Lancaster County Council Regular Meeting Agenda

Monday, June 26, 2017

County Administration Building, County Council Chambers
101 N. Main Street
Lancaster, SC 29720

1. **Call to Order Regular Meeting – Chairman Steve Harper** **6:00 p.m.**

2. **Welcome and Recognition – Chairman Steve Harper**

3. **Pledge of Allegiance and Invocation – Council Member Brian Carnes**

4. **Approval of the agenda** *[deletions and additions of non-substantive matter]*

5. **Special Presentations**

   a. Swearing in of Lancaster County Auditor, Susan Hunter Wallace – Jeff Hammond, Clerk of Court

   b. Thumbs Up Award - Andy Rowe, Planning Department – Presented by Chairman Steve Harper

   c. Employee of the Quarter– Jill Newman, Procurement Department - Presented by Chairman Steve Harper

6. **Citizen Comments** *[Speakers are allowed approximately 3 minutes. If there are still people on the list who have not spoken at the end of thirty (30) minutes, Council may extend the citizen comments section or delay it until a later time in the agenda]*

7. **Consent Agenda**

   a. Minutes of the June 12, 2017 regular meeting – ***pgs. 6-12***

   b. **3rd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1445 regarding Amendment to the Fee In Lieu Of Tax And Incentive Agreement Between Lancaster County And PCI Group, Inc., And LTRR Realty, LLC**

   Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Ratify, Authorize And Approve The Execution And Delivery Of An Amendment To The Fee in Lieu Of Tax And Incentive Agreement Among Lancaster County, PCI Group, Inc., And LTRR Realty, LLC, As Previously Approved By Ordinance No. 2016-1426; To Ratify, Authorize And Approve The Execution And Delivery Of An Amendment To The Lease Agreement Between Lancaster County And LTRR Realty, LLC, As Previously Approved By Ordinance No. 2016-1426; To Express The Intention Of Council To Provide Monies To The Economic Development Fund. – ***(Favorable Recommendation – Administration Committee). Passed 7-0 at the May 22, 2017 County Council Meeting. Passed 6-0 at the June 12, 2017 County Council Meeting. – Jaime Gilbert– pgs. 13-32***

c. **3rd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1446 regarding the Adoption of the Capital Improvements Program 2017 Through 2026**

Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Adopt The Lancaster County Capital Improvements Program 2017 Through 2026 As Recommended By The Lancaster County Planning Commission. – ***(Favorable Recommendation – Administration Committee). Passed 7-0 at the May 22, 2017 County Council Meeting. Passed 6-0 at the June 12, 2017 County Council Meeting. - Steve Willis – pgs. 33-34***

d. **3rd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1448 regarding Long Term Lease Of Two Pieces Of Property To The Indian Land Fire Department**

Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Authorize And Approve The Long Term Lease Of Two County Owned Parcels Of Real Property To The Indian Land Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. For The Department's Use In Providing Enhanced Fire Service Protection. – ***(Favorable Recommendation – Administration Committee and Public Safety Committee). Passed 6-1 at the May 22, 2017 County Council Meeting (Jack Estridge opposed). Passed 6-0 at the June 12, 2017 County Council Meeting. – Steve Willis – pgs. 35-37***

e. **3rd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1449 regarding Amending Prisoner Housing Fees**

Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Amend Article Chapter 2, Article II, Division 5 (Prisoner Housing Fees) Of The Lancaster County Code Of Ordinances By The Addition Of Section 2-231(b) And, Further, To Approve An Intergovernmental Agreement Between The City Of Lancaster And The County Of Lancaster That Is Consistent With The Language And Provisions Contained In Section 2-231(b). – ***Passed 7-0 at the May 22, 2017 County Council Meeting. Passed 6-0 at the June 12, 2017 County Council Meeting. – Steve Willis/Sheriff Faile – pgs. 38-49***

f. **3rd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1450 regarding Amending the Procurement Code**

Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Amend Portions Of Article VI (Lancaster County Procurement Code) Of The Lancaster County Code Of Ordinances So As To Make Various Changes To The Wording And Terms Contained In Section 2-256, To Delete In Its Entirety The Wording Noted In Section 2-287 And To Substitute And Replace Therefore The New Provisions Of Section 2-287 As Detailed Herein. – ***(Favorable Recommendation – Administration Committee). Passed 7-0 at the May 22, 2017 County Council Meeting. Passed 6-0 at the June 12, 2017 County Council Meeting. – Veronica Thompson/Nicholas Miller – pgs. 50-54***

g. **2nd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1451 regarding Amending the Zoning Map And Rezoning 9 Parcels of Property that were Zoned Incorrectly Due to Computer Error**

Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Amend The Official Zoning Map Of Lancaster County So As To Correct And Rezone Nine (9) Parcels Of Property Situated At Various Locations Throughout Lancaster County That Inadvertently Were Zoned Incorrectly Due To A Computer Error Occurring During Council's Consideration Of The 2016 Uniform Development Ordinance And Update Of The Official Lancaster County Zoning Map. – ***Planning Commission recommended approval by a vote of 6-0. Passed 6-0 at the June 12, 2017 County Council Meeting. – Penelope Karagounis – pgs. 55-69***

8. **Non-Consent Agenda**

a. **Resolution 0962-R2017 regarding Fee Agreement Between Lancaster County And IX WR 3023 HSBC Way, L.P.**
Resolution Title: A Resolution To Consent To The Transfer Of The Fee Agreement Between Lancaster County And IX WR 3023 HSBC Way, L.P. To Angelo Gordon Real Estate, Inc. Or Its Affiliate Or Designee. ***(Favorable Recommendation – Administration Committee). – John Weaver - pgs. 70-75***

b. **Resolution 0963-R2017 regarding Special Source Revenue Credit Agreement with Unique Loom, LLC**
Resolution Title: A Resolution To State The Commitment Of Lancaster County To Enter Into A Special Source Revenue Credit Agreement With Unique Loom, LLC, And/Or Its Designee Or Nominee; To Provide The General Terms Of The Special Source Revenue Credit Agreement; To State The Commitment Of Lancaster County To Place Project Property In A Multi-County Park. ***(Favorable Recommendation – Administration Committee). – John Weaver – pgs. 76-80***

c. **Resolution 0964-R2017 regarding the Hazard Mitigation Plan**
Resolution Title: A Resolution Adopting The Lancaster County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan As Approved By The Federal Emergency Management Agency. – ***Darren Player – pgs. 81-261***

d. **3rd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1447 regarding FY 2017-2018 Budget**
Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Appropriate Funds And Approve A Detailed Budget For Lancaster County For The Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 2017 And Ending June 30, 2018 (FY 2017-18); To Set Millage Rates For The Levy Of Ad Valorem Taxes; To Approve A Schedule Of Taxes, Fees And Charges For FY 2017-18. – ***Passed 7-0 at the May 22, 2017 County Council Meeting. Passed 6-0 at the June 12, 2017 County Council Meeting. - Kimberly Hill – pgs. 262-278***

e. **1st Reading of Ordinance 2017-1452 regarding Amended Fee Agreement Between AG-APG Edgewater Property Owner, LLC And Lancaster County**
Ordinance Title: An Ordinance Authorizing The Execution And Delivery Of An Amended And Restated Fee Agreement Between AG-APG Edgewater Property Owner, L.L.C., And Lancaster County, South Carolina. ***(Favorable Recommendation – Administration Committee) – John Weaver – pgs. 279-310***

9. **Discussion and Action Items**

a. Committee Reports

1. I&R Committee – Committee Chair Larry Honeycutt
2. Public Safety Committee – Committee Chair Brian Carnes
3. Administration Committee – Committee Chair Charlene McGriff

b. Nominations for appointments to Boards and Commissions for District 1 – ***pgs. 311-312***

- William (Bill) Sherritt for Construction Board of Appeals – 1st Term
- F. Roy Sansbury for Board of Assessment Appeals – 2nd Term

c. Nominations for appointments to Boards and Commissions for District 5 – ***pgs. 313-316***

- Randy Collins for Airport Commission – 4th Term (requires 2/3 vote of Council)
- Quinton Rodgers for Joint Recreation Commission – 1st Term
- Thomas Monroe for Library Board – 3rd Term (requires 2/3 vote of Council)
- Tommy Dabney for Planning Commission – 1st Term

d. Nomination for appointments to Boards and Commissions for District 3 – ***pgs. 317-318***

- Lisa Hallman for Library Board – 1st Term
- Robert Bundy for County Transportation Committee – 1st Term

e. Nomination for appointments to Boards and Commissions for District 7 – ***pgs. 319-322***

- Jerry Holt for Planning Commission – 2nd Term
- Jennifer Ersek for Health and Wellness – 1st Term
- Frances Liu for Board of Zoning Appeals – 2nd Term

f. Potential annexation of Kershaw Parks and Recreation Facility – ***Steve Willis – pg. 323***

g. Fee Waiver for Government Building Projects – ***Steve Willis – pg. 324***

10. <u>Status of items tabled, recommitted, deferred or held</u>

None at this time.

11. <u>Miscellaneous Reports and Correspondence</u>

a. Lancaster Road Program – ***pgs. 325-336***

12. <u>Citizens Comments</u> ***[if Council delays until end of meeting]***

13. <u>Executive Session</u>

a. *Economic Development Discussion: Project HY. SC Code 30-4-70(a)(5).*

14. <u>Calendar of Events</u> – ***pg. 337***

15. Adjournment

Anyone requiring special services to attend this meeting should contact 285-1565 at least 24 hours in advance of this meeting.

Lancaster County Council agendas are posted at the Lancaster County Administration Building and are available on the Website: www.mylancastersc.org

DRAFT

Lancaster County
South Carolina

Members of Lancaster County Council
Steve Harper, District 5, Chairman
Charlene McGriff, District 2, Vice Chairwoman
Larry Honeycutt, District 4, Secretary
Brian Carnes, District 7
Jack Estridge, District 6
Terry Graham, District 1
Billy Mosteller, District 3

Minutes of the Lancaster County Council Regular Meeting

101 N. Main Street, Lancaster, SC 29720

Monday, June 12, 2017

Council Members present were Jack Estridge, Terry Graham, Steve Harper, Larry Honeycutt, Charlene McGriff and Billy Mosteller. Council Member Brian Carnes was absent. Also present were John Weaver, Steve Willis, Sherrie Simpson, Chelsea Gardner, Veronica Thompson, Penelope Karagounis, the press and spectators. A quorum of Lancaster County Council was present for the meeting.

The following press were notified of the meeting by e-mail or by fax in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act: *Lancaster News, Kershaw News Era, The Rock Hill Herald, Fort Mill Times*, Cable News 2, Channel 9 and the local Government Channel. The agenda was also posted in the lobby of the County Administration Building and on the county website the required length of time.

Call to Order regular meeting

Chairman Steve Harper called the regular meeting of Council to order at 6:00 p.m.

Welcome and Recognition/Pledge of Allegiance and Invocation

Chairman Steve Harper welcomed everyone to the meeting. Billy Mosteller led the Pledge of Allegiance to the American Flag and delivered the invocation.

Approval of the agenda

Charlene McGriff moved to approve the agenda. Seconded by Larry Honeycutt. Council approved the agenda by unanimous vote of 6-0.

DRAFT

Special Presentations

Jaime Gilbert recognized the Lancaster County Industries of the Year: (1) the Small Industry of the Year award went to Fab Fours; (2) the Mid-size Industry of the Year award went to PCI Group; and (3) the Large Industry of the Year award went to Nutramax.

Chairman Harper presented Sam Paul, the nation's Wilson/ITA Coach of the Year, with a Lancaster County Proclamation.

Citizens Comments

Sara Phillips, 2045 Robert H. Kirk Road, Lancaster, SC, spoke regarding Trap/Neuter/Return.

Ned Blackmon, 816 Greenbriar Drive, Lancaster, SC, spoke regarding zoning and the enforcement of zoning.

Consent Agenda

Larry Honeycutt moved to approve consent agenda Item a, Item b, Item c, Item d and Item e. Seconded by Charlene McGriff. No further discussion. Council approved Consent Agenda Items a, b, c, d and e by unanimous vote of 6-0.

a. Minutes of the May 22, 2017 regular meeting

b. **3rd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1442 regarding the rezoning of property owned by James B. Kirk, Represented By Robert Woodson, III**
Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Amend The Official Zoning Map Of Lancaster County So As To Rezone Property Owned By James B. Kirk, Represented By Robert Woodson III, Located At Kirk Air Base, ± 2,300 FT. Off Kirk Air Base Road, From INS, Institutional District To RN, Rural Neighborhood District..

c. **3rd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1444 regarding the rezoning of property of PCI Group**
Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Amend The Official Zoning Map Of Lancaster County So As To Rezone Property Of LTRR Realty, LLC, Located At 11632 Harrisburg Road From IMX, Industrial Mixed-Use District To LI, Light Industrial District.

d. **2nd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1449 regarding Amending Prisoner Housing Fees**
Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Amend Article Chapter 2, Article II, Division 5 (Prisoner Housing Fees) Of The Lancaster County Code Of Ordinances By The Addition Of Section 2-231(b) And, Further, To Approve An Intergovernmental Agreement Between The City Of Lancaster And The County Of Lancaster That Is Consistent With The Language And Provisions Contained In Section 2-231(b).

DRAFT

e. **2nd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1450 regarding Amending the Procurement Code**
Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Amend Portions Of Article VI (Lancaster County Procurement Code) Of The Lancaster County Code Of Ordinances So As To Make Various Changes To The Wording And Terms Contained In Section 2-256, To Delete In Its Entirety The Wording Noted In Section 2-287 And To Substitute And Replace Therefore The New Provisions Of Section 2-287 As Detailed Herein.

Non-Consent Agenda

Resolution 0961-R2017 regarding the Commitment of Lancaster County to Enter Into a Special Source Revenue Credit Agreement with Project 2017-3
Resolution Title: A Resolution To State The Commitment Of Lancaster County To Enter Into A Special Source Revenue Credit Agreement With Project 2017-3, And/Or Its Designee Or Nominee; To Provide The General Terms Of The Special Source Revenue Credit Agreement; To State The Commitment Of Lancaster County To Place Project Property In A Multi-County Park.

Charlene McGriff moved to approve the Resolution. Seconded by Billy Mosteller. Resolution 0961-R2017 passed by unanimous vote of 6-0.

3rd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1443 regarding the rezoning of property of UHF Development Group, LLC
Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Amend The Official Zoning Map Of Lancaster County So As To Rezone Property Of William Holt Earnheart, Jr. (0013-00-027.00), Johnny Wayne Jordan (0013-00-035.02), Howard And Dovie Monroe (0013-00-036.00), Doris Mack Farley (0013-00-039.00), Charlie Eugene Smith (0013-00-040.00), And James Randall Porter (0013-00-042.00). Each Of These Parcels Is Located Within The Indian Land Section Of Lancaster County, South Carolina. The Applicant Has Requested A Zoning Change For These Properties From RN, Rural Neighborhood District To RMX, Residential Mixed-Use District (0013-00-035.02, 0013-00-036.00, 0013-00-039.00, 0013-00-040.00, 0013-00-042.00). From LDR, Low Density Residential District To RMX, Residential Mixed Use District (0013-00-027.00).

Charlene McGriff moved to approve the 3rd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1443. Seconded by Larry Honeycutt. The 3rd Reading passed by a vote of 4-2. Steve Harper, Charlene McGriff, Larry Honeycutt and Billy Mosteller voted to approve the 3rd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1443 and Jack Estridge and Terry Graham opposed.

Public Hearing and 2nd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1445 regarding Amendment to the Fee In Lieu Of Tax And Incentive Agreement Between Lancaster County And PCI Group, Inc., And LTRR Realty, LLC
Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Ratify, Authorize And Approve The Execution And Delivery Of An Amendment To The Fee in Lieu Of Tax And Incentive Agreement Among Lancaster County, PCI Group, Inc., And LTRR Realty, LLC, As Previously Approved By Ordinance No. 2016-1426; To Ratify, Authorize And Approve The Execution And Delivery Of An Amendment To The Lease Agreement Between Lancaster County And LTRR Realty, LLC, As Previously

DRAFT

Approved By Ordinance No. 2016-1426; To Express The Intention Of Council To Provide Monies To The Economic Development Fund.

Chairman Steve Harper opened the floor for the public hearing for Ordinance 2017-1445. There were 18 citizens in attendance during the Public Hearing. He asked if any citizens would like to come forward and speak. No citizens came forward to comment on this Ordinance. Chairman Harper closed the public hearing.

Larry Honeycutt moved to approve the 2nd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1445. Seconded by Terry Graham. The 2nd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1445 passed by unanimous vote of 6-0.

Public Hearing and 2nd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1446 regarding the Adoption of the Capital Improvements Program 2017 Through 2026

Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Adopt The Lancaster County Capital Improvements Program 2017 Through 2026 As Recommended By The Lancaster County Planning Commission.

Chairman Steve Harper opened the floor for the public hearing for Ordinance 2017-1446. There were 18 citizens in attendance during the Public Hearing. He asked if any citizens would like to come forward and speak. No citizens came forward to comment. Chairman Harper closed the public hearing.

Charlene McGriff moved to approve the 2nd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1446. Seconded by Billy Mosteller. The 2nd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1446 passed by unanimous vote of 6-0.

Public Hearing and 2nd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1447 regarding FY 2017-2018 Budget

Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Appropriate Funds And Approve A Detailed Budget For Lancaster County For The Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 2017 And Ending June 30, 2018 (FY 2017-18); To Set Millage Rates For The Levy Of Ad Valorem Taxes; To Approve A Schedule Of Taxes, Fees And Charges For FY 2017-18.

Chairman Steve Harper opened the floor for the public hearing for Ordinance 2017-1447. There were 18 citizens in attendance during the Public Hearing. He asked if any citizens would like to come forward and speak. No citizens came forward to comment. Chairman Harper closed the public hearing.

Charlene McGriff moved to approve the 2nd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1447. Seconded by Terry Graham.

Kimberly Hill stated that she is asking Council to amend Ordinance 2017-1447. A public safety communications project could not be finalized by the end of this fiscal year and, therefore, the money for that project will need to be carried forward for the fiscal year 2017-2018 budget. Larry Honeycutt moved to amend Ordinance 2017-1447 so that the capital projects sales tax money is carried forward for the radio system. Seconded by Charlene McGriff. The motion to amend Ordinance 2017-1447 passed by unanimous vote of 6-0.

Steve Harper asked Steve Willis to discuss Trap/Neuter/Return. Steve Willis explained that the staff support this policy being included in the budget. He stated that Trap/Neuter/Return will reduce the amount of money spent in the animal shelter budget in the future and will reduce the size of the animal shelter. Larry Honeycutt stated that he supports the inclusion of Trap/Neuter/Return in the budget.

The 2nd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1447 as amended passed by unanimous vote of 6-0.

Public Hearing and 2nd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1448 regarding Long Term Lease Of Two Pieces Of Property To The Indian Land Fire Department

Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Authorize And Approve The Long Term Lease Of Two County Owned Parcels Of Real Property To The Indian Land Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. For The Department's Use In Providing Enhanced Fire Service Protection.

Chairman Steve Harper opened the floor for the public hearing for Ordinance 2017-1448. There were 18 citizens in attendance during the Public Hearing. He asked if any citizens would like to come forward and speak. No citizens came forward to comment. Chairman Harper closed the public hearing.

Terry Graham asked if the Ordinance is legal and proper. John Weaver stated that it is his opinion that there are no restrictions that would hinder the potential lease of the property.

Billy Mosteller moved to approve the 2nd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1448. Seconded by Larry Honeycutt. The 2nd Reading of Ordinance 2017-1448 passed by unanimous vote of 6-0.

1st Reading of Ordinance 2017-1451 regarding Amending the Zoning Map And Rezoning 9 Parcels of Property that were Zoned Incorrectly Due to Computer Error

Ordinance Title: An Ordinance To Amend The Official Zoning Map Of Lancaster County So As To Correct And Rezone Nine (9) Parcels Of Property Situated At Various Locations Throughout Lancaster County That Inadvertently Were Zoned Incorrectly Due To A Computer Error Occurring During Council's Consideration Of The 2016 Uniform Development Ordinance And Update Of The Official Lancaster County Zoning Map.

Terry Graham moved to approve the 1st Reading of Ordinance 2017-1451. Seconded by Charlene McGriff. The 1st Reading of Ordinance 2017-1451 passed by unanimous vote of 6-0.

Discussion and Action Items

Nominations for appointments to Boards and Commissions for District 1.

Larry Honeycutt requested that the nomination for the appointment of Waylon Wilson be held as a separate vote from the other appointments for District 1 and requested that a roll call vote be held. Charlene McGriff also called for a roll call vote for Waylon Wilson's appointment to the Board of Zoning Appeals.

DRAFT

Larry Honeycutt moved to approve the appointments of Lynne Carroll to the Library Board, Rosa Wall Sansbury to the Planning Commission, Davis R. (Dick) Bonner to the Airport Commission, and Gerald Vetter to the Joint Recreation Commission. Seconded by Billy Mosteller. The appointments passed by unanimous vote of 6-0.

The Roll Call vote for the appointment of Waylon Wilson to the Board of Zoning Appeals was as follows: Jack Estridge – Yea; Larry Honeycutt – Nay; Steve Harper – Nay; Charlene McGriff – Nay; Billy Mosteller – Nay; and Terry Graham – yea. Waylon Wilson was not appointed to the Board of Zoning Appeals by a vote of 4-2.

Nominations for appointments to Boards and Commissions for District 5.

Charlene McGriff moved to approve the appointments of Joe C. Grier to the Historical Commission, John M. Snipes to the Construction Board of Appeals, and Shirley Howie-Garrett to the Health and Wellness Board. Seconded by Billy Mosteller. The appointments passed by unanimous vote of 6-0.

Nomination for appointment to Boards and Commissions for District 3.

Larry Honeycutt moved to approve the appointment of Tim Hallman to the Joint Recreation Commission. Seconded by Charlene McGriff. The appointment passed by unanimous vote of 6-0.

Nomination for appointment as Advisor for Historical Commission.

Charlene McGriff moved to approve the appointment of Luke Knight as Advisor to the Historical Commission. Seconded by Jack Estridge. The appointment passed by unanimous vote of 6-0.

Nomination for appointment to Fire Commission.

Larry Honeycutt moved to approve the appointments of Morris L. Russell, Leonard Sims, Adrian Caskey and Fred Plyler to the Fire Commission. Seconded by Billy Mosteller. The appointments passed by unanimous vote of 6-0.

Citizens Comments

Ben Levine, 5062 Terrier Lane, Indian Land, SC, spoke regarding apartments that are being built in the Edgewater Complex in Indian Land.

DRAFT

Adjournment

Larry Honeycutt moved to adjourn the meeting. Seconded by Charlene McGriff. Passed by unanimous vote of 6-0. The Council meeting was adjourned at 7:16 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted:

Approved by Council, June 26, 2017

Sherrie Simpson
Clerk to Council

_____
Larry Honeycutt, Secretary

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
) ORDINANCE NO. 2017-1445
COUNTY OF LANCASTER)

AN ORDINANCE

TO RATIFY, AUTHORIZE AND APPROVE THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE FEE IN LIEU OF TAX AND INCENTIVE AGREEMENT AMONG LANCASTER COUNTY, PCI GROUP, INC., AND LTRR REALTY, LLC, AS PREVIOUSLY APPROVED BY ORDINANCE NO. 2016-1426; TO RATIFY, AUTHORIZE AND APPROVE THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN LANCASTER COUNTY AND LTRR REALTY, LLC, AS PREVIOUSLY APPROVED BY ORDINANCE NO. 2016-1426; TO EXPRESS THE INTENTION OF COUNCIL TO PROVIDE MONIES TO THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND.

Be it ordained by the Council of Lancaster County, South Carolina:

Section 1. Findings; Purpose.

(A) The Lancaster County Council finds that:

(1) Lancaster County, South Carolina (hereinafter referred to as the "County"), acting by and through its Council (the "Council"), is empowered under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 12, Title 4 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended (the "Title Transfer Act"), and the provisions of the Fee in Lieu of Tax Simplification Act, codified as Chapter 44, Title 12 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended (the "Title 12 Act" and collectively with the Title Transfer Act, the "Act"), to enter into fee agreements with industries in connection with the acquisition, enlargement or improvement of industrial and commercial enterprises within the State of South Carolina (the "State");

(2) the County has previously entered into (*i*) pursuant to the Title Transfer Act, that certain Lease Agreement between the County and Virtual Image Technology, LLC, executed in 1999, as subsequently assigned to LTRR Realty, LLC, a South Carolina limited liability company ("LTRR") (as amended, modified and supplemented from time to time, the "Lease Agreement"), and (*ii*) pursuant to the Title 12 Act, that certain Fee in Lieu of Tax and Incentive Agreement between the County and PCI

Group, Inc. ("PCI"), dated as of March 31, 2008 (as amended, modified and supplemented from time to time, the "Fee Agreement" and collectively with the Lease Agreement, the "Incentive Agreements");

(3) by passage of Ordinance No. 2016-1426 on December 12, 2016 ("2016 Ordinance"), Council recognized the substantial investment by LTRR and PCI in land, improvements and business personal property in the County (collectively, the "Project") during the term of the Incentive Agreements, and provided further assistance to LTRR and PCI, and in connection therewith approved certain amendments to the Lease Agreement and the Fee Agreement pursuant to the terms of (*i*) an Amendment to Lease Agreement entered into between the County and LTRR (the "Lease Amendment"), and (*ii*) an Amendment to Fee Agreement entered into between the County and PCI (the "Fee Agreement Amendment" and collectively with the Lease Amendment, the "Amendments"); and

(4) following passage of Ordinance No. 2016-1426, the County, LTRR and PCI executed the Amendments, both made and entered into as of December 12, 2016; and

(5) a review of the agenda material for the Council meeting of December 12, 2016, and a review of the 2016 Ordinance filed in the Office of the Lancaster County Clerk of Court on December 16, 2016 at 3:27 p.m., reveals that page number 5 of 6 of Exhibit B, the Fee Agreement Amendment, is missing; and

(6) a review of the fully executed Fee Agreement Amendment reveals that the executed document contains a page numbered 5 of 6; and

(7) all parties to the Lease Amendment and Fee Agreement Amendment seek to have a record that reflects the authorization and approval of the complete Fee Agreement Amendment, including the page numbered 5 of 6.

(B) It is the purpose of this ordinance to ratify the prior authorization, approval and execution of the Lease Amendment and Fee Agreement Amendment, including the page numbered 5 of 6, both dated and effective as of December 12, 2016.

Section 2. Statutory Findings.

Council makes the following additional findings:

(a) the Project will continue to constitute a "project" as said term is referred to and defined in Section 12-44-30(16) of the Act, and the Amendments will promote the purposes enumerated in the Act, and in all respects conform to the provisions and requirements of the Act;

(b) the Project will continue to benefit the general public welfare of the County by providing or maintaining services, employment, recreation, and other public benefits not otherwise provided locally;

(c) neither the Project, the Amendments, nor any documents or agreements entered into by the County in connection therewith will constitute or give rise to any pecuniary liability of the County or an incorporated municipality or a charge against its general credit or taxing power;

(d) the purposes to be accomplished by the Project and the Amendments are proper governmental and public purposes; and

(e) the inducement of the expansion of the Project within the County and State is of paramount importance, and the benefits of the Project to the public will be greater than the costs.

Section 3. Cost-Benefit Findings.

Council makes the following findings concerning the costs and benefits of the Project: The Project is expected to result in 153 new jobs with an annual payroll of over $4.6 million. Using the LOCI economic impact model developed by Georgia Tech which includes specific County and Project inputs, the direct economic net benefit (revenues minus expenditures) of the Project to Lancaster County and school district over ten years is estimated at $918,901. The incentive to net benefit ratio for the Project is estimated to be $1:$2.76.

Section 4. Ratification, Authorization and Approval of Lease Amendment.

The form, terms, and provisions of the Lease Amendment dated and effective as of December 12, 2016, attached hereto as Exhibit A, as previously approved by Ordinance No. 2016-1426, are ratified, authorized and approved, and all of the terms, provisions, and conditions thereof are incorporated herein by reference as if the Lease Amendment was set out in this ordinance in its entirety. Further, Council ratifies, authorizes and approves the execution and delivery of the Lease Amendment dated and effective as of December 12, 2016, by the Council Chair and Council Secretary as authorized and approved in Ordinance No. 2016-1426.

Section 5. Ratification, Authorization and Approval of Fee Agreement Amendment.

The form, terms, and provisions of the Fee Agreement Amendment dated and effective as of December 12, 2016, attached hereto as Exhibit B, as previously approved by Ordinance No. 2016-1426, including the page numbered 5 of 6, are ratified, authorized, and approved, and all of the terms, provisions, and conditions thereof are incorporated herein by reference as if the Fee Agreement Amendment, including the page numbered 5 of 6, was set out in this ordinance in its entirety. Further, Council ratifies, authorizes and approves the execution and delivery of the Fee Agreement Amendment, including the page numbered 5 of 6, dated and effective as of December 12, 2016, by the Council Chair and Council Secretary as authorized and approved in Ordinance No. 2016-1426.

Section 6. Economic Development Fund.

(A) Council finds that (*i*) by passage of Ordinance No. 2014-1260, Council created an Economic Development Fund with the intent to make monies available to the fund from new revenues to the County derived from new and expanded businesses and industry, and (*ii*) the ability to make monies available to the Economic Development Fund can be difficult because of complexities and legalities applicable to fee-in-lieu of tax arrangements and multi-county parks.

(B) It is the intent of Council, in the annual County budget, to appropriate monies to the Economic Development Fund based on the new revenue that the County receives pursuant to the Amendments. Specifically, it is Council's intent to appropriate from the General Fund of the County an amount based on the following formula: Seven percent (7%) times the amount of money received pursuant to the Amendments by the County after distribution to other taxing entities in the most recently completed tax year.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

Section 7. **Authority to Act.**

The Council Chair, Council Secretary, Clerk to Council, County Administrator, County Attorney and all other appropriate officials of the County are authorized and directed to do any and all things necessary to effect the execution and delivery of the Amendments and the performance of all obligations of the County under and pursuant to this ordinance and the Amendments.

Section 8. **Severability.**

If any section, subsection or clause of this ordinance is held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the validity of the remaining sections, subsections and clauses shall not be affected.

Section 9. **Controlling Provisions.**

To the extent this ordinance contains provisions that conflict with provisions contained elsewhere in the Lancaster County Code or other County ordinances, resolutions or orders, the provisions contained in this ordinance supersede all other provisions and this ordinance is controlling.

Section 10. **Effective Date.**

This ordinance is effective upon Third Reading.

AND IT IS SO ORDAINED

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2017.

LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

_____

Steve Harper, Chair, County Council

_____

Larry Honeycutt, Secretary, County Council

ATTEST:

_____

Sherrie Simpson, Clerk to Council

First Reading:	May 22, 2017	Passed 7-0
Public Hearing:	June 12, 2017	
Second Reading:	June 12, 2017	Passed 6-0
Third Reading:	June 26, 2017	

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

Exhibit A to Ordinance No. 2017-1445

Amendment to Lease Agreement
Between
Lancaster County, South Carolina and LTRR Realty, LLC

See attached.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

Exhibit B to Ordinance No. 2017-1445

Amendment to Fee in Lieu of Tax and Incentive Agreement
Between
Lancaster County and PCI Group, Inc.

See attached.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

AMENDMENT

TO

FEE IN LIEU OF TAX AND INCENTIVE AGREEMENT

BETWEEN LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

AND

PCI GROUP, INC.

AMENDMENT DATED AS OF
DECEMBER 12, 2016

AMENDMENT TO FEE IN LIEU OF TAX AND INCENTIVE AGREEMENT

This **AMENDMENT TO FEE IN LIEU OF TAX AND INCENTIVE AGREEMENT** (the "Amendment to Fee Agreement") is made and entered into as of December 12, 2016, by and between **LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA** (the "County"), a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina (the "State"), acting by and through its County Council (the "Council") as governing body of the County, and **PCI GROUP, INC.**, a New York corporation (the "Company").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the County is authorized and empowered under and pursuant to the provisions of the Fee in Lieu of Tax Simplification Act, codified as Chapter 44, Title 12, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976 (the "Code"), as amended (the "FILOT Act"), and Sections 4-1-170, 4-1-172, and 4-1-175 of the Code and Article VIII, Section 13(D) of the South Carolina Constitution (the "Multi-County Park Act"): (*i*) to enter into agreements with certain investors to construct, operate, maintain, and improve certain industrial and commercial properties through which the economic development of the State will be promoted and trade developed by inducing manufacturing and commercial enterprises to locate and remain in the State and thus utilize and employ the manpower, agricultural products, and natural resources of the State; (*ii*) to covenant with such investors to accept certain payments in lieu of *ad valorem* taxes with respect to the project; and (*iii*) to maintain, create or expand, in conjunction with one or more other counties, a multi-county industrial or business park in order to afford certain enhanced income tax credits to such investors;

WHEREAS, in connection therewith, the County (*i*) adopted an Inducement Resolution on January 7, 2008 (Resolution No. 602), and (*ii*) entered into a Fee in Lieu of Tax and Incentive Agreement with the Company dated as of March 31, 2008, (as amended, supplemented and assigned from time to time, the "Initial Fee Agreement") whereby the County agreed to provide fee-in-lieu of tax incentives with respect to certain investments made by the Company in real and personal property in the County (the "Project");

WHEREAS, in recognition of the substantial investment made by the Company in the County and the Company's commitment to maintain at least one hundred (100) full-time jobs at the Project, the County has agreed to provide for an additional special source revenue credit with respect to certain investment made in connection with the Project (the "Additional Special Source Credit");

WHEREAS, the Company and the County desire to amend the Initial Fee Agreement in order to set forth the terms and conditions of the Additional Special Source Credit offered to the Company by the County;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the FILOT Act, and based on information provided to it by the Company, the Council found that (*i*) the Project will continue to constitute a "project" pursuant to the FILOT Act, and the Amendment to Fee Agreement will promote the purposes enumerated in the FILOT Act, and in all respects conform to the provisions and requirements of the FILOT

Act, (*ii*) the Project will continue to benefit the general public welfare of the County by providing or maintaining services, employment, recreation, and other public benefits not otherwise provided locally, (*iii*) neither the Project, the Amendment to Fee Agreement, nor any documents or agreements entered into by the County in connection therewith will constitute or give rise to any pecuniary liability of the County or an incorporated municipality or a charge against its general credit or taxing power, (*iv*) the purposes to be accomplished by the Project and the Amendment to Fee Agreement are proper governmental and public purposes, and (*v*) the inducement of the expansion of the Project within the County and State is of paramount importance, and the benefits of the Project to the public will be greater than the costs; and

WHEREAS, the County and the Company desire to execute this Amendment to Fee Agreement to reflect their agreement on the above mentioned revisions to the Initial Fee Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the respective representations and agreements hereinafter contained and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this Amendment to Fee Agreement shall have the meanings set forth in the Initial Fee Agreement, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

2. Article I of the Initial Fee Agreement, relating to Definitions, is hereby amended by adding the following defined terms:

> "'Additional Special Source Credits' shall mean the special source revenue credits described in Sections 3.2(c) and 3.2(d) hereof.
>
> 'Amendment to Fee Agreement' shall mean the Amendment to Fee Agreement, dated as of December 12, 2016, between the County and the Company.
>
> 'Initial Fee Agreement' shall mean the Agreement between the County and the Company, dated as of March 31, 2008, as amended, supplemented and assigned.
>
> 'Multi-County Park Act' means Sections 4-1-170, 4-1-172, and 4-1-175 of the Code, as amended, and Article VIII, Section 13(D) of the South Carolina Constitution."

3. Article I of the Initial Fee Agreement, relating to Definitions, is hereby amended by deleting the definition of "Special Source Credits" in its entirety and replacing it with the following:

> "'Special Source Credits' shall mean the special source revenue credits described in Sections 3.2(a) and 3.2(b) hereof."

4. Section 3.2 of the Initial Fee Agreement is hereby amended by adding the following subsections (c) and (d) to Section 3.2:

> "(c) In addition to the Special Source Credits the Company may be entitled to claim pursuant to Sections 3.2(a) and 3.2(b) hereto, the County agrees that as an additional means for reimbursement for the Company's investment in Special Source Improvements, the Company shall be entitled to claim annual special source revenue credits (the "Additional Special Source Credits") in amounts equal to 50% of the Company's Negotiated FILOT Payments or *ad valorem* property tax payments, as the case may be, with respect to investments in any machinery, equipment, furnishings and other personal property acquired by or on behalf of the Company or any Co-Investors for use on or about the Land that is not otherwise entitled to the Special Source Credits provided by Sections 3.2(a) and 3.2(b) hereto (including, without limitation, any such investment made after the expiration of the Investment Period). The Additional Special Source Credits shall be provided for a period of seven (7) years, beginning with the tax year in which the Amendment to Fee Agreement is executed.
>
> (d) If the Company, collectively with any Co-Investors, fails to maintain one hundred (100) full-time jobs at the Project paying an average hourly wage of at least $17.47 (the "Jobs Requirement"), the Additional Special Source Credits shall be subject to repayment, with respect to any year in which such Jobs Requirement is not met, as follows:
>
> Repayment Amount = Total dollar amount of Additional Special Source Credits received, *minus* (total dollar amount of Additional Special Source Credits received, *multiplied by* Repayment Achievement Percentage).
>
> Repayment Achievement Percentage = total full-time jobs paying an average hourly wage of at least $17.47 maintained at the Project as of the last day of such calendar year, *divided by* 100.
>
> For example, and by way of example only, if the Company maintains 90 full-time jobs at the Project paying an average hourly wage of at least $17.47 at the end of a certain year, and if the Company had received $100,000 in Additional

Special Source Credits for such year, the repayment amount would be $10,000.00, calculated as follows:

Repayment Achievement Percentage = 90 / 100 = 90.0%

Repayment Amount = $100,000 – ($100,000 x 90.0%) = $100,000 minus $90,000 = $10,000.00"

5. Article III of the Initial Fee Agreement, relating to Certain Undertakings of the County, is hereby amended by adding at the end a new section, Section 3.4:

"Section 3.4 Multi-County Park. The County agrees to use its best efforts to maintain the Land in a multi-county park established pursuant to the Multi-County Park Act until the date this Agreement is terminated. If it becomes necessary to move the Land from one multi-county park to another prior to the termination of this Agreement, the County agrees to use its best efforts to place the Land in a multi-county park established pursuant to the Multi-County Park Act and to maintain the multi-county park designation until the date this Agreement is terminated. The parties acknowledge and agree that the County's agreement to place and maintain the Land in a multi-county park may be subject to the exercise of discretion by a governmental entity other than the County and the exercise of that discretion is not controlled by the County."

6. Section 6.1 of the Initial Fee Agreement, relating to Administration Expenses, is amended to read:

"(a) The Company will reimburse the County from time to time for its Administration Expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, promptly upon written request therefor, but in no event later than 30 days after receiving written notice from the County specifying the nature of such expense and requesting the payment of the same. The County acknowledges that, as of the date of this Agreement and except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, it imposes no charges in the nature of impact fees or recurring fees in connection with the incentives authorized by this Agreement, and, aside from its attorneys' fees, the County anticipates no out of pocket expenses in connection with this Agreement and the transactions authorized hereby. The County has engaged the McNair Law Firm, P.A., for purposes of negotiating and implementing this Agreement.

(b) In addition to the reimbursement of Administration Expenses as provided in subsection (a) of this section, the Company agrees to reimburse the County for expenses incurred by the County for accountants and similar experts used by the County in the computation, preparation and verification of the annual Payment in Lieu of Taxes and any special source revenue credits, *provided, however,* the maximum annual reimbursement pursuant to this subsection is capped at One Thousand Dollars ($1000.00)."

7. Section 7.3 of the Initial Fee Agreement, relating to Records and Reports, is amended by adding at the end of the section:

"(c) Through the duration of the FILOT agreement, PCI Group will submit annually to the Lancaster County department of Economic development a yearly employment report in Excel format by July 15th that provides the names, employment identification numbers, wages paid and total hours worked for the previous completed twelve months (July 1 - June 30). This information will be used to advise the County Auditor regarding compliance with the terms and conditions of the agreement associated with subsequent property taxes due for the year. The yearly employment report will be considered proprietary and subject to the confidentiality agreement previously signed."

8. Upon submission of appropriate documentation of the expenditure, Company agrees to reimburse the County, not later than February 28, 2017, for the County's reasonable unreimbursed actual costs incurred related to this Amendment to Fee Agreement. The cost reimbursement is limited to County payments to third-party vendors, including, but not limited to, payments for attorney's fees.

9. The laws of the State shall govern the construction of this Amendment to Fee Agreement.

10. Except as provided in this Amendment to Fee Agreement, the Initial Fee Agreement shall in all other respects remain in full force and effect.

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA and PCI GROUP, INC., each pursuant to due authority, have duly executed this Amendment to Fee Agreement, all as of the date first above written.

LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Bob Bundy, Chair, County Council

Steve Harper, Secretary, County Council

ATTEST:

Chelsea Gardner
Clerk to Council

PCI GROUP, INC.

By:
Name: WALTER F PARRIC, JR
Its:

November 16, 2016

AMENDMENT

TO

LEASE AGREEMENT

BETWEEN LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

AND

LTRR REALTY, LLC

AMENDMENT DATED AS OF
DECEMBER 12, 2016

AMENDMENT TO LEASE AGREEMENT

This **AMENDMENT TO LEASE AGREEMENT** (the "Amendment to Lease Agreement") is made and entered into as of December 12, 2016, by and between **LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA** (the "County"), a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina (the "State"), acting by and through its County Council (the "Council") as governing body of the County, and **LTRR REALTY, LLC**, a South Carolina limited liability company (the "LTRR").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the County is authorized and empowered under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 12, Title 4 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended (the "Title Transfer Act"), to covenant with investors to accept certain payments in lieu of *ad valorem* taxes with respect to projects qualifying under the Title Transfer Act;

WHEREAS, in connection therewith, the County entered into a Lease Agreement with Virtual Image Technology, LLC ("VIT"), executed in 1999 (the "Initial Lease Agreement"), whereby the County agreed to provide fee-in-lieu of tax incentives with respect to certain investments made by VIT in real and personal property in the County (the "Project");

WHEREAS, the right, title and interest of VIT in the Initial Lease Agreement were assigned to LTRR, as approved by a Consent of the County executed on October 12, 2009;

WHEREAS, in recognition of the substantial investment made by LTRR in the County and LTRR's commitment to maintain at least ninety (90) full-time jobs at the Project, the County has agreed to provide for an extension of the term of the Initial Lease Agreement;

WHEREAS, LTRR and the County desire to amend the Initial Lease Agreement in order to set forth the terms and conditions described herein with respect to the Project;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Title Transfer Act, and based on information provided to it by LTRR, the Council found that (*i*) the Project will continue to constitute a "project" pursuant to the Title Transfer Act, and the Amendment to Lease Agreement will promote the purposes enumerated in the Title Transfer Act, and in all respects conform to the provisions and requirements of the Title Transfer Act, (*ii*) the Project will continue to benefit the general public welfare of the County by providing or maintaining services, employment, recreation, and other public benefits not otherwise provided locally, (*iii*) neither the Project, the Amendment to Lease Agreement, nor any documents or agreements entered into by the County in connection therewith will constitute or give rise to any pecuniary liability of the County or an incorporated municipality or a charge against its general credit or taxing power, (*iv*) the purposes to be accomplished by the Project and the Amendment to Lease Agreement are proper governmental and public purposes, and (*v*) the inducement of the expansion of the Project within the County and State is of paramount importance, and the benefits of the Project to the public will be greater than the costs;

WHEREAS, Council approved this Amendment to Lease Agreement by passage of Ordinance No. 2016-1426; and

WHEREAS, the County and LTRR desire to execute this Amendment to Lease Agreement to reflect their agreement on the above-mentioned revisions to the Initial Lease Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the respective representations and agreements hereinafter contained and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this Amendment to Lease Agreement shall have the meanings set forth in the Initial Lease Agreement, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

2. Section 1.01 of the Initial Lease Agreement, relating to Definitions, is hereby amended by adding the following defined terms:

> "'*Amendment to Lease Agreement*' means the Amendment to Lease Agreement, dated as of December 12, 2016, between the County and the LTRR.
>
> '*Initial Lease Agreement*' means the Lease Agreement between the County and Virtual Image Technology, LLC, executed in 1999, and subsequently assigned to LTRR.
>
> '*LTRR*' means LTRR Realty, LLC, a South Carolina limited liability company."

