
05382	TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND	16,000	61,000	50,000	106,000	106,000	62,600	.....		(40.94)
05383	PUBLIC RELATIONS/PROMOTIONS	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	.....		0.00
05384	TRANSFER TO YOUTH RECREATION	0	0	0	0	0	111,621	.....		0.00
05388	GRANT MATCH	0	0	0	25,000	25,000	25,000	.....		0.00
00300	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	<u>38,227</u>	<u>117,500</u>	<u>60,375</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>241,221</u>			<u>72.30</u>
00600	CAPITAL OUTLAY									
05607	FIELD/FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS	0	0	0	0	0	150,000	.....		0.00
05630	SPECIAL EVENTS	11,450	10,000	990	0	0	0	.....		0.00
05643	HALL STREET PURCHASE	0	0	162,288	0	0	0	.....		0.00

Budget Worksheet

080-HOSPITALITY FUND

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcnd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
00600	TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	11,450	10,000	163,278	0	0	150,000		0.00
00800	OTHER								
05800	GRANTS	35,300	35,300	18,600	0	0	40,000	.....	0.00
00800	TOTAL OTHER	35,300	35,300	18,600	0	0	40,000		0.00
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</u>		<u>84,977</u>	<u>162,800</u>	<u>242,253</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>431,221</u>		<u>208.02</u>
TOTAL FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)		<u>49,420</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16,481</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0.00</u>

Budget Worksheet

090-LOCAL ACCOMMODATION

		*** Previous Year ***	2020	*** Current Year ***	2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	Pct
		<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Inc</u>
<u>REVENUES</u>									
00401	INTERGOVENMENTAL REV								
40103	STATE ACCOM. TAX	4,724	4,000	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	.....	0.00
00401	TOTAL INTERGOVENMENTAL REV	<u>4,724</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>		<u>0.00</u>
00407	MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER								
40725	LOCAL ACCOM REVENUE	2,079	2,300	1,623	2,300	2,300	2,300	.....	0.00
00407	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER	<u>2,079</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>1,623</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>2,300</u>		<u>0.00</u>
<u>TOTAL REVENUES</u>		<u><u>6,803</u></u>	<u><u>6,300</u></u>	<u><u>1,623</u></u>	<u><u>6,300</u></u>	<u><u>6,300</u></u>	<u><u>6,300</u></u>		<u><u>0.00</u></u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>									
00800	OTHER								
05801	TRANSFER TO CITY GF	0	4,000	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	.....	0.00
05821	TOURISM PROMOTION	0	2,300	0	2,300	2,300	0	.....	(100.00)
05823	TRANSFER TO HTAX	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	.....	0.00
00800	TOTAL OTHER	<u>0</u>	<u>6,300</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,300</u>	<u>6,300</u>	<u>6,300</u>		<u>0.00</u>
700	TOTAL NON DEPARTMENTAL	<u>(32,617)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(27,090)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0.00</u>

Budget Worksheet

090-LOCAL ACCOMMODATION

5/7/2021 8:45:00AM

	*** Previous Year ***		2020	*** Current Year ***		2021	*** Next Year ***		2022	
	<u>YTD Actual</u>		<u>Budget</u>	<u>YTD Actual</u>		<u>Budget</u>	<u>Dept Req</u>	<u>Admin Rcmd</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Pct</u>
										<u>Inc</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>0</u>		<u>6,300</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>6,300</u>	<u>6,300</u>	<u>6,300</u>		<u>0.00</u>
TOTAL FUND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	<u>6,803</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>1,623</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0.00</u>

Options

<u>Field</u>	<u>Value Selected</u>
Report Type	Administrative
Request 1 Header	Dept Req
Request 2 Header	Admin Rcmd
Request 3 Header	Final
Rev / Exp	Both
Delete Next Year	No
Include Encum	No
Skip Zero / No Activity	Yes
Print Comments	Yes
Round to Nearest \$	Yes
Export to File	No
File Path / Name	

Ranges

<u>Field</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Npg</u>
Fiscal Year	2021			
Level 1	ALL			
Level 2	ALL		Yes	Yes
Level 3	ALL		Yes	No
Level 4	ALL		Yes	

Report Summary

Application:	ACCOUNTING SUITE
Service Pack:	7.1.21
Export Name:	BUDXP02
Export Version:	VM-0711000Y
Template Name:	0000_BUD_BudgetWorksheet.rpt



Agenda Item #6 Hospitality Tax Grants Requests for FY2021-2022

OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR
WESTMINSTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

At the April 29, 2021 City Council began consideration of grant requests for City Hospitality Tax funding. City Council heard from many of the organizations requesting funding.

After some discussion, City Council directed the staff to request each entity provide a “balance sheet.” Staff conveyed the request to each of the organizations.

The summary sheet for the grant requests is attached along with the information each organization submitted for its “balance sheet.”



Hospitality Tax Requests FY 2021-2022

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Contact</i>	<i>Amount requested for FY 21-22</i>	<i>Amount awarded for FY 20-21</i>	<i>Amount Awarded for FY 19-20</i>	<i>Amount awarded for FY 21-22</i>
Mountain Lakes CVB, Inc	105 W. S. Broad St. Walhalla SC 29691	Ken Sloan 864-380-3976	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$1,500	
South Carolina Foothills Heritage Fair	PO Box 380 Fair Play, SC 29643	Gwen Mcphail 864-247-7843	\$3,500	\$0	\$1,500	
Gateway Arts Center	213 E Windsor St. Westminster, SC 29693	Melody Davis 727-457-5274	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	
SC Apple Festival	PO Box 206 Westminster, SC 29693	Jane Suttles 864-280-1944	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	
Oconee History Museum	PO Box 395 Walhalla, SC 29691	Leslie Hagerty 864-638-2224	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$3,300	
Fall/Spring Rodeo	975 Cleveland Pike Rd Westminster, SC 29693	Michelle Sanford 864-710-4558	\$2,700	\$0	\$2,500	
Community Tree Center	220 East Main Street Westminster, SC 29693	Charles Mulwee 203-998-8609	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	
Westminster Senior Outreach	312 Retreat Street Westminster, SC 29693	Judy Caywood 864-710-9177	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	
Bigfoot Festival	104 Augusta Street Westminster, SC 29693	Jessica Glymph 864-201-5572	\$10,000	\$0		
			\$54,800	\$18,600	\$33,800	\$0
Special Events Committee			\$15,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Grand Total			\$69,800	\$28,600	\$43,800	



Agenda Item #7 & 8 City Council Letter of Commitment for Backup Generator Grant

OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR
WESTMINSTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

At the April 11, 2021 City Council Meeting staff notified City Council of a FEMA Grant available for backup power generators.

Staff is working with Alliance Engineering to submit a grant for backup generators for key locations critical to the City's provision of water service. This is a hazard mitigation grant funded through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The grant is a 75/25 match. It will fund the purchase of five backup generators at critical locations for the city water system. Award of the grant will allow water operations to continue uninterrupted during major storm events or unplanned power outages.

The locations for the backup generators are:

- Apple Tower water pumping station
- Highway 76 water pumping station
- South Bibb Street – the Utility Shop
- City Hall

The total request for the grant is \$300,000. The City will be responsible for \$75,000 match. FEMA \$225,000/City \$75,000. Funds for the grant match will be through either the American Rescue Plan funds or, in the event those funds are un-allowed for match, the OJRSA funds. There is an uncommitted balance of \$159,049 in OJRSA funds.

Installing permanent generators would maintain the critical power supply, allowing the services to continue their standard operations to mitigate the possibility of a lapse of service during emergencies. The City of Westminster is eligible under the 4542 Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Straight-Line Winds. The Hazard Mitigation Grant is typically awarded within six (6) months to one (1) year following submittal.

Grant awards are expected to be made in August 2021.

*In order to apply for the grant, City Council consideration of adoption of the attached:

- 1- Anderson County and Oconee County Hazard Mitigation Plan
- 2- The City of Westminster Emergency Operation Disaster Plan & Emergency Preparedness Guidelines, revised 4/21
- 3- Resolution Adopting the Anderson County and Oconee County Hazard Mitigation Plan and The City of Westminster Emergency Operation Disaster Plan & Emergency Preparedness Guidelines, revised 4/21

Council Motion for consideration:

I move to adopt the Resolution Adopting the Anderson County and Oconee County Hazard Mitigation Plan and The City of Westminster Emergency Operation Disaster Plan & Emergency Preparedness Guidelines, revised 4/21.

RESOLUTION
2021-05-11-A

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

**ADOPTING THE ANDERSON COUNTY AND OCONEE
COUNTY NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN**

CITY OF WESTMINSTER)

WHEREAS, the City of Westminster recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property;
and

WHEREAS, undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm
to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

WHEREAS, an adopted all hazards mitigation plan is required as a condition of future grant funding of
mitigation projects; and

WHEREAS, the City of Westminster participated jointly in the planning process with the other units of
government in Anderson County and Oconee County to prepare an all hazards mitigation plan;

WHEREAS, THE City of Westminster is aware that revision and updating of the plan is critical for active
and effective hazard mitigation and that the City of Westminster will monitor and record hazard related data
and events that can be used to update the all-natural mitigation plan;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the City of Westminster City Council, hereby adopts the update to the
Anderson County and Oconee County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan in its entirety as an official plan and
will undertake annual recording of hazard events, their impact duration and cost.

RESOLVED, this 11th day of May 2021.

ATTEST:

Jennifer Adams, City Clerk

Bryan Ramey, Mayor

**RESOLUTION
2021-05-11-B**

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

**ADOPTING THE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS DISASTER
PLAN & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINES**

CITY OF WESTMINSTER)

WHEREAS, the City of Westminster recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

WHEREAS, having an plan before a disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

WHEREAS, adoption of an Emergency Operations Disaster Plan and an Emergency Preparedness Guidelines is required as a condition of future grant funding; and

WHEREAS, the plan is to establish policies and procedures which in the event of a manmade or natural disaster will allow for the most effective utilization of resources within the City of Westminster;

WHEREAS, The City of Westminster is aware that revision and updating of the plan is critical for active and effective disaster planning and that the City of Westminster will monitor and record related data and events that can be used to update all future planning;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the City of Westminster City Council, hereby adopts the update to the Emergency Operations Disaster Plan & Emergency Preparedness Guidelines in its entirety as an official plan and will undertake annual recording of events, their impact duration and cost.

RESOLVED, this 11th day of May 2021.

ATTEST:

Jennifer Adams, City Clerk

Bryan Ramey, Mayor

The Anderson County & Oconee County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan



Prepared by: Anderson County and Oconee County

August 1, 2017

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Chapter 2

Executive Summary

Chapter 2

Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

2.1 How the Plan is Organized

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

Chapter 1: Table of Contents

Chapter 2: Executive Summary

Chapter 3: Background

Chapter 4: Approval and Adoption

Chapter 5: Planning Process

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

Chapter 7: Mitigation Strategy

Chapter 8: Plan Monitoring and Maintenance

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

2.2 Background Information on the Plan

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

2.3 Hazards and Risks

Hazards

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

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

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

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

Risks

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

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

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

Oconee County

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

2.4 Summary of Goals, Objectives, Strategies, and Actions

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

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

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

Objectives and Strategies

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

Action Items for the Region

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

2.5 The Planning Process

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

Step 1- Organize Resources

Step 2- Assess Risks

Step 3- Develop a Mitigation Plan

Step 4- Implement the plan and monitor progress

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

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

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

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

2.6 Approval and Adoption Process

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

2.7 Implementation Process

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

2.8 Monitoring and Updating the Plan

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

Chapter 3

County Demographics & Backgrounds

Chapter 3 Background

Contents of this Chapter

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

3.1 Introduction

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

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

3.1.1 Scope of the Plan

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

3.2 Area Background

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

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

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

3.2.1 Area Population, Households, Median Incomes by County.

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

Table 3.2.1-1: Population by County.

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

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

Table 3.2.1-2 Population by Municipality.

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

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

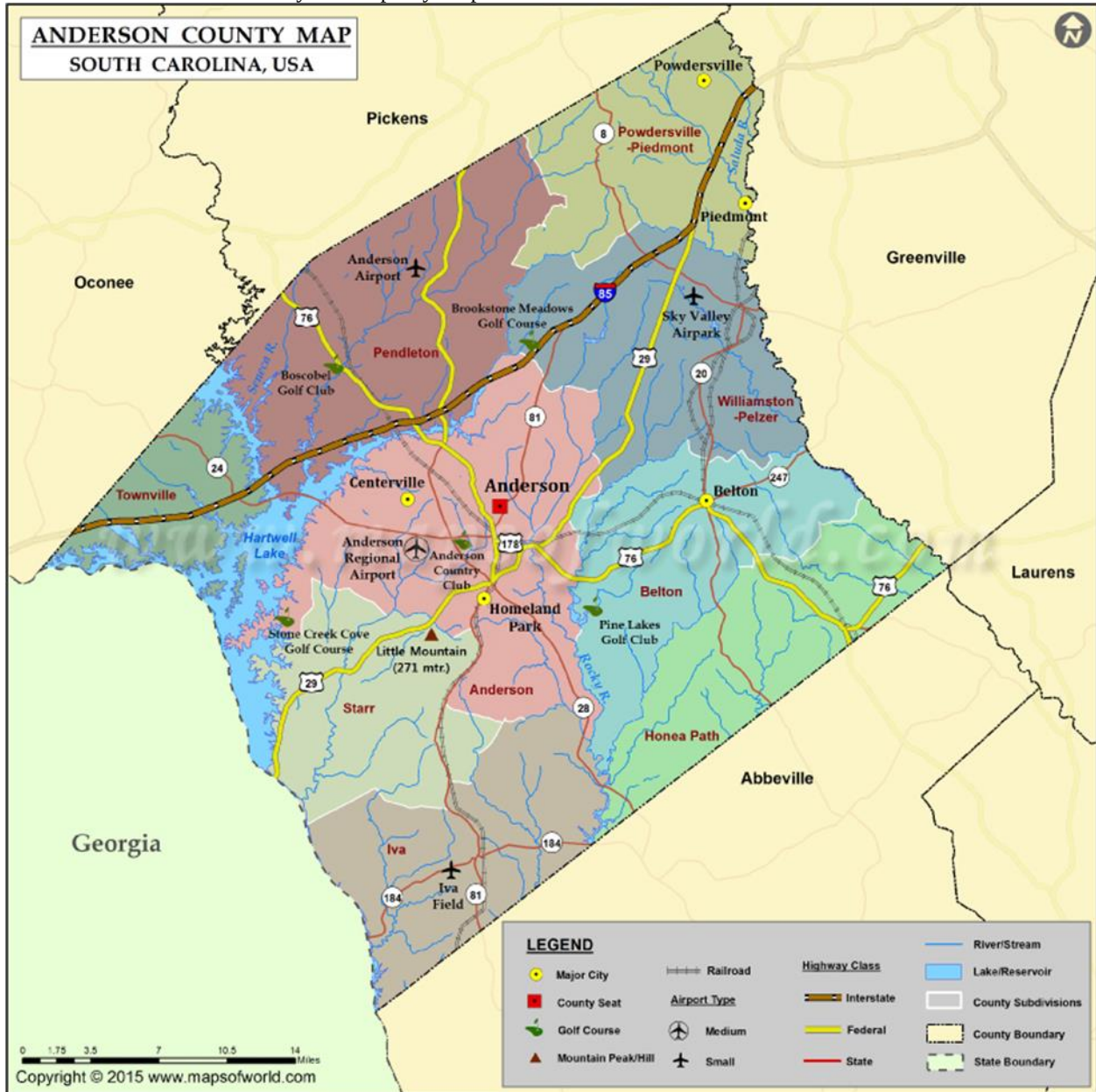
Table 3.2.1-3 County Demographics.

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

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

3.3.1 Municipality Area Background - Anderson County

Table 3.3.1-1: Anderson County Municipality Map:



3.3.2 History Background of Anderson County and Municipalities.

City of Anderson:

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

City of Belton:

Belton was chartered in 1855 soon after the Columbia and Greenville Railroad was built. It soon became a junction point of the C & G, the Piedmont and Northern and the Blue Ridge (Southern Railway) with 36 passenger trains serving the town. The city is still served today by two railroads: the Greenville & Western Railway and the Pickens Railway. The city is at the junction of four highway arteries with connections to I-385 in Greenville County, I-26 in Laurens County and I-85 in Anderson and Greenville. Anderson is only 15 minutes away and its only 30 minutes to downtown Greenville. Far enough away for Belton to retain its small-town ambiance and friendliness, but close enough to the big cities for any cultural, educational, work or shopping experience anyone would wish (City of Belton, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 3.8 square miles (10.0 km²), all of it land.

Town of Honea Path:

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

Honea Path has many lakes and creeks: towards Anderson on Highway 252 is Blue Barker Creek (aka, Blue Creek) and Barkers Creek, and towards Princeton on Highway 76 is Broad Mouth Creek. According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 3.5 square miles (9.0 km²), all land.

Town of Iva:

Iva, SC is located in the southern part of Anderson County and is populated by friendly folks who are proud of their rural heritage and progressive town. Come on over and enjoy the many lakes and rivers that are a part of our area and see why Iva is known as the "Gateway to the Fresh Water Coast." (Town of Iva, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 0.9 square miles (2.3 km²), all of it land.

Town of Starr:

Starr is located in Anderson County, south of the City of Anderson on SC 81. The town was originally named Twiggs, but when the Savannah Valley Railroad was completed in 1884, the name was changed to Starr Station in honor of a popular engineer who drove the train through town. Anderson is the largest city near Starr. According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 1.5 square miles (3.8 km²), all of it land.

Town of Pendleton:

Pendleton, SC is a small town in Anderson County, SC. The town was founded in 1790 and is the largest historic area in the entire United States. The town boasts lovely historic homes and plantations, a town square around a village green, and one of the friendliest populations found anywhere! Just four miles from Clemson University, Pendleton offers a combination of History, Education, Friendship and Laughter! According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 3.6 square miles (9.3 km²), of which, 3.6 square miles (9.2 km²) of it is land and 0.28% is water.

Town of Pelzer:

Pelzer is located in eastern Anderson County on the Saluda River. The town's history is linked with that of Pelzer Manufacturing Company, which began textile production in the late 1880s. The company bought the very first generators made by the General Electric Company and was the first factory in the country to have incandescent lights. Anderson is the largest city near Pelzer. In 2015, Pelzer annexed commercial business and about 550 houses, raising the population to approximately 600 residents (Independent Mail, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 0.2 square miles (0.5 km²), all of it land.

Town of West Pelzer:

The Cherokee Indians were the first settlers of the present site of West Pelzer, originally called Frankville. There were settlers in the vicinity in the 1800s. The town of Frankville was chartered in 1913. The original survey for the town was made by John Franks. The street layout in the older part of the town is the same today as in the original street plat. A new petition was later filed and on September 13, 1918, the name was changed from Frankville to West Pelzer. West Pelzer is less than a quarter of a mile from Pelzer. West Pelzer is incorporated and has its own city government. The two towns share the same post office zip code, 29669, and the same telephone prefix, 947 (Town of West Pelzer, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 0.5 square miles (1.3 km²), all of it land.

Town of Williamston:

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

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

3.4.1 Municipality Area Background - Oconee County Map



3.4.2 History Background of Oconee County and Municipalities.

Town of Salem:

Salem sits in the North East corner of Oconee County, just off Highway 11, and serves as the gateway to Lakes Jocassee and Keowee. Our little town is much more than the area inside of its town limits. We pride ourselves in being a community not just a town. The Salem community abounds in nature, wildlife, scenic vistas, opportunities for outdoor recreation, hunting and fishing, and just good ol' down home good folks (Town of Salem, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 0.8 square miles (2.2 km²), all of it land.

City of Seneca:

Nestled in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Seneca reflects the hospitality and beauty of this little corner of our great state. Since it's founding in 1873, Seneca has always adapted to the ever-changing pace of life and has always strived to provide all of its businesses, residents, and visitors with an open, friendly atmosphere and a community with outstretched arms (City of Seneca, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 7.1 square miles (18.4 km²), of which, 7.1 square miles (18.3 km²) of it is land and 0.04 square miles (0.1 km²) of it (0.56%) is water.

City of Walhalla:

Walhalla, South Carolina is a town with rich heritage and the county seat of Oconee County in the upstate of South Carolina. In 1850, a group of immigrants from northern Germany arrived in Charleston and were unable to find land that suited their pocketbook or their idea of home. They formed the German Colonization Society led by General John A. Wagener and found what they were looking for here, in the garden of the Gods. Today, Walhalla is a charming southern town with historical homes, churches, and the beautifully restored Walhalla Civic Auditorium where regional and local theater events are held. With antique shops, cafes, shops, and tree-lined streets, Walhalla is a delightful town to explore on foot. Each October, Walhalla T honors our German heritage with the annual Oktoberfest. With events for children, families, and adults, Oktoberfest is a special time of fun for the whole community and the visitors who come from near and far. Walhalla is located just minutes away from the wide variety of activities Oconee County and the surrounding areas have to offer, including an abundance of hiking and mountain biking trails, numerous waterfalls, Stumphouse Tunnel, the Chatooga River, the Blue Ridge Mountains, Clemson University, and more (City of Walhalla, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 3.8 square miles (9.7 km²), of which, 3.7 square miles (9.6 km²) of it is land and 0.1 square miles (0.1 km²) of it (1.33%) is water.

Town of West Union:

West Union is a town in Oconee County, South Carolina. Even though its name suggests that it is near Union, they are about four counties apart. According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 0.8 square miles (2.0 km²), all of it land.

City of Westminster:

The City of Westminster, South Carolina is located in southwestern Oconee County, twelve miles from the Georgia - South Carolina border and is nestled in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. The residents of Westminster enjoy a high quality of life which is reflected in lower cost of living standards, affordable home prices, and proximity to many of the recreational amenities many people desire—such as the Appalachian Mountains and Lake Hartwell, Jocassee, and Keowee. Westminster was established in 1874 upon completion of the Atlanta - Richmond Railway. The community was known as Westminster as early as 1836 when records show that there was a Westminster School. Along with the railroad, a post office was established in June of 1874. The city was officially chartered on March 17, 1875. The surrounding area is mostly rural and historically agricultural in nature, although it has become more developed over the last decade. The City of Clemson and Clemson University are just 16 miles from Westminster, the City of Seneca is eight miles east, and the City of Greenville is roughly 45 miles to the east. Oconee County and Westminster have grown steadily during the past decade, spurred by the growth of the Appalachian Region along Interstate 85 which is now recognized nationally as a development “hot-spot. The I-85 corridor, running from Charlotte, NC to Atlanta, GA is one of the fastest growing regions in the United States. This corridor is characterized by strong economic growth, job creation, and low unemployment and a high quality of life (City of Westminster, 2017). According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 3.4 square miles (8.9 km²), all of it land.

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Chapter 4

Approval and Adoption

Chapter 4

Approval and Adoption

Contents of this Section

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

4.1 IFR Requirement for Approval and Adoption

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

4.2 Authority

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

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

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

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

4.3 Approval and Adoption Process

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

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

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

4.4 Adoption Resolution

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

Chapter 5

Planning Process

Chapter 5

Planning Process

Contents of this Section

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

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

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

5.1 Interim Final Rule Requirements for the Planning Process

IFR §201.6(c)(1): [The Plan shall document] the Planning process used to develop the Plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.
IFR §201.6(b): In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the Planning process shall include:

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

- (1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the Plan during the drafting stage and prior to Plan approval;
- (2) An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the Planning process; and
- (3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing Plans, studies, reports, and technical information.

5.2 Federal Mitigation Planning Requirements:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.3 Description of the Planning Process

5.3.1 How the Plan was Prepared and Updated:

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

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

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

Open Public Process:

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

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

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

Inter-Agency Peer Review

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

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

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

Step 1 Organize Resources:

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

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

5.3.2 Composition of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee:

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

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

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

5.3.3 Mitigation Core Team Meeting Schedule:

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

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

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

Upcoming: October/ November	Present Hazard Mitigation Plan to Oconee County Council in open public forum.	Public

5.3.4 Composition of the Stakeholders Group:

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

Table 5.3.4-1 Hazard Mitigation Plan Stakeholders Group:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5.3.2-3 Participating and Non-Participating Jurisdictions

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

Step 2 Identify Hazards and Assess Risks:

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

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

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

Identifying Hazards:

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

The updated list of hazards includes:

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

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

Risk Assessment:

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

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

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

Step 3 Develop Mitigation Strategies:

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

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

Develop Mitigation Strategies:

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

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

Step 4 Develop the Mitigation Plan:

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

Step 5 Implement the Plan and Monitor Progress:

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

Each county/ municipal council governs their individual county or municipality and has the final decision on what projects are implemented, and how they will be funded. The council will coordinate with the Office of Emergency Management and Lead Manager of each mitigation item to accomplish the goals and action items. The Lead Manager will follow any current County or municipal procedures in completing the Action Items. Any progress reports and status reports (meeting minutes) will be submitted to the county or municipal council. The OEM will be responsible for overall Plan monitoring and maintenance. This Office will review the Plan annually to consider changes in land development, population growth, or recent programs and activities that may affect mitigation initiatives. See Chapter 8.3 for the complete method and schedule for updating the plan.

5.4 How the Public was Involved:

The Planning Committee met numerous times during development of the original version of the HMP. Two outreach opportunities were open to the public. Public notices were distributed and posted through newspapers, press announcements, and on the County websites, informing the public about the Hazard Mitigation Planning process and urged the public to be involved. All the meetings were open discussions, where each person attending, whether a Steering Committee member or not, had the opportunity to volunteer information about the community and present ideas. Data was also collected from the respective jurisdiction representatives and used to assist with the Plan development. During the Plan Update, the public was involved by requesting their attendance, participation, comments, and feedback. Drafts of the Plan were available for public review, and the public was invited to provide input on the document. Each County published public notices about the presentations. The ads explained the purpose of the meeting, and provided the date, time, and location of the meeting place. The meeting minutes and attendee list for the public meeting are included in Appendix B/B-1 of the Plan Update. See table 5.3.2-2 for complete list of public presentations.

5.5 Other Local Planning Mechanisms:

As required by FEMA Interim Final Rule that governs mitigation planning, the project requirements from the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be incorporated into other planning mechanisms, as applicable, during the routine re-evaluation and update of each County Plans. Anderson County and Oconee County are members of the NFIP and have a Floodplain Management Ordinance. The Anderson County Floodplain Ordinance was last updated in 2007. When the County updates its Floodplain Ordinances, the requirements from this HMP will be included in the newly revised document(s). This Plan Update will be made available to each committee leader involved with revising the Floodplain Ordinance. The Counties follow the International Building Code guidelines, and maintain a General Development Plan, a Capital Improvement Plan, and Site Development Regulations. Like most jurisdictions, Anderson and Oconee Counties periodically review and update their standards and guidelines. As part of these future reviews and updates, the Counties will seek opportunities to integrate hazard mitigation into regulations and guidelines. The Ordinances that are integrated into hazard mitigation regulations and guidelines are list in Table 5.3.2-4.

Table 5.3.2-4 Jurisdictional Ordinances

Ordinance Number:	Brief Description:	Type:
Sec. 38-426 Sec. 38-430	“Uses of the floodplain which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which increase flood heights, velocities, or erosion are restricted or prohibited. These provisions attempt to control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters, and control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion. Additionally, the article prevents or regulates the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.” “A development permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this article prior to the commencement of any development activities.” Source: Anderson County SC, Code of Ordinances, enacted 2014	County of Anderson
Sec. 50-3 Sec. 50-5	“Uses of the floodplain which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which increase flood heights, velocities, or erosion are restricted or prohibited. These provisions attempt to control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters, and control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion. Additionally, the article prevents or regulates the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.” “A development permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this article prior to the commencement of any development activities.” Source: City of Anderson SC, Code of Ordinances, enacted 2014	City of Anderson
Sec. 42-3	“Uses of the floodplain which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which increase flood heights, velocities, or erosion are restricted or prohibited. These provisions attempt to control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters, and control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion. Additionally, the ordinance prevents or regulates the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.”	City of Williamston

Sec. 45-5	“A development permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this chapter prior to the commencement of any development activities.” Source: City of Williamston SC, Code of Ordinances, adopted 2016	
Sec. 901-5	“Any zoning applications affecting property subject to the National Flood Insurance Program must comply with guidelines established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.” Source: http://townofpendleton.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Town-of-Pendleton-Zoning-Ordinance-January-2014.pdf	Town of Pendleton
Sec. 10-81	“Anderson County hereby incorporates herein, by reference thereto and made a part hereof, as fully as if set forth verbatim herein, only the latest edition, amendments, and appendices, save and except such portions as may be hereinafter amended, of the following nationally recognized <i>building codes</i> and the standards referenced in those <i>codes</i> as the official <i>building codes</i> of the county: CABO One- and Two-family Dwelling Code <i>International Building Code</i>, and appendices A—J <i>International Energy Conservation Code</i> <i>International Existing Building Code</i> <i>International Fire Code</i>, and appendices A—J <i>International Fuel Gas Code</i>, and appendices A—D <i>International Mechanical Code</i>, and appendices A—B <i>International Plumbing Code</i>, and appendices B—G <i>International Property Maintenance Code</i>, and all appendices <i>International Residential Code</i>, and appendices A—K <i>National Electric Code</i> <i>Standard Building Abatement Code</i> <i>Standard Swimming Pool Code</i> Source: Anderson County SC, Code of Ordinances, enacted 2014	Anderson County
Sec. 16-82	Development permits shall be required for all development, including the placement of manufactured homes, so that the county may determine whether or not such construction or other development is proposed in the special flood hazard area. Source: Oconee County SC, Code of Ordinances, enacted 2006	Oconee County
Sec. 16-84	The National Flood Insurance Program requires flood data to be reviewed and approved by DHS-FEMA. This ensures that flood maps, studies and other data identified in section 16-32 accurately represent flooding conditions so appropriate special flood hazard area management criteria are based on current data, the following map maintenance activities are identified: (1) Requirement to submit new technical data. a. For all development proposals that impact floodway delineations or BFEs, the floodplains manager shall ensure that technical data reflecting such changes is submitted to DHS-FEMA within six months of the date such information becomes available. These development proposals include:	Oconee County

	1.Floodway encroachments that increase or decrease BFEs or alter floodway boundaries; 2.Fill sites to be used for the placement of proposed structures where the applicant desires to remove the site from the special flood hazard area; 3. Alteration of watercourses that result in a relocation or elimination of the special flood hazard area, including the placement of culverts; and 4.Subdivision or large scale development proposals requiring the establishment of base flood elevations in accordance with section 16-124 b.It is the responsibility of the applicant to have technical data, required in accordance with section 16-84, prepared in a format required for a CLOMR or LOMR, and submitted to DHS-FEMA. Submittal and processing fees for these map revisions shall also be the responsibility of the applicant. c. The floodplains manager shall require a CLOMR prior to the issuance of a floodplain development permit for: 1. Proposed floodway encroachments that increase the base flood elevation; and 2. Proposed development which increases the base flood elevation by more than one foot in areas where DHS-FEMA has provided base flood elevations but no floodway. D .Development permits issued by the floodplains manager shall be conditioned upon the applicant obtaining a LOMR from DHS-FEMA for any development proposal subject to section 16-84. e. CLOMRs and/or LOMRs must go through the variance process outlined in this article. Source: Oconee County SC, Code of Ordinance, enacted 2006	
Sec. 16-122 (3)	Existing critical facilities in the special flood hazard area that are substantially damaged or substantially improved as well as new and substantially improved critical facility structures shall be elevated or floodproofed in accordance with this article. New critical facilities shall not be permitted in the special flood hazard area. Source: Oconee County SC, Code of Ordinance, enacted 206	Oconee County

The County will use this mitigation plan – in particular the actions and projects described in Chapter 8 – as part of its process to identify and prioritize capital improvement projects related to risk reduction.

Oconee County, in compliance with FEMA Interim Final Rule that governs mitigation planning, project requirements from the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be incorporated into other planning mechanisms, as applicable, during the routine re-evaluation and update of county Plans. Oconee

County is a member of the NFIP and has a Floodplain Management Ordinance. The County Floodplain Ordinance was last updated in 2008. When the County updates its Floodplain Ordinances, the requirements from this HMP will be included in the newly revised document(s). This Plan Update will be made available to each committee leader involved with revising the Floodplain Ordinance. The County follows the International Building Code guidelines, and maintains a General Development Plan, a Capital Improvement Plan, and Site Development Regulations. Like most jurisdictions, Oconee County periodically reviews and updates its standards and guidelines. As part of these future reviews and updates, the County will seek opportunities to integrate hazard mitigation into regulations and guidelines. The Ordinances that are integrated into hazard mitigation regulations and guidelines are list in Table 5.3.2-4.

5.6 Review and Incorporation of Plans, Studies, Reports and other Information:

The capability assessment examined existing documents and plans carried out by the participating counties and municipalities. Existing, recently approved hazard mitigation plans from the State and other Counties were reviewed for their format and content by Anderson and Oconee Counties' HMPC for the 2017 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. County plans that were reviewed include the Greenville County HMP, the Berkeley County HMP, & the Dillon County HMP.

Other planning documents can be used as a valuable resource for integrating information related to hazard mitigation into the HMP. The 2006 version of the HMP included the review and incorporation of other Plans, studies, and reports that are applicable to the hazards discussed in the Plan. These documents were reviewed again as part of the Plan Update and any new information or changes incorporated into the HMP. A search was also conducted to identify additional Plans or studies that may have been completed since the release of the original Plan. This HMP has been made available to each committee leader responsible for updating these other Plans.

When updating the Natural Hazard statistical information in Chapter 6, the Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database, through the University of South Carolina, was referenced. This report provided the date of every natural hazard event that occurred in Oconee & Anderson County from 1/1/1960-1/1/2016. Additionally, this report provided the number of injuries and deaths from each event, and the amount of property and crop damage. Although many natural hazard events have occurred in each respective County, the HMPC chose only to include notable events. A notable event was defined as an event that caused greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damage.

Chapter 6

Hazard Identification, Profiling, Ranking, Vulnerability, and Risk Assessment

Chapter Six

Hazard Identification, Profiling, Ranking, and Vulnerability

Contents of this Chapter

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- 6.5 Future Development Trends
- 6.6 Summary of Risk Assessment
- 6.7 Natural Hazard Risk to Critical Facilities
- 6.8 Social Vulnerability

As mentioned elsewhere, during the 2017 Plan Update some parts of the original Plan were preserved. Where applicable, portions of the historical hazard data have been retained. As part of the update process, the HMPC reviewed the hazards section of the previous plans, and incorporated changes related to recent hazard events that have affected the Counties.

The HMPC continues to focus only on natural hazards and therefore any man-made hazards are not included in the Update. Note that eliminating man-made hazards does not suggest that those type hazards are not of concern to the Counties, only that they are not natural hazards, and therefore the HMPC determined that they would not be included in the Plan update.

6.1 IFR Requirement for Hazard Identification and Profiling

Profiling Hazards

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): *[The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the ... location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan **shall** include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.*

6.2 Hazard Identification

In accordance with IFR requirements and as part of its efforts to support and encourage hazard mitigation initiatives Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) prepared this general assessment of the hazards that have potential to impact each County. The following subsections provide detailed information about past and potential losses (risk) for a subset of hazards with the most potential to affect Anderson and Oconee Counties. The term “planning area” is used frequently in this section. This term refers to the geographic limits of Anderson and Oconee counties. Much of the open-source information about natural hazards is compiled on the County level, so this section includes numerous references to the impacts of hazards on each County.

IFR §201.6(c)(2): *The plan shall include a risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.*

IFR §201.6(c)(2)(ii): *[The risk assessment shall include a] description of the jurisdiction’s vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.*

6.3 Overview of type and location of all natural hazards that can affect the counties:

- 6.3.1 Winter Storms
- 6.3.2 Hail Storms / Thunderstorms
- 6.3.3 Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms
- 6.3.4 Tornadoes / High Winds
- 6.3.5 Drought / Heat Wave
- 6.3.6 Floods
- 6.3.7 Wildfires
- 6.3.8 Hurricanes
- 6.3.9 Earthquakes

The DMA 2000 legislation and related FEMA planning guidance require mitigation plans to include discussion of community vulnerability to natural hazards. Vulnerability is generally defined as the damage (including direct damages and loss of function) that would occur when various levels of hazards impact a structure, operation or population. For example, vulnerability can be expressed as the percent damage to a building when it is flooded, or the number of days that a government office will be shut down after a wind storm, etc., assuming there is sufficient detailed data available to support the calculations. Because this Plan update is at the scale of multiple entire Counties, it is not practical to complete vulnerability assessments on the many individual assets, operations and populations in the planning area. It is possible, however, to make some general observations based on the hazard identifications and risk assessments that are the subjects of Section 6 of this Plan update. Therefore, the following terms are used to describe levels of vulnerability.

- High – 66%-100% percent damage to a building when it is flooded, or the number of days that a government office will be shut down.
- Moderate – 34%-65% percent damage to a building when it is flooded, or the number of days that a government office will be shut down.
- Low – 0%-33% percent damage to a building when it is flooded, or the number of days that a government office will be shut down.

As illustrated in Section 6 (Hazard Identification), each County is subject to numerous natural hazards, although in some cases the hazards have rarely impacted the area, or their effects have been relatively minor. It is important to recognize that several other hazards present significant risks (i.e. potential for future losses) to the County, even though they have occurred infrequently in the past, or have not caused much damage.

The impact/extent of damage is derived primarily from utilizing calculations from the University of South Carolina Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography Spatial Hazard Event Loss Dataset for the US (SHELDUS) information which originally contained only those events that generated greater than \$50,000 in combined crop and property damage. This damage assessment is countywide regardless of municipal boundaries. Damage in less severe degrees may have occurred throughout the county and its municipalities affecting each municipality in varying degrees depending on severity of the hazard and time of year. The full list of events, regardless of dollar amount, can be found through the University of South Carolina Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute's SHELDUS website.

Section 6.3.1 - Winter Storms

Winter storms (consisting of snow, ice, and cold temperatures) can cause major problems in regions that are not prepared for them. These types of storms can damage property, create safety risks, destroy crops and valuable timber, damage infrastructure components such as power lines, and have enormous economic impacts (SCEMD). There were major Southeastern snow storms in 1899, 1914, 1973, 2000, and 2002. Additionally, there have been many more localized winter storms. In January 1968 and February 1979 large ice storms paralyzed the County for several days. More recently in 2002, 2004, 2005, and 2014 ice and snow storms covered the Region resulting in power outages and hazardous driving conditions. Each County suffers an average of one to two winter storms each year.