3. Section 5.01 of the Initial Lease Agreement, relating to Term, is hereby amended by deleting Section 5.01 of the Initial Lease Agreement in its entirety and replacing it with the following:

> "<u>Section 5.01. Term.</u>
>
> (a) Subject to the terms and provisions herein contained, this Lease shall be and remain in full force and effect for a term commencing on the date hereof and ending at midnight thirty (30) years from the date the last Completed Segment of the Project is placed in service (the "Term"), provided, however, that in any event thirty (30) annual payments in lieu of taxes as described in Section 6.03 hereof shall have been made for each Completed Segment before the Term expires. Upon expiration of the Term, this Lease shall terminate subject to no renewals or extensions.
>
> (b) (1) Commencing as of the date of the Amendment to Lease Agreement and through the duration of the Term, LTRR, collectively with any affiliates, shall

maintain no less than ninety (90) full-time jobs at the Project (the "Jobs Commitment"). If LTRR or its affiliates fail to maintain the Jobs Commitment, the LTRR and iits affiliates shall be subject to *ad valorem* property tax for such year with respect to portions of the Project otherwise entitled to fee-in-lieu of tax incentives under this Agreement. LTRR and the County hereby acknowledge that the provisions of this Section 5.01(b) shall be the only remedy for LTRR's failure to meet the Jobs Commitment, and any such failure shall not constitute an Event of Default pursuant to Section 11.01.

(2) On or before June 1 of each applicable year, LTRR shall provide to the County Auditor a completed State jobs tax credit form (Form TC-4, TC-4SB, TC-4SA, or successor form, of the Department of Revenue) on behalf of LTRR or its affiliates. The purpose of LTRR providing to the County Auditor the completed State jobs tax credit form is to prove that LTRR and its affiliates have complied with the Jobs Commitment contained in subsection (b)(1) of this section for the immediately preceding calendar year. For example, LTRR would be required to provide the completed State jobs tax credit form to the County Auditor on or before June 1 of 2019 to prove that LTRR or its affiliates had complied with the Jobs Commitment applicable to the calendar year 2018. If the completed State jobs tax credit form is provided after June 1 of the applicable year, LTRR shall not receive the fee-in-lieu of tax incentives under this Agreement for the applicable year (for the example in the preceding sentence, 2019)."

4. Subsection (a) of Section 6.03 of the Initial Lease Agreement, relating to Payments in Lieu of Taxes, is amended to read:

"(a) It is recognized that under the Act, for a project involving an initial investment of at least $5,000,000, the lease agreement may provide for a payment in lieu of taxes as provided in the Act. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Tenant shall make with respect to the Project (1) thirty (30) annual payments in lieu of taxes for each Completed Segments of the Project; and (2) thereafter the Tenant shall make the statutory payments in lieu of *ad valorem* taxes required by Section 4-12-20 of the Act for Completed Segments of the Project during the remaining Term of the Lease, if any."

5. Article XII of the Initial Lease Agreement, relating to Miscellaneous, is amended by adding at the end a new section, Section 12.11:

"SECTION 12.11. ANNUAL FEE. LTRR agrees to reimburse the County for expenses incurred by the County for accountants and similar experts used by the County in the computation, preparation and verification of the annual payment in lieu of taxes set forth in Section 6.03 of this Lease Agreement, *provided, however,* the maximum annual reimbursement pursuant to this section is capped at One Thousand Dollars ($1000.00)."

6. Upon submission of appropriate documentation of the expenditure, LTRR agrees to reimburse the County, not later than February 28, 2017, for the County's reasonable unreimbursed actual costs related to this Amendment to Lease Agreement. The cost reimbursement is limited to County payments to third-party vendors, including, but not limited to, payments for attorney's fees.

7. The Amendment to Lease Agreement may be executed in several counterparts, only one of which shall be an original for Uniform Commercial Code perfection purposes; provided, however, that any action may be brought upon any counterpart of this Amendment of Lease Agreement or any counterpart of any document that is attached to this Amendment to Lease Agreement as an exhibit.

8. The laws of the State shall govern the construction of this Amendment to Lease Agreement.

9. Except as provided in this Amendment to Lease Agreement and the Amendment to Fee Agreement made and entered into as of August 31, 2010 by and between LTRR and County, the Initial Lease Agreement shall in all other respects remain in full force and effect.

[REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA and **LTRR REALTY, LLC**, each pursuant to due authority, have duly executed this Amendment to Lease Agreement, all as of the date first above written.

LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Bob Bundy, Chair, County Council

Steve Harper, Secretary, County Council

ATTEST:

Chelsea Gardner
Clerk to Council

LTRR REALTY, LLC

By:
Name: WALTER F PAWUL, JR
Its: Member

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	)	
	)	**ORDINANCE NO. 2017-1446**
COUNTY OF LANCASTER	)	

AN ORDINANCE

TO ADOPT THE LANCASTER COUNTY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM 2017 THROUGH 2026 AS RECOMMENDED BY THE LANCASTER COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION.

Be it ordained by the Council of Lancaster County, South Carolina:

Section 1. Findings.

A. The Lancaster County staff, in conjunction with the Catawba Regional Council of Governments, prepared the draft version of the Lancaster County Capital Improvements Program 2017 – 2026.

B. The draft document was presented to the Lancaster County Planning Commission for review and comments.

C. The Lancaster County Planning Commission has recommended approval to the Lancaster County Council.

Section 2. Adoption of Document; No Funding Authorized.

The Lancaster County Council hereby adopts the Lancaster County Capital Improvements Program 2017 – 2026 document. Inasmuch as this is strictly a financial planning document, no funding for any project contained therein is authorized through the adoption of this ordinance.

Section 3. Severability.

If any section, subsection or clause of this ordinance is held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the validity of the remaining sections, subsections and clauses shall not be affected.

Section 4. Conflicting Provisions.

To the extent this ordinance contains provisions that conflict with provisions contained in the Lancaster County Code or other County ordinances, the provisions contained in this ordinance supersede all other provisions and this ordinance is controlling.

Section 5. **Effective Date.**

This ordinance is effective upon Third Reading.

AND IT IS SO ORDAINED

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2017.

LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

_____
Steve Harper, Chair, County Council

_____
Larry Honeycutt, Secretary, County Council

ATTEST:

_____
Sherrie Simpson, Clerk to Council

First Reading:	May 22, 2017	Passed 7-0
Second Reading:	June 12, 2017	Passed 6-0
Public Hearing:	June 12, 2017	
Third Reading:	June 26, 2017	

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA **ORDINANCE NO.: 2017-1448**

COUNTY OF LANCASTER

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE AND APPROVE THE LONG TERM LEASE OF TWO COUNTY OWNED PARCELS OF REAL PROPERTY TO THE INDIAN LAND VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, INC. FOR THE DEPARTMENT'S USE IN PROVIDING ENHANCED FIRE SERVICE PROTECTION

WHEREAS, Lancaster County is the owner of two parcels of real property located within the boundaries of the Indian Land Fire District, namely:

1. **TMS# 0016-00-031.01** – a 2.2 acre parcel adjacent to and north of Six Mile Creek Road (see Exhibit A attached hereto);
2. **TMS# 0013-00-061.01** – a 10.9 acre parcel adjacent to and north of Shelly Mullis Road (see Exhibit B attached hereto); and

WHEREAS, parcel #1 is adjacent to the existing INDIANLAND VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, INC.'s **("ILVFD")** existing fire station and was donated to the County by a developer for use as a county recycling site, a use for which is no longer needed at that location; and

WHEREAS, ILVFD has requested that Lancaster County authorize and approve a long term occupancy of the parcel by ILVFD for its use in providing additional parking on the parcel, made necessary because of an planned expansion of the department's existing fire station; and

WHEREAS, a portion of parcel #2 is utilized at present as a recreation site designated as Roy Hardin Park, but the vast majority of the remaining acreage within the parcel is unused and not suitable for athletic fields because of the uneven terrain, the entire parcel having been donated to the County for its use as Council deems appropriate; and

WHEREAS, the ILVFD has requested that Lancaster County authorize and approve a long term occupancy of two (2) acres of the unused parcel by ILVFD for its use in constructing a fire substation to serve the northern portion of the district's fire protection area; and

WHEREAS, County Council has considered the request and the anticipated use thereof of both parcels by ILVFD and finds the purpose of the request to be appropriate and in the best interest of the county's citizens and residents in that panhandle area of the county.

NOW, THEREFORE, by the power and authority granted to the Lancaster County Council by the Constitution of the State of South Carolina and the powers granted to the County by the General Assembly of the State, it is ordained and enacted that:

1. The Indian Land Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. is approved and authorized to occupy and utilize all of TMS# 0016-00-031.01 and two (2) acres of TMS# 0013-00-061.01 as determined by a site survey as agreed to by both the ILVFD and the County Administrator; further
2. Occupancy of the two (2) parcels shall be established and vested via a written lease by and between the parties for a term not to exceed fifty (50) years at an annual lease rate of One ($1.00) Dollar, said lease to be recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds; further
3. The specific terms and conditions of the lease, once drafted, shall be presented to the Council for its consideration and ratification through the passage of a Resolution. Once ratified, the Administrator is authorized to execute the lease in behalf of Lancaster County.

Section 2. Severability

If any section, subsection or clause of this ordinance is held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the validity of the other sections, subsections and clauses shall not be affected.

Section 3. Conflicting Provisions.

To the extent this ordinance contains provisions that conflict with provisions contained elsewhere in the Lancaster County Code or other County ordinances, the provisions contained in this ordinance supersedes all other provisions and this ordinance is controlling.

Section 4. Effective Date.

This ordinance is effective upon passage of Third Reading.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

AND IT IS SO ORDAINED

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2017

LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

_____

Steve Harper, Chair, County Council

_____

Larry Honeycutt, Secretary, County Council

ATTEST:

_____

Sherrie Simpson, Clerk to Council

First Reading:	May 22, 2017	Passed 6-1
Second Reading:	June 12, 2017	Passed 6-0
Public Hearing	June 12, 2017	
Third Reading:	June 26, 2017	

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA **ORDINANCE NO.: 2017-1449**

COUNTY OF LANCASTER

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND ARTICLE CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE II, DIVISION 5 (PRISONER HOUSING FEES) OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES BY THE ADDITION OF SECTION 2-231(b) AND, FURTHER, TO APPROVE AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF LANCASTER AND THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER THAT IS CONSISTENT WITH THE LANGUAGE AND PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN SECTION 2-231(b).

WHEREAS, Lancaster County Council previously has adopted Ordinance No. 2013-1205 wherein various terms and conditions were established by Lancaster County for the housing and maintenance of a municipality prisoner being held in the county detention; and

WHEREAS, upon the recommendation of the Lancaster County Sheriff and the Lancaster County Administrator, Lancaster County Council has been advised of an alternative method and approach for establishing a fair and reasonable compensation to be paid to the county for this detention service provided to a municipality; and

WHEREAS, Lancaster County Council has reviewed the alternative method and has found the approach to be acceptable; and, further, Lancaster County has reviewed the attached Intergovernmental Agreement between the City of Lancaster and the County of Lancaster and find the Agreement's purpose to be consistent with the alternative method of compensation contemplated by this ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE, by the power and authority granted to the Lancaster County Council by the Constitution of the State of South Carolina and the powers granted to the County by the General Assembly of the State, it is ordained and enacted that:

Section 1. Determinations.

A. **Section 2-231 of the present Lancaster County Code of Ordinances is amended so as to designate henceforth the existing Section 2-231 as Section 2-231(a);**
B. **Section 2-231(b) is added to Section 2-231 and shall read as follows – A municipality within the County of Lancaster shall have the option to negotiate with Lancaster County and its Sheriff in an effort to create and alternative arrangement whereby municipal prisoner housing fees may be set by a method other than the per diem rate noted heretofore. Should mutually acceptable terms and conditions be**

established, the contract shall be memorialized through an Intergovernmental Agreement approved by the two respective governmental bodies;

C. **Lastly, the Intergovernmental Agreement attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference as fully as if repeated verbatim herein between the City of Lancaster and the County of Lancaster is approved and adopted and the Administrator is authorized to execute the Agreement in behalf of the County.**

Section 2. Severability.

If any section, subsection or clause of this ordinance is held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the validity of the remaining sections, subsections or clauses shall not be affected.

Section 3. Conflicting Provisions

To the extent this ordinance contains provisions that conflict with provisions contained elsewhere in the Lancaster County Code or other County ordinances, the provisions contained in this ordinance supersede all other provisions and this ordinance is controlling.

Section 4. Effective Date.

This ordinance is effective upon Third Reading.

AND IT IS SO ORDAINED

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2017.

LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

_____
Steve Harper, Chair, County Council

_____
Larry Honeycutt, Secretary, County Council

ATTEST:

_____
Sherrie Simpson, Clerk to Council

First Reading:	May 22, 2017	Passed 7-0
Second Reading:	June 12, 2017	Passed 6-0
Third Reading:	June 26, 2017	

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
) INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT
COUNTY OF LANCASTER)

This Intergovernmental Agreement, hereinafter referred to as the Agreement, is made and entered into by and between the City of Lancaster, South Carolina, hereinafter referred to as the City, the County of Lancaster, South Carolina, hereinafter referred to as the County, and Barry S. Faile, the duly elected Sheriff of Lancaster County, South Carolina, hereinafter referred to as the Sheriff, pursuant to the authority of Article VIII, Section 13 of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina and Sections 4-9-30(3), 4-9-41, and 6-1-20 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina as amended.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the City has temporary holding facilities for arrestees of the Lancaster Police Department and has performed booking and processing for these arrestees at its Municipal Justice Center, 405 East Arch Street, Lancaster, but has discontinued holding, booking, and processing arrestees at the Municipal Justice Center; and

WHEREAS, the Sheriff operates the Lancaster County Detention Center at 1941 Pageland Highway, Lancaster, where arrestees of all law enforcement agencies within the County of Lancaster are housed; and

WHEREAS, the Sheriff agrees to assume the duties of holding, booking, and processing arrestees of the Lancaster Police Department;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the recitals set forth above and the terms, covenants, and conditions set forth below, the City, the County, and the Sheriff hereby agree as follows:

40

Persons arrested by the Lancaster Police Department shall be transported by the Lancaster Police Department to the Lancaster County Detention Center for detention, booking, and processing by correctional officers employed by the County.

The City shall pay to the County the annual sum of $54,480, which represents the yearly salary and benefits of a correctional officer within the lower tier of the career ladder itemized as follows:

Salary	$36,000
FICA	2,754
Retirement	4,162
Health Insurance	11,441
Workers' Compensation	123
Total	$54,480.

The County shall include these funds in the budget of the Lancaster County Sheriff's Office, and the Sheriff shall create and fill an additional correctional officer position with these funds.

The term of this Agreement shall begin on July 1, 2017, and shall end on June 30, 2019. The annual payment shall be made quarterly and paid on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of July, October, January, and April each year.

The City shall also pay to the County the sum of $13,620 retroactively for detention, booking, and processing services provided by correctional officers employed by the County for arrestees of the Lancaster Police Department for the period April 1, 2017, through June 30, 2017. The County shall include these funds in the budget of the Lancaster County Sheriff's Office, and the Sheriff shall use these funds for the additional correctional officer position described above. This sum shall be paid on or before July 31, 2017.

At the end of the term of this Intergovernmental Agreement, a new Agreement shall be negotiated and executed by the parties if the parties desire that correctional officers employed by the County continue to provide detention, booking, and processing services for arrestees of the

Lancaster Police Department. The parties shall endeavor to negotiate such terms, including the funds to be paid for those services, and execute the Agreement by May 31 prior to the commencement of the term of the new Agreement.

The City, the County, and the Sheriff recognize that a current governing body cannot bind a subsequent and successive governing body and that appropriations for this Agreement must be approved in conjunction with each year's annual budget.

The Lancaster Police Department shall be responsible for transportation of its arrestees to and from an appropriate medical facility for medical clearance for incarceration if such clearance is required pursuant to Lancaster Police Department or Lancaster County Detention Center policy before the arrestee is booked and processed into the detention center.

The Lancaster Police Department shall be responsible for transportation of its arrestees to and from bond hearings in the Lancaster Municipal Court and preliminary hearings at the Lancaster County Courthouse until such time as bond hearings and/or preliminary hearings can be conducted via closed circuit television or other video means. The Sheriff shall assist the City in securing a room within the detention center in which Lancaster Municipal Court associate judges can conduct bond hearings if the need or convenience arises.

The Lancaster Police Department shall be responsible for transportation of its pretrial detainees and its sentenced inmates who are incarcerated for criminal charges within the jurisdiction of the Lancaster Municipal Court when movement of the inmate is required for any other purpose including, but not limited to, non-emergency medical care and court appearances.

The correctional officer employed by the Sheriff pursuant to this Agreement shall at all times be considered an employee of the Sheriff and will act under the exclusive authority and direction of the Sheriff. All matters relating to the correctional officer's employment including,

but not limited to, work schedule, rate of pay, benefits, leave time, training, and discipline shall be established and regulated solely by the Sheriff. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to create or establish an employer-employee relationship between the City and the correctional officer.

This Agreement, consisting of five (5) pages, shall constitute the full agreement between the parties, and any amendments, alterations, or modifications hereof shall be in writing and signed and dated by authorized representatives of the City, the County, and the Sheriff.

If any party decides not to enforce any provision of this Agreement, such decision in favor of non-enforcement shall not be deemed a waiver of the right of the non-enforcing party in the future to enforce that provision in the event of any subsequent breach or failure to comply in full with the provisions of this Agreement.

The City, the County, and the Sheriff agree that the laws of the State of South Carolina shall govern this Agreement, and venue and jurisdiction for any dispute arising between the parties concerning its terms shall lie in the Court of Common Pleas for Lancaster County, South Carolina.

This Agreement may be terminated by either party, without cause, upon one hundred eighty (180) days written notice to the other parties. Upon such termination or nonrenewal of this Agreement, the City shall pay the per diem rate for the housing and maintenance of prisoners of municipalities within the County of Lancaster as set forth in Chapter 2, Article V, Division 5, Sections 2-231, 2-232, 2-234, and 2-235 of the Code of Ordinances of the County of Lancaster.

All notices and other communications required pursuant to this Agreement shall be sufficiently given and shall be deemed given when placed into the United States Postal Service, certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the parties at the below addresses:

City of Lancaster
Attention: City Administrator
P. O. Box 1149
Lancaster, South Carolina 29721

County of Lancaster
Attention: County Administrator
P. O. Box 1809
Lancaster, South Carolina 29721

Lancaster County Sheriff's Office
Attention: Sheriff
P. O. Box 908
Lancaster, South Carolina 29721

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have executed this Intergovernmental Agreement this _____ day of _____, 2017.

Steven Hutfles, Administrator
City of Lancaster

WITNESS

Steve Willis, Administrator
County of Lancaster

WITNESS

Barry S. Faile, Sheriff
County of Lancaster

WITNESS

DIVISION 5. - PRISONER HOUSING FEES[12]

Footnotes:
--- (**12**) ---

Editor's note— Ord. No. 2013-1205, §§ 1—5, adopted April 8, 2013, amended §§ 2-231, 2-232, and 2-234—2-236, as set out herein. Section 6 of said ordinance provides that, notwithstanding any other provision of law or of this ordinance, the per diem rate to be imposed for housing municipal prisoners in the county detention center beginning July 1, 2013, is $34.17.

Cross reference— Health care and human services, Ch. 15.

Sec. 2-231. - Charge for housing prisoners.

All municipalities within the County of Lancaster shall be charged a per diem rate for the housing and maintenance of prisoners for the respective municipality in the county detention center. The per diem rate applies to municipal prisoners who are charged only with violating a municipal ordinance or any other statutory or common law offense punishable by a municipal court. The per diem rate also applies to sentenced prisoners with only municipal court charges. If the municipal prisoner is being held solely on general sessions court charges, or a combination of general sessions and municipal court charges, then the per diem rate is inapplicable.

(Ord. No. 125, § 1, 1-27-86; Ord. No. 1205, § 1, 4-8-2013)

Sec. 2-232. - Determination of per diem rate.

(a)

Computation of per diem rate. The per diem rate charged pursuant to section 2-231 shall be determined based on the actual cost of operating the county detention center for the most recently completed fiscal year. The total actual cost for operating the county detention center for the applicable fiscal year shall be divided by three hundred sixty-five (365) to determine the total actual daily cost for operating the county detention center. The total actual daily cost shall be divided by the actual average daily census for the county detention center for the most recently completed fiscal year to determine the per diem rate. The cost of capital improvements shall be excluded from the computation of the per diem rate.

(b)

Time when computation is made. The county administrator shall make the computation required by subsection (a) of this section not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the end of each most recently completed fiscal year.

(c)

Effective date for per diem rate. The per diem rate determined pursuant to subsection (a) of this section is effective for the county fiscal year beginning on the July 1 immediately following the computation of the per diem rate.

(d)

Advice and consent. The per diem rate determined pursuant to this division is subject to the advice and consent of the county sheriff.

(e)

Inclusion in budget. The per diem rate determined pursuant to this division shall be included in the annual county budget ordinance.

(Ord. No. 125, § 2, 4, 1-27-86; Ord. No. 846, 9-10-07; Ord. No. 1205, § 2, 4-8-2013)

Sec. 2-233. - Responsibility for prisoner care.

(a)

The county detention center is responsible for arranging appointments and transportation to medical care providers for inmates charged with a Lancaster County Magistrate's Court offense, General Session's Court offense, and incarcerated convicts properly ordered to serve their sentence in the county detention center. The arresting agency is responsible for arranging appointments and transportation to medical care providers for inmates charged with a municipal court offense or other court of competent jurisdiction offense other than a magistrate's court offense or a general session's court offense.

(b)

The county is not financially responsible for medical expenses resulting from conditions existing prior to an individual's arrest and incarceration in the county detention center. The county is not financially responsible for the medical expenses incurred by an individual for injuries or illnesses arising during, or as the result of, the arrest process by arresting authorities.

(c)

The county is not financially responsible for medical services provided to persons who are being held in the county detention center and who are not serving an active sentence (pre-trial detainees).

(d)

The county is financially responsible for non-elective medical care provided to incarcerated convicts properly ordered to serve their sentence in the county detention center for illnesses or injuries occurring while incarcerated. For purposes of this subsection, "non-elective medical care" means those situations that might include, but are not limited to, the following conditions: (i) relief of pain or suffering; (ii) suspected serious infectious disease; (iii) assessment and treatment of serious injury; and (iv) life-, limb-, or central nervous system-threatening conditions.

(e)

The financial responsibility of the county provided for in this section begins when all third party insurance coverage for the individual has been exhausted, as determined by the director of the county detention center. Nothing in this section limits the ability of the county detention center to impose a

co-pay requirement or other cost-sharing requirement on persons that the county may have financial responsibility for medical or dental services.

(f)

The county is financially responsible for one (1) dental visit for sentenced and pre-trial detainees. The extent of the county's financial responsibility is limited to the lower of the cost of either one extraction or one (1) visit.

(g)

The county is financially responsible for the payment of medical and dental services only as provided for in this section.

(h)

Nothing in this section authorizes any employee or agent of the county to refuse to allow a prisoner to seek medical or dental care. No agent or employee of the county may request, approve or authorize medical or dental services for inmates, convicts or detainees except for those services for which the county is financially responsible pursuant to this section.

(Ord. No. 125, §§ 3, 5, 1-27-86; Ord. No. 1009, § 1, 1-4-10)

Sec. 2-234. - Billing.

(a)

Daily charge. Each municipality shall be charged the per diem rate for each day, or portion of a day, a municipal prisoner is held in the county detention center and for which the per diem rate applies. For billing purposes, 'day' means a calendar day (from midnight to midnight) except that the first day includes the initial twenty-four-hour period the municipal prisoner is held and any portion of any calendar day the initial twenty-four-hour period may include.

(b)

Monthly billings. The per diem rates charged under this division shall be billed by the county administrator on a monthly basis. The monthly billing is due and payable upon receipt by the municipality and the municipality is delinquent if the billing is not paid within thirty (30) days of the date of billing.

(c)

Failure to pay. The failure to pay the monthly billing within thirty (30) days of the date of the billing shall result in the discontinuance of the use of the county detention center by the municipality for those municipal prisoners for which a per diem rate applies.

(Ord. No. 125, §§ 6, 7, 1-27-86; Ord. No. 1205, § 3, 4-8-2013)

Sec. 2-235. - Change in per diem rate; notice.

(a)

Notice to municipalities. Each municipality in the county shall be notified no later than April 1 of the per diem rate to be charged beginning on the following July 1.

(b)

Right to change per diem rate. The county reserves to itself the right to amend this division at any time. In addition, the county expressly reserves to itself the right to change the per diem rate on ninety (90) days' notice to the municipalities if the federal or state government or a court of competent jurisdiction imposes a requirement concerning the detention of inmates that increases the county's cost of detention and the imposing authority does not provide the funding to offset the increased cost of detention.

(Ord. No. 125, § 8, 1-27-86; Ord. No. 1104, § 1, 7-11-11; Ord. No. 1205, § 4, 4-8-2013)

Sec. 2-236. - Prisoner holding period.

Prior to giving custody of the municipal prisoner to the county detention center, the municipal prisoner who may be housed pursuant to this division shall be held by the charging municipality for any reasonable period of time for which the municipality's facility is licensed by state law or regulation.

(Ord. No. 125, § 9, 1-27-86; Ord. No. 1205, § 5, 4-8-2013)

Sec. 2-237. - Voluntary labor program.

(a)

Authority for enactment. This section is adopted pursuant to Section 24-13-235 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended.

(b)

Implementation. The director of the county detention facility, under the supervision and direction of the sheriff, is authorized to offer a voluntary program under which persons confined in the county detention facility may perform labor on the public works or ways. As used in this section, "labor on the public works or ways" means manual labor to improve or maintain public facilities, including, but not limited to, roads, bridges, parks and public buildings. No inmate may perform tasks or work on private property or do any work which would benefit any individual personally.

(c)

Reduction of confinement of participants. The confinement of a person participating in the voluntary program shall be reduced in accordance with state law.

(d)

Supervision of participants; responsibilities of user agencies. The director of the county detention facility is responsible for the supervision of persons participating in the voluntary program. Inmates who work outside of the county detention facility must operate under the direct supervision of approved personnel of authorized agencies. All user agencies shall assume all legal responsibility and liability for inmates participating in the voluntary program while they are in their custody. All user

agencies are responsible for providing transportation to and from the detention facility and providing a safe work environment for the inmates. In addition, all user agencies are responsible for providing all necessary equipment, tools, safety devices or other materials needed for a task or job.

(e)

Eligibility generally. An inmate is eligible for supervised work under the voluntary program only if it is determined that the inmate is a fit subject to participate in the program. An inmate may be refused to enter or continue in the voluntary program if it appears from the record that the inmate has refused to perform labor as assigned satisfactorily or has not satisfactorily complied with reasonable requirements governing such labor. All inmates who participate must sign a statement volunteering to serve in the program. In order to participate, an inmate must be serving a sentence in the detention facility for which he cannot be sent to the state department of corrections. An inmate must be sentenced, and he cannot participate in the program if additional charges are pending, provided that this requirement can be waived if an inmate can provide evidence that he has made bond on pending charges.

(f)

Eligibility; court restriction or denial. The court may restrict or deny a person's eligibility for the voluntary program.

(g)

Promulgation of rules and regulations. The sheriff is authorized to promulgate administrative rules and regulations as are necessary to implement the provisions of this section.

(Ord. No. 1009, § 2, 1-4-10)

Sec. 2-238. - Worker's compensation coverage of prison laborers.

Prison laborers working under the direction of county government shall be covered under the county's worker's compensation insurance program.

(Ord. No. 1009, § 2, 1-4-10)

Sec. 2-239. - Circumstances for civil action against inmates when medical bills paid by the county.

The county attorney is directed to pursue civil judgments against inmates whose medical bills have been paid by the county if the inmate has: (i) misrepresented the cause of illness or injury and the cause is later determined to be the fault of the inmate; or (ii) failed to cooperate with or misrepresented the availability of third party medical insurance coverage; or (iii) failed to follow medical advice; or (iv) refused medical treatment from the facility medical staff. The county attorney is directed to pursue civil judgments against inmates whose medical bills have been paid by the county if the inmate's injury or illness is the result of self-injury, a wrongful act, or a violation of facility rules.

(Ord. No. 1009, § 2, 1-4-10)

Sec. 2-240. - Reserved.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA **ORDINANCE NO.: 2017-1450**

COUNTY OF LANCASTER

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND PORTIONS OF ARTICLE VI (LANCASTER COUNTY PROCUREMENT CODE) OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY CODE OF ORDINANCES SO AS TO MAKE VARIOUS CHANGES TO THE WORDING AND TERMS CONTAINED IN SECTION 2-256, TO DELETE IN ITS ENTIRETY THE WORDING NOTED IN SECTION 2-287 AND TO SUBSTITUTE AND REPLACE THEREFORE THE NEW PROVISIONS OF SECTION 2-287 AS DETAILED HEREIN.

WHEREAS, on December 13, 2010, through the passage of Ordinance No. 1076, Lancaster County did adopt the Lancaster County Procurement Code; and

WHEREAS, the County Administrator has recommended to both the Administration Committee and to the Council itself several amendments to Section 2-256 of the Procurement Code so as to more closely define the duties and responsibilities of the procurement officer; and

WHEREAS, the County Administrator has recommended to both the Administration Committee and to the Council itself a substantial rewording of Section 2-287 of the procurement Code so as to insure compliance with both federal and state requirements regarding minority and women-owned business enterprises; and

WHEREAS, Council finds the recommended amendments to be necessary and appropriate;

NOW, THEREFORE, by the power and authority granted to the Lancaster County Council by the Constitution of the State of South Carolina and the powers granted to the County by the General Assembly of the State, it is ordained and enacted that:

A. Section 2-256 of the Lancaster County Procurement Code is amended to the following extent:

DIVISION 2. - PROCUREMENT OFFICER

Sec. 2-256. - ~~Procurement officer~~. Procurement Director

(a) There is created the position of ~~procurement officer~~ Procurement Director who shall be the county's ~~principal contact~~ Chief Procurement Officer for procurement and contract services. The ~~procurement officer~~ Procurement Director shall be under ~~the supervision of the finance director and the county administrator~~ report to the Financial Management Division Director.

(b) The ~~procurement officer~~ Procurement Director shall not incur any obligation on behalf of the county if sufficient funds have not been appropriated by the county council.

(c) Responsibilities of the ~~procurement officer~~ Procurement Director include, but are not limited to:

(1) ~~Procuring supplies, materials, equipment and services needed by county government and its officials~~ Direct the day-to-day operations of the Procurement Department, including the supervision of staff and the review of their work;

(2) Ensures compliance with applicable policies, laws, and regulations;

(3) Administers and maintains procurement card program for the County;

(4) Establishes standard contract clauses for use in contracts, solicitations, and purchase orders;

(5) Conducts contract negotiations and contract administration;

(6) Attends staff, committee, and Council meetings as needed;

~~(7)(2)~~ Coordinates the disposal of all surplus property and equipment;

(8) ~~(3)~~ Assists grant recipients in ensuring proper procurement procedures are followed;

(9) ~~(4)~~ Maintains a complete record of all purchasing transactions;

(10) ~~(5)~~ Conducts pre-bid conferences and bid openings;

(11) ~~(6)~~ Handles bid advertisements, logging bids, mailing and posting notice of awards and rejection notices;

(12) ~~(7)~~ Properly maintains records of all bid information;

(13) ~~(8)~~ Establishes and updates a bidders list;

(14) ~~(9)~~ Assists county government entities with writing bid specifications;

(15) ~~(10)~~ Develops, reviews, and updates procurement and contract procedures to ensure effective and efficient operations;

(16) ~~(11)~~ Receives and responds to inquiries from county government entities and vendors regarding procurement procedures; and

(17) ~~(12)~~ Providing instruction and guidance to county government entities and officials.

(d) The Procurement Director ~~procurement officer, subject to approval by the finance director~~, is authorized to develop, prepare and publish rules, regulations, manuals, guidelines, interpretations and other directives to aid in the implementation and use of the Lancaster County Procurement Code.

B. Section 2-287 of the Lancaster County Procurement Code in its present form is deleted and substituted therefor is the following:

Sec. 2-287. Participation in procurements. Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises.

1. Non-Discrimination.

a. It is a continuing public policy of the County to achieve the full and equitable participation of businesses owned by minorities and women in Lancaster County's procurement process as both prime contractors and subcontractors.

b. The County is committed to a policy of preventing and reducing discrimination in the award of or participation in County contracts and eliminating arbitrary barriers to full participation in such contracts by all persons regardless of race, ethnicity, or sex.

2. Definitions.

a. Certified means the business or business owner must be able to show evidence of:
   i. Existence as a "for profit" business;
   ii. Operations for at least one (1) year;
   iii. US citizenship or legal resident alien status; and, either:
      1. Be determined as an eligible MBE/WBE in accordance with this subchapter, subject to subsection 2(c) and 2(e); or
      2. The business holds current registration of MBE/WBE status with a reciprocal agency deemed acceptable to the County.

b. Certified Firm means a firm that has been accepted by Lancaster County as Certified.

c. Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) means a business:
   i. Which is at least fifty-one (51) percent owned by one (1) or more Minority Individuals, or in the case of a publicly owned business, at least fifty-one (51) percent of all classes of the stock of which is owned by one (1) or more such Minority Individuals;
   ii. Whose management, policies, major decisions, and daily business operations are independently managed and controlled by one (1) or more Minority Individuals;
   iii. Which performs a commercially useful function; and
   iv. Which is a Certified Firm.

d. Minority Individual means a natural person of at least twenty-five (25) percent minimum (documentation may be required) in one (1) of the following groups:
   i. African-Americans/Black;
   ii. Hispanic-Americans, which includes persons who are Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Caribbean, Dominican, Central or South American, regardless of race;
   iii. Native-Americans, which includes persons who are American-Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, or Native-Hawaiians;
   iv. Asian-Americans, which includes persons who are individuals of Far East Asia, Southeast Asia, the islands of the Pacific, or the Indian Subcontinent;
   v. Arab-Americans.

e. Woman-Owned Business Enterprise (WBE) means a business:
   i. Which is at least fifty-one (51) percent owned by one (1) or more women, or in the case of a publicly owned business, at least fifty-one (51) percent of all classes of the stock of which is owned by one (1) or more such women;
   ii. Whose management, policies, major decisions, and daily business operations are independently managed and controlled by one (1) or more such women;
   iii. Which performs a commercially useful function; and
   iv. Which is a Certified Firm.

3. Non-Discriminatory Efforts.

   a. In furtherance of the County's non-discrimination process, Lancaster County Procurement shall:
      i. Compose and maintain a list of minority and women-owned vendors eligible to contract with the County;
      ii. Seek and locate MBE/WBE's to be involved in the procurement process of County goods and services;
      iii. Ensure no barriers in procurement procedures that will prohibit full participation of MBE/WBE's from doing business within the County;
      iv. Maintain regular reporting of such activities to be available to all County management.

4. MBE/WBE Utilization.

   a. Lancaster County wishes to ensure that all duly certified Minority Business Enterprises ("MBE"), and Woman-Owned Business Enterprises ("WBE") are afforded the opportunity to fully participate in the procurement process. In addition to any requirements set forth in state or federal mandates, the County Administrator or Procurement Officer may include qualified MBE's and WBE's on solicitation lists.

Section 2. Severability

If any section, subsection or clause of this ordinance is held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the validity of the other sections, subsections and clauses shall not be affected.

Section 3. Conflicting Provisions.

To the extent this ordinance contains provisions that conflict with provisions contained elsewhere in the Lancaster County Code or other County ordinances, the provisions contained in this ordinance supersedes all other provisions and this ordinance is controlling.

Section 4. **Effective Date.**

This ordinance is effective upon passage of Third Reading.

AND IT IS SO ORDAINED

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2017

LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

_____

Steve Harper, Chair, County Council

_____

Larry Honeycutt, Secretary, County Council

ATTEST:

_____

Sherrie Simpson, Clerk to Council

First Reading:	May 22, 2017	Passed 7-0
Second Reading:	June 12, 2017	Passed 6-0
Third Reading:	June 26, 2017	

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA **ORDINANCE NO.: 2017-1451**

COUNTY OF LANCASTER

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP OF LANCASTER COUNTY SO AS TO CORRECT AND REZONE NINE (9) PARCELS OF PROPERTY SITUATED AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT LANCASTER COUNTY THAT INADVERTENTLY WERE ZONED INCORRECTLY DUE TO A COMPUTER ERROR OCCURRING DURING COUNCIL'S CONSIDERATION OF THE 2016 UNIFORM DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE AND UPDATE OF THE OFFICIAL LANCASTER COUNTY ZONING MAP.

WHEREAS, on November 28, 2016, Council passed ordinance 2016-1422, legislation that approved a new Uniform Development ordinance and an update of the official Lancaster County Zoning Map; and

WHEREAS, during the course of that process and the administrative/electronic transition that was necessary in reclassifying/rezoning in excess of forty thousand (40,000) parcels throughout the county, a computer glitch apparently caused nine (9) parcels of property to be improperly zoned, namely

TMS#	Present Incorrect Zoning	Recommended Zoning	Property Location
1. 0126-00-001.01	RN	INS	4600 Great Falls Highway
2. 0104-00-003.00	PDD	LDR	2766 Flowergate Farm Road
3. 0083-00-014.00	LI	OSP	1 mile SE of Chester Hwy and Grace Avenue
4. 0066-00-025.00	INS	LI	1,000' NW of Chester Hwy and Riverside Drive
5. 0027-00-027.00	GB	RN	460 Rock Hill Highway
6. 0005-00-074.03	PDD	MDR	9949 Harrisburg Road
7. 0049-00-131.00	INS	LDR	2632 Charlotte Highway
8. 0054-00-029.04	RR	RUB	NE corner of Old Camden Hwy and Shiloh Unity Road
9. 0102A-0D-005.00	MDR	NB	2265 Country Club Drive

WHEREAS, each of the property owners has been notified of the electronic error, has been advised of the course of action to correct error and, finally, each property owner has verified their understanding and has agreed to the necessary rezoning so as to correct the error; and

WHEREAS, after a proper public advertisement of the proposed rezoning and a Public Hearing, on May 16, 2017, the Planning Commission recommended to approve all nine (9) rezoning applications by a unanimous 6-0 vote.

NOW, THEREFORE, by the power and authority granted to the Lancaster County Council by the Constitution of the State of South Carolina and the powers granted to the County by the General Assembly of the State, it is ordained and enacted that the Official Zoning Map is amended as follows:

TMS#	Correct Zoning District Classification
1. 0126-00-001.01	INS
2. 0104-00-003.00	LDR
3. 0083-00-014.00	OSP
4. 0066-00-025.00	LI
5. 0027-00-027.00	RN
6. 0005-00-074.03	MDR
7. 0049-00-131.00	LDR
8. 0054-00-029.04	RUB
9. 0102A-0D-005.00	NB

Section 2. Severability

If any section, subsection or clause of this ordinance is held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the validity of the other sections, subsections and clauses shall not be affected.

Section 3. Conflicting Provisions.

To the extent this ordinance contains provisions that conflict with provisions contained elsewhere in the Lancaster County Code or other County ordinances, the provisions contained in this ordinance supersedes all other provisions and this ordinance is controlling.

Section 4. Effective Date.

This ordinance is effective upon passage of Third Reading.

AND IT IS SO ORDAINED

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2017

LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

_____

Steve Harper, Chair, County Council

_____

Larry Honeycutt, Secretary, County Council

ATTEST:

_____

Sherrie Simpson, Clerk to Council

First Reading:	June 12, 2017	Passed 6-0
Second Reading:	June 26, 2017	
Third Reading:	July 17, 2017	(Tentative)

Date of 1st Reading: 6-12-17 Date of 2nd Reading: 6-26-17 Date of 3rd Reading: 7-17-17
__Approved __Denied __No Action __Approved __Denied __No Action __Approved __Denied __No Action

PLANNING STAFF REPORT: RZ-017-011

I. Facts

A. General Information

Proposal: The County is applying to rezone these subject parcels in order to correct zoning map computer errors that were created during the update of the official Lancaster County Zoning Map on November 28, 2016.

B. Site Information

TMS	Current Zoning	Recommendation	Property Location	Owner
0126-00-001.01	RN	INS	4600 Great Falls Hwy 29720	Bell Town Fire Dept.
0104-00-003.00	PDD	LDR	2766 Flowergate Farm Rd	William Tom Myers III ETAL
0083-00-014.00	LI	OSP	1 mi. SE of Chester Hwy. and Grace Ave.	Katawba Valley Land Trust
0066-00-025.00	INS	LI	1,000 ft. NW of Chester Hwy and Riverside Rd.	Marvin Watson Gibson Sr. F.L.P.
0027-00-027.00	GB	RN	460 Rock Hill Hwy. 29720	Melissa A. Poole
0005-00-074.03	PDD	MDR	9949 Harrisburg Rd 29707	Kenthy and Elease Moore Floyd
0049-00-131.00	INS	LDR	2632 Charlotte Hwy 29720	Robert Wayne Vick
0054-00-029.04	RR	RUB	NE corner of Old Camden Hwy & Shiloh Unity Rd.	Jill Catoe Knight
0102A-00-005.00	MDR	NB	2265 Country Club Dr 29720	Randall Moore and John Snipes

C. Exhibit

1. Zoning Maps and Site Information

II. Findings

Code Considerations

INS, Institutional District,

This Institutional District is intended to allow for the continued and future use, expansion, and new development of academic and religious campuses and of governmental and health facilities. The goal is to promote the many varied uses associated with such institutions while maintaining the overall design integrity of the campus setting and minimizing any adverse impacts on the neighboring residential areas. In the attempt to meet this goal numerous requirements are included, such as but not limited to buffers, landscaping, outdoor lighting, parking, signage, building height, setbacks, open space, and the like.

LDR, Low Density Residential District,

The Low Density Residential District is established to maintain previously developed or approved single-family residential subdivisions and their related recreational, religious, and educational facilities at a density of 1.5 dwelling units per acre. Intended to act as a transitional zoning district between rural living and urban

development, these regulations are further intended to discourage any use which would be detrimental to the predominately residential nature of the areas included within the district.

OSP, Open Space Preservation District,

The Open Space Preservation District is established to preserve and protect environmentally sensitive lands (e.g. floodways, wetlands) and properties that are already under public ownership and/or otherwise restricted for use for passive or active recreational use.

LI, Light Industrial District,

The Light Industrial District is established for activities that can be operated in a relatively clean and quiet manner, and which will not be obnoxious to adjacent residential or business districts. This includes warehousing and wholesaling activities with limited contact with the general public. It is designed to prohibit most heavy industry, which should be properly segregated, and to prohibit any other use which would substantially interfere with the development of industrial establishments in the district. Limited opportunities for retail sales and services are also provided.

RN, Rural Neighborhood District,

The Rural Neighborhood District is established to protect the residential character of communities and neighborhoods in the rural area at a density of 1.0 dwelling unit per acre. The district is intended to promote rural living, protect farmland, and to maintain the low density residential.

MDR, Medium Density Residential District,

The Medium Density Residential District is established to maintain previously developed or approved single-family residential subdivisions and their related recreational, religious, and educational facilities at a density of 2.5 dwelling units per acre. Intended to act as a transitional zoning district between rural and urban development, these regulations are further intended to discourage any use which would be detrimental to the predominately residential nature of the areas included within the district.