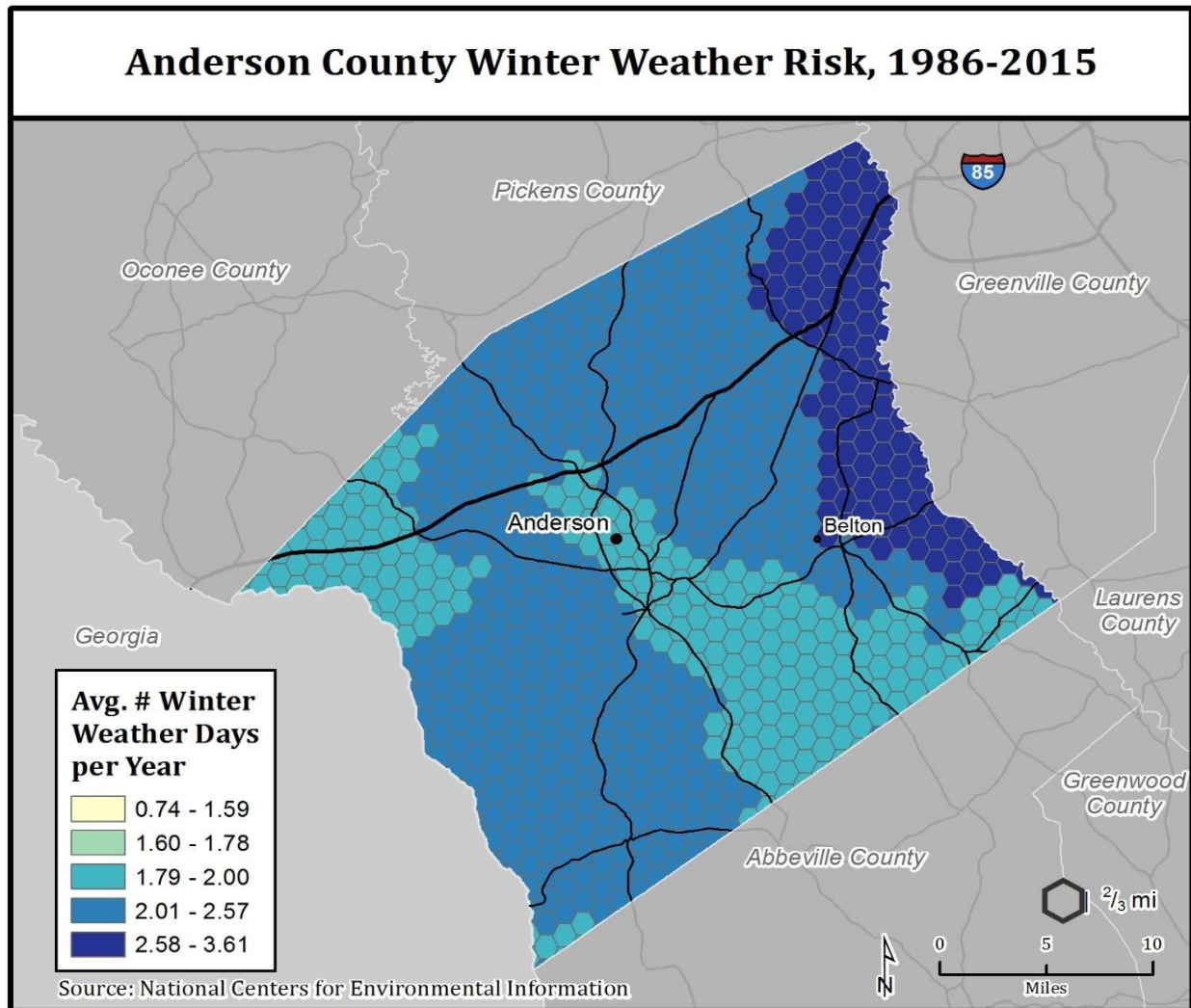
There have been several significant winter storm events within South Carolina designated as “Major Disaster Declaration”

Table 6.3.1-1: Major Disaster Declarations

Severe Weather Storm	Incident Start Date:	Incident End Date:	Declared as Major Disaster:
Winter Storm: DR-4166	2/10/2014	2/15/2014	3/12/2014
Winter Storm: EM-3369	2/10/2014	2/12/2014	2/12/2014
Ice Storm: DR-1625	12/15/2005	12/16/2005	1/20/2006
Ice Storm: DR-1509	1/26/2004	1/30/2004	2/13/2004
Ice Storm: DR-1451	12/4/2002	12/6/2002	1/8/2003
Winter Storm: DR-1313	1/22/2000	2/1/2000	1/31/2000

 Official website of the Department of Homeland Security (<https://www.fema.gov/disasters>)

Winter Storms: Anderson County



Anderson County
Extent

Anderson County has experienced 27 notable winter weather events from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A winter weather event is considered notable when it causes at or above \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These winter weather events have caused 1.31 injuries to county residents and 0.90 fatalities. These notable winter weather events have caused a collective \$16,262,789.60 in property damage and \$17,144,152.30 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Table 6.3.1-2 – Winter Weather Data Summary (Anderson County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Winter Weather	49%	1.31	0.90	16,262,789.6	\$17,144,152.30

Table 6.3.1-3: Anderson County Notable Winter Weather Events from 1/1/1960-1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1/2/1999	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	2,845,342.15	0.00
2004	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	297,996.15	0.00
2005	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	121,360.47	0.00
1/1/1964	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.57	0.00	8,419.22	84,191.92
1966	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.03	104,504.82	0.00
1966	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.15	0.00	79,514.6
1968	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	106,419.27	10.62
1969	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	68,704.58	6,870,456.31
1971	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.67	0.39	162,563.11	162.58
1971	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	63,611.68	63,611.68
1/7/1973	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	58,024.16	580,241.37
2/9/1973	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.2	580,241.37	580.26
1973	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	148,283.92

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1985	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	183,563.34
2/6/1979	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	544,116.17	544.13
1982	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	266,972.02
4/7/1982	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,070,168.4
1983	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,586,618.22
1983	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	25,866.19	25,866.19
1989	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.07	0.13	207,763.85	0.00
2007	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	95,260.08
1967	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,971,199.29
1964	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	831,055.39
1993	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	58,580.58	58,580.58
1992	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	30,167.11	30,167.11
1990	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	197,113.37
2002	Winter Weather	Anderson	0.00	0.00	10,979,108.78	0.00
Total			1.31	0.90	16,262,789.6	17,144,152.3

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Winter Storm Probability and Vulnerability

Anderson County:

Table 6.3.1-4: Anderson County Winter Weather Probability

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Anderson	27	55	2.04	49%

Vulnerability

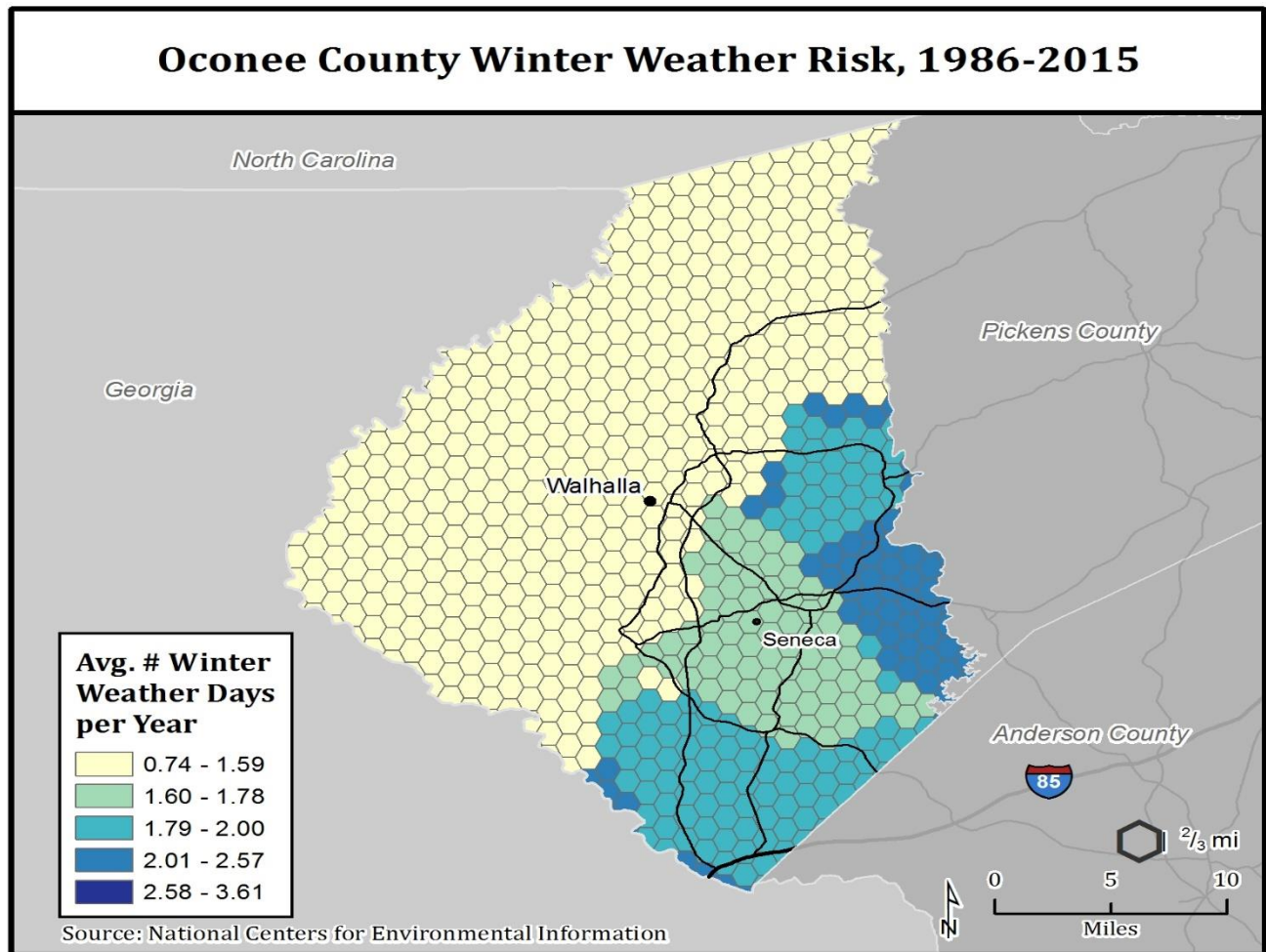
Anderson County

Overall, Anderson County has a moderate level vulnerability to winter storms. The probability of one or more winter weather events in Anderson County is 49%. Examining past events, it is evident that winter storms can significantly disrupt normal operations within a community. In addition, some ice storms associated with winter storms have caused significant property damage and disruption of the electric utilities. Overall, when taking into consideration the moderate level vulnerability of winter storms in the county, and the past history of the event, the municipalities have a moderate level vulnerability to winter storms.

Recommendation:

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when a winter storm strikes. Citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a winter storms incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of winter storm events. A community-wide shelter program should be considered for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

Winter Weather: Oconee County



*Oconee County**Extent*

Oconee County has experienced 28 notable winter weather events from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A winter weather event is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These winter weather events have caused 1.03 injuries to county residents and 1.77 fatalities. These notable winter weather events have caused a collective \$12,747,423.5 in property damage and \$19,724,707 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Table 6.3.1-5 – Winter Weather Data Summary (Oconee County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Winter Weather	50%	1.03	1.77	\$12,747,423.5	\$19,724,707

Table 6.3.1-6: Oconee County Notable Winter Weather Events from 1/1/1960-1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1/9/1997	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	59,069.66	0.00
2005	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	101,133.72	0.00
1963	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.57	0.00	84,191.92	8,419.22
1966	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.03	104,504.82	0.00
1966	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.15	0.00	79,514.6
1968	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	106,419.27	10.62
1969	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	68,704.58	6,870,456.31
1971	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	63,611.68	63,611.68
1971	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.39	0.67	162,563.11	162.58
1972	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	322,174.03
1973	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	58,024.16	580, 241.37
1973	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.2	580,241.37	580.26
1973	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	148,283.92
1979	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	544,116.17	544.13

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
1982	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	266,972.02
4/7/1982	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,070,168.4
1983	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,586,618.22
1983	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.59	0.00	25,866.19
1989	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.07	0.13	207,763.85	0.00
2007	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	95,260.08
1967	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,971,199.29
1964	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	831,055.39
1993	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	58,580.58	58,580.58
3/8/1996	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,517,707.68
1992	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	30,167.11	30,167.11
1990	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	197,113.37
1989	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	119,464.21	0.00
2002	Winter Weather	Oconee	0.00	0.00	10,979,108.78	0.00
Total			1.03	1.77	12,747,423.5	19,724,707

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Oconee County:**Table 6.3.1-7: Oconee County Winter Weather Probability**

County	Number of Events	Number of Years	Recurrence Interval (years)	Hazard Frequency (% chance/year)
Oconee	28	55	1.96	50%

Vulnerability*Oconee County*

Overall, Oconee County has a moderate level of vulnerability to winter storms. The probability of one or more winter weather events in Oconee County is 50%. Examining past events, it is evident that winter storms can significantly disrupt normal operations within a community. In addition, some ice storms associated with winter storms have caused significant property damage and disruption of the electric utilities. Overall, when taking into consideration the moderate level of vulnerability to winter storms in the county, and the past history of the event, the municipalities have a moderate level of vulnerability to winter storms.

Recommendations

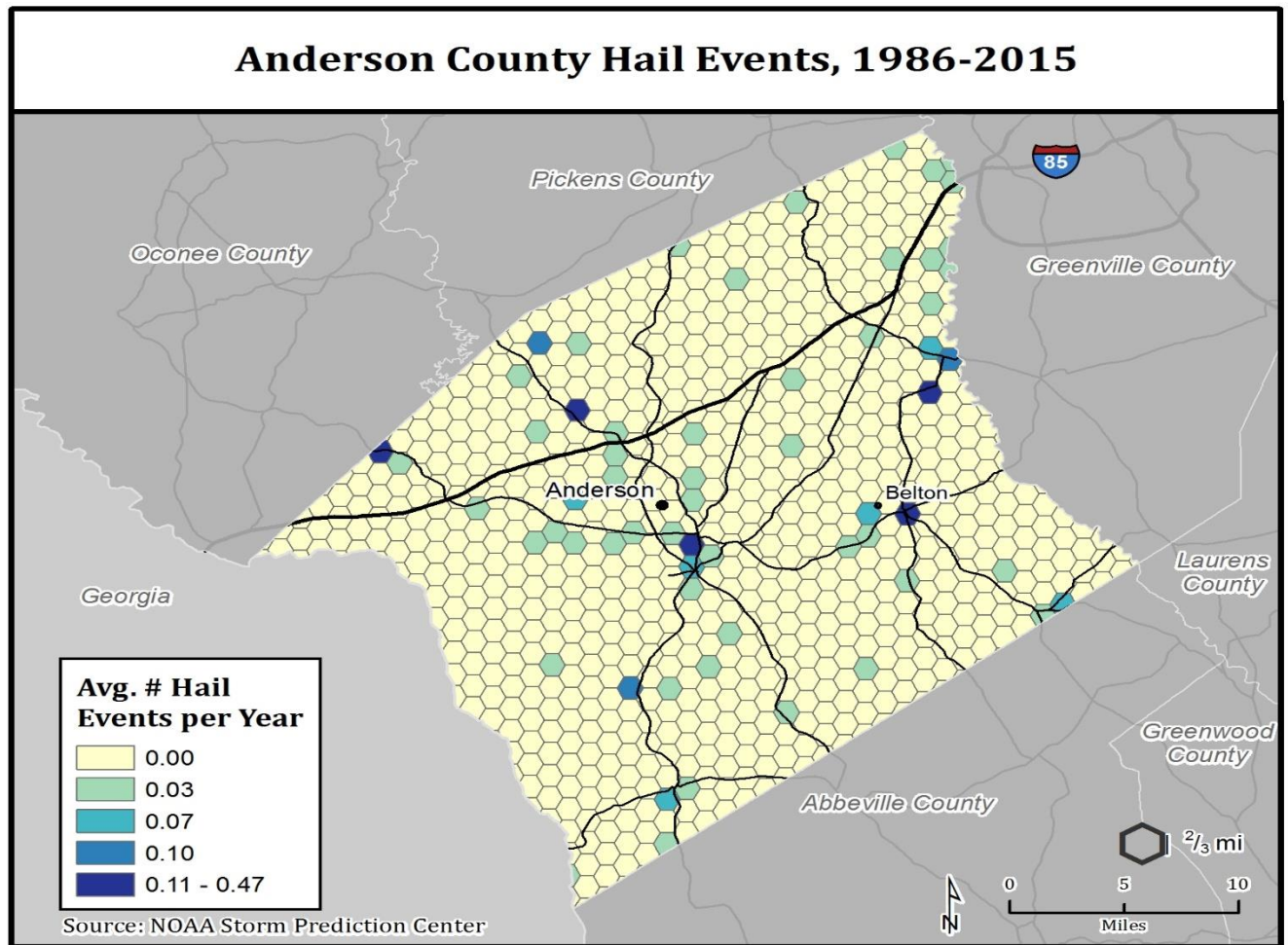
Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when a winter storms strikes. Citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a winter storms incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of winter storm events. A community-wide shelter program should be considered for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

Section 6.3.2 – Hail Storms/ Thunderstorms

Hail is frozen droplets of water that thaw and freeze while wind patterns (updrafts and downdrafts) take them between colder and warmer elevations within a thunderstorm cloud. Each time the droplet re-freezes, another layer of ice is added to the object, thus making it larger until it falls to the earth. Hail is a costly result of severe weather in the United States. In an average year, hail causes one billion dollars in crop and property damage each year in this country.

Unlike ice pellets, hail stones are layered and can be irregular and clumped together. Hail is composed of transparent ice or alternating layers of transparent and translucent ice at least 1 millimeter (0.039 in) thick, which are deposited upon the hail stone as it cycles through the cloud multiple times, suspended aloft by air with strong upward motion until its weight overcomes the updraft and falls to the ground. There are methods available to detect hail-producing thunderstorms using weather satellites and radar imagery. Hail stones generally fall at higher speeds as they grow in size, though complicating factors such as melting, friction with air, wind, and interaction with rain and other hail stones can slow their descent through Earth's atmosphere. Severe weather warnings are issued for hail when the stones reach a damaging size, as it can cause serious damage to man-made structures and, most commonly, farmers' crops. In the United States, the National Weather Service issues severe thunderstorm warnings for hail 1" or greater in diameter. This threshold, effective January 2010, marked an increase over the previous threshold of $\frac{3}{4}$ " hail. The Service made the change for two main reasons: a) public complacency and b) recent research suggesting that damage does not occur until a hailstone reaches 1" in diameter. (NOAA/ National Weather Service National Centers for Environmental Prediction).

Hail Storms/ Thunderstorms: Anderson County



*Anderson County**Extent*

Anderson County has experienced 11 notable hail storms/ thunderstorms from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A hail storm/ thunderstorm is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 11 notable hail storms have caused 2.20 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. These notable hail storms have caused a collective \$2,826,726.48 in property damage and \$856,759 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Table 6.3.2-1 – Hail/ Thunderstorms Data Summary (Anderson County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Hail/ Thunderstorms	20%	2.20	0.00	\$2,826,726.48	\$856,759.1

Table 6.3.2-2: Anderson County Notable Hail Storms/ Thunderstorms from 1/1/1960-1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1993	Hail	Anderson	2.00	0.00	82,012.8	0.00
1989	Hail/Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	955,713.7	0.00
2003	Hail	Anderson	0.00	0.00	128,813.6	0.00
1963	Hail	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	84,191.92
1984	Hail	Anderson	0.00	0.00	1,140,602	114,060
1987	Hail	Anderson	0.00	0.00	104,320.9	10,432.09
1979	Hail	Anderson	0.00	0.00	1,632.35	163,234.9
1975	Hail	Anderson	0.00	0.00	12,237.57	122,375.6
1975	Hail	Anderson	0.00	0.00	6,293.59	62,935.99
1982	Hail	Anderson	0.2	0.00	299,528.6	299,528.6
1989	Hail	Anderson	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	0.00
Total:			2.20	0.00	2,826,726.48	856,759.1

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Anderson County:**Table 6.3.2-3: Anderson County Probability of a Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm**

County	Number of Events	Number of Years	Recurrence Interval (years)	Hazard Frequency (% chance/year)
Anderson	11	55	5	20%

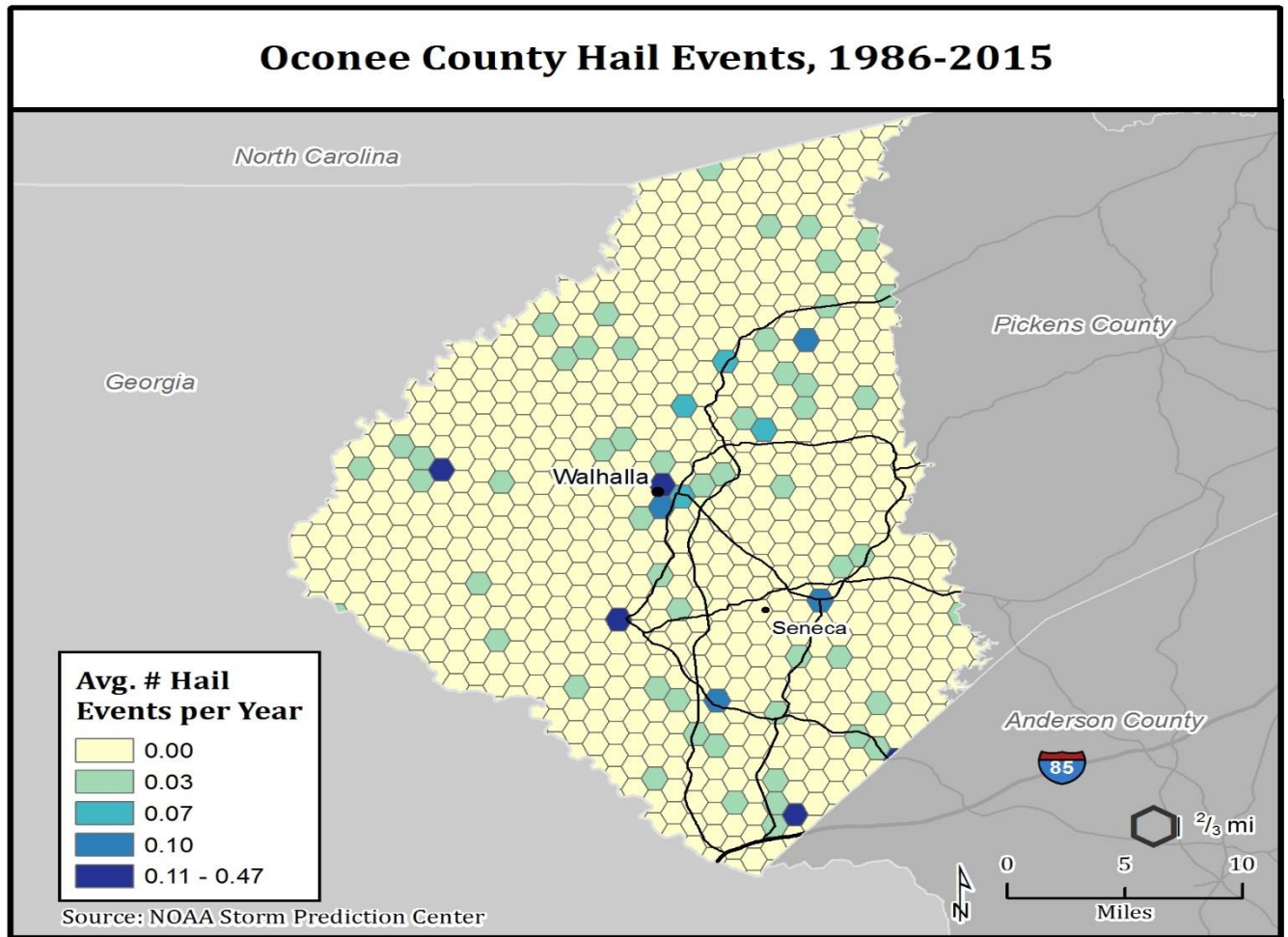
Vulnerability*Anderson County*

Overall, Anderson County has a low vulnerability to hail storms. There is a 20% probability that more than one hail producing storm will occur in Anderson County in a year time frame. Based on passed events, the hail storms have caused some damage within the County. Overall, the County's vulnerability to a damaging event is low.

Recommendation:

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when hail storms strike. Citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a severe weather incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of hail storm events. A community-wide shelter program should be considered for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

Hail Storms/ Thunderstorms: Oconee County



Oconee County
Extent

Oconee County has experienced 7 notable hail storms/ thunderstorms from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A hail storm/ thunderstorm is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 7 notable hail storms have caused 0.20 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. These notable hail storms have caused a collective \$1,062,253.17 in property damage and \$480,764.70 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Table 6.3.2-4 – Hail/ Thunderstorms Data Summary (Oconee County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Hail/ Thunderstorms	12.7%	0.20	0.00	\$1,062,253.17	\$480,764.70

Table 6.3.2-5: Oconee County Notable Hail Storms/ Thunderstorms from 1/1/1960-1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
4/4/1989	Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	955.71
2002	Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	658,746.5	0.00
1963	Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	84,191.92
1979	Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	1,632.35	163,234.92
7/4/1975	Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	6,293.59	62,935.99
1982	Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.20	0.00	299,528.6	299,528.6
1974	Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	480.76	480,764.7
Total:			0.20	0.00	1,062,253.17	480, 764. 70

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Oconee County:**Table 6.3.2-6: Oconee County Probability of a Hail Storm/ Thunderstorm**

County	Number of Events	Number of Years	Recurrence Interval (years)	Hazard Frequency (% chance/year)
Oconee	7	55	7.85	12.7%

Vulnerability*Oconee County*

Overall, Oconee County has a low vulnerability to hail storms. There is a 12.7% probability that more than one hail producing storm will occur in Oconee County in a year time frame. Based on past events, the hail storms have caused some damage within the County. Overall, the County's vulnerability to a damaging event is low.

Recommendation:

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when hail storms strike. Citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a severe weather incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of hail storm events. A community-wide shelter program should be considered for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

Section 6.3.3- Lightning Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms

The formation of lightning is still something of a mystery. Even the perceived motion of lightning is false. The light that seems to come down from the sky actually jumps up from the earth's surface. Lightning bolts are triggered when a negatively charged cloud base induces a positive charge in the ground. Negative particles, small streaming sparks known as stepped leaders, begin to flow downward, creating a conductive channel an inch or two wide. At the same time, similar streamers are moving upward from the ground, especially high places like treetops and tall structures. When the two streamers meet, they form a channel and a subsequent lightning bolt. The bright flash of light happens when the electrical charge excites air molecules in its path, forcing them to release light.

Lightning travels up to 60,000 miles per hour, cutting a jagged path through the air as much as 10 miles long! A lightning flash is brighter than ten million 100-watt light-bulbs, and contains billions of watts - as much power as in all the electricity plants in the United States.

Lightning causes damage to buildings and equipment in three different ways.

First, there can be damage caused by a direct lightning strike. Such damage includes damage to roofing materials, structures such as chimneys, heating or air conditioning units located on the roof or exterior of a building, or fires caused by lightning igniting combustible material, such as wood-frame buildings or flammable liquids or vapors.

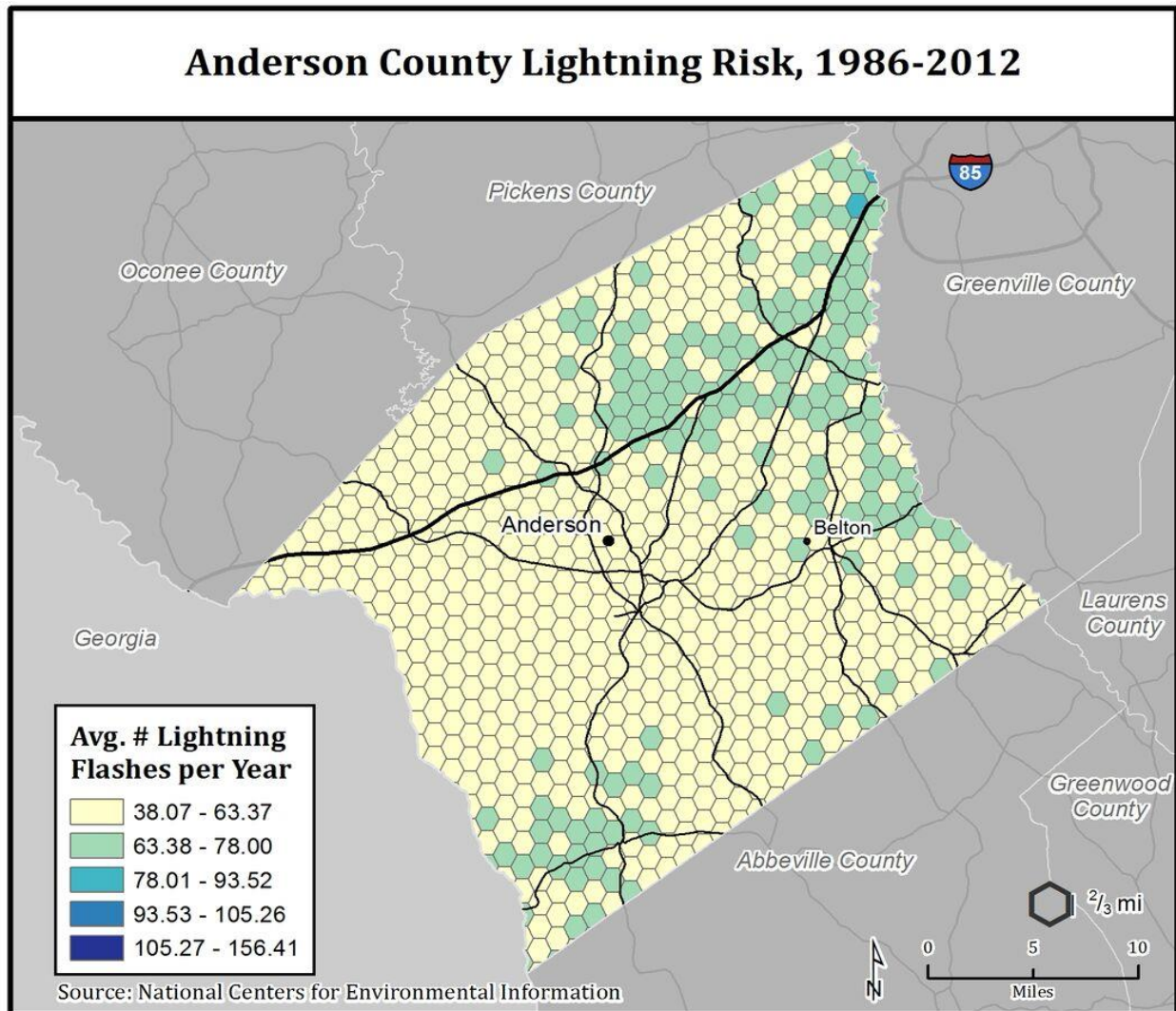
Second, part of the lightning current can be carried inside a building by electric power, telephone, analog or digital data lines (e.g., closed circuit television cameras, sensors in an industrial plant, etc.). This direct injection of lightning current inside a building can cause immense damage to electrical – and especially electronic – circuits and equipment.

Finally, The electromagnetic fields from the current in a lightning stroke can induce currents and voltage in wire and cables inside a building. Such surge currents are typically less intense than direct injection of current, but can easily vaporize integrated circuits in computers, modems, electronic control circuits, etc.

Electronic equipment is typically designed to operate in a well-controlled electrical environment. It is the responsibility of the user to install lightning protection, electrical surge-protective devices, and power conditioning equipment to mitigate the effects of disturbances in the electrical voltage waveform. It is well recognized that the trend toward integrated circuits with more transistors per unit area, and faster switching speeds, makes these circuits more vulnerable to both upset and damage.

Damage is a permanent alteration in the physical properties of one or more components, that requires repair or replacement before the equipment can resume normal operation. Examples of lightning damage to electrical equipment include flashover of insulation inside motors or transformers, so that the equipment is no longer functional. Examples of lightning damage to electronic equipment includes vaporized traces on printed circuit boards, vaporized transistors and integrated circuits, blown fuses, etc.

Lightning Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms: Anderson County



*Anderson
Extent*

Anderson County has experienced 36 notable Lightning Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A Lightning Severe Storm/ Thunderstorm is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 36 notable lightning storms/ thunderstorms have caused 3.16 injuries to county residents and 0.69 fatalities. These notable storms have caused a collective \$12,973,595.3 in property damage and \$1,272,517.57 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Table 6.3.3-1 – Lightning Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms Data Summary (Anderson County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Lightning/ Thunderstorms	65%	3.16	0.69	\$12,973,595.30	\$1,272,517.57

Table 6.3.3-2: Anderson County Notable Lightning Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
2000	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	137,640.5	0.00
1996	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	7,553,123.0	0.00
1996	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	226,593.7	0.00
1993	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	164,025.6	0.00
1993	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	82,012.8	0.00
1994	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	79,965.25	0.00
1995	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	155,523.0	0.00
1998	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	145,409.2	0.00
2002	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	131,749.3	0.00
1963	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.17	64,547.09	0.00
1964	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	637,142.5	637,142.5
1964	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.02	83,105.58	83,105.58
1967	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	118,272.0	11,827.22
1967	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	77,133.92	771.37
1968	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	106,419.3	10.62
1970	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	305,434.3	0.00
1971	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	63,611.68	63,611.68
1976	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.33	0.00	347,125.1	34,712.49
1986	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	108,128.2	0.00
1988	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	100,176.3	0.00
1979	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	1,632.35	163,234.9
1975	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	12,237.57	122,375.6
1975	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	6,293.59	62,935.99
1975	Lightning	Anderson	1.50	0.50	1,101,380.0	11,013.8
1983	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	118,984.4	0.00
1989	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	0.00
1990	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	90,672.15	0.00
1965	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	81,786.44
2008	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	55,042.66	0.00
1979	Thunderstorm	Anderson	1.33	0.00	54,411.63	0.00
2010	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	108,695.5	0.00
2010	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	271,738.7	0.00
2011	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	52,684.73	0.00
2011	Lightning	Anderson	0.00	0.00	105,369.5	0.00
2013	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	101,742.8	0.00
2015	Thunderstorm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	200,000.0	0.00
Total:			3.16	0.69	12,973,595.3	1,272,517.57

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Lightning Severe Storm/ Thunderstorm Probability and Vulnerability

Anderson County:

Table 6.3.3-3: Anderson County Probability of a Lightning Severe Storm/ Thunderstorm

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Anderson	36	55	1.5	65%

Vulnerability

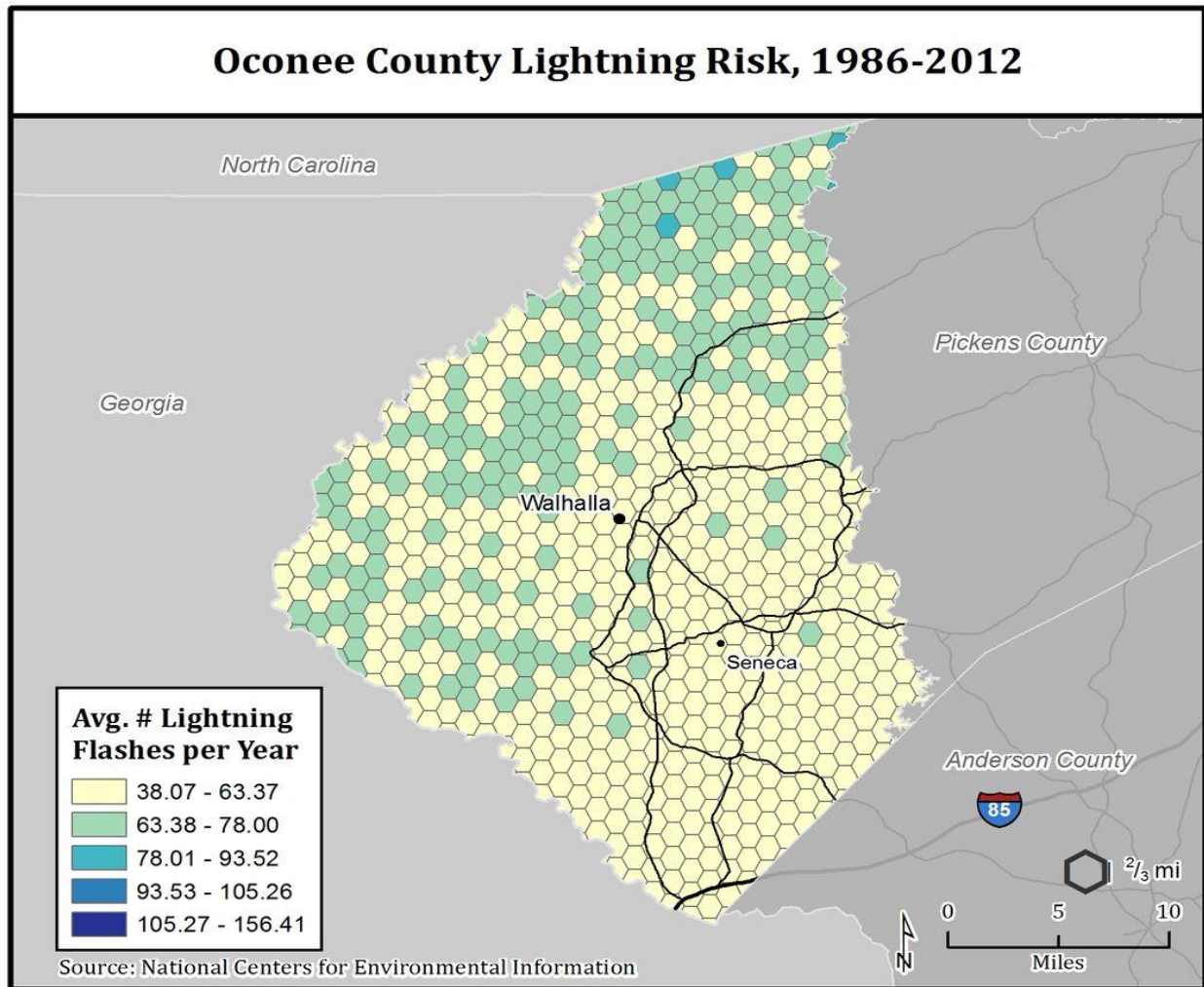
Anderson County

Overall, Anderson County has a high moderate level vulnerability to lightning severe storms / thunderstorms events. There is a 65% probability that the region would suffer a lightning severe storms / thunderstorms event in any one year time frame. This can impact the ability of the region to function. Overall, Anderson County has a high moderate vulnerability to lightning severe storms / thunderstorms events.

Recommendation

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when severe weather strikes. Citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a severe weather incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms events. A community-wide shelter program should be adopted for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

Lightning Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms: Oconee County



Oconee County
Extent

Oconee County has experienced 23 notable lightning severe storms/ thunderstorms from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 1/1/2016. A lightning severe storm/ thunderstorm is considered notable when it causes \$50,000+ in combined property and crop damages. These 23 notable lightning storms/ thunderstorms have caused 0.53 injuries to county residents and 0.19 fatalities. These notable lightning storms/ thunderstorms have caused a collective \$8,205,491.24 in property damage and \$2,019,681.83 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Table 6.3.3-4 – Lightning Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms Data Summary (Oconee County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Lightning/ Thunderstorms	41.8%	0.53	0.19	\$8,205,491.24	\$2,019,681.83

Table 6.3.3-5: Oconee Notable Lightning Severe Storms/ Thunderstorms from 1/1/1960-1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
3/6/1996	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	113,296.85	0.00
1993	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	82,012.8	0.00
1994	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	79,965.25	0.00
2004	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	100,377.77	0.00
1961	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	132,116.53	132,116.5
3/5/1963	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.17	64,547.09	0.00
4/6/1964	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	637,142.45	637,142.5
1964	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.02	83,105.58	83,105.58
6/2/1967	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	118,271.98	11, 827.22
1967	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	77,133.92	771.37
1968	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	106,419.27	10.62
1969	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	322,911.45	0.00
1971	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	63,611.68	63,611.68
1973	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	4,448,517.27	4,448.5
1976	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.33	0.00	347,125.06	34,712.49
8/7/1978	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	454,403.76	4,544.04
1975	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	12,237.57	122,375.6
7/4/1975	Lightning/ Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	6,293.59	62,935.99

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Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1982	Lightning/Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.20	0.00	299,528.63	299,528.6
6/5/1989	Lightning/Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	0.00
6/8/1965	Lightning/Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	81,786. 44
2008	Lightning/Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	550,426.61	0.00
1974	Lightning/Thunderstorm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	480.76	480,764.7
Total:			0.53	0.19	8,205,491.24	2,019,681.83

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Lightning Severe Storm/ Thunderstorm Probability and Vulnerability

Oconee County

Table 6.3.3-6: Oconee County Probability of a Lightning Severe Storm/ Thunderstorm

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Oconee	23	55	2.4	41.8%

Vulnerability

Oconee County

Overall, Oconee County has a moderate level vulnerability to Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms events. There is a 41.8% probability that the region would suffer Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms events in any one year time frame. This can impact the ability of the region to function. Overall Oconee County has a moderate vulnerability to Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms events.

Recommendation:

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when severe weather strikes. Citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a severe weather incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms events. A community-wide shelter program should be adopted for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

Section 6.3.4 – Tornadoes/ High Winds

A Tornado is a “violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground” (NOAA). Tornadoes can be extremely violent storms that can have relatively low wind speeds (less than 73 mph) to very high winds in excess of 300 miles per hour. In the South, tornadoes touch down most frequently from the month of March through May (NOAA). Since 1950, there have been numerous tornadoes in South Carolina. The State averages approximately eleven tornadoes a year, which ranks twenty-sixth in the nation for tornado strikes. Tornadoes have claimed forty-seven casualties in South Carolina, and have injured 1,057 residents since 1950 (SCEMD).

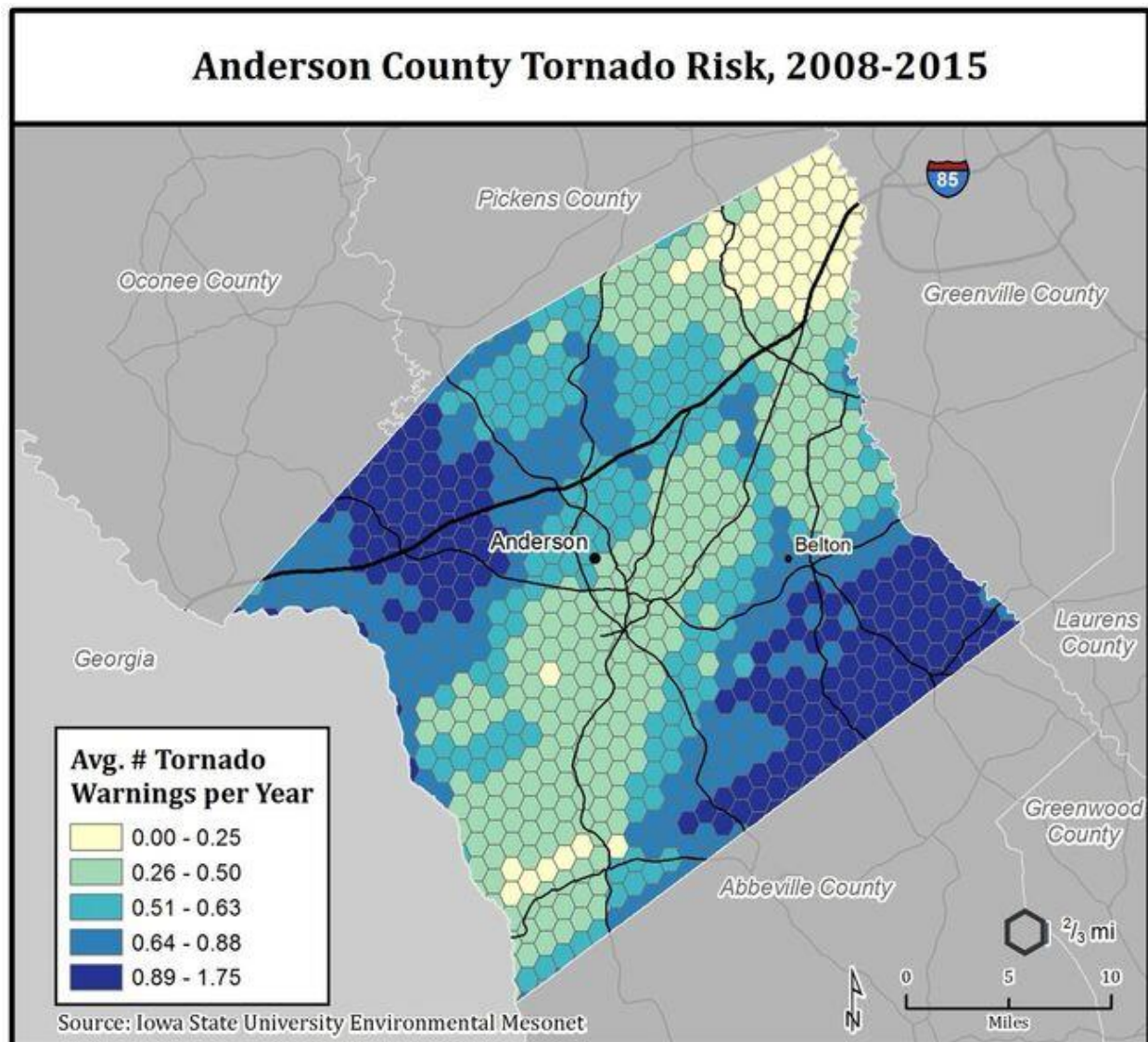
The following Enhanced F Scale for Tornado Damage on the following page explains tornado classifications, wind speeds, and a typical damage description of the various categories of tornadoes.