RUB, Rural Business District,

The Rural Business District is established for rural crossroads that represent the small nodes of commercial activity along rural highways. This district will accommodate small-scale businesses, such as gas stations, convenience stores, or restaurants, and serve some daily needs of the surrounding rural population.

NB, Neighborhood Business District,

The Neighborhood Business District is generally located on thoroughfares and provides opportunities for the provision of neighborhood services that serve as an acceptable transition to generally auto-dependent neighborhoods.

III. Conclusions

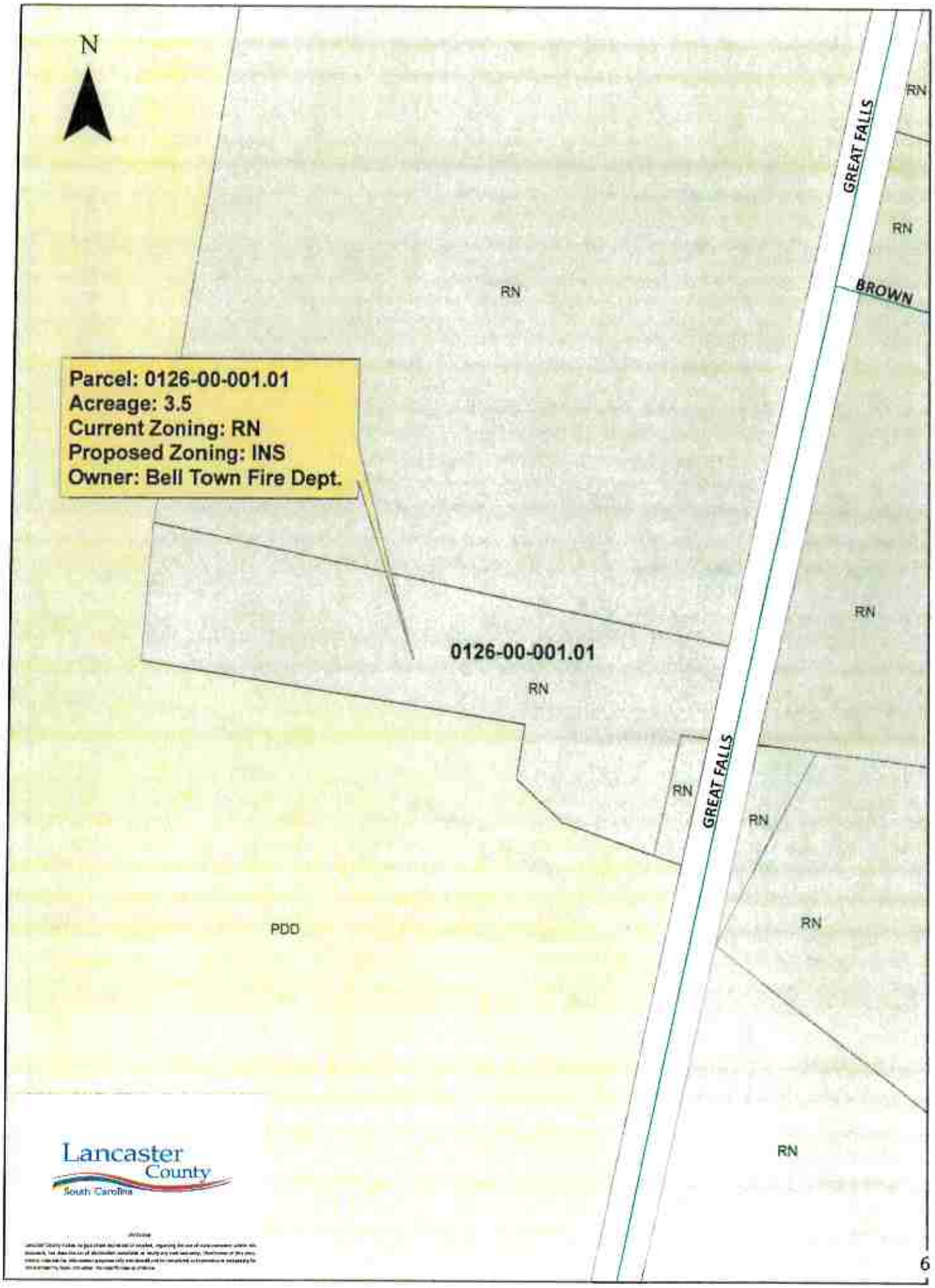
Ordinance No. 2016-1422 was adopted on November 28, 2016. The authorization, approval, and adoption of the 2016 Unified Development Ordinance also included the authorization, approval and adoption of the Lancaster County Official Zoning Map as referenced in Section 1.2 of the 2016 Unified Development Ordinance and which is a portion of the 2016 Unified Development Ordinance. It was brought to our attention that a computer error altered the zoning classification of a few parcels on our official Lancaster County Zoning Map. Planning staff sent out letters to the affected property owners explaining this process. We also communicated with a few owners over the phone and in person. This rezoning application was brought forward by the County in order to correct these errors.

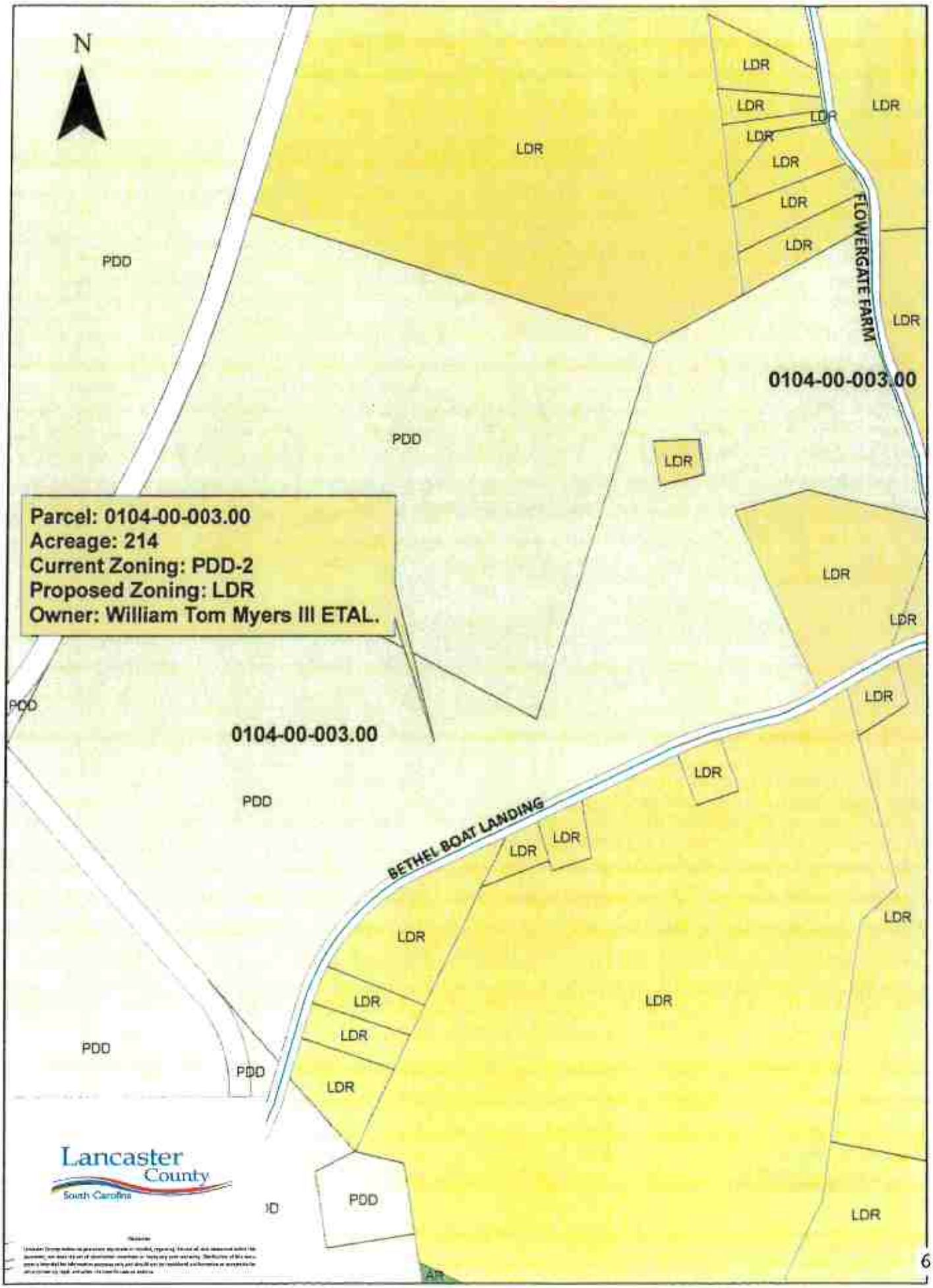
IV. Recommendation

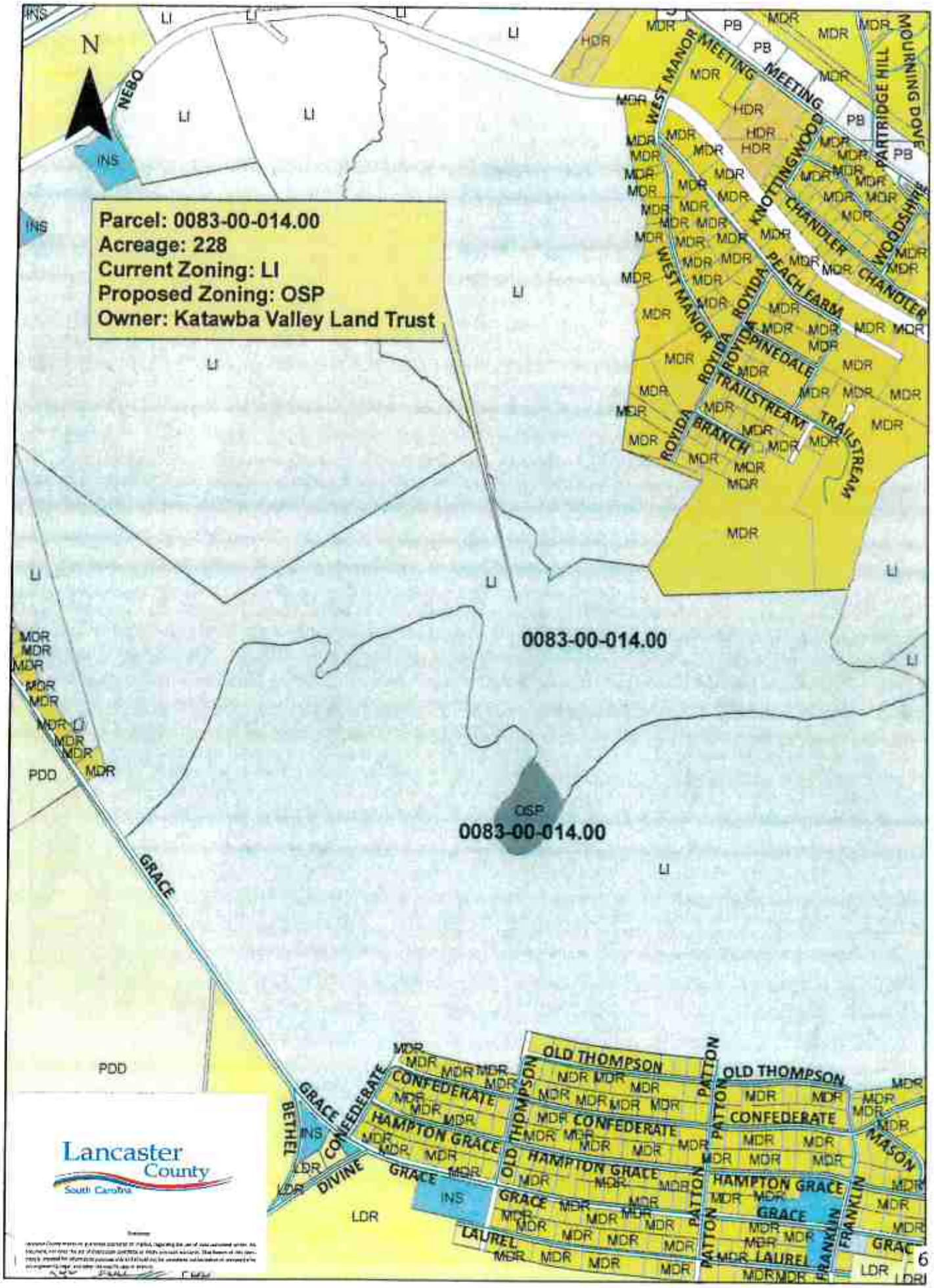
Based on the information above the planning staff is recommending that the rezoning request for the following 9 properties be **approved:** (TMS # 0126-00-001.01, 0104-00-003.00, 0083-00-014.00, 0066-00-025.00, 0027-00-027.00, 0005-00-074.03, 0049-00-131.00, 0054-00-029.04, 0102A-0D-005.00)

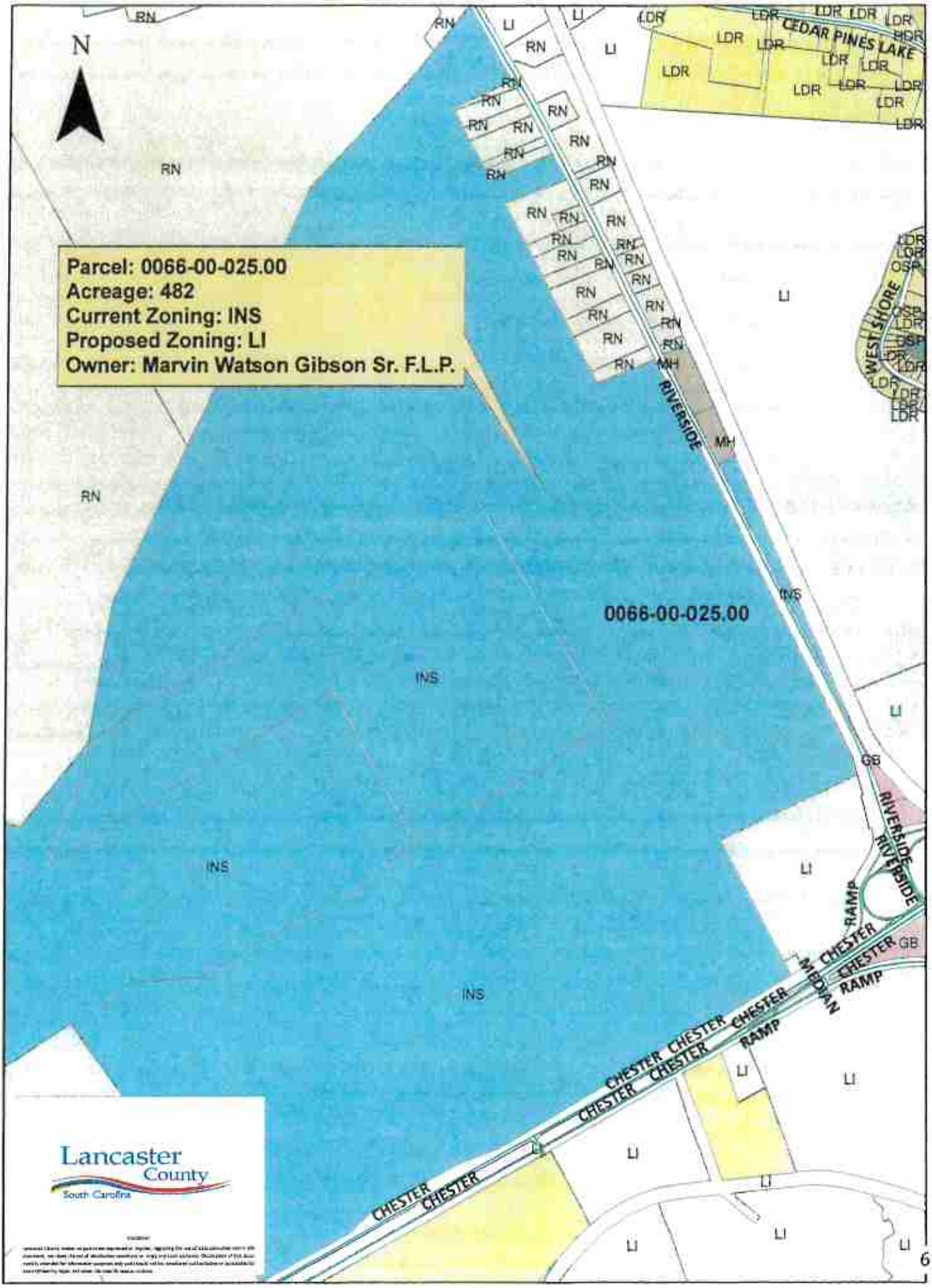
V. Recommendation from Planning Commission Meeting

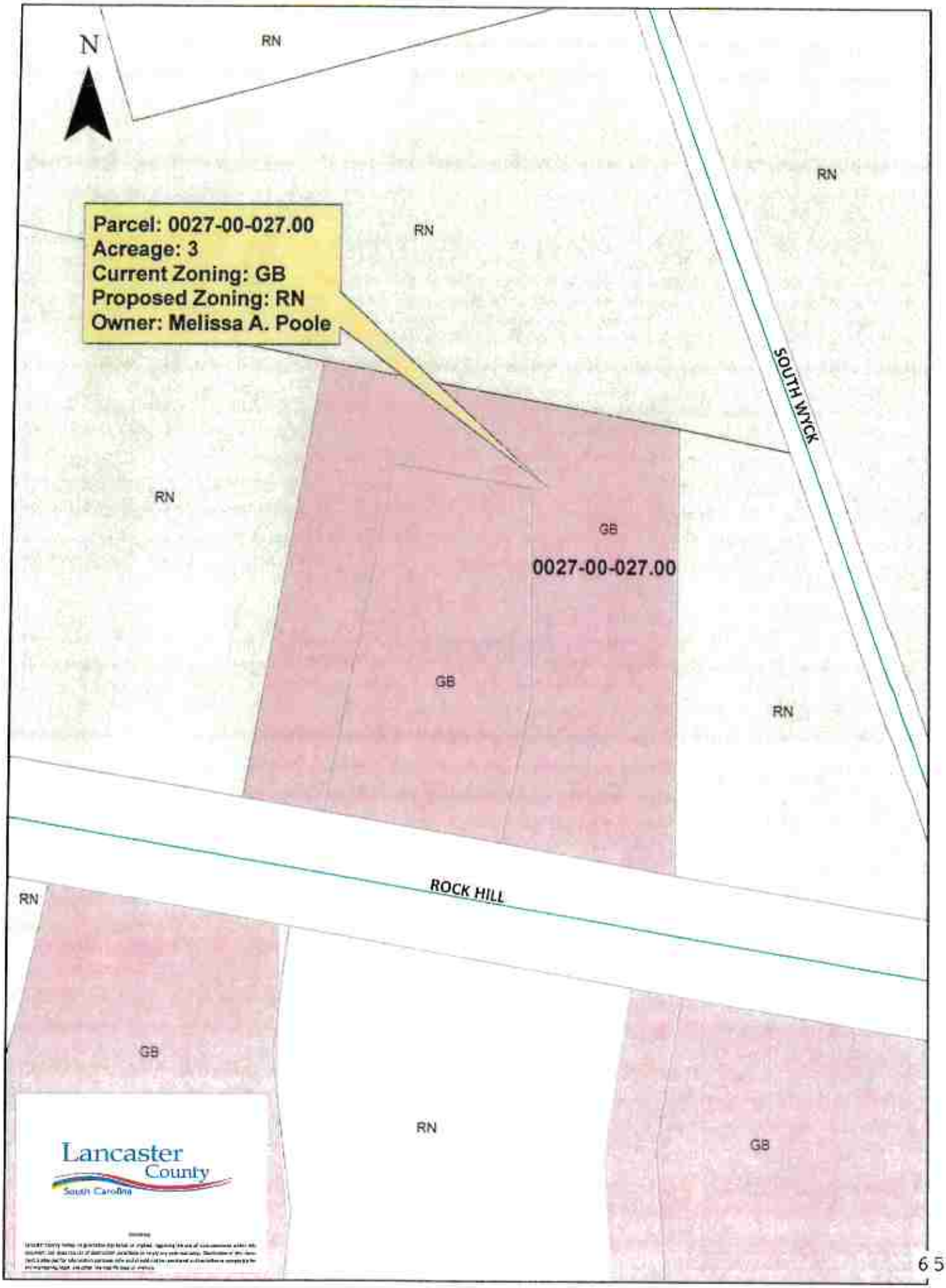
At the Lancaster County Planning Commission meeting on Tuesday, May 16, 2017 the Commission voted to **approve** this rezoning application by a vote of (6-0).

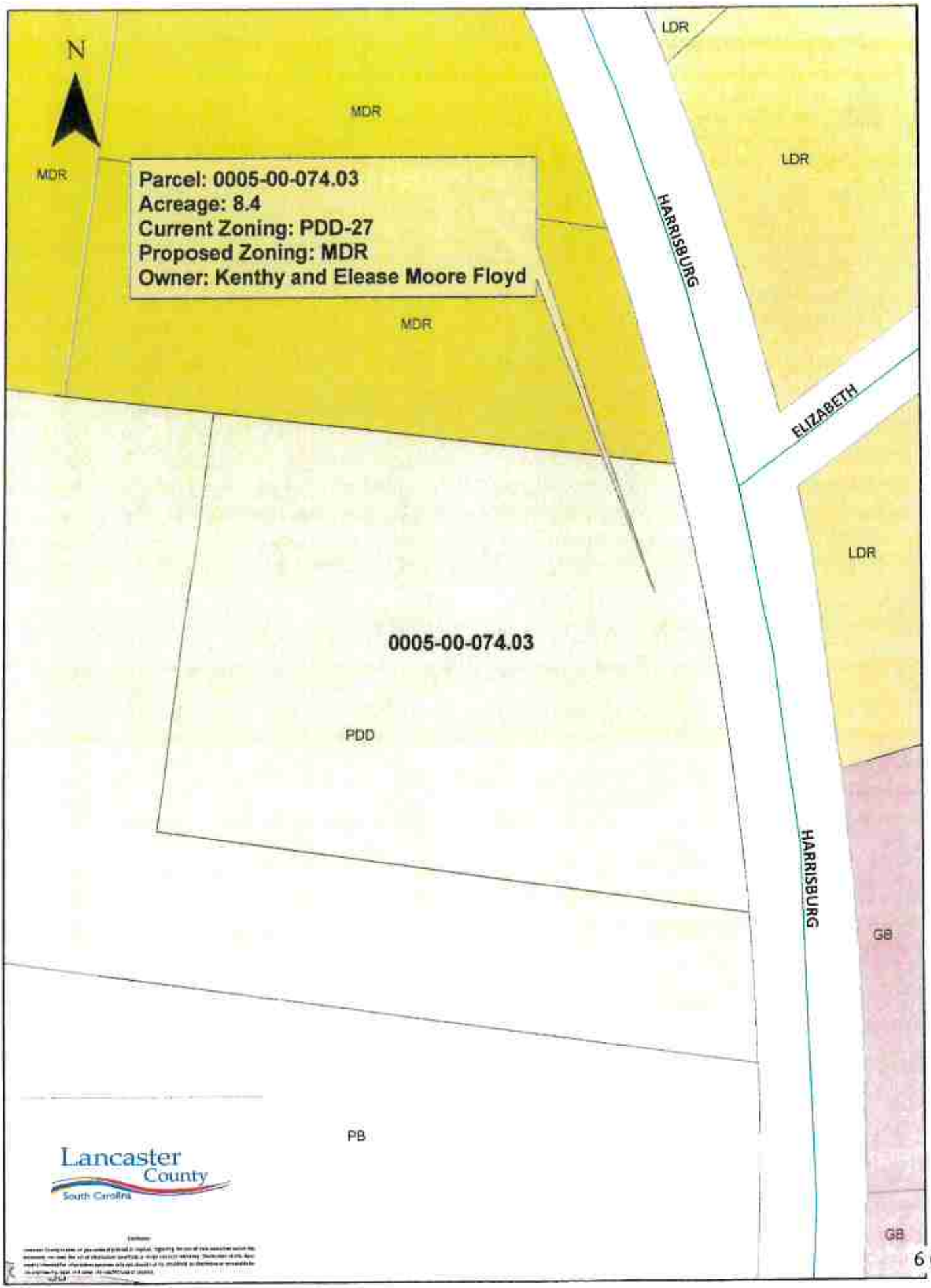

N
Parcel: 0126-00-001.01
Acreage: 3.5
Current Zoning: RN
Proposed Zoning: INS
Owner: Bell Town Fire Dept.
0126-00-001.01
RN
RN
RN
RN
RN
RN
RN
RN
RN
PDD
GREAT FALLS
GREAT FALLS
BROWN
Lancaster County
South Carolina

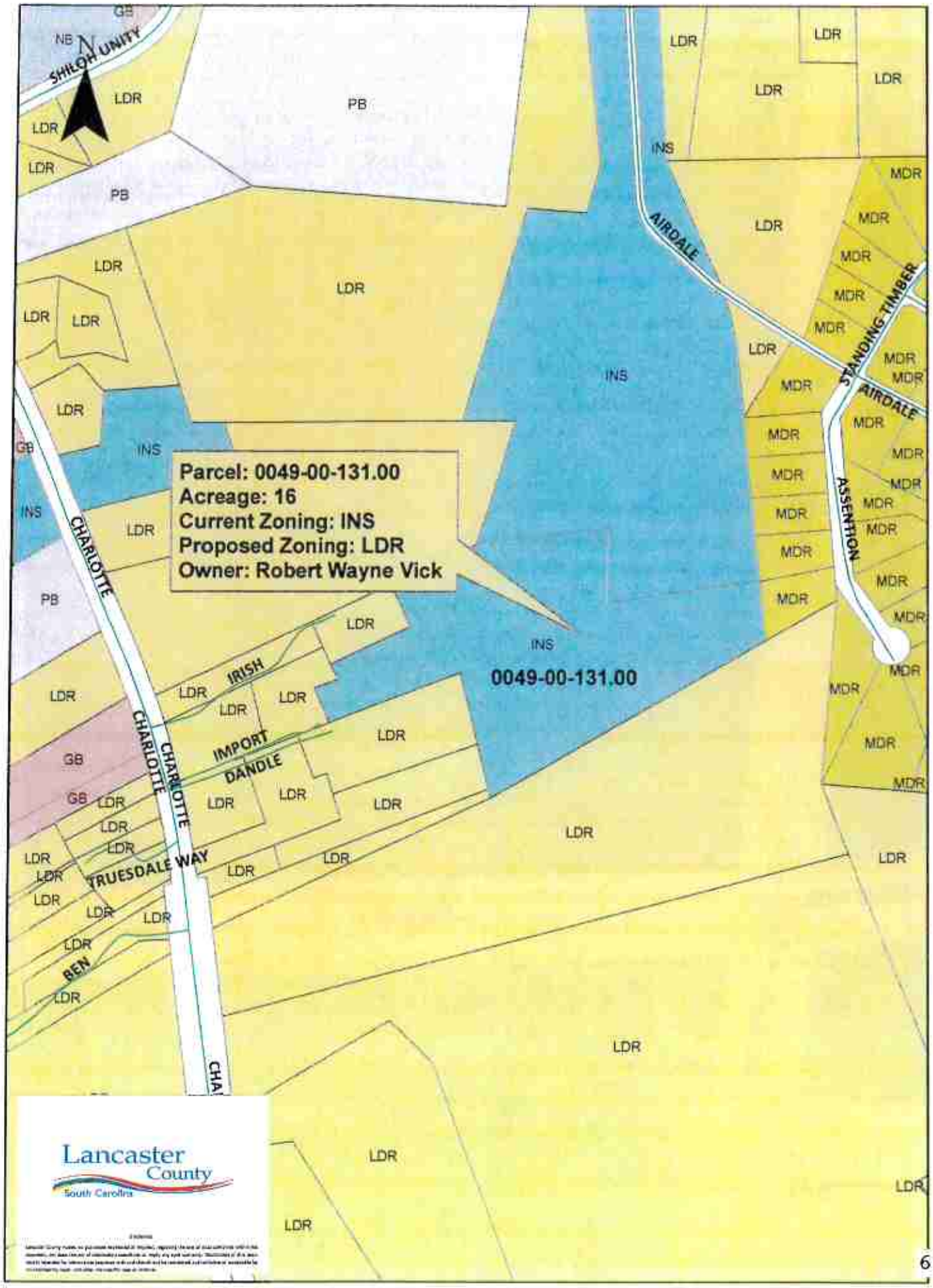

N
Parcel: 0104-00-003.00
Acreage: 214
Current Zoning: PDD-2
Proposed Zoning: LDR
Owner: William Tom Myers III ETAL.
0104-00-003.00
0104-00-003.00
FLOWERGATE FARM
BETHEL BOAT LANDING
LDR
PDD
Lancaster County
South Carolina

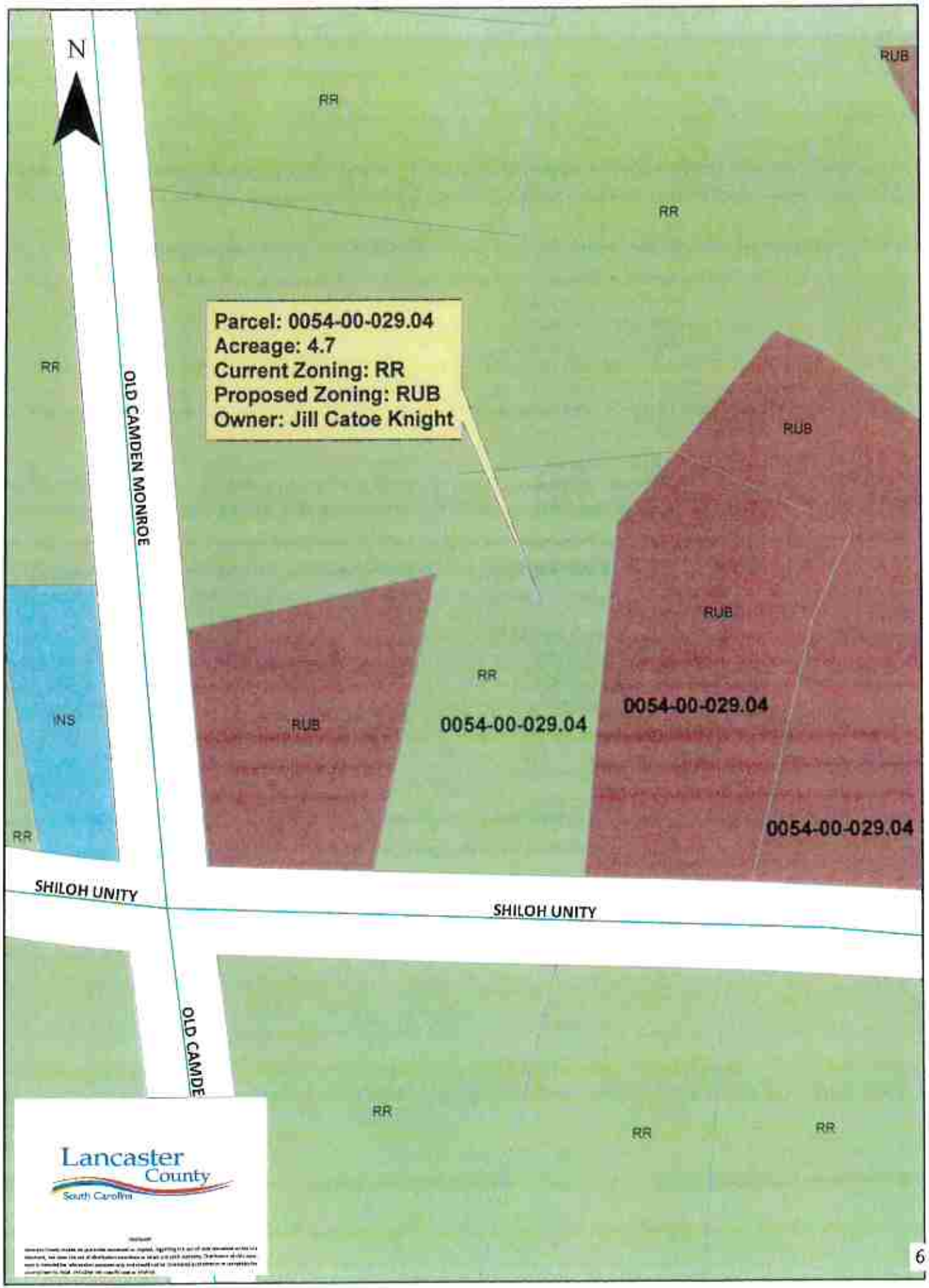

Parcel: 0083-00-014.00
Acreage: 228
Current Zoning: LI
Proposed Zoning: OSP
Owner: Katawba Valley Land Trust
0083-00-014.00
0083-00-014.00
OSP
N
NEBO
WEST MANOR
MEETING
PARTRIDGE HILL
MOURNING DOVE
KNOTTINGWOOD
CHANDLER
WOODSHIRE
PEACH FARM
ROYIDA
PINEDALE
TRAILSTREAM
BRANCH
GRACE
BETHEL
CONFEDERATE
DIVINE
OLD THOMPSON
PATTON
HAMPTON GRACE
LAUREL
FRANKLIN
MASON
LI
INS
HDR
MDR
PB
PDD
LDR
Lancaster County
South Carolina

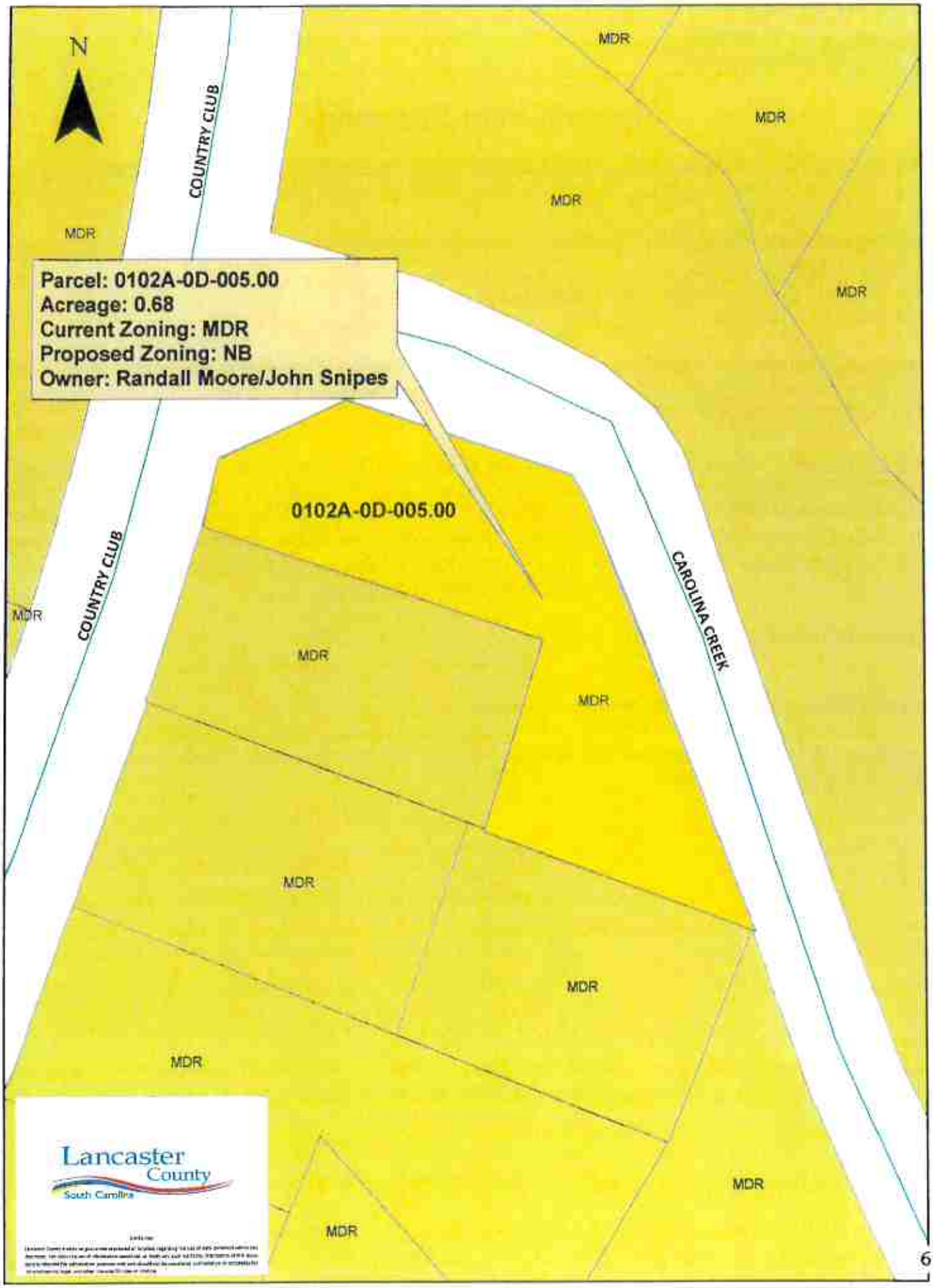

N
Parcel: 0066-00-025.00
Acreage: 482
Current Zoning: INS
Proposed Zoning: LI
Owner: Marvin Watson Gibson Sr. F.L.P.
0066-00-025.00
CEDAR PINES LAKE
WESTSHORE
RIVERSIDE
CHESTER
RAMP
MEDIAN
RN
LI
LDR
OSP
MH
INS
GB
Lancaster County
South Carolina


N
RN
RN
RN
Parcel: 0027-00-027.00
Acreage: 3
Current Zoning: GB
Proposed Zoning: RN
Owner: Melissa A. Poole
SOUTH WYCK
RN
GB
0027-00-027.00
GB
RN
ROCK HILL
RN
GB
RN
GB
Lancaster County
South Carolina


N
MDR
MDR
Parcel: 0005-00-074.03
Acreage: 8.4
Current Zoning: PDD-27
Proposed Zoning: MDR
Owner: Kenthy and Elease Moore Floyd
MDR
LDR
LDR
HARRISBURG
ELIZABETH
LDR
0005-00-074.03
PDD
HARRISBURG
GB
PB
GB
Lancaster County
South Carolina


Parcel: 0049-00-131.00
Acreage: 16
Current Zoning: INS
Proposed Zoning: LDR
Owner: Robert Wayne Vick
0049-00-131.00
SHILOH UNITY
CHARLOTTE
AIRDALE
STANDING TIMBER
ASSENTION
IRISH
IMPORT
DANDLE
TRUESDALE WAY
REN
LDR
MDR
INS
PB
GB
NB
Lancaster County
South Carolina


N
RR
RUB
RR
Parcel: 0054-00-029.04
Acreage: 4.7
Current Zoning: RR
Proposed Zoning: RUB
Owner: Jill Catoe Knight
RR
OLD CAMDEN MONROE
RUB
RUB
RR
INS
RUB
0054-00-029.04
0054-00-029.04
0054-00-029.04
RR
SHILOH UNITY
SHILOH UNITY
OLD CAMDE
RR
RR
RR
Lancaster County
South Carolina


N
COUNTRY CLUB
MDR
MDR
MDR
MDR
MDR
Parcel: 0102A-0D-005.00
Acreage: 0.68
Current Zoning: MDR
Proposed Zoning: NB
Owner: Randall Moore/John Snipes
0102A-0D-005.00
COUNTRY CLUB
MDR
CAROLINA CREEK
MDR
MDR
MDR
MDR
MDR
MDR
MDR
Lancaster County
South Carolina

Lancaster County
South Carolina

Agenda Item Summary

Resolution #:0962-R2017
Contact Person: John Weaver
Department: County Attorney
Date Requested to be on Council Agenda: June 26, 2017
Committee: Administration

Issue for Consideration: Whether or not it is appropriate for Council to consider passage of this Resolution that will permit the Fee Agreement that presently exists to be transferred to the new owner of the building when the sales transaction is finalized in the near future.

Points to Consider: The original Fee Agreement was approved in December, 2005 and authorized a standard FILOT for twenty (20) years. The Agreement (section 8.2) also authorized the FILOT Agreement to be assigned/transferred in the event that the building was sold. In 2012, through the passage of Resolution No. 793, Council approved the transfer from the original property owner to another company. It is that subsequent owner that now anticipates selling the property to a new owner. Accompanying this Agenda Item Summary are letter of introduction from both the present owner and the likely purchaser.

Funding and Liability Factors: N/A

Council Options: Approve/Pass or reject the Resolution .

Recommendation: The Administration Committee and the Director of Economic Development recommend that Council pass the Resolution.

IX WR 3023 HSBC WAY, L.P.
c/o Starwood Capital Group
1255 23rd Street, NW
Washington, District of Columbia 20037

June 2, 2017

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

John L. Weaver
Lancaster County Attorney
Post Office Box 1809
Lancaster, South Carolina 29721
jweaver@lancastercountysc.net

RE: Fee Agreement dated December 1, 2005 (the "Fee Agreement") originally between Lancaster County, South Carolina and Decision One Mortgage Company, LLC, HSBC Technology & Services (USA) Inc., HSBC Mortgage Services, Inc., Edgewater Partners One, LLC; Proposed transfer of Property

Dear Mr. Weaver:

As you are aware, IX WR 3023 HSBC Way, L.P., is the current owner of the real property located at 3023 HSBC Way, Lancaster County, South Carolina (the "Property"), and such Property is the subject of the captioned Fee Agreement ("Current Owner"). Current Owner is in the process of finalizing the terms of a sale of the Property to Angelo Gordon Real Estate Inc., or its affiliate ("Proposed Purchaser"), and in connection with that transaction, Current Owner desires to assign all of Current Owner's right, title and interest under the Fee Agreement to Proposed Purchaser. As provided in Section 8.2 of the Fee Agreement, any assignment or other transfer of Current Owner's interest under the Fee Agreement requires the prior consent of Lancaster County (the "County"). In that regard, Current Owner hereby requests that the County consent to the transfer of Current Owner's right, title and interest under the Fee Agreement to Proposed Purchaser, with such consent to be effective only upon the actual sale of the Property to Proposed Purchaser.

By way of background, Current Owner acquired title to the property from Wells REIT II-Edgewater Corporate Center One, LLC ("Wells REIT"), the successor-in-interest to Edgewater Partners One, LLC. Edgewater Partners One, LLC assigned all of its right, title and interest under the Fee Agreement to Wells REIT pursuant to that certain Assignment and Assumption of Fee Agreement dated September 6, 2006, and such rights were further assigned by Wells REIT to Current Owner pursuant to that certain Assignment and Assumption of Fee Agreement dated December 12, 2012.

Our understanding is that for the County to formalize its consent to the proposed assignment of Current Owner's interest under the Fee Agreement a Resolution must be adopted by the County Council of Lancaster County, South Carolina. If the consent is granted, please provide Current Owner with a copy of the executed Resolution at the address above at your earliest convenience. Should you have any questions regarding the proposed transaction, please do not hesitate to contact Patrick Maloney by telephone at (202) 507-6715.

IX WR 3023 HSBC Way, L.P.,
a Delaware limited partnership

By: _____
Name: Mark Keetley
Title: Authorized Signatory

30998830v1

Haynsworth
Sinkler Boyd, P.A.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

1201 MAIN STREET, 22ND FLOOR (29201-3226)
POST OFFICE BOX 11889 (29211-1889)
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
TELEPHONE 803.779.3080
FACSIMILE 803.765.1243
WEBSITE www.hsblawfirm.com

EDWARD G. KLUITERS
DIRECT DIAL NUMBER 803.540.7956
EMAIL ekluiters@hsblawfirm.com

June 7, 2017

VIA EMAIL: JWEAVER@LANCASTERCOUNTYSC.NET
John Weaver, Esq.
Lancaster County Attorney
Post Office Box 1809
Lancaster, South Carolina 29721

Re: Fee Agreement dated as of December 1, 2005 (as amended and/or assigned, the "Fee Agreement") originally between Lancaster County, South Carolina and Decision One Mortgage Company, LLC, HSBC Technology & Services (USA) Inc., HSBC Mortgage services, Inc. (the "HSBC Entities"), and Edgewater Partners One, LLC; and the Proposed Transfer of the Property (as hereinafter defined) and the Fee Agreement to AG-APG Edgewater Property Owner, L.L.C.