Table 6.3.4-1 – Tornado Force Classifications, Wind Speed, and Damage

Wind Speed MPH	Saffir-Simpson Scale	Category	Typical Effects
40-72 mph (35-62 kt)	NA	F0 Category	Gale tornado. Light damage: some damage to chimneys; breaks twigs and branches off trees; damages signboards; some windows broken; hurricane wind speed begins at 73 mph.
73-112 mph (63-97 kt)	Cat 1/2/3	F1 Category	Moderate tornado. Moderate damage: Peels surfaces off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; outbuildings demolished; moving autos pushed off roads; trees snapped or broken.
113-157 mph (98-136 kt)	Cat 3/4/5	F2 Category	Significant tornado. Considerable damage: roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; frame houses with weak foundations lifted and moved; boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light object missiles generated.
158-206 mph (137-179 kt)	Cat 5	F3 Category	Severe tornado. Severe damage: Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in the forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown; weak pavement blown off roads.
207-260 mph (180-226 kt)	Cat 5?	F4 Category	Devastating tornado. Devastating damage: Well-constructed homes leveled; structures with foundations blown some distance; cars thrown and disintegrated; large missiles generated; trees in forest uprooted and carried some distance away.
261-318 mph (227-276 kt)	NA	F5 Category	Incredible tornado. Incredible damage: Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distance to disintegrate; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 300 ft.; trees debarked; incredible phenomena will occur.
Gtr than 319 mph (277 kt)	NA	F6-F12 Category	The maximum wind speeds of tornadoes are not expected to reach the F6 wind speeds.

(www.noaa.gov/tornadoes.html)

Tornadoes/ High Winds: Anderson County



Anderson County
Extent

Anderson County has experienced 38 notable Tornado/ High Wind events from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. 12 of these notable events were tornadoes, and the remaining 26 high wind events. The tornadoes that have touched down have primarily been EF1 or EF2 tornadoes. A tornado/ high wind event is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 38 notable tornadoes/ high wind events have caused 12.90 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. These notable tornadoes/ high wind events have caused a collective \$9,846,961.62 in property damage and \$897,347.99 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Table 6.3.4-2 – Tornado/ High Winds Data Summary (Anderson County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Tornado/ High Winds	69%	12.90	0.00	\$9,846,961.62	\$897,347.99

Table 6.3.4-3: Anderson County Notable Tornadoes/ High Winds from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
2000	High Winds	Anderson	0.00	0.00	137,640.5	0.00
1993	High Winds	Anderson	0.00	0.00	164,025.6	0.00
1993	High Winds	Anderson	2.00	0.00	82,012.8	0.00
1994	High Winds	Anderson	0.00	0.00	79,965.25	0.00
1995	High Winds	Anderson	0.00	0.00	55,543.92	0.00
1998	High Winds	Anderson	0.00	0.00	145,409.2	0.00
1980	Tornado	Anderson	2.50	0.00	719,105.0	0.00
1984	Tornado	Anderson	8.00	0.00	3,802,005.0	380,200.0
1989	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	955,713.7	0.00
1996	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	113,296.9	0.00
1996	Tornado	Anderson	2.00	0.00	4,531,874.0	0.00
1996	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	1,510,625.0	0.00
1996	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	1,510,625.0	0.00
2002	High Winds	Anderson	0.00	0.00	131,749.3	0.00
2001	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	669,161.5	0.00
2001	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	2,007,484.0	0.00
2001	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	2,007,484.0	0.00
2005	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	182,040.7	0.00
1970	Windstorm	Anderson	0.20	0.00	61,086.86	0.00
1984	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	1,140,602.0	114,060.15
1984	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	114,060.2	0.00
1987	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	104,320.9	1,043.21
1988	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	100,176.3	0.00
1982	Wind	Anderson	0.20	0.00	299,528.6	299,528.63
1983	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	118,984.4	0.00
1989	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	0.00
1989	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	0.00
1990	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	90,672.15	0.00
2008	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	110,085.3	0.00
2009	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	331,435.1	0.00
1993	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	82,012.8	0.00
1993	Blizzard Winds	Anderson	0.00	0.00	102,516.0	102,516.0
2010	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	108,695.5	0.00
2010	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	108,695.5	0.00
2010	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	211,738.7	0.00
2013	Tornado	Anderson	0.00	0.00	152,614.2	0.00

Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2017

2013	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	101,742.8	0.00
2015	Wind	Anderson	0.00	0.00	200,000	0.00
Total:			12.90	0.00	9,846,961.62	897,347.99

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Tornado/ High Winds Probability and Vulnerability**Anderson County:****Table 6.3.4-4: Anderson County Probability of a Tornado**

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Anderson	12	55	4.5	21%

Table 6.3.4-5: Anderson County Probability of High Winds

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Anderson	26	55	2.1	47%

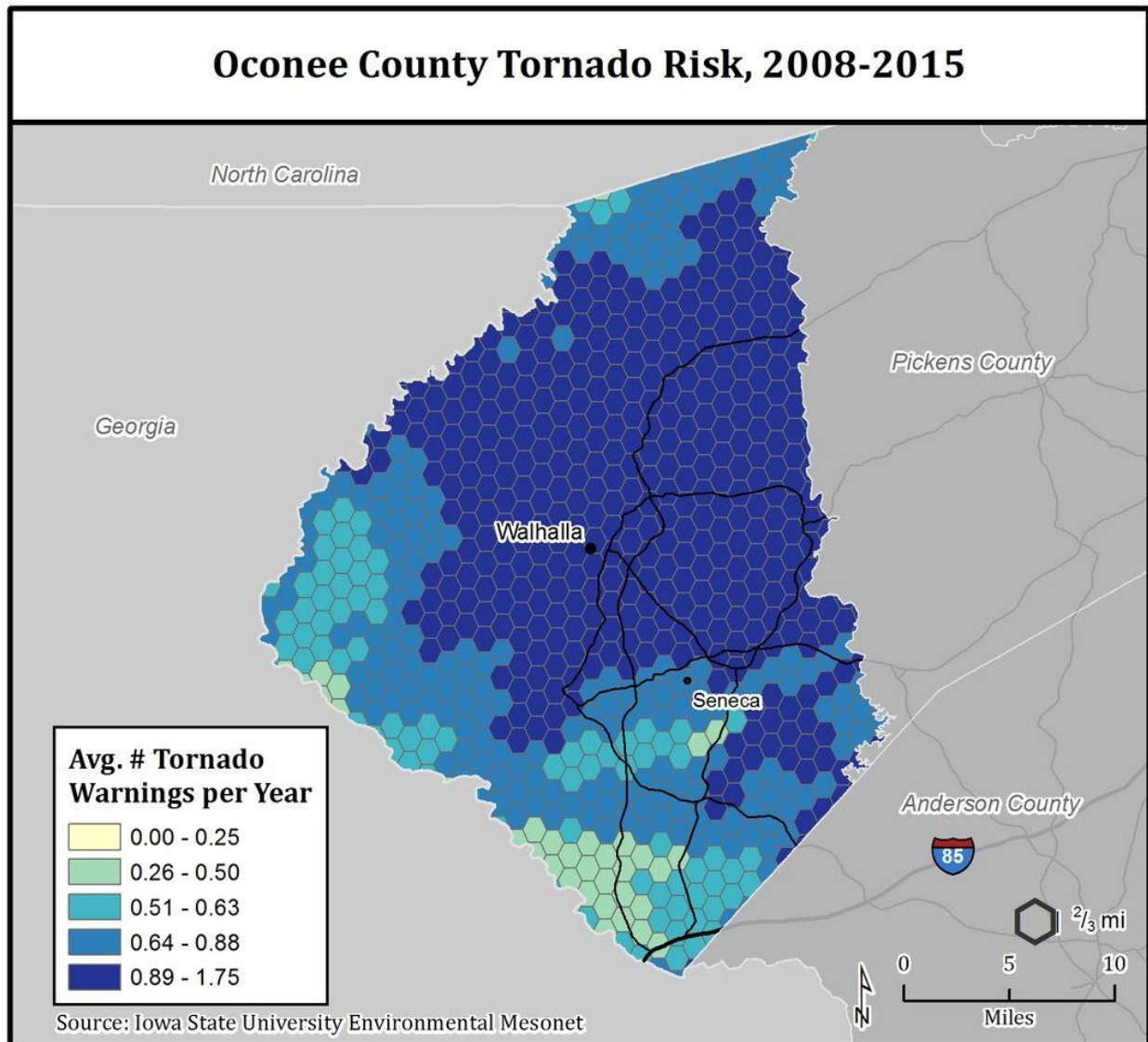
Vulnerability*Anderson County*

Overall, Anderson County has a low level vulnerability to tornadoes, and a moderate level vulnerability to high winds. The probability of one or more notable tornadoes touching down in Anderson County is 21% for any given year. While there have not been a huge number of tornadoes, it is clear from examining past events that they do have the potential to do significant damage within the County. Since tornadoes strike randomly throughout the county, one jurisdiction has the same chance of this hazard as the rest of the county and its municipalities. Thus each municipality has the same vulnerability as the County.

Recommendation

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when tornadoes strike. While more than two hours warning is not possible for tornados, citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a tornado incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of tornados and severe thunderstorms. A community-wide shelter program should be considered for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

Tornadoes/ High Winds: Oconee County



*Oconee County**Extent*

Oconee County has experienced 18 notable Tornado/ High Wind events from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. 8 of these notable events were tornadoes, and the remaining 10 were high wind events. The tornadoes that have touched down have primarily been EF1 or EF2 tornadoes. A tornado/ high wind event is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 18 notable tornadoes/ high wind events have caused 15.20 injuries to county residents and 1.00 fatality. These notable tornadoes/ high wind events have caused a collective \$7,082,597.7 in property damage and \$5,163,176.88 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Table 6.3.4-6– Tornado/ High Winds Data Summary (Oconee County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Tornado/ High Winds	32%	15.20	1.00	\$7,082,597.7	\$5,163,176.88

Table 6.3.4-7: Oconee County Notable Tornadoes/High Winds from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1994	Winds	Oconee	0.00	0.00	79,965.25	0.00
1995	High Winds	Oconee	0.00	0.00	55,543.92	0.00
1973	Tornado	Oconee	1.00	0.00	266,911.04	266.91
4/4/1989	Tornado	Oconee	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	955.71
5/5/1989	Tornado	Oconee	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	95,571.37
1994	Tornado	Oconee	1.00	0.00	399,826.25	0.00
1996	Tornado	Oconee	0.00	0.00	302,124.92	0.00
2002	Wind	Oconee	0.00	0.00	65,874.65	0.00
2004	Tornado	Oconee	0.00	0.00	94,104.16	0.00
1975	Wind	Oconee	0.00	0.00	12,237.57	122,375.60
7/4/1975	Wind	Oconee	0.00	0.00	6,293.59	62,935.99
1982	Wind	Oconee	0.20	0.00	299,528.63	299,528.6
6/5/1989	Winds	Oconee	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	0.00
2007	High Winds	Oconee	0.00	1.00	190,520.18	0.00
1974	Wind	Oconee	0.00	0.00	480.76	480,764.7
1990	Tornado	Oconee	1.00	0.00	217,613.16	0.00
1994	Tornado	Oconee	12.00	0.00	4,797,914.9	3,998,262.0
1993	High Winds	Oconee	0.00	0.00	102,516.0	102,516.0
Total:			15.20	1.00	7,082,597.7	5,163,176.88

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Tornado/ High Winds Probability and Vulnerability Oconee County:

Table 6.3.4-8: Oconee County Probability of a Tornado

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Oconee	8	55	6.8	14.5%

Table 6.3.4-9: Oconee County Probability of High Winds

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Oconee	10	55	5.5	18%

Vulnerability

Oconee County

Overall, Oconee County has a low level vulnerability to tornadoes and high wind events. The probability of one or more tornadoes touching down in Oconee County is 14.5% for any given year, and the probability of one or more high wind events is 18%. While there have not been a huge number of tornadoes, it is clear from examining past events that they do have the potential to do significant damage within the County. Since tornadoes strike randomly throughout the county, one jurisdiction has the same chance of this hazard as the rest of the county and its municipalities. Thus, each municipality has the same vulnerability as the County.

Recommendation

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when tornadoes strike. While more than two hours warning is not possible for tornados, citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a tornado incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of tornados and severe thunderstorms. A community-wide shelter program should be considered for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

Section 6.3.5 - Drought/Heat Wave

Drought is a period of abnormally dry weather which persists long enough to produce a serious hydrologic imbalance (for example crop damage, water supply shortage, etc.) The severity of the drought depends upon the degree of moisture deficiency, the duration and the size of the affected area.”

There is no precise definition to the term drought. The term drought is subjective. It is one of those words that you know when one is happening if it is intense, but it is difficult to put into terms that are applicable to all people. Here are a few ways that drought can be described:

- 1) Below normal precipitation for several months
- 2) Agriculture has insufficient supply of precipitation
- 3) Economy is suffering from a temporary shortage of water

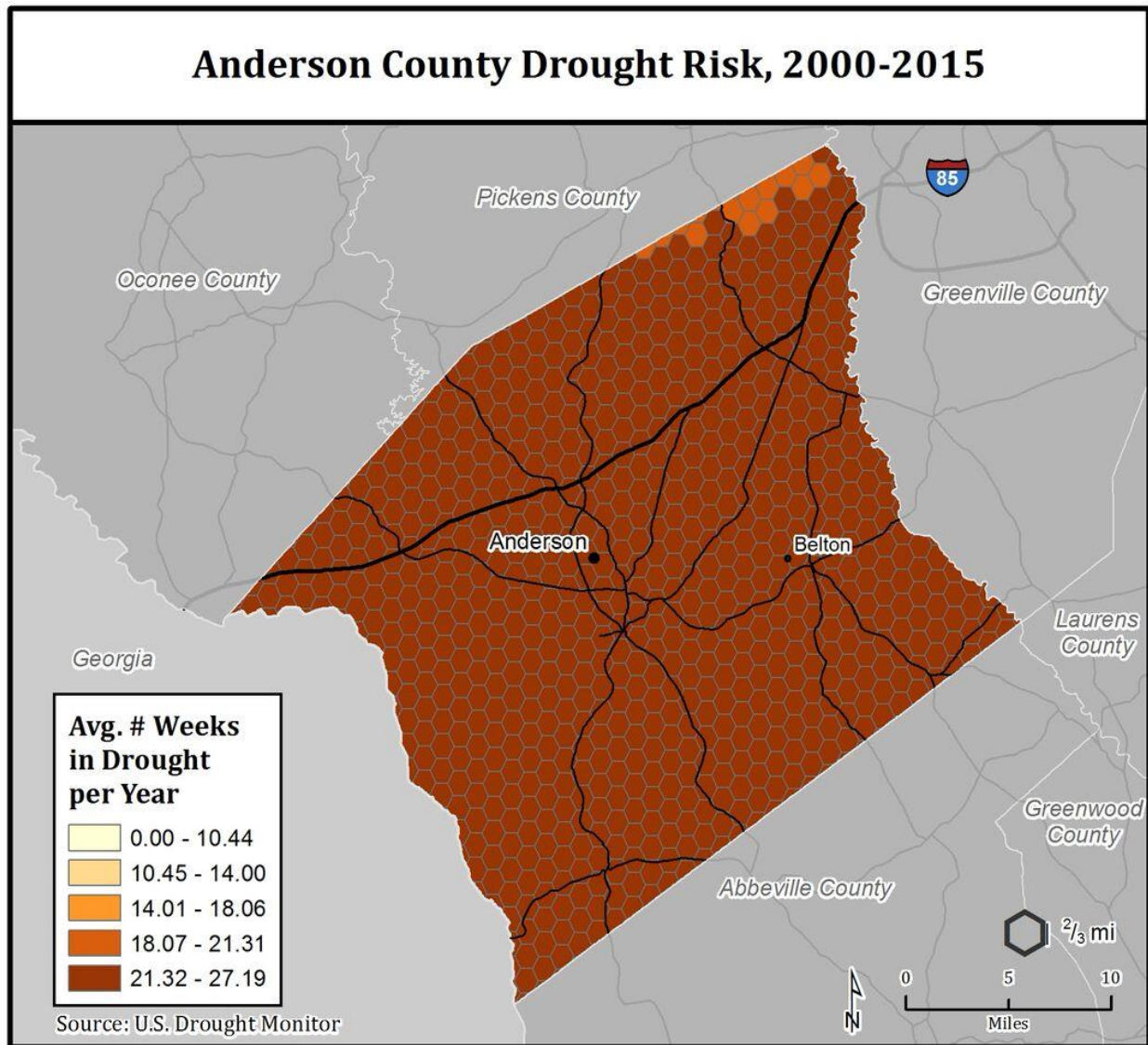
A heat wave is a meteorological condition in which hot temperatures, often combined with high dew-points, produces a large heat index value that exists from days to weeks. Heat waves are often associated with blocking patterns in the atmosphere. A heat wave puts an extreme stress on outdoor activities, those without air-conditioning, and vegetation. Heat waves are often accompanied by "drought-like" conditions.

(NOAA/NationalWeatherServiceNationalCentersforEnvironmentalPrediction).

Location

Anderson and Oconee Counties experienced a severe drought between 1998 and 2003. Other droughts have occurred in this region during 1931-35, 1954-57, 1983, 1986, and 1993. Crop and Livestock Feed Assessment Reports confirm the droughts of the summer have devastated crops and pastures in the Counties. Soybeans and other crops have burned up due to extreme heat and below normal rainfall. Pastures and hay crops were extremely short with poor prospects for fall. There are few, if any, cases of livestock deaths due to droughts. Droughts are region-wide natural disasters and will be addressed that way. There is no location mapping for droughts in this region.

Drought/ Heat Wave: Anderson County



Anderson County
Extent

Anderson County has experienced 8 notable drought/ heat events from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A drought/ heat event is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 8 notable drought/ heat events have caused 0.00 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. These notable drought/ heat events have caused a collective \$9,652,956.04 in property damage and \$16,626,262.6 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Table 6.3.5-1 – Drought/ Heat Data Summary (Anderson County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Drought/ Heat	14%	0.00	0.00	\$9,652,956.04	\$16,626,262.6

Table 6.3.5-2: Anderson County Notable Drought/ Heat Events from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1993	Heat	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,782,887.0
1993	Drought	Anderson	0.00	0.00	9,413,643.46	0.00
1994	Drought	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,738,375.0
1995	Drought	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	676,186.8
1977	Drought/Heat	Anderson	0.00	0.00	4,251.29	425,127.3
1985	Heat	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	239,430.5
1986	Drought	Anderson	0.00	0.00	235,061.29	2,350,613
1993	Drought	Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,413,643.0
Total:			0.00	0.00	9,652,956.04	16,626,262.6

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Drought/ Heat Probability and Vulnerability**Anderson County:****Table 6.3.5-3: Anderson County Probability of a Drought/ Heat**

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Anderson	8	55	6.8	14%

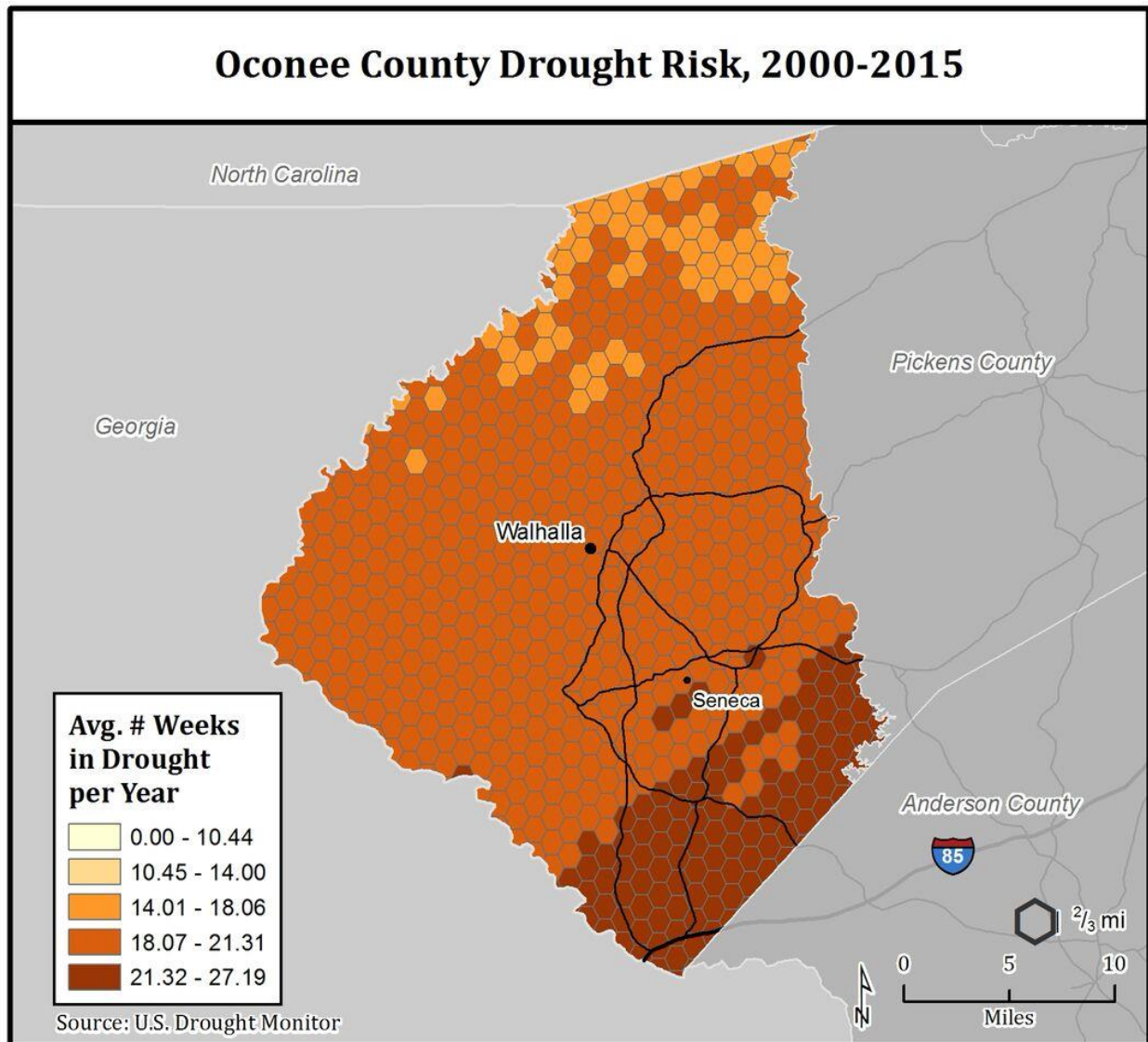
Vulnerability*Anderson County*

Overall, Anderson County has a low vulnerability to drought as it relates to property and crop damage at or greater than \$50,000. Yet, Anderson County experiences long durations of drought 21-27 weeks per year (U.S. Drought Monitor, 2017). There is a 14% probability that the region would suffer a drought that would cause at or greater than \$50,000 of property or crop damage in any one year time frame. Droughts can greatly affect the agricultural production of the area as well as affect water treatment and wastewater treatment operations. This can have additional impacts that affect the ability of the region to function. Overall, the County's vulnerability to a damaging drought event is low.

Recommendation:

Local governments should adopt water conservation ordinances that limit the amount of water that residents may use during a period of drought. Local governments should develop water monitoring plans as an early warning system. Local governments should inventory and review their reservoir operation plans. A water conservation awareness program should be presented to the public either through pamphlets, workshops or a drought information center. Voluntary water conservation should be encouraged. Local governments should continually look for and fund water system improvements, new systems and new wells. Local governments would certainly benefit from an education program to inform citizens of likely locations and dangers of droughts.

Drought/ Heat Events: Oconee County



Oconee County
Extent

Oconee County has experienced 8 notable drought/ heat events from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A drought/ heat event is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 8 notable drought/ heat events have caused 0.00 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. These notable drought/ heat events have caused a collective \$9,652,956.04 in property damage and \$16,626,262.6 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Table 6.3.5-4 – Drought/ Heat Data Summary (Oconee County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Drought/ Heat	14%	0.00	0.00	\$9,652,956.04	\$16,626,262.6

Table 6.3.5-5: Oconee County Notable Drought/ Heat Events from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
6/1/1993	Drought & Heat	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,782,887.02
7/1/1993	Drought & Heat	Oconee	0.00	0.00	9,413,643.46	0.00
5/1/1994	Drought	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,738,374.99
5/1/1995	Drought	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	676,186.81
7/1/1977	Drought	Oconee	0.00	0.00	4,251.29	425,127.34
6/1/1985	Heat	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	239,430.45
7/1/1986	Drought	Oconee	0.00	0.00	235,061.29	2,350,612.9
8/1/1993	Drought	Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,413,643.46
Total:			0.00	0.00	9,652,956.04	16,626,263.0

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Drought/ Heat Probability and Vulnerability**Oconee County:****Table 6.3.5-6: Oconee County Probability of a Drought/ Heat**

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Oconee	8	55	6.8	14%

Oconee County

Overall, Oconee County has a low vulnerability to drought as it relates to property and crop damage at or greater than \$50,000. Yet, Oconee County experiences long durations of drought 18-21 weeks per year (U.S. Drought Monitor, 2017). There is a 14% probability that the region would suffer a drought that would cause at or greater than \$50,000 of property or crop damage in any one year time frame. Droughts can greatly affect the agricultural production of the area as well as affect water treatment and wastewater treatment operations. This can have additional impacts that affect the ability of the region to function. Overall, using the \$50,000 threshold, the County's vulnerability to a damaging drought event is low.

Recommendation:

Local governments should adopt water conservation ordinances that limit the amount of water that residents may use during a period of drought. Local governments should develop water monitoring plans as an early warning system. Local governments should inventory and review their reservoir operation plans. A water conservation awareness program should be presented to the public either through pamphlets, workshops or a drought information center. Voluntary water conservation should be encouraged. Local governments should continually look for and fund water system improvements, new systems and new wells. Local governments would certainly benefit from an education program to inform citizens of likely locations and dangers of droughts.

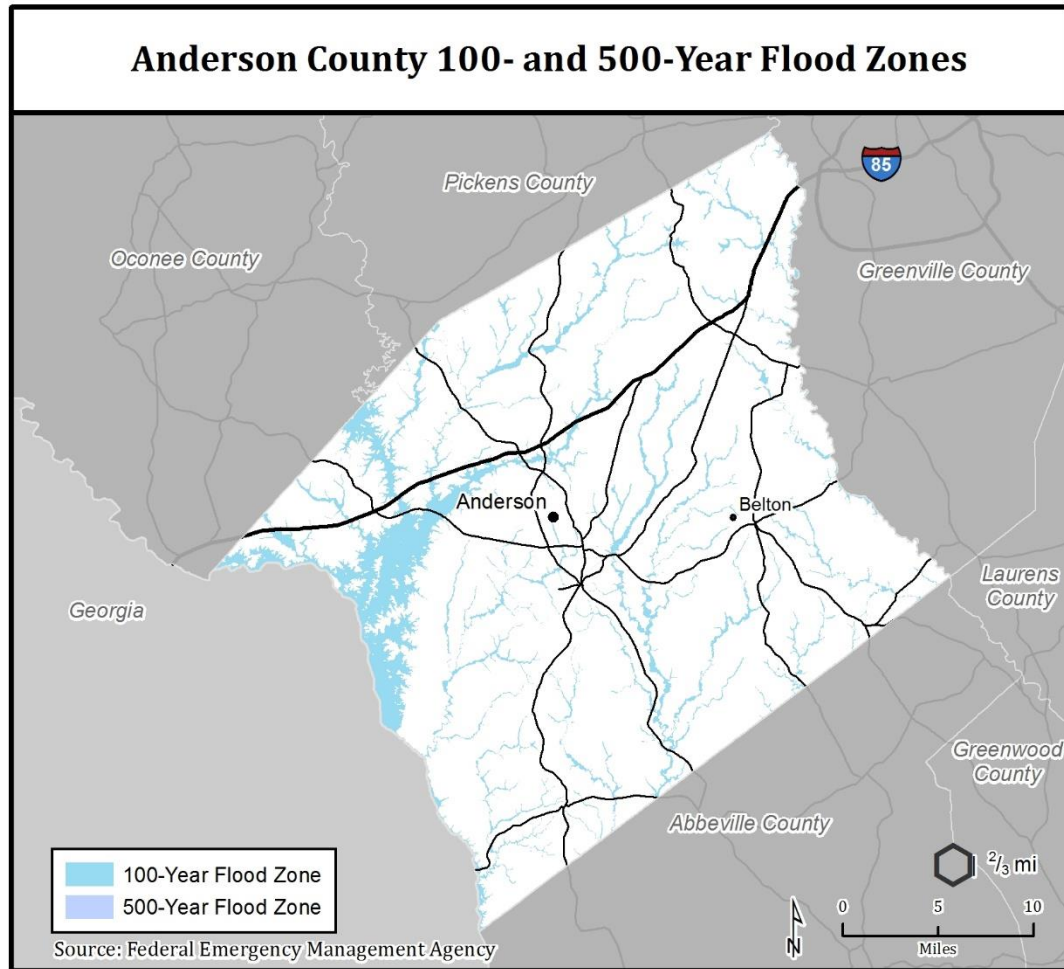
Section 6.3.6 – Floods

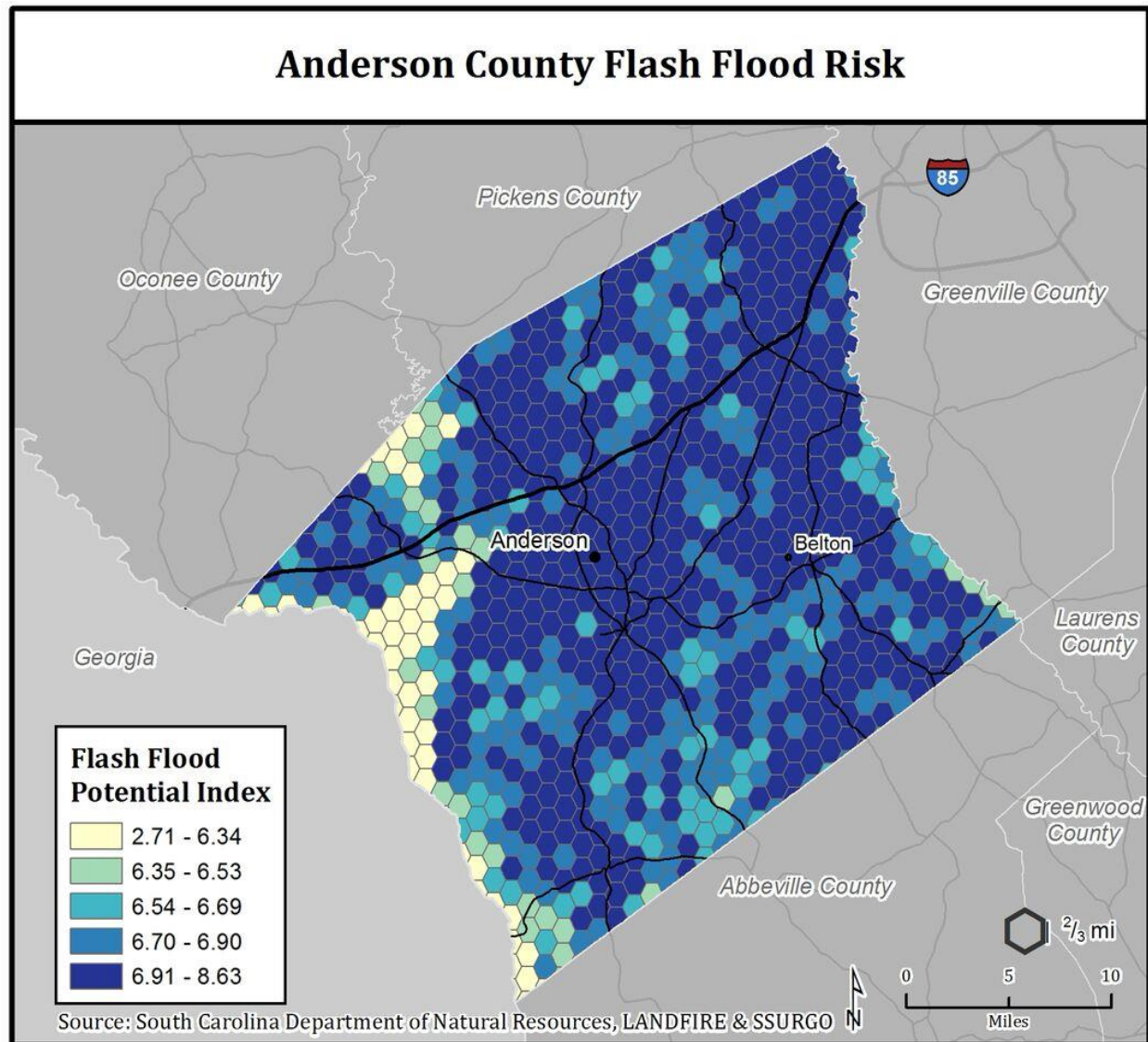
Flooding is defined as a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from: the overflow of inland or tidal waters; the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; or mudflows or the sudden collapse of shoreline land. Flooding is one of the moderate priority natural hazards in each County. This is largely due to the physical geography of the county, which includes several rivers and creeks as well as a varied topography. Identification of floodplain areas within the county and the incorporated municipalities was based on the most recent Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) produced by FEMA. These maps display the locations of all of the major water bodies in the county and delineate the 100-year floodplain boundaries. There are areas that have a one percent chance of equaling or exceeding the recorded base flood elevation during any year. Based on these maps, each county and municipality has 100-year floodplains within their jurisdictions. Each community may also have additional flooding problems not represented on the floodplain maps. Nuisance flooding impacts many roads due to poorly designed and maintained drainage systems. Rivers and creeks designated as flood prone areas include but are not limited to the following: Beaver Dam Creek, Rocky Creek. Potential flooding impact in or near the City of Anderson and Seneca are the areas most noted for potential flooding problems.

Flash Flood – A flood which is caused by heavy or excessive rainfall in a short period of time, generally less than 6 hours. Also, at times a dam failure can cause a flash flood, depending on the type of dam and time period during which the break occurs.

Flash Flood Watch - Issued to indicate current or developing hydrologic conditions that are favorable for flash flooding in and close to the watch area, but the occurrence is neither certain or imminent. Flash Flood Warning – Issued to inform the public, emergency management, and other cooperating agencies that flash flooding is in progress, imminent or highly likely. (<http://www.noaa.gov/themes/severe.php>)

Flooding: Anderson County





Anderson County
Extent

Anderson County has experienced 13 notable flooding events from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A flooding event is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 13 notable flooding events have caused 1.83 injuries to county residents and 0.50 fatalities. These flooding events have caused a collective \$3,731,112.02 in property damage and \$447,590.73 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Table 6.3.6-1 – Flooding Data Summary (Anderson County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Flooding	23%	1.83	0.50	\$3,731,112.02	\$447,590.73

Table 6.3.6-2: Anderson County Notable Flooding Events from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1995	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	388,807.42	0.00
1998	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	697,964.17	0.00
2004	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	125,472.21	0.00
2003	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	128,813.59	0.00
2003	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	322,033.97	0.00
2004	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	62,736.10	0.00
1976	Flooding	Anderson	0.33	0.00	347,125.06	34,712.49
1976	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	45,277.2	45,277.2
1991	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	348,042.59	0.00
1975	Flooding	Anderson	1.50	0.50	1,101,380.11	11,013.8
1989	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	0.00
1993	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	17,828.88	356,587.24
2014	Flooding	Anderson	0.00	0.00	50,059.35	0.00
Total:			1.83	0.50	3,731,112.02	447,590.73

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Flooding Probability and Vulnerability

Anderson County:

Table 6.3.5-3: Anderson County Probability of Flooding

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Anderson	13	55	4.2	23%

Vulnerability

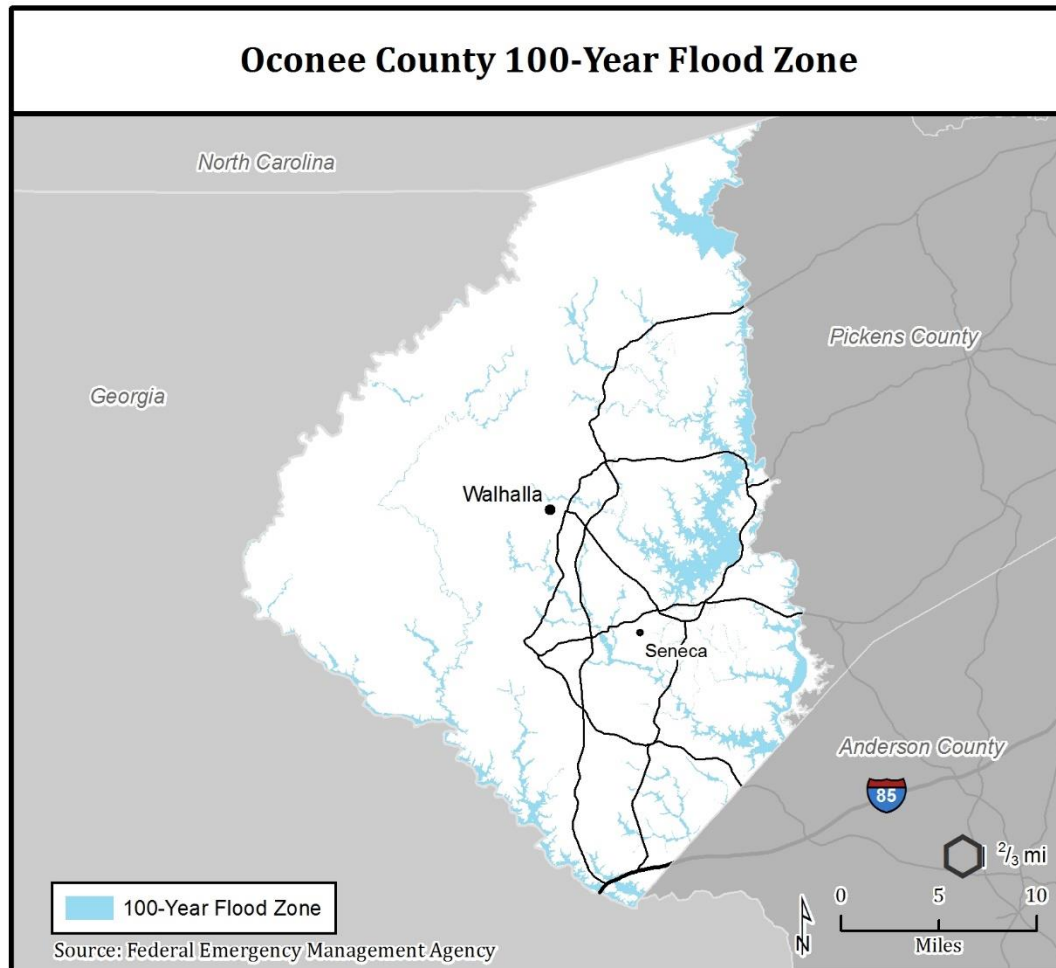
Anderson County

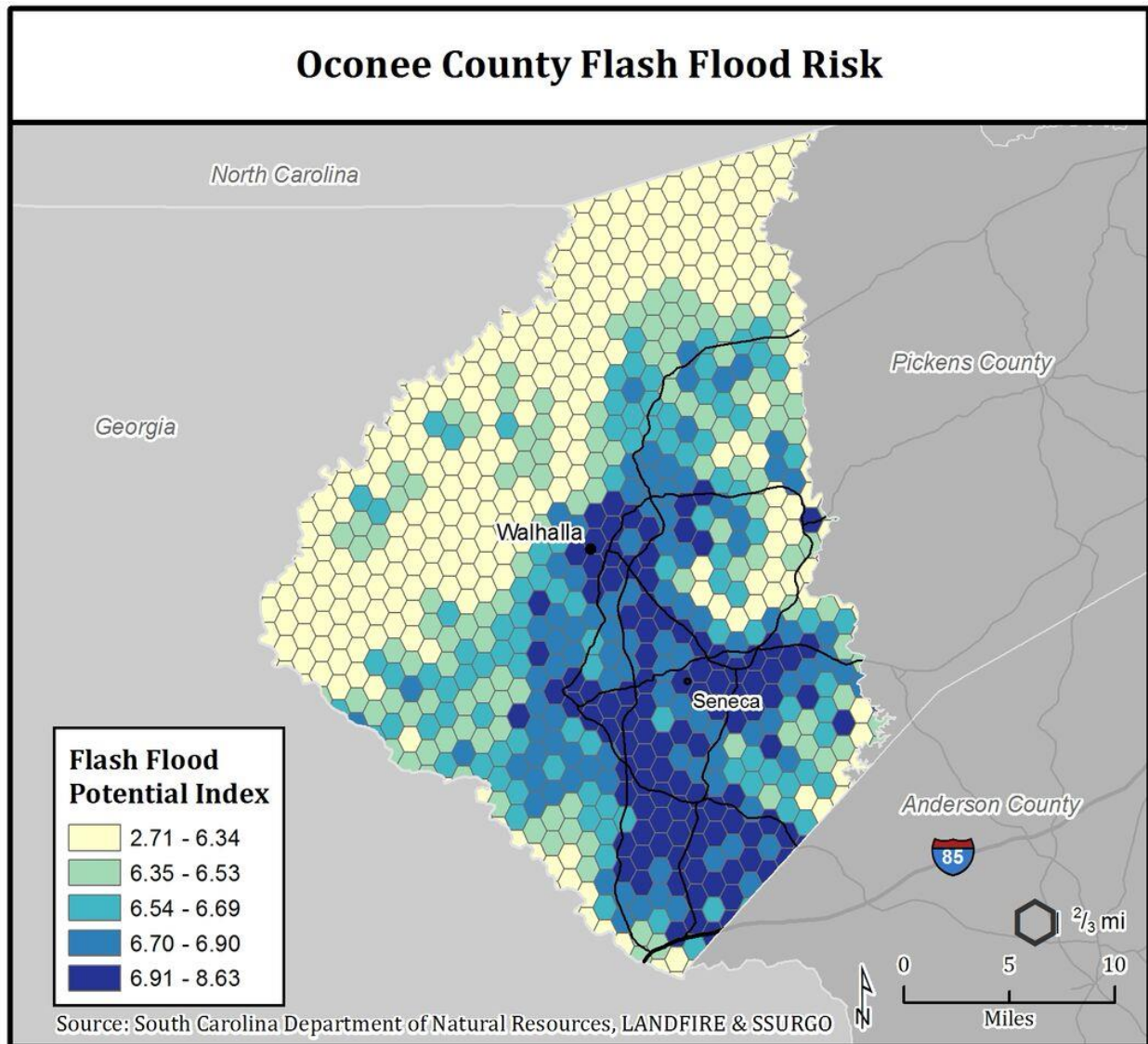
Overall, Anderson County has low level vulnerability to flooding as it relates to at or greater than \$50,000 of property and crop damage. Yet according the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, most of Anderson County is high on the index for potential flash flooding. The numerous streams and waterways create areas that do commonly flood but flooding problems are limited primarily to developed areas that have creeks or streams running through them. Very little of the cities are located within the 100 year flood zone. There is a 23% probability that the region would suffer a flooding event that would cause at or greater than \$50,000 in property and crop damage in any one year time frame. Flooding events can greatly affect the agricultural production of the area as well as affect water treatment and wastewater treatment operations. This can have additional impacts that affect the ability of the region to function. Overall, using the \$50,000 threshold, Anderson County has a low vulnerability to flooding because of numerous lakes and streams within its limits.