Dear John:

As you are aware, IX WR 3023 HSBC Way, L.P. (the "Current Owner"), is the current owner of the real property located at 3023 HSBC Way, Lancaster County, South Carolina (the "Property"), and such Property is the subject of the captioned Fee Agreement. The Current Owner is in the process of finalizing the terms of a sale of the Property to AG-APG Edgewater Property Owner, L.L.C. (the "Proposed Purchaser"), and in connection therewith, the Current Owner desires to assign the Fee Agreement to the Proposed Purchaser.

As to your request for background information on the Proposed Purchaser, the Proposed Purchaser is an affiliate of Angelo, Gordon & Co., L.P. ("AG"), and Atlanta Property Group ("APG"), and intends to continue to operate the Property in its current form. AG is a privately-held registered investment advisor dedicated to alternative investing. The firm was founded in 1988 and currently manages approximately $27 billion. APG was formed in 2003 to invest in multi-tenant office and industrial properties and has executed over $850 million of transactions and current controls assets totaling over 2.7 million square feet.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Edward G. Kluiters

cc J. Michael Fy, Esq. (via email)
Max Feder, Esq. (via email)
Joseph Galvano, Esq. (via email)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
) RESOLUTION NO. 0962-R2017
COUNTY OF LANCASTER)

A RESOLUTION

TO CONSENT TO THE TRANSFER OF THE FEE AGREEMENT BETWEEN LANCASTER COUNTY AND IX WR 3023 HSBC WAY, L.P. TO ANGELO GORDON REAL ESTATE, INC. OR ITS AFFILIATE OR DESIGNEE.

WHEREAS, Lancaster County, South Carolina (the "County"), and Decision One Mortgage Company, LLC, a North Carolina limited liability company, HSBC Technology & Services (USA) Inc., a Delaware corporation, HSBC Mortgage Services, Inc., a Delaware corporation (collectively, "HSBC"), and Edgewater Partners One, LLC, an Indiana limited liability company, entered into that certain Fee Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2005 (the "Fee Agreement") with regard to that certain real property located in Lancaster County, South Carolina, as more particularly described therein ("Property"); and

WHEREAS, Wells REIT II – Edgewater Corporate Center One, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Wells REIT II"), became the successor in interest under the Fee Agreement to Edgewater Partners One, LLC'; and

WHEREAS, Wells REIT II assigned its interest in the Fee Agreement to IX WR 3023 HSBC Way, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership ("Assignor") pursuant to that certain Assignment and Assumption of Fee Agreement dated December 12, 2012 in connection with the sale of the Property by Wells REIT II to Assignor; and

WHEREAS, Assignor, as part of the sale of the Property to Angelo Gordon Real Estate, Inc. or its affiliate or designee ("Assignee"), now desires to assign its interest in the Fee Agreement to Assignee simultaneously with the closing of the purchase and sale of the Property (the "Assignment"); and

WHEREAS, Assignor and Assignee have requested that the County consent to the Assignment of the Fee Agreement by Assignor to Assignee as permitted in Section 8.2 of the Fee Agreement; and

WHEREAS, Council is informed by Assignor that HSBC is no longer a tenant in the Property and therefore does not need to be a party to the Assignment; and

WHEREAS, Council intends by the passage of this resolution to provide its consent to the Assignment of the Fee Agreement from Assignor to Assignee.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of Lancaster County, South Carolina:

1. The County consents to the assignment of all of Assignor's rights, interests, and obligations under the Fee Agreement to Assignee, to be effective with the closing of the sale of the Property.

2. The validity of the Fee Agreement, and upon the assignment of the Fee Agreement to Assignee, all rights and obligations of the Assignee and the County, as the only parties under the assigned Fee Agreement, are hereby affirmed.

3. Upon the assignment of the Fee Agreement to Assignee, and for purposes of Section 11.2 of the Fee Agreement, the notice address of Assignee shall be as follows:

If to the Company:

AG-APG Edgewater Property Owner, L.L.C.
c/o Angelo, Gordon & Co., L.P.
245 Park Avenue, 24th Floor
New York, New York 10167
Attention: Matthew Jackson
Facsimile: (212) 867-5436

With a copy to (which shall not constitute notice):

c/o Atlanta Property Group, LLC
Peachtree 25th Building
1718 Peachtree Street, NW, Suite 100
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
Attention: C. Sheppard Dinos
Facsimile: (404) 442-6111

and:

Duval & Stachenfeld LLP
555 Madison Avenue, 6th Floor
New York, New York 10022
Attention: Terri L. Adler, Esq. & File Manager (File No. 2009.2103)
Facsimile: (212) 883-8883

and:

Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A.
1201 Main Street, Suite 2200
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Attention: Edward G. Kluiters
Facsimile: (803) 765-1243

4. This resolution takes effect upon its adoption.

(Signatures appear on the following page)

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 2017.

LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

_____

Steve Harper, Chair, County Council

_____

Larry Honeycutt, Secretary, County Council

ATTEST:

_____

Sherrie Simpson, Clerk to Council

Lancaster County
South Carolina

Agenda Item Summary

Resolution #: 0963-R2017
Contact Person: John Weaver
Department: County Attorney
Date Requested to be on Council Agenda: June 26, 2017
Committee: Administration

Issue for Consideration: Whether or not it is appropriate for Council to consider passage of this Resolution that will commit Lancaster County to enter into Special Source revenue Credit Agreement with Unique Loom, LLC and, further, an additional commitment to place the project's real property into a multi-county park.

Points to Consider: Unique Loom, LLC is a producer of mass machine produced oriental rugs that are sold in a multitude of outlets. The company will move its production facility to Lancaster County, creating by December, 2021 no less than eighty (80) fulltime jobs at an average wage rate of $17.47 per hour, beginning with thirty (30) jobs by December, 2018. In exchange, the County is offering a Special Source Revenue Credit (SSRC) for five years equal to fifty (50%) percent of the FILOT payments and a twenty-five (25%) SSRC for years 6-10, the incentive applying to the company's investment in machinery, equipment and building improvements.

Funding and Liability Factors: N/A

Council Options: Approve/Pass or reject the Resolution.

Recommendation: The Administration Committee and the Director of Economic Development recommend that Council pass the Resolution.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	)	
	)	**RESOLUTION NO. 0963-R2017**
COUNTY OF LANCASTER	)	

A RESOLUTION

TO STATE THE COMMITMENT OF LANCASTER COUNTY TO ENTER INTO A SPECIAL SOURCE REVENUE CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH UNIQUE LOOM, LLC, AND/OR ITS DESIGNEE OR NOMINEE; TO PROVIDE THE GENERAL TERMS OF THE SPECIAL SOURCE REVENUE CREDIT AGREEMENT; TO STATE THE COMMITMENT OF LANCASTER COUNTY TO PLACE PROJECT PROPERTY IN A MULTI-COUNTY PARK.

WHEREAS, Lancaster County, South Carolina (the "County"), acting by and through its County Council (the "County Council") is authorized and empowered under and pursuant to the provisions of Sections 4-1-175, 4-29-68 and 12-44-70, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended (the "SSRC Law"), to enter into a special source revenue credit ("SSRC") agreement ("SSRC Agreement") with respect to a project which requires the industry to make a payment of a fee in lieu of taxes, through which powers the industrial development of South Carolina and the County will be promoted and trade developed by inducing manufacturing and commercial enterprises to locate and remain in South Carolina and the County and thus to utilize and employ the workforce, products, and natural resources of South Carolina to benefit the general public welfare of the County by providing services, employment, and other public benefits not otherwise provided locally;

WHEREAS, Unique Loom, LLC, a South Carolina limited liability company, on its own or together with one or more of its subsidiaries, affiliates, successors, assigns, sponsors, lessors, and others (collectively, the "Company") has recently located a facility in the County and the Company intends to invest additional capital and create additional jobs at the facility (the "Project"), provided that approvals of various incentives contemplated for the Project are formalized by the State and/or County;

WHEREAS, the Project is anticipated to result in an investment of approximately $4,000,000 in personal property and improvements to the existing real property and the creation of approximately 300 jobs of which at least 80 will be new, full-time jobs that meet the County's criteria for incentives;

WHEREAS, the Company has requested that the County enter into an SSRC Agreement, thereby providing for fee-in-lieu of tax ("FILOT") payments ("FILOT Payments") and SSRCs with respect to the Project;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the authority of Section 4-1-170 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended and Article VIII, Section 13(D) of the South Carolina Constitution (collectively, the "MCP Laws"), the County is authorized to create a multi-county park (an "MCP Park") pursuant to a qualifying agreement with one or more contiguous South Carolina counties (the "Park Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, the County intends by this Resolution to commit itself to: (*i*) provide for SSRCs against the FILOT Payments to be made by the Company; and (*ii*) locate the Project in an MCP Park.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of Lancaster County, South Carolina:

1. The adoption of this Resolution is an official action by the County Council to identify, reflect and induce the Project under the SSRC Law and MCP Laws. This Resolution is an "Inducement Resolution." This Resolution constitutes preliminary approval by the County prior to the execution of an SSRC Agreement.

2. The County commits to enter into an SSRC arrangement with the Company for the Project, the terms of which shall be set forth in an SSRC Agreement in form and manner satisfactory to the County and the Company containing substantially the following terms:

a. the Company's commitment to create new full-time jobs (*i.e.*, at least thirty (30) hours per week), all with health care benefits and an hourly wage rate not less than seventeen dollars and forty-seven cents ($17.47) ("New Full-Time Jobs") at the following employment levels and in the designated timeframes: (*i*) to have employed in New Full-Time Jobs an average of not less than thirty (30) during the twelve month period ending December 31, 2018, (*ii*) to have employed in New Full-Time Jobs an average of not less than fifty (50) during the twelve month period ending December 31, 2019, (*iii*) to have employed in New Full-Time Jobs an average of not less than seventy (70) during the twelve month period ending December 31, 2020, and (*iv*) to have employed in New Full-Time Jobs an average of not less than eighty (80) during the twelve month period ending December 31, 2021, and each twelve month period thereafter in which the Company is receiving a special source revenue credit (the "Jobs Commitment");

b. for the first five (5) years of the Project, a special source revenue credit equal to fifty percent (50%) of the FILOT Payments on all investment in the Project in personal property, including, but not limited to, machinery, equipment and building improvements, *provided, however,* this special source revenue credit does not apply to personal property that has been subject to property tax in the County prior to the date of this Resolution;

c. for the first ten (10) years of the Project, a special source revenue credit equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the FILOT Payments on all investment in the Project in real property, *provided, however,* this special source revenue credit applies to real property that has been subject to property tax in the County prior to the date of this Resolution;

d. provisions requiring the special source revenue credits to be reduced in any year in which the Jobs Commitment is not met and the reduction shall be structured in a manner to reflect the percentage by which the Jobs Commitment is not met;

e. provisions requiring the Company to provide documentation to the County Assessor and the Department of Economic Development to prove compliance by the Company with the Jobs Commitment; documentation may include providing completed South Carolina Department of Revenue job tax credit forms, such as form TC-4, and completed South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce quarterly contribution and wage reports, such as form UCE 120; and

f. the Company's commitment to reimburse the County for its administrative expenses associated with the review, negotiation and preparation of all documentation and authorizing proceedings, including attorney's fees, for the Project.

3. Council shall use its best efforts to adopt a new Park Agreement or amend an existing Park Agreement to include the land on which the Project is located, to the extent that the land, or any portion

thereof, is not currently subject to a Park Agreement. The period of time for inclusion of the land in an MCP Park shall be for at least the same period that the SSRC Agreement is effective.

4. (A) The County shall use its best efforts to (*i*) assist the Company in locating potential grants from the state and utilities for any public infrastructure costs associated with the Project, (*ii*) assist the Company in applying for state economic development incentives that flow through the County, and (*iii*) assist the Company in securing job training through the ReadySC program.

(B) As used in this Section 4, "best efforts" include, without limitation, filing all required and necessary documents and applications relating to the grants or assistance, formally recommending approval of the grants or assistance and making the grants or assistance available at the commencement of the construction of the Project if provided by the granting or assisting entity and giving the Company written evidence of the grants or assistance when approved.

5. Council's commitments and agreements contained in Sections 3 and 4 are subject to the exercise of discretion by granting or approving entities other than the County and the exercise of that discretion is not controlled by the County.

6. Council shall approve the SSRC Agreement, and any other agreement or document contemplated by this Resolution in accordance with South Carolina law and the rules and procedures of the Council.

7. County Council finds that (*i*) the Project is anticipated to benefit the general public welfare of the County by providing services, employment, recreation or other public benefits not otherwise adequately provided locally, (*ii*) the Project gives rise to no pecuniary liability of the County or incorporated municipality and to no charge against the general credit or taxing power of either the County or any incorporated municipality, (*iii*) the purposes to be accomplished by the Project are proper governmental and public purposes, and (*iv*) the benefits of the Project to the public are greater than the costs to the public.

8. To the extent this Resolution contains provisions that conflict with other orders, resolutions, and parts thereof, the provisions contained in this Resolution supersede all other orders, resolutions and parts thereof and this Resolution is controlling.

9. This Resolution takes effect upon its adoption.

SIGNATURES FOLLOW ON NEXT PAGE.

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 2017.

LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

[SEAL]

_____
Steve Harper, Chair, County Council

_____
Larry Honeycutt, Secretary, County Council

Attest:

_____
Sherrie Simpson, Clerk to Council

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

Lancaster County
South Carolina

Agenda Item Summary

Ordinance # / Resolution#: 0964 - R2017
Contact Person / Sponsor: Darren Player, Emergency Management Director
Department: Emergency Management
Date Requested to be on Agenda: June 26, 2017 Public Safety Committee and June 26, 2017 County Council Agendas

Issue for Consideration: Resolution adopting the 2017 Version of the FEMA approved Lancaster County, SC, Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Points to Consider: A properly adopted, currently FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan must be in place in order for public agencies to apply for disaster assistance should a Presidential Declaration of Disaster be issued for the jurisdiction or any of its included parts. Failure to adopt deletes the county and its included municipalities from any funding considerations in Disaster Declarations.

Funding and Liability Factors: There are no funding needs to adopt the plan. Liability would initiate from the inability to apply for disaster funding under the FEMA programs enacted for those purposes.

Council Options: Council may choose to pass a Resolution of Adoption or choose not to pass a Resolution of Adoption.

Recommendation: Emergency Management staff recommends the FEMA approved plan be adopted by Resolution and the plan will then be forwarded to the municipalities for their concurring adoption resolutions.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region IV
3003 Chamblee Tucker Road
Atlanta, GA 30341

FEMA

June 14, 2017

Mr. Allen Fountain
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
South Carolina Emergency Management Division
2779 Fish Hatchery Road
West Columbia, South Carolina 29172

Reference: Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan: Lancaster County, SC

Dear Mr. Fountain:

This is to confirm that we have completed a Federal review of the draft Lancaster County Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan for compliance with the Federal Hazard Mitigation Planning requirements contained in 44 CFR 201.6(b)-(d). Based on our review and comments, we have determined that the Lancaster County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee developed and submitted all the necessary revisions for an updated plan. Our staff has reviewed and approved these revisions.

We have determined that the Lancaster County Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan is now compliant with Federal requirements, subject to formal community adoption.

In order for our office to issue formal approval of the plan, Lancaster County must submit adoption documentation and document that the final public meeting occurred. Upon submittal of these items to our office, we will issue formal approval of the Lancaster County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Please have Lancaster County submit a final copy of their Plan, without draft notations and track changes.

For further information, please do not hesitate to contact Carl Mickalonis of the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Branch, at (770) 220-5628, Jean Neptune of the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Branch, at (770) 220-5474, or Darlene Booker, of my staff, at (770) 220-5404.

Sincerely,

Kristen Martinenza

Kristen M. Martinenza, P.E., CFM
Acting Branch Chief
Risk Analysis
FEMA Region IV

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	)	
	)	**RESOLUTION NO. 0964-R2017**
COUNTY OF LANCASTER	)	

A RESOLUTION

ADOPTING THE LANCASTER COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN AS APPROVED BY THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY.

Be it resolved by the Council of Lancaster County, South Carolina:

Section 1. Approval of Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Lancaster County was notified by letter dated June 14, 2017 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency – US Department of Homeland Security that the Lancaster County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was in compliance with the Federal Hazard Mitigation Planning requirements as promulgated in 44 CFR 201.6(b) – (d). The letter noted that the Lancaster County plan was compliant with federal requirements subject to formal adoption.

Section 2. Adoption by County Council.

By way of Resolution Number 0964-R2017 the Lancaster County Council hereby adopts the Lancaster County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Section 3. ***Further acts.***

The Council Chair, Council Secretary, Clerk to Council, County Administrator, County Attorney, Fire Rescue and Emergency Management Director and all other appropriate officials of the County are each authorized and directed to do any and all things necessary to effect the implementation of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Section 4. **Effective date.**

This Resolution is effective upon its adoption.

AND IT IS SO RESOLVED this _____ day of _____, 2017.

LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

(SEAL)

_____
Steve Harper, Chair, County Council

_____
Larry Honeycutt, Secretary, County Council

ATTEST:

_____
Sherrie Simpson, Clerk to Council

LANCASTER COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

LANCASTER COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Hazard Mitigation Plan

6/14/2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Hazard Mitigation Plan Priorities

Executive Summary

Section 1 – Introduction

Introduction.....2

Background.....2

Planning Process.....3

Organization.....4
- Lancaster County Officials
- City of Lancaster Officials
- Town of Heath Springs Officials
- Town of Kershaw Officials
- School District
- Utility Representatives
- Business and Economic Development

Data Collection.....5

Hazard and Vulnerabilities Assessment.....6

Mitigation Plan Development.....6

Plan Review and Maintenance.....7

Funding Sources for Mitigation.....7

Section 2 – Hazard Identification

Hazard Identification – Introduction.....14

Heavy Precipitation.....15

High Wind.....16

Tropical Cyclones.....17

Severe Thunderstorms.....21

Tornadoes.....25

Section 2 – Hazard Identification (Cont.)

Flooding....31

Dam Failure....34

Temperature Extremes....39

Winter Storms....42

Drought....48

Wildland Fire....50

Technological and Manmade Hazards....56

Section 3 – Vulnerability Assessment

Vulnerability Assessment....61

Flooding....77

Severe Thunderstorms....86

Tropical Cyclones....93

Winter Storms....100

Technological and Manmade Hazards....106

Section 4 – Mitigation Capability Assessment

Mitigation Capability Assessment Introduction....112

Local Government Capability Matrix....117

Section 5 – Goals and Objectives

Introduction....122

Planning....122

Mitigation Goals....122

Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Measures....123

Section 6 – Mitigation Projects/Action Plan

Guidelines to Evaluation and Prioritization of Goals and Mitigation Actions.....127

Potential Projects Identified By Lancaster County Emergency Management....127

Scope of Goals and Objectives.....128

Goals Workbook

Appendices

Appendix 1 Lancaster City Resolution of Allowance for County Development of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.....A1

Appendix 2 Town of Heath Springs Resolution of Allowance for County Development of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.....A2

Appendix 3 Town of Kershaw Letter of Intent for Hazard Mitigation Planning..A3

Appendix 4 Town of Kershaw Resolution of Allowance for County Development of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.....A4

Appendix 5 Corresponding Disaster Threats Worksheet.....A5

Appendix 6 Dam Damage Reference Data.....A6

Appendix 7 Lancaster County Wildfire by Fire District.....A7

Appendix 8 SC Forest Commission Wildfire by County.....A8

Appendix 9 Hazardous Materials Response Plan Executive Summary.....A9

Appendix 10 Lancaster City Critical Infrastructure List.....A11

Appendix 11 Town of Kershaw Critical Infrastructure List.....A12

Appendix 12 Town of Heath Springs Critical Infrastructure List.....A13

Appendix 14 Lancaster County Roadway Flood Damage 2012-2015.....A14

Appendix 15 Lancaster County Website Public Review Notice.....A15

Appendix 16 Social Media Public Review Notice.....A16

Appendix 17 Public Review Sign-In Sheet.....A17

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, an amendment of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) of 1988, set forth the mission to establish a national disaster hazard mitigation program to:

(1) Reduce the loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster assistance costs resulting from natural, manmade and technological disasters.

(2) Provide a source of pre-disaster hazard mitigation funding that will assist states and local governments (including Indian tribes) in implementing effective hazard mitigation measures that are designed to ensure the continued functionality of critical services and facilities after a natural disaster.

This Act also outlines the mandate for states and local communities to have an approved mitigation plan in order to receive pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation funding.

Mission/Purpose

The mission of the plan is to minimize the loss of life, injury and damage to property and the environment from natural, manmade and technological hazards related to hazard mitigation in Lancaster County. The plan will establish methods to develop, maintain and utilize hazard information during events of significance while ensuring the continuity of government, education and notification of the public and responders. The purpose of this mission is also to identify structural and infrastructure projects that will reduce vulnerability and to construct or fortify critical infrastructure while promoting resiliency in Lancaster County.

Hazard Identification

Lancaster County is vulnerable to many natural, manmade, and technological hazards. Large hazard events such as hurricanes and earthquakes can have devastating consequences, but they do not happen as frequently as severe thunderstorms, lightning, hail, and wildfires. Hazards that occur regularly and have the potential to cause a great amount of damage are the hazards for which the county spends the most time planning and preparing. The following is a list of potential hazards that may impact our citizenry:

- Heavy Precipitation
- Hurricanes, Tropical Events
- Dam Failure
- Extreme Temperatures
- Flash Flooding
- Technological and Manmade Hazards
- High Wind
- Thunderstorm
- Drought
- Winter Storms
- Wildfire

Geographically, Lancaster County is long and narrow and as such, the hazards differ greatly by region. The largest losses for our county historically are weather related. Lancaster County regularly experiences heavy precipitation, thunderstorms, hail and flash flooding. On occasion, we experience ice and snow. These storms typically produce power failure, some minor economic loss due to business closure and mitigation actions, with minor threat to life. The greatest threat to Lancaster County, though infrequent, is impact from hurricane and tropical events. Hurricane Hugo dealt a catastrophic blow to Lancaster County leaving behind substantial damage and power outages for up to several weeks.

Our greatest population density is along the state line in the northern end of the county. This exposes several developing potential hazards related to technological and manmade causes. High population density increases the impact of infrastructure failure and other damage caused by these hazards. While these are not isolated to the north end, there is an increase in potential due to system demands and density.

Wildfires are another hazard that regularly affect our county. Data collection methods have improved and in the last three years, Lancaster County has seen an increase in dollar loss due to wildfire, despite a downward trend in wildfire incidence. Our urban interface has grown significantly as the population and resulting development has increased.

Lancaster County has developed an array of hazard-specific disaster plans that address the protection of life and safety of its citizens, ensure continued delivery of critical and essential functions and services, and reduce loss and damage to its facilities and infrastructure systems. All hazard or functional plans work in concert with the Lancaster County Emergency Operations Plan. This base plan establishes a framework for an effective system of comprehensive emergency management for addressing the various types of emergencies that are likely to occur, from local emergencies with minor impact to major or catastrophic disasters.

Goals and Objectives

Based on the findings in our Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment, Lancaster County Emergency Management worked with key county stakeholders to establish a list of Goals and Objectives. Goals and Objectives provide a framework for achieving the intent of the plan. The Goals and Objectives for this revision are as listed:

1. Minimize loss of life and injury, damage to property, the economy, and the environment from natural, manmade and technological hazards at all times relating to hazard mitigation.
2. Lancaster County will have the capability to develop, maintain and utilize hazard information during events of significance.
3. The continuity of county government operations will not be significantly disrupted during any event or disaster due to the lack of notification or a prioritized contact list.

4. Enhance the hazards education, notification, and public information programs during this mitigation period.
5. Identify structural and infrastructure projects that will reduce vulnerability and impact to the citizens of Lancaster County, while promoting resiliency during this mitigation period.

Mitigation

In this revision there have been some changes in our Mitigation Capabilities. Lancaster County increased the utilization of social media and web-based notification to provide educational information and emergency notification. During the development of the hazard mitigation plan the stakeholders and county agencies shared in collaborative efforts to enhance current programs and help to develop in areas in which the county was deficient in previous revisions. Efforts also focused on identifying areas for improvement in this mitigation period.

Emergency Management and the identified key stakeholders developed goals that were attainable and provided a road map to providing life safety through early and pertinent notification and education, hazard mitigation through technical plan development, responder notification and education, and property conservation through code revision and public education. Attached to each goal in the Goals and Objectives Workbook include the mitigation action, hazards addressed, committee identified priority level, estimated cost and an identified target for implementation. These goals help to focus the direction of the plan.

Interagency Coordination and Initiatives

Lancaster County Emergency Management is supported by state and federal agencies in the administration of grant funding to provide for mitigation efforts to protect the citizens of Lancaster County and its townships. Several of the agencies that are key in the hazard mitigation process are South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR), and South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC). We also have several FEMA partnerships that are facilitated through SCEMD.

SCEMD is responsible for the application, award, grant management, and closeout of two mitigation grants: the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). Both grants offer federal mitigation assistance through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to complete plans and projects to protect against all natural hazards. SCEMD is also the lead agency on all-hazard risk assessment and mitigation planning at the state level and assists in post-disaster mitigation activities.

The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources is responsible for the application, award, grant management, and closeout of the Flood Mitigation Assistance grant program. This grant program offers federal mitigation assistance through the FEMA to

update the flood mitigation portion of hazard mitigation plans and projects to protect against flooding. SCDNR is also the lead agency responsible for the provision of updates and maintenance to the statewide Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

SCDHEC conducts mitigation planning and activities by ensuring that facilities, businesses and water and air quality agencies meet the minimum standards as established in state regulation. Specifically, the dam infrastructure is monitored by SCDHEC staff and dam safety is an area of mitigation concern. The agency also implements surveillance measures to monitor, advise, and protect the public and healthcare providers in the case of bioterrorism or disease outbreaks. Lancaster County's greatest need is related to dam inspection. Lancaster County has a greater number of high hazard dams than any other county in the state.

Conclusion

Lancaster County Emergency Management has reviewed and updated the 2014 revision of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. This plan includes an improved risk assessment, revised mitigation goals and objectives, updated mitigation actions, and provides a new organizational format. The complete document is based on previous historical events, a correlation of data, and expertise from internal and external stakeholders, as well as from those versed in emergency management and emergency response, code enforcement, hazard-specific disciplines, and infrastructure development and support.

In light of recent events that have impacted our county and our state, the goals developed reflect realistic projects that are attainable given the resources to do so. The greatest priority toward mitigation focuses on protecting the lives of our citizens followed by providing education and notification for our responders and community, reducing loss during and after an event, increasing sustainability of infrastructure, and providing a format to reduce the regional economic impact due to events identified in the plan.

County Hazard Mitigation efforts are supported by many federal, state and local agencies. These agencies provide assistance to Lancaster County Emergency Management in fulfilling effective hazard mitigation at the county level. As required by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, this plan, after local review, will be submitted to SCEMD for state approval, followed by approval through FEMA. The final step will be the adoption by the Kershaw and Heath Springs Town Councils, Lancaster City Council, and Lancaster County Council. Once adopted, this plan will be in place for five years.

SECTION - 1
INTRODUCTION

I. Introduction

Lancaster County, South Carolina and its incorporated communities prepared this Hazard Mitigation Plan to assess the communities' vulnerabilities to both natural and man-made hazards and prepare a long term strategy to address these hazards and prevent future damage and loss of life. This plan was created through participation from county and municipality officials, residents, and business owners and represents the community's consensus.

II. Background

Lancaster County is situated along the northern central border of South Carolina with North Carolina (as shown in Figure 1-1) and has an area of 555 square miles (1,437 km²). It is bound on the west by the Catawba River and Sugar Creek and on the east by the Lynches River. Lancaster County lies in the Piedmont region of the Carolinas and is comprised largely of relatively low, rolling hills with heights above sea level between 200 feet (50 m) and 800 feet to almost 1,000 feet (250 m to 300 m) with numerous rock formations of different materials and ages intermingled with one another. The soils are generally clay-like and moderately fertile, though some southeastern portions of the county are sandy as the Piedmont transitions into the Sand Hills region. The Sand Hills is a region in the interior of the state comprised of a strip of ancient beach dunes which generally divides the Piedmont from the Coastal Plain of South Carolina.

Figure 1-1.

Lancaster County has a humid subtropical climate, characterized by hot, humid summers and cool winters. Precipitation does not vary greatly between seasons. July is the hottest month, with an average high temperature of 91 °F (33 °C) and an average low temperature of 68 °F (20 °C). The coldest month of the year is January, when the average high temperature is only 53 °F (12 °C) and the average low temperature bottoms out at 30 °F (-1 °C). The record high temperature of 107 °F (42 °C) was recorded in July 1926 and a record low of -4 °F (-20 °C) was recorded January of 1985. The maximum average monthly precipitation occurs in July at 5.05 inches. The average annual rainfall is approximately 44.44 inches with most precipitation occurring from June through October.

Based on U.S. Census data estimates from 2015, Lancaster County is the state's fourth fastest growing county (by population percentage increase) in 2010 through 2015 with an estimated population increase of 9,190. The 2010 population was 76,652 and the 2015 estimate is 85,842 (U.S. Census) which represents a 12.0% increase from the 2010 population. Where there is population growth, there is usually also significant development; according to the Catawba Council of Governments from 2010 through 2014 there were 4,681 building permits for dwelling units issued, 229 mobile home permits issued, and 242 commercial and industrial building permits issued.

There are three incorporated communities within the county: the City of Lancaster, the Town of Heath Springs and the Town of Kershaw. The City of Lancaster is the County Seat. A map of the county showing the locations of the incorporated communities is provided as Figure 1-2.

Figure 1-2.

Lancaster County is vulnerable to both natural (hurricanes/tropical storm) and technological (hazardous material incidents) hazards. Hurricane/tropical storms produce the greatest monetary damage; however, the recurrence interval is 22.8 years, making it a relatively rare event. Hail, wind, wildfires, winter storms, tornadoes, and certain man-made or technological incidents are some of the prominent hazards that regularly affect the county, based on past occurrences. Furthermore, its proximity to York County and Charlotte, North Carolina, increases the vulnerability to technological and terrorist hazards. The county's susceptibility to these and several other natural hazards were considered as part of this plan.

III. Planning Process

In order to conduct hazard mitigation planning, a committee was formed consisting of officials from the County, utilities, historical society, school district, higher education, business and economic development, regional government and representatives from each of the participating municipalities. To maximize participation, ensure equal levels of communication, and reduce time lost to travel, all Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee communications, requests for information, sharing of information, and collaboration was completed via electronic means. The most prevalent of these was via e-mail, followed by telephone. Participation in the planning process was defined as reading of e-mails, proof of which is read receipts generated by the opening of emails, and response to information requests contained in said e-mails. Through several mass emails and the return of requested materials and documentation, this Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee developed a countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The committee reviewed the county's vulnerabilities to natural, manmade, and technological hazards and considered a wide variety of ways to reduce and prevent potential damage from these hazards. The committee then worked together to select the most appropriate and feasible mitigation measures.

Because residents are important to the solution, they were involved in the hazard mitigation planning process via a public review process. The plan was made available for two weeks in the lobby of the County Administration Building; notifications of this were made on the front page of the County's website and also through the Lancaster County Fire Rescue/Emergency Management Twitter and Facebook pages. The plan was also

made available as part of a free civics course provided to citizens of the County who wished to learn more about the governmental functions of the County. Residents were encouraged to ask any questions and provide any input they wished to bring into the mitigation planning process. Following is a description of the planning process.

IV. Organization

The first step of the hazard mitigation planning process was a comprehensive review of the former hazard mitigation plan. Lists were prepared to verify all represented, discounted, omitted, or otherwise incorrect data. This included a review of the make-up of the existing Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC). Additionally, the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) was briefed and asked for input during a public meeting held on February 2, 2016. Members of the LEPC were asked to consider serving on the HMPC. Many members of the LEPC are also members of the HMPC, including utilities, municipality representatives, higher education, and county officials.

The second step of the hazard mitigation planning process was for Lancaster County to organize our resources to complete the planning process and form a new hazard mitigation committee to include local stakeholders needed to complete an accurate and inclusive plan. . As part of this process resolutions or letters of intent were collected from the municipalities in Lancaster County indicating their approval to allow the county to develop an all hazards plan to include their communities. (Appendices 1-4) We deemed it imperative that we have representation from County and incorporated community agencies such as emergency services departments, public works departments, and building code inspection. Additionally, utilities, the school district, higher education, economic development, local business, and regional government entities were contacted and requested to serve on the HMPC.

A new HMPC was formed in October of 2016 to work together to develop the hazard mitigation plan and to conduct a hazard mitigation planning process compliant with Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), and Community Rating System (CRS) planning requirements.

The HMPC consists of the following representatives from Lancaster County, the City of Lancaster, the Town of Heath Springs, Town of Kershaw and various other public and private entities such as utility companies and historical preservation societies:

Lancaster County Officials

Darren Player – Director, Lancaster County Fire Rescue/Emergency Management
Keith Wilson – Deputy Director, Lancaster County Fire Rescue/Emergency Management
Stuart Barfield – EM Planner, Lancaster County Emergency Management
Stephen Blackwelder – Fire Marshal, Lancaster County Fire Rescue
Clay Catoe – Director, Lancaster County EMS
Jeff Catoe – Director, Lancaster County Public Works
Kenneth Cauthen - Director, Lancaster County Zoning
Steve Yeargin – Certified Building Official, Lancaster County Building Department
Penelope Karagounis – Director, Lancaster County Planning Department

City of Lancaster Officials
Steven "Flip" Hutfles – Administrator, City of Lancaster
Justin McLellan – Fire Chief, City of Lancaster Fire/Rescue
Jerry Crockett – Director, City of Lancaster Public Works
Lewis Streater – Building Official, City of Lancaster Building and Zoning

Town of Heath Springs
Tony Starnes – Administrator, Town of Heath Springs

Town of Kershaw
Mitch Lucas – Town Administrator, Town of Kershaw

School District and Higher Education
David Small – Director of Facilities, Lancaster County School District
Dr. John Rutledge – Director of Law Enforcement and Security and Instructor of Criminal Justice, University of South Carolina – Lancaster

Utility Representatives
Rick Jiran - District Manager, Duke Energy, Government and Community Relations
Stephen White - District Manager, Lancaster County Water and Sewer District
Phil Monroe – Vice President of Engineering and Operations, Lynches River Electric Co-Op
Tim Thornton – General Manager, Lancaster County Natural Gas Authority
Tim Hallman – Residential Services Manager, Comporium Communications

Business and Economic Development
Jamie Gilbert – Director, Lancaster County Economic Development
Dean Faile – President, Lancaster County Chamber of Commerce

V. Data Collection

Development of the mitigation plan began with data collection. With the last version of this plan, exhaustive research was conducted by community, county, state, and federal agencies to compile data on previous natural and man-made hazardous events, projected frequencies of future occurrences/the anticipated risk where available, and asset (structure, utility, and transportation systems) inventory information. For this 2017 update, many of the same data sources and some newly discovered ones were used to add in new event occurrences. Historical information and data from the previous plan revision were carried over into this update to maintain sufficient background for the plan.

Policy and regulatory information from each of the communities and the county was collected. This included comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, development ordinances, and building code requirements as well as the current approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. Information was collected from the Lancaster County Building and Zoning, GIS Department, and Lancaster County and City of Lancaster Public Works. Several state agencies were contacted including the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Health and Environmental

Control, the Forestry Commission, and the Geologic Survey. The University of South Carolina Hazards Research Lab was also determined to be a valuable source of information.

VI. Hazards and Vulnerabilities Assessment

The HMPC worked to complete a hazard identification and vulnerability assessment for the entire county. This process allowed the committee to analyze the county's greatest hazard threats and to determine its most significant vulnerabilities. The Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment were performed in large part using GIS data as well as federal and state sources.

At the February 2, 2016 LEPC meeting, a discussion was held to determine what parameters should be placed on the planning process for the HMPC. It was determined that the HMPC should focus on natural hazards as well as adding, for the 2017 rewrite, a new section that defines the categories of the following manmade hazards: dam failures, hazardous material releases, train derailments, infrastructure failures, water/sewer system disruption and power system failures. A corresponding disaster threats approach was used in this process. (Appendix 5) Increased population and industry growth in Lancaster County necessitated the inclusion of these hazards, as their risks to the population and property in the county are just as tangible and real as risks associated with natural hazards previously mentioned in the plan.

Another HMPC meeting was held in November of 2016 with principal members of the committee for an overview of the planning and hazards and vulnerabilities assessment process to be presented. At this meeting, a detailed set of questions for each entity involved was developed and forwarded to all members of the committee for their response. The information gathered from the response to this questionnaire was used to identify areas where the existing plan could be improved or where data or policy had changed.

VII. Mitigation Plan Development

A Capability Assessment was performed whereby the existing programs and policies addressing natural, manmade and technological hazards were reviewed. A thorough analysis of the adequacy of existing measures was performed and potential changes and improvements were identified. Lancaster County Emergency Management (LCEM) worked with the response from the questionnaires as well as follow-up telephone calls and emails with various committee members to establish an overall Capability Assessment.

By January of 2016, LCEM had worked through the Capability Assessment and Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment to-identify goals and objectives for countywide mitigation efforts. During the month of February, LCEM worked to identify and develop mitigation action plans. In November of 2016, these goals were presented to the HMPC via email for review, comment, revision, if necessary, and prioritization. These goals represent the county and communities' vision for disaster resistance.

Everything that could affect hazard event-related damage in the county was considered by the HMPC. Every effort was made to ensure not only that relevant activities were considered, but also that the process was not limited to just a few alternatives. After much discussion, HMPC drafted an "action plan" that specifies recommended projects, who is responsible for implementing them, and when they are to be completed.

This plan recommends mitigation measures that should be pursued. Implementation of these recommendations depends on adoption of this plan by the County Council and each of the municipalities and the cooperation and support of the offices and contacts designated as being responsible for each action item.

VIII. Plan Review and Maintenance

Lancaster County Emergency Management serves as the lead agency for the HMPC and will work with the HMPC to monitor the implementation the plan and as part of the HMPC, will perform annual reviews of this plan. As representatives of the various jurisdictions covered in this plan, it is the responsibility of members of the HMPC to report the implementation of projects or activities related to Hazard Mitigation to the committee.

The annual evaluation will assess current hazards and vulnerabilities, goals and objectives of the current plan, implementation problems with the current plan, progress and outcomes of projects, and participation of the members of the HMPC. The results of these annual evaluations will serve as the basis for a complete update of this plan every five years. The HMPC will hold annual public meetings to review the plan and solicit citizen comment.

IX. Funding Sources for Mitigation

The committee had to become familiar with potential funding sources for each project identified during the planning process. Several federal and state funding sources were identified by the committee. The previous plan identified the Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and the Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) programs; these programs have since been retired by FEMA. The following is a summary of the potential funding sources identified.

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grants (HUD CDBG)

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (the Stafford Act), Title 42, United States Code (U.S.C.) 5170c. The key purpose of HMGP is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of

loss of life and property from future disasters is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster. HMGP is available, when authorized under a Presidential major disaster declaration, in the areas of the State requested by the Governor. The amount of HMGP funding available to the Applicant is based upon the estimated total Federal assistance to be provided by FEMA for disaster recovery under the Presidential major disaster declaration.

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program is authorized by Section 203 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5133. The PDM program is designed to assist States, Territories, Indian Tribal governments, and local communities to implement a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program to reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events, while also reducing reliance on Federal funding from future disasters.

The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4104c, with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The National Flood Insurance Fund provides funding for FMA. Both PDM and FMA programs are subject to the availability of appropriation funding, as well as any program specific directive or restriction made with respect to such funds.

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) may provide funds to States, Territories, Indian Tribal governments, local governments, and eligible private non-profits following a Presidential major disaster declaration. The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) programs may provide funds annually to States, Territories, Indian Tribal governments, and local governments. 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.

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. Authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act and administered by FEMA, HMGP was created to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters. The program enables mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding is only available to applicants that reside within a presidentially declared disaster area. Eligible applicants are

- State and local governments
- Indian tribes or other tribal organizations
- Certain non-profit organizations

Individual homeowners and businesses may not apply directly to the program; however a community may apply on their behalf.

HMGP funds may be used to fund projects that will reduce or eliminate the losses from future disasters. Projects must provide a long-term solution to a problem, for example, elevation of a home to reduce the risk of flood damages as opposed to buying sandbags and pumps to fight the flood. In addition, a project's potential savings must be more than the cost of implementing the project. Funds may be used to protect either public or private property or to purchase property that has been subjected to, or is in danger of, repetitive damage. Examples of projects include, but are not limited to:

- Acquisition of real property from willing sellers and demolition or relocation of buildings to convert the property to open space use
- Retrofitting structures and facilities to minimize damages from high winds, earthquake, flood, wildfire, or other natural hazards
- Elevation of flood prone structures
- Development and initial implementation of vegetative management programs
- Minor flood control projects that do not duplicate the flood prevention activities of other Federal agencies
- Localized flood control projects, such as certain ring levees and floodwall systems, that are designed specifically to protect critical facilities
- Post-disaster building code related activities that support building code officials during the reconstruction process

The amount of funding available for the HMGP under a particular disaster declaration is limited. The program may provide a State with up to 15 percent of the first $2 billion of estimated aggregate amounts of disaster assistance, up to 10 percent for amounts between $2 billion and $10 billion, and up to 7.5 percent for amounts between $10 billion and $35.333 billion of funds released to states by FEMA. States that meet higher mitigation planning criteria may qualify for a higher percentage under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

FEMA can fund up to 75% of the eligible costs of each project. The State or grantee must provide a 25% match, which can be fashioned from a combination of cash and in-kind sources. Funding from other Federal sources cannot be used for the 25% share with one exception. Funding provided to States under the Community Development Block Grant program from the Department of Housing and Urban Development can be used to meet the non-federal share requirement.

According to the FEMA website, there are five issues you must consider when determining the eligibility of a proposed project.

- Does your project conform to your State's Hazard Mitigation Plan?
- Does your project provide a beneficial impact on the disaster area, i.e. the State?
- Does your application meet the environmental requirements?
- Does your project solve a problem independently?
- Is your project cost-effective?

HMGP funding is allocated using a "sliding scale" formula based on a percentage of the estimated total Federal assistance under the Stafford Act, excluding administrative costs for each Presidential major disaster declaration. Applicants with a FEMA-approved State or Tribal Standard Hazard Mitigation Plan may receive:

- Up to 15 percent of the first $2 Billion of the estimated aggregate amount of disaster assistance;
- Up to 10 percent for the next portion of the estimated aggregate amount more than $2 Billion and up to $10 Billion; and
- 7.5 percent for the next portion of the estimated aggregate amount more than $10 Billion and up to $35.333 Billion

Applicants with a FEMA-approved State or Tribal Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan are eligible for HMGP funding not to exceed 20 percent of the estimated total Federal assistance under the Stafford Act, up to $35.333 Billion of such assistance, excluding administrative costs authorized for the disaster.

Under the HMA programs, the total cost to implement approved mitigation activities is generally funded by a combination of Federal and non-Federal sources. The non-Federal share must be an eligible cost used in direct support of the approved activities under the grant award. Contributions of cash, in-kind services or materials, or any combination thereof, may be accepted as part of the non-Federal cost share. For FMA, not more than one half of the non-Federal contribution may be provided from in-kind contributions.

Eligible applicants must apply for the HMGP and PDM through the South Carolina Emergency Management Division – Recovery and Mitigation Group.

FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA) provides grants to states and communities for planning assistance and mitigation projects that reduce the risk of flood damage to structures covered by flood insurance. The types of grants available include planning and project assistance. FMA monies are available to eligible applicants when a Flood Mitigation Plan has been developed and FEMA has approved it.

FEMA may contribute up to 75 percent of the total eligible costs. At least 25 percent of the total eligible costs must be provided by a nonfederal source. Of this 25 percent, no more than half can be provided as in-kind contributions from third parties. There are limits on the frequency of grants and the amount of funding that can be allocated to a State or community in any 5-year period. The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) serves as the administrator of the planning and projects portions of the grant. The State's FMA Coordinator is within the Land, Water and Conservation Division of SCDNR. The agency's web page is www.dnr.state.sc.us.

HUD Community Development Block Grants

Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) - Disaster Recovery Initiative (DRI) program provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and States recover from Presidentially-declared disasters, especially in low-income areas. Since it can fund a broader range of recovery activities than most other programs, the DRI helps communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources.

In response to disasters, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the CDBG and HOME programs as Disaster Recovery grants to rebuild the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process. Last year, South Carolina received $157 million dollars for flood relief in the Columbia region. Disaster Recovery grants often supplement disaster programs of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Small Business Administration, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In addition, HOME Disaster Recovery grants can provide an important resource for providing affordable housing to disaster victims.

CDBG Disaster Recovery funds are made available to States, units of general local governments, Indian tribes, and insular areas designated by the President of the United States as disaster areas. These communities must have significant unmet recovery needs and the capacity to carry out a disaster recovery program (usually these are governments that already receive HOME or Community Development Block Grant allocations).

CDBG Disaster Recovery grants primarily benefit low-income residents in and around communities that have experienced a natural disaster. Generally, grantees must use at least half of Disaster Recovery funds for activities that principally benefit low-and moderate-income persons. These can be either activities in which all or the majority of people who benefit have low or moderate incomes or activities that benefit an area or service group in which at least 51 percent of the populous are of low- and moderate-income.

Grant recipients may use CDBG Disaster Recovery funds for recovery efforts involving housing, economic development, infrastructure and prevention of further damage to affected areas, if such use does not duplicate funding available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Small Business Administration, and the US Army Corps of Engineers. Examples of these activities include:

- buying damaged properties in a flood plain and relocating residents to safer areas
- relocation payments for people and businesses displaced by the disaster
- debris removal not covered by FEMA
- rehabilitation of homes and buildings damaged by the disaster
- buying, constructing, or rehabilitating public facilities such as streets, neighborhood centers, and water, sewer and drainage systems
- code enforcement

- homeownership activities such as down payment assistance, interest rate subsidies and loan guarantees for disaster victims
- foreclosure loan assistance
- public services (generally limited to no more than 15 percent of the grant)
- helping businesses retain or create jobs in disaster impacted areas
- planning and administration costs (limited to no more than 20 percent of the grant)

HUD notifies eligible governments, which must then develop and submit an Action Plan for Disaster Recovery before receiving DRI grants. The Action Plan must describe the needs, strategies, and projected uses of the Disaster Recovery funds.

Certified Local Government (CLG) Grants are available for historic preservation through the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) which is part of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). Although the funding for this program is administered by state, the funding is allocated by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Ten percent of the total federal appropriation to the State Historic Preservation Office is awarded annually to Certified Local Governments (CLGs). At this time, neither Lancaster County nor any municipalities within Lancaster County are CLGs. Only Certified Local Governments are eligible for this funding source. The grants can be used for projects related to historic structures and preservation, and requires matching funds (50/50 share) with awards generally ranging from $1,500 to $25,000. Historic Preservation projects often overlap with hazard mitigation efforts and include Identifying, Recording and Recognizing Historic Properties; Planning for Historic Districts and Multiple Historic Properties; Building Stabilization Projects; Planning for Individual Historic Properties; Preservation Education; and Strengthening Local Government Historic Preservation Programs.

The SHPO also administers the State Development ("Bricks and Mortar") Grants which can be used for stabilizing historic buildings and structures, or protecting historic buildings and structures from the adverse effects of the weather. Eligible applicants include local governments and nonprofit organizations applying for the grants for buildings or structures that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for the National Register and have a planned or current public use. The grants are reimbursable, have a 50/50 cost match requirement and generally range from $5,000 to $20,000. The SHPO's website is located at http://scdah.sc.gov/.

SECTION - 2
HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

I. Hazard Identification - Introduction

Lancaster County performed a Hazard Identification Analysis to determine the hazards the County faces. To perform this process, existing sources of hazard frequency data were researched including South Carolina Emergency Management Division's State of South Carolina Hazards Assessment, University of South Carolina's 2013 Hazard Assessment Profile, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources - South Carolina State Climatology Office, State Climate Office of North Carolina, Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), FEMA publications, Department of Agriculture Forest Service wildfire risk maps, USGS earthquake and landslide risk maps, State of South Carolina erosion information, data from the South Carolina Forestry Commission (SCFA), the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA),and wind and climatic data. Additionally, historical hazard events were researched through news publications as well as state and federal agency information provided on the internet to determine their effects on the County and their probability of recurrence. Finally, flood insurance policy information was obtained from the state. The Hazard Identification process was used to identify those hazards that pose the greatest risk to the County and warrant further analysis through the vulnerability assessment.

In addition to natural hazards, this Hazard Identification also includes an overview of the man-made hazards that Lancaster County faces from day to day. Technological hazards, such as dam failures, water/sewer system disruption, hazardous material releases, power system failures, train derailments, or infrastructure failures are not always weather-related, but they can all pose similar and significant risks to the population of the county. It is also not uncommon for natural weather-related events to interfere with the operation of man-made equipment or facilities and cause a hazardous incident to occur. When combined in this manner, these two categories of hazardous events can place great stress on the agencies and individuals involved in their mitigation.

Climate Change

Despite debate about the cause, evidence shows that Earth is undergoing a climate change. For millions of years, the planet has been subject to regular naturally occurring cycles of temperature fluctuation, but in the past 250 years, a great deal of consensus exists that humans may have exacerbated the effects of these cycles. Human practices may not be solely responsible for climate change, its effects on society, the environment and life on the planet as we know it, but greater scrutiny is placed on them as these changes continue to occur.

Milankovitch Cycles are natural cycles that describe Earth's tilt in relation to the sun and, as a result, the warmth of the planet. The closer a part of the planet is to the sun, the warmer it becomes; the farther away from the sun it is, the cooler it becomes. Milankovitch Cycles also take into account the shape of the planet's orbit; the more elliptical the orbit, the less time spent close to the sun, decreasing surface temperatures. The sun also goes through eleven year solar radiation cycles due to

changes in the number of sunspots present on its surface. Greater solar radiation from more sunspots leads to higher temperatures and interference with weather patterns.

In addition to these natural cycles, industrial and societal expansion has been artificially increasing naturally occurring greenhouse gases such as methane, carbon dioxide, and nitrous oxide since the mid-eighteenth century. If the rising global temperatures were brought about because of increased solar radiation alone, the upper levels of the atmosphere would be warmed before the lower levels, unlike the case today. According to NASA, since 1980, temperatures in the upper atmosphere have actually decreased in response to a decreased number of sunspots. In the lower atmosphere however, temperatures are rising in relation to increased greenhouse gases.

In Lancaster County, severe weather events have been increasing since 1950. Using records from 1854 onward including NOAA data to group weather events by decade, it was found that the frequency of flooding, hail storm, ice storm, thunderstorm, and winter storm events has increased, coinciding with increasing average temperatures across the country. Interestingly, in the decade of 2000-2009, there were 95 total severe weather events. From 2010 to July 2015, there have been 75 severe weather events. Only halfway through the current decade, the number of events is nearly 80% that of the whole previous decade.

Increasing temperatures, the driving force behind changing weather patterns, have coincided with increased reported severe weather events. If this trend continues, the county will face more severe weather in the future. These conclusions have been made with the understanding that unreported severe weather events in the past could artificially intensify the positive correlation between temperature and severe weather. Still, industry, population, and thru-county traffic continue to grow and the effects of more severe weather bring greater risk to life, property, and economy in Lancaster County.

II. Heavy Precipitation

Precipitation is an ordinary natural event, however; precipitation falling at a rate of .30 inches or greater per hour or greater than 2 inches in 24 hours is considered excessive or heavy precipitation. Heavy precipitation may be a result of a winter storm, severe thunderstorms, hurricanes, tropical storms, tropical depressions, and nor'easters.

Excessive rainfall can produce a flash flooding hazard, which can quickly endanger both life and property. Flooding may also result from the accumulation of heavy rainfall over an extended period of time. The possibility for flash flooding is particularly hazardous in the piedmont region as it consists of rolling hills and valleys where rapid runoff can occur from the steep slopes. Urban areas are also at risk for local flooding, as hard, impermeable surfaces like concrete do not allow rainwater to be absorbed into the ground.

Hurricanes, tropical storms, tropical depressions, and nor'easters by definition bring heavy rainfalls which can cause significant damage. While Lancaster County is not susceptible to the storm surge as coastal counties may be, we are absolutely at risk for long durations of heavy precipitation. In the northern panhandle of the county especially, rapid and expansive residential development has urbanized the geography and altered natural runoff patterns. This change potentially brings increased flooding risk to a greater area. For the purpose of simplifying this plan, we will make the assumption that all severe thunderstorms, hurricanes, tropical storms, tropical depressions, and nor'easters will all be accompanied by heavy precipitation and it will not be further analyzed in this plan.

III. High Wind

High Winds are sustained wind speeds of 40 mph or greater lasting for 1 hour or longer, or winds of 58 mph or greater for any duration. **A high wind watch** is issued when high wind conditions are expected to develop in the next 12 to 36 hours. Sometimes it will be issued late in the first forecast period - 6 to 12 hours - if the potential for high wind exists but there is some uncertainty. High wind advisories in South Carolina are normally included as part of some other watch or warning such as severe thunderstorm, nor'easters, tropical storm, or tropical depressions.

A microburst is a localized column of sinking air, producing damaging divergent and straight-line winds at the surface that are similar to, but distinguishable from, tornadoes, which generally have convergent damage. A microburst will typically have an affected outflow area of less than 2½ miles wide and peak winds lasting less than 5 minutes. A microburst may induce dangerous horizontal/vertical wind shears, which can adversely affect aircraft performance and cause property damage.

A distinction can be made between a wet microburst which consists of precipitation and a dry microburst which consists of virga, or wisps of precipitation falling from a cloud but evaporating before reaching the ground. They generally are formed by precipitation-cooled air rushing to the surface, but could also be powered from the high speed winds of the jet stream deflected to the surface in a thunderstorm. Microbursts are recognized as capable of generating wind speeds higher than 168 mph.

Macrobursts are also possible in certain storm systems. A macroburst is a convective downdraft with an affected outflow area of at least 2½ miles wide and peak winds lasting between 5 and 20 minutes. Intense macrobursts may cause tornado-force damage of up to F3 intensity.

Hurricanes, tropical storms, tropical depressions, and nor'easters by definition bring high winds which can cause significant damage. These systems, with winds from 39 miles per hour and exceeding 155 miles per hour, should all include the hazard of high winds when considering their potential destructive power.

IV. Tropical Cyclones

Hurricanes, tropical storms and tropical depressions are all tropical cyclones which are defined by the National Weather Service's National Hurricane Center (NHC) as warm-core non-frontal synoptic-scale cyclones, originating over tropical or subtropical waters, with organized deep convection and a closed surface wind circulation about a well-defined center. According to the NHC, once they have formed, tropical cyclones maintain themselves by extracting heat energy from the ocean at high temperatures and releasing heat at the low temperatures of the upper troposphere. Hurricanes and tropical storms bring heavy rainfalls, storm surge, and high winds, all of which can cause significant damage. These storms can last for several days, and therefore have the potential to cause sustained flooding, high wind, and erosion conditions. These types of storms are classified by the National Weather Service using the Saffir-Sampson Hurricane Scale, which uses wind speed and barometric pressure data to predict potential property damage and flood levels. Table 2-1 illustrates the Saffir-Sampson scale.

CATEGORY	SUSTAINED WIND SPEED (MPH)	SURGE (FT)	PRESSURE (Mb)	TYPICAL DAMAGE
Tropical Depression	<39	-	-	
Tropical Storm	39-73	-	-	
Hurricane 1	74-95	4-5	> 980	Minimal
Hurricane 2	96-110	6-8	965-980	Moderate
Hurricane 3	111-130	9-12	945-965	Extensive Damage
Hurricane 4	131-155	13-18	920-945	Extreme Damage
Hurricane 5	> 155	> 18	< 920	Catastrophic Damage

Minimal	Moderate	Extensive Damage	Extreme Damage	Catastrophic Damage
Damage is done primarily to shrubbery and trees, unanchored manufactured homes are damaged, some signs are damaged, no real damage is done to structures on permanent foundations.	Some trees are toppled, some roof coverings are damaged, and major damage is done to manufactured homes.	Large trees are toppled, some structural damage is done to roofs, manufactured homes are destroyed, and structural damage is done to small homes and utility buildings.	Extensive damage is done to roofs, windows, and doors; roof systems on small buildings completely fail some curtain walls fail.	Roof damage is considerable and widespread, window and door damage is severe, there are extensive glass failures, some buildings fail completely.

Table 2-1. Saffir-Sampson Scale and Typical Damages

Nor'easters are extratropical storms occurring during the period from late fall to early spring that affect the east coast of the U.S. Low pressure systems develop off the east coast that lead to storms that bring strong northeast winds and heavy rains/precipitation. Although nor'easters' winds might be less intense than that of hurricanes, nor'easters can hover for several days over a given area. This kind of long duration storm allows larger accumulations of precipitation as well as more damage to structures as they are exposed to wind and flooding for long periods of time. These types of storms are so massive they affect all jurisdictions within the entire county equally.

A. Past Occurrences of Tropical Cyclones

A search of historical records show Lancaster County has been affected by at least 39 hurricanes, tropical storms, tropical depressions, and/or sub-tropical storms since 1854. Table 2-2 shows the number and types of storms that passed directly over Lancaster County from 1850 through 2016. Local newspapers archives, Monthly Weather Review archives, Stormpulse.com, National Hurricane Center, and other sources were drawn on to complete this record.

Hurricanes that pass in relatively close proximity to Lancaster County can also have an impact upon Lancaster County. Therefore, an analysis of storms passing through or within 50 miles of the County was also performed. These storms are listed in Table 2-3.

Tropical Cyclones Passing Directly over Lancaster County Since 1854	
1	Hurricanes
6	Tropical Storms
3	Tropical Depressions

Table 2-2

Tropical Cyclones within 50 Miles of Lancaster County	
3	Hurricanes
23	Tropical Storms

Table 2-3

The following storm events are those that affected Lancaster County and could be verified by at least two sources.

Storm Name	Date	Classification
Number 2	9/9/1854	Hurricane/T.S.
Number 5	9/16/1859	Hurricane/T.S.
	10/4/1877	Tropical Storm
	9/12/1878	Tropical Storm
	9/10/1882	Hurricane/T.S.
Number 2	9/11/1882	Hurricane/T.S.
	10/12/1885	Tropical Storm
	6/22/1886	Tropical Storm
	7/1/1886	Tropical Storm
	10/20/1887	Tropical Storm
	9/10/1888	Tropical Storm
Number 6	9/24/1889	Hurricane/T.S.
Number 6	8/28/1893	Hurricane
	10/4/1893	Tropical Storm
	9/29/1896	Hurricane
Number 1	6/15/1902 - 6/16/1902	Tropical Storm
	9/14/1904	Tropical Storm
	10/23/1908	Tropical Storm
	8/30/1911	Tropical Storm
	6/14/1912	Tropical Storm
Number 1	8/3/1915	Tropical Storm
	10/3/1927	Tropical Storm
	8/11/1928	Tropical Storm
	10/22/1929	Tropical Storm
	9/5/1935	Tropical Storm
Number 5	10/8/1946 - 10/9/1946	Tropical Storm
Able	8/31/1952	Hurricane
Gracie	9/30/1959	Hurricane
Cleo	8/30/1964	Hurricane/T.S.
Alma	5/26/1970	Hurricane/T.D.
Babe	9/8/1977	Hurricane/T.D.
David	9/5/1979	Hurricane
Bob	7/25/1985	Hurricane
Chris	8/28/1988	Tropical Storm
Hugo	9/22/1989	Hurricane
Marco	10/12/1990	Tropical Storm
Danny	7/19/1997 - 7/20/1997	Hurricane
Alberto	6/14/2006	Tropical Storm
Fay	8/21/2008 - 8/26/2008	Tropical Storm

Hurricane Hugo – September 22, 1989

Hugo had a lasting and devastating effect on Lancaster County. Thousands of citizens were without power, many for weeks after the storm. Schools and businesses were shut down and commodities such as canned foods, gasoline, batteries, and ice were in short supply. Damage to tree crops, electrical utilities, and structures was extensive as this was the most intense storm of recent memory.

Hurricane Hugo formed over the eastern Atlantic near the Cape Verde Islands on September 9, 1989. Hugo moved thousands of miles across the Atlantic, rapidly strengthening to briefly attain category 5 hurricane strength. It later crossed over Guadeloupe and St. Croix on September 17 as a category 4 hurricane. Weakening slightly more, Hurricane Hugo passed over Puerto Rico as a strong category 3 hurricane. Further weakening occurred several hours after re-emerging into the Atlantic, becoming downgraded to a category 2 hurricane. Hurricane Hugo re-strengthened into a category 4 hurricane before making landfall in South Carolina on September 22.

In Lancaster County, Hugo wreaked havoc on both the manmade and natural environments. Data from the National Hurricane Center and the National Weather Service indicates that winds in Lancaster County reached an estimated speed of over 80 miles per hour. According to a New York Times article from November 12, 1989, over 8,000 homes were damaged in the county. USDA Forest Service data shows that Lancaster County lost 35% of its softwood timber inventory, over double that of the 14% loss over the entire state of South Carolina. Crop and property losses in Lancaster County exceeded $100 million.

B. Future Probabilities of Hurricanes, Tropical Storms, and Tropical Depressions

In order to estimate the frequency of occurrence, the number of hurricanes is compared to the length of the period of record which is from 1850-2015. The recurrence interval is defined from this information and is a rough estimate of the amount of time, on average, during which one occurrence of a given storm will take place. It is important to note that in reality, a storm can occur multiple times during one recurrence interval, and that the recurrence interval is only an estimated average time period. Recurrence intervals for hurricanes and tropical storms within and in the vicinity of Lancaster County are presented in Table 2-4.

STORM TYPE	NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES WITH CENTER OF STORM TRACK WITHIN 50 MILES OF LANCASTER COUNTY	RECURRENCE INTERVAL (years)	Chance per Year of Recurrence	NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES WITH CENTER OF STORM TRACK IN LANCASTER COUNTY	RECURRENCE INTERVAL (years)	Chance per Year of Recurrence
HURRICANE	3	55	1.8%	1	165	.6%
TROPICAL STORM	23	7	14%	6	28	4%
TROPICAL DEPRESSION	2	82	1%	1	165	.6%

Table 2-4

The average number of tropical cyclones, including hurricanes, has been following a slight decreasing trend since the beginning of the records used for this document. While the decade between 1880 and 1889 saw a large number of tropical events, the trend is still decreasing if data from this decade is excluded. Figure 2-1 shows this trend with data from all years included.

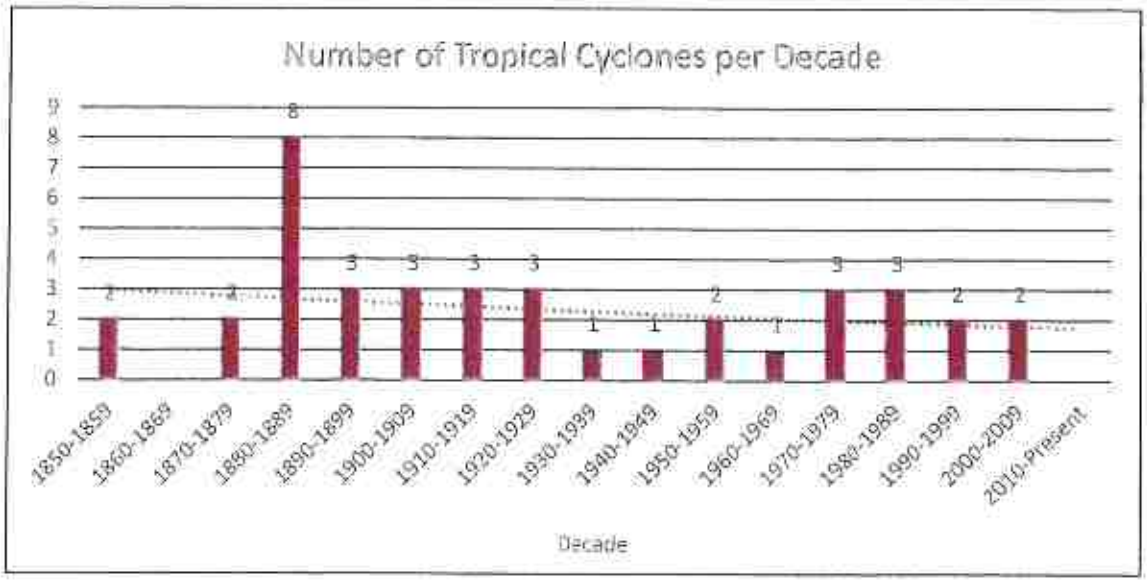


Figure 2-1

V. Severe Thunderstorms

Severe thunderstorms are defined by the National Weather Service as storms that have wind speeds of 58 miles per hour or higher, produce hail at least one inch in diameter, or produce tornadoes. In order to form, thunderstorms simply require moisture to form clouds and rain, coupled with an unstable mass of warm air that can rise rapidly.
Thunderstorms affect relatively small areas when compared with hurricanes and winter storms, as the average storm is 15 miles in diameter and lasts an average of 30 minutes. Nearly 1,800 thunderstorms are occurring at any moment around the world, however, of the estimated 100,000 thunderstorms that occur year in the United States only about 10 percent are classified as severe.

Thunderstorms are most likely to happen in the spring and summer months and during the afternoon and evening hours, but can occur year-round and at all hours. Despite their small size, all thunderstorms are dangerous and capable of threatening life and property in localized areas. Every thunderstorm produces lightning, which results from the buildup and discharge of electrical energy between positively and negatively charged areas. Each year, lightning is responsible for an average of 93 deaths (more than tornadoes), 300 injuries, and several hundred million dollars in damage to property and forests.

A. Past Occurrences of Severe Thunderstorms

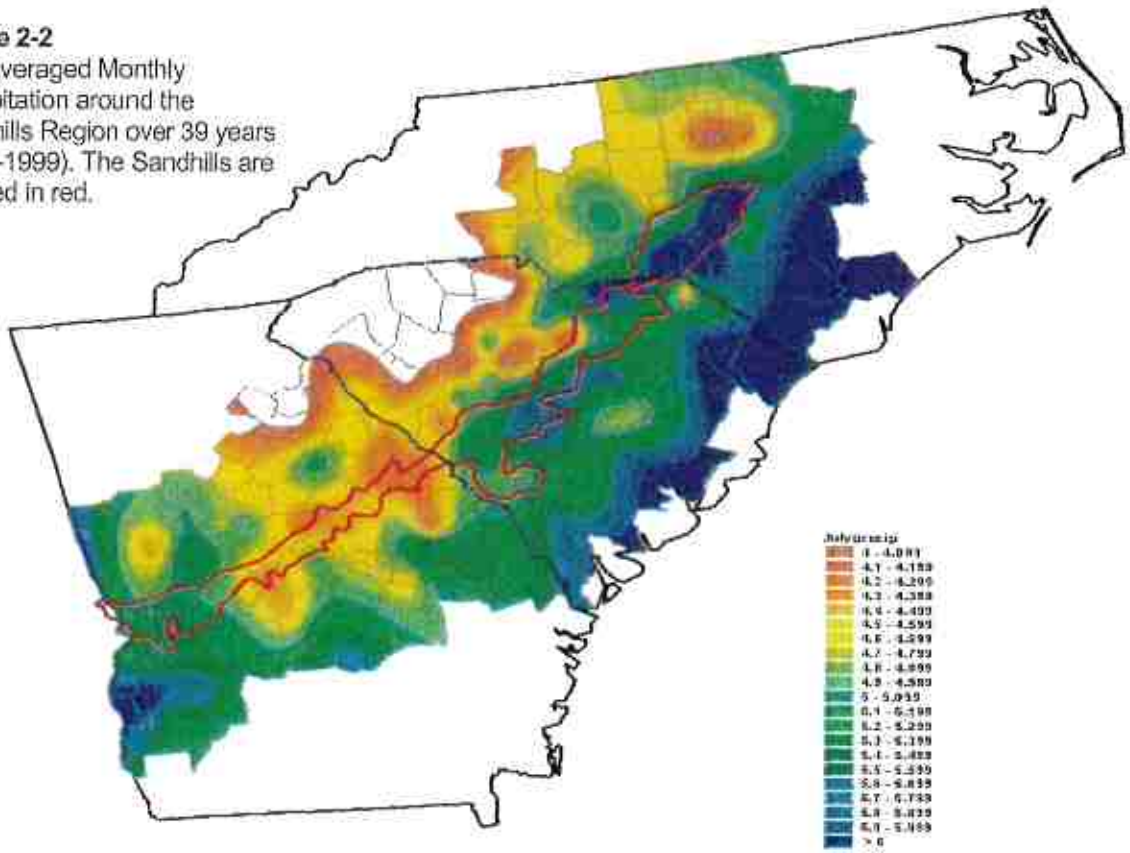
Thunderstorms are fairly common in South Carolina, and severe storms bring increased risk to property and life. According to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service's (NESDIS) National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), there have been 138 severe thunderstorm events reported in Lancaster County between January 1, 1950 and May 2, 2016. These storms resulted in $2,351,500 in property damages, $150,000 of crop damages, and 12 injuries and no deaths. The average hail size for these events was 1.17" and the maximum hail size was 2.75" in May 2014. The average wind speed for these storms was 43.7 mph with a maximum of 90 mph in June 2008.

While this is the most comprehensive list of storm events used for this plan, there may be some inaccuracy based on a lack of adequate reporting in earlier years. For example, from 1950 to 1990, there were only 22 severe thunderstorms reported. There were no severe thunderstorms reported from 1950 to 1960. Despite a general increase in the number of severe weather events the past few decades, these low numbers in earlier years can most likely be attributed to poor reporting techniques at the time or a lack of historic record from which to draw data. Over the past five years, however, there have been an average of nine severe thunderstorms per year, nearly all of which caused thousands of dollars in damage.

B. Future Probabilities of Severe Thunderstorms

According to the State Climate Office of North Carolina thunderstorms occur more frequently in the Sandhills Region of North and South Carolina. The Carolina and Georgia Sandhills region of the Southeast is an elongated area of sandy soil that is located adjacent to regions of varying soil type. (See Figure 2-2) The Piedmont area to the northeast has soils that are mainly loam and clay-loam, while a variety of soil types exists in the Coastal Plain to the southeast. It is the differences in these soil types that create differential heating of the ground surface. The sandy soil regions allow an easier release of moisture into the air and, since the sandy soil absorbs less heat than the loamy or clay soils, solar heat energy heats the ground itself more than it evaporates the moisture from the ground. In short, given the same amount of energy, sandy soil would increase in temperature more than the loam or clay soils.

Figure 2-2
July Averaged Monthly Precipitation around the Sandhills Region over 39 years (1960-1999). The Sandhills are outlined in red.



These differential surface heating patterns create mesoscale circulations, causing clouds to form. Eventually, if conditions are right, thunderstorms will also form along the boundaries of these areas. By examining climatological precipitation in this and surrounding areas, the effects of the Sandhills region topography can be investigated. A period of 40 years was used to average the precipitation for 120 stations located within 50 miles of the Sandhills. Because surface heating is greatest during the summer months, these months are of most interest. Rainfall during the summer in the

Carolinas and Georgia is mainly the result of thunderstorm activity, so any increase in activity would be more clearly seen during this season. Lancaster County's southern and eastern borders are along the area defined as the Sandhills.

Climate change is also affecting surface heating in that, due to a generally warmer atmosphere, there is less heating required at the ground level to reach temperatures required for thunderstorm formation. As global temperatures continue to rise, it can be expected that the number of thunderstorms each year will rise in correlation.

Based on the frequency of past events, the occurrence of future events can be predicted. In order to estimate the frequency of occurrence, the number of severe thunderstorms is compared to the length of record which is from 1950-2016. The recurrence interval is derived from this information and is a rough estimate of the amount of time, on average, during which one occurrence of a given storm will take place. It is important to note that in reality, a storm can occur multiple times during one recurrence interval, and that the recurrence interval is only an estimated average time period. Recurrence intervals for severe thunderstorms within and in the vicinity of Lancaster County are presented in Table 2-5.

THUNDERSTORMS			
NUMBER OF EVENTS	YEARS IN HISTORY	Recurrence Interval (Years)	Hazard Frequency (Percent Chance per Year)
138	66	.48	209%
Percentages greater than 100% indicate hazard can be expected to occur more than once per year. Data collected from January 1950-June 30, 2016.			

Table 2-5

Since the last update of this plan in 2015, there have been an additional 5 severe thunderstorms reported, bringing the total number of storms up to 138 from January 1950 to June 30, 2016. Since 1960, there have also been 60 hail-producing events that include some of these thunderstorms. These storms resulted in 12 injuries and $2,351,500 in property damage and $150,000 in crop damage, a total of $2,501,500 of economic loss in Lancaster County over the course of 66 years due to severe thunderstorms.

Figures 2-3 and 2-4 show the distribution of when in the year and during the day past severe thunderstorms have occurred. Severe thunderstorms can and do occur throughout all of Lancaster County including all jurisdictions and municipalities and therefore should be expected to continue occurring in all areas of the county in the future.

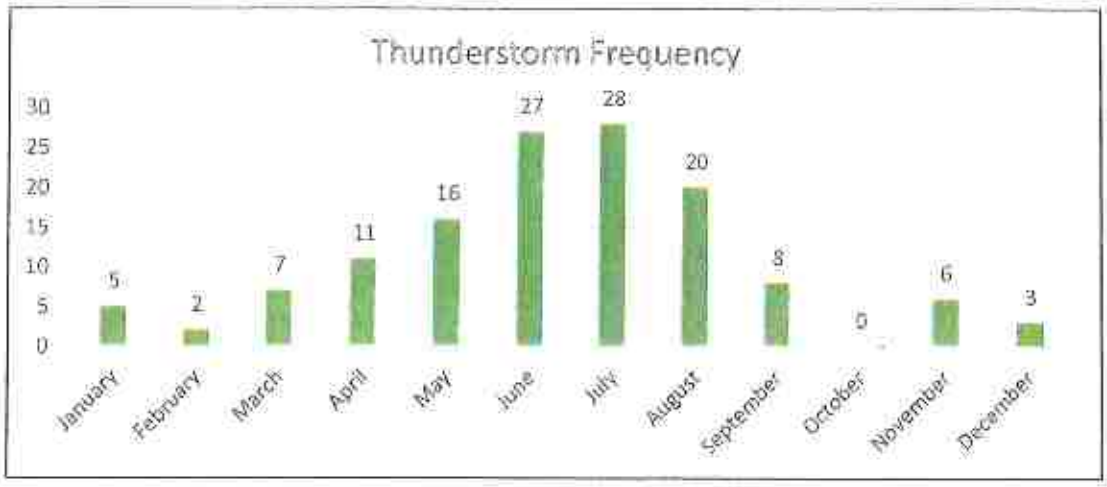


Figure 2-3

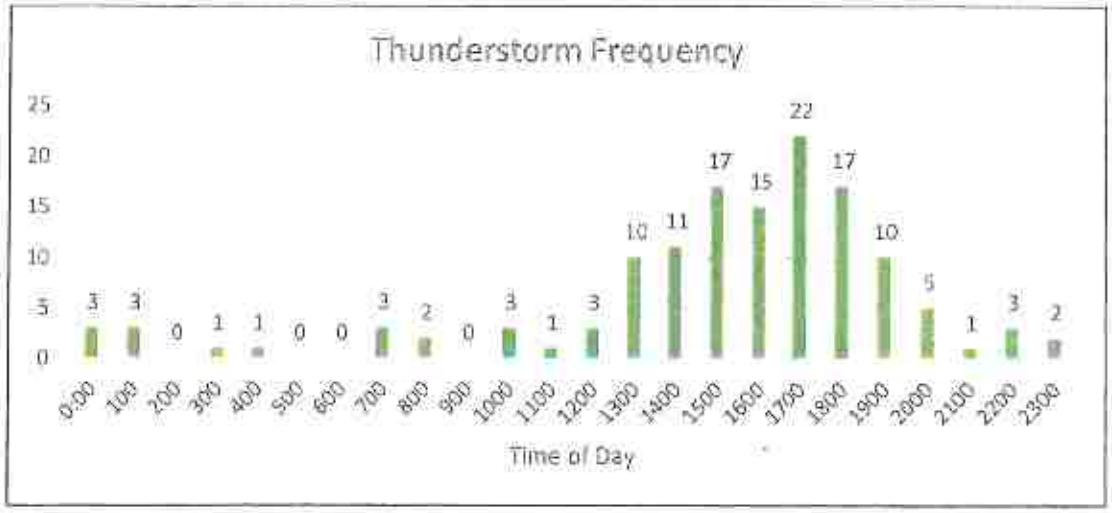


Figure 2-4

VI. Tornadoes

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

Most tornadoes are just a few dozen yards wide and touch down only briefly, but highly destructive tornadoes may carve out a path over a mile wide and several miles long. The destruction caused by tornadoes may range from light to inconceivable depending on the intensity, size and duration of the storm. Typically, tornadoes cause the

greatest damage to structures of light construction, such as residential homes, and are quite localized in impact.

Tornadoes have touched down in South Carolina during every month of the year; however, the most likely months are in the spring, March through May, and later in the fall during September. During spring, tornadoes result from active cold fronts and pre-frontal squall lines. During November and December, it is not uncommon to have active cold fronts and tornadic activity. Tornado frequency reaches a minimum in October and January; only 3% of the totals are experienced during these two months. South Carolina Department of Natural Resources keeps track of tornado statistics for the state the following graphs are from the DNR website using this data. For monthly tornado distribution see figure 2-5.

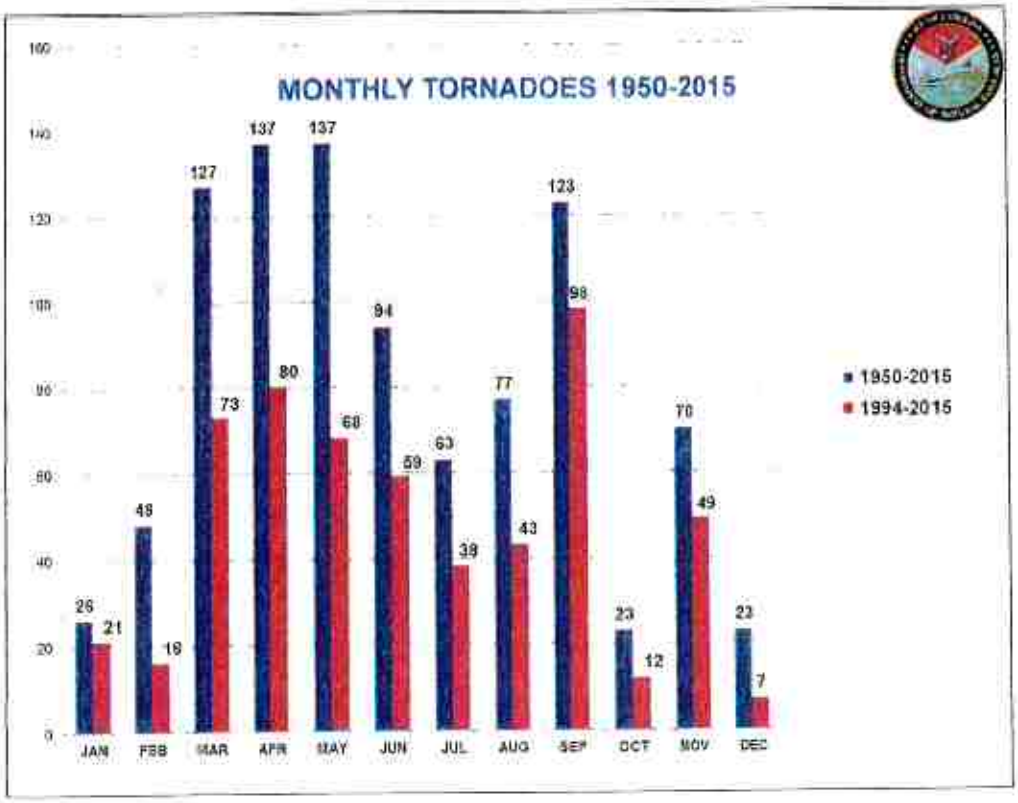


Figure 2-5

Tornadoes in South Carolina can also touch down at any time during the day or night. Figure 2-6 shows tornadoes are more likely to touchdown during the afternoon and early evening; but, tornadoes can also touch down late at night and during the early morning hours. These tornadoes in particular are more dangerous because most people are likely asleep and not able to hear television or radio warnings; and, even if awake, would not be able to see the tornadoes in the darkness.

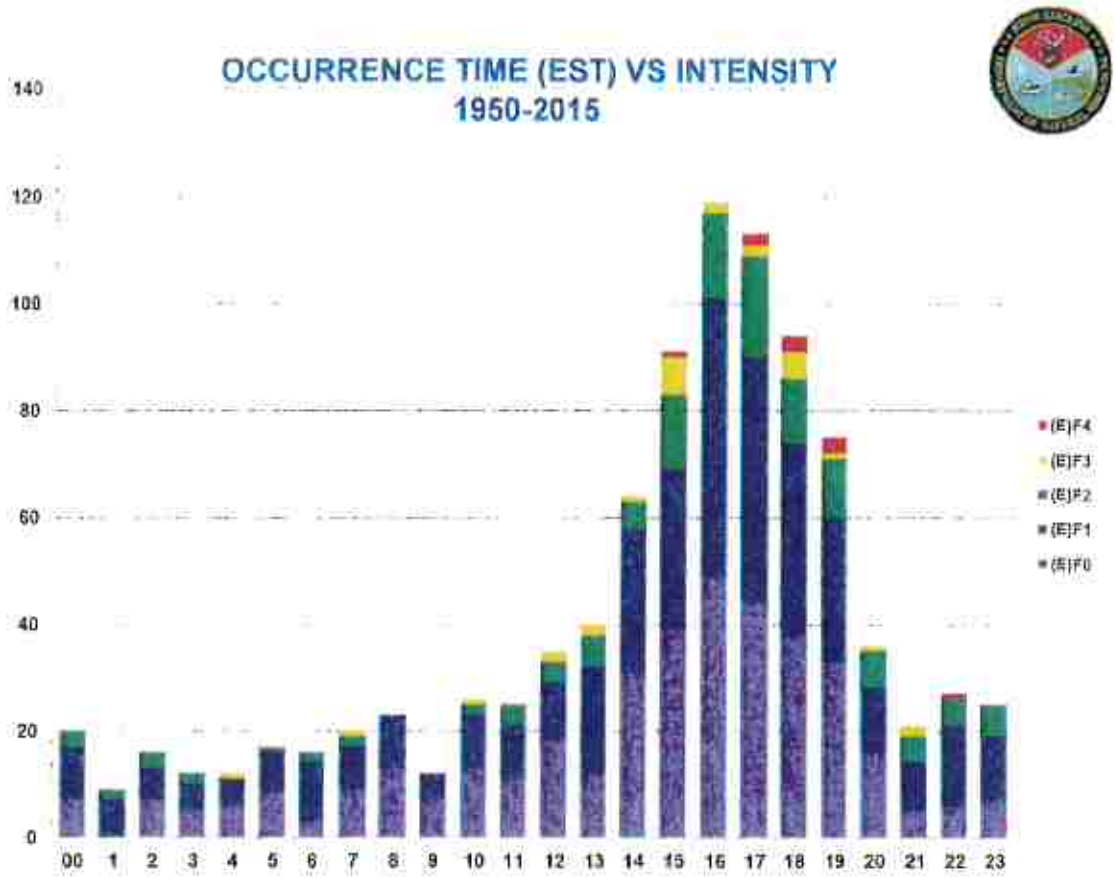


Figure 2-6

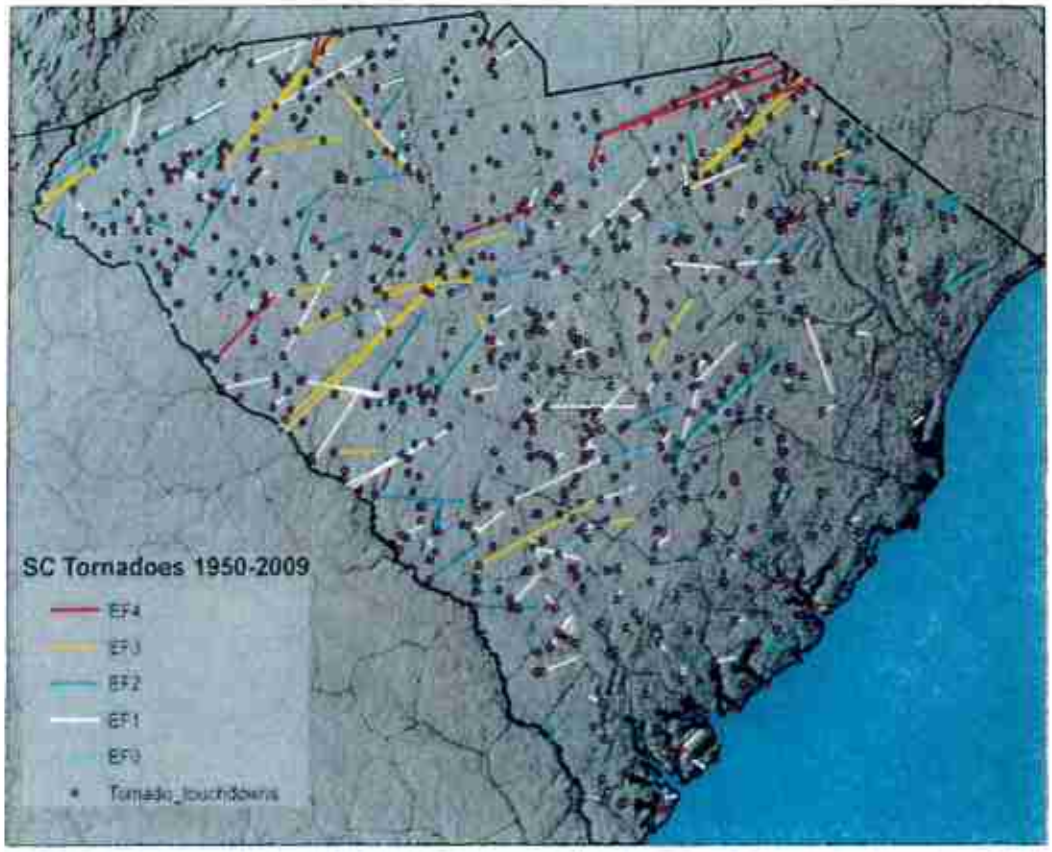
Tornado spotting and reporting methods have changed a lot over the last several decades. Plus, official tornado records only date back to 1950, therefore we do not know the actual average number of tornadoes that occur each year. It is estimated about 1,000 tornadoes hit the U.S. annually.