Recommendation:

Counties and municipalities should ensure adoption of Floodplain Management Ordinances concerning construction in floodplain areas. Counties and municipalities should consider doing buyouts of properties that are flood prone and have had repetitive losses to mitigate future disasters. Local governments should make strong efforts to further improve warning systems to insure that future deaths and injuries do not occur due to the effects of flooding events. Local governments should consider making improvements to roads and low water crossings that consistently flood by placing them on a hazard mitigation projects list and actively seek funding to successful complete the projects.

Flooding: Oconee County





Oconee County
Extent

Oconee County has experienced 13 notable flooding events from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A flooding event is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 13 notable flooding events have caused 2.66 injuries to county residents and 0.67 fatalities. These flooding events have caused a collective \$7,886,851.53 in property damage and \$452,521.99 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Table 6.3.5-4 – Flooding Data Summary (Oconee County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Flooding	18%	2.66	0.67	\$7,886,851.53	\$452,521.99

Table 6.3.6-5: Oconee County Notable Flooding Events from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1994	Flooding	Oconee	0.00	0.00	79,965.25	0.00
2004	Flooding	Oconee	0.00	0.00	1,631,138.7	0.00
2004	Flooding	Oconee	0.00	0.00	72,773.88	0.00
1973	Flooding	Oconee	0.00	0.00	4,448,517.27	4448.5
1976	Flooding	Oconee	2.33	0.67	694,250.16	6,942.52
1976	Flooding	Oconee	0.33	0.00	347,125.06	34,712.49
1976	Flooding	Oconee	0.00	0.00	45,277.2	45,277.2
8/6/1978	Flooding	Oconee	0.00	0.00	454,403.76	4,544.04
7/3/1989	Flooding	Oconee	0.00	0.00	95,571.37	0.00
1/1/1993	Flooding	Oconee	0.00	0.00	17,828.88	356,587.24
Total:			2.66	0.67	7,886,851.53	452,521.99

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Flooding Probability and Vulnerability

Oconee County:

Table 6.3.5-3: Oconee County Probability of a Flooding

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Oconee	10	55	5.5	18%

Vulnerability

Oconee County

Overall, Oconee County has low level vulnerability to flooding as it relates to at or greater than \$50,000 of property and crop damage. Yet according the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, the southeastern part of Oconee County is high on the index for potential flash flooding. The numerous streams and waterways create areas that do commonly flood but flooding problems are limited primarily to developed areas that have creeks or streams running through them. Very little of the cities are located within the 100 year flood zone. There is an 18% probability that the region would suffer a flooding event that would cause at or greater than \$50,000 in property and crop damage in any one year time frame. Flooding events can greatly affect the agricultural production of the area as well as affect water treatment and wastewater treatment operations. This can have additional impacts that affect the ability of the region to function. Overall, using the \$50,000 threshold, Oconee County has a low vulnerability to flooding because of numerous lakes and streams within its limits.

Recommendation:

Counties and municipalities should ensure adoption of Floodplain Management Ordinances concerning construction in floodplain areas. Counties and municipalities should consider doing buyouts of properties that are flood prone and have had repetitive losses to mitigate future disasters. Local governments should make strong efforts to further improve warning systems to insure that future deaths and injuries do not occur due to the effects of flooding events. Local governments should consider making improvements to roads and low water crossings that consistently flood by placing them on a hazard mitigation projects list and actively seek funding to successful complete the projects.

Estimate of Potential Losses (Risk Assessment)

This section describes the risks to each County, including its citizens, residential, government and commercial assets, and County operations. As noted above, risk is an expression of expected future monetary losses resulting from the impacts of natural hazards. Risk assessment methodologies differ based on the nature of data that is available, the hazard, and the way that the results are expressed. The sections below provide brief descriptions of the methodologies.

Flood Risk in each County

This subsection describes how each county and its municipalities participate in and continued plans for participation in the NFIP. Most of the municipalities that participate in the NFIP have memorandums of understanding with the County for floodplain management duties and enforcement of the County flood damage prevention ordinances within their corporate limits. Those municipalities not participating in the NFIP generally follow the County flood management ordinance as outlined in Table 5.3.2-4 in Chapter 5.

Also this subsection of the Plan provides estimates of future flood losses, i.e. risk. Each of the loss calculations is based on best available data, but they must be considered estimates because highly detailed engineering studies were not performed as part of this planning process. The present section is intended to provide a moderately-detailed overview of risk in each County.

Flood Risk Assessment Method 1

Analysis of NFIP Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss Data:

The first risk assessment method is based on analysis of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) data on repetitive flood loss properties. The NFIP defines repetitive loss properties as those that have received at least two NFIP insurance payments of more than \$1,000 each in any rolling ten-year period. As of 2010, Anderson County had 3 such properties, based on a query of the Department of Natural Resources (CIS). Of this total, there are 3 residential and 0 non-residential properties.

Table 6.3.5-4 (Anderson County) and table 6.3.5-5 (Oconee County) summarizes the NFIP claims value and number of claims statistics for both residential and non-residential repetitive loss properties. The Table indicates that 100% percent of paid claims are associated with residential building damages.

Table 6.3.5-4 Summary of Residential and Non-Residential NFIP Repetitive; Loss Statistics, Anderson County:

Repetitive Loss Category	Properties	Building	Contents	Total	# of Claims	Average
Residential	3	\$67,226.00	\$0000000	\$67,226.00	3	\$22,408.66
Non-Residential	0	\$0000000	\$000000	\$00000000	0	\$00000000
Grand Total	3	\$67,226.00	\$0000000	\$67,226.00	3	\$22,408.66

Table 6.3.5-5 Summary of Residential and Non-Residential NFIP Repetitive; Loss Statistics, Oconee County:

Repetitive Loss Category	Properties	Building	Contents	Total	# of Claims	Average
Residential	xx	\$0000000	\$00000000	\$00000000	xx	\$0000000
Non-Residential	x	\$0000000	\$00000000	\$00000000	xx	\$0000000
Grand Total	xx	\$0000000	\$00000000	\$00000000	xx	\$0000000

Since the 2012 Flood Risk Assessment Analysis update, in which 3 residential priorities experienced repetitive loss to the amount of \$67,226.00, there have been no reported loss claims to Anderson County. Additionally, Oconee County has filed no repetitive loss claims.

All municipalities within Anderson and Oconee Counties, including the unincorporated areas, are members of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), with the exceptions of Starr, West Union, Pelzer, and Salem. The municipalities who do participate in the NFIP adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements, rely on updated floodplain maps, and regulate new construction in Special Flood Hazard Areas. (See Table 5.3.2-4).

Current floodplain maps do not indicate any floodplains within The Town of Starr. However, Starr and West Union do have a FIRM identified. In addition to an identified Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Pelzer and Salem also have a Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) identified. The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee encourages municipality membership in the NFIP, providing a list of the program's benefits, including but not limited to: providing residents with the ability to purchase flood insurance and municipal eligibility for federal assistance following a disaster.

Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2017

Community: ANDERSON COUNTY *
County: ANDERSON COUNTY

State: SOUTH CAROLINA
CID: 450013

Overview	Occupancy	Zone	Pre/Post FIRM
Total by Community			
Total Number of Policies:	113		
Total Premiums:	\$53,538		
Insurance in Force:	\$26,095,600		
Total Number of Closed Paid Losses:	3		
\$ of Closed Paid Losses:	\$67,226		
Group Flood Insurance			
Total Number of Policies:	0		
Total Premiums:	\$0		
Insurance in Force:	\$0		
Total Number of Closed Paid Losses:	0		
\$ of Closed Paid Losses:	\$0		
Post Firm Minus Rated Policies			
Total Number of Minus Rated Policies:	2		
A Zone Minus Rated Policies:	2		
V Zone Minus Rated Policies:	0		
Manufactured Homes			
Total Number of Policies:	1		
Total Number of Closed Paid Losses:	0		
\$ of Closed Paid Losses:	\$0		
ICC			
Total Number of ICC Closed Paid Losses:	0		
\$ of ICC Closed Paid Losses:	\$0		
1316			
Number of Properties by Community:	0		
Substantial Damage Losses			
Number of Substantial Damage Closed Paid Losses:	0		

Community: ANDERSON COUNTY *
County: ANDERSON COUNTY

State: SOUTH CAROLINA
CID: 450013

Overview	Occupancy	Zone	Pre/Post FIRM			
	Policies in Force	Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	\$ of Closed Paid Losses	Adjustment Expense
Single Family	106	\$49,197	\$24,838,300	3	\$67,225.99	\$2,850.00
2-4 Family	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
All Other Residential	3	\$750	\$217,300	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Non Residential	4	\$3,591	\$1,040,000	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	113	\$53,538	\$26,095,600	3	\$67,225.00	\$2,850.00

	Policies in Force	Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	\$ of Closed Paid Losses	Adjustment Expense
Condo	6	\$1,389	\$515,300	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Non Condo	107	\$52,149	\$25,580,300	3	\$67,225.99	\$2,850.00
Total	113	\$53,538	\$26,095,600	3	\$67,225.00	\$2,850.00

(Department of Natural Resources (CIS –Report/CID#450013).

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Community Status Book Report

SOUTH CAROLINA

Communities Not in the National Flood Program

		County	Init FHBM Identified	Init FIRM Identified	Map Date	Sanction Date	Tribal
CID	Community Name						
450148#	BLLENHEIM, TOWN OF	MARLBORO COUNTY	08/12/77	06/16/11	06/16/11	08/12/78	No
450234#	BONNEAU, TOWN OF	BERKELEY COUNTY		10/16/03	10/16/03	10/16/04	No
450162#	BRANCHVILLE, TOWN OF	ORANGEBURG COUNTY	06/07/74	02/01/80	01/16/14	02/04/88(S)	No
450202#	CALHOUN FALLS, TOWN OF	ABBEVILLE COUNTY		03/03/11	03/03/11	03/03/12	No
450077B	COWARD, TOWN OF	FLORENCE COUNTY	05/31/74	12/16/04	12/16/14	05/31/75	No
450286#	COWPENS, TOWN OF	SPARTANBURG COUNTY		01/06/11	01/06/11	01/06/12	No
450239#	EUTAWVILLE, TOWN OF	ORANGEBURG COUNTY		01/16/14	01/16/14	01/16/15	No
450289#	JONESVILLE, TOWN OF	UNION COUNTY		08/02/11	08/02/11	08/02/12	No
450276#	LITTLE MOUNTAIN, TOWN OF	NEWBERRY COUNTY		09/16/11	09/16/11	09/16/12	No
450150#	MCCOLL, TOWN OF	MARLBORO COUNTY	07/25/75	06/16/11	06/16/11	07/25/76	No
450243#	MCCONNELLS, TOWN OF	YORK COUNTY		09/26/08	09/26/08	09/26/09	No
450199#	NORRIS, TOWN OF	PICKENS COUNTY		04/16/08	04/16/08	04/16/09	No
450154#	PEAK, TOWN OF	NEWBERRY COUNTY		09/16/11	09/16/11	09/16/12	No
450018#	PELZER, TOWN OF	ANDERSON COUNTY	06/18/76	09/29/11	09/29/11	06/18/77	No
450299#	POMARIA, TOWN OF	NEWBERRY COUNTY		09/16/11	09/16/11	09/16/12	No
450277#	PROSPERITY, TOWN OF	NEWBERRY COUNTY		09/16/11	09/16/11	09/16/12	No
450212#	SALEM, TOWN OF	OCONEE COUNTY	11/08/74	09/11/09	09/11/09	11/08/75	No
450155#	SILVERSTREET, TOWN OF	NEWBERRY COUNTY	01/24/75	09/16/11	09/16/11	01/24/76	No
450057#	SMOAKS, TOWN OF	COLLETON COUNTY	09/06/74	11/07/01	11/07/01	09/06/75	No
450246#	SOCIETY HILL, TOWN OF	DARLINGTON COUNTY	10/13/78	02/06/13	02/06/13	10/13/79	No
450072	ST. GEORGE, TOWN OF	DORCHESTER COUNTY	07/23/76		07/23/76	07/23/77	No
450273#	ST. MATTHEWS, TOWN OF	CALHOUN COUNTY		04/16/07	04/16/07	04/16/08	No
450247#	STARR, TOWN OF	ANDERSON COUNTY		09/29/11	09/29/11	09/29/12	No
450287#	WELLFORD, CITY OF	SPARTANBURG COUNTY		01/06/11	01/06/11	01/06/12	No
450278#	WEST UNION, TOWN OF	OCONEE COUNTY		09/11/09	09/11/09	09/11/10	No
450272#	WILLISTON, TOWN OF	BARNWELL COUNTY		09/29/10	09/29/10	09/29/11	No
450292#	WINNSBORO, TOWN OF	FAIRFIELD COUNTY		05/03/11	05/03/11	05/03/12	No

Summary:

Total Not in Flood Program	27
Total Suspended from Emergency Program	0
Total Suspended from Regular Program	1
Total Withdrawn Communities Not In Program	0
Total Not In Program With Hazard Area Identified	27
	0

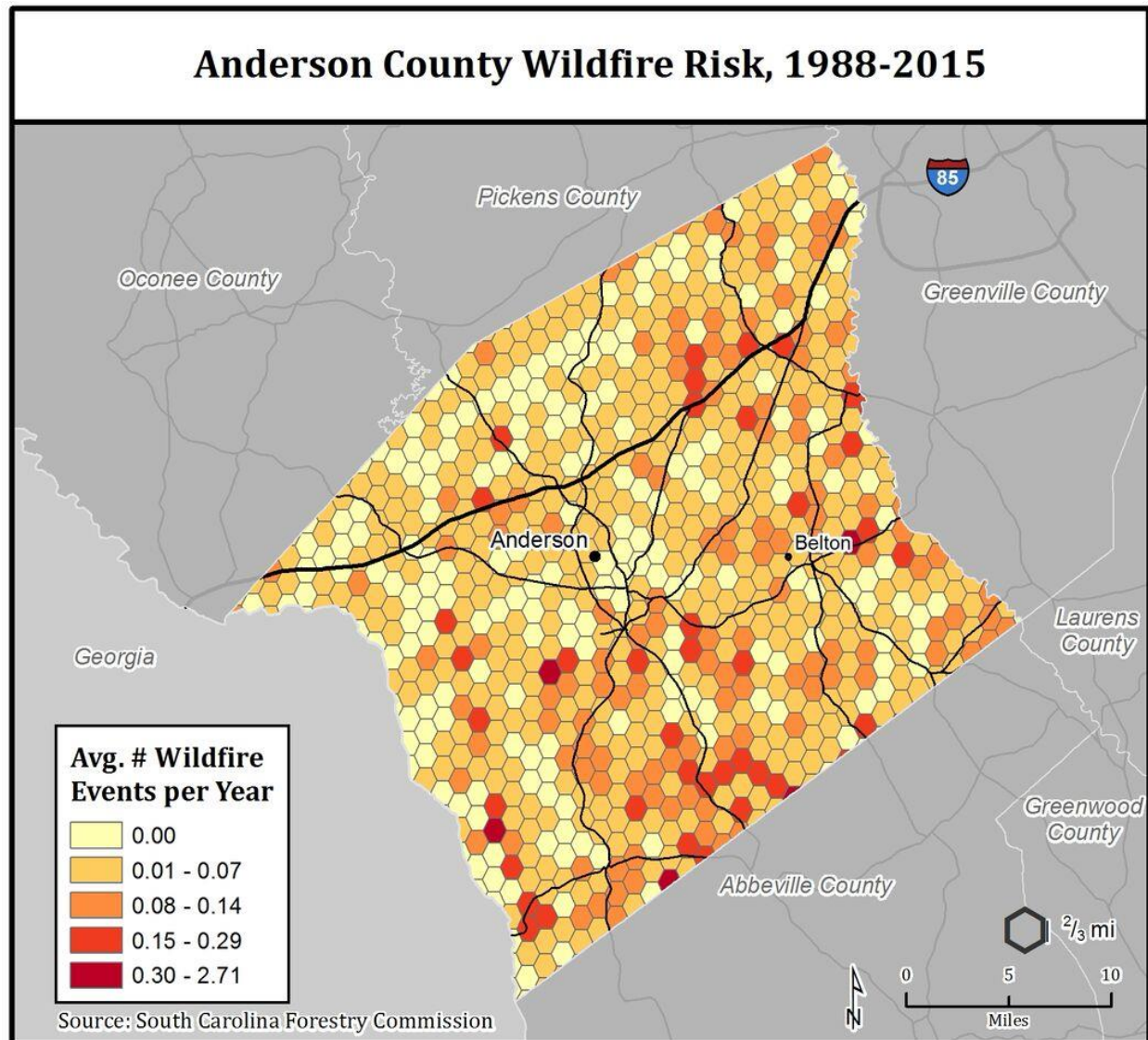
Section 6.3.7- Wildfires

Wildfires are the most common natural hazards in South Carolina. Approximately 5,000 wildfires occur in South Carolina each year. Wildfires can result from natural causes, but most actually result from human actions. The most common cause of fires is arson and debris burning. There is an average of 30,000 acres a year burnt by wildfires in the State (SC Emergency Management Division, 2017). According to the South Carolina Forestry Commission (2017), the cause of fires in South Carolina by percentage are:

- Woods Arson – 25-30%
- Debris Burning – 35-45%
- Equipment Use – 5%
- Miscellaneous (fireworks, etc...) – 4-6%
- Smoking – 3-4%
- Children – 3-5%
- Lightning – 2%
- Campfires – 1-3%
- Railroads – 1-2%

A significant number of forest fires occur in Anderson and Oconee County region. The majority of fires are caused by humans including campfires, smoking, debris burning, incendiary equipment use, and railroads. Although the total number of forest fires in each county is documented, there is not a current database of wildfire locations that can be separated out from land clearing activities that burn timber or any map data that represents precise locations within each county. (Source: South Carolina Forestry Commission)

Wildfires: Anderson County



*Anderson County**Extent*

Anderson County has experienced 2 notable wildfires from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A wildfire is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 2 notable wildfires have caused 0.00 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. These wildfires have caused a collective \$103,457.66 in property damage and \$239,430.45 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Table 6.3.7-1 – Wildfire Data Summary (Anderson County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Wildfire	3%	0.00	0.00	\$103,457.66	\$239,430.45

Table 6.3.7-2: Anderson County Notable Wildfires from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1966	Wildfire	Anderson	0.00	0.00	79,514.6	0.00
1985	Wildfire	Anderson	0.00	0.00	23,943.06	239,430.45
Total:			0.00	0.00	103,457.66	239,430.45

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Wildfire Probability and Vulnerability

Anderson County:

Table 6.3.7-3: Anderson County Probability of a Wildfire

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Anderson	2	55	27.5	3%

Vulnerability

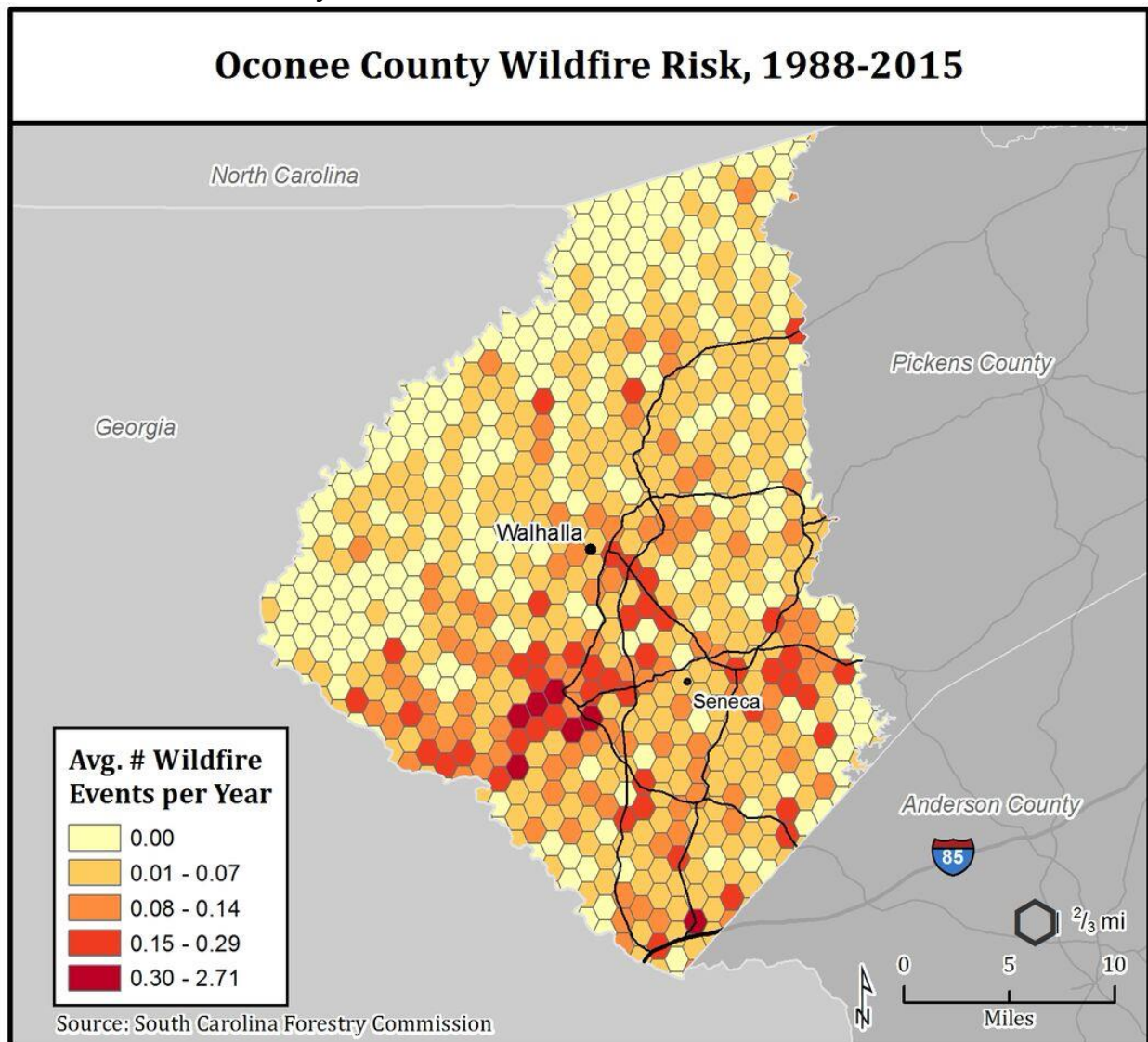
Anderson County

Overall Anderson County has a very low level vulnerability of wildfire events causing significant property damage. The probability of one or more wildfire events causing significant property damage originating in Anderson County is near zero. Since 1988 Anderson County has not experienced any wildfire events causing significant property damage. Examining past wildfire events that have occurred in the County, there have been numerous fires, but they have not caused a great amount of significant reported damage. These wildfire events within the County also have not caused any reported significant property damage within the municipalities. Overall, when taking into consideration the very low probability of fire in the county, and the past history of the event, the county has a very low level vulnerability to wildfire events causing significant property damage while the municipalities have a very low vulnerability to wildfire events causing significant property damage as well. Overall when taking into consideration the very low probability of wildfire events in Anderson County the County has a very low level vulnerability to this hazard causing significant property damage.

Recommendation

Counties and municipalities should consider design and implement a comprehensive community awareness and educational campaign on wildfire event fire danger, targeted at areas of highest risk. Develop capabilities, systems and procedures to pre-deploy fire-fighting resources during times of high wildfire event hazards. Through training and education, prepare local fire departments for wildfire scenarios. Encourage development and dissemination of maps relating to the fire hazard to help educate and assist builders and homeowners in being engaged in wildfire mitigation activities, and to help guide emergency services during response.

Wildfires: Oconee County



Oconee County
Extent

Oconee County has experienced 2 notable wildfires from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A wildfire is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. These 2 notable wildfires have caused 0.00 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. These wildfires have caused a collective \$103,457.66 in property damage and \$239,430.45 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Table 6.3.7-4 – Wildfire Data Summary (Oconee County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Wildfire	3%	0.00	0.00	\$103,457.66	\$239,430.45

Table 6.3.7-5: Oconee County Notable Wildfire Events from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1966	Wildfire	Oconee	0.00	0.00	79,514.6	0.00
3/1/1985	Wildfire	Oconee	0.00	0.00	23,943.06	239,430.5
Total:			0.00	0.00	103,457.66	239.430.5

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Wildfire Probability and Vulnerability

Oconee County:

Table 6.3.7-6: Oconee County Probability of a Wildfire

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Oconee	2	55	27.5	3%

Vulnerability

Oconee County

Overall, Oconee County has a very low level vulnerability of wildfire events causing significant property damage. The probability of one or more wildfire events causing significant property damage originating in Oconee County is near zero. Since 1988, Oconee County has not experienced any wildfire events causing significant property damage. Examining past wildfire events that have occurred in the County, there have been numerous fires, but they have not caused a great amount of significant reported damage. These wildfire events within the County also have not caused any reported significant property damage within the municipalities. Overall, when taking into consideration the very low probability of fire in the county, and the past history of the event, the county has a very low level vulnerability to wildfire events causing significant property damage while the municipalities have a very low vulnerability to wildfire events causing significant property damage as well. Overall when taking into consideration the very low probability of wildfire events in Oconee County the County has a very low level vulnerability to this hazard causing significant property damage.

Recommendation

Counties and municipalities should consider design and implement a comprehensive community awareness and educational campaign on wildfire event fire danger, targeted at areas of highest risk. Develop capabilities, systems and procedures to pre-deploy fire-fighting resources during times of high wildfire event hazards. Through training and education, prepare local fire departments for wildfire scenarios. Encourage development and dissemination of maps relating to the fire hazard to help educate and assist builders and homeowners in being engaged in wildfire mitigation activities, and to help guide emergency services during response.

6.3.8 – Hurricanes

Hurricanes are severe tropical storms “with winds that have reached a constant speed of 74 miles per hour or more” (FEMA). Hurricanes commonly form in the Caribbean Sea, Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico. Hurricanes can cause devastating effects resulting from violent winds, waves, rains, and floods. In an average year, there are six hurricanes over the Atlantic Ocean. An average of five hurricanes strikes the United States every three years (NOAA). South Carolina is one of the most vulnerable states to hurricanes in the United States (SCEMD).

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale is a 1 to 5 categorization based on the hurricane's intensity at the indicated time. The scale – originally developed by wind engineer Herb Saffir and meteorologist Bob Simpson – has been an excellent tool for alerting the public about the possible impacts of various intensity hurricanes. The scale provides examples of the type of damage and impacts in the United States associated with winds of the indicated intensity. In general, damage rises by about a factor of four for every category increase. The maximum sustained surface wind speed (peak 1-minute wind at the standard meteorological observation height of 10 m [33 ft] over unobstructed exposure) associated with the cyclone is the determining factor in the scale. (Note that sustained winds can be stronger in hilly or mountainous terrain – such as the over the Appalachians or over much of Puerto Rico – compared with that experienced over flat terrain.) The historical examples provided in each of the categories correspond with the observed or estimated maximum wind speeds from the hurricane experienced at the location indicated. These do not necessarily correspond with the peak intensity reached by the system during its lifetime. It is also important to note that peak 1-minute winds in hurricane are believed to diminish by one category within a short distance, perhaps a kilometer [~ half a mile] of the coastline. For example, Hurricane Wilma made landfall in 2005 in southwest Florida as a Category 3 hurricane. Even though this hurricane only took four hours to traverse the peninsula, the winds experienced by most Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach County communities were Category 1 to Category 2 conditions. However, exceptions to this generalization are certainly possible.

The scale does not address the potential for other hurricane-related impacts, such as storm surge, rainfall-induced floods, and tornadoes. It should also be noted that these wind-caused damage general descriptions are to some degree dependent upon the local building codes in effect and how well and how long they have been enforced. For example, building codes enacted during the 2000s in Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina are likely to reduce the damage to newer structures from that described below. However, for a long time to come, the majority of the building stock in existence on the coast will not have been built to higher code. Hurricane wind damage is also very dependent upon other factors, such as duration of high winds, change of wind direction, and age of structures.

The following chart shows hurricane levels, wind speed, and the damage that it is able to cause.

Figure 6.3.8-1: Hurricane Force Classifications

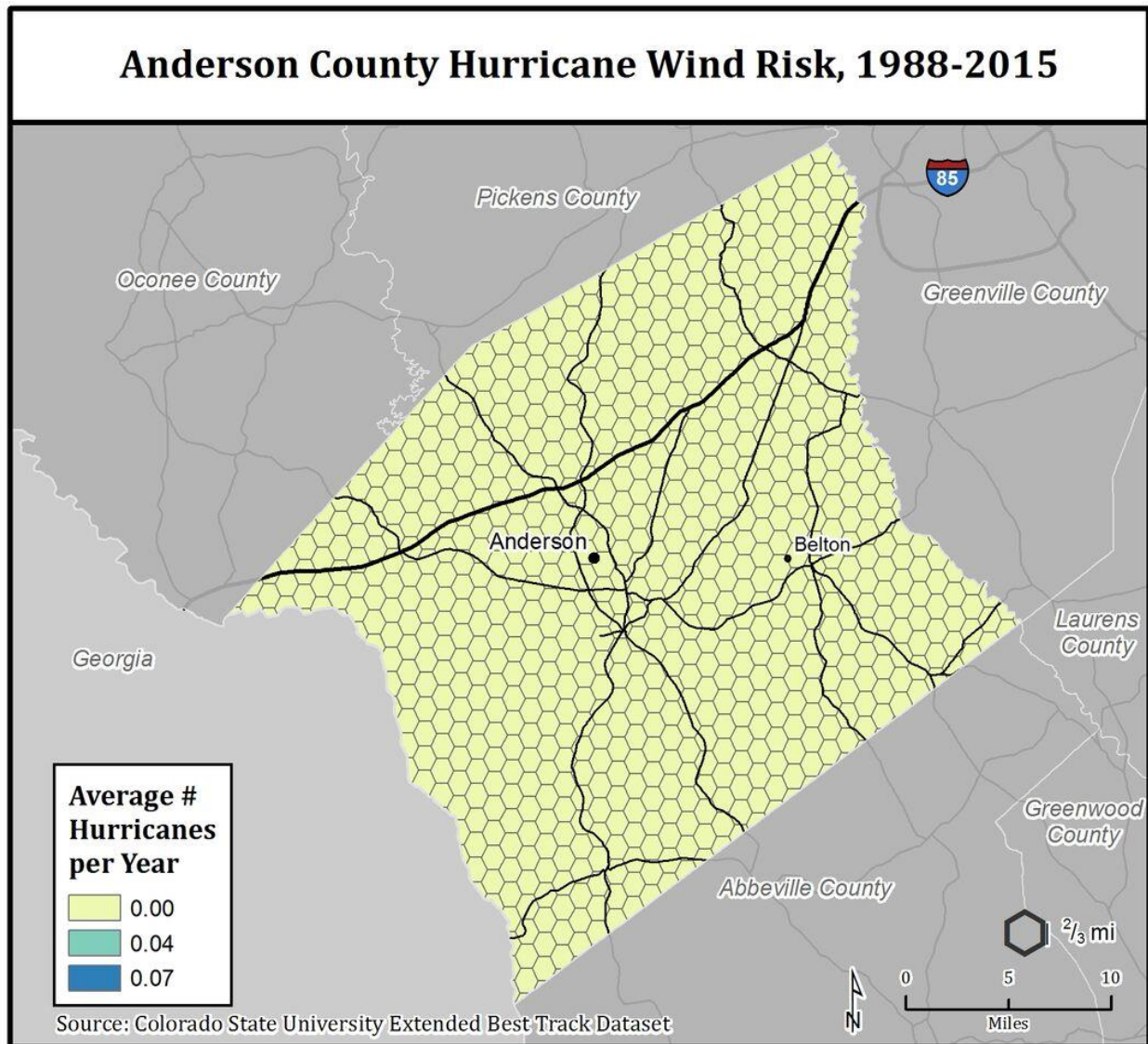
Category	Winds (1 min sustained winds in mph and km/hr)	Summary	People, Livestock, and Pets	Mobile Homes	Frame Homes	Apartments, Shopping Centers, and Industrial Buildings	High-Rise Windows and Glass	Signage, Fences, and Canopies
1	74-95 mph 64-82 kt 119-153 km/hr	<i>Very dangerous winds will produce some damage</i>	People, livestock, and pets struck by flying or falling debris could be injured or killed.	Older (mainly pre-1994 construction) mobile homes could be destroyed, especially if they are not anchored properly as they tend to shift or roll off their foundations. Newer mobile homes that are anchored properly can sustain damage involving the removal of shingle or metal roof coverings, and loss of vinyl siding, as well as damage to carports, sunrooms, or lanais.	Some poorly constructed frame homes can experience major damage, involving loss of the roof covering and damage to gable ends as well as the removal of porch coverings and awnings. Unprotected windows may break if struck by flying debris. Masonry chimneys can be toppled. Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof shingles, vinyl siding, soffit panels, and gutters. Failure of aluminum, screened-in, swimming pool enclosures can occur.	Some apartment building and shopping center roof coverings could be partially removed. Industrial buildings can lose roofing and siding especially from windward corners, rakes, and eaves. Failures to overhead doors and unprotected windows will be common.	Windows in high-rise buildings can be broken by flying debris. Falling and broken glass will pose a significant danger even after the storm.	There will be occasional damage to commercial signage, fences, and canopies.

2	96-110 mph 83-95 kt 154-177 km/hr	<i>Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage</i>	There is a substantial risk of injury or death to people, livestock, and pets due to flying and falling debris.	Older (mainly pre-1994 construction) mobile homes have a very high chance of being destroyed and the flying debris generated can shred nearby mobile homes. Newer mobile homes can also be destroyed.	Poorly constructed frame homes have a high chance of having their roof structures removed especially if they are not anchored properly. Unprotected windows will have a high probability of being broken by flying debris. Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Failure of aluminum, screened-in, swimming pool enclosures will be common.	There will be a substantial percentage of roof and siding damage to apartment buildings and industrial buildings. Unreinforced masonry walls can collapse.	Windows in high-rise buildings can be broken by flying debris. Falling and broken glass will pose a significant danger even after the storm.	Commercial signage, fences, and canopies will be damaged and often destroyed.
3	111-130 mph 96-113 kt 178-209 km/hr	<i>Devastating damage will occur</i>	There is a high risk of injury or death to people, livestock, and pets due to flying and falling debris.	Nearly all older (pre-1994) mobile homes will be destroyed. Most newer mobile homes will sustain severe damage with potential for complete roof failure and wall collapse.	Poorly constructed frame homes can be destroyed by the removal of the roof and exterior walls. Unprotected windows will be broken by flying debris. Well-built frame homes can experience major damage involving the removal of roof decking and gable ends.	There will be a high percentage of roof covering and siding damage to apartment buildings and industrial buildings. Isolated structural damage to wood or steel framing can occur. Complete failure of older metal buildings is possible, and older unreinforced masonry buildings can collapse.	Numerous windows will be blown out of high-rise buildings resulting in falling glass, which will pose a threat for days to weeks after the storm.	Most commercial signage, fences, and canopies will be destroyed.

4	131-155 mph 114-135 kt 210-249 km/hr	<i>Catastrophic damage will occur</i>	There is a very high risk of injury or death to people, livestock, and pets due to flying and falling debris.	Nearly all older (pre-1994) mobile homes will be destroyed. A high percentage of newer mobile homes also will be destroyed.	Poorly constructed homes can sustain complete collapse of all walls as well as the loss of the roof structure. Well-built homes also can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Extensive damage to roof coverings, windows, and doors will occur. Large amounts of windborne debris will be lofted into the air. Windborne debris damage will break most unprotected windows and penetrate some protected windows.	There will be a high percentage of structural damage to the top floors of apartment buildings. Steel frames in older industrial buildings can collapse. There will be a high percentage of collapse to older unreinforced masonry buildings.	Most windows will be blown out of high-rise buildings resulting in falling glass, which will pose a threat for days to weeks after the storm.	Nearly all commercial signage, fences, and canopies will be destroyed.
5	> 155 mph > 135 kt > 249 km/hr	<i>Catastrophic damage will occur</i>	People, livestock, and pets are at very high risk of injury or death from flying or falling debris, even if indoors in mobile homes or framed homes.	Almost complete destruction of all mobile homes will occur, regardless of age or construction.	A high percentage of frame homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Extensive damage to roof covers, windows, and doors will occur. Large amounts of windborne debris will be lofted into the air. Windborne debris damage will occur to nearly all unprotected windows and many protected windows.	Significant damage to wood roof commercial buildings will occur due to loss of roof sheathing. Complete collapse of many older metal buildings can occur. Most unreinforced masonry walls will fail which can lead to the collapse of the buildings. A high percentage of industrial buildings and low-rise apartment buildings will be destroyed.	Nearly all windows will be blown out of high-rise buildings resulting in falling glass, which will pose a threat for days to weeks after the storm.	Nearly all commercial signage, fences, and canopies will be destroyed.

Source: NOAA/National Weather Service, National Centers for Environmental Prediction, National Hurricane Center, 11691 SW 17th Street, Miami, Florida 33165

Hurricanes: Anderson County



*Anderson County**Extent*

Anderson County has experienced 1 notable hurricane from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A hurricane is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. This hurricane caused 0.00 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. This hurricane caused a collective \$217,391.3 in property damage and \$3,380.93 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Table 6.3.8-2 – Hurricane Data Summary (Anderson County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	1%	0.00	0.00	\$217,391.3	\$3,380.93

Table 6.3.8-3: Anderson County Notable Hurricanes from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1995	Hurricane/Tropical Storm	Anderson	0.00	0.00	217391.3	3,380.93
Total:			0.00	0.00	217,391.3	3,380.93

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Hurricane Probability and Vulnerability

Anderson County:

Table 6.3.8-4: Anderson County Probability of a Hurricane

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Anderson	1	55	55	1%

Vulnerability

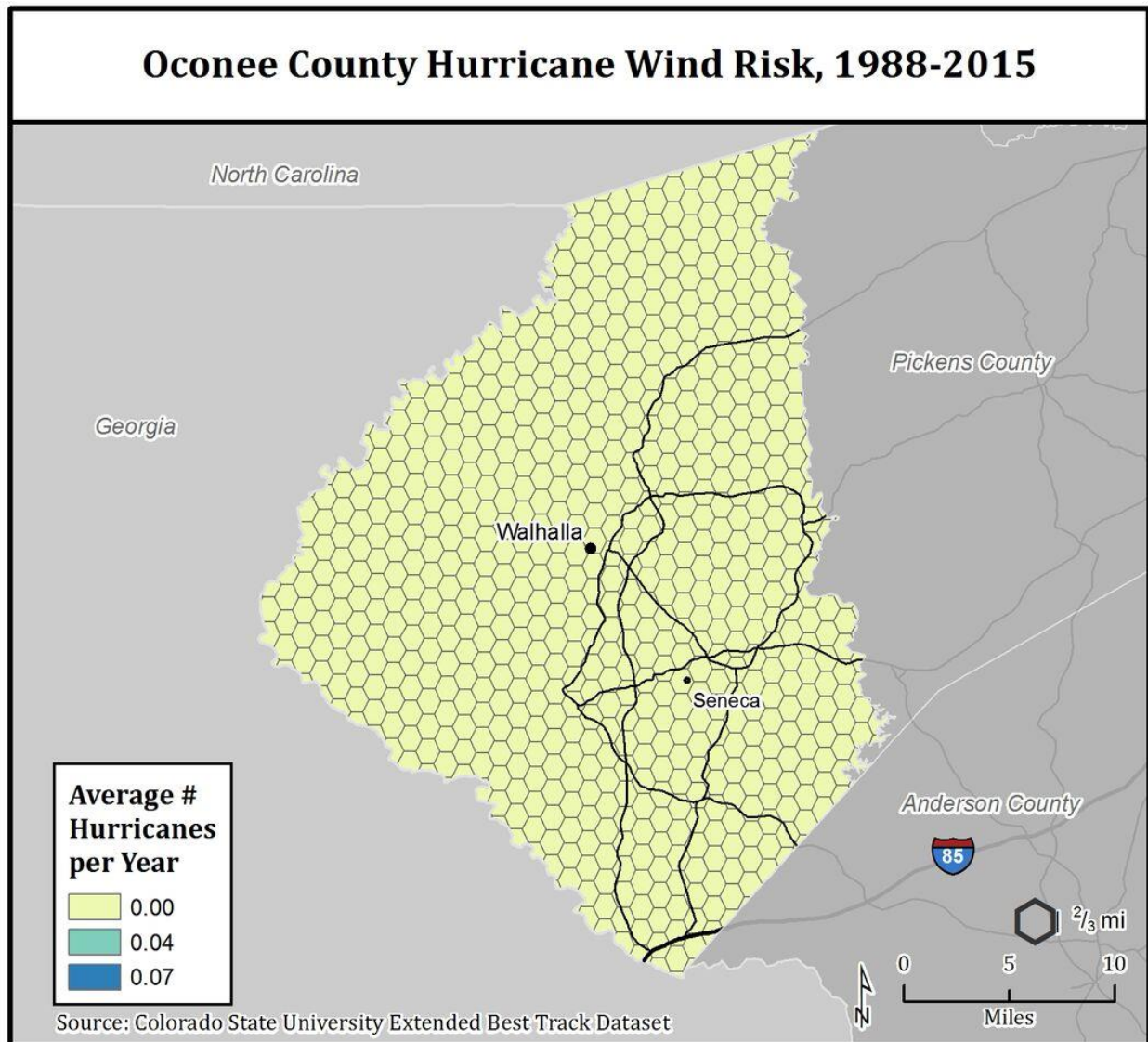
Anderson County

Overall, Anderson County has a very low level vulnerability to hurricanes, primarily due to it being far inland. The probability of hurricane effects in Anderson County is 1% for any given year. While Anderson County is far inland for hurricanes to strike, it is clear from examining past events that hurricane effects do have the potential to do damage within the County. Since hurricane effects may be experienced randomly throughout the county, one jurisdiction has the same chance of this hazard as the rest of the county and its municipalities. Thus each municipality has the same vulnerability as the County.

Recommendation

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when hurricanes strike. Citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a hurricane incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of hurricane events. A community-wide shelter program should be considered for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

Hurricanes: Oconee County



Oconee County
Extent

Oconee County has experienced 1 notable hurricane/tropical storm from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. A hurricane/tropical is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. This hurricane/tropical storm caused 0.00 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. This hurricane/tropical storm caused a collective \$338,093.40 in property damage and \$3,380.93 in crop damage, adjusted for 2015 inflation.