The largest and most devastating tornado outbreak to affect South Carolina during the last century occurred on March 28, 1984. The outbreak produced 22 tornadoes that killed 57 people, 42 in North Carolina and 15 in South Carolina, and injured another 1,248. The first tornado to strike produced F4 damage as it moved northeast into Scotland County, NC from Marlboro County, SC. around 6:15 p.m. Seven people were killed in Marlboro County, SC. Roughly a third of the victims were in mobile homes. The damage reached $200 million. (Data from www.weather.com)

A. Historical Occurrences

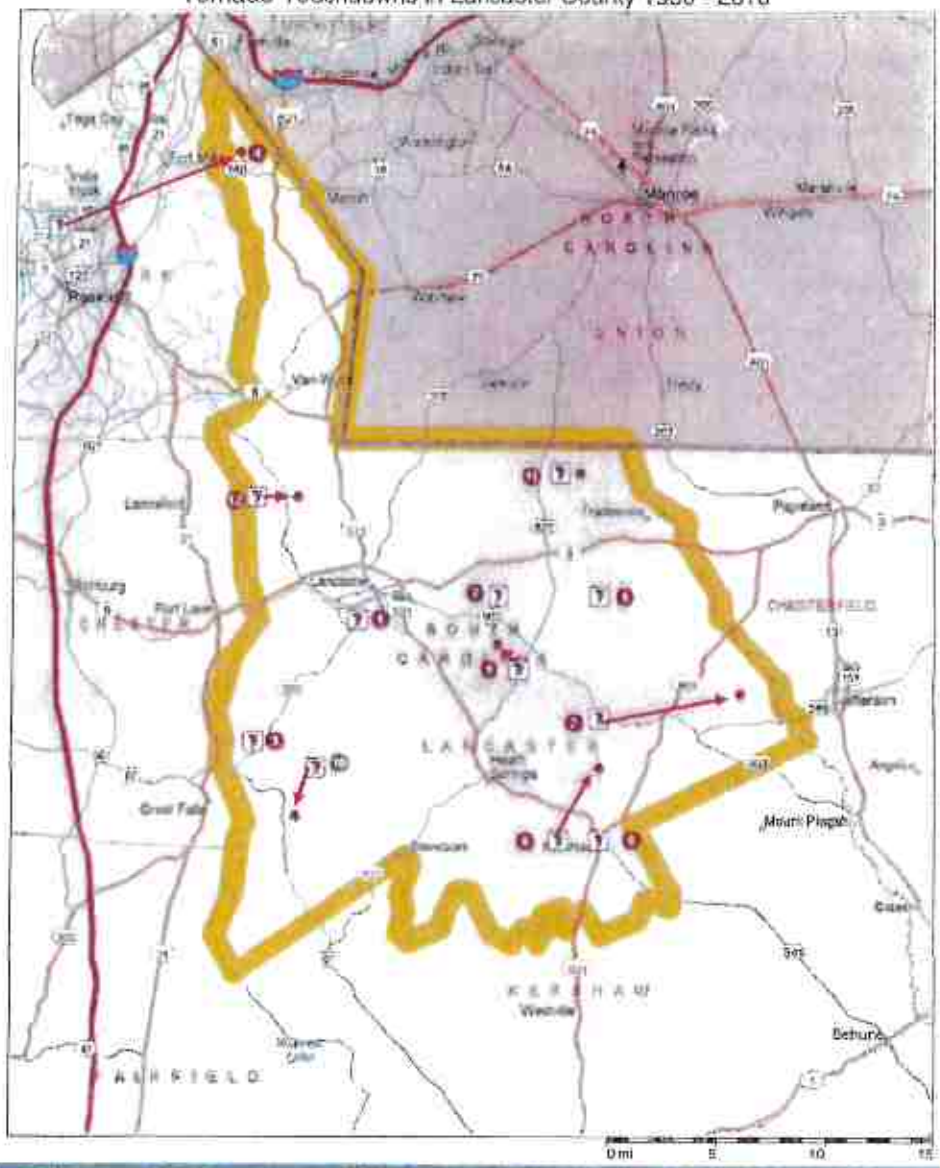
There were 670 confirmed tornado touchdown events in South Carolina between 1950 and 2001 according to the USC Hazards Lab that resulted in 72 deaths and 1,842 injuries. Typically, South Carolina tornadoes are less severe than in other parts of the country.

According to information gathered from the National Climatic Data Center and other sources, Lancaster County has been subject to 12 tornadoes between January 1, 1950 and August 20, 2010. These events have caused 7 injuries and over $28,101,000 in property damage. The following map indicates the location of touchdowns. The red arrows indicate the direction of travel if known and the red dots indicate the end of travel if known. The accompanying chart shows 12 historic Lancaster County tornado incidents ranging from EF0 to F4 in intensity.



The following map shows that tornadoes can and do occur in all areas of Lancaster County. No municipality or jurisdiction is immune to the potential destruction of a tornado. The map shows tornados listed under both the Fujita and the Enhanced Fujita scales. The magnitude of all tornado occurrences prior to 2007 is recorded using the original Fujita Tornado Damage Scale. Table 2-6 describes the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale used today.

Tornado Touchdowns In Lancaster County 1950 - 2010



Tornado	Date	Time	Magnitude	Injuries	Damage
1	4/5/1957	8:30 PM EST	F1	0	$250K
2	4/8/1957	5:00 PM EST	F4	0	$250K
3	10/1/1969	11:45 PM EST	F0	0	0
4	3/24/1975	12:15 PM EST	F1	1	Unknown
5	3/4/1977	12:20 PM EST	F1	0	$25K
6	3/28/1984	6:25 PM EST	F4	5	$25.0M
7	6/16/1989	5:15 PM EST	F1	1	$2.5M
8	9/22/1989	12:45 AM EST	F1	0	$3K
9	9/7/2004	9:40 AM EST	F1	0	0
10	3/4/2008	4:42 PM EST	EF0	0	0
11	7/12/2010	1:57 PM EST	EF0	0	$65K
12	7/12/2010	3:12 PM EST	EF0	0	$8K

Dr. T. Theodore Fujita developed a damage scale (Fujita 1971, Fujita and Pearson 1973) for winds, including tornadoes, which was supposed to relate the degree of damage to the intensity of the wind. As of 2007 the original F-scale was abandoned and was replaced by an enhanced version. The Enhanced F-scale is a much more precise and robust way to assess tornado damage than the original F-scale.

ENHANCED FUJITA SCALE			
DERIVED EF SCALE		OPERATIONAL EF SCALE	
EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)
0	65-85	0	65-85
1	86-109	1	86-110
2	110-137	2	111-135
3	138-167	3	136-165
4	168-199	4	166-200
5	200-234	5	Over 200

*** **IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT ENHANCED F-SCALE WINDS:** *The Enhanced F-scale still is a set of wind estimates (not measurements) based on damage.* These estimates vary with height and exposure. **Important**: The 3 second gust is not the same wind as in standard surface observations. Standard measurements are taken by weather stations in open exposures, using a directly measured, "one minute mile" speed.

Table 2-6

B. Future Probabilities of Tornadoes

Based on the frequency of past events, the occurrence of future events can be predicted. In order to estimate the frequency of occurrence, the number of tornadoes is compared to the length of the period of record which is from 1950-2015. The recurrence interval is defined from this information and is a rough estimate of the amount of time, on average, during which one occurrence of a given storm will take place. It is important to note that in reality, a storm can occur multiple times during one recurrence interval, and that the recurrence interval is only an estimated average time period. Recurrence intervals for tornadoes within and in the vicinity of Lancaster County are presented in Table 2-7. There have been no tornadoes in the county since 2010. No tornadoes have occurred in Lancaster County over the last 5 years.

TORNADOES			
NUMBER OF EVENTS	YEARS IN HISTORY	Recurrence Interval (Years)	Hazard Frequency (Percent Chance per Year)
12	65	5.42	18.5%

Percentages greater than 100% indicate hazard can be expected to occur more than once per year.

Table 2-7

VII. Flooding and Flash Floods

Lancaster County is susceptible to both riverine and flash floods. According to information gathered from the National Climate Data Center (NCDC) there is a 75% chance of a flood occurring annually. The NCDC only records 14 flood events for Lancaster County beginning in 2003 through present day. However, Lancaster County has a long history of dealing with flooding. Proof of this can be found in historical data. The newspaper Lancaster Ledger reported *"a great freshet"* or sudden flood and described creeks too high to cross and flooded crops in the September 28, 1859 edition. Also, in 2012, WSOC News reported that over a foot of water flooded SC Highway 522 in Lancaster County.

As with the dangers of rising floodwaters in the event of a dam failure, flash flooding due to heavy precipitation can prove fatal to those caught unprepared or simply in the wrong place in the event of a flood. One of the biggest causes of injury and death during flooding is the actions of pedestrians, motorists, or others when they ignore early warnings, barricading efforts, and evacuation mandates. Even though evacuation and total avoidance of flood waters are the safest course of action, some people do not take heed to these measures and place themselves in great danger, in turn placing emergency responders at great risk when rescues and recoveries have to be performed.

In the interest of alleviating the flooding problems, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service suggested the construction of five reservoir lakes throughout the county to control excess rain runoff. Lancaster County heeded this advice and the flooding became less severe after the lakes were constructed. As the population of the county grew, however, flooding again became a growing issue due to increasing litter and manmade debris entering the system of creeks and streams in the county. This new waste mixed with already present natural debris and clogged waterways caused inundation of floodplains during heavy precipitation once again. Despite numerous cleanup efforts over the years, the litter and debris problem returns and remains a countywide problem. The need for an extensive cleanout effort becomes ever more apparent with each passing heavy precipitation event. The following are examples of heavy precipitation events that cause flooding problems.

1. Past Occurrences

In October of 2015, South Carolina experienced a "thousand year flood" as a result of a unique weather pattern that devastated South Carolina. Over a year later, recovery efforts are still under way. This weather event was preceded by almost five inches of rainfall in the North Carolina Mountains in weeks prior. While much of the mountains were experiencing severe drought, the rainfall filled rivers and basins to capacity. The power companies released water from upstream impoundments to balance the water levels in their locality. This compounded the South Carolina flooding problem.

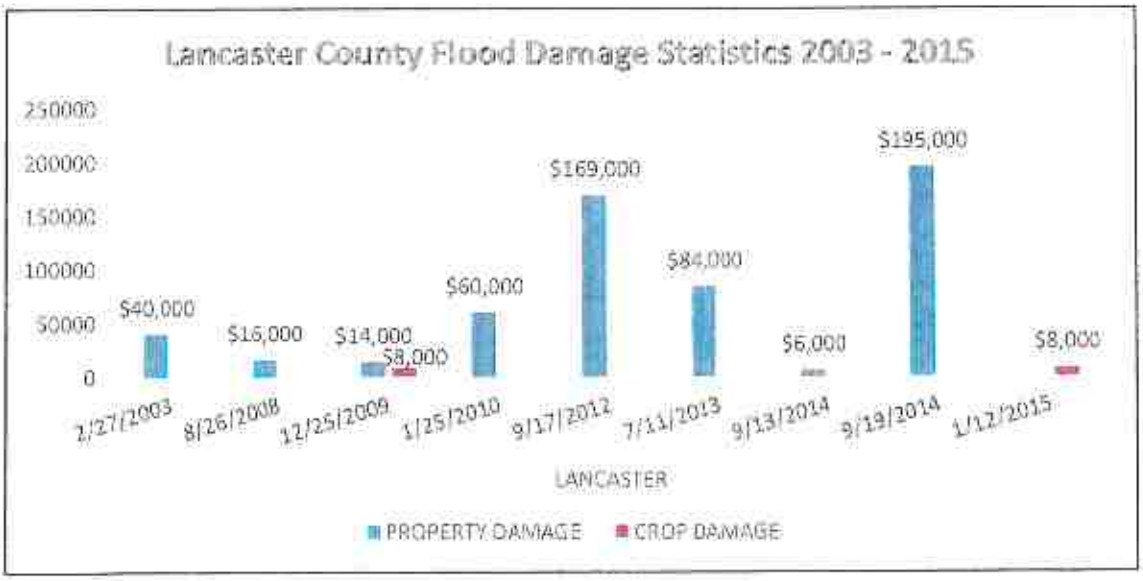
At least sixteen dams breached or failed in the Columbia area, leading to major flooding in a very short amount of time in one of the most heavily populated areas of the state. As a result, many people in the area did not recognize the depth, speed and force of the water. There were 19 deaths as a result of flooding in Columbia, two of

which happened when motorists drove around a barricade and the roadway gave way washing the vehicle away. Locally, there have been witnessed instances of people moving barricades, going around barricades and crossing roadways covered with water. These heighten the relevance of failure to heed the warnings in place to deter traffic. There are documented cases of death due to vehicles attempting to cross washed out roadways prior to barricade placement at both the local and state levels.

Infrastructure failure as a result of flooding presents economic impact and threatens public safety. During the October 2015 flooding, approximately 70 miles of Interstate 95 closed due to flooding according to the SCDOT. The total monetary impact is complex and difficult to compute. Another aspect of economic impact caused by infrastructure failure are those impacts to the adjoining businesses along the routes, which depress local economy. Locally, the greatest hazard caused by infrastructure failure is the impact to public safety response. Roadway closure increases emergency response times and in some cases isolates whole communities.

In conjunction with the significant flooding events in central South Carolina in October 2015, Lancaster County experienced an anomalous increase in rainfall in the fall of 2015. Sustained rainfall events have been occurring in greater frequency and in shorter intervals. This increases the risk for flooding that can damage roads and other infrastructure. Also, when water is added to already full reservoirs, the risk for dam failure increases. During a flood event on September 13, 2014, 1-2 feet of water was reported on several roads in the northern portion of the county.

Historical loss data is indicated in the following chart that plots the losses county-wide due to rainfall.



2. Repetitive Losses

According to NFIP information gathered from FEMA, the unincorporated area of Lancaster County has had seven (7) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) claims closed since 1978. These claims total $170,849.76. The City of Lancaster has had four (4) claims closed during the same time period, totaling $21,663.68.

Currently, there are 127 flood insurance policies in effect in the unincorporated areas of Lancaster County. The insurance in force in Lancaster County exceeds $35,000,000.00. There are also 31 flood insurance policies in effect in the City of Lancaster. The total insurance in force within the City limits is in excess of $9,000,000.

From Lancaster County Floodplain Manager data, the only property listed as a repetitive loss property in either the County or the City is a commercial property that lies in the unincorporated area of Lancaster County. This commercial structure is located in Zone B, C, or X which are areas either outside of the 100-year flood plain, areas of 100-year sheet flow flooding where average depths are less than 1 foot, areas of 100-year stream flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than 1 square mile, or areas protected from the 100-year flood by levees. The flooding was due to a culvert pipe being blocked by storm debris. There were also two residential properties located in unincorporated areas that were subject to flooding, but were not classified as repetitive loss structures. The structures on these residential properties were removed and building future structures on those properties has been prohibited.

3. Future Probabilities

When taking into consideration the possibility of flooding with any heavy precipitation event, it is possible that flooding may occur with any severe thunderstorm or tropical storm. Since the official record for flooding only encompasses 16 years, it may presumably be inconsistent and therefore may not be reliable. With all aspects considered, a safe assumption would seem to be the possibility of a flood event occurring annually would be at least 75%.

The Base Flood is the standard used by most Federal and state agencies, and is used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as the standard for floodplain management and to determine the need for flood insurance. The Base Flood Elevation is the height of the base flood, usually in feet, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum. The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood (See Section 7 Appendix 5 in the 2014 Plan for Flood Insurance Rate Maps [FIRM[EP1]]). The annual chance of any 100-year flood is 1% while the chance for a 500-year flood is 0.2% for any given year.

VIII. Dam Failure

Dam means any artificial barrier, together with appurtenant works, including but not limited to dams, levees, dikes or floodwalls for the impoundment or diversion of water or other fluids where failure may cause danger to life or property.

Dam failure, in Lancaster County as in other places with dam and reservoir systems, could mean potential disaster for homeowners, land owners, and motorists in close proximity to and downstream of the ruptured dam. Major flooding could wreak havoc on infrastructure in the county and hamper emergency response efforts.

The height of a dam is established with respect to maximum water storage elevation measured from the natural bed of the stream or water course at the downstream toe of the barrier, or if it is not across a stream or water course, the height from the lowest elevation of the outside limit of the barrier, to the maximum water storage elevation.

South Carolina Code of Laws Title 49 Chapter 11 details laws regarding dams and includes the Dams and Reservoirs Safety Act. Dams within the state of South Carolina are regulated by South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC). The law specifically gives DHEC the power to review plans to construct, repair, alter or remove any dam under its jurisdiction. Additionally, DHEC has the authority to make inspections, call for remedial work, issue permits, cite non-compliance and invoke judicial action. DHEC may take over a dam in the event of an emergency and may make rules and regulations for proper administration of the law.

State law specifically exempts dams that are:

- Less than twenty-five feet in height from the natural bed of the stream or watercourse measured at the downstream toe of the dam, or less than twenty-five feet from the lowest elevation of the outside limit of the dam, if it is not across a stream channel or watercourse, to the maximum water storage elevation and has an impounding capacity at maximum water storage elevation of less than fifty-acre feet unless a situation exists where the hazard potential as determined by DHEC is such that dam failure or improper reservoir operation may cause loss of human life;

- Owned or operated by a department or an agency of the federal government;

- Owned or licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the South Carolina Public Service Authority, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the United States Corps of Engineers, or other responsible federal licensing agencies considered appropriate by the department;
- Upon which the Department of Transportation or county or municipal governments have accepted maintenance responsibility for a road or highway where that road or highway is the only danger to life or property with respect to failure of the dam.

The purpose of this law is to provide for the certification and inspection of certain dams in South Carolina in the interest of public health, safety, and welfare in order to reduce the risk of failure of the dams, prevent injuries to persons and damage to property, and confer upon South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control the regulatory authority to accomplish the purposes.

In Lancaster County, a vast majority of all the dams are privately owned, including those used to produce hydroelectric power. Easements are in place along downstream waters to allow access for maintenance and inspection duties. All of the dams in the county fall under the jurisdiction of two public watershed boards. Under the guidance of these boards, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, a branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, inspects and assesses these dams and makes recommendations for maintenance or repair activities. Specific maintenance and repair activities are the responsibility of the two watershed boards through the property owners.

Dams are classified by size and hazard potential. (Appendix 6) See Table 2-8 Hazard Classification and Table 2-9 Size Classification.

Hazard Classification	
Class	**Hazard Potential**
I – High Hazard	Dams located where failure will likely cause loss of life or serious damage.
II – Significant Hazard	Dams located where failure will not likely cause loss of life but may damage property.
III – Low Hazard	Dams located where failure may cause minimal property damage.

Table 2-8

Size Classification		
Category	**Storage (ac-ft.)**	**Height (ft.)**
Very Small	< 50	< 25
Small	≥ 50 And < 1,000	≥ 25 And < 40
Intermediate	≥ 1,000 And < 50,000	≥ 40 And < 100
Large	≥ 50,000	≥ 100

Table 2-9

A. High Hazard Dams In Lancaster County

In the mid-20th century, Lancaster County built five reservoir lakes under the guidance of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service in response to a growing problem with flooding in the Lancaster City and Kershaw areas. The county then formed the Cane Creek Watershed Board and the Little Lynches Watershed Board to keep the dams of these lakes properly maintained and the public informed about the lakes. In partnership with the Natural Resources Conservation Service and SCDHEC, the two Boards evaluate and maintain the privately owned dams in the systems of the five reservoirs.

	Built	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation
Ghent Dam	1971-1972	34.7717	-80.6692	591 ft.
Parker Reservoir	1972-1973	34.6935	-80.7031	584 ft.
Gill's Creek	1977-1978	34.7359	-80.7126	541 ft.
Little Lynches	1978-1979	34.5523	-80.6079	486 ft.
Bear Creek	1980-1984	34.6827	-80.6881	552 ft.

Table 2-10

Lancaster County Watershed Dams

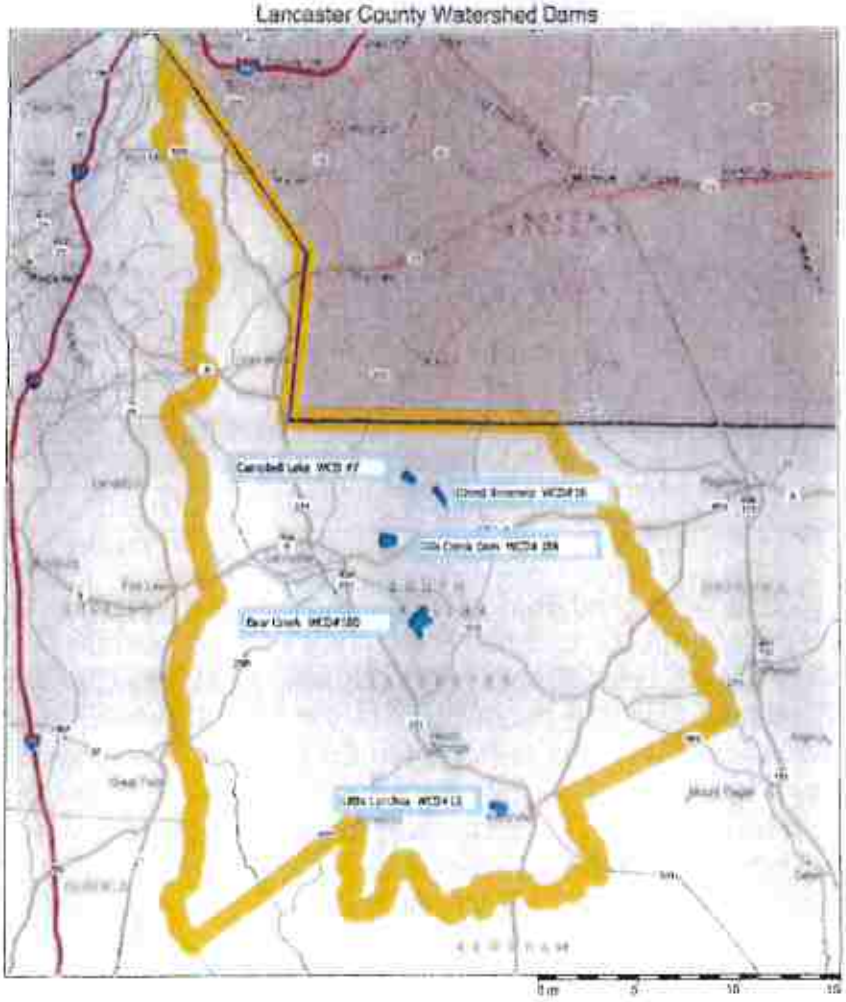


Figure 2-7

B. Cane Creek Watershed

Cane Creek Watershed is located in Lancaster County and consists primarily of Cane Creek and its tributaries. The watershed occupies 90,086 acres of the Piedmont region of South Carolina. Land use/land cover in the watershed includes: 69.6% forested land, 16.9% agricultural land, 9.3% urban land, 3.1% scrub/shrub land, 0.6% water, and 0.5 barren land.

Cane Creek originates in North Carolina and accepts drainage from Simpson Branch, Unity Branch, Flag Pond Branch, McAteer Branch, Sandy Branch, Cedar Pines Lake, and Camp Creek (North Prong, South Prong). Further downstream, the Bear Creek drainage enters Cane Creek.

Bear Creek accepts drainage from Caney Branch and Dry Branch before flowing through the Lancaster Reservoir. Lancaster Reservoir (75 acres) is used for municipal and recreational purposes for the Town of Lancaster. Turkey Quarter Creek (Little Turkey Creek) flows into Bear Creek at the reservoir and further downstream Gills Creek (Hannah's Creek) enters near the Town of Lancaster. Rum Creek drains into Cane Creek near the Town of Fort Lawn. There are a total of 236.4 stream miles and 371.5 acres of lake waters in this watershed.

Lakes & Reservoirs Within the Cane Creek Watershed

Lake/Reservoir	Normal Pool Acres	Flood Pool Acres	Drainage Area Acres
Campbell Lake / Parker Reservoir	31	181	5,210
Gills Creek	74	327	8,185
Bear Creek	548.5	558	7,807
Joe Ghent	29	82.9	1,883

Table 2-11 a

C. Little Lynches Watershed

The Little Lynches Watershed is located in Lancaster and Kershaw Counties and consists primarily of the Little Lynches River and its tributaries from its origin to Mill Creek. Baskins Creek (Lyles Branch, Falls Branch, and Bend Creek) is joined by Blackmon Branch to form the headwaters of the Little Lynches River. The Little Lynches River accepts drainage from Horton Creek (Little Lynches Creek, Sunrise Lake, Beckham Branch, and Mobley Branch), Mill Creek, Camp Branch, Todd's Branch, Haile Gold Mine Creek (Ledbetter Reservoir), and Ned's Creek. Hanging Rock Creek (Lick Creek) flows past the Town of Kershaw to join the Little Lynches River downstream of Ned's Creek, followed by Gates Ford Branch and Shirley Creek. The watershed occupies 86,935 acres of the Piedmont and Sandhills regions of South Carolina. Little Lynches Watershed is located in south-central Lancaster County and northeastern Kershaw County.

The estimated population of the watershed is 9,600. The towns of Kershaw and Heath Springs are located in this watershed. Land use/land cover in the watershed includes: 58% forested land, 14% cultivated land, 23% pasture and idle land, 5% miscellaneous use land. This watershed is served by U.S. Highway 521, and U.S. Highway 601 as well as South Carolina Highways 903,157, and 341. The L&C railroad also serves this watershed as it connects the towns of Kershaw, Heath Springs and the City of Lancaster.

Lakes & Reservoirs Within the Little Lynches Watershed			
Lake/Reservoir	Normal Pool Acres	Flood Pool Acres	Drainage Area Acres
Little Lynches	40.5	78.3	2,016

Table 2-11 b

D. Hydro-Electric Dams

There are five hydro-electric dams operated by Duke Energy that would have a direct negative impact on Lancaster County should a failure occur.

1. Mountain Island Hydro-Station is located on the Catawba River approximately three miles north of Mt. Holly, North Carolina. Located 28 miles downstream of Mountain Island is the Wylie Hydro Station which forms Lake Wylie.

2. Wylie Hydro Station is located on the Catawba River approximately six miles north of Rock Hill, South Carolina. Located 39 miles downstream of Wylie is Fishing Creek Hydro Station which forms the Fishing Creek Reservoir.

3. Fishing Creek Hydro Station is located on the Catawba River approximately two miles north of Great Falls, South Carolina. Located two miles downstream of Fishing Creek is the Great Falls/Dearborn Hydro Station which forms the Great Falls Reservoir.

4. Great Falls/Dearborn Hydro Station is located on the Catawba River in Great Falls, South Carolina. Located one mile downstream of the Great Falls/Dearborn Hydro Station is the Rocky Creek/Cedar Creek Hydro Station which forms the Cedar Creek Reservoir. The tailrace of Great Falls/Dearborn Hydro Station is actually part of the Rocky Creek/Cedar Creek Hydro Station headwaters.

5. Rocky Creek/Cedar Creek Hydro Station is located on the Catawba River approximately one mile south of Great Falls, South Carolina. Located twenty two miles downstream of Rocky Creek/Cedar Creek Hydro Station is Wateree Hydro Station which forms Lake Wateree. The tailrace of Rocky Creek/Cedar Creek Hydro Station is actually part of Lake Wateree's headwaters.

Inundation maps and profiles for each listed hydro-electric dam as well as additional information about hydro-electric dams that may affect Lancaster County can be found in the Duke Energy Emergency Action Plan Hydro-Electric Plants. A copy of this plan is on file with the Emergency Management Planner at Lancaster County Emergency Operations Center.

E. Inundation Profiles and Maps

Inundation maps and profiles for the five hydro-electric dams that would affect Lancaster County are located in the 2014 version of this plan and to date have not been updated. Duke Energy, owner of the five dams performed an analysis of each potential dam failure to produce these maps and profiles. These were conducted using a computer-simulated dam failure that may or may not describe conditions during an actual dam failure. These simulations used both a summer Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) event and a fire weather of sunny day event.

Inundation maps for the Cane Creek Watershed are on file with Lancaster County Emergency Management. Dam assessments are being done by the Natural Resources Conservation Service through the United States Department of Agriculture and information from these assessments is also being made available to Emergency Management. Inundation maps for the Little Lynches River Watershed will be made available when that assessment is complete in the spring of 2017.

F. Past Occurrences of Dam Failures in Lancaster County

There are no known documented failures of any High Hazard or Significant Hazard dams in Lancaster County. However, dams in Lancaster County, in addition to roads, have historically been prone to damage due to rising waters from heavy rains.

IX. Temperature Extremes

Temperature extremes can adversely affect people, crops, animals, utilities, historical items, and even structures. Coupled with varying humidity levels, temperature extremes can have a plethora of effects on living beings as well as inanimate objects. No municipality or jurisdiction is immune to temperature extremes.

A. Extreme Heat

Temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks are defined as extreme heat. Humid or muggy conditions, which add to the discomfort of high temperatures, occur when a "dome" of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground. Excessively dry and hot conditions can provoke dust storms and low visibility. Droughts occur when a long

period passes without substantial rainfall. A heat wave combined with a drought is a very dangerous situation.

In addition to heat-related dangers to the human body such as heat stress and hyperthermia, extreme heat can bring problems to critical infrastructure and processes essential to the normal function of society. Extreme heat can adversely affect the transmission of electricity, the growth of crops, the structural integrity of paved surfaces, the operation of machinery, and the health of livestock.

No area in Lancaster County is immune to the possibility of extreme heat. According to globalchange.gov's National Climate Assessment, Lancaster County lies in the southeastern region of the US that has been nicknamed the "warming hole" because of its incongruity with the warming average temperatures of the rest of the country. Despite this, the topography and environmental features of the county are conducive to high temperatures in the summer months. The mix of sandy soils in the south of the county that reflect solar heat back into the ground-level atmosphere and the clay soils in the north that can soak in rainwater and release heated water vapor under summer sun contribute to both air temperature and heat index values.

B. Extreme Cold

What constitutes extreme cold and its effect varies across different areas of the United States. In areas unaccustomed to winter weather, near freezing temperatures are considered "extreme cold." Freezing temperatures can cause severe damage to citrus fruit crops and other vegetation. Pipes may freeze and burst in buildings that are poorly insulated or without heat.

Like extreme heat, there are distinct dangers associated with extreme cold that put both individuals and communities as a whole at risk. Extended periods of extremely low temperatures pose the greatest threats when compared to more temporary "cold snaps" because the longer the human body is exposed to these conditions, the more susceptible one becomes to the symptoms of hypothermia and frostbite. Especially at risk are the very young and the elderly, whose bodies have a harder time compensating for the lack of heat. Also at risk are those without access to heated shelter and as such, cannot readily maintain a suitable body temperature.

There are a variety of transportation impacts due to cold weather. Diesel engines are stressed and, often fuel gels in extreme cold weather impacting trucking and rail traffic. Cold temperatures take their toll on vehicle batteries. Sheer cold temperatures stress metal bridge structures.

Cold temperature impacts on agriculture are frequently discussed in terms of frost and freeze impacts early or late in growing seasons. Absolute temperature and duration of extreme cold can have devastating effects on trees and winter crops as well. Prolonged cold snaps can impact livestock not protected from the frigid temperatures.

Energy consumption rises significantly during extreme cold weather. With the increased cost of energy, the cost of staying warm has also increased. Some lower income families cannot afford the increased cost of utilities and may be subject to having their power or gas shut off. There have been instances of elderly persons freezing to death after having their utilities shut off after not being able to afford to pay their bill. This has led some communities and states to enact laws to prevent the disconnection of utility services when winter weather is expected to be dangerously cold.

Expansion and contraction of the ground due to freezing, thawing, and re-freezing can cause buried water pipes to burst leading to massive ice problems and loss of water pressure in metropolitan areas. This poses a variety of public health and public safety problems.

With the onset of cold weather and extreme cold temperatures comes an increased risk of fire due to individuals using unsafe heating equipment and practices. The use of space heaters increases as does the use of fireplaces. Improper maintenance and, in the case of space heaters, improper placement can lead to devastating fires.

C. Average and Extreme Temperatures

Lancaster County's climate is warm during summer when temperatures average between the 70's and 80's across day and night and cool in the winters when temperatures average between the 40's and 50's across day and night. (See Figure 2-8)

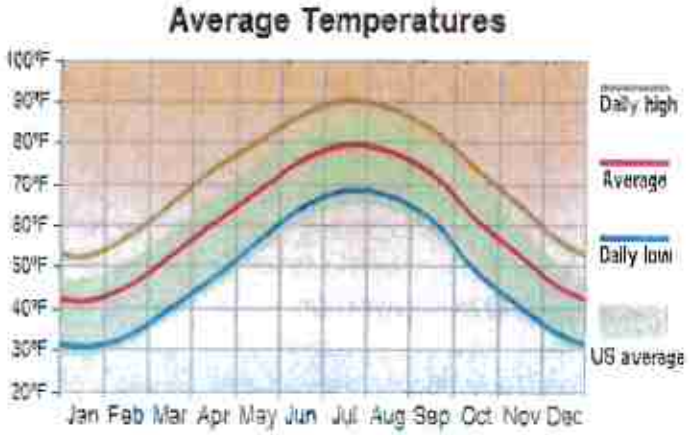


Figure 2-8

The warmest month of the year is July, with an average maximum temperature of 90.7 degrees Fahrenheit, while the coldest month of the year is January with an average minimum temperature of 29.7 degrees Fahrenheit. Temperature variations between night and day tend to be moderate during summer with a difference that can reach 23 degrees Fahrenheit, and also moderate during winter with an average difference of 25 degrees Fahrenheit.

During the summer months of May through September the average high temperature is 86° F. Any temperature exceeding 96° F is considered extreme heat. The average low temperature during the winter months of November through February is 36° F. Any temperature below 26°F is considered extreme cold. (See Table 2-12)

Average High & Low Temperatures By Month												
Average Daily	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Low	33	33	38	48	58	68	68	68	63	48	43	33
High	53	58	73	75	83	88	90	88	83	73	65	53

Table 2-12

The highest temperature on record is 107 degrees Fahrenheit as measured on July 27, 1926. The lowest temperature on record is -4 degrees Fahrenheit as measured on January 21, 1985.

D. Future Probabilities of Temperature Extremes

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) summarization of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fourth Assessment Report (IPCC, 2007) since 1950, the number of heat waves has increased and widespread increases have occurred in the numbers of warm nights. The extent of regions affected by droughts has also increased as precipitation over land has marginally decreased while evaporation has increased due to warmer conditions. Generally, numbers of heavy daily precipitation events that lead to flooding have increased, but not everywhere. Tropical storm and hurricane frequencies vary considerably from year to year, but evidence suggests substantial increases in intensity and duration since the 1970s. In the extra-tropics, variations in tracks and intensity of storms reflect variations in major features of the atmospheric circulation, such as the North Atlantic Oscillation.

Assuming the position of the IPCC, 2007 is correct; the citizens of Lancaster County should expect future high temperature extremes and fewer chances of lower temperature extremes.

X. Winter Storms (Snow, Sleet, Freezing Rain, and Ice)

Widespread accumulating snow or freezing rain across central South Carolina is an unusual event. This region is generally unaccustomed to snow, ice, and freezing temperatures. These occurrences cause substantial disruption by impacting transportation systems and commerce. Once in a while, cold air penetrates south and mixes with moist air from the Gulf of Mexico. Temperatures fall below freezing killing tender vegetation, such as flowering plants and fruit crops. Wet snow and ice rapidly accumulate on trees with leaves, causing the branches to snap under the load. Some trees fall on power lines causing power outages, likewise ice accumulation of over a quarter inch on power lines can cause them to snap under the weight. Local motorists are generally unaccustomed to driving on slick roads and traffic accidents increase.

Some buildings are poorly insulated or lack heat altogether. Heavy snow can lead to the collapse of weak roofs or unstable structures. Frequently, the loss of electric power means loss of heat for residents, which poses a significant threat to human life, particularly the elderly.

Due to the relatively rare occurrence of severe winter weather in South Carolina coupled with the expensive costs to acquire and maintain the necessary resources to combat their effects, many communities are not prepared for such events. Local municipalities may not have adequate snow removal equipment or treatments available, such as sand or salt, for icy roads.

Accurate and timely precipitation type forecasts for these events are essential to minimize the impact on local communities not accustomed to winter storms. Everyone is potentially at risk during winter storms. The actual threat to individuals depends on their specific situation.

A. Past Occurrences of Winter Storms

Records from the National Climactic Data Center, the South Carolina State Climatology Office, the National Weather Service, the American Meteorological Society and various newspapers were used to compile a list of past winter storms. Because the older events had inconsistencies across records, this report only includes events that happened from 1958 onward. Table 2-13 below lists these past events.

Table 2-13

Date	Precipitation Type	Accumulation
12/11/1958-12/12/1958	Snow	12"
1/26/1961	Sleet	
1/25/1966-1/26/1966	Snow	3"
1/29/1966	Snow	3"
1/10/1968	Ice	
1/12/1968	Ice	
2/15/1969-2/16/1969	Snow, Ice	6"
1/8/1971-1/9/1971	Freezing Rain, Ice	
3/25/1971	Snow	4-6"
12/3/1971	Snow, Sleet	8"
1/7/1973	Snow, Ice	2.6"
2/10/1973-2/11/1973	Snow	7"
1/3/1977	Snow	2"
1/3/1988	Ice	
1/7/1988	Snow	10-12"
12/22/1989-12/24/1989	Snow	2-4"
2/10/1994-2/11/1994	Ice	
1/7/1996-1/8/1996	Snow, Ice	2"
1/11/1996-1/12/1996	Sleet, Freezing Rain, Snow	2"
3/9/1999-3/10/1999	Freezing Rain	2-3"
1/24/2000-1/25/2000	Snow	11"
1/2/2002-1/3/2002	Snow	8"
12/4/2002-12/5/2002	Ice	1"
1/23/2003	Snow	4-7"
2/16/2003-2/17/2003	Ice	3/4"
1/25/2004-1/27/2004	Ice/Sleet	2 3/4"
2/26/2004-2/27/2004	Snow	3-12"
1/29/2005-1/30/2005	Ice	1/4-1/2"
1/18/2007	Ice	1/4"
2/1/2007	Snow	2-5"
1/16/2008	Snow, Sleet	2"
1/20/2009	Snow, Ice	
3/1/2009	Snow, Ice	2-3"
1/30/2010	Snow, Ice	3-4"
2/12/2010-2/13/2010	Snow	3-5"
3/2/2010	Snow	1-2 1/2"
12/26/2010	Snow	2-5"
1/10/2011	Snow, Ice	5-8" Snow, 1/4" Ice
2/16/2013	Snow	1-3"
1/28/2014-1/29/2014	Snow, Sleet	1-3"
2/12/2014-2/13/2014	Snow, Ice	4-8" Snow, 1/4-1/2" Ice
2/17/2015	Ice	1/2-3/4"
2/25/2015	Snow	2"
1/22/2016	Sleet, Freezing Rain	1/4"

December 22 - 24, 1989

A winter storm event began on Friday, December 22, 1989 and continued through Sunday, December 24. This storm has been used for a study of the impact of significant east coast winter storms and upper and lower level wind anomalies resulting in slow moving storm with extended periods of enhanced precipitation by NOAA and NWS. This storm left 12"-18" of snow in many places across the Carolinas that normally receive less than 6" per year. (See figures 2-9 and 2-10)

Lancaster County experienced 2" to 4" of snow. Since it was Christmas holiday, schools were already closed. However, due to the holiday travel season, 60 automobile collisions were reported in the Lancaster News. There was no record of deaths, injuries, or other property damage found related to this event. . *(Source: Lancaster News December 27, 1989 edition, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) study by Neil A. Stuart NOAA/NWS Albany, NY located at: http://cstar.cestm.albany.edu/nrow/nrow8/stuartanomalies.ppt#256,1,Evaluating Potential Impact of Significant East Coast Winter Storms by Analysis of Upper and Low-Level Wind Anomalies, and South Carolina Department of Natural Resources – South Carolina State Climatology Office http://www.dnr.sc.gov/climate/sco/ClimateData/cli_sc_climate.php)*

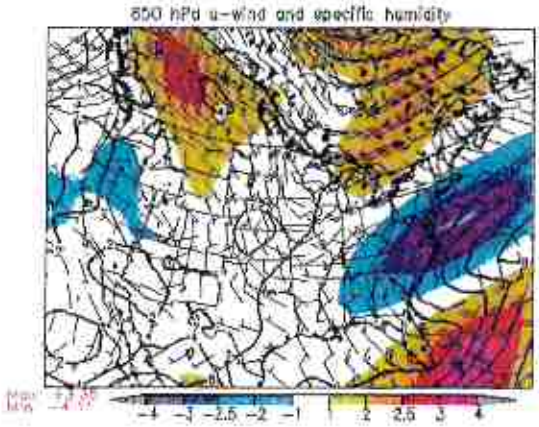


Figure 2-9

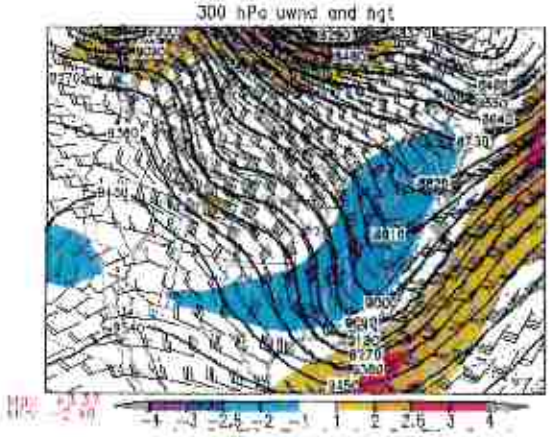


Figure 2-10

There have been at least 121 injuries and one death attributed to winter weather in Lancaster County from December 1958 to January 2016, according to the records used for this plan.

B. Future Probabilities of Winter Storms

Since 1958 we have documented 44 winter storm events. Based on the frequency of past events, the occurrence of future events can be predicted. In order to estimate the frequency of occurrence, the number of winter storms is compared to the length of the 58 year period of record from 1958-2016. The recurrence interval is defined from this information and is a rough estimate of the amount of time, on average, during

which one occurrence of a given storm will take place. It is important to note that in reality, a storm can occur multiple times during one recurrence interval, and that the recurrence interval is only an estimated average time period. See Table 2-14.

HAZARD	Number of Events	Years In Record	Recurrence Interval (Years)	% Chance Per Year	Average Accumulation (Inches)
Any Winter Storm	44	58	1.32	75.86%	3.32"
Snow Only Event	18	58	3.22	31.03%	5.22"
Ice Only Event	12	58	4.83	20.69%	.88"
Wintry Mix	14	58	4.14	24.14%	2.66"

Table 2-14

Due to the complex nature of winter weather and the components that must be in place to produce precipitation, winter storms can be difficult to predict with pinpoint accuracy. Meteorologists face the challenge of determining an exact time that the proper mix of moisture, temperature, and wind speed and direction will cause precipitation to fall on a given area- a nearly impossible feat. Unlike tornadoes and thunderstorms, which generally tend to occur during the mid to late afternoon hours, winter storms in Lancaster County historically have no discernible tendency when it comes to time of occurrence during the day.

From a mitigation standpoint, this complicates efforts made to minimize the impact of winter storms on the population. In the past, winter storms have been forecast to begin at a certain time, only for conditions to change and cause the storm to either dissipate or begin at a different time. This situation can cause schools to cancel class for storms that never arrive or not cancel in time before students arrive because a storm forms sooner than expected. The same goes for businesses and the population in general; it is not uncommon to get caught in a winter storm that develops differently than earlier forecasts predicted or to prepare for a storm that ends up posing little to no threat. Often, it is not certain until the first precipitation begins as to when exactly the storm will arrive and how severe or mild it will be. Figure 2-11 shows the times that past winter storms have occurred during the day.