Table 6.3.8-5 – Hurricane/ Tropical Storm Data Summary (Oconee County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	1%	0.00	0.00	\$338,093.40	\$3,380.93

Table 6.3.8-6: Oconee County Notable Hurricanes/Tropical Storm from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
1995	Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	Oconee	0.00	0.00	338,093.40	3,380.93
Total:			0.00	0.00	338,093.40	3,380.93

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Hurricane Probability and Vulnerability

Oconee County:

Table 6.3.8-7: Oconee County Probability of a Hurricane/Tropical Storm

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Oconee	1	55	55	1%

Vulnerability

Oconee County

Overall, Oconee County has a very low level vulnerability to hurricanes, primarily due to it being far inland. The probability of hurricane effects in Oconee County is 1% for any given year. While Oconee County is far inland for hurricanes to strike, it is clear from examining past events that hurricane effects do have the potential to do damage within the County. Since hurricane effects may be experienced randomly throughout the county, one jurisdiction has the same chance of this hazard as the rest of the county and its municipalities. Thus each municipality has the same vulnerability as the County.

Recommendation

Early warnings are possibly the best hope for residents when hurricanes strike. Citizens must immediately be aware when a community will be facing a hurricane incident. Communities that do not already possess warning systems should plan to purchase a system. Storm shelters are another important means of mitigating the effects of hurricane events. A community-wide shelter program should be considered for residents who may not have adequate shelter in their homes. Residents should also be encouraged to build their own storm shelters to prepare for emergencies. Local governments should encourage residents to purchase weather radios to ensure that everyone has sufficient access to information in times of severe weather.

6.3.9- Earthquakes

Earthquake is a term used to describe both sudden slip on a fault and the resulting ground shaking and radiated seismic energy caused by the slip, or by volcanic or magmatic activity, or other sudden stress changes in the earth (USGS). Magnitude and intensity are important to understand when discussing earthquakes. The following information is from the USGS: “Magnitude and Intensity measure different characteristics of earthquakes. Magnitude measures the energy released at the source of the earthquake. Magnitude is determined from measurements on seismographs. Intensity measures the strength of shaking produced by the earthquake at a certain location. Intensity is determined from effects on people, human structures, and the natural environment. (provided by the United States Geological Survey’s (USGS) Earthquake Hazards Program).

An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor or temblor) is the result of a sudden release of energy in the [Earth's crust](#) that creates [seismic waves](#). The seismicity or seismic activity of an area refers to the frequency, type and size of earthquakes experienced over a period of time. Earthquakes are measured using observations from [seismometers](#). The [moment magnitude](#) (or the partly obsolete [Richter](#) magnitude, numerically similar over the range of validity of the Richter scale) of an earthquake is conventionally reported, with magnitude 3 or lower earthquakes being mostly almost imperceptible and magnitude 7 and over potentially causing serious damage over large areas, depending on their depth. The largest earthquakes in historic times have been of magnitude slightly over 9, although there is no limit to the possible magnitude. The most recent large earthquake of magnitude 9.0 or larger was a [9.0 magnitude earthquake in Japan in 2011](#) (as of March 2011), and it was the largest Japanese earthquake since records began. Intensity of shaking is measured on the modified [Mercalli scale](#). The shallower an earthquake, the more damage to structures it causes, all else being equal. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earthquake>)

The table on the following page gives intensities that are typically observed at locations near the epicenter of earthquakes of different magnitudes.

Table 6.3.9-1: Magnitude / Intensity Comparison

Magnitude	Typical Maximum Modified Mercalli Intensity
1.0 - 3.0	I
3.0 - 3.9	II - III
4.0 - 4.9	IV - V
5.0 - 5.9	VI - VII
6.0 - 6.9	VII - IX
7.0 and higher	VIII or higher

Abbreviated Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

I. Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.

II. Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings.

III. Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.

IV. Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cacking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.

V. Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.

VI. Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.

VII. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.

VIII. Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.

IX. Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.

X. Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.

XI. Few, if any (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Rails bent greatly.

XII. Damage total. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Objects thrown into the air From The Severity of an Earthquake.

Earthquake: Anderson County

Anderson County

Extent

Anderson County has experienced no notable earthquakes from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. An earthquake is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. Earthquakes have caused 0.00 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. Additionally, earthquakes have caused no property or crop damage.

Table 6.3.9-2 – Hurricane Data Summary (Anderson County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Earthquake	0%	0.00	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Table 6.3.9-3: Anderson County Notable Earthquakes from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
Total:		Anderson	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Earthquake Probability and Vulnerability

Anderson County:

Table 6.3.9-4: Anderson County Probability of an Earthquake

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Anderson	0	55	0	0%

Vulnerability

Anderson County

Overall Anderson County has a very low level vulnerability to earthquakes. The probability of one or more earthquake epicenters to originate in Anderson County is near 0%. The County has not experienced any earthquakes that have resulted in significant damage. Overall when taking into consideration the very low probability of earthquakes in Anderson County, the County has a very low level vulnerability to this hazard.

Recommendation

Local governments should encourage residents to purchase earthquake hazard insurance. Local governments should consider establishing structurally sound emergency shelters in several parts of the county. The community would also benefit from an education program to inform citizens and developers of the causes and likely locations and dangers of earthquakes.

Earthquakes: Oconee County

Oconee County

Extent

Oconee County has experienced no notable earthquakes from the time frame of 01/01/1960 thru 01/01/2016. An earthquake is considered notable when it causes at or greater than \$50,000 in combined property and crop damages. Earthquakes have caused 0.00 injuries to county residents and 0.00 fatalities. Additionally, earthquakes have caused no property or crop damage.

Table 6.3.9-5 – Earthquake Data Summary (Oconee County)

Hazard	Frequency	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Earthquake	0%	0.00	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Table 6.3.9-6: Oconee County Notable Earthquakes from 1/1/1960- 1/1/2016

SHELDUS
Query results

Begin Date	Hazard Type	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage*	Crop Damage*
Total:		Oconee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Earthquake Probability and Vulnerability

Oconee County:

Table 6.3.9-7: Oconee County Probability of an Earthquake

County	Number of Events	Years	Recurrence Intervals (years)	Hazard Frequency (% change/year)
Oconee	0	55	0	0%

Vulnerability

Oconee County

Overall Oconee County has a very low level vulnerability to earthquakes. The probability of one or more earthquake epicenters to originate in Oconee County is near 0%. The County has not experienced any earthquakes that have resulted in significant damage. Overall when taking into consideration the very low probability of earthquakes in Oconee County, the County has a very low level vulnerability to this hazard.

Recommendation

Local governments should encourage residents to purchase earthquake hazard insurance. Local governments should consider establishing structurally sound emergency shelters in several parts of the county. The community would also benefit from an education program to inform citizens and developers of the causes and likely locations and dangers of earthquakes.

6.3.10 Summary of Loss Statistics

The following charts illustrate Summary of Loss Statistics for Anderson and Oconee County for the most likely occurring hazards.

Table 6.3.10-1 Summary of Loss Statistics Anderson County:

HAZARD	FREQUENCY	INJURIES	FATALITIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
Winter Storms	27	1.31	0.90	\$16,262,789.60	\$17,144,152.30
HAIL Storms / Thunderstorms	11	2.20	0.00	\$2,826,726.48	\$856,759.00
Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms	36	3.16	0.69	\$12,973,595.30	1, 272,517.57
TORNADOES / HIGH WINDS	38	12.90	0.00	\$9,846,961.62	\$897,347.99
DROUGHT/HEAT WAVE	8	0.00	0.00	\$9,652,956.04	\$16,626,262.60
FLOODS	13	1.83	0.50	\$3,731,112.02	\$447,590.73

Table 6.3.10-2 Summary of Loss Statistics Oconee County:

HAZARD	FREQUENCY	INJURIES	FATALITIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
Winter Storms	28	1.03	1.77	\$12,747,423.50	\$19,724,707.00
HAIL Storms / Thunderstorms	7	0.20	0.00	\$1,062,253.17	\$480,764.70
Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms	23	0.53	0.19	\$8,205,491.24	1,019,681.83
TORNADOES / HIGH WINDS	18	15.20	1.00	\$7,082,597.70	\$5,163,176.88
DROUGHT/HEAT WAVE	8	0.00	0.00	\$9,652,956.04	\$16,626,262.60
FLOODS	10	2.66	0.67	\$7,886,851.53	\$452,521.99

6.4 Methodology for Identifying Natural Hazards for Additional Analysis.

In accordance with the requirements of the Interim Final Rule, all hazards with potential to affect Anderson and Oconee Counties are profiled in the present section of the Plan. However, because this is a regional-level hazard mitigation plan, it is useful to identify the hazards that are of the most concern, so these can be the focus of more detailed assessment. It is important to note, however, that many hazards and risks are very site-specific, so as local municipalities perform more detailed risk assessments and identify mitigation actions they should recognize that this process and the resulting table should be used only as a guide.

Various national, regional and local sources were used to identify and classify different hazards for Anderson and Oconee Counties.

The criteria used were:

- 1. History** – incorporating historical accounts and records that the hazard has affected the county often in the past, and that the hazard has occurred often and/or with widespread or severe consequences.
- 2. Potential for mitigation** – acknowledging that there are ways to address the hazard, and that the methods are technically feasible and have the potential to be cost-effective [i.e. mitigation measures are available at a reasonable cost, and damages to property, lives and/or community functions would be reduced or eliminated.]
- 3. Presence of susceptible areas or vulnerability** – indicating that Anderson and Oconee Counties have numerous facilities, operations or populations that may be subjected to damage from the hazard.
- 4. Data availability** – demonstrating that sufficient quality data is available to permit an accurate and comprehensive risk assessment.
- 5. Federal disaster declarations and local emergency declarations** – noting that Anderson and Oconee Counties have received numerous disaster declarations for the particular hazard.

The table on the following pages lists the hazards, describes the rationale for identifying (or not identifying) hazards as significant, shows sources of information that were consulted for the determination, and the disposition of the hazard with regard to hazard identification and risk assessment in this Plan. The initial hazards of the table are those that were identified by the Anderson and Oconee County HMPC as significant enough to warrant a full risk assessment.

Table 6.4-1: Anderson & Oconee Counties Qualitative Hazard Ranking:

HAZARD #	HAZARD	RATIONAL	SOURCE	DISPOSITION
1	Winter Storms	Moderate annual probability, widespread impacts, but losses generally limited except in most extreme events.	NOAA and National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) records, National Weather Service, Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profile and risk assessment
2	Hail Storms/ Thunderstorms	Low annual probability, widespread impacts, but losses generally limited except in most extreme events.	NOAA and National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) records, National Weather Service, Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profile and risk assessment
3	Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms	High moderate annual probability, widespread impacts, but losses generally limited except in most extreme events.	NOAA and National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) records, National Weather Service (NWS). Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profile and risk assessment
4	Tornadoes/High Winds	Moderate annual probability, widespread impacts, but losses generally limited except in most extreme events.	NOAA and National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) records. Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profile and risk assessment

HAZARD #	HAZARD	RATIONAL	SOURCE	DISPOSITION
5	Drought/Heat Wave	Low annual probability, widespread impacts, but losses generally limited except in most extreme events.	NOAA and National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) records. Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profile and risk assessment
6	Floods	Low annual probability, widespread impacts, history of occurrences in the county, potentially significant annual damages	FEMA Flood Insurance Studies, FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps, FEMA Public Assistance records, FEMA National Flood Insurance Program claims data, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), studies and records. Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profile and risk assessment
7	Wildfires	Low annual probability of site-specific events, but impacts generally limited	Forest Service, Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profile and risk assessment
8	Hurricanes	Hurricanes: Relatively low historic probability; potential for widespread impacts. Tropical Storms: Low to moderate probability; potential for widespread impacts Nor'easters: Moderate probability of more extreme events, potential for moderately widespread impacts.	NOAA and National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) records, National Hurricane Center, NOAA Coastal Service Center – Historic Hurricane Tracks database, Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profiled, but not part of detailed risk assessment
9	Earthquakes	Low annual probability.	United States Geologic Survey (USGS), Hazards & Vulnerability Research Institute Department of Geography University of South Carolina.	Profiled, but not part of detailed risk assessment

6.5 Future Development Trends

The land development trend in Anderson and Oconee counties over the last 50 years has been rural style developments with large lots in the unincorporated portions of the counties. Development has caused little change in the counties except for calls for increased services in the vicinity of larger municipalities. Growth within the municipal boundaries has been moderate and the area wide economy has seemingly benefited from the associated growth.

Currently each County and their municipalities are working to update their comprehensive plans and land use maps. Once completed, these maps can be compared against the mapped hazard areas to determine if any designated growth areas lie within the identified hazard areas. In the future each County will try and determine how the growth areas in each of the municipalities and the county intersect with hazard areas and include this information in future plan updates.

Future building locations are governed by zoning and building code regulations in each County and by most of the municipalities. These regulations prevent the location of buildings in flood plains. Therefore, the only losses to future buildings should be in cases where random natural events like tornadoes or fires occur. Since these events are random, each County and the municipal governments strive to place and secure future buildings in locations that offer them the best protection possible from natural hazards.

6.6 Summary of Risk Assessment

These figures must be considered with some caution because of the underlying data and assumptions that were used in the analyses. After determining the annual figures for damages, deaths and injuries for each County, the risk assessment comprises a simple projection of future expected damages based on a standard present value coefficient of 14.27. This represents a 100-year time horizon and a 7% discount rate. These figures have been combined to calculate the natural hazard risks presented below. Although these summary data compare risk by the same planning horizon, it is important to recognize that, generally speaking, mitigation efforts are highly localized. Although the table shows County-wide risk, many of the hazards are difficult or impossible to mitigate on a large scale.

Table 6.6-1 - Summary of Projected Estimated Loss Statistics Anderson County:

HAZARD	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
Winter Storms	\$232,070,008.00	\$244,647,053.00
HAIL Storms / Thunderstorms	\$11,416,000.00	\$12,225,950.90
Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms	\$185,133,205.00	\$18,158,825.7
TORNADOES / HIGH WINDS	\$137,747,691.00	\$12,805,155.80
DROUGHT/HEAT WAVE	\$137,747,683.00	\$237,256,767.00
FLOODS	\$53,242,968.5	\$6,387,119.72

Table 6.6-2 - Summary of Projected Estimated Loss Statistics Oconee County:

HAZARD	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
Winter Storms	\$181,905,733.00	\$281,471,569.00
HAIL Storms / Thunderstorms	\$15,158,352.70	\$6,860,512.27
Lightning Severe Storms / Thunderstorms	\$117,092,360.00	\$14,550,859.7
TORNADOES / HIGH WINDS	\$101,068,669.00	\$73,678,534.1
DROUGHT/HEAT WAVE	\$137,747,683.00	\$237,256,767.00
FLOODS	\$112,545,371.00	\$6,457,488.80

After determining the annual figures for damages, the risk assessment comprises a simple projection of future expected damage based on estimates provided by research with County tax assessor, and the U.S. Census Bureau. Average Anderson County home value is \$110,00 and average commercial value \$249, 476. Average Oconee County home value is \$125,000 and average commercial value is \$246,800.

Table 6.6-3 - Summary of Total Projected Estimated Loss Anderson County Loss Estimation:

Type of Buildings	Number	Average Value	Projected Loss Total:
Residential	83,004	\$110,000	\$9,130,440,000.00
Commercial	5,630	\$249, 476	\$1,404,550,000.00
Non-Residential	27,051	\$67,257	\$1,819,369,000.00

Table 6.6-4 - Summary of Total Projected Estimated Loss Oconee County Loss Estimation:

Type of Buildings	Number	Average Value	Projected Loss Total:
Residential	43,440	\$125,000	\$543,000,000
Commercial	2,425	\$246,800	\$598,490,000
Non-Residential	1,286	\$150,000	\$192,900,000

Source: Anderson County Tax Assessor, Mike Freeman; Oconee County GIS Office, Lisa Simmering

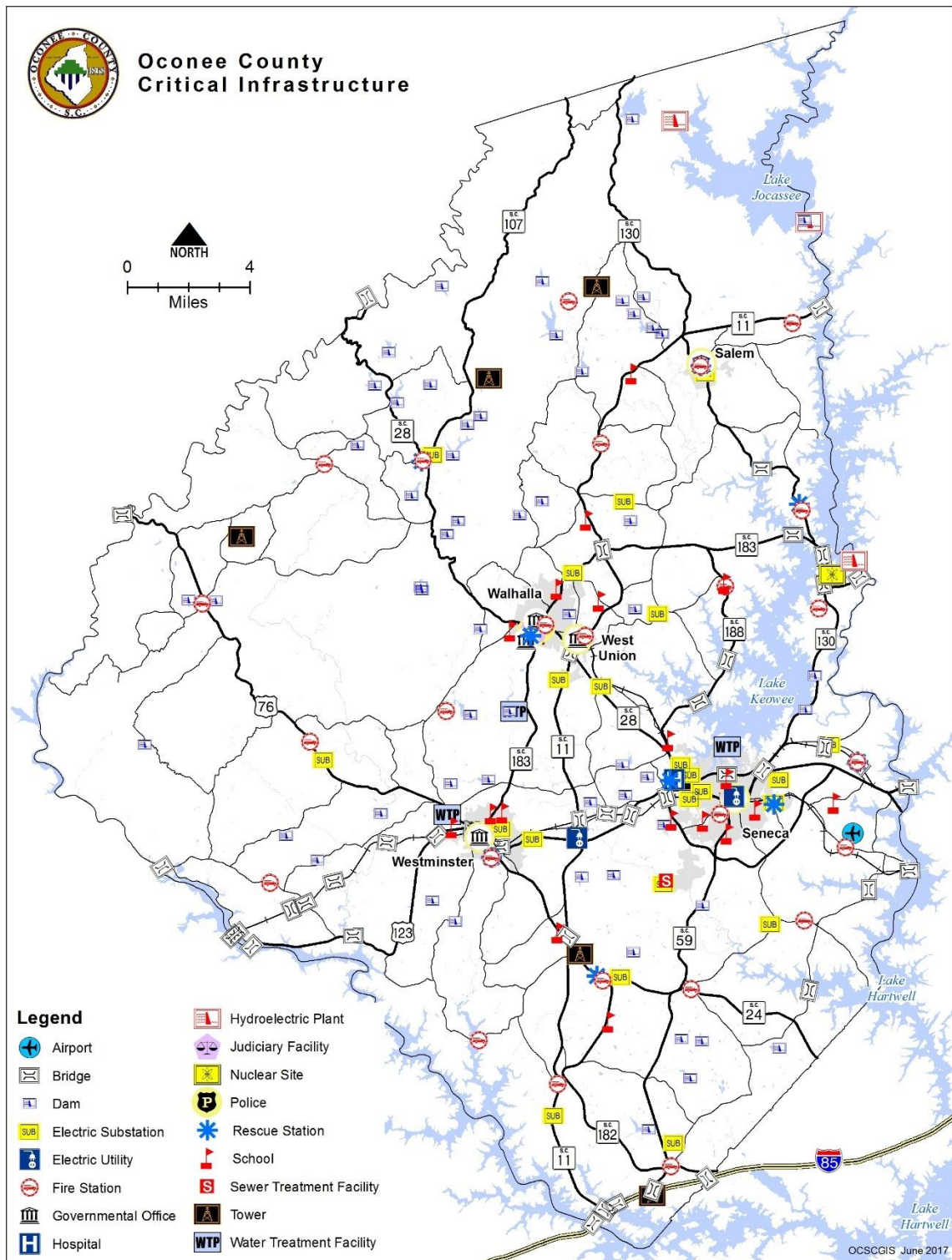
6.7 Natural Hazard Risk to Critical Facilities

Generally speaking, critical facilities are those assets and operations that are essential to a jurisdiction maintaining functionality, especially during and after emergencies or significant natural hazard events. There is a range of facilities that can be categorized as critical, including:

- Police, fire, and dispatch facilities
- Water and wastewater treatment plants
- Hospitals (in particular, trauma centers)
- Electric Power Facilities
- State Buildings
- Key infrastructure, such as bridges, roads, and railways
- Lifelines, in particular utility lines (water, electricity, gas)
- Dams
- Schools

The following maps identify Anderson and Oconee County critical facilities:





6.8 Social Vulnerability

According to social science research, certain social descriptors can help to portray populations that are vulnerable to natural hazards. Factors such as age, gender, race, housing, and income can be indicators of vulnerability. Social vulnerability maps have been created to portray the most socially vulnerable census block groups in each county. The University of South Carolina has determined the method for determining social vulnerability. This methodology was carried out by the Appalachian Council of Governments in the initial preparation of this mitigation plan and for the review of the plan by Anderson and Oconee Counties described follows:

There are eight vulnerable population subgroups. These subgroups are the following: number of people less than 18 years, number of people over 65 years of age, number of females, number of non-whites, number of housing units, total population, number of mobile homes, and mean house value. The following is USC's reasoning behind using these eight social factors.

1. Number of people less than 18 years of age:

This variable is useful as an indicator of the location of dependent populations. Particularly the youngest members of this population group will need assistance during a hazard event and are more prone to respiratory distress from inhaled toxins. This population may also have less ability to recover quickly after a disaster.

2. Number of people over 65 years of age:

This variable is useful as an indicator of the location of dependent populations. Particularly the oldest members of this population group will need assistance during a hazard event and are more prone to respiratory distress from certain inhaled toxins. This population may also have less ability to recover quickly after a disaster.

3. Number of females:

This variable has been shown in the social science literature to be correlated with a lack of resources and influence, limiting the range of adjustments available to them during an emergency. Certain toxins are also threats to women's reproductive health. This population may also have less ability to recover quickly after a disaster.

4. Number of non-whites:

Often correlated with a lack of resources, race has also been shown by some research to exist alongside less desired land used that includes industry and transportation networks. This population may also have less ability to recover quickly after a disaster.

5. Number of housing units:

Determining the intersection of hazard zones and areas occupied by humans drives the hazards assessment. The number of housing units serves as an indicator of where the greatest number of people reside, an important consideration when combined with known areas of hazard occurrence.

6. Total population:

Like housing units, the total population variable is an important consideration when combined with known areas of hazard occurrence. While these data could also be used to determine population density, raw population numbers are used since there is the potential to mask important information. Two census blocks may have the same population density, or the same percentage of elderly, but one may have a vastly greater number of people, and important consideration from an evacuation standpoint.

7. Number of mobile homes:

This variable is an indicator of housing stock that is of a lower structural quality than standard housing. Hazards with high wind speeds are particularly troublesome for this type of housing construction.

8. Mean house value:

This variable is used as a surrogate measure of income. Mean house value however can indicate the economic status of individuals. Lower house values may indicate a more vulnerable population due to a lack of resources for mitigation and recovery or housing that is of a lower structural quality.

Calculating Social Vulnerability Scores

According to the USC, the method for calculating the socially vulnerable areas is the same for each variable except for mean housing value. For the seven, the percentage for each was determined by dividing the number of each variable in the block group by the total number of that variable for the entire county and then scaled for final vulnerability summation.

Example 1.

Step 1: Calculate X

$X = \text{\# of Mobile Homes in Census Block Groups}$

$\text{\# of Mobile Home in County}$

This determines the percent of the county's mobile homes in each block.

Step 2: Calculate Mobile Home Score by dividing X by maximum X

$\text{Mobile Home Score} = X / \text{maximum X}$

This places values in the same scale as other social variables.

Example 2.

Step 1: Calculate X

$X = \text{County Average Mean House Value} - \text{Mean House Value for Census Block Group}$

This determines how different each block is from the county mean.

Step 2: Calculate Y

$Y = X + \text{Absolute Value of Maximum X}$

This removes all of the negative values

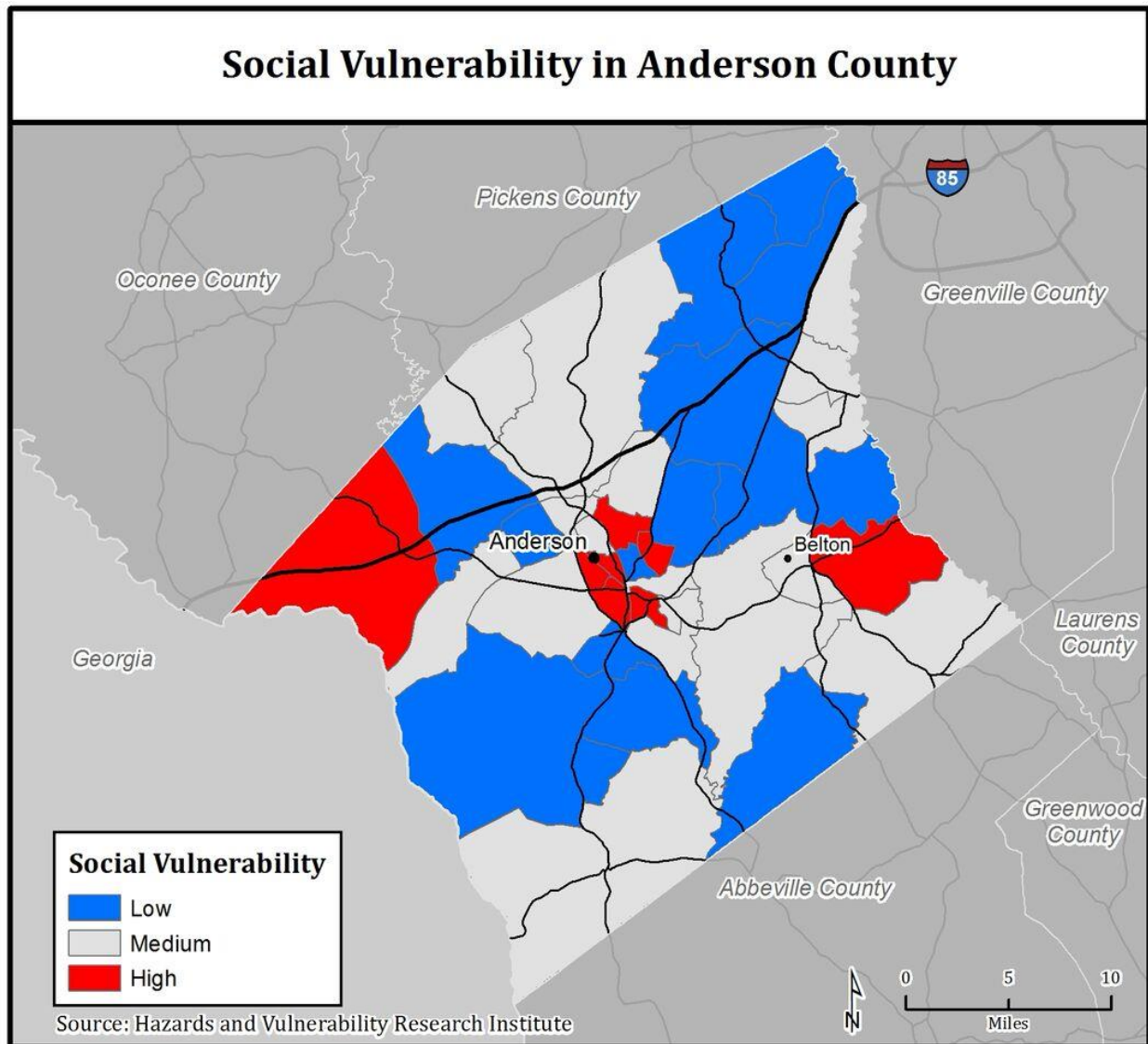
Step 3: Calculate Mean House Value Score

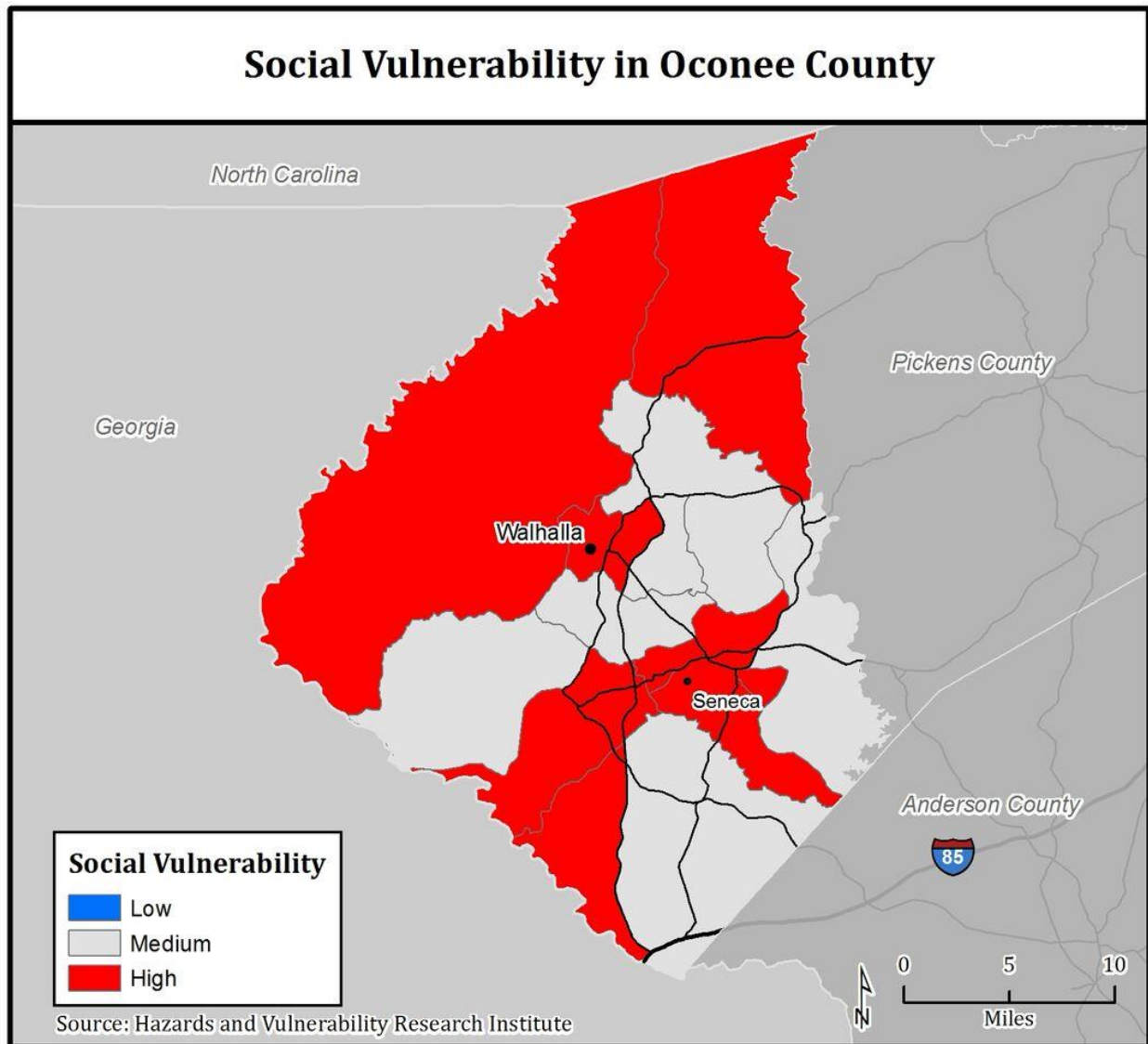
$\text{Mean House Value Score} = Y / \text{maximum Y}$

This places values in the same scale as other social variables.

Overall Social Vulnerability Scores

The social vulnerability scores for each social factor are added up for each block group in the county. The block groups can then be compared to each other to determine the most socially vulnerable population to natural hazards. These numbers have been applied to each county map to visually portray the most socially vulnerable areas. Those with lower scores (1-2) are much less vulnerable than those with higher scores (6-8). The maps show the most socially vulnerable areas to natural hazards within the counties.





Chapter 7

Mitigation Strategy

Chapter 7

Mitigation Strategy

Contents of this Section

- 7.1 IFR Requirements for Mitigation Strategy
- 7.2 Mitigation Goals and Accomplishments
- 7.3 Mitigation Objectives and Strategies
- 7.4 Prioritized Mitigation Actions and Projects

As mentioned elsewhere, during the 2017 Plan Update portions of the original HMP were preserved, including many of the terms and language. This Section includes various elements from the original 2006 version of the Plan. The update also includes discussion about progress on the goals, strategies and actions from the 2006 version of the HMP. This information is found in Section 7.2 (Mitigation Goals and Accomplishments).

7.1 IFR Requirements for Mitigation Strategy

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

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

IFR §201.6(c)(3)(ii): *[The mitigation strategy shall include a] section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.*

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

7.2 Mitigation Goals and Accomplishments- Anderson & Oconee Counties with Municipalities

Goals are general descriptions of desired long-term outcomes. State and federal guidance and regulations pertaining to mitigation planning require the development of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to identified hazards. Mitigation goals have been established by FEMA, the State of South Carolina, Anderson and Oconee County.

As part of the original (2006) Plan development process, the Planning Team and OEM met on numerous occasions to discuss possible mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate disaster-related damages in each County. Winter Storms is the predominant hazard in the Region, and was the focus of the discussions. The original planning team developed a list of actions for the 2006 version of the plan; all the actions were developed as a means to move the Region toward achieving its mitigation goals and objectives.

In the 2017 Plan Update, Tables 7.3.2.1-1 and 7.4-2 list the Mitigation Strategies and Action Items. Table 7.3.2.1-2 lists notable mitigation efforts that have been carried out by the Counties and Municipalities in the last 5 years. Table 7.4-3 lists potential future action items that the municipalities have indicated they would like to undertake in future years if funding allows.

The 2006 Planning Team developed an overall goal to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of loss of life and property damage from the full range of natural hazards. In addition to this overall goal, the Planning Team also established seven specific goals:

Goal 1. Local government will have the capability to develop, implement and maintain effective mitigation programs to protect its residents from natural hazards:

Goal 2. Local communities will have the capability to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster to build and support local efforts and commitment to become less vulnerable to natural hazards:

Goal 3. The continuity of local government operations will not be significantly disrupted by natural disasters:

Goal 4. The health, safety and welfare of the community's residents and visitors will not be significantly disrupted or threatened by natural disasters:

Goal 5. The policies and regulations of local governments will support effective hazard mitigation programming throughout the community thereby reducing the potential impact of natural disasters on the community.

Goal 6. The availability and functioning of the community’s infrastructure will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster; communities will better maximize resources for investment in hazard mitigation; Thereby protecting both existing and new properties.

Goal 7. All members of the community will understand the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques to minimize vulnerability to those natural hazards through public education.

As part of the 2017 HMP Update, the Mitigation Planning Committee (MPC) reviewed the goals from the first-generation HMP. The HMC modified several of the goals and determined that the goals remained valid to pursue for the Plan Update. The Planning Team also discussed the need to identify and describe progress towards achieving the goals since release of the 2012 Plan.

7.3 Mitigation Objectives and Strategies

7.3.1 Objectives:

Objectives are well-defined intermediate points in the process of achieving goals. For the seven goals listed above, the Planning Team established a list of objectives within each goal.

7.3.2 Strategies:

Strategies are a specific course of action to achieve the objectives. As part of the 2017 Plan update, the original strategies and action items were reviewed and many of the items listed re-defined as strategies based on the description. The Counties will continue this effort indefinitely, revisiting the hazards and Plan as needed. The following table identifies planning strategies for Anderson and Oconee Counties. The mitigation planning objectives and strategies for each goal include:

Goal 1: Local government will have the capability to develop, implement and maintain effective mitigation programs to protect its residents from natural hazards:

- **Objective 1.1:** The effectiveness of mitigation initiatives implemented in the community will be measured and documented.
- **Objective 1.2:** There will be a program to derive mitigation “lessons learned” from each significant disaster event occurring in or near the community.
- **Objective 1.3:** Up-to-date technical skills in mitigation planning and programming will be available for the community.

Goal 2: Local communities will have the capability to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster to build and support local efforts and commitment to become less vulnerable to natural hazards:

- **Objective 2.1:** Designated evacuation shelters will be retrofitted or relocated to ensure their operability during and after disaster events.
- **Objective 2.2:** Emergency services organizations will have the capability to detect emergency situations and promptly initiate emergency response operations.
- **Objective 2.3:** Emergency services facilities will be able to withstand the structural impacts of disasters.
- **Objective 2.4:** Response capabilities will be available to protect visitors, special needs individuals, and the homeless from a disaster's health and safety impacts.
- **Objective 2.5:** Utility and communications systems supporting emergency services operations will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.

Goal 3: The continuity of local government operations will not be significantly disrupted by natural disasters:

- **Objective 3.1:** Buildings and facilities used for the routine operations of government will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.
- **Objective 3.2:** Important local government records and documents will be protected from the impacts of disasters.
- **Objective 3.3:** Plans will be developed, and resources identified, to facilitate reestablishing local government operations after a disaster.
- **Objective 3.4:** Redundant equipment, facilities, and/or supplies will be obtained to facilitate reestablishing local government operations after a disaster.

Goal 4: The health, safety and welfare of the community's residents and visitors will not be significantly disrupted or threatened by natural disasters:

- **Objective 4.1:** Adequate systems for notifying the public at risk and providing emergency instruction during a disaster will be available in all identified hazard areas.
- **Objective 4.2:** Facilities in the community posing an extra health or safety risk when damaged or disrupted will be made less vulnerable to the impacts of a disaster.
- **Objective 4.3:** Public and private medical and health care facilities in the community will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.

- **Objective 4.4:** Structures, facilities and systems serving visitors to the community will be prepared to meet their immediate health and safety needs.
- **Objective 4.5:** There will be adequate resources, equipment and supplies to meet victims' health and safety needs after a disaster.

Goal 5: The policies and regulations of local governments will support effective hazard mitigation programming throughout the community thereby reducing the potential impact of natural disasters on the community.

- **Objective 5.1:** All reconstruction or rehabilitation of local government facilities will incorporate techniques to minimize the physical or operational vulnerability to disasters.
- **Objective 5.2:** Land use policies, plans and regulations will discourage or prohibit inappropriate location of structures or infrastructure components in areas of higher risk.
- **Objective 5.3:** Local governments will establish and enforce building and land development codes that are effective in addressing the hazards threatening the community.
- **Objective 5.4:** New local government facilities will be located outside of hazard areas and/or will be designed to not be vulnerable to the impacts of such hazards.

Goal 6: The availability and functioning of the community's infrastructure will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster; communities will better maximize resources for investment in hazard mitigation; Thereby protecting both existing and new properties.

- **Objective 6.1:** Local governments will encourage hazard mitigation programming by private sector organizations owning or operating key community utilities.
- **Objective 6.2:** Routine maintenance of the community's infrastructure will be done to minimize the potential for system failure because of or during a disaster.
- **Objective 6.3:** Transportation facilities and systems serving the community will be constructed and/or retrofitted to minimize the potential for disruption during a disaster.
- **Objective 6.4:** Water and sewer will not fail because of a disaster.

Goal 7: All members of the community will understand the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques to minimize vulnerability to those natural hazards through public education.

- **Objective 7.1:** An education program will be developed to inform residents of the risks posed to the community, help them understand their vulnerability to disasters, and provide ideas for effective mitigation techniques.

Table 7.3.2.1-1 Strategy and Status

Number	Strategy	Hazard	Anderson County Status as of 2017	Oconee County Status as of 2017
1.1	The effectiveness of mitigation initiatives implemented in the community will be measured and documented.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Sarr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
1.2	There will be a program to derive mitigation “lessons learned” from each significant disaster event occurring in or near the community.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Completed & Ongoing Belton: Completed & Ongoing Honea Path: Completed & Ongoing Iva: Completed & Ongoing Sarr: Completed & Ongoing Pendleton: Completed & Ongoing Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing West Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing Williamston: Completed & Ongoing	Oconee County: Completed & Ongoing Salem: Completed & Ongoing Seneca: Completed & Ongoing Walhalla: Completed & Ongoing West Union: Completed & Ongoing Westminster: Completed & Ongoing
1.3	Up-to-date technical skills in mitigation planning and programming will be available for the community.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Sarr: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing

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			Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	
2.1	Designated evacuation shelters will be retrofitted or relocated to ensure their operability during and after disaster events.	Winter Storms Hail Storms/Thunder storms Lightning Severe Storms/Thunder storms Drought/Heat Wave Floods	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
2.2	Emergency services organizations will have the capability to detect emergency situations and promptly initiate emergency response operations.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Completed & Ongoing Belton: Completed & Ongoing Honea Path: Completed & Ongoing Iva: Completed & Ongoing Starr: Completed & Ongoing Pendleton: Completed & Ongoing Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing West Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing Williamston: Completed & Ongoing	Oconee County: Completed & Ongoing Salem: Completed & Ongoing Seneca: Completed & Ongoing Walhalla: Completed & Ongoing West Union: Completed & Ongoing Westminster: Completed & Ongoing
2.3	Emergency services facilities will be able to withstand the structural impacts of disasters.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing

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			Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
2.4	Response capabilities will be available to protect visitors, special needs individuals, and the homeless from a disaster's health and safety impacts.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
2.5	Utility and communications systems supporting emergency services operations will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Completed & Ongoing Belton: Completed & Ongoing Honea Path: Completed & Ongoing Iva: Completed & Ongoing Starr: Completed & Ongoing Pendleton: Completed & Ongoing Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing West Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing Williamston: Completed & Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing

Number	Strategy	Hazard	Anderson County Status as of 2017	Oconee County Status as of 2017
3.1	Buildings and facilities used for the routine operations of government will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
3.2	Important local government records and documents will be protected from the impacts of disasters.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Completed & Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Completed & Ongoing Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing West Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing Williamston: Completed & Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
3.3	Plans will be developed, and resources identified, to facilitate reestablishing local government operations after a disaster.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Completed & Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing	Oconee County: Completed & Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing

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			West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	
3.4	Redundant equipment, facilities, and/or supplies will be obtained to facilitate reestablishing local government operations after a disaster.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Completed & Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
4.1	Adequate systems for notifying the public at risk and providing emergency instruction during a disaster will be available in all identified hazard areas.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Completed & Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
4.2	Facilities in the community posing an extra health or safety risk when damaged or disrupted will be made less vulnerable to the impacts of a disaster.	Winter Storms Hail Storms/Thunderstorms Lightning Severe Storms/Thunderstorms Drought/Heat Wave Floods	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing

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			Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Westminster: Ongoing
4.3	Public and private medical and health care facilities in the community will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.	Winter Storms Hail Storms/Thunderstorms Lightning Severe Storms/Thunderstorms Drought/Heat Wave Floods	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Completed & Ongoing Belton: Completed & Ongoing Honea Path: Completed & Ongoing Iva: Completed & Ongoing Starr: Completed & Ongoing Pendleton: Completed & Ongoing Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing West Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing Williamston: Completed & Ongoing	Oconee County: Completed & Ongoing Salem: Completed & Ongoing Seneca: Completed & Ongoing Walhalla: Completed & Ongoing West Union: Completed & Ongoing Westminster: Completed & Ongoing
4.4	Structures, facilities and systems serving visitors to the community will be prepared to meet their immediate health and safety needs.	Winter Storms Hail Storms/Thunderstorms Lightning Severe Storms/Thunderstorms Drought/Heat Wave Floods	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
4.5	There will be adequate resources, equipment and supplies to meet victims' health and safety needs after a disaster.	Winter Storms Hail Storms/Thunderstorms	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing

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		Lightning Severe Storms/Thunderstorms Drought/Heat Wave Floods	Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing

Number	Strategy	Hazard	Anderson County Status as of 2017	Oconee County Status as of 2017
5.1	All reconstruction or rehabilitation of local government facilities will incorporate techniques to minimize the physical or operational vulnerability to disasters.	Winter Storms Hail Storms/Thunderstorms Lightning Severe Storms/Thunderstorms Drought/Heat Wave Floods	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
5.2	Land use policies, plans and regulations will discourage or prohibit inappropriate location of structures or infrastructure components in areas of higher risk.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Completed & Ongoing Belton: Completed & Ongoing Honea Path: Completed & Ongoing Iva: Completed & Ongoing Starr: Completed & Ongoing Pendleton: Completed & Ongoing Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing West Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing Williamston: Completed & Ongoing	Oconee County: Completed & Ongoing Salem: Completed & Ongoing Seneca: Completed & Ongoing Walhalla: Completed & Ongoing West Union: Completed & Ongoing Westminster: Completed & Ongoing

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5.3	Local governments will establish and enforce building and land development codes that are effective in addressing the hazards threatening the community.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Completed & Ongoing Belton: Completed & Ongoing Honea Path: Completed & Ongoing Iva: Completed & Ongoing Starr: Completed & Ongoing Pendleton: Completed & Ongoing Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing West Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing Williamston: Completed & Ongoing	Oconee County: Completed & Ongoing Salem: Completed & Ongoing Seneca: Completed & Ongoing Walhalla: Completed & Ongoing West Union: Completed & Ongoing Westminster: Completed & Ongoing
5.4	New local government facilities will be located outside of hazard areas and/or will be designed to not be vulnerable to the impacts of such hazards.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
6.1	Local governments will encourage hazard mitigation programming by private sector organizations owning or operating key community utilities.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing

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6.2	Routine maintenance of the community's infrastructure will be done to minimize the potential for system failure because of or during a disaster.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Completed & Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing West Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing Williamston: Completed & Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Completed & Ongoing
6.3	Transportation facilities and systems serving the community will be constructed and/or retrofitted to minimize the potential for disruption during a disaster.	Winter Storms Hail Storms/Thunderstorms Lightning Severe Storms/Thunderstorms Drought/Heat Wave Floods	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing
6.4	Water and sewer will not fail because of a disaster.	Winter Storms Hail Storms/Thunderstorms Lightning Severe Storms/Thunderstorms Drought/Heat Wave Floods	County of Anderson: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing

			West Pelzer: Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	
7.1	An education program will be developed to inform residents of the risks posed to the community, help them understand their vulnerability to disasters, and provide ideas for effective mitigation techniques.	All Hazards	Anderson County: Ongoing Anderson City: Ongoing Belton: Ongoing Honea Path: Ongoing Iva: Ongoing Starr: Ongoing Pendleton: Ongoing Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing West Pelzer: Completed & Ongoing Williamston: Ongoing	Oconee County: Ongoing Salem: Ongoing Seneca: Ongoing Walhalla: Ongoing West Union: Ongoing Westminster: Ongoing

Table 7.3.2.1-2 Notable Mitigation Efforts

Notable Mitigation Efforts by Counties and Municipalities			
Action Item Number:	Priority	Responsible Government:	Description:
#1-Work with Relief Groups	Medium	Town of Walhalla	Work with Christ Central Ministries during relief efforts
#5-Transportation for Special Needs Populations	High	Oconee County	Established a Special Needs Task Force.
#5- Transportation for Special Needs Populations	High	Town of Honea Path	Maples Nursing Home Facility has an Emergency Operations Plan and the Honea Path first-responders are partners in this plan.
#7-Backup for Critical Facilities	High	Town of West Union	Undergoing a broadband project that will have all critical facilities backed up within a year
#8 - Review of Communications	High	Oconee County	Conducting a fire study to determine the future of the Legacy Communications Program
#17- Public Information	High	Towns of Pelzer & West Pelzer	Publish monthly pamphlet, <i>The West</i> , explaining the siren warning system in case of an emergency.
#17-Public Information	High	Oconee County	Publish information calendars for informational purposes. Special Needs Task Force collaborating with Duke Energy and State EMD to produce braille emergency information and sign language PSA's.

#29- Inspect water & sewer infrastructure	High	Anderson County	Raised vital 6 & 20 pump station out of floodplain.
#29- Inspect water & sewer infrastructure	High	Town of Pelzer	Installed 90% new sewer lines in the past three years.
#29- Inspect water & sewer infrastructure	High	Town of West Pelzer	Completed a 6-year project to install new sewer and water lines. Additionally, raised Spring Street Pump Station out of low lying area.
#29- Inspect water & sewer infrastructure	High	Town of Williamston	Carrying out ongoing plan to inspect 20% of water and sewer infrastructure per year, so that over 5 years, all infrastructure has been inspected. Problems are addressed as they arise.
#29-Inspect water & sewer infrastructure	High	Town of Westminster	Have an approved plan for inspection and upgrade routines, which includes “smoking” the sewer lines test infrastructure after events, but need mitigation assistance for infrastructure access (underground lines, overgrown sewer right a-ways and tree cutting).
#29- Inspect water & sewer infrastructure	High	Town of Honea Path	Duke Energy responsible for inspecting the facilities they own. A yearly contractor is hired to inspect DHEC regulated infrastructure such as fire hydrants and valves. Honea Path cycles through a camera inspection of water and sewer lines following an incident.
#29- Inspect water & sewer infrastructure	High	Town of Iva	Undergoing at \$5 million dollar update of sewer lines, eliminating use of lagoons. By July 2017, a 150,000 gallon water tank will be installed. Iva also has a valve maintenance program.

#31- Identify susceptible roadways	High	Anderson County	Bought out properties on Susan and Booker Streets to mitigate future repetitive flood damage/loss. Actively monitoring Sullivan and Steven Streets as well.
#31- Identify susceptible roadways	High	City of Anderson	Raised Walker Street and bridge 5 ft. to mitigate flooding. Actively monitoring West Franklin Street, Mauldin Street, and North Avenue.
#31- Identify susceptible roadways	High	Town of Pendleton	Actively monitoring Sarrar Street for flooding.
#31- Identify susceptible roadways	High	Town of Iva	Repaving, street scape, and pipe replacement on Washington Street.
#32-Mitigating Improvements	High	City of Anderson	Installed Thor Guard Lightning Prediction & Warning System in public areas: Recreation Center Complex, Linley Park, Old McCants Football Field, & Carolina Wren Park.
#32-Mitigating Improvements	High	Town of West Pelzer	Installing two new pump stations.
#32- Mitigating Improvements	High	Town of Honea Path	Currently cycling through installation of new low-pressure pump stations associated with the sewer system.

7.4 Prioritized Mitigation Actions and Projects:

As mentioned earlier in this section, a Mitigation Action Plan was prepared to develop specific actions to achieve the seven goals discussed in Chapter 8.2, Mitigation Goals and Accomplishments. The Action Plan identified an appropriate lead agency/person for each action, a schedule for completion and possible funding sources. For the 2017 Plan update, the process that the MPC chose to help them consider potential action items in a systematic way was the **Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental (STAPLEE)** Method. This method helped the MPC to weigh the pros and cons of different alternative actions for each of the identified objectives and strategies. Table 7.4-1 provides an explanation of the criteria used for the STAPLEE methodology.

Table 7.4-1

STAPLEE Methodology STAPLEE	Criteria Explanation
S – Social	Mitigation actions are acceptable to the community if they do not adversely affect a particular segment of the population, do not cause relocation of lower income people, and if they are compatible with the community's social and cultural values.
T – Technical	Mitigation actions are technically most effective if they provide long- term reduction of losses and have minimal secondary adverse impacts.
A – Administrative	Mitigation actions are easier to implement if the jurisdiction has the necessary staffing and funding.
P – Political	Mitigation actions can truly be successful if all stakeholders have been offered an opportunity to participate in the planning process and if there is public support for the action.
L – Legal	It is critical that the jurisdiction or implementing agency have the legal authority to implement and enforce a mitigation action.
E – Economic	Budget constraints can significantly deter the implementation of mitigation actions. Hence, it is important to evaluate whether an action is cost-effective, as determined by a cost benefit review, and possible to fund.
E - Environmental	Sustainable mitigation actions that do not have an adverse effect on the environment, that comply with Federal, State, and local environmental regulations, and that are consistent with the community's environmental goals, have mitigation benefits while being environmentally sound.

The MPC developed and prioritized the strategies. These updates and comments were integrated into the 2012 version of the Action Plan. The action items in Table 7.4-2 were prioritized by the MPC based on the STAPLEE criteria, as well as their potential to reduce risk to each County, including its citizens, operations, and physical assets. Many of the actions included in the original plan have been re-defined as strategies (See Section 7.3, Mitigation Objectives and Strategies). The highest priority actions are those that are most effective in reducing risks to multiple assets simultaneously.

The Steering Committee defined High, Medium, and Low priorities in the Action Plan to be as follows:

- ☐ ☐ High: Meets five of the seven STAPLEE criteria.
- ☐ ☐ Medium: Meets four of the seven STAPLEE criteria.
- ☐ ☐ Low: Meets three of the seven STAPLEE criteria.

These same priorities were applied to update the Action Plan. The action items were sorted by high, medium, and low. As discussed in Section 6 (Risk Assessment), a key criterion for each County's prioritization of actions is the cost-effectiveness of actions and projects. High-priority actions and projects are assessed for feasibility and cost-effectiveness to determine if they are good candidates for mitigation actions. Cost effectiveness will continue to be central to each County's decision-making processes in identifying and funding mitigation actions. The table below includes all the specific actions listed in the original version of the HMP, and indicates their present status. All of the original actions remain in the tables for reference purposes. Completed actions are noted in the status column. It is notable that each County has completed or is presently working on most of the actions that were listed in the 2012 version of the plan, and as a result has made further advances in protecting its infrastructure and citizens against losses from natural hazards.

Goal 1: Local government will have the capability to develop, implement and maintain effective mitigation programs to protect its residents from natural hazards:

- **Objective 1.1:** The effectiveness of mitigation initiatives implemented in the community will be measured and documented.
- **Objective 1.2:** There will be a program to derive mitigation “lessons learned” from each significant disaster event occurring in or near the community.
- **Objective 1.3:** Up-to-date technical skills in mitigation planning and programming will be available for the community.

Table 7.4-2

#	Priority	Action Item Description/ Benefit	Lead Agency	Funding Source	Schedule	Hazard	Cost Effectiveness	Anderson County Status as of 2017	Oconee County Status as of 2017
1	Medium	Work with local relief groups (i.e. the Red Cross) to promote public training classes and events related to hazard preparation.	County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost effective and relatively low cost of action.	Anderson County: MOU's with Red Cross, Salvation Army, & United Way Anderson City: * Belton: Established relationship with Belton Interfaith Ministries. * Honea Path: Established relationship with First Baptist Church and Watkins Community Center. * Iva: Established relationship with the Red Cross. * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *Municipalities are encouraged to work with other municipalities until resources are exhausted. If resources are exhausted, municipalities rely on the County EOC to coordinate resources with NGO's such as Red Cross & The Salvation Army.	Oconee County: MOU's with Red Cross, Southern Baptist Disaster Relief, & Beaver Dam Baptist Association Salem: * Seneca: Established relationship with the Red Cross Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * *Municipalities are encouraged to work with other municipalities until resources are exhausted. If resources are exhausted, municipalities rely on the County EOC to coordinate resources with NGO's such as Red Cross & The Salvation Army.
2	Medium	Utilize the existing Local Emergency Planning Group to meet following disasters and to review	Incident Commander with help of	General Funds Revenue As available	Incident Driven	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective due to future life safety issues.	Anderson County: * Anderson City: * Belton: * Honea Path: *	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: * Walhalla: * West Union: *

		response effectiveness and mitigation needs.	County EMD	and Grants				Iva: * Starr:* Pendleton: * Pelzer:* West Pelzer:* Williamston: * *Standard procedure to conduct after-action reviews following an incident. With the revision of the Emergency Operations Plan, roles and responsibilities further defined and classified.	Westminster: * *Standard procedure to conduct after-action reviews following an incident. With the revision of the Emergency Operations Plan, roles and responsibilities further defined and classified.
3	Medium	Developing a tracking system for mitigation activities that reviews effectiveness following disaster events.	County/ Municipal Gov.	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective because action has general effectiveness in reducing damages and preventing injuries and loss of life.	Anderson County:* Anderson City:* Belton:* Honea Path:* Iva:* Starr:* Pendleton:* Pelzer:* West Pelzer:* Williamston:* *Repetitive disaster areas of concern are routinely monitored and tracked by county, city , or municipal departments/divisions. Through the development of ordinances and codes by council, effective mitigation activities can be adopted following repetitive disaster events.	Oconee County:* Salem: * Seneca: Working with the County to develop a tracking system. * Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * *Repeated disaster areas of concern are routinely monitored and tracked by county, city , or municipal departments/divisions. Through the development of ordinances and codes by council, effective mitigation activities can be

								Municipalities are responsible for developing a mitigation system and for contacting the County EMD when resources are exhausted.	adopted following repetitive disaster events. Municipalities are responsible for developing a mitigation system and for contacting the County EMD when resources are exhausted.
4	Medium	Review local government storm water regulations to assess how well they prevent hazardous situations due to storm water flooding.	Public Works Depart.	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	3-5 years	Floods	Highly cost-effective with relatively low cost of action.	Anderson County: Responsibility of County Storm Water Management Division. Anderson City: Responsibility of City Storm Water Management Belton: * Honea Path: * Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *It is the responsibility of the municipalities for initiating review of storm water regulations and for contacting County EMD when resources are exhausted.	Oconee County: Responsibility of County Storm Water Management Division in all municipalities except Seneca. Salem: * Seneca: * Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * *It is the responsibility of the municipalities for initiating review of storm water regulations and for contacting County EMD when resources are exhausted.

Goal 2: Local communities will have the capability to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a natural disaster to build and support local efforts and commitment to become less vulnerable to natural hazards:

- **Objective 2.1:** Designated evacuation shelters will be retrofitted or relocated to ensure their operability during and after disaster events.
- **Objective 2.2:** Emergency services organizations will have the capability to detect emergency situations and promptly initiate emergency response operations.
- **Objective 2.3:** Emergency services facilities will be able to withstand the structural impacts of disasters.
- **Objective 2.4:** Response capabilities will be available to protect visitors, special needs individuals, and the homeless from a disaster's health and safety impacts.
- **Objective 2.5:** Utility and communications systems supporting emergency services operations will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.

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#	Priority	Action Item Description/ Benefit	Lead Agency	Funding Source	Schedule	Hazard	Cost Effectiveness	Anderson County Status as of 2017	Oconee County Status as of 2017:
5	High	Identify special needs populations and establish procedures for providing transportation to shelters in the case of a natural disaster.	County/Municipal Gov.	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Annual	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective with relatively low costs.	Anderson County: * Anderson City: * Belton: Maintains Assistance Contact Line.* Honea Path:* Iva: Fire Department trains with Nursing Home annually for emergency response. * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *Rely on Anderson County Emergency Operations Plan. Roles and responsibilities further defined thru emergency support functions.	Oconee County:* Salem: * Seneca:* Walhalla:* West Union: * Westminster:* *Rely on Oconee County Emergency Operations Plan. Roles and responsibilities further defined thru emergency support functions. All municipalities participate in the County's Special Needs Task Force.
6	High	Provide emergency back-up power to critical facilities: emergency generators, secondary feeds, etc.	County/municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues and moderate-high cost of action.	Anderson County: Critical facilities have been identified and many have backup generators. The county also has portable generators for some facilities without a permanent generator. Anderson City: Critical facilities have been identified and many have backup generators. The city also has portable generators for some	Oconee County: IT Department of Municipal Building and Law Enforcement Center have back-up power. Salem:* Seneca: City Hall, Fire Department, and Water System have backup power. Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: *

								facilities without a permanent generator. Belton: All critical facilities have backup generators except the armory which is currently under renovation. Honea Path: Need generators for critical facilities.* Iva: No fixed back-up generators at critical facilities. The town has three portable back-up generators.* Starr: Currently no emergency backup power for critical facilities. Seeking funding options.* Pendleton: Critical facilities have backup generators.* Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: Some critical facilities have generators. *It is the responsibility of the Municipality to assess emergency backup power needs and to communicate any resource gaps to the County EMD.	*It is the responsibility of the Municipality to assess emergency backup power needs and to communicate any resource gaps to the County EMD.
7	High	Post disaster, structurally analyze all buildings or rooms identified as shelters and retrofit or strength as necessary.	County EMD, ARC, Building & Codes,	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Incident Driven	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective because action has general effectiveness in reducing damages and preventing	Anderson County: Has Building & Codes Department and Engineers.	Oconee County: Red Cross executes shelter surveys Salem: * Seneca: * Walhalla: *

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			County Engineers				injuries and loss of life. Cost itself may be moderate to high depending on retrofitting needs.	Anderson City: Has Building & Codes Department and Engineers. Belton: Relies on County Building & Codes Department and Engineers. Honea Path: Relies on County Building & Codes Department and Engineers. Iva: Relies on County Building & Codes Department, County Engineers, and Red Cross. Starr: Relies on County Building & Codes Department and Engineers. Pendleton: Relies on County Building & Codes Department and Engineers. Pelzer: Relies on County Building & Codes Department and Engineers. West Pelzer: Relies on County Building & Codes Department and Engineers. Williamston: Have municipality building & codes department. *Pre and post disaster, Red Cross designates appropriate shelters for the designated area. It is the responsibility of the Municipality to coordinate structural analysis with the County.	West Union: * Westminster: * *Pre and post disaster, Red Cross designates appropriate shelters for the designated area. It is the responsibility of the Municipality to coordinate structural analysis with the County.
8	High	Review communications procedures on a regular basis	County EMD,	General Funds Revenue	Annually	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective with low cost of action.	Anderson County: * Anderson City:*	Oconee County:* Salem: *

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		to ensure communication between response agencies are maintained during a disaster.	EMS, Police, Fire	As available and Grants				Belton: * Honea Path: Equipped with Palmetto 800, also have backup communications if primary fails. Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *All emergency response agencies within the county and municipalities are equipped with interoperable communication devices including Palmetto 800 MHz radios.	Seneca: * Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * *Currently, throughout the county, there are mixed communication systems including UHF, UVF, Palmetto 800, and digital. The digital equipment in some municipalities leads to some interoperability issues. A study is being done to determine the continuance of the Legacy Communications Program.
9	High	Update communications equipment, especially the E-911 Center, as needed and funding is available.	County EMD, EMS, Police, Fire	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Although monetarily expensive, this action is highly cost-effective because of life saving benefits and mitigation of property and crop loss.	Anderson County: * Anderson City: * Belton: * Honea Path: * Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *Each municipality monitors effectiveness of	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: * Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * *Each municipality is responsible for updating their

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								communications equipment and recommends upgrades to county.	communications equipment as needed.
10	High	Inventory Emergency Response personnel and equipment to identify areas where the community is deficient in disaster response and establish actions to remedy the situation.	County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue as available and Grants	Annually	Multi- Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life saving benefits and mitigation of property and crop loss and relatively low cost of action.	Anderson County: * Anderson City: * Belton: * Honea Path: Departments maintain and audit inventories weekly. * Iva: Initiated by municipality and County partnership. * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *Each municipality is responsible for maintaining an emergency response personnel and equipment resource list and report gaps to county EMD. Municipalities are encouraged to provide EMD with resource list.	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: Have in-house inventory available. * Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * *Each municipality is responsible for maintaining an emergency response personnel and equipment resource list and report gaps to county EMD. Municipalities are encouraged to provide EMD with resource list.
11	High	Establish a program to provide disaster training for all first responders	County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General funds Revenue as available and Grants	Annually	Multi- Hazard	Highly cost-effective because action has general effectiveness in reducing damages and preventing injuries and loss of life with low cost of action.	Anderson County: * Anderson City: * Belton: * Honea Path: First-responders take ICS 100, 200, 700, & 800. Iva: First-responders receive training through the SC Criminal Justice Academy and individual municipal departments. * Starr: * Pendleton: *	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: * Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * *Each municipality is responsible for identifying and providing emergency

								Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *Each municipality is responsible for identifying and providing emergency response training programs for emergency responders. Training gaps to be reported to county EMD. County EMD will provide NIMS training as needed and coordinate additional requests.	response training programs for emergency responders. Training gaps to be reported to county EMD. County EMD will provide NIMS training as needed and coordinate additional requests.

Goal 3: The continuity of local government operations will not be significantly disrupted by natural disasters:

- **Objective 3.1:** Buildings and facilities used for the routine operations of government will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.
- **Objective 3.2:** Important local government records and documents will be protected from the impacts of disasters.
- **Objective 3.3:** Plans will be developed, and resources identified, to facilitate reestablishing local government operations after a disaster.
- **Objective 3.4:** Redundant equipment, facilities, and/or supplies will be obtained to facilitate reestablishing local government operations after a disaster.

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#	Priority	Action Item Description/ Benefit	Lead Agency	Funding Source	Schedule	Hazard	Cost Effectiveness	Anderson County Status as of 2017	Oconee County Status as of 2017
12	High	Survey critical emergency response facilities (fire stations, law enforcement centers, and emergency hdqtrs.) to identify risks posed to structures and seek funding to mitigate the identified risks.	County EMD, Building & Codes, Municipal Engineers	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Annually / Incident Driven	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective, low cost of action to high cost of action depending on mitigation efforts required.	Anderson County: Has Building & Codes Department and Engineers Anderson City: Has Building & Codes Department and Engineers Belton: * Honea Path: Risks are analyzed as part of the Emergency Preparedness Plan review process. Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *Relies on County Building & Codes Department and Engineers. Municipalities are responsible for initiating critical facilities survey with the County Engineers.	Oconee County: Has Building & Codes Department. Salem: * Seneca: Has Building & Code Department, pre-plans, and identification of needs. Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: Has Codes Department, relies on county for building Department. *Relies on County Building & Codes Department and Engineers. Municipalities are responsible for initiating critical facilities survey with the County Engineers.
13	Medium	Establish data backup options (i.e. laptops, off-site backups) for critical data that are easily removed and accessed at different location in case evacuation	County/ Municipal Gov.	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Annually /Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective due to continuity of operations concerns. Potentially a moderate to high cost of action.	Anderson County: : IT uses backup servers across the country to preserve and protect critical data. *	Oconee County: IT uses Cloud and external hard drives to backup critical data. * Salem: *

		of public facilities is necessary.						Anderson City: IT uses backup servers across the country to preserve and protect critical data.* Belton: All critical data is backed up on the Cloud.* Honea Path: Hires IT Source Cyber Solutions and backups up data on the Cloud.* Iva: Critical data backed up offsite.* Starr: * Pendleton: All critical data is backed up in the Cloud and can be accessed through government issued employee Ipads.* Pelzer: All critical data is backed up on the Cloud.* West Pelzer: All critical data is backed up on a hard drive daily.* Williamston: All critical data is backed up to the Cloud.* * County and Municipalities are recommended to have COOP/COG Plans that address critical back-up procedures.	Seneca: Data backed up with the cloud and hard drive system.* Walhalla: Uses Cloud and external hard drive to back up critical data.* West Union: Uses an external hard drive to back up critical data.* Westminster: Power provider backs up critical data.* County and Municipalities are recommended to have COOP/COG Plans that address critical back-up plans.

14	High	Provide generators to all existing critical facilities to prevent lengthy power outages.	County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi- Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues.	Anderson County: Critical facilities have been identified and many have backup generators. The county also has portable generators for some facilities without a permanent generator. Anderson City: Critical facilities have been identified and many have backup generators. The city also has portable generators for some facilities without a permanent generator. * Belton: Critical facilities have been identified and all have backup power except the armory. Honea Path: Critical Facilities need backup generators. * Iva: Critical facilities do not have permanent generators, but the town has three portable back-up generators. * Starr: Critical facilities do not have backup generators. Currently seeking funding. *	Oconee County: Law Enforcement Center 7 IT Department at Municipal Building have backup generators. Salem: * Seneca: Most critical facilities and other buildings have been identified for generators. Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * * Municipalities encouraged to update critical facilities and resource lists annually and partner with neighboring municipalities for resources as needed. Needs that exceed this partnership to be reported to County EMD.

								Pendleton: Critical facilities have backup generators. * Pelzer: Some critical facilities have generators. * West Pelzer: Some critical facilities have generators. * Williamston: Some critical facilities have generators; in process of purchasing generators for pump stations. * * Municipalities encouraged to update critical facilities and resource lists annually and partner with neighboring municipalities for resources as needed. Needs that exceed this partnership to be reported to County EMD.	
15	High	Establish procedures and location for setting up an operations center for local government in the event that a natural disaster forces the evacuation of local government buildings.	County/ Municipal Gov.	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Annually	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective because action has general effectiveness in reducing damages and preventing injuries and loss of life and there is low cost to establish procedures.	Anderson County: * Anderson City: * Belton: * Honea Path: Have Emergency Preparedness Plan. *	Oconee County: Has a COOP, alternative facilities identified. Salem: * Seneca: Plans underway for an alternate facility, but is

								Iva: Have an Emergency Preparedness Plan. * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *The County and all municipalities are encouraged to formalize a Continuity of Operations plan & to sign MOU's with other municipalities in case local government operations need to be relocated to another municipality. County EMD available to assist municipalities in the development of their COG/COOPs.	not currently operational. Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * *The County and all municipalities are encouraged to formalize a Continuity of Operations plan & to sign MOU's with other municipalities in case local government operations need to be relocated to another municipality. County EMD available to assist municipalities in the development of their COG/COOPs.
16	High	Install surge protectors in critical facilities.	County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi- Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues and relatively low cost of action.	Anderson County:* Anderson City:* Belton: * Honea Path: Critical facilities do not have surge protectors but individual work elements do. Iva: Critical facilities do not have surge protectors.*	Oconee County: Oconee County Law Enforcement Center has surge protectors installed. Salem: * Seneca: All facilities have computers and electronics on surge protectors. Walhalla: *

								Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *Municipalities are responsible for assessing the stability of their identified critical facilities and retrofitting surge protection as needed.	West Union: * Westminster: * *Municipalities are responsible for assessing the stability of their identified critical facilities and retrofitting surge protection as needed.

Goal 4: The health, safety and welfare of the community's residents and visitors will not be significantly disrupted or threatened by natural disasters:

- **Objective 4.1:** Adequate systems for notifying the public at risk and providing emergency instruction during a disaster will be available in all identified hazard areas.
- **Objective 4.2:** Facilities in the community posing an extra health or safety risk when damaged or disrupted will be made less vulnerable to the impacts of a disaster.
- **Objective 4.3:** Public and private medical and health care facilities in the community will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.
- **Objective 4.4:** Structures, facilities and systems serving visitors to the community will be prepared to meet their immediate health and safety needs.
- **Objective 4.5:** There will be adequate resources, equipment and supplies to meet victims' health and safety needs after a disaster.

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#	Priority	Action Item Description/ Benefit	Lead Agency	Funding Source	Schedule	Hazard	Cost Effectiveness	Anderson County Status as of 2012	Oconee County Status as of 2017:
17	High	Provide information to residents about the community warning systems and how to respond in case of a disaster.	County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues and relatively low cost of action.	Anderson County:* Anderson City:* Belton: Yourgov.app, Reverse 911, Social Media Honea Path: Siren, Reverse 911, Town Website, & Social Media. Iva: Siren, Reverse 911, town social media, website, PSA through local Western Carolina News Station. * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * * Municipalities are encouraged to order FEMA educational resources and to incorporate emergency preparedness programs and information into their public council meetings, educational outreach, and official website, etc.	Oconee County: Nuclear Sirens Salem: * Seneca: * Walhalla: * West Union: * OneTone Emergency Alert System Westminster: * Emergency Sirens *All municipalities have access to reverse 911. Municipalities are encouraged to order FEMA educational resources and to incorporate emergency preparedness programs and information into their public council meetings, educational outreach, and official website, etc.

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18	High	Evaluate critical facilities such as shelters to ensure they are structurally sound and capable of withstanding the effects of natural disasters.	County/ Municipal Gov., Engineers, & Building and Codes	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Annually / Incident Driven	Multi- Hazard	Highly cost effective because of life safety issues with low cost of action.	County of Anderson: Has Building & Codes Department and Engineers Anderson City: Has Building & Codes Department and Engineers Belton: * Honea Path: Rely on County Building Inspectors and Red Cross. Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *Rely on County Building and Codes Department and Engineers. It is the responsibility of the Municipality to initiate critical facility survey with the County Engineers.	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: Evaluated during fire inspections. Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * *Rely on County Building and Codes Department and Engineers. It is the responsibility of the Municipality to initiate critical facility survey with the County Engineers.
19	High	Evaluate medical facilities within the community to ensure they are protected from the threats posed by natural disasters. *	Healthcare System Leadership, County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Annually	Multi- Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues and relatively low cost of action.	Anderson County: Has Building & Codes Department and Engineers. Anderson City: Has Building & Codes Department and Engineers. Belton: *	Oconee County: Has Building & Codes Department Salem: * Seneca: * Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: Has Building & Codes Department

								Honea Path: * Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: Has Building & Codes Department and Engineers. *Municipal and healthcare leadership responsible for assessing the stability of identified critical facilities and retrofitting as needed. May rely on County Building & Codes and Engineers. It is the responsibility of the municipality to initiate contact with the County Engineers.	*Municipal and healthcare leadership responsible for assessing the stability of identified critical facilities and retrofitting as needed. May rely on County Building & Codes and Engineers. It is the responsibility of the municipality to initiate contact with the County Engineers.
20	High	Inventory emergency response equipment and resources and establish a list of equipment needed to respond effectively to a natural disaster. Seek funding to acquire the equipment.	County/ Municipal Gov., EMD, EMS, Police, Fire	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Annually / Incident Driven	Multi-Hazard	Presumed highly cost-effective because action has general effectiveness in reducing damages and preventing injuries and loss of life, low cost of action.	Anderson County: County maintains inventory of personnel and equipment. Anderson City: Maintains inventory of personnel and equipment. Belton: * Honea Path: Departments maintain and audit inventory weekly.	Oconee County:* Salem: * Seneca: Have in-house equipment inventory. Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: *

								Iva: Department driven.* Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *Each municipality is responsible for maintaining an emergency response personnel and equipment resource list and report gaps to county EMD. Municipalities are encouraged to provide EMD with resource list	*Each municipality is responsible for maintaining an emergency response personnel and equipment resource list and report gaps to county EMD.
21	Medium	Develop informational pamphlets to notify tourists of the local relief agencies who can be contacted in the event that disaster sheltering is necessary.	County/ Municipal Gov., County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Annually	Multi- Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues and relatively low cost of action.	Anderson County: * Anderson City: * Belton: * Honea Path: Partner with Red Cross. Iva: Rely on FEMA & Red Cross materials. Considering reinstating town newsletter. * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *Municipalities are encouraged to order FEMA educational resources and to incorporate emergency preparedness programs and	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: * Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * *Municipalities are encouraged to order FEMA educational resources and to incorporate emergency preparedness programs and information into their public council meetings, educational outreach, and official website, etc.

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								information into their public council meetings, educational outreach, and official website, etc.	

Goal 5: The policies and regulations of local governments will support effective hazard mitigation programming throughout the community thereby reducing the potential impact of natural disasters on the community.

- **Objective 5.1:** All reconstruction or rehabilitation of local government facilities will incorporate techniques to minimize the physical or operational vulnerability to disasters.
- **Objective 5.2:** Land use policies, plans and regulations will discourage or prohibit inappropriate location of structures or infrastructure components in areas of higher risk.
- **Objective 5.3:** Local governments will establish and enforce building and land development codes that are effective in addressing the hazards threatening the community.
- **Objective 5.4:** New local government facilities will be located outside of hazard areas and/or will be designed to not be vulnerable to the impacts of such hazards.

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#	Priority	Action Item Description/ Benefit	Lead Agency	Funding Source	Schedule	Hazard	Cost Effectiveness	Anderson County Status as of 2017	Oconee County Status as of 2017:
22	High	Establish local regulations ensuring no development occurs within floodplains.	County / Municipality Government	General Fund Revenue as available	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues and relatively low cost of action	Anderson County: County Floodplain ordinance. Anderson City: City Floodplain ordinance. Belton: * Honea Path: Review and letter of approval, in conjunction with County Building & Codes.* Iva: * Starr: In progress of creating building codes Pendleton: Municipality floodplain ordinance. Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *Rely on County Floodplain Ordinance. See Table 5.3.2-4 for listing of floodplain and building code ordinances.	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: Rely on County Flood Plan. Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster:* *Rely on County Floodplain Ordinance. See Table 5.3.2-4 for listing of floodplain and building code ordinances.
23	High	Acquire updated flood plain maps (current SCDNR mapping project in process) that more accurately reflect current flood areas for use in reviewing development proposals.	County Gov.	General Fund Revenue As available	As updated maps are available	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective due to the mitigation of future property loss, with low cost of action.	Anderson County: Acquired updated floodplain maps in 2012 Anderson City: Floodplain manager reviews updated	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: * Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: *

								maps and development proposals. Belton: * Honea Path: * Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: *	
								* Utilize County floodplain maps and building codes. See Table 5.3.2-4 for applicable ordinances.	*All utilize the County Economic Development and GIS Departments. Floodplain maps are available to municipalities and the public online.
24	High	Strictly adhere to the most current building and fire codes as adopted by the SC Building Codes Council and State Fire Marshall.	Municipal/ County Code Enforcement Dept. / Fire Dept.	General Fund Revenue As available	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues and relatively low cost of action.	Anderson County: Adhere to currently adopted County ordinances and codes Anderson City: Adhere to currently adopted city ordinances and codes Belton: * Honea Path: * Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: Adhere to currently adopted municipality ordinances and codes	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: Rely on most recently adopted City Building Codes. Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * * Adhere to currently adopted County ordinances and codes

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								* Adhere to currently adopted County ordinances and codes	
25	High	Review all public building projects to prevent location in hazardous areas and ensure construction mitigates the risks of potential hazards.	County/ Municipality Building and Development Standards Department	General Fund Revenue As available	Ongoing	Multi- Hazard	Highly cost-effective because action has general effectiveness in reducing damages and preventing injuries and loss of life.	Anderson County: Adhere to County Building and Development Standards Department. Anderson City: Adhere to municipal Building and Development Standards Department. Belton: Utilize private contractor for inspections. Honea Path: * Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: Adhere to municipal Building and Development Standards Department. *Rely on County Building and Development Standards Department Reference table 5.3.2-4 for relevant ordinances.	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: * Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * *Rely on County Building and Development Standards Department Reference table 5.3.2-4 for relevant ordinances.

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26	Medium	Examine ways to identify and acquire parcels of land subject to the effects of disasters that could provide for open and green spaces in the community.	County / Municipal Government	General Fund Revenue as available , Grants	Ongoing	Multi- Hazard	Although monetarily expensive, highly cost-effective as it mitigates repetitive flood loss.	Anderson County: County Codes & Ordinances Anderson City: City Codes & Ordinances Belton: * Honea Path: * Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: Municipal Codes and Ordinances *Rely on County Codes and Ordinances. Reference table 5.3.2-4 for relevant ordinances.	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: * Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * *No land parcels have been purchased.
27	Medium	Review local codes to determine whether they address the hazards identified for the community.	County/ Municipal Governments	General Fund Revenue as available	Ongoing	Multi- Hazard	High cost-effectiveness because of life safety issues and relatively low cost of action.	Anderson County: County Building & Codes Anderson City: Municipal Building & Codes Belton: * Honea Path: * Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: Municipal Building & Codes	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: Code review done by Fire Marshal and Building Code Personnel. Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: *

								*Municipalities rely on County Building & Codes Department. See table 5.4.3-2 for relevant ordinances.	*Municipalities are responsible for reviewing all Oconee County codes for applicability

Goal 6: The availability and functioning of the community's infrastructure will not be significantly disrupted by a natural disaster; communities will better maximize resources for investment in hazard mitigation; Thereby protecting both existing and new properties.

- **Objective 6.1:** Local governments will encourage hazard mitigation programming by private sector organizations owning or operating key community utilities.
- **Objective 6.2:** Routine maintenance of the community's infrastructure will be done to minimize the potential for system failure because of or during a disaster.
- **Objective 6.3:** Transportation facilities and systems serving the community will be constructed and/or retrofitted to minimize the potential for disruption during a disaster.
- **Objective 6.4:** Water and sewer will not fail because of a disaster.

Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2017

#	Priority	Action Item Description/ Benefit	Lead Agency	Funding Source	Schedule	Hazard	Cost Effectiveness	Anderson County Status as of 2017	Oconee County Status as of 2017
28	High	Inspect utility lines and upgrade utility infrastructure that is at risk to natural hazards, so to minimize possible damage, as needed.	County / Municipal Governments	General Fund Revenue as available and Grant Funding	Ongoing	Multi- Hazard	Although monetarily expensive to upgrade infrastructure, highly cost-effective because of life safety issues.	Anderson County: * Anderson City: * Belton: * Honea Path: * Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *Each municipality is responsible for initiating inspection of utility infrastructure and upgrading as necessary.	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: Electric lines inspected annually. Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: *Rely on County Public Works department. Each municipality is responsible for initiating inspection of utility infrastructure and upgrading as necessary.
29	High	Inspect water and sewer infrastructure for vulnerability to natural hazards. Identify and elevate vulnerable equipment and electrical controls at wastewater and potable water treatment facilities.	County/ Municipal Governments, Water Providers	General Fund Revenue As Available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi- Hazard	Although monetarily expensive, highly cost-effective because of life safety issues.	Anderson County:* Anderson City: * Belton: * Honea Path: * Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: *	Oconee County:* Salem: * Seneca: Water/sewer lines inspected annually. Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * *Rely on County Public Works department. Each municipality is responsible for initiating

Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2017

								*Each municipality is responsible for initiating inspection of water and sewer infrastructure and upgrading as necessary	inspection of utility infrastructure and upgrading as necessary.
30	High	Office of Building Development Standards incorporates consideration of utility infrastructure during development plan review process prior to issuing permits.	County/ municipal Gov., Local Utility Providers	General Fund Revenue As Available	Ongoing	Multi- Hazard	Although monetarily expensive, highly cost-effective because of life safety issues.	Anderson County: County Office of Building Development Standards. Anderson City: Municipal Office of Building Development Standards. Belton: * Honea Path: * Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: Municipal Office of Building Development Standards. * Municipalities rely on County Office of Building Development Standards. Municipalities are responsible for initiating contact with the County Department. See Table 5.3.2-4 for relevant ordinances.	Oconee County:* Salem:* Seneca:* Walhalla:* West Union:* Westminster:* * Municipalities rely on County Office of Building Development Standards. Municipalities are responsible for initiating contact with the County Department. See Table 5.3.2-4 for relevant ordinances.
31	High	Identify roadways and traffic systems susceptible to natural hazards (i.e. flooding) and	County / Municipal	General Fund Revenue As	Ongoing	Multi- Hazard	Although monetarily expensive to implement	Anderson County: * Anderson City: * Belton: *	Oconee County:* Salem:* Seneca:*

Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2017

		prioritize improvement projects to minimize disruption to the roadways.	Governments, Public Works	Available and Grants			improvements, high cost effectiveness due to reducing damages and preventing injuries and loss of life.	Honea Path:* Iva:* Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * * Each municipality is responsible for initiating inspection of roadway infrastructure and upgrading as necessary	Walhalla:* West Union: * Westminster:* * Each municipality is responsible for initiating inspection of roadway infrastructure and upgrading as necessary
32	High	Determine whether there are incremental mitigating improvements that can be made to facilities as part of ongoing maintenance and performance enhancements.	County, Municipal Governments, Utility Providers, Water Providers	General Funds Revenue As available and private funding as available , grants	3-5 years	Multi-Hazard	Although monetarily expensive to implement improvements, this action is highly cost-effective because of life safety issues.	Anderson County: * Anderson City: * Belton: * Honea Path: * Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * * It is the municipalities responsibility to initiate incremental mitigating improvements	Oconee County:* Salem:* Seneca: Have City improvement plan to project future needs. Walhalla:* West Union:* Westminster:* * It is the municipalities responsibility to initiate incremental mitigating improvements
33	Medium	Replace low bridges or other obstructions that may induce flooding of houses or businesses.	County/ Municipal Governments	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Although monetarily expensive to replace, presumed highly cost-effective due to mitigation of	Anderson County:* Anderson City: * Belton: * Honea Path: * Iva: * Starr: *	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca:* Walhalla:* West Union:* Westminster:*

							repetitive flood loss.	Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *Municipality's responsible for initiating evaluation and replacement of low bridges that lie in the flood plains within and owned by the municipality.	*County maintains a list of bridge replacement needs

Goal 7: All members of the community will understand the natural hazards threatening local areas and the techniques to minimize vulnerability to those natural hazards through public education.

- **Objective 7.1:** An education program will be developed to inform residents of the risks posed to the community, help them understand their vulnerability to disasters, and provide ideas for effective mitigation techniques. To include mitigation strategy and actions related to continued compliance with the NFIP.

Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2017

#	Priority	Action Item Description/ Benefit	Lead Agency	Funding Source	Schedule	Hazard	Cost Effectiveness	Anderson County as of Status as of 2011	Oconee County Status as of 2017
34	High	Develop a display to be used at public events. The display will provide information on natural hazards that threaten the area and what individuals can do to reduce these risks. NFIP compliance. Existing brochures and manuals from FEMA and SCEMD would be available for distribution.	County/ Municipal Governments	General Funds Revenue as available, Grants, FEMA publications	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost-effective because of life safety issues and relatively low cost of action.	Anderson County:* Anderson City: * Belton:* Honea Path: Present information to community at annual Fall Festival. Iva: Rely on FEMA & Red Cross Literature. * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *Municipalities are encouraged to order FEMA educational resources and to incorporate emergency preparedness programs and information into their public council meetings, educational outreach, and official website, etc.	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: * Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * *Municipalities are encouraged to order FEMA educational resources and to incorporate emergency preparedness programs and information into their public council meetings, educational outreach, and official County EMD website, etc
35	High	Utilize the media for the distribution and publication of hazard information. Send news releases and regular public relations pieces to local newspapers and radio stations. Promote pre-disaster planning.	County/M unicipal Governments	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	Highly cost effective due to relatively low cost.	Anderson County: Has disaster preparedness information on website Anderson City: * Belton: Utilize yourgov.app, Reverse 911, and Social Media. Honea Path: Utilize website & Social Media. Considering a PSA in the newspaper.	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: * Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * *All municipalities maintain their own websites and

Anderson and Oconee County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2017

								Iva: Utilize town website and social media. * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *Municipalities are encouraged to link the County's website to their own for disaster preparedness information.	utilize social media to distribute disaster preparedness information.
36	Medium	Provide information to residents of the community regarding flood insurance available.	County Building & Codes Dept., Development Standards Office	General Funds Revenue As available and Grants	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	High return with minimum costs, therefore, highly cost effective	Anderson County: Anderson City: * Belton: * Honea Path: Utilize Website and Social Media. Iva: * Starr: * Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *County encourages municipalities to be members of the NFIP.	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: * Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: * *All participating municipalities maintain their own websites and utilize social media to distribute NFIP information to the public.
37	Medium	Develop informational brochures in conjunction with the visitor's bureau that informs tourists of the natural hazards present in the community and what they should do in case one occurs. This information would be available at	County EMD	General Funds Revenue As available, Grants, FEMA	Ongoing	Multi-Hazard	High return with low monetary costs.	Anderson County: * Anderson City: * Belton: * Honea Path: * Iva: * Starr: *	Oconee County: * Salem: * Seneca: * Walhalla: * West Union: * Westminster: *

		welcome centers, hotels, and other tourist attractions.		publications				Pendleton: * Pelzer: * West Pelzer: * Williamston: * *Municipalities are encouraged to order FEMA educational resources and to incorporate emergency preparedness programs and information into their public council meetings, educational outreach, and official website, etc.	*Municipalities are encouraged to order FEMA educational resources and to incorporate emergency preparedness programs and information into their public council meetings, educational outreach, and official website, etc.

Table 7.4-3 – Future Potential Action Items

Municipality	Future Potential Action Items:
Town of Starr	Develop new Municipal Building Codes Division
Anderson City	New lake to relive flooding downstream by Whitner Street. Anderson County is interested in a partnership on this project.
Town of Pendleton	Undergoing a plan to lift pump station out of the floodplain. Actively monitoring Sarrar Street for flooding. Need funds to install proper box culvert to mitigate any future problems.
Anderson County	Broadway Lake Dam Project- currently have \$800,000 of the \$30 million to properly fix.
Town of Williamston	Old Lagoon Pump Station needs to be raised out of low lying area.
Town of Williamston	Purchase permanent backup generators for lift stations.
Town of Pelzer	Purchase permanent backup generators for lift stations.
Town of West Pelzer	Purchase permanent backup generators for lift stations.
Oconee County	Install interoperable communications for first responders and emergency management.
Town of West Union	Install interoperable communications and generators for critical facilities. Conduct infrastructure upgrades.
Town of Westminster	Install interoperable communications and generators for critical facilities.
Town of Walhalla	Install interoperable communications and generators for critical facilities.
Town of Honea Path	Upgrade infrastructure to Brooks Street.
Town of Honea Path	Install generators & surge protectors at critical facilities.
Town of Honea Path	Purchase a Hummer to access rural areas that regular municipality vehicles cannot get to.
Town of Iva	Upgrade water line and sewer infrastructure.
Town of Iva	Invest in purchasing weather radios.

Chapter 8

Plan Monitoring & Maintenance

Chapter 8

Plan Monitoring and Maintenance

Contents of this Section

- 8.1 IFR Requirements for Plan Monitoring and Maintenance
- 8.2 Method for Monitoring the Plan
- 8.3 Method and Schedule for Updating the Plan
- 8.4 Circumstances that will Initiate Plan Review and Updates
- 8.5 Continued Public Involvement

8.1 IFR Requirements for Plan Monitoring and Maintenance

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

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

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

8.2 Method for Monitoring the Plan

This Plan will be monitored by the Office of Emergency Management for several related purposes:

1. Maintain the currency of hazard and risk information.
2. Ensure that mitigation projects and actions reflect the priorities of each County, the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) and the Stakeholders group.
3. To comply with SCEMD and FEMA requirements for Plan maintenance, and maintain each County's eligibility for federal disaster assistance and mitigation grants.

The Office of Emergency Management is responsible for monitoring and maintaining this Plan. The Office of Emergency Management will continuously monitor the Plan with respect to the purposes noted above, and with respect to the update circumstances noted in Section 8.4 below. Although the representatives filling the positions may change from year to year, the future HMPC and Stakeholders group will continue to be comprised of the same job functions or titles. However, the decision of specific job duties will be left to the Office of Emergency Management to be assigned as deemed appropriate.

8.3 Method and Schedule for Updating the Plan

The OEM will be responsible for overall Plan monitoring and maintenance. This Office will review the Plan annually to consider changes in land development, population growth, or recent programs and activities that may affect mitigation initiatives. These activities will at least include:

- Evaluate progress made on plan recommendations during the previous 12 months.
- Update the Plan to reflect mitigation accomplishments in projects, programs, and policies.
- Identify new mitigation needs.
- Justify and cancel planned initiatives that will no longer be implemented.

Additionally, should Anderson County or Oconee County be impacted by a disaster that receives a Presidential Disaster Declaration or as circumstances warrant, OEM will begin a review of the Plan to capture any “lessons learned” for the purpose of continuing development of this Plan. The annual update process described above will also be used following a major disaster. However, post-disaster deliberations will also consider the following:

- Determine “Lessons Learned” from the disaster, and what new initiatives should be added to the plan to help reduce the likelihood of similar damage in the future.
- Evaluate follow-up needed on relevant items from any After Action Reports produced.
- Integrate mitigation into the recovery process.

Every five years, OEM will conduct a comprehensive review and update, with appropriate public involvement. The comprehensive review process will include the following:

- Announce that the plan is under review.
- Establish a work plan, budget, and time frame for updating the Plan.
- Review progress made on plan recommendations during the previous 60 months.
- Review hazards and risk analysis.
- Note the current status of the mitigation initiatives including actions undertaken to obtain funding, permits, approvals or other resources.
- Record mitigation initiatives that have been completed.

- Engage in public involvement activities.
- Justify and cancel planned initiatives that will no longer be implemented.
- Provide additional information or analysis that has been developed that would modify the priority originally assigned to the mitigation initiative when it was incorporated into the plan and may include new hazards that put a county at risk.
- Integrate relevant feedback and circulate revised Plan.
- If significant revisions are made to the Plan, it will be formally adopted again.
- If significant revisions are made to the Plan, submit revised Plan to FEMA via the SCEMD State Hazard Mitigation Officer.

The Anderson and Oconee County HMPC has established a tentative timeline for the upcoming 2022 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Cycle:

Table 8.3-1 -Tentative 2022 HMP Update Timeline

Month & Year	Activity
November 2017	Stakeholders review and evaluate all mitigation goals and action items and report progress made in the previous year.
November 2018	Stakeholders review and evaluate all mitigation goals and action items and report progress made in the previous year.
November 2019	Stakeholders review and evaluate all mitigation goals and action items and report progress made in the previous year.
November 2020	Stakeholders review and evaluate all mitigation goals and action items and report progress made in the previous year.
January 2021	Tentative first draft of 2021 Updated Hazard Mitigation Plan written and reviewed by Planning Committee. Planning Committee develop a proposed timeline for completion by June 1 st , 2022.
November 2021	Stakeholders review and evaluate all mitigation goals and action items and report progress made in the previous year.
January 2022	Series of Public Meetings held to inform and include the community in the planning process. Announcements for these public hearings will be published in local papers and websites prior to the meeting.
February 2022	All natural hazard event information and maps updated to reflect probability, vulnerability, and risk assessments. EMD will meet with each Municipality for updates to discuss mitigation goals, strategies, and progress.
April 2022	Draft of 2022 Updated Hazard Mitigation Plan sent to surrounding counties and local academia for review and

	comment. Draft also uploaded to the County Website for public review and comment.
June 1 st , 2022	2022 Updated Hazard Mitigation Plan submitted to FEMA via the South Carolina Emergency Management Division for review.

8.4 Circumstances that will Initiate Plan Review and Updates

This section identifies additional circumstances or conditions, other than the scheduled yearly review or a disaster event occurrence, under which the County will initiate Plan reviews and Updates.

1. On the recommendation of the Office of Emergency Management, or on its own initiative, any County Council or Municipal Council may initiate a Plan review at any time.
2. When activities of either County, or other jurisdictions including the State, significantly alter the potential effects of natural hazards on County assets, operations and/or constituents. Examples include when mitigation projects are completed, when public works or building projects are initiated in other areas and negatively impact the County, and when laws or regulations are changed.
3. When new mitigation opportunities or sources of funding are identified.

8.5 Continued Public Involvement

Both Anderson County and Oconee County will continue to utilize an open public process where public participation is encouraged. When changes are made to the plan in accordance with the method and schedule for updating the plan, OEM will post the changes in a location where the public can easily access the information, provide feedback and make comments. Postings will be made with at least 2 weeks advance notice of finalizations. When an update is required by FEMA and SCEMD regulations, each County will continue to use the same process as used in past updates, and make changes as necessary to ensure the public's continued opportunity to be involved in the planning process.

A copy of the plan will stay on file with each County OEM. Both locations of the plan will remain in place in order for the public to make comments and provide feedback at their convenience.

Each County will continue to monitor opportunities for the public to become involved in Hazard Mitigation planning through attendance at local and neighborhood planning meetings, distribution of literature, and through public outreach if requested. Comments received by OEM will be catalogued appropriately.

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City of Westminster

Emergency Operations Disaster Plan & Emergency Preparedness Guidelines

This book contains a plan of local emergency preparedness for the City of Westminster. It also contains the City's Emergency Operations Disaster Plan. This book is not intended for or to be given to the public. Department heads are to keep this with them in their office and/or vehicles, for reference.

The Emergency Preparedness Guidelines have been formulated and published by the Westminster Fire Department for use by department heads, supervisors, and political officials. Any changes, modifications, and annual revisions are to be submitted by the city officials, department heads and utility supervisors, in January of each year, to the Westminster Fire Chief. Updated guidelines will be published and distributed, each February, by the Fire Chief.

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Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to establish policies and procedures which in the event of a man-made or natural disaster will allow for the most effective utilization of resources within the City of Westminster and minimize the loss of life and/or injury or loss of property.

Authority

This plan is adopted and authorized by the City Council, City of Westminster under Resolution R11-94.

In compliance with Oconee County Ordinance No. 80-13. Dated December 22, 1980.

Authorized Under South Carolina Act 223 of 1967, as amended and South Carolina Act Number 199, July 30, 1979

Key Elements of Emergency Management

All department heads and city officials are to be engaged in pre-disaster planning, proper management of the disaster, and post-disaster recovery. The city's emergency management system consists of the following elements:

MITIGATION. These are activities designed to avoid or prevent emergencies from occurring and to reduce the ill effects of those which are unavoidable. This is the most effective, yet perhaps the least practiced element of emergency management.

PREPAREDNESS. If an emergency cannot be avoided, then be prepared to cope with it. Planning and training are the essential elements of preparedness, as are having proper and adequate supplies, equipment, facilities, and personnel.

RESPONSE. Speed, training and competency are the most essential elements of response. Getting to the scene of an emergency quickly and taking immediate, proper and decisive actions will eliminate or reduce the severity of the incident. Such actions may include a warning, isolation, evacuation, suppression, rescue, treatment and, in extreme cases, withdrawal for safety reasons.

RECOVERY. Recovery is the return of a situation to normal or to an improved state of being. Recovery applies to both individuals and organization. It may include repairing, replacing, or rebuilding properties and possessions, regaining health and well being, state of mind, and re-establishing economic stability to both employees and the public.

Emergency Preparedness Before the Disaster

The following are preparatory and precautionary actions which should be taken before an emergency actually occurs:

1. Update all disaster plans annually, each January.
2. Identify potential and actual hazards within the City of Westminster.
3. Plan, prepare, maintain and practice internal, departmental emergency operating procedures.
4. Conduct training, education and exercise programs to test the capability of disaster response measures.
5. Study procedures for alerting, notifying and mobilizing key officials and emergency response personnel.
6. Establish mutual support agreements, as required, with local and county governments and contractors.
7. Prepare plans for the “key Elements of Emergency management” for both the City by each department.
8. Update roster of key department personnel.
9. Review inventory and sources of supply for needed protection, equipment, food, water, and supplies.
10. Prepare and conduct public information programs on disaster preparedness, to educate the public

Emergency Preparedness During the Disaster

1. Operations will center protecting life and property, health and welfare, mitigating the effects of the disaster, assessing damage and providing for recovery from the disaster’s effects.
2. Furnish food, appropriate clothing, supplies, equipment, transportation, and facilities for emergency operations. Establish provisions for both the city and outside emergency workers.
3. Plan to rotate crisis workers to avoid excess fatigue. Provide for having on-duty and off-duty shifts. Perform specific tasks, for which they are responsible, by appropriate departments.
4. Remain calm, collected and cooperative.

Emergency Preparedness After the Disaster

1. Clean, repair, and replenish all supplies, equipment, and facilities.
2. Restore law and order, repair damage to facilities, administer to the sick and injured, resettle the homeless, and restore the economy.
3. Bring all involved departments and city officials together to critique the incident, to review and improve operating procedures, and to better prepare for the next one.

Chain of Command

The Safety Director/City Manager is responsible for direction of the emergency operations within the City of Westminster.

The Safety Director/City Manager shall appoint one department head and one alternate department head to serve as EOC Commander.

The Safety Director/City Manager shall coordinate all departments, services and resources within the EOC.

The Safety Director/City Manager works as a liaison between activities of the EOC and the Mayor and City Council Members.

The EOC Commander shall co-ordinate all emergency activities with City Department Heads.

Each Department Head will co-ordinate activities of their respective departments.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for the City

LOCATION: Westminster Fire Department
216 Emergency Lane, Westminster, SC

ACTIVATION:

1. The EOC can be utilized, at any time , by any of the following city personnel, when needed:
 - City Safety Director
 - Fire Chief
 - Police Chief
 - Utility Director
 - Street Department Supervisor
2. The EOC is to be activated, as described, during any Level Charlie or Delta readiness condition.
3. The Westminster EOC is a backup EOC facility for Oconee County and can be utilized, at any time, at the request of the County E.P.D.

RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Department heads and city officials shall be notified of activation and, if needed, shall respond to the EOC.
2. When the EOC is fully activated, the above personnel shall be notified, as soon as possible. These persons shall report to the EOC.
 3. Each department head shall be responsible for maintaining records of their personnel and supplies

4. Upon activation of the EOC, one individual from each department shall be assigned to monitor the radio and another person is assigned for each telephone line:
 - 647-3232 Police
 - 647-3200 Utilities
 - 647-3206 Fire
 - 647-3232 City Administrator
 - 638-4200 County EOC
 - 647-3204 Fax Machine

Readiness Levels

Most emergency situations follow some recognizable period, preceding the incident, during which actions may be taken which would help achieve maximum readiness. The Safety Director can establish a particular readiness level for the City of Westminster. However, department heads have both the freedom and responsibility to establish a readiness level for their own department. The following readiness levels will be used as a means of recognizing, modifying, and coordinating the City's state of readiness.

CONDITION ALPHA (NORMAL ALERT LEVEL)

This is the normal readiness level which all departments will operate under when normal, daily emergency conditions have been anticipated, practiced, and planned for.

Examples:

1. Onset of normal seasonal weather conditions such as dry weather, rains, or during pleasant weather
2. Potential for civil unrest.
3. Potential for energy or utility emergency.

Actions:

1. Establish applicable emergency plans.
2. Update personnel notification list.
3. Check equipment and supplies, daily.

CONDITION BRAVO (HEIGHTENED ALERT LEVEL)

A term used to describe a more heightened alert condition which presents a greater threat than Condition Alpha, but does not present an immediate threat to life or property.

Examples:

1. Tornado Watch
2. Flash Flood Watch
3. Severe Weather Alert
4. "Red Flag Alert" for burning conditions
5. Civil unrest with an incident

Actions:

- Alert key personnel and citizens of the situation
- Implement departmental plans & SOP's
- Prepare Emergency Operations Center for use.

CONDITION CHARLIE

This is a serious condition, which denotes that hazardous conditions are probable, or in fact, are already occurring in certain areas adjacent to or within the jurisdiction. A high potential exist for property damage and/or loss of life.

Examples:

1. Tornado Warning (cycle activation of tornado siren)
2. Flash Flood or Winter Storm Warning.
3. Large scale power or water outage,, more than 8 hours.
4. Civil disorder with large scale, localized violence.
5. When international tension dictates that a local attack or terrorist event is eventual or probable.

Actions:

- Carry out department plans and SOP's
- Initiate call-up of additional personnel
- Notify the members or partially mobilize the EOC
- Cancel leave time.

CONDITION DELTA (HIGHEST ALERT LEVEL)

This signifies that hazardous conditions are imminent or are, in fact, occurring. This condition indicates a great sense of danger and urgency which may result in a great loss of life.

Examples:

1. Tornado actually sighted, approaching city.
2. Area Haz-Mat incident, requires a large evacuation.
3. Mass casualties or severe life safety incidents.
4. Massive fires, flooding, earthquakes or nuclear fallout.

Actions:

- Alert citizens; general call-in of off-duty personnel
- Activate and fully staff the EOC.
- Carry out departmental plans and SOP's
- Implement mitigation, response, & recovery plans.

Receiving State and Federal Assistance

Westminster, as a municipality, is not permitted to contact State and Federal agencies directly for assistance. Assistance from State and Federal agencies can be requested only after all mutual-aid assistance and local resources have been utilized and additional assistance is still needed. At that time, the first appropriate contact is the Oconee County Emergency Preparedness Director, Mr. Scott Krein, at 638-4200. To contact this director after working hours, call the Oconee County sheriff dispatcher's office at 638-4111.

Department heads are charged with the responsibility for documenting completely all costs and expenditures in connection with emergency operations. This is necessary to support a claim for State / Federal assistance, should it become available. A careful record must be maintained of all regular time and overtime during which personnel and equipment are employed. Obtain detailed receipts for all local purchases, including meals. Keep a record of parts and supplies used, through city invoices. All such records are subject to an in-depth audit; so completeness and accuracy are essential. If it isn't documented, it did not happen.

Emergency Shelters Location

City Shelters:

Location: M.D. Cleveland Civic Center
Anderson Avenue @ College Street
Westminster, SC

Facilities: Kitchen with sink (no stove)
Men & Women restrooms with showers

Red Cross Evacuation Shelters:

Locations: Westminster Elementary School
206 Hamilton Drive
Westminster, SC

Westminster Baptist Church
212 E. Windsor Street
Westminster, SC

First Baptist Church
426 West-Oak Hwy
Westminster, SC

Relax Inn Motel
100 West Windsor Street
Westminster, SC

EOC Control and Succession

Emergency field operations will normally be handled and mitigated by those departments and department heads that are responsible for controlling such emergencies.

However, during some disasters, extraordinary and unusual incidents tax the entirety of the city government, requiring the coordination, planning, and decision-making of various inside and outside agencies. In these cases, overall power, command and control must reside with one person within the EOC.

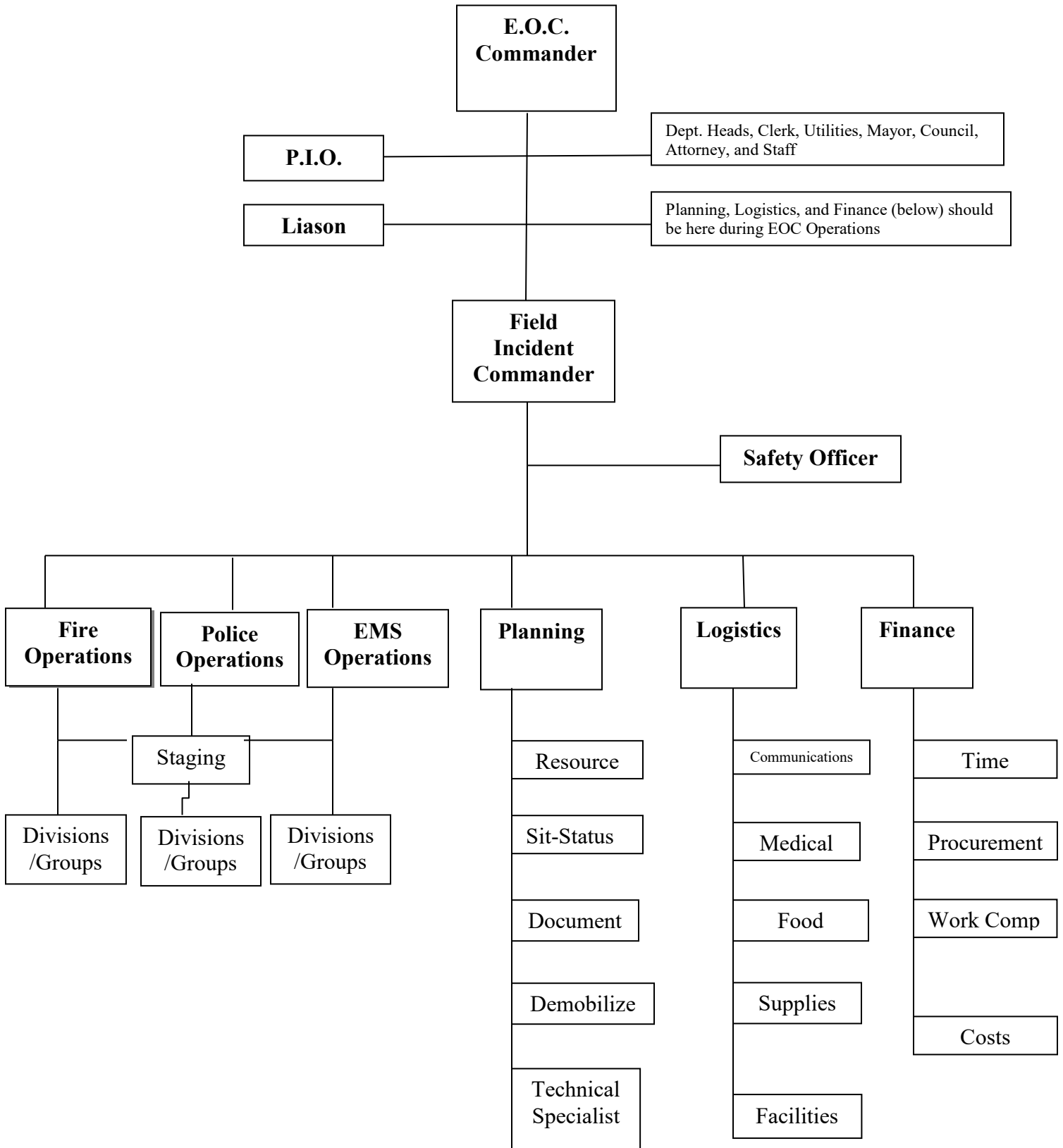
The line of succession, direction and control of the person in charge of the EOC shall be as follows:

1. City Administrator
2. In the absence of the City Manager, next in succession of authority for city emergency preparedness operations would be the Fire Chief or his delegate.
3. In the absence of the Fire Chief, next in succession of authority for city emergency preparedness operations would be the Police Chief or his delegate
4. In the absence of the Police Chief, the next in succession would be a designated Department Head or city employee, as determined by the Mayor.

The person who is assigned primary operational control of the EOC may call upon any department, supplier or agency for any means of support or assistance which he/she deems necessary to mitigate the emergency.

During times of disaster, the person in charge of the EOC shall have complete and unquestioned decision making power and control.

****** Incident Flow Chart on following page:**



City of Westminster – Primary Incident Commander and Support Agencies

Disaster Incident Examples	IC	Support	Assisting Agencies
Accidents, MVA w/ injuries	Fire	Police, Street, Utilities	EMS, Rescue, SCHP
Aircraft Crash	Fire	Police, Street, Utilities	EMS, Rescue, SCHP, FAA, NTSB, ARC
Bomb, Bomb threat, Explosives	Police	Fire	EPD, EMS, Rescue, Co. & State Law
Building Collapse	Fire	Police, Street, Utilities	EPD, Special Res, EMS, Contractors
Casualty, Mass	Fire	Police	EPD, EMS, Coroner, Schools, Funeral H.
Cave In, Trench, Confined Space	Fire	Utilities, Police	EPD, Special Resc, Rescue, EMS
Civil Disturbance	Police		County and State Law Enforcement
Electrical Power / Water Outage	Utilities	Fire, Police	EPD
Explosion or bomb detonation	Fire	Police	EMS, SLED, EPD, ATF, ARC
Fire (Structure / Personal Property)	Fire	Utilities, Police	Rescue, EMS, ARC
Fire (Forest / Brush)	Fire	Utilities, Police	Rescue, State Forestry
Flammable, Toxic Liquid Spill	Fire	Police	Haz-mat, Rescue, DHEC, EMS,
Flooding (street and residence)	Fire	Police, Utilities, Street	State / County Public Works, ARC, EPD
Gas Vapors / Leakage	Fire	Police, Utilities, Street	Haz-mat, Rescue, EMS, DHEC
Hazardous Materials Spill, leak	Fire	Police, Utilities, Street	Haz-mat, Rescue, EMS, DHEC, EPD
Nuclear Materials Spill / leak	Fire	Police, Utilities, Street	EPD, DHEC, NRC, DOE, Rescue, EMS
Pollution of Water Supply	Utilities	Police, Fire	EPD, DHEC
Railroad accident / derailment	Fire	Police, Utilities, Street	EPD, CSX, Norfolk, EMS, SCHP, NTSB
Snowstorms (heavy blizzard / ice)	Street	Utilities, Police	State / County Highways
Terrorist Actions or Hostage	Police	Fire	EPD, FBI, ATF, DHS, SLED
Tornado (high wind damage)	Fire	Utilities, Street, Police	EPD, Contractors, ARC
Water Supply failure / Sabotage	Utilities	Police	EPD

ARC – American Red Cross
 ATF – Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearm
 EPD – Emergency preparedness Director
 DOE – Dept. of Energy
 FAA – Federal Aviation Admin.
 FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation
 NTSB – National Transp. And Safety Board
 NRC – Nuclear Regulatory Comm.
 SCHP – SC Highway Patrol
 SLED – SC Law Enforcement Div.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES AND EMERGENCY TASK ASSIGNMENTS

The following section is a listing of those task assignments for which each and every department is responsible, during a disaster. These task assignments apply to practically all hazards and emergency situations. The duties are not necessarily all-inclusive, but will involve some of the most urgent tasks which each department is responsible for accomplishing. The exercise of individual judgment, initiative, common sense, awareness, urgency, cooperation and coordination is essential for accomplishing these emergency task assignments.

The following department and agencies are responsible for developing, maintaining, and practicing their own internal emergency plans and operating procedures, to be confident of their capacity to carry out assigned tasks and responsibilities:

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

The City of Westminster operates under a Council / Mayor form of government. In a disaster, difficult decisions which impact the City are often decided by City Council, as overseen by the Mayor.

The Mayor and City Council assume ultimate responsibility for and to the employees and citizens of Westminster, for the state of emergency preparedness and for the capability of the City to cope with and recover from emergencies and disasters. Other duties of the Mayor and Council include:

- Calm and inform the populace of the situation and of public actions required, with the Public Information Officer.
- Make emergency policy decisions governing the direction of the disaster situation.
- Sign mutual-aid agreements with adjoining departments.
- Authorize requests for aid from the State and Federal governments, as needed.
- Support, empower, encourage emergency responders.

SAFETY DIRECTOR

The Safety Director informs the Mayor and the members of City Council that an existing or impending disaster has been verified and that the city's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated. The Safety Director role will be filled by the Fire Chief, Police Chief, or City Administrator.

- Activates the City EOC or City Hall, as necessary.
- Takes charge of and coordinates all departments, services and resources within the EOC.
- Receives and responds to reports from Incident Commander at the disaster scene.
- Works with the P.I.O., Mayor and Council to coordinate all public information; to ensure that the news media is accurately informed of current situations and conditions.
- Ensure that the Mayor and members of City Council are kept abreast of emergency operations.
- Supervises the operation of city departments for the efficient performance of duties in the disaster area, by utilizing the respective department heads/managers.
- Prepares, maintains and operates the city disaster plan, operational plans and EOC during an emergency.
- Coordinates increased readiness actions and emergency preparedness training, through supervision and drills.

CITY CLERK

- Maintains a list of and contracts with emergency resources, contractors, and vendors, as requested and as needed by the various department heads.
- Coordinates the maintenance of detailed time, resources, equipment and personnel records to support claims for State / Federal financial assistance.
- Provides financial information, authorized and needed
- Provides payment to employees, contractors, vendors and outside agencies, to help mitigate and respond to the emergency.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

- Prepares pre-approved news release text that are easy, “fill in the blank” format, which may be reviewed by the Mayor and City Council, and released to the media.
- Coordinates with other PIO’s, involved with the incident, in order to provide consistent information to the public.
- Maintains a Liaison with the news media.
- Establishes a news media briefing room.
- Briefs the news media at regular, periodic intervals.
- Controls the news media reports and photographers from interfering with emergency operations, assisted by the police as required.
- Serves as a central clearing house for media information.
- Serves as the source through which media will gain information from and access to public officials, if required. The Mayor will be the visible city head, when available.
- Establishes procedures for the flow of information to the public in an emergency / disaster situation.
- Prepares and maintains lists of newspapers, radio, and television stations, including the names and numbers of their key personnel and contact points.
- Publicizes the telephone number(s) of the “Public Information Center” where the public may obtain official disaster updates and information.

CITY ATTORNEY

- Prepares pre-approved emergency ordinances for special actions to be taken, such as curfews, the restricting of alcohol, firearm, or gasoline sales; “State of Emergency”, etc. Planning, before an event occurs, lessens the time needed to pass emergency ordinances.
- Meets with city officials to render legal advice.

FIRE CHIEF

- Assumes primary operational control of fire suppression, fire code enforcement, rescue, life safety, explosion, and haz-mat operations.
- May fill role as Safety Director as needed during emergency.
- Develops Emergency Action Guidelines and SOP’s for members within the fire department.
- Ensures that the Incident Command procedures have been implemented.

- Responds to the EOC and/or field command post, as conditions dictate.
- Ensures that 2 members of the Fire Department are stationed at the EOC, when operating.
- Ensures that mutual aid agreements have been arranged with other jurisdictions, as necessary.
- Assists in the initial damage assessment, including fatalities and injuries, and updating such assessments.

POLICE CHIEF

- Assumes primary operational control of law enforcement, traffic and crowd control, security of emergency, traffic and crowd control, security of emergency area, bomb threat or detonation, civil disorder, hostage or terrorist situations.
- May fill role as Safety Director as needed during emergency.
- Ensures that 2 members of the Police Department are stationed at the EOC.
- Responds to the EOC and/or field command post, as conditions dictate.
- Exercises traffic and crowd control.
- Secures the Emergency Scene.
- Develops evacuation routes, methods, and plans.
- Develops SOP's for the Police Department.
- Assists displaced/threatened citizens.
- Arbitrates emergency related differences between landlords and tenants.

UTILITY DIRECTOR

- Provides for domestic, commercial, and emergency water supplies and sewage disposal.
- Provides for uninterrupted supply of domestic, commercial, and emergency electrical generation.
- Provides for the proper operation, maintenance and supply of fire hydrants and water supply systems.
- Provides heavy equipment and operators, as needed.
- Coordinates and contracts with local contractors to obtain additional equipment and operators.
- Performs initial damage assessment and revisions, concentrating on streets, bridges and waterways.
- Cleans streets: conducts snow, tree and debris removal.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

- Responds as requested to emergency situations in accordance with ARC directives.
- Provides for traditional emergency needs of evacuees.
- Coordinates activates of other volunteer agencies.
- Provides rest areas for emergency workers.
-

SUPERINTENDENT, SDOC

- Conducts disaster training for both students and staff.
- Furnishes school buses and drivers during evacuations.
- Makes school facilities available as evacuation centers, aid stations as required.
- Performs initial damage assessment in schools.
- Prepares to evacuate children from schools.
- Prepares to recall essential workers for school cafeteria, maintenance, and security workers.

Primary Responders Telephone List

1. Mayor
Bryan Ramey
2. Fire Chief
Michael Smith
3. Police Chief
Rory Jones
4. Utility Director
Leigh Baker
5. City Clerk
Jennifer Adams

**MINUTES
WESTMINSTER CITY COUNCIL
Budget Workshop Meeting
Tuesday, March 16, 2021**

The City Council of the City of Westminster met in a special called meeting on Tuesday, March 16, 2021 at 4:00 pm with Mayor Brian Ramey presiding. Those in attendance were:

Brian Ramey
Yousef Mefleh
Danny Duncan

Reid Adams
Brad Chastain

Rusty Cater
Jimmy Powell

City Administrator, Kevin Bronson
Utility Director, Leigh Baker
City Employees; Herb Poole, Chief Rory Jones, Chief Michael Smith
Members of the public and press

Notice of the meeting and the agenda was posted on westminstersc.org twenty-four hours prior to the meeting and all persons, organizations and local media requesting notification and the agenda were notified by email.

Call to Order

Mayor Ramey called the meeting to order at 4:00 pm.

Review of Revenue

- A. Mr. Bronson presented Council with a PowerPoint presentation reviewing the expenditures for the General Fund, Solid Waste Fund, Youth Recreation Fund, Hospitality and Accommodations Tax Fund.

Mr. Bronson looked at a five year history of cost for Personal Services, Commodities, Contractual Services and Capital Outlay for each department.

Mr. Bronson stated that he is looking at a "Cost to Serve" for public safety. This would include Police, Fire and Codes.

Mr. Bronson also proposed a small increase in recreation registrations fees. Currently, there is a large number of participants that pay the late fee. He feels if we offer online registration where the customer can register their child and pay the fee, then they would be able to avoid the late fee. The increase he is proposing would be less than the late fee.

Mr. Bronson would also like to start a contingency fund moving 5% of the department's total budget to the fund. Any funds not used would build toward increasing our "Days Cash on Hand".

Attached is the presentation for the record.

Adjourn

Upon a motion by Mr. Duncan and seconded by Mr. Adams, the motion ***to adjourn the meeting at 5:15 pm*** passed unanimously.

(Minutes prepared from Jennifer Adams)

Mayor Brian Ramey

Date

**MINUTES
WESTMINSTER CITY COUNCIL
Regular Scheduled Meeting
Tuesday, March 16, 2021**

The City Council of the City of Westminster met in a regular scheduled meeting at the Westminster Fire Department on Tuesday, March 16, 2021 at 6:00 pm with Mayor Brian Ramey presiding. Those in attendance were:

Brian Ramey
Danny Duncan
Jimmy Powell

Reid Adams
Yousef Mefleh

Rusty Cater
Brad Chastain

City Administrator, Kevin Bronson
Rebecca Overton
Utility Director, Leigh Baker
City Attorney, Andrew Holliday
PMPA Director, Andy Butcher
Members of the public and press

Notice of the meeting and the agenda was posted on westminstersc.org twenty-four hours prior to the meeting and all persons, organizations and local media requesting notification and the agenda were notified by email.

Call to Order

Mayor Ramey called the meeting to order at 6:00 pm.

Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance

Mr. Cater led the Council in the invocation and pledge.

Certification of Quorum

The City Clerk certified a quorum.

Public Comments

1. Suzette Snedigar spoke about the need for more gym space for volleyball.
2. Woody Sanders asked why two Councilmembers who stated that they would resign last fall are still sitting at the Council table.

Presentation

Mr. Andy Butcher, the new Director of Piedmont Municipal Power Agency (PMPA) introduced himself to Council. Mr. Butcher also shared with Council his three principles and goals going forward. Questions concerning the lawsuit and Westminster need for relief in the rates the City currently pays were addressed. Mayor Ramey stated that with Mr. Butcher's leadership, he felt that the lawsuit among other member City's will be resolved.

Old Business

1. Second Reading of an Ordinance to Execute a Real Property Lease Agreement to the Westminster Senior Outreach; Pool Building (Oconee TMPS 530-16-13-014)

Upon a motion by Mr. Duncan and seconded by Mr. Adams, the motion **to approve the second reading of Ordinance 2021-03-16-01** passed unanimously.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey		Yes
Cater		Yes
Adams	Second	Yes
Chastain		Yes
Duncan	Motion	Yes
Mefleh		Yes
Powell		Yes

2. Second Reading of an Ordinance to Rezone Tax Map #530-06-05-009, 106 Simpson Street from R-25 to R-15

Upon a motion by Mr. Duncan and seconded by Mr. Chastain, the motion **to approve the second reading of Ordinance 2021-03-16-02** passed unanimously with Mayor Ramey recusing himself.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey		Recused
Cater		Yes
Adams		Yes
Chastain	Second	Yes
Duncan	Motion	Yes
Mefleh		Yes
Powell		Yes

3. Consider Award of Contract to Swing of Things for Construction of Retreat Street Park Cover

Upon a motion by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Chastain, the motion **to approve \$27,350 to Swing-O-Things Inc. for the construction of the stage at Retreat Street Park** passed unanimously.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey		Yes
Cater		Yes
Adams	Motion	Yes
Chastain	Second	Yes
Duncan		Yes
Mefleh		Yes
Powell		Yes

New Business

1. Proclamation Recognizing April as National Donate Life Month

Upon a motion by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Duncan, the motion ***to proclaim the month of April as Donate Life Month*** passed unanimously.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey		Yes
Cater		Yes
Adams	Motion	Yes
Chastain		Yes
Duncan	Second	Yes
Mefleh		Yes
Powell		Yes

2. First Reading of an Ordinance to Rezone a Certain Parcel in the City of Westminster From R-25 to R-15 (Tax Map #530-21-05-006, 106 Simpson Street)

Upon a motion by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Duncan, the motion ***to approve the recommendation from the Westminster Planning Commission to rezone tax map #530-06-05-001, 106 Simpson Street from R-25 to R-15*** passed unanimously with Mayor Ramey recusing himself.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey		Recused
Cater		Yes
Adams	Motion	Yes
Chastain		Yes
Duncan	Second	Yes
Mefleh		Yes
Powell		Yes

3. First Reading of an Ordinance to Rezone a Certain Parcel in the City of Westminster from GR to R-15 (Tax Map #530-21-05-006, 112 West Oak Hwy)

Upon a motion by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Cater, the motion ***to approve the recommendation from the Westminster Planning Commission to rezone 112 West Oak Highway, tax map #530-21-05-006 from GR to R15*** passed unanimously.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey		Yes
Cater	Second	Yes
Adams	Motion	Yes
Chastain		Yes
Duncan		Yes
Mefleh		Yes
Powell		Yes

4. Consider Awarding the Bid for Sewer System Manhole Survey and Inspection

Upon a motion by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Duncan, the motion ***to approve the award of bid to Tugaloo Pipeline, Inc. for \$82,280 for Sewer System Manhole Assessment*** passed unanimously.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey		Yes
Cater		Yes
Adams	Motion	Yes
Chastain		Yes
Duncan	Second	Yes
Mefleh		Yes
Powell		Yes

5. Consider Bids for Variable Frequency Drives (VFD's)

Upon a motion by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Chastain, the motion ***to award the bid for the VFD project to Amtech Drives of Atlanta, GA for \$145,212.03*** passed unanimously.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey		Yes
Cater		Yes
Adams	Motion	Yes
Chastain	Second	Yes
Duncan		Yes
Mefleh		Yes
Powell		Yes

6. Consider Quote for Old Practice Field Improvements

Upon a motion by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Mefleh, the motion **to approve \$5,594.51 to Jenkins Family Lawn Care Services for improvements at the Old Practice Fields** passed unanimously.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey		Yes
Cater		Yes
Adams	Motion	Yes
Chastain		Yes
Duncan		Yes
Mefleh	Second	Yes
Powell		Yes

7. Discussion of OJRSA Rate Change Proposals

Mr. Bronson informed Council of the need to raise rates at Oconee Joint Regional Sewer Authority. The City of Seneca has stated that they would like the increase in increments over a three year period, raising the rate 1/3 each year. However, Mr. Bronson stated that doing the increase over a three year period does not generate enough revenue to support the expenses needed to operate the plant. He is recommending that the full increase be proposed. Westminster residence would see an increase of approximately 9.8% on their sewer rate.

Also, Mr. Bronson stated that many improvements are needed at the plant and some are due to a DHEC consent order. Mr. Bronson informed Council that if the Sewer Board decided to seek a bond in order to pay for the repairs and upgrades, all three City Councils would need to approve. Mr. Adams asked about the refund the City's received last year and why was that given back if repairs and upgrades were needed at the plant. Mayor Ramey stated that previous administration at OJRSA did not inform the board of the need. Now that a new director has been hired he has been sharing with them all the needed repairs the sewer plant needs.

The Council indicated that they would support the issuance of a bond if needed for the repairs at the plant.

8. Resolution in Support of Oconee County Constructing a Magistrate's Office in Westminster

Upon a motion by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Duncan, the motion **to approve the resolution in support for the construction of the Oconee County Magistrate Offices at 1606 East Main Street** passed unanimously.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey		Yes
Cater		Yes
Adams	Motion	Yes
Chastain		Yes
Duncan	Second	Yes
Mefleh		Yes
Powell		Yes

Mr. Adams stated that, if there were no objections, he would like Mr. Bronson to write a letter of support to the County Council and would like Mr. Duncan to read it at the next County Council meeting.

9. Resolution to Appoint an Alternate Board Member to Piedmont Municipal Power Agency (PMPA)

Upon a motion by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Chastain, the motion **to appoint Danny Duncan as the Alternate Director on the PMPA Board** passed with a 4 to 3 vote with Mayor Ramey, Mr. Powell and Mr. Mefleh voting no.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey		No
Cater		Yes
Adams	Motion	Yes
Chastain	Second	Yes
Duncan		Yes
Mefleh		No
Powell		No

Routine Business

1. Approval of the January 26, 2021 Priority Setting Workshop minutes, the February 16, 2021 Budget Workshop minutes, and the February 16, 2021 regular meeting minutes

Mayor Ramey asked that an amendment to the February 16, 2021 regular meeting minutes be made on item 15 to add the wording, "Submit a proposal to Council for approval".