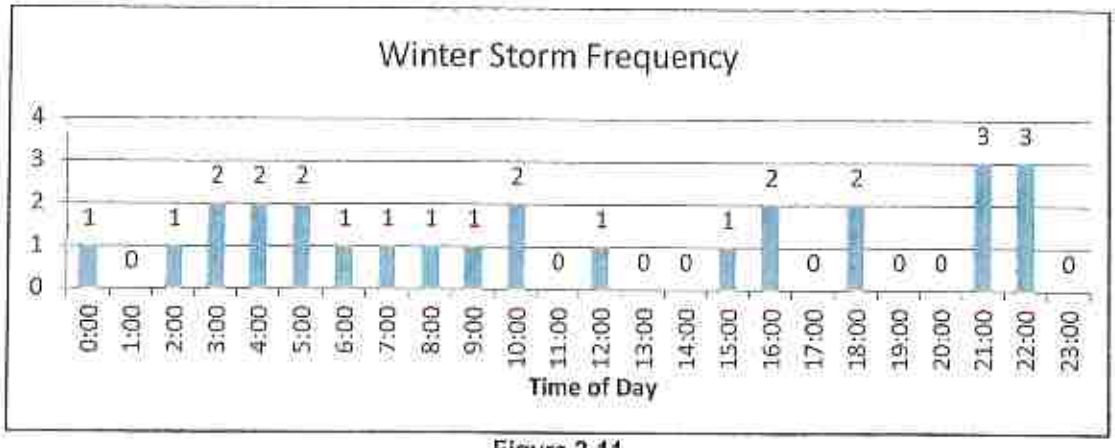


Figure 2-11

Despite the rising average temperatures due to climate change, the number of severe winter weather events is increasing. Winter storms and ice storms put great stress on Lancaster County and are more complicated for emergency agencies to respond to than other weather events. As more of these events happen in the future, the effects will be felt by a greater number of people due to projected population growth and county development. Figure 2-12a and 2-12b show the rising trend of winter storm and ice storm occurrences.

Figure 2-12a

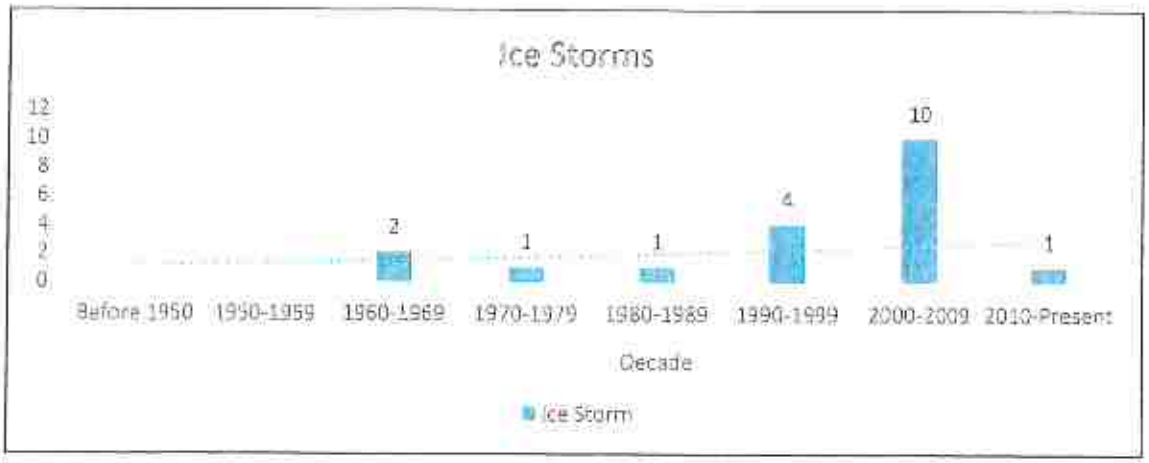


Figure 2-12b

C. Severity of Winter Storms

Winter storms affect all jurisdictions and municipalities within Lancaster County equally. (See Table 2-15)

Winter Events Affecting All Jurisdictions Within Lancaster County					
Type of Winter Event	Schools & Local Government Offices	Roads	Bridges & Overpasses	Electrical Utilities	Severity
< 2" of Snow < ¼" of Ice Above 32° F	Possible Delay or Early Dismissal	Generally Passable with Caution	Generally Passable with Caution	Outages Typically < 500	MILD
< 2" of Snow < ¼" of Ice Below 32° F	Likely Delay or Early Dismissal	Generally Passable with Few Minor Incidents. Caution Urged When Driving.	If Treated: Generally Passable with Few Minor Incidents	Outages Typically < 500	MILD
2" – 4" of Snow or ¼" – ½" of Ice Below 32° F	Likely Closed	Passable with Some Minor Incidents Necessary Travel Only	If Treated Passable with Caution. Minor Incidents Likely	Outages 500 to 2,000 Likely	MODERATE
Over 4" of Snow or Over ½" of Ice Below 32° F	Closed	Most Secondary Roads Not Passable Travel Not Advised	Dangerous Travel Not Advised	Outages Over 2,000 Likely	SEVERE

Table 2-15

XI. Drought

Drought is a normal, recurrent feature of climate, although many mistakenly consider it a rare and random event. It occurs in virtually all climatic zones, but its characteristics vary significantly from one region to another. Drought is a temporary deviation from normal levels of rainfall over an extended period of time, usually a season or more. This deficiency results in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector.

Drought should not be viewed as only a physical or natural event. Its impacts on society result from the relationship between a natural event and the demand people place on water supply. Human beings often exacerbate the impact of drought. Recent droughts have resulted in negative economic and environmental impacts and personal hardships have underscored the vulnerability of societies to this "natural" hazard. Adverse impacts to people and economy were made especially clear during the droughts of 1998-2002 and 2007-2008. These droughts affected agriculture, forestry, tourism, power generation, public water supply, and fisheries.

No single operational definition of drought works in all circumstances, and this is a big part of why policy makers, resource planners, and others have more trouble recognizing and planning for drought than they do for other natural disasters. In fact, most drought planners now rely on mathematic indices to decide when to start implementing water conservation or drought response measures.

South Carolina began to examine the impacts and occurrences of drought in 1978 while most of the United States was experiencing severe drought conditions. South Carolina recognized the need to formalize a drought plan by passing the South Carolina Drought Response Act in 1985. This act was amended in 2000 to implement guidelines set forth in the 1998 State Water Plan. Several plans and laws have been established to monitor, manage, and conserve the state's water resources during drought periods in the best interest of all South Carolinians.

To better understand droughts, it can be useful to sub-classify them into the following groups:

- Agricultural Drought: defined by soil moisture deficiencies that affect crop performance
- Hydrological Drought: defined by declining surface and groundwater supplies due to a lack of precipitation
- Meteorological Drought: defined by a lack of precipitation relative to average precipitation for a given region
- Hydrological Drought & Land Use: defined by a meteorological drought in one area that has hydrological drought impact in another area due to manmade alterations to natural geography
- Socioeconomic Drought: defined as drought that impacts supply and demand of some economic activity

The Palmer Drought Severity Index is used to measure long-term drought impacts and uses rainfall and temperature data to rate the severity of drought conditions from 0 (no drought) to -4 (extreme drought). In the case of excess rain, a region can be placed under positive ratings such as +2 (moderate rainfall) or +4 (heavy rainfall). The Palmer Index is used to retroactively measure drought conditions over an extended time period such as months in the past as opposed to weeks or days in the past. Using the Palmer Index, the South Carolina Emergency Management Division has put Lancaster County at a medium-high risk for drought occurrence and in the medium category for social and place vulnerability for drought events.

A. Past and Future Occurrences of Drought

The earliest records of drought indicate that some streams in South Carolina went dry in 1818, and fish in smaller streams died from lack of water in 1848. Other droughts were recorded in the years of 1890, 1925, and 1933 while the most damaging droughts in recent history occurred in 1954, 1986, 1998-2002, and 2007-2008. Droughts have occurred at roughly 30 year intervals with some exceptions, since the early 1800's. Using NOAA's Storm Events Database with a record from 1950-2016, there have been 9 years in which Lancaster County was listed in drought status. The most recent drought, which occurred in 2008, was considered a severe drought, with a Palmer Severity Index of -3. The entire County has an equal chance of occurrence of drought. See Table 2-16. (For additional information see Section 7 Appendix 6.)

B. Future Probabilities of Drought

DROUGHT			
NUMBER OF EVENTS	YEARS IN HISTORY	Recurrence Interval (Years)	Hazard Frequency (Percent Chance per Year)
9	66	7.3	13.7
Percentages greater than 100% indicate hazard can be expected to occur more than once per year.			

Table 2-16

XII. Wildland Fire

Lancaster County Fire Rescue averages response to more than 33 wildland fires each year. This equates to an 11.2% chance of a wildland fire occurring each day. Therefore, these types of fires, also known as brushfires, woods fires, or forest fires, are considered common occurrences in Lancaster County. As common occurrences, Lancaster County Fire Rescue and the volunteer stations that make up our firefighting forces are adept at handling most of these of fires without assistance. If Lancaster County firefighting resources cannot make access to the fire area or if the fire exceeds the capabilities of county resources, the South Carolina Forestry Commission (SCFC) must be called in to assist. While Lancaster County and the municipalities within Lancaster County have ordinances in place with regards to outdoor burning, it is generally left to South Carolina Forestry Commission to enforce their laws.

A. Causes of Wildland Fire

Debris burning causes over 50% of the total wildfires and represents the most common cause in Lancaster County. By S.C. State Law and Lancaster County Ordinance # 921, anyone burning a yard debris fire is required to make notification by calling (800) 705-8610 prior to starting the fire. Lancaster County averages over 4,500 of these debris fire notifications annually.

Table 2-17 lists wildland fires by cause, in Lancaster County, in which SCFC responded for the fiscal years of 2011 through 2015. The major causes of fire are listed as Lightning, Campfire, Debris Burning, Incendiary, Railroad, Children and Miscellaneous.

Debris fires are any planned fire that escapes or leaves its desired area. Incendiary fires set to burn someone else's property without the owner's consent account for 6% of all wildland fires.

S.C. Forestry Commission Response to Lancaster County 2011 - 2015

CAUSE	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Number of Responses	Acres	Number of Responses	Acres	Number of Responses	Acres	Number of Responses	Acres	Number of Responses	Acres
Debris Fire	5	11.3	7	4.2	12	24.1	15	58.6	11	15.9
Miscellaneous	3	40.4	3	1.0	2	1.4	6	14.9	4	5.7
Lightning	0	0	2	24	0	0	0	0	1	4
Incendiary	2	1.2	4	7.5	2	8	8	22.1	3	0.9
Equipment	2	1.1	2	2.5	3	16.1	6	11.2	0	0
Children	1	0.2	0	0	2	1.4	0	0	0	0
Smoking	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railroad	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
Campfire	1	3.0	0	0	2	1.1	0	0	1	2.5
Totals	15	57.4	20	42.2	23	52.1	35	106.8	21	30

Table 2-17

B. Wildland-Urban Interface

The number of homes lost nationally due to wildland fires has been increasing at an alarming number. These losses are found primarily in the wildland urban interface area, or the immediate boundary between undeveloped natural land and developed residential or commercial property. In recent years, an influx of new residents have moved into Lancaster County and residential building has expanded drastically into previously untouched woodlands. As development increases, lives and property will be threatened as never before and a greater demand will be placed on services such as fire protection, law enforcement, and emergency medical services.

C. Future Probabilities of Wildland Fires

Some of the information contained in this document relating to wildland fire in Lancaster County was derived from the South Carolina Forestry Commission's Annual Reports from 1996 through 2015. These can be found at http://www.state.sc.us/forest/ar.htm. Additional information came from Lancaster County Fire Rescue Fire Incident Reports. Based on the frequency of past events, the occurrence of future events can be predicted. According to records obtained from SCFC (Table 2-18), there were greater than 3,200 responses to wildland fires in Lancaster County in the past 69 years. If trends continue, it is predicted that the 10 year average number of responses to Lancaster County by SCFC will be 34 per year with 133.5 acres involved annually.

South Carolina Forestry Commission Wildland Fire Response to Lancaster County

Years In Record	Total Responses	Total Acres Involved	Average Calls Per Year	Average Acres Involved Per Call	10 Year Average Number of Responses	10 Year Average Acres Involved	Chance of Occurrence (Daily)
69	3,293	17,233	47.7	5.44	34	133.5	23%

Table 2-18

Lancaster County Fire Rescue Wildland Fire Response

Years In Record	Total Responses	Average Calls Per Year	Chance of Occurrence (Daily)
10	311	31.1	11.7%

Table 2-19

Lancaster County Fire Rescue responds to an average of 31.1 calls per year for wildland fires. (See Table 2-19) Accurate records are only available for the past eleven years. A review of a decade of data from Lancaster County Fire Rescue indicates that wildfires have decreased. (Figure 2.13a and 2.13b) Earlier notification due to communication improvements as well as public education campaigns contributed to the decrease we have seen. Urban Interface remains an area of concern for Lancaster County Fire Rescue as new developments are constructed and sprawl reaches into areas that were previously open land. This change from rural to suburban has driven the cost of fire upward. Our losses grew from the thousand dollar range to tens of thousands over a ten year period. This variance may also be attributed to enhanced reporting methods. Our trend data shows incremental increases over the last three reporting years. The Fire Commission enacted a burn ordinance that will continue to address this, however, an increase in population equates to an increase in response.

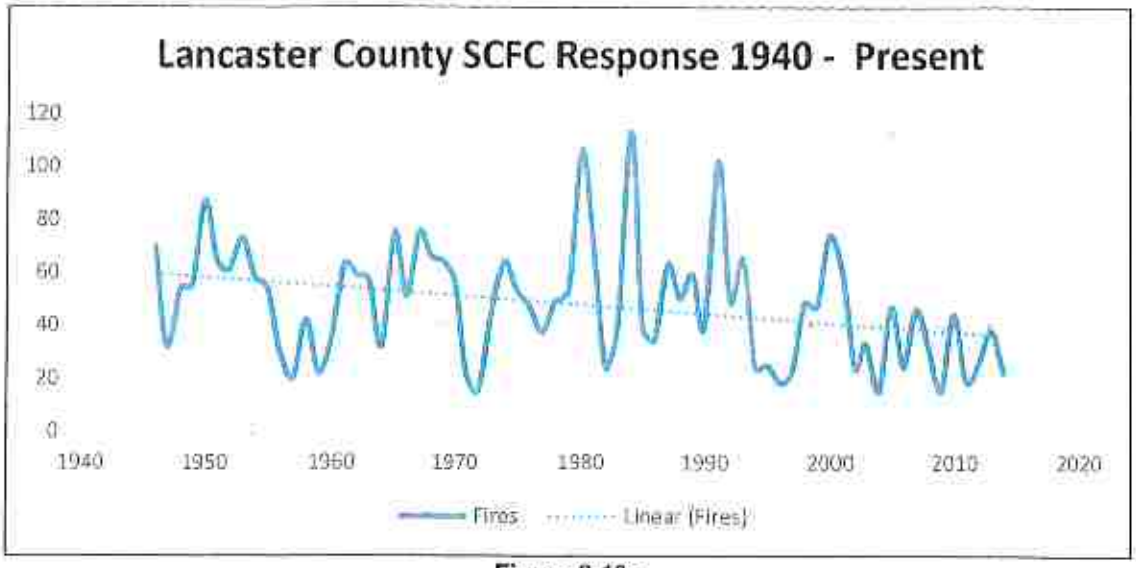


Figure 2-13a

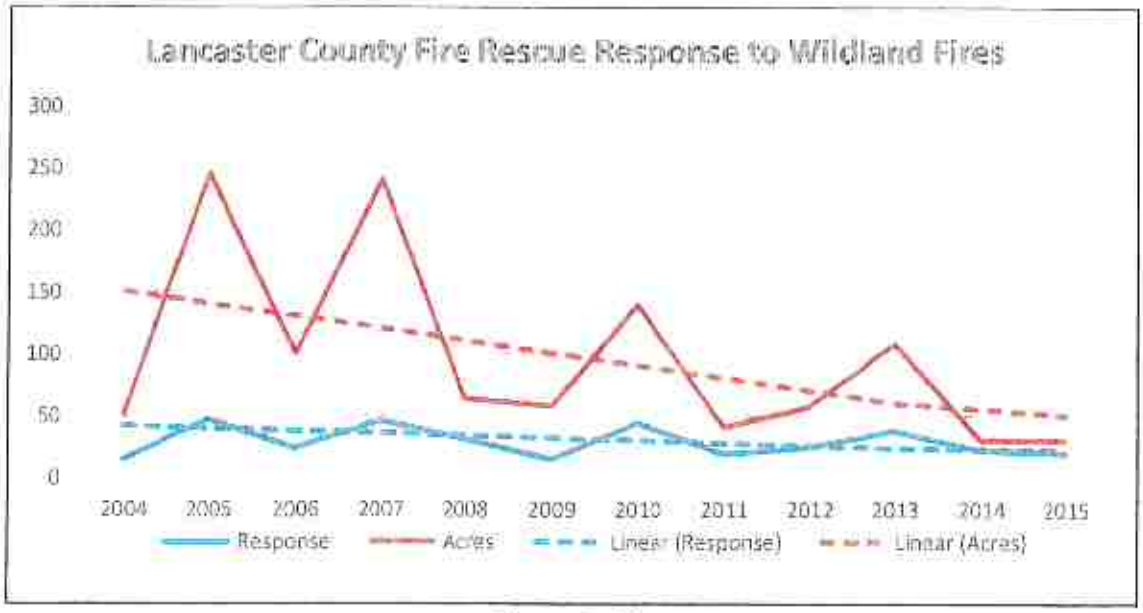


Figure 2-13b

D. Jurisdictions Affected by Wildland Fire

Wildland fires typically occur outside of heavily developed areas and not in municipal localities. Lancaster, Kershaw and Heath Springs have railroads that cross through them. The associated 75' railroad right-of-ways through the municipalities are often accompanied by tracts of undeveloped land subject to wildland type fires, however as referenced previously in Table 2-5 Lancaster County doesn't see this trend. (Appendix 7)

SCFC provided map data in Figure 2-14 which shows fire by size, class and location. The map below indicates that SCFC responds to more rural areas and less to the more populous regions. (Appendix 8) In contrast, Lancaster County

Fire Rescue has seen an influx in population and now deals with more of an urban interface style fire situation to which our fire departments are equipped to mitigate. Our fire problem changed and our staff met those challenges with diversified equipment.

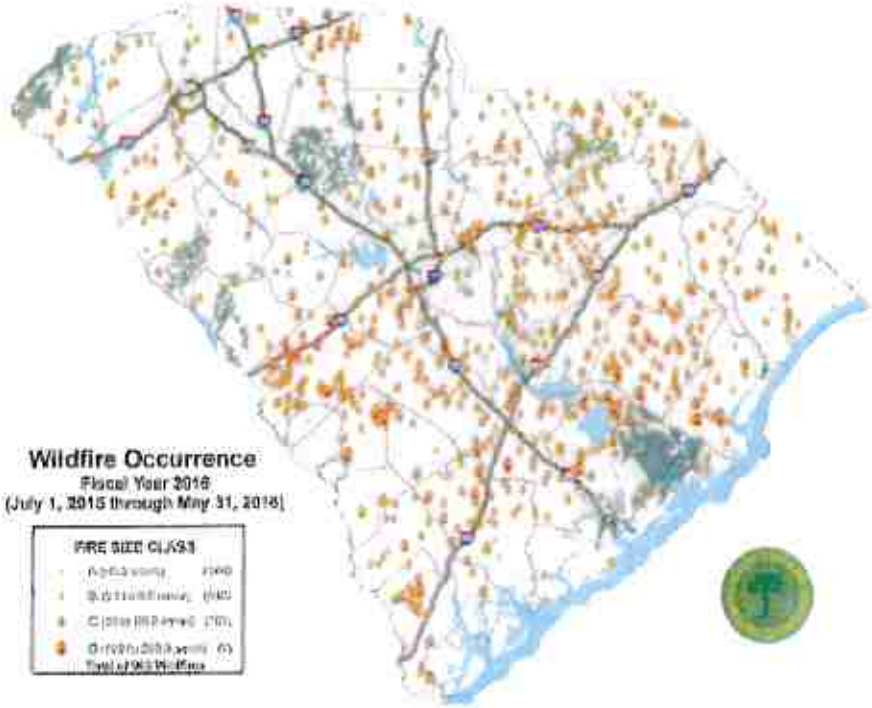
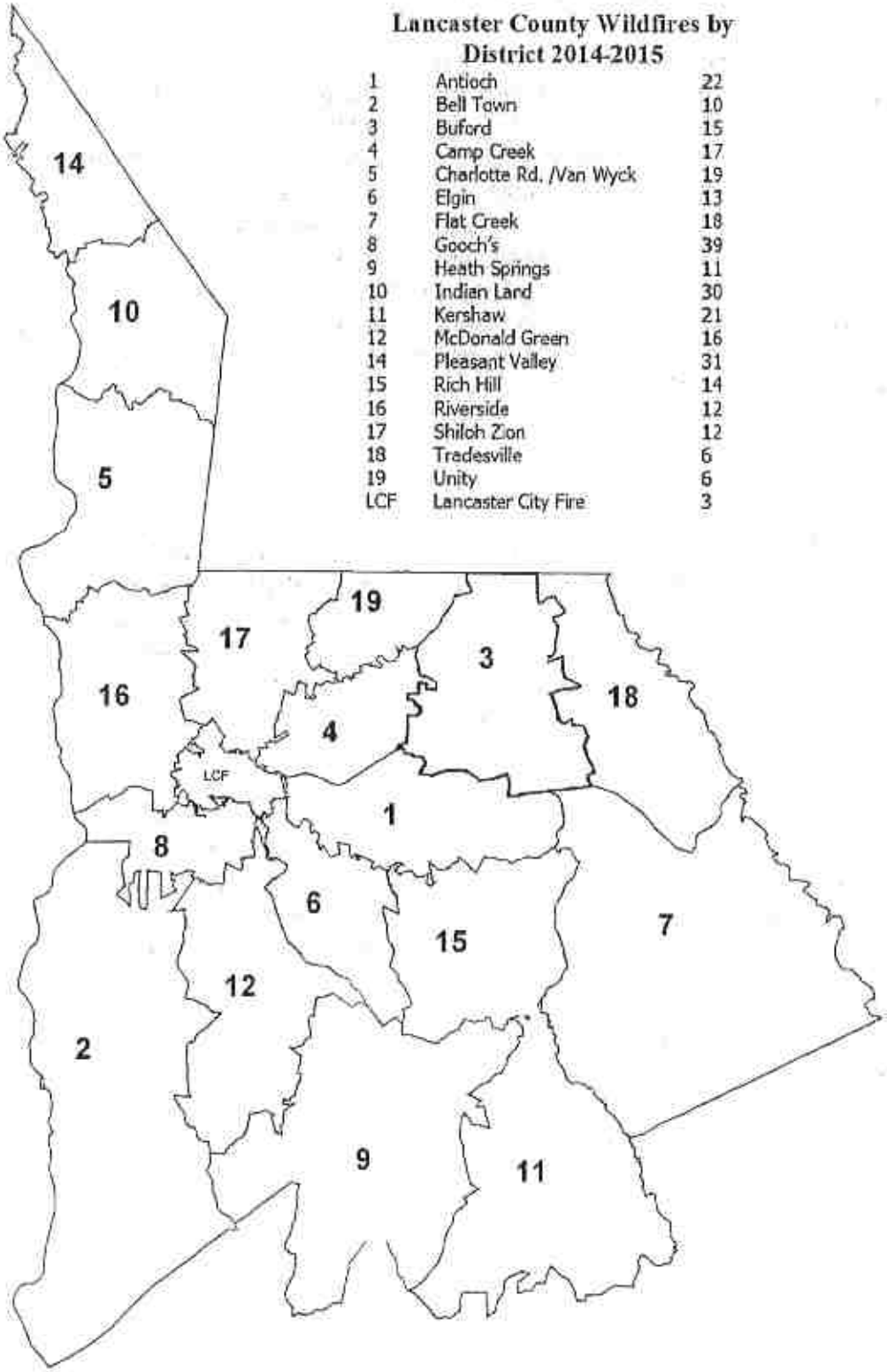


Figure 2-14

Figure 2-15 shows wildland fires that occurred from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2015 in Lancaster County. (Appendix 10) These results were obtained from Lancaster County Fire Rescue and include all outside fires not involving structures, vehicles, or other equipment. This illustrates a correlation between population density and the occurrence of wildfires. The three fire districts with the greatest population density in the county, Gooches, Indian Land and Pleasant Valley, have the highest incidence rates of wildfires, while the less dense districts of the county have fewer wildfires.



Lancaster County Wildfires by District 2014-2015

1	Antioch	22
2	Bell Town	10
3	Buford	15
4	Camp Creek	17
5	Charlotte Rd. /Van Wyck	19
6	Elgin	13
7	Flat Creek	18
8	Gooch's	39
9	Heath Springs	11
10	Indian Land	30
11	Kershaw	21
12	McDonald Green	16
14	Pleasant Valley	31
15	Rich Hill	14
16	Riverside	12
17	Shiloh Zion	12
18	Tradesville	6
19	Unity	6
LCF	Lancaster City Fire	3

Figure 2-15

XIII. Technological and Man-Made Hazards

Lancaster County is undergoing constant residential, commercial, and industrial expansion due to its proximity to the Charlotte metropolitan area, the presence of the L&C Railroad, and the major state and U.S. highways that traverse the county. Because of the growth in residential population, daily thru-county traffic, and increases in transport and on-site storage of hazardous materials, there is also a constant growth of the risks associated with incidents involving hazardous materials or critical infrastructure. While there are concerns and problems specific to each individual man-made and natural hazard, there are unique complications that can arise when these two hazard classes are combined in single incidents. The major classes of man-made or technological hazards that are present in Lancaster County are dam failures, hazardous material releases, train derailments, infrastructure failures, water/sewer system disruption and power system failures.

A. Hazardous Materials

Lancaster County has multiple facilities that use hazardous materials in daily processes. There are others that create, store and ship hazardous materials. Through hazard planning, Emergency Management identified six high risk, four moderate risk and nineteen low risk facilities in the county. The risk is identified by analysis of material on site and its potential to impact the public or environment. This data is compiled under the cover of the Lancaster County Hazardous Materials Response Plan. (Appendix 9)

Identification and classification for these facilities is developed using E-Plan which is a Hazard and Emergency Management tool that utilizes federal Tier II reporting regulations. On a normal day when all process and containment works as it is designed, there are no risks. When things go wrong and a failure occurs, whether it be technological or anthropogenic, there becomes a hazard to humans, the environment, infrastructure and property.

The hazards identified by Lancaster County Emergency Management related to hazardous materials are:

- Accidental Release
- Fire
- Severe Weather
- Equipment Failure
- Transportation
- Infrastructure Compromise

Some of these hazards may be interrelated (such as equipment failure causing a fire or severe weather causing infrastructure compromise). Also, some hazards consist of hazardous elements which relate to one of the six above.

1. Accidental Release

An accidental release can happen as a result of multiple interrelated hazards. These accidental releases require some intervention either by facility staff or response agencies to mitigate the incident. Lancaster County Emergency Management, Fire Rescue and the Hazardous Materials Response Team have responded before to incidents of accidental release of hazardous materials into the environment. It is recognized that industry mitigates many small-scale non-reportable incidents without activating the 911 system. Facility location in the community plays a major role in consideration of what chemicals may be released and the measures necessary to control the leak and numbers of people that must be evacuated.

2. Fire

Nearly all of the hazardous materials present in Lancaster County are adversely affected when exposed to extreme heat or open flame. As such, fires in or around facilities handling these materials can prove to be dangerous to any surrounding people or property. Lancaster County and City Fire Services are equipped to mitigate fire incidents involving hazardous materials, but, depending on the properties and amount of chemical involved, the duration and severity of such an event can vary greatly.

3. Severe Weather

As with Lancaster County in general, facilities that handle hazardous materials are subject to distinct risks from severe weather events such as those addressed in this plan. Hurricanes and Tornadoes in particular can bring damaging lightning, rain, flooding, hail, and heavy winds. Risk to the population from a hazardous material release caused by these conditions would only be compounded by resulting damage to critical facilities and infrastructure. Response times for repair and containment personnel could be lengthened, increasing the duration of an environment hazardous to both on-site workers and the general public. In the event that neither the facility itself nor containment structures are compromised, most of these facilities still rely on regular delivery of supplies necessary to daily operations. Any interruption of normal function for these facilities caused by severe weather could be disastrous under the right circumstances.

4. Equipment Failure

Unforeseen failure of any aspect of operations at a facility handling hazardous materials could easily result in a release of product. Unlike an accidental release, the ability to contain the released material may be compromised by the failure of equipment crucial to normal operation. Like damage caused by

severe weather, time will need to be taken to return failed equipment to working order, possibly causing greater release in ensuing downtime.

5. **Transportation**

Transportation is perhaps the greatest threat present in Lancaster County when it comes to hazardous materials. A majority of the facilities that use or store hazardous materials in the county do not produce the materials on site and must have them shipped by road or railway to them. Because of the major state and U.S. highways and rail line that traverse the county, there is a significant risk of transport accidents involving hazardous materials and daily commuters or the general population of the county. As with equipment failure, the unpredictable nature of events such as these can cause variation in the severity of the events.

6. **Infrastructure Compromise**

As do homes and other businesses, the facilities that handle hazardous materials in the county rely heavily on existing infrastructure such as roads, bridges, water and sewer, and electrical utilities for normal day-to-day operations. The loss of any number of these resources could mean an interruption in operation, an inability to move or contain materials, or an uncontrolled release of a dangerous substance into the environment.

As shown above, many of the risks associated with hazardous materials in Lancaster County are interrelated. One event could propagate a series of failures that lead to the release of a dangerous substance, potentially affecting hundreds or thousands of people. It is not the position of this plan to push for businesses and industries in Lancaster County to avoid the use, sale, or storage of hazardous materials. When used and managed properly, it is safe and can be beneficial to use hazardous materials for industrial or commercial processes. The purpose of this plan is to recognize and address the situations which would place the population of Lancaster County at risk in the event of a release of hazardous materials.

B. Train Derailment

The Lancaster and Chester Railroad services more than sixty miles of track, thirty of which lies in Lancaster County and is headquartered in the City of Lancaster. As natural and technological disasters intersect, there are instances of infrastructure failure that impact railroads in the United States. Incidents such as derailments, bridge and rail failures, human error and hazardous materials spills plague the railroads. Local, regional and national incidents assist in the design of this Hazard Mitigation Plan.

In Lancaster County, a majority of the material transported by rail is soybean grain and other soybean products. Recently, however, railcars filled with propane have begun

to populate the rail line. In addition to the dangers presented by trains crossing major highways and other roads, the new danger of a collision or derailment involving a railcar filled with highly flammable propane has surfaced.

Past Occurrences

In Lancaster County, we have experienced many technological failures leading to notable rail incidents. Lancaster and Chester Railroad, formerly Cheraw and Chester Railway Company, opened in 1873 and by 1896 was sold due to financial struggles. Colonel Leroy Springs purchased the railroad to move his textile products from mill to mill within the Lancaster County area. According to Lancaster and Chester Railroad, "in April 1899 the wooden trestle over the Catawba River burned" and "within a month the depot at Lancaster was destroyed by fire." All were rebuilt and on June 30, 1913 the railroad experienced the "worst wreck in the railroad's history." This was a derailment where the freight and several passenger cars left the track and 'plunged to the bottom of the creek" which led to the collapse of Hooper's Creek Trestle. Five people lost their lives in the wreck. "A train also derailed and crashed into the Buy-Rite Discount Beverage in downtown Lancaster in February 2007. Two people were inside the store when the cars came crashing through, one of those people was airlifted to the hospital. Railroad officials say the train's engineers accidentally shoved the train's cars about 30 feet off the track while trying to add a rail car to the line. The store was demolished." Also, in 2010 and 2011, trains derailed in the city, blocking traffic for hours (WBTV News).

C. Infrastructure Failure

While there is not a history of major road and bridge failures in Lancaster County unrelated to weather events such as heavy flooding, there is a large number of old bridges and roads that require regular maintenance and repair. Many of these roads and bridges have been scheduled for evaluation and repair by SCDOT, but with the heavy damage in the Columbia area from the October flooding, some of these projects have been postponed due to a reallocation of resources to other parts of the state. The danger is ever-present during heavy rain events or other incidents that put these structures under greater stress than they normally experience.

D. Water/Sewer System and Power System Failures

As with other county infrastructure, there has been no recent history of major water/sewer and power system failure due to malfunction or error alone, however they are both subject to the same dangers from certain weather events that can adversely affect their normal operation or create dangerous situations. In recent years, though, there has been an increased risk nationwide of domestic or foreign terrorism that could target critical systems such as these. While this plan does not address terrorism specifically due to its complex and far-reaching nature, a mitigation plan is contingent upon exploring all sources of hazards to certain systems and structures.

SECTION - 3
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

I. Vulnerability Assessment

As a result of the Hazard Identification process, some of the hazards identified necessitate a Vulnerability Assessment. This assessment is performed to establish the impact these hazards will have on the manmade environment and how our citizens' safety may be affected. With the data collected from the hazard identification, it was determined that a vulnerability assessment focusing on specific hazards should be conducted. The requirement for the vulnerability assessment was to target natural, technological and manmade hazards which have caused major damage in the county or that have a relatively short frequency of occurrence. Therefore, the vulnerability assessment considered flooding, severe thunderstorms, tropical cyclones, winter storms, technological, and manmade hazards affecting Lancaster County.

A. Development Trends

An assessment of development trends was necessary to understand the vulnerability of the built environment within each community. The assessment directs us to consider the types and locations of future development within Lancaster County and accordingly, to conclude how to best strengthen it to be hazard resistant. As noted in Section 1, Lancaster County is South Carolina's fourth fastest growing county by percentage of population change, with an overall population increase of 12% from the 2010 population. This brings significant development of residential structures as well as commercial structures and infrastructure to keep up with the resulting demands.

1. Lancaster County

Unincorporated Lancaster County continues to grow with considerable residential and commercial development occurring in areas close to the North Carolina state line along the Highway 521 corridor in the community of Indian Land. The community of Buford also has seen some significant growth over the past decade as well. Despite this growth, 17.1% of family households and 21% of individual households are below the U.S. poverty line. Based on U.S. Census data, it is estimated that the overall population growth in the unincorporated county was 12 percent from 2010 - 2015 with a 7.8 percent increase in the number of housing units from 2010. The U.S. Census population estimate for 2015 is 85,842.

2. City of Lancaster

According to U.S. Census data, the City of Lancaster's population increased by 5.1 percent between 2010 and 2014, and the number of housing units in the City increased by 6 percent in this time period. Population density of the city is low at 1,541 people per square mile. The City of Lancaster is experiencing growth in both residential and commercial development despite the loss of over 1000 jobs in textile and accessory industries during the mid-2000s. In addition,

the family household poverty rate is 27.4% and the individual household poverty rate is 31.5%. The median age in the City is 40.6. The population of the city increases by 68 percent with commuters to a total workday population of approximately 15,700. The city's land area is relatively small, 5.81 square miles, and will thus serve as a limit to growth in the future.

3. Town of Kershaw

According to U.S. Census data, the Town of Kershaw's population increased by 19.5 percent to 1,965 between 2000 and 2009 but there were no new homes built during the same period. Population density of the town is low at 1,061 people per square mile. Kershaw's population has a median age of 41.5 years with 35.3% of family households and 38.8% of individual households having an income at or below the poverty level, based on 2014 estimates. The Town of Kershaw was founded in 1888 near the Hail Gold Mine where gold was discovered in 1825 and grew further with the textile industry boom of the last century. In the mid 1990's a 9 acre textile plant closed followed by mining operations leaving hundreds without jobs. Over the past decade additional gold deposits have been discovered and the once closed gold mine has been bought and reopened. New mining and processing facilities have been built and full-scale mining will begin in early 2017, employing 300 people. Kershaw is also home to three public schools, Kershaw Elementary, Andrew Jackson Middle School, and Andrew Jackson High School. The town's land area is relatively small, 1.85 square miles, and will thus serve as a limit to growth in the future.

4. Town of Heath Springs

According to U.S. Census data, the Town of Heath Springs' population increased by 23.1 percent to 1,064 between 2000 and 2009 but there were only 2 new homes built during the same period. Population density of the town is low at 822 people per square mile. Heath Springs' population has a median age of 41.9 years with 36.9% of family households and 42.1% of individual households having an income at or below the poverty level, based on 2014 estimates. Heath Springs Elementary School is located in the town and has a total enrollment of 409 students from kindergarten through fifth grade which is a 30 percent increase in enrollment since 2001. The town of Heath Springs has increased in size as it annexed .10 of a square mile into the town limits in 2006. This annexation brought land into the town that has become an industrial park and business has moved into the park. The town's land area is relatively small, 1.30 square miles, and will thus serve as a limit to growth in the future.

Increased development, especially in the northern panhandle region of the county, is reducing the amount of permeable ground surface available to absorb precipitation. As a result, runoff during large precipitation events is a growing concern. The close proximity of this region with the Catawba River, which forms

the western boundary of the County, allows for most of this runoff to be directed towards the river and does not always pose a threat to citizens. Certain precipitation conditions either upstream or downstream of Lancaster County, however, may limit the ability of dam operators to release water in the right times to avoid flooding some normally dry areas. As property development continues and previously rural areas become urbanized, the natural paths for runoff and absorption will change and new, man-made runoff management systems will need to adequately prevent flooding in these heavily populated areas.

B. Inventory Information

In order to assess the vulnerability of the community, particularly to natural hazards, an inventory of the county's structures and critical facilities was performed.

Critical facilities are those facilities that warrant special attention in preparing for a disaster and/or facilities that are of vital importance to maintaining citizen life and health safety, and community order during and/or directly after a disaster event. Lancaster County has prepared an inventory of critical facilities that includes emergency response facilities such as police stations, fire departments, emergency medical services stations (EMS) and medical centers/hospitals; public facilities including schools and local government buildings; and important transportation facilities including airports. Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Members reviewed and updated the county's list during the planning process. A count of the types of facilities in each community is provided in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1
CRITICAL FACILITY INVENTORY

FACILITY TYPE	City of Lancaster	Town of Kershaw	Town of Heath Springs	Unincorporated County
Airport	-	-	-	5
Public Facilities	4	1	2	3
Judicial Facilities	2	-	-	1
Electrical Utility Facilities	2	1	-	11
Schools	8	1	1	13
Emergency Services (Fire Stations, EMS Stations, Sheriff, and Police Stations)	6	2	3	21
Communication Facilities	5	-	-	4
Water & Sewer Facilities	13	3	2	49

Lancaster County Airport, also known as McWhirter Field, is a county-owned, public-use airport located four miles (7 km) west of the central business district of Lancaster, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. Coordinates for this airport are 34°43'22.45"N / 80°51'16.52"W. (See figure 3-1)

Lancaster County - Critical Infastructure - Airports

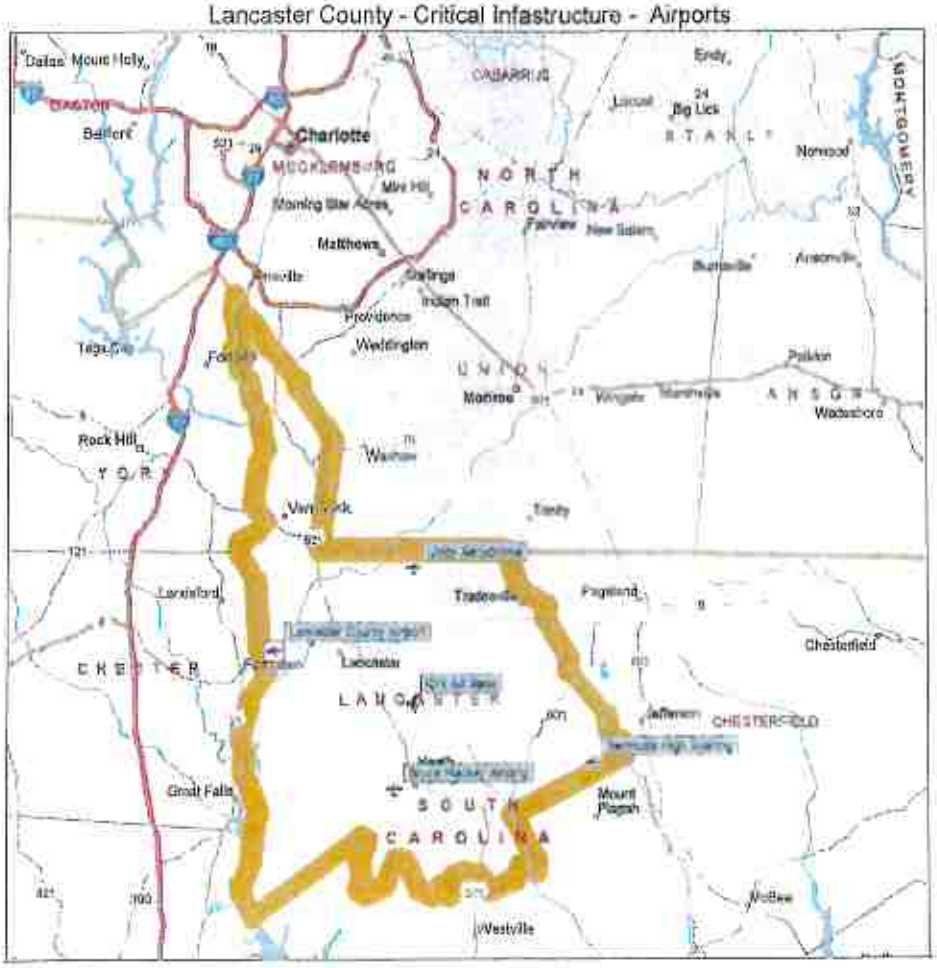


Figure 3-1

Kirk Air base is a privately owned, public use airport located five miles southeast of the central business district of Lancaster, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. Coordinates for this airport are 34°40'27.54"N / 80°40'56.25"W. Unity Aerodrome is a privately owned, private use airport located nine miles east of the central business district of Lancaster, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. Coordinates for this airport are 34°48'9.54"N / 80°40'48.24"W. Bruce Mackey Airstrip is a privately owned, private use airstrip located ten miles south southeast of the central business district of Lancaster, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. Coordinates for this airstrip are 34.58553°N 80.70231°W. Bermuda High Soaring is a privately owned glider-port located nineteen miles southeast of the central business district of Lancaster, in Lancaster County, South Carolina. Coordinates for this airstrip are 34.61233°N 80.45056°W.

Lancaster County - Critical Infastructure - Public Facilities

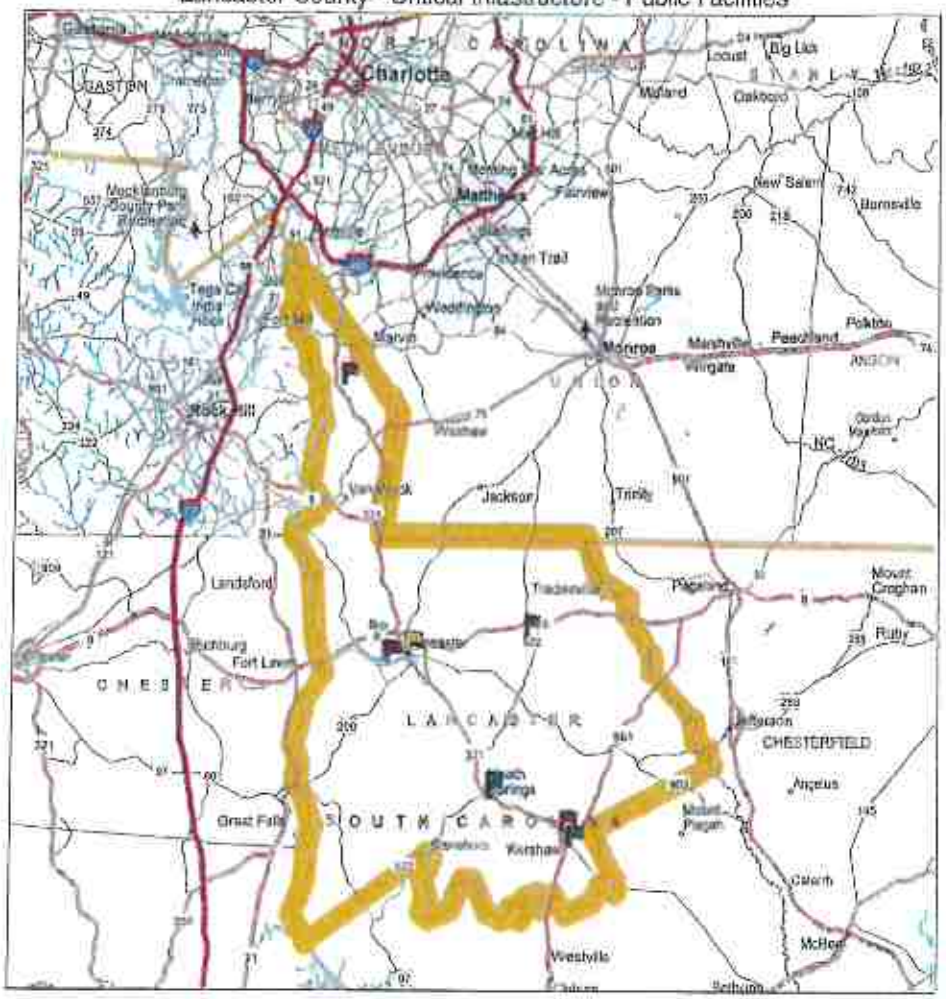


Figure 3-2

Public facilities in Lancaster County include Department of Parks and Recreation buildings located in the Indian Land Community, Town of Kershaw, Buford Community, and City of Lancaster. These sites have been identified for use as Disaster Recovery Centers. Additionally this list includes properties used by the Lancaster County Council on Aging. These are located in Heath Springs, Lancaster, and the Indian Land communities. (See figure 3-2).

Lancaster County - Critical Infrastructure - Judicial Facilities

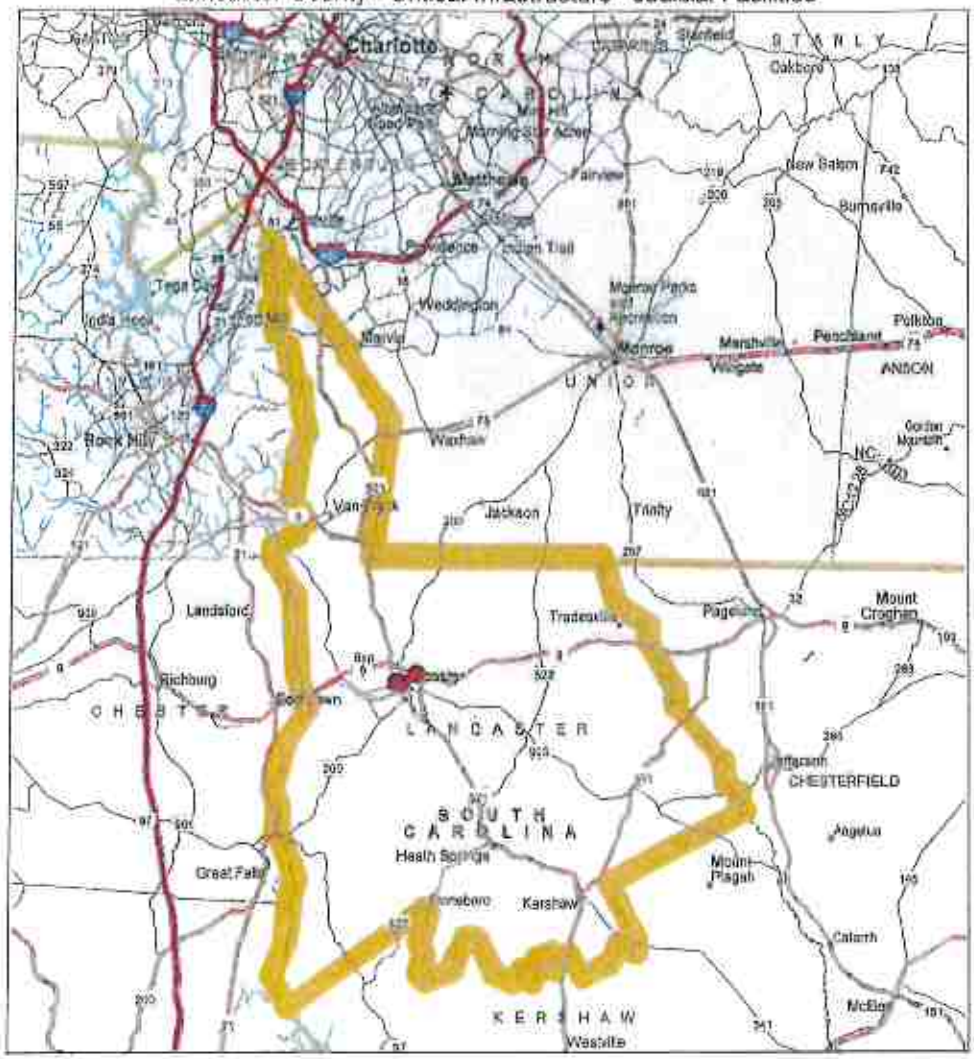


Figure 3-3

Judicial Facilities, namely courthouses are accounted for in our inventory of critical infrastructure. There are three such facilities in Lancaster County. Of these, two are located in the City of Lancaster and the remaining one is located in unincorporated Lancaster County. (See figure 3-3).

Lancaster County - Critical Infastructure - Schools

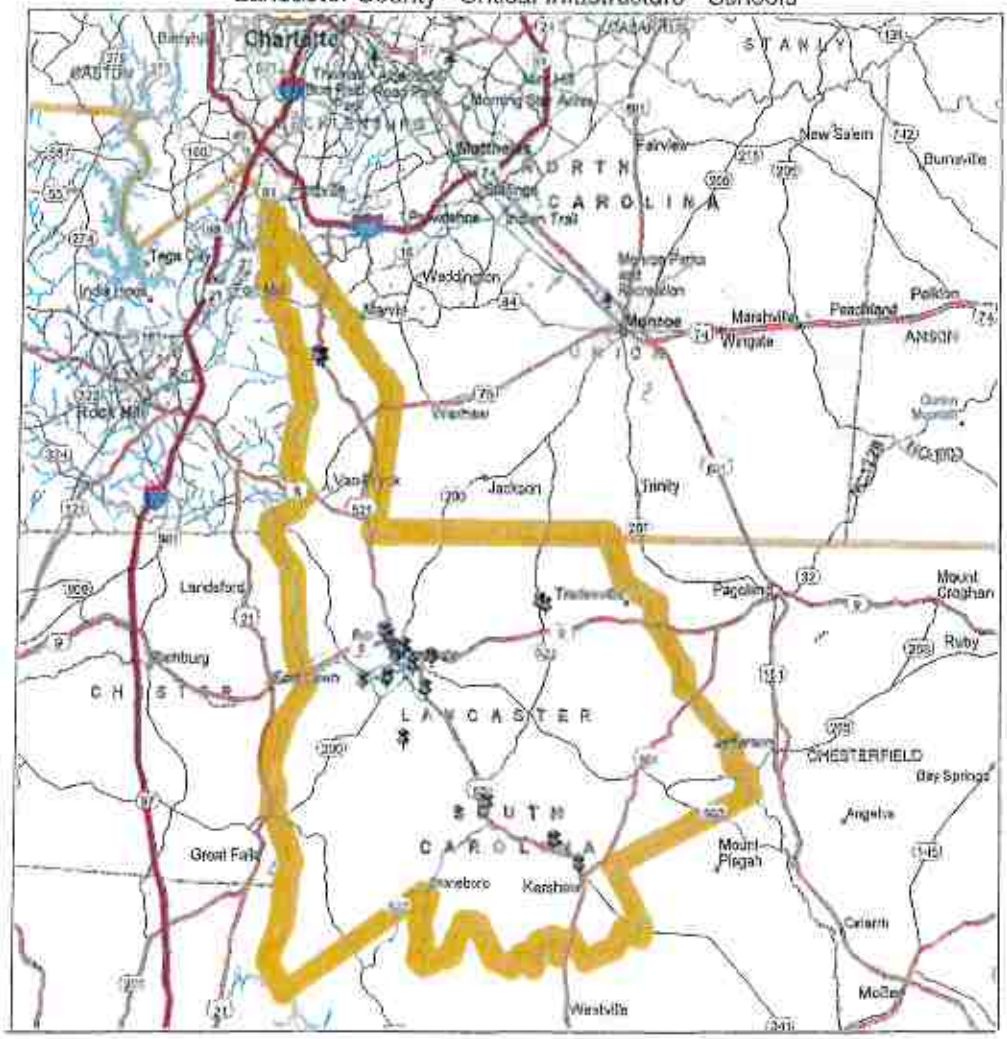


Figure 3-4

Lancaster County is home to 25 schools. These include 23 public schools belonging to Lancaster County School District, one privately owned Christian school and University of South Carolina at Lancaster. These facilities represent a product of considerable investment and many serve integral roles in our response and recovery plans. (See figure 3-4).

Lancaster County - Critical Infastructure - Emergency Services

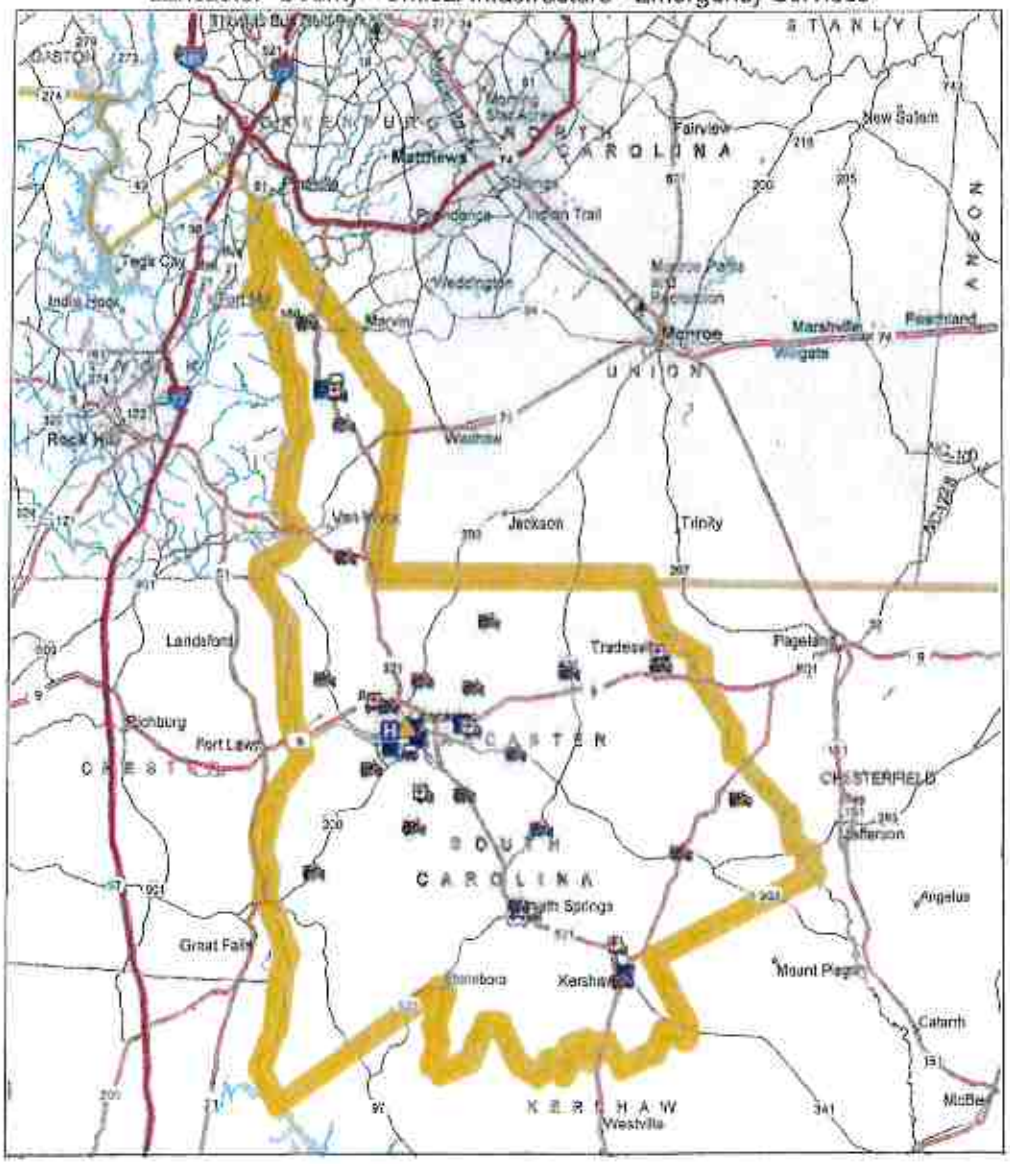


Figure 3-5

Emergency service facilities include fire stations, EMS stations, rescue squad stations, hospital, Emergency Operations Center, police departments, Sheriff's Department and law enforcement substations. These facilities are some of the most important facilities in the county with regard to emergency response to disasters. These facilities house personnel and indispensable equipment. (See figure 3-5).

Lancaster County - Critical Infastructure - Communications

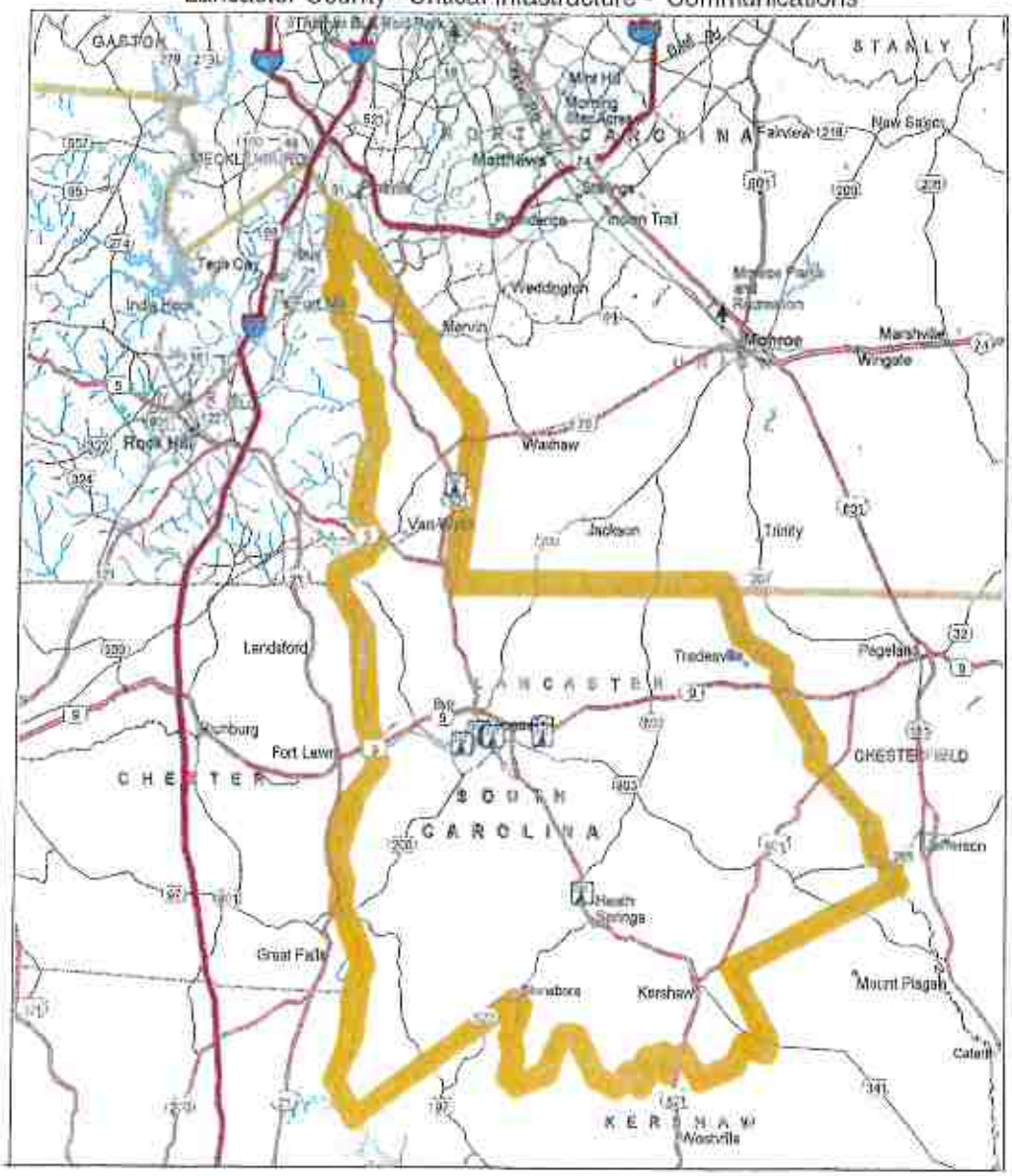


Figure 3-6

Communications facilities identified in this plan include those required for emergency services to communicate and respond to emergency incidents as well as public radio communications such as WAGL radio. As with emergency services, this infrastructure is indispensable to response and recovery efforts. (See figure 3-6).

Lancaster County - Critical Infastructure - Potable & Waste Water Facilities

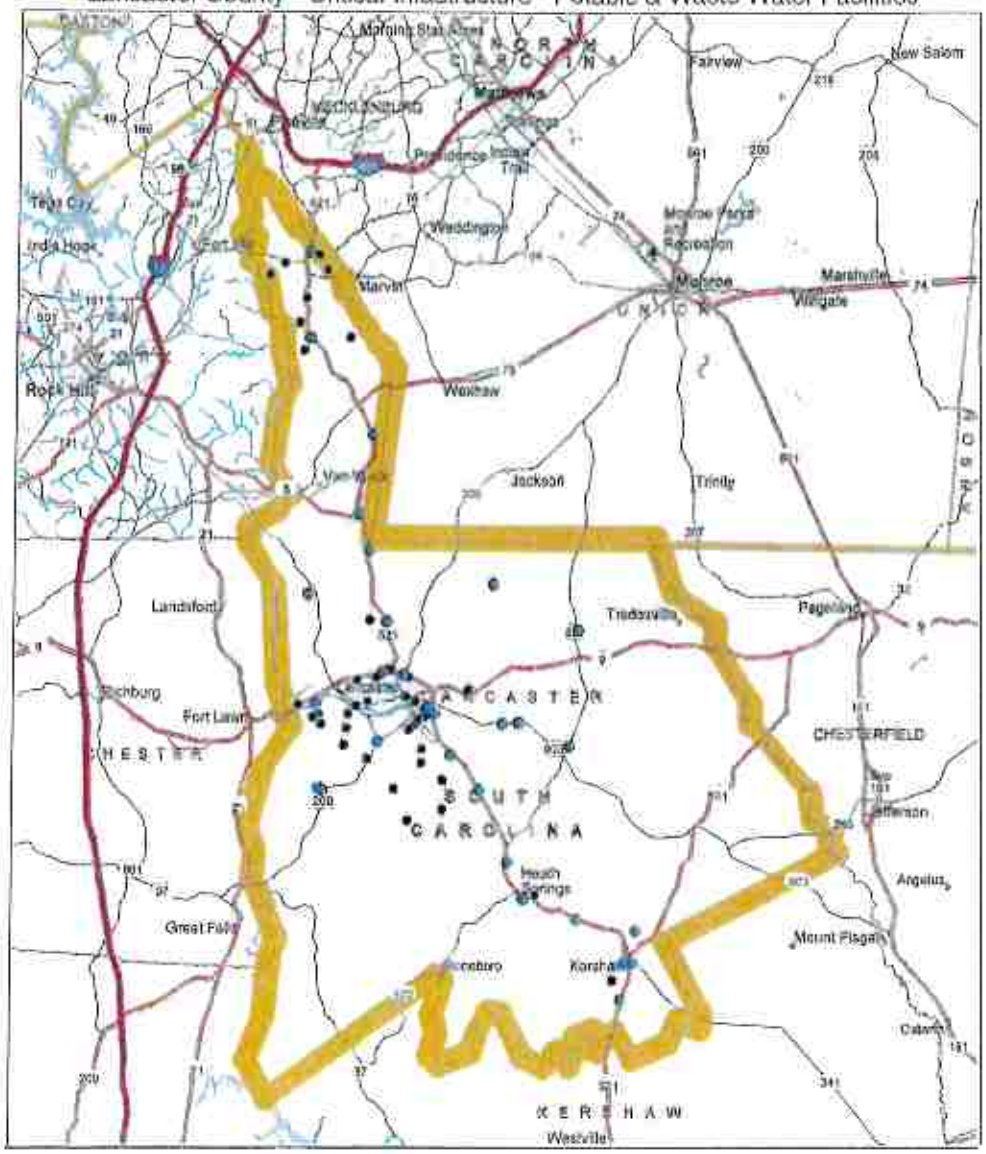


Figure 3-7

Other facilities that are essential to the health and safety of our citizens are water and sewer facilities. We have identified 67 installation points crucial to the effective operation of water and sewer systems operating within Lancaster County. (See Figure 3-7).

1. Lancaster County

Lancaster County owns and/or operates facilities across the county that are critical to the response of emergency services and recovery of its citizens to disaster. Many of these locations are shown on the maps located in this section of the plan (figures 3-1 through 3-7).

Lancaster County Owned/Operated Properties	
Indian Land Recreation Center 8286 Charlotte Highway	$1,708,200
Springdale Recreation Center 260 South Plantation Road	$872,100
Buford Recreation Center 4073 Hunley Walters Road	$849,600
Andrew Jackson Recreation Center 6354 N. Matson Street	$640,300
Lancaster County Council On Aging South Plantation Rd	$1,004,800
Lancaster County Library (Indian Land) 7669 Charlotte Hwy	$2,145,400
Indian Land Rescue Squad 8286 Charlotte Highway	$834,500
Lancaster County Council on Aging 212 Spring Street, Heath Springs	$382,500
Lancaster County Rescue Squad 3958 Great Falls Hwy	$8900
Lancaster County Courthouse 125 N. Main St.	$32,131,900
County Magistrates Office 761 Lancaster Bypass East	$640,300
Lancaster County Sheriff's Office 1041 Pageland Hwy	$2,785,100
County Administration Building 101 N. Main Street	$7,432,300
Lancaster County Airport	$2,599,600
Old County Jail 206 W. Gay St.	$287,100
Lancaster County Public Health /Dept. of Social Services 1833 Pageland Hwy.	$3,025,900
Lancaster County Coroner's Office	$225,800
Lancaster County Emergency Management 111 Covenant Place	831,300
Lancaster County Public Library 313 South White Street	$1,062,000
Lancaster County Economic Development 210 W. Gay St.	$696,900
Lancaster County Family Court 100 N. Catawba St	$335,200
Kershaw Branch Library 3859 Fork Hill Rd, Kershaw	$1,458,700
Southside Early Childhood Center 500 Hampton Road, Lancaster	$214,400
Brooklyn Springs Elementary 1637 Billings Drive, Lancaster	$4,016,800

Lancaster County Owned/Operated Properties Continued	
Buford Elementary 1906 N. Rocky River Road	$1,037,600
Clinton Elementary 110 Clinton School Road	$469,000
Discovery School/GT 302 W. Dunlap Street	$958,000
Erwin Elementary 1477 Locustwood Avenue	$3,504,900
Heath Springs Elementary 158 Solar Road, Heath Springs	$972,600
Indian Land Elementary 4137 Doby's Bridge Road, Indian Land	$9,182,700
Kershaw Elementary 105 N. Rollins Drive, Kershaw	$4,012,500
McDonald Green Elementary 2783 Lynwood Drive, Lancaster,	$772,000
North Elementary 1100 Roddey Drive, Lancaster	$4,546,700
A.R. Rucker Middle 422 Old Dixie Road, Lancaster	$1,516,000
Andrew Jackson Middle 8865 Kershaw-Camden Highway, Kershaw	$3,947,835
Buford Middle 1890 N. Rocky River Road, Lancaster	$1,037,600
Indian Land Middle 8361 Charlotte Highway, Indian Land	$7,170,400
South Middle 1551 Billings Drive, Lancaster	$4,016,800
Andrew Jackson High 6925 Kershaw-Camden Highway, Kershaw	$6,363,665
Buford High 4290 Tabernacle Road, Lancaster	$9,727,400
Indian Land High 8063 River Road, Indian Land	$4,193,800
Lancaster High 617 Normandy Road, Lancaster	$15,459,200
EMS Station 1, County Jail, Public Works Campus 2006 Pageland Hwy, Lancaster	$5,086,000
EMS Station 2 1101 Crestfield Avenue, Lancaster	$140,500
EMS Station 3 1301 Mollwain Road, Lancaster	$105,900
EMS Station 4 & 8 8290 Charlotte Hwy, Indian Land	$343,700
EMS 365 Rocky River Rd	$197,300
EMS Station 6 3855 Fork Hill Road, Kershaw	See Kershaw Library
EMS Station 7 309 Hurt Street, Heath Springs	$14,000
Antioch Fire Dept 3015 Taxahaw Rd., Lancaster	$211,800
Bell Town Fire Dept 4600 Great Falls Hwy., Lancaster	$84,400

Lancaster County Owned/Operated Properties Continued	
Buford Fire Dept 1893 N. Rocky River Rd., Lancaster	$194,400
Camp Creek Fire Dept. 2386 Camp Creek Rd., Lancaster	$22,400
Elgin Fire Dept 114 Tram Rd	$143,000
Charlotte Road Van Wyck Fire Dept. 4455 Old Hickory Rd	$121,900
Flat Creek Fire Dept. 7563 Flat Creek Rd., Kershaw	$196,900
Gooch's Fire Dept. 1594 Grace Ave., Lancaster	$33,800
Indian Land Fire Dept. 185 Six Mile Creek Road, Indian Land	$655,500
McDonald Greene Fire Dept. 2787 Lynwood Dr	$103,000
Pleasant Valley Fire Dept 315 Fort Mill Hwy., Indian Land	$2,465,300
Rich Hill Fire Dept. 3089 Rocky River Rd., Heath Springs	$226,400
Riverside Fire Dept. 1575 Riverside Rd., Lancaster	$144,100
Shiloh Zion Fire Dept. 703 Monroe Hwy.	$134,300
Tradesville Fire Dept. 2145 Old Camden Monroe Hwy., Lancaster	$131,400
Unity Fire Dept. 2485 Shiloh Unity Rd., Lancaster	$87,400

Of social, economic, cultural, and public service importance during the recovery phase of a county wide disaster are the recreation centers. These locations are identified as Disaster Recovery Centers and discussed in the South Carolina Recovery Plan which is Appendix 6 of the South Carolina Emergency operations Plan. Additionally, of the schools listed, (4) four are emergency shelters (Andrew Jackson, Buford, Indian Land, and Lancaster High Schools).

Critical infrastructure and facilities comprise all public and private facilities deemed essential for the delivery of vital services, protection of special populations, and the provision of other services of importance for that community. This plan concentrates on a group of facilities that are crucial for protecting the health and safety of the population: health care, educational, and emergency response facilities. (Appendix 10)

2. City Of Lancaster

The City of Lancaster provided a list of structures and facilities that were critical to the City's infrastructure and to the citizens of the City.

City of Lancaster Properties	
Lancaster County Council of Arts Building (201 West Gay Street)	$1,259,442
City Services Building (916 15th Street)	$14,127,138
City Hall (216 S. Catawba Street)	$2,847,669
Municipal Justice Center (405 East Arch Street)	$5,138,771
Fire Station #1 (401 East Arch Street)	$1,267,856
Fire Station #2 (818 Hubbard Drive)	$1,576,488
Fire Office, Training and Storage Building	$119,103
Building at Police Dept. Firing Range (1451 Reservoir Road)	$16,585
Building & Grounds Dept. (120 West Arch Street)	$178,723
Public Works Complex (139 Lynwood Drive)	$2,458,032
WWTP Properties Site 12 (1150 Lockwood Lane)	23,893,393
WWTP Properties Lift Stations	$1,950,176
Hubbard Drive Water Tank and Facilities	$1,423,444
Chesterfield Ave. Water Tank and Facilities	$1,423,444
Vehicle Maintenance Building	$936,787
Water Plant Pumping Station Building (2475 DHEC Road)	$1,479,043

As the County Seat, the City of Lancaster has the greatest population density and is home to most of the vital structures in the county. In addition to those properties owned and maintained by the City there are numerous other facilities, including some critical infrastructure within the City Limits of Lancaster.

Of utmost importance to public health is the hospital. Springs Memorial Hospital (SMH) is located at 800 West Meeting Street in the City of Lancaster. SMH is a 200 bed hospital and a Level 2 Trauma Center. SMH is the only hospital in Lancaster County.

Of social, economic, cultural, and public service importance are the Lancaster County Administration Building, Lancaster County Economic Development, Lancaster County Chamber of Commerce, Lancaster County School District Administration Building, and University of South Carolina at Lancaster Campus. These are just a few of the facilities located within the City of Lancaster that are not City owned properties. Central to the operation of City Government is the City Hall. It houses administration, building, planning, and zoning, City Council Chambers, and city finance departments.

Other social, cultural, and historic sites within the City of Lancaster include:

- Lancaster County Courthouse designed by Robert Mills and built in 1828. The structure is listed on the National Historic Landmark Register.
- Kimbrell Building built in 1875 and located on the corner of Main and Dunlap Street. Until 1930 it was used as a hospital.
- 114 South Main Street was constructed 1888-1889 and housed the first Bank of Lancaster, L&C Railroad and Leroy Springs Cotton Company offices.
- First Methodist Church, organized in 1839, was the first church in the town of Lancaster.
- Old Lancaster County Jail was designed by Robert Mills and built in 1823. It is listed as a National Historic Landmark.
- Former A.M.E. Zion Church located on West Gay St. was the first A.M.E. church in Lancaster and was organized in 1870.
- Old Presbyterian Church and Cemetery was built in 1862 and was the first brick church in the county. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and owned by the Society for Historic Preservation.
- Springs House, built 1820-1830 the building served as the Lancaster City Hall from 1957 to 2000. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Moore Building, Northeast corner of Main and East Gay. This is perhaps the oldest commercial building located in downtown Lancaster. Possibly built in the late 1860's or early 1870's, it is two stories high and is built of red flemish bond brick. This block was known as the McKenna Block. William McKenna was the largest landowner in downtown Lancaster in the 1830's and 1840's.

The Waste Water Treatment Plant and lift stations are of course a necessity for public health and a public service offered by the Town, as are the potable water system and the solid waste collection. (Appendix 11)

3. Town of Kershaw

The Town of Kershaw provided a list of structures and facilities that were critical to the Town's infrastructure and to the citizens of the Town.

Town of Kershaw Properties	
Town Hall	$1,400,000
Floyd Street Water Tank	$402,000
Hwy 601 Elevated Tank	$685,800
Waste Water Lift Station at Prison	$290,000
South Hart Street Lift Station	$100,000
Waste Water Treatment Plant	$7,268,500
Fire Station	$705,000
113 S. Hampton St. Maintenance Shop	$126,000
113 S. Hampton St. Equipment Shelter	$59,000

Town of Kershaw Properties Continued	
N. Ashe St. Lift Station	$26,000
E. 2nd St. Lift Station	$67,000
Little Dude Ave. Lift Station	$50,000
E. Marion St. Community Health Building	$307,000
Hwy. 601 Water Booster	$71,000

One of the most important structures in the Town of Kershaw is the Town Hall. This building houses the Mayor's Office, Town Administrator's Office, Town Clerks Office, Sheriff's Sub-Station, and Council Chambers. This structure is the center for public services, public safety, and economic, cultural and social activities. It was constructed in 2009 to meet or exceed current building codes. The building is equipped with a sprinkler system as well as an alarm system. It is well above flood plains and is most susceptible to damage from a tornado strike or possibly high winds from a severe thunderstorm due to its shingled roof.

Another important structure in the Town of Kershaw is the Fire Station. It was built in 1979. The station has a wood truss gambrel style asphalt shingled roof with masonry load bearing walls. The roof is prone to wind damage due to its style of construction.

The Waste Water Treatment Plant and lift stations are of course a necessity for public health and a public service offered by the Town. As is the potable water system which includes the Floyd Street and Hwy 601 elevated water tanks. (Appendix 12)

4. Town of Heath Springs

The Town of Heath Springs provided a list of structures and facilities that were critical to the Town's infrastructure and to the citizens of the Town.

Town of Heath Springs Properties	
Town Hall/Fire Station	$2,551,634
Train Depot	$186,433
Waste Water Treatment Plant	$2,254,434
WWTP Lab Building	$11,560
WWTP Storage Building	$61,545
WWTP Chemical Building	$21,429
Lift Stations #1-7	$590,439
Water Tank	$626,021
WWTP Sodium Hypochlorite Building	$34,465
Cauthen St. Building	$64,753

The single most important structure in the Town of Heath Springs is the Town Hall/Fire Station. The original building was built in the late 1970's but it has been twice remodeled and added on to with the last addition and renovation completed in 1987 when the Fire Station portion of the building was expanded and a public works garage added. This building houses the Mayor's Office, Town Clerks Office, Sheriff's Sub-Station, Town Hall, Fire Station, and Public Works. This structure is the center for public services, public safety, and economic, cultural and social activities.

There are current plans to expand the building once again. The building in its existing configuration is designed to for 40-50 MPH Wind Loads. According to the 2006 International Building Code, the basic wind design for buildings in this zone should be 100 MPH. As this structure is considered critical infrastructure, the newest portions of the structure will be designed to withstand 120 MPH wind loads and the existing portions upgraded to withstand at least the 100 MPH loads the 2006 IBC requires.

The most historically important structure in the Town of Heath Springs is the Train Depot. The Depot was originally built in 1882 but it was destroyed by fire in December 1899. A replacement Depot was completed in April of 1900. Once again the Depot was destroyed by fire July 25, 1903. This was a historic fire in that it spread to and destroyed the better part of the business district of the Town of Heath Springs. In fact, this fire was the very reason Town Council passed an ordinance forbidding building of wood frame buildings on the burned block. Once again the Depot was rebuilt in December 1903. On January 14, 1909 the Depot was robbed and set on fire to cover the robbery. The current structure was rebuilt in 1910 and still stands today.

The Depot is a social and cultural center point of the Town as it is the site of annual Fourth of July celebration. It is used as a meeting place by the Town of Heath Springs and as a class room by the Heath Springs Fire Department and rented out for special occasions to private citizens and groups.

The Waste Water Treatment Plant and lift stations are of course a necessity for public health and a public service offered by the Town. (Appendix 13)

II. Flooding

Having investigated the different flooding issues of concern in Lancaster County, a series of analyses designed to assess current, relative vulnerability of structures in the county to flood events was performed. Less than .025% of all NFIP payments in the state of South Carolina over the last 32 years have gone to covered properties in Lancaster County (see table 3-2). Generally, flooding issues with homes and businesses are not the bulk of the problems faced by Lancaster residents, rather flooded and washed out roads and bridges account for our largest number of losses. Some of these "wash outs" can affect entire neighborhoods causing them to have to be evacuated because the only road in or out of their neighborhood may be partially or totally washed away.

National Flood Insurance Program Loss Statistics Jan. 1, 1978 Through July 31, 2016					
	Total Losses	Closed Losses	Open Losses	CWOP Losses	Total Payments
South Carolina	33,858	22,794	157	10,907	$ 581,435,379.44
Lancaster County	9	7	0	2	$ 149,186.08
Lancaster City	8	4	0	4	$ 21,663.68

Closed Without Payment - CWOP

Table 3-2

Thunderstorms and tropical cyclones bring torrential rains. These rains, most in excess of (1) one inch per hour, cause riverine flooding as well as occasional overbank flooding depending on the timing and duration of the rain event.

Flooding problems resulting from runoff of surface water generally increase as areas become more urbanized such as in the City of Lancaster. Greater population density generally increases the amount of impervious area, e.g., pavement and buildings. This reduction in the amount of natural ground that can absorb rainfall results in an increase in the amount of surface runoff generated. Uncontrolled, this runoff may be channeled to areas that cause flooding of structures and roadways. This is especially true where the predevelopment land surface has a gently sloping surface with no defined channels. Such areas are subject to shallow sheet flooding during storms, but urbanization and other development speeds the accumulation of floodwater.

The damages caused by flash floods can be more severe than ordinary riverine floods because of the speed with which flooding occurs (possibly hindering evacuation or protection of property), the high velocity of water, and the debris load. Channel velocities of 9 feet per second, typically realized in flash floods, can move a 90 pound rock. The density of water enables it to pack a destructive punch. Water moving at 10 miles per hour exerts the same pressure on a structure as wind gusts at 270 miles per hour.

"During the 20th century, floods were the number one natural disaster in the United States in terms of the number of lives lost and property damage".
"March 2000, U.S. Geological Survey"

Sudden destruction of structures and washout of roads can result in loss of life. A high percentage of flood-related deaths result from motorists underestimating the depth and velocity of flood waters and attempting to cross swollen streams.

1. Lancaster County

Lancaster County Building and Zoning submitted a report to the HMPC dated November 2, 2010 (See Section 7 Appendix 6 Exhibit #2 under the previous cover). The report details new flood maps that will become effective after the completion of this document. Additionally, the report list zoning ordinances and regulations adopted by the county including an updated Flood Damage Prevention

Ordinance found in the Lancaster County Municode Chapter 8.1.7a Flood Damage Prevention.

The report detailed some homes that have been or may be subject to flooding. These include three apartment buildings, two mobile homes and five stick built homes on 8th Street which is in a low lying area along Bear Creek. See figures 3-8 and 3-9.

Fig. 3-8

Fig. 3-9

Additionally the report lists a mobile home at the end of East Park Drive which is situated along Hannah's Creek (See figure 3-10). Finally a home located along Rum Creek at 2265 Country Club Drive (See figure 3-11).

Fig. 3-10

Fig. 3-11

History has shown there are many creek crossings throughout the County that experience problems with flooding. With rainfall of as little as one inch per hour, several of these creek crossings overflow their banks, washing away the roads that cross them. These washouts pose a real danger to anyone foolish enough to attempt to cross them. But again, history has shown there are citizens that fail to realize the dangers of crossing water covered roads despite warnings. Creek crossings such as these identified in figure 3-12 and listed below not only are costly to maintain and repair but also pose a hazard to those that attempt to cross them when flooded and the emergency workers that risk their lives to rescue them. (Appendix 14) Figure 3-12 shows the following roads that have creek crossings that are problematic: (1) Doster Road, (2) Daystar Road, (3) Fish Hatchery Road, (4) Old Farm Road, (5) Kirk Air Base Road, and (6) Langley Road. As an example of these hazards Figures 3-13, 3-14, 3-15, and 3-16 are presented here to underscore the assessment of these crossings.

Fig. 3-13

Doster Road September 2012 (South Branch Wildcat Creek) exhibiting significant road wash due to flooding exposing infrastructure and minimizing the roadway to one lane of travel.

Fig. 3-14

Daystar Road November 2015 (Camp Creek Crossing)

Fig. 3 -15

Old Farm Rd. November 2015 (Camp Creek Crossing)

In 3-14 and 3-15 you see examples of roadways in Lancaster County that are completely inundated with water. These present hazards to and threaten the lives of our residents, while placing our rescuers in perilous positions as they are faced with rescue situations. According to NOAA, it takes less than one foot of water to float most vehicles. Incidents such as those listed above as well as 3-16 below isolate neighborhoods and pose evacuation and response challenges.

Fig. 3 -16 Fish Hatchery Road November 2015 (Hanging Rock Creek) Road failure due to extreme wash downstream from an earthen dam.

2. City Of Lancaster

Fig. 3-17

The City of Lancaster Building and Zoning Department submitted to the committee information pertaining to storm water management regulations. The City of Lancaster has adopted Article XII. "Flood, Drainage, Storm-water, Sediment, And Erosion Controls" as part of their City Code. The purpose of this ordinance is to protect the safety and welfare of the citizen of Lancaster while restricting or prohibiting land uses that may increase erosion, increase flood heights or velocities. This ordinance also ensures that uses of land vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses be protected against flood damage at the time of initial

construction and it establishes control of the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. Additionally, the ordinance prevents or regulates the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

According to information obtained from the Director of Public Works for the City of Lancaster, flooding and drainage problems are a rare problem for the City. The one exception is indicated in figure 3-17 by the number 1. This area, the intersection of Clinton Street Extension and Almetta Street, is frequently flooded by rains in excess of 1 inch per hour. These streets must be watched for flooding and, once flooded, barricaded to prevent motorists from driving through the waters. There are also four homes in the immediate area of this intersection that threatened when heavy precipitation falls. On average the public works department spends about $500.00 per year in overtime dealing with floods.

Lancaster City Fire Department has placed six flood gauges around the city due to flooding. These gauges are used to monitor the depth and speed of rising flood waters. These gauges were installed and maintained by the fire department so their swift water rescue teams will have information required to determine rescue tactics. Some of these gauges are placed in locations where flash flooding has been known to occur and where swift water rescues have had to be performed. Figure 3-18 indicates the location of these flood gauges as follows; 1) Woodland Drive mounted on metal power transmission tower, 2) Clinton Avenue just past 448 Clinton Avenue on the west side of the road, 3) Melvin Steele Soccer Field at the intersection of Meeting Street and Woodlawn Dr. 4) On the west side of Plantation Road approximately 1000 feet north of the Meeting Street and Plantation Road intersection, 5) East of Woodland Drive and North Main Street along the creek bank in Constitution Park, 6) Near the Roddey Drive entrance to Constitution Park.

Fig. 3-18

Independence Park
February 11, 2011

Independence Park June 1, 2006 after a late morning thunderstorm.

Hannah's Creek unites with Gills Creek in the City of Lancaster just before Gills Creek intersects Clinton Avenue near Almetta Street. Gills Creek then runs across the City of Lancaster from east to west roughly paralleling Woodland Drive before emptying into Cane Creek and on to the Catawba River. Heavy downpours across the City and to the west of the City can cause flash floods as these creeks come together. Often after heavy downpours the rush of water is slowed as Gills Creek and other smaller tributaries merge into Cane Creek causing flooding of areas along the creeks on the west side of the City of Lancaster. This flooding often results in the Melvin Steele Soccer Fields as well as the ball fields at the Lancaster County Parks and Recreation Complex on Plantation Drive to become completely submerged.

3. Town of Kershaw

The Town of Kershaw has adopted an ordinance for flood control. The Flood, Drainage, Storm-water, Sediment, And Erosion Controls ordinance was enacted to protect human life and health, minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects, to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; to minimize prolonged business interruptions, to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities; to help maintain a stable tax base by providing for sound use and development of flood-prone areas in such manner as to minimize future flood blight areas; and to insure that potential home buyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

To achieve the aforementioned goals this ordinance prohibits uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; prevent alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters; and prevent the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

Zoning matters in the Town of Kershaw are administered through a collaborative process where Lancaster County Planning Commission holds public hearings meetings on behalf of the Town of Kershaw. The findings and recommendations are then presented to Kershaw Town Council in open public hearings. Kershaw Town Council may adopt or decline to adopt the recommendations of the county Planning Commission.

The Town of Kershaw has relatively few problems with flooding. The one exception is an area located on the west side of town, on Blackmon Circle (see figure 3-19 and 3-20).

Fig. 3-19

Fig. 3-20

A house located at 138 Blackmon Circle is regularly threatened by flood waters from Lick Creek that runs along the boundary of the property. Rain events that exceed a rate of (1) one inch per hour can cause the creek to overflow its banks and endanger the property.

4. Town of Heath Springs

The Town of Heath Springs has adopted an ordinance for flood control. The Flood, Drainage, Storm-water, Sediment, And Erosion Controls ordinance was enacted to protect human life and health, minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects, to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; to minimize prolonged business interruptions, to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities; to help maintain a stable tax base by providing for sound use and development of flood-prone areas in such manner as to minimize future flood blight areas; and to insure that potential home buyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

To achieve the aforementioned goals this ordinance prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; prevent alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters; and prevent the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

Zoning matters in the Town of Heath Springs are administered through a collaborative process where Lancaster County Planning Commission holds public hearings