Upon a motion by Mayor Ramey and seconded by Mr. Adams, the motion **to approve the January 26, 2021 Priority Setting Workshop minutes, the February 16, 2021 Budget Workshop minutes, and the February 16, 2021 regular meeting minutes as amended** passed unanimously.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey	Motion	Yes
Cater		Yes
Adams	Second	Yes
Chastain		Yes
Duncan		Yes
Mefleh		Yes
Powell		Yes

2. Comments from the Utility Director

Mr. Baker updated Council on the projects going on in town;

- a. The Sanitary Survey will begin this month and will be a two day event.
- b. Application for a CDBG grant is proceeding, the full application is due by April 15.
- c. Water taps are being installed and valves are being turned on a regular basis to stay compliant with DHEC regulations. Also, staff will be relocating a water line in the intersection of A and B Streets. While installing the new sewer line for the Beacon Hill project, the contractor hit a water line in the intersection.
- d. Staff is currently gathering a list of repairs that qualify for a CFund grant. This will be a large scale request for paving and sidewalk repairs and any other qualifying projects that they can add.
- e. The generator grant request has passed the first phase of approval. If final approval is given, then there will be generators at the Hwy 76 pump station, City Hall, Police Department and the Shop.

3. Comments from the City Administrator

- a. Mr. Bronson stated that he will have engineers coming to town to evaluate three properties, the old Chevrolet building, Beacon Mill property and the old College Street school building. This evaluation will help determine if the City can obtain grant monies that would abate the property that can then be sold and developed. The City would not own the property but would work with the property owners to obtain the grant. There are more opportunities for Cities to obtain these types of grants than a developer.

4. Comments from Mayor and Council

- a. There were no comments from the Mayor or Council

(Mr. Powell left prior to Executive Session)

Executive Session

Upon a motion by Mayor Ramey and seconded by Mr. Duncan, the motion ***to enter into an executive session for the purpose of section 30-4-70 (a) (1) a discussion of employment, appointment, compensation, promotion, demotion, discipline, or release of an employee, a student, or a person regulated by a public body. (1) City Administrator Employment Contract*** passed unanimously.

Upon a motion by Mr. Cater and seconded by Mayor Ramey, the motion ***to exit executive session and re-enter regular session*** passed unanimously.

Upon a motion by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Duncan, the motion ***to enter into a contract with Kevin Bronson as the City Administrator upon his approval of the contract changes*** passed unanimously.

Adjourn

Upon a motion by Mayor Ramey and seconded by Mr. Cater, the motion ***to adjourn the meeting at 9:00pm*** passed unanimously.

(Minutes prepared by Jennifer Adams)

Mayor Brian Ramey

Date

MINUTES
WESTMINSTER CITY COUNCIL
Regular Scheduled Meeting
Tuesday, April 20, 2021

The City Council of the City of Westminster met in a regular scheduled meeting at the Westminster Fire Department on Tuesday, April 20, 2021 at 6:00 pm with Mayor Brian Ramey presiding. Those in attendance were:

Brian Ramey
Danny Duncan
Jimmy Powell

Reid Adams
Yousef Mefleh

Rusty Cater
Brad Chastain

City Administrator, Kevin Bronson
Rebecca Overton
Utility Director, Leigh Baker
City Attorney, Andrew Holliday
Members of the public and press

Notice of the meeting and the agenda was posted on westminstersc.org twenty-four hours prior to the meeting and all persons, organizations and local media requesting notification and the agenda were notified by email.

Call to Order

Mayor Ramey called the meeting to order at 6:00 pm.

Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance

Mr. Dale Glymph led the Council in the invocation and Mayor Ramey led the Council in the pledge.

Certification of Quorum

The City Clerk certified a quorum.

Public Comments

1. Suzette Snedigar stated to Council that there is a need for more space for recreation. She asked what she could do to help with the progress of expanding the facilities here in Westminster. She also volunteer to help with getting volunteers, raising donations etc.
2. Judy Caywood thanked everyone for the Senior Citizen Center and that they have received a lot of support from the community. She wanted to personally thank Mayor Ramey and Mr. Bronson for all their physical labor with cleaning up around the building.
3. Kellie Boone stated that she works for the company Horton and they are very interested in donating to the recreation project for the City of Westminster. However, the company would need to review plans prior to the donation.

4. Sandra Feltman asked for an update on the nepotism issue from last year and whether Mr. Adams can remain on Council if his wife is employed with the City. She also asked if the ordinances online are the ones the City follows. Mr. Bronson is to meet with her to discuss her concerns.
5. Mayor Ramey stated that the City of Westminster won the KOBA contest. The City had an excess of 30 volunteers who picked up 1980lbs of trash on Saturday. He thanked everyone for all their help and stated that the Mayor of Salem passed on his congratulations to the City.
6. Mayor Ramey announced that on Sunday, April 24 at 2pm there will a clean-up of the community garden.
7. Mayor Ramey thanked Mildred Spearman and Jessica Glymph for all their hard work with organizing the Water Ways display at the Depot. Mr. Bronson stated that he believes we had close to 500 visitors to come view the display.

Old Business

1. Second Reading of Ordinance #2021-04-20-01; Rezoning of a Parcel in the City of Westminster from R-25 (Single-Family Residential) to R-15 (Single-Family Residential) Tax Map #530-06-05-001; 106 Simpson Street

Upon a motion by Mr. Duncan and seconded by Mr. Cater, the motion **to conduct the second reading of ordinance #2021-04-20-01** passed unanimously.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey		Yes
Cater	Second	Yes
Adams		Yes
Chastain		Yes
Duncan	Motion	Yes
Mefleh		Yes
Powell		Yes

2. Second Reading of Ordinance #2021-04-20-02; Rezoning of a Parcel in the City of Westminster from GR (General Residential) to R-15 (Single-Family Residential) Tax Map #530-21-05-006, 112 West Oak Hwy

Upon a motion by Mr. Duncan and seconded by Mr. Adams, the motion **to conduct the second reading of ordinance #2021-04-20-02** passed unanimously.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey		Yes
Cater		Yes
Adams	Second	Yes
Chastain		Yes
Duncan	Motion	Yes

Mefleh		Yes
Powell		Yes

New Business

1. First Reading of an Ordinance Amending Provisions of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Westminster Requiring the Execution of an Annexation Covenant in Order for Properties Located Outside of the City to Connect to the City's Utility Services, and Other Matters Related Thereto

At the January 6, 2021 City Council meeting, City Council discussed revising the Westminster Utility Service Agreement to include requiring new agreements to have an annexation agreement/covenant provision.

The City's legal team developed an ordinance, Declaration of Annexation Covenant and Customer Service Agreement for Council's consideration.

Mr. Bronson stated that he was able to read the City of Seneca's and would like for Council to review that agreement. He found that the verbiage was much easier to comprehend than the one presented tonight. Mr. Bronson will be providing Council with a copy of Seneca's to review prior to their next meeting.

Upon a motion by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Duncan, the motion ***to approve the ordinance amending provisions of the code of ordinances of the City of Westminster requiring the execution of an annexation covenant in order for properties located outside of the city to connect to the city's utility services, and other matters related thereto*** passed unanimously.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey		Yes
Cater		Yes
Adams	Motion	Yes
Chastain		Yes
Duncan	Second	Yes
Mefleh		Yes
Powell		Yes

2. Back-up Generator Grant

Mr. Baker stated that a grant application has been submitted for backup generators for key locations critical to the City's provision of water service. This is a hazard mitigation grant funded through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The grant is a 75/25 match. It will fund the purchase of five backup generators at critical locations for the city water system. Award of the grant will allow water operations to continue uninterrupted during major storm events or unplanned power outages.

The locations for the backup generators are:

Apple Towner water pumping station
Highway 76 water pumping station
South Bibb Street – the Utility Shop
City Hall
Police Department

The Total request for the grant is \$300,000. The City will be responsible for \$75,000 match. Funds for the grant match will be through either the American Rescue Plan funds or, in the event those funds are un-allowed for match, the OJRSA funds.

Application has been made through the preliminary grant process. For the formal application, City Council is required to provide a letter of commitment for the grant match.

Upon a motion by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Duncan, the motion **to provide a Letter of Commitment for the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant with the City of Westminster to provide the grant match of \$75,000, or 25%, of the \$300,000 grant total** passed unanimously.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey		Yes
Cater		Yes
Adams	Motion	Yes
Chastain		Yes
Duncan	Second	Yes
Mefleh		Yes
Powell		Yes

3. Beacon Mill Emergency Waterline Replacement

Don Moorehead is currently working on the Beacon Mill sewer rehabilitation project. Off the alley behind A Street, the crews encountered a sewer main-water main conflict. The two service lines converged.

The construction crews continued working on another area of the project in order to allow the City Council to consider the proposed bids to resolve the service line conflicts.

The bids are for two valves, however, only one valve may be necessary. There will be savings if only one valve is needed. The bids are as follows;

Consolidated Pipe and Supply	\$22,370.00
Holliday Utility Services, LLC	\$23,827.84
Tugaloo Pipeline, Inc.	\$31,481.25
Fortline Waterworks	\$46,565.31

Staff proposes the use of the OJRSA returned funds in order to fund this project.

Upon a motion by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Duncan, the motion **approve the bid to Consolidated Pipe and Supple for \$22,370.00** passed unanimously.

Member	Motion	Vote
Ramey		Yes
Cater		Yes
Adams	Motion	Yes
Chastain		Yes
Duncan	Second	Yes
Mefleh		Yes
Powell		Yes

4. SC DHEC Sanitary Survey of Westminster Water System

On March 24, 2021, a sanitary survey of the City of Westminster's public water system was conducted by South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control personnel. The intent of a sanitary survey is to evaluate a public water system's ability to provide a continuous supply of safe drinking water to its customers.

The Water Plant staff and other city utility staff prepared for the sanitary survey and expended extra-ordinary effort to comply with federal and state regulations as enforced by SC DHEC for a water plant and water distribution system.

The extra-ordinary efforts of the Westminster city staff listed below and the talented leadership and guidance of Utility Director Leigh Baker and Water Treatment Facility Manager Diana Denny, the results of the survey earned a Satisfactory rating. This is the first time in more than a decade (based on available information) the City of Westminster has received a Satisfactory rating.

As noted from the SC DHEC inspector's cover letter:

"The overall rating of the City of Westminster's public water system is Satisfactory. These ratings have been based mainly upon the improvements made since previous surveys and the hard work of the City of Westminster and the water treatment plant's staff. The Department commends the City on its commitment to improving its facilities and procedures."

In that the timely and concerted efforts of these individuals did directly affect the outcome of this SC DHEC review, I express sincere gratitude and appreciation.

Leigh Baker
Diana Denny
Patsy Land
Michael Crocker

Alan Ridley
Steve (Yank) Arini
Johnny Crane
Jacob Tannery

Clay King
Cory Oliver

5. Authorize Contract for Public Defender Service

South Carolina state law requires municipalities to provide public defender services.

City Attorney Andrew Holliday consulted with the 10th Circuit Public Defender's Office to secure a proposal to provide public defense. Jennifer L. Johnson, Circuit Public Defender provided a proposal for City Council's consideration. The proposed fee for this service is \$2,067, subject to annual review.

Council took no action on this item as we wait on a contract.

6. Main Street Transfer to City Ownership

SCDOT has a process for transferring ownership of roads from its inventory to municipalities. Removal of a road from the state highway system must be authorized as proscribed and must follow the processes as proscribed.

Currently, Main Street is owned by SCDOT. If the City was to take ownership then there would be some benefits such as, control of special events, state beautification grants, and traffic controls as preferred by the City.

Also, by taking ownership of Main Street will come with maintenance responsibilities such as the storm drains.

After a brief discussion, Council was agreeable to directing staff to proceed with the process of obtaining Main Street.

7. Riley Street

Mr. Bronson stated that in March of this year and in collaboration with Oconee County, the City closed the Riley Street Recycling Center. It was closed due to repeated misuse of the recycling facilities.

Since that time, City staff has been relocating city equipment and materials from this site to the Utilities Yard on South Bibb Street.

The site is a blight on the neighborhood and the City. Current plans include cleaning the site and then removal of the old structure and the fencing, then turning the site to a grassy lot.

Future plans for the site could be a city park, selling the property for residential development or some other use.

Council directed staff to proceed with the recommended plan.

8. Special Events Committee

Mr. Bronson asked Council for direction on how they want this committee to run and who they want on the committee.

The following people are currently on the committee according to the Chairperson, Lacey Watkins, Dale and Jessica Glymph, Jason and Nathan Gunderson, Sara Moore, Diane Lyles, and Karen Thompkins.

Mr. Glymph stated that the group they have now seems to work well together. While some members prefer to only participate at Christmas, other want to participate all year long.

Mr. Bronson stated that he has been in communication with Lacey Watkins and she provided him with a list of activities that the committee has done in the past and would like to plan for the upcoming year.

Council asked that Mr. Bronson be their liaison between them and the committee going forward.

Routine Business

1. Upon a motion by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Duncan, the motion ***to approve the January 26, 2021 Priority Setting Workshop minutes, the February 16, 2021 Budget Workshop minutes, and the February 16, 2021 regular meeting minutes*** passed unanimously.
2. Comments from the Utility Director
 - a. Mr. Baker updated Council on the progress of each of his departments. Electric conversion is now at Walgreens, and he will be presenting to Council a proposal on cost recovery in the near future. Mr. Baker also informed Council that the City has been awarded \$197,740 in CFunds for sidewalk and road improvements. The crews were able to test a skid steer this week over on the Hall Road property. He was very impressed with the equipment.
3. Comments from the City Administrator
 - a. Mr. Bronson stated that the Finance Committee of OJRSA met yesterday to review the proposed budget for the new fiscal year. Currently, there are no funds available for capital improvements and there is a pending consent order from DDHEC. The cost estimate to make all the improvements and to comply with the consent order would be \$12-\$13 million. OJRSA is proposing a cost increase, Westminster portion would be a 15% increase. The city is not currently in a financial position to absorb this increase and would need to pass it onto the customer.
 - b. Mr. Bronson informed Council that he has signed a contract with Bill Huggins. Mr. Huggins will be assisting him with zoning matters, the 5 year comp plan update, and the zoning/ordinance amendments rewrites.
 - c. Mr. Bronson informed Council he has secured Bob Jones, a former firefighter who was with the City, to be the new Codes person. He will come on board as a consultant and the remaining funds from the agreement with Walhalla

will be used to fund this position. The new budget has monies budgeted for a full time person. If the budget is approved then Mr. Jones would come on full time beginning July 1st. Mr. Jones will help with not only code enforcement but annexation also.

- d. Mr. Bronson asked Chief Jones to update Council on the event that happened today. Chief Jones stated that training was held in their training room on Fair and Impartial Policing. West Union, Salem, and Seneca all participated. They will start having these types of events monthly.

4. Comments from Mayor and Council

- a. Mr. Cater stated that there has been discord between Council but they have made two decisions that has benefited the City, hiring Leigh Baker and Kevin Bronson. Both these gentleman has this City moving in the right direction.
- b. Mayor Ramey asked Mr. Bronson if he had made any progress in verifying the cost of the conceptual design for the Hall Rd recreation project or had the opportunity to speak with Mr. Grogan about creating a 501C (3). Mr. Bronson stated that he had not but will report back at the next council meeting.

Executive Session

Upon a motion by Mayor Ramey and seconded by Mr. Cater, the motion ***to enter into an executive session for the purpose of a discussion of negotiations incident to proposed contractual arrangements and proposed sale of purchase of property, the receipt of legal advice where the legal advice relates to a pending , threatened, or potential claim or other matters covered by the attorney-client privilege, settlement of legal claims, or the position of the public agency in other adversary situations involving the assertion against the agency of a claim pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. 34-4-70(2) (SCDHEC Consent order for sewer collection system)*** passed unanimously.

Upon a motion by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Cater, the motion to ***exit executive session and re-enter regular session*** passed unanimously.

Upon a motion by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Duncan, the motion ***to authorize the City Administrator to sign the consent order from SCDHEC*** passed with a 6 to 1 vote with Mayor Ramey voting no.

Adjourn

Upon a motion by Mr. Duncan and seconded by Mr. Mefleh, the motion ***to adjourn the meeting at 8:45pm*** passed unanimously.

(Minutes prepared by Jennifer Adams)

Mayor Brian Ramey

Date

DRAFT

**MINUTES
WESTMINSTER CITY COUNCIL
Budget Workshop Meeting
Tuesday, April 29, 2021**

The City Council of the City of Westminster met in a special called meeting on Thursday, April 29, 2021 at 4:00 pm with Mayor Brian Ramey presiding. Those in attendance were:

Brian Ramey
Brad Chastain

Reid Adams
Danny Duncan

Rusty Cater

City Administrator, Kevin Bronson
Utility Director, Leigh Baker
Members of the public and press

Notice of the meeting and the agenda was posted on westminstersc.org twenty-four hours prior to the meeting and all persons, organizations and local media requesting notification and the agenda were notified by email.

Call to Order

Mayor Ramey called the meeting to order at 4:00 pm.

Invocation

The invocation and pledge was led by Mr. Cater.

Hospitality Tax Presentation

Each entity requesting Hospitality Tax or Accommodation Tax was given 3 minutes to present or speak to Council about their organization. The following representatives spoke;

Ken Sloan, Mountain Lakes CVB
Stanley Gibson, SC Foothills Heritage Fair
Jane Suttles, SC Apple Festival
Jamie McDowell, Oconee History Museum
Michelle Sanford, Fall/Spring Rodeo
Charles Mulwee, Community Tree
Judy Caywood, Senior Outreach
Jessica Glymph, Bigfoot Festival and Events Committee

Review of Draft Budget

- A. Mr. Bronson presented Council with a PowerPoint presentation reviewing the expenditures for the General Fund, Utility Fund, Solid Waste Fund, and the Youth Recreation Fund.

Within the proposed draft budget, Mr. Bronson proposed no increase on the millage rate or electric rate. However, he did propose that outside water rate be increased

April 29, 2021

by 4.2% on the cost per 1,000 gallons and an increase in the garbage rate by 5% for both inside and outside customers in order to get the fund a step closer to being self-funded. Mr. Bronson stated that OJRSA will be increasing the sewer rate on the City and that we are not in a position to absorb the increase and must pass that onto sewer customers. The proposed increase is 15.2%.

Mr. Bronson has included a 2% COLA for all city employees and proposes 4 additional employees; Recreation Maintenance Supervisor, Code Enforcement Officer/Annexation Manager, a Tree Trimmer that will be budgeted in the Electric Department, along with a Water/Sewer Inspector and Locator.

Some of the major expenses Mr. Bronson highlighted was a 5 year Comp Plan and server updates in the General Fund. In the Utility Fund he has budgeted for the demolition of Riley Street storage shed along with improvements at the current shop building. He has also budgeted for a lease purchase for equipment and vehicles, additional materials in electric for Westminster Crossings, and a sludge pump/backwash pump/filter bed replace at the Water Plant.

Mr. Bronson proposed that a contingency fund be established to help fund unexpected expenses.

Mr. Bronson highlighted the transfer amounts for the new budget, which is currently proposed at 6.6% and ended the presentation with a rate comparison to our neighboring providers. Mr. Bronson stated that in the future he will be looking more towards City's that more closely related to Westminster is size and services provided.

Attached is the presentation for the record.

Adjourn

Upon a motion by Mr. Chastain and seconded by Mr. Cater, the motion ***to adjourn the meeting at 5:51 pm*** passed unanimously.

(Minutes prepared from Jennifer Adams)

Mayor Brian Ramey

Date

Revenue Report

Level 3 Summary for April 2021

Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Current Pd Revenue	Curr Pct	Year To Date Revenue	YTD Pct	Budget Balance
010 CITY GENERAL FUND								
100 ADMINISTRATION								
00400 Property Taxes	\$630,300.00	\$0.00	\$630,300.00	\$0.00	0	\$630,307.85	100	(\$7.85)
00401 Intergovenmental Rev	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	\$2,107.63	4	\$68,309.68	114	(\$8,309.68)
00402 License, Permits, & Fees	\$335,742.00	\$0.00	\$335,742.00	\$66,261.33	20	\$174,633.72	52	\$161,108.28
00404 Pymt In Lieu Of Tax & Fran Fee	\$553,606.00	\$0.00	\$553,606.00	\$41,439.30	7	\$459,161.21	83	\$94,444.79
00405 Interest Income	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	0	\$261.72	26	\$738.28
00406 Grant Income	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$86,178.74	0	(\$86,178.74)
00407 Miscellaneous & Other	\$17,285.00	\$0.00	\$17,285.00	\$8,533.00	49	\$22,246.45	129	(\$4,961.45)
Total ADMINISTRATION	\$1,597,933.00	\$0.00	\$1,597,933.00	\$118,341.26	7	\$1,441,099.37	90	\$156,833.63
200 FIRE DEPARTMENT								
00401 Intergovenmental Rev	\$285,000.00	\$0.00	\$285,000.00	\$0.00	0	\$285,000.00	100	\$0.00
00405 Interest Income	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	0	\$99.06	50	\$100.94
00406 Grant Income	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
00407 Miscellaneous & Other	\$300.00	\$0.00	\$300.00	\$0.00	0	\$1,377.41	459	(\$1,077.41)
Total FIRE DEPARTMENT	\$285,500.00	\$0.00	\$285,500.00	\$0.00	0	\$286,476.47	100	(\$976.47)
300 POLICE								
00403 Fines & Forfeitures	\$43,000.00	\$0.00	\$43,000.00	\$1,429.98	3	\$21,257.34	49	\$21,742.66
00405 Interest Income	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$3.00	\$0.00	0	\$7.37	246	(\$4.37)
00406 Grant Income	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
00407 Miscellaneous & Other	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$10.00	1	\$7,152.00	477	(\$5,652.00)
Total POLICE	\$44,503.00	\$0.00	\$44,503.00	\$1,439.98	3	\$28,416.71	64	\$16,086.29
500 CODES								
00402 License, Permits, & Fees	\$350.00	\$0.00	\$350.00	\$75.00	21	\$350.00	100	\$0.00
00403 Fines & Forfeitures	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Total CODES	\$350.00	\$0.00	\$350.00	\$75.00	21	\$350.00	100	\$0.00
600 PUBLIC WORKS								
00407 Miscellaneous & Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Total PUBLIC WORKS	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
700 NON DEPARTMENTAL								
00405 Interest Income	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
00407 Miscellaneous & Other	\$106,000.00	\$0.00	\$106,000.00	\$0.00	0	\$50,000.00	47	\$56,000.00
Total NON DEPARTMENTAL	\$106,000.00	\$0.00	\$106,000.00	\$0.00	0	\$50,000.00	47	\$56,000.00
800 POOL								
00407 Miscellaneous & Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Total POOL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Total CITY GENERAL FUND	\$2,034,286.00	\$0.00	\$2,034,286.00	\$119,856.24	6	\$1,806,342.55	89	\$227,943.45
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$2,034,286.00	\$0.00	\$2,034,286.00	\$119,856.24	6	\$1,806,342.55	89	\$227,943.45

010 CITY GENERAL FUND		Expenditure Report						City Of Westminster	
100 ADMINISTRATION		Level 3 Summary for April 2021						Page 1 of 2	
Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Current Pd Expenditures	Curr Pct	Year To Date Expenditures	YTD Pct	Encumbered Balance	Unencumbered Balance	Une Pct
010 CITY GENERAL FUND									
100 ADMINISTRATION									
00100 Personal Services	\$151,395.00	\$0.00	\$14,280.86	9	\$151,284.71	100	\$0.00	\$110.29	0
00200 Commodities	\$14,150.00	\$0.00	\$938.37	7	\$14,096.82	100	\$0.00	\$53.18	0
00300 Contractual Services	\$251,850.00	\$0.00	\$22,168.38	9	\$191,132.04	76	\$0.00	\$60,717.96	24
00600 Capital Outlay	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
Total ADMINISTRATION	\$417,395.00	\$0.00	\$37,387.61	9	\$356,513.57	85	\$0.00	\$60,881.43	15
200 FIRE DEPARTMENT									
00100 Personal Services	\$332,177.00	\$0.00	\$29,407.85	9	\$251,236.09	76	\$0.00	\$80,940.91	24
00200 Commodities	\$40,837.00	\$0.00	\$701.15	2	\$11,689.53	29	\$0.00	\$29,147.47	71
00300 Contractual Services	\$88,575.00	\$0.00	\$3,328.24	4	\$47,959.06	54	\$0.00	\$40,615.94	46
00600 Capital Outlay	\$9,275.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$2,562.20	28	\$0.00	\$6,712.80	72
00700 Debt Service	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
Total FIRE DEPARTMENT	\$470,864.00	\$0.00	\$33,437.24	7	\$313,446.88	67	\$0.00	\$157,417.12	33
300 POLICE									
00100 Personal Services	\$587,607.00	\$0.00	\$53,934.24	9	\$426,287.09	73	\$0.00	\$161,319.91	27
00200 Commodities	\$68,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,626.48	7	\$37,386.16	55	\$2,808.74	\$27,805.10	41
00300 Contractual Services	\$42,587.00	\$0.00	\$2,192.46	5	\$26,168.80	61	\$3,000.00	\$13,418.20	32
00600 Capital Outlay	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$2,400.00	100
00700 Debt Service	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
Total POLICE	\$700,594.00	\$0.00	\$60,753.18	9	\$489,842.05	70	\$5,808.74	\$204,943.21	29
400 RECREATION									
00600 Capital Outlay	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
Total RECREATION	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
500 CODES									
00100 Personal Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
00200 Commodities	\$2,850.00	\$0.00	\$48.10	2	\$807.97	28	\$0.00	\$2,042.03	72
00300 Contractual Services	\$28,000.00	\$0.00	\$544.85	2	\$12,378.65	44	\$0.00	\$15,621.35	56
00600 Capital Outlay	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
Total CODES	\$30,850.00	\$0.00	\$592.95	2	\$13,186.62	43	\$0.00	\$17,663.38	57
600 PUBLIC WORKS									
00100 Personal Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
00200 Commodities	\$15,400.00	\$0.00	\$976.54	6	\$12,226.93	79	\$214.56	\$2,958.51	19
00300 Contractual Services	\$74,800.00	\$0.00	\$6,336.23	8	\$50,475.74	67	\$9,406.00	\$14,918.26	20
00600 Capital Outlay	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$23,927.04	48	\$0.00	\$26,072.96	52
00700 Debt Service	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
Total PUBLIC WORKS	\$140,200.00	\$0.00	\$7,312.77	5	\$86,629.71	62	\$9,620.56	\$43,949.73	31
700 NON DEPARTMENTAL									
00100 Personal Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
00200 Commodities	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$500.00	100
00300 Contractual Services	\$273,883.00	\$0.00	\$86,392.00	32	\$273,883.00	100	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
00600 Capital Outlay	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0

**010 CITY GENERAL FUND
700 NON DEPARTMENTAL**

**City Of Westminster
Expenditure Report**

Level 3 Summary for April 2021

Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Current Pd Expenditures	Curr Pct	Year To Date Expenditures	YTD Pct	Encumbered Balance	Unencumbered Balance	Une Pct
00800 Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
Total NON DEPARTMENTAL	\$274,383.00	\$0.00	\$86,392.00	31	\$273,883.00	100	\$0.00	\$500.00	0
800 POOL									
00100 Personal Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
00200 Commodities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
00300 Contractual Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
00600 Capital Outlay	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
Total POOL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
Total CITY GENERAL FUND	\$2,034,286.00	\$0.00	\$225,875.75	11	\$1,533,501.83	75	\$15,429.30	\$485,354.87	24
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$2,034,286.00	\$0.00	\$225,875.75	11	\$1,533,501.83	75	\$15,429.30	\$485,354.87	24

Level 3 Summary for April 2021

Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Current Pd Expenditures	Curr Pct	Year To Date Expenditures	YTD Pct	Encumbered Balance	Unencumbered Balance	Une Pct

Report Summary

Type From		Type To	
4 - Revenues		5 - Expenses	
Detail Level		Level 3 single space	
Adjusted Budget Column		N	
Level	From	To	New Page
1	010	010	n/a
2	ALL		N
3	ALL		N
4	ALL		N
5	ALL		n/a

Period	10
System Date	5/7/2021
System Time	9:02:26 am
Print Date	5/7/2021
Print Time	9:02:29 am
Run by	JDA
Print ID	381
System version	7.1.21
Export	APGLXP17
Export version	VM-07110002

Revenue Report

Level 3 Summary for April 2021

Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Current Pd Revenue	Curr Pct	Year To Date Revenue	YTD Pct	Budget Balance
020 UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND								
150 UTILITY ADMINISTRATION								
00405 Interest Income	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	0	\$474.51	95	\$25.49
00407 Miscellaneous & Other	\$496,768.00	\$0.00	\$496,768.00	\$37,766.38	8	\$385,620.04	78	\$111,147.96
00412 Other Revenue	\$15,425.00	\$0.00	\$15,425.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$15,425.00
Total UTILITY ADMINISTRATION	\$512,693.00	\$0.00	\$512,693.00	\$37,766.38	7	\$386,094.55	75	\$126,598.45
250 ELECTRIC								
00407 Miscellaneous & Other	\$5,400.00	\$0.00	\$5,400.00	\$13,311.36	247	\$36,830.89	682	(\$31,430.89)
00408 Electric	\$4,112,200.00	\$0.00	\$4,112,200.00	\$278,646.21	7	\$3,184,741.59	77	\$927,458.41
Total ELECTRIC	\$4,117,600.00	\$0.00	\$4,117,600.00	\$291,957.57	7	\$3,221,572.48	78	\$896,027.52
350 WATER								
00407 Miscellaneous & Other	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	0	\$9,488.91	474	(\$7,488.91)
00409 Water	\$1,889,932.00	\$0.00	\$1,889,932.00	\$155,296.85	8	\$1,664,814.99	88	\$225,117.01
00411 Project Operations	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Total WATER	\$1,891,932.00	\$0.00	\$1,891,932.00	\$155,296.85	8	\$1,674,303.90	88	\$217,628.10
450 SEWER								
00407 Miscellaneous & Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$83,678.74	0	(\$83,678.74)
00410 Sewer	\$622,000.00	\$0.00	\$622,000.00	\$50,609.36	8	\$537,677.70	86	\$84,322.30
Total SEWER	\$622,000.00	\$0.00	\$622,000.00	\$50,609.36	8	\$621,356.44	100	\$643.56
550 WATER PLANT								
00407 Miscellaneous & Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$9,344.13	0	(\$9,344.13)
Total WATER PLANT	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$9,344.13	0	(\$9,344.13)
Total UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND	\$7,144,225.00	\$0.00	\$7,144,225.00	\$535,630.16	7	\$5,912,671.50	83	\$1,231,553.50
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$7,144,225.00	\$0.00	\$7,144,225.00	\$535,630.16	7	\$5,912,671.50	83	\$1,231,553.50

020 UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND 150 UTILITY ADMINISTRATION		Expenditure Report					City Of Westminster		
		Level 3 Summary for April 2021					Page 1 of 2		
Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Current Pd Expenditures	Curr Pct	Year To Date Expenditures	YTD Pct	Encumbered Balance	Unencumbered Balance	Une Pct
020 UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND									
150 UTILITY ADMINISTRATION									
00100 Personal Services	\$289,227.00	\$0.00	\$29,741.95	10	\$174,517.16	60	\$0.00	\$114,709.84	40
00200 Commodities	\$46,200.00	\$0.00	\$2,949.39	6	\$48,742.17	106	\$0.00	(\$2,542.17)	(6)
00300 Contractual Services	\$714,506.00	\$0.00	\$19,139.44	3	\$514,754.07	72	\$82,517.70	\$117,234.23	16
00600 Capital Outlay	\$30,000.00	\$0.00	\$200.39	1	\$27,749.39	92	\$0.00	\$2,250.61	8
Total UTILITY ADMINISTRATION	\$1,079,933.00	\$0.00	\$52,031.17	5	\$765,762.79	71	\$82,517.70	\$231,652.51	21
250 ELECTRIC									
00100 Personal Services	\$291,665.00	\$0.00	\$33,650.68	12	\$247,852.91	85	\$0.00	\$43,812.09	15
00200 Commodities	\$233,900.00	(\$25,000.00)	\$23,020.24	11	\$139,631.86	67	\$16,455.01	\$52,813.13	25
00300 Contractual Services	\$2,559,087.00	\$75,000.00	\$175,663.47	7	\$1,853,356.94	70	\$0.00	\$780,730.06	30
00600 Capital Outlay	\$480,690.00	(\$50,000.00)	\$65,391.06	15	\$410,892.68	95	\$61,245.82	(\$41,448.50)	(10)
Total ELECTRIC	\$3,565,342.00	\$0.00	\$297,725.45	8	\$2,651,734.39	74	\$77,700.83	\$835,906.78	23
350 WATER									
00100 Personal Services	\$218,928.00	\$0.00	\$22,779.93	10	\$187,184.18	86	\$0.00	\$31,743.82	14
00200 Commodities	\$194,750.00	\$0.00	\$10,581.39	5	\$166,371.61	85	\$1,739.80	\$26,638.59	14
00300 Contractual Services	\$179,500.00	\$0.00	\$16,257.36	9	\$149,226.92	83	\$1,753.64	\$28,519.44	16
00600 Capital Outlay	\$15,425.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$14,058.78	91	\$0.00	\$1,366.22	9
00700 Debt Service	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
Total WATER	\$608,603.00	\$0.00	\$49,618.68	8	\$516,841.49	85	\$3,493.44	\$88,268.07	15
450 SEWER									
00100 Personal Services	\$150,543.00	\$0.00	\$15,848.65	11	\$134,127.06	89	\$0.00	\$16,415.94	11
00200 Commodities	\$48,400.00	\$0.00	\$2,940.89	6	\$32,971.72	68	\$312.64	\$15,115.64	31
00300 Contractual Services	\$621,300.00	\$0.00	\$46,061.12	7	\$397,247.00	64	\$201,800.56	\$22,252.44	4
00600 Capital Outlay	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$111,571.65	0	\$0.00	(\$111,571.65)	0
Total SEWER	\$820,243.00	\$0.00	\$64,850.66	8	\$675,917.43	82	\$202,113.20	(\$57,787.63)	(7)
550 WATER PLANT									
00100 Personal Services	\$240,228.00	\$0.00	\$21,503.43	9	\$166,845.56	69	\$0.00	\$73,382.44	31
00200 Commodities	\$87,523.00	\$0.00	\$1,672.96	2	\$53,037.90	61	\$8,850.08	\$25,635.02	29
00300 Contractual Services	\$439,639.00	\$0.00	\$29,556.40	7	\$387,997.08	88	\$34,713.73	\$16,928.19	4
00600 Capital Outlay	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$72,606.02	0	\$92,060.17	0	\$92,061.01	(\$184,121.18)	0
Total WATER PLANT	\$767,390.00	\$0.00	\$125,338.81	16	\$699,940.71	91	\$135,624.82	(\$68,175.53)	(9)
650 NON DEPARTMENTAL									
00700 Debt Service	\$302,714.00	\$0.00	\$25,226.11	8	\$252,261.10	83	\$0.00	\$50,452.90	17
Total NON DEPARTMENTAL	\$302,714.00	\$0.00	\$25,226.11	8	\$252,261.10	83	\$0.00	\$50,452.90	17
700 NON DEPARTMENTAL									
00100 Personal Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
00300 Contractual Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
00800 Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
Total NON DEPARTMENTAL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
Total UTILITY DEPT. GENERAL FUND	\$7,144,225.00	\$0.00	\$614,790.88	9	\$5,562,457.91	78	\$501,449.99	\$1,080,317.10	15

Level 3 Summary for April 2021

Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Current Pd Expenditures	Curr Pct	Year To Date Expenditures	YTD Pct	Encumbered Balance	Unencumbered Balance	Une Pct
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$7,144,225.00	\$0.00	\$614,790.88	9	\$5,562,457.91	78	\$501,449.99	\$1,080,317.10	15

Level 3 Summary for April 2021

Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Current Pd Expenditures	Curr Pct	Year To Date Expenditures	YTD Pct	Encumbered Balance	Unencumbered Balance	Une Pct

Report Summary

Type From		Type To	
4 - Revenues		5 - Expenses	
Detail Level		Level 3 single space	
Adjusted Budget Column		N	
Level	From	To	New Page
1	020	020	n/a
2	ALL		N
3	ALL		N
4	ALL		N
5	ALL		n/a

Period	10
System Date	5/7/2021
System Time	9:03:24 am
Print Date	5/7/2021
Print Time	9:03:26 am
Run by	JDA
Print ID	381
System version	7.1.21
Export	APGLXP17
Export version	VM-07110002

Revenue Report

Level 3 Summary for April 2021

Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Current Pd Revenue	Curr Pct	Year To Date Revenue	YTD Pct	Budget Balance
030 SOLID WASTE								
900 SOLID WASTE								
00405 Interest Income	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
00406 Grant Income	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
00407 Miscellaneous & Other	\$448,592.00	\$0.00	\$448,592.00	\$119,511.38	27	\$416,058.23	93	\$32,533.77
Total SOLID WASTE	\$448,592.00	\$0.00	\$448,592.00	\$119,511.38	27	\$416,058.23	93	\$32,533.77
Total SOLID WASTE	\$448,592.00	\$0.00	\$448,592.00	\$119,511.38	27	\$416,058.23	93	\$32,533.77
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$448,592.00	\$0.00	\$448,592.00	\$119,511.38	27	\$416,058.23	93	\$32,533.77

Expenditure Report

Level 3 Summary for April 2021

Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Current Pd Expenditures	Curr Pct	Year To Date Expenditures	YTD Pct	Encumbered Balance	Unencumbered Balance	Une Pct
030 SOLID WASTE									
005 EXPENSE									
00515 Expense	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
Total EXPENSE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
900 SOLID WASTE									
00100 Personal Services	\$243,618.00	\$0.00	\$21,876.49	9	\$200,728.57	82	\$0.00	\$42,889.43	18
00200 Commodities	\$105,854.00	\$0.00	\$9,762.41	9	\$54,566.11	52	\$8,584.07	\$42,703.82	40
00300 Contractual Services	\$35,850.00	\$0.00	\$2,350.68	7	\$12,064.15	34	\$0.00	\$23,785.85	66
00600 Capital Outlay	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
00700 Debt Service	\$63,270.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$31,201.81	49	\$0.00	\$32,068.19	51
Total SOLID WASTE	\$448,592.00	\$0.00	\$33,989.58	8	\$298,560.64	67	\$8,584.07	\$141,447.29	32
Total SOLID WASTE	\$448,592.00	\$0.00	\$33,989.58	8	\$298,560.64	67	\$8,584.07	\$141,447.29	32
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$448,592.00	\$0.00	\$33,989.58	8	\$298,560.64	67	\$8,584.07	\$141,447.29	32

030 SOLID WASTE
900 SOLID WASTE

City Of Westminster

Level 3 Summary for April 2021

Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Current Pd Expenditures	Curr Pct	Year To Date Expenditures	YTD Pct	Encumbered Balance	Unencumbered Balance	Une Pct

Report Summary

Type From		Type To	
4 - Revenues		5 - Expenses	
Detail Level		Level 3 single space	
Adjusted Budget Column		N	
Level	From	To	New Page
1	030	030	n/a
2	ALL		N
3	ALL		N
4	ALL		N
5	ALL		n/a

Period	10
System Date	5/7/2021
System Time	9:04:12 am
Print Date	5/7/2021
Print Time	9:04:13 am
Run by	JDA
Print ID	381
System version	7.1.21
Export	APGLXP17
Export version	VM-07110002

Revenue Report

Level 3 Summary for April 2021

Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Adjusted Budget	Current Pd Revenue	Curr Pct	Year To Date Revenue	YTD Pct	Budget Balance
050 YOUTH RECREATION FUND								
400 RECREATION								
00401 Intergovenmental Rev	\$30,000.00	\$0.00	\$30,000.00	\$0.00	0	\$30,000.00	100	\$0.00
00402 License, Permits, & Fees	\$162,500.00	\$0.00	\$162,500.00	\$5,706.00	4	\$80,520.03	50	\$81,979.97
00405 Interest Income	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
00406 Grant Income	\$21,500.00	\$0.00	\$21,500.00	\$0.00	0	\$4,320.00	20	\$17,180.00
00407 Miscellaneous & Other	\$226,991.00	\$0.00	\$226,991.00	\$47,699.71	21	\$196,898.95	87	\$30,092.05
Total RECREATION	\$440,991.00	\$0.00	\$440,991.00	\$53,405.71	12	\$311,738.98	71	\$129,252.02
Total YOUTH RECREATION FUND	\$440,991.00	\$0.00	\$440,991.00	\$53,405.71	12	\$311,738.98	71	\$129,252.02
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$440,991.00	\$0.00	\$440,991.00	\$53,405.71	12	\$311,738.98	71	\$129,252.02

Expenditure Report

Level 3 Summary for April 2021

Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Current Pd Expenditures	Curr Pct	Year To Date Expenditures	YTD Pct	Encumbered Balance	Unencumbered Balance	Une Pct
050 YOUTH RECREATION FUND									
400 RECREATION									
00100 Personal Services	\$171,832.00	\$0.00	\$17,529.51	10	\$127,911.66	74	\$0.00	\$43,920.34	26
00200 Commodities	\$61,800.00	\$0.00	\$5,746.78	9	\$27,012.96	44	\$0.00	\$34,787.04	56
00300 Contractual Services	\$185,859.00	\$0.00	\$12,968.63	7	\$100,095.31	54	\$19,647.57	\$66,116.12	36
00600 Capital Outlay	\$21,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$30,515.67	142	\$0.00	(\$9,015.67)	(42)
Total RECREATION	\$440,991.00	\$0.00	\$36,244.92	8	\$285,535.60	65	\$19,647.57	\$135,807.83	31
Total YOUTH RECREATION FUND	\$440,991.00	\$0.00	\$36,244.92	8	\$285,535.60	65	\$19,647.57	\$135,807.83	31
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$440,991.00	\$0.00	\$36,244.92	8	\$285,535.60	65	\$19,647.57	\$135,807.83	31

Level 3 Summary for April 2021

Accounts	Budget Appropriation	Supplemental Appropriation	Current Pd Expenditures	Curr Pct	Year To Date Expenditures	YTD Pct	Encumbered Balance	Unencumbered Balance	Une Pct

Report Summary

Type From Type To
4 - Revenues 5 - Expenses

Detail Level Level 3 single space
Adjusted Budget Column N

Level	From	To	New Page
1	050	050	n/a
2	ALL		N
3	ALL		N
4	ALL		N
5	ALL		n/a

Period 10
System Date 5/7/2021
System Time 9:04:54 am
Print Date 5/7/2021
Print Time 9:04:56 am
Run by JDA
Print ID 381
System version 7.1.21
Export APGLXP17
Export version VM-07110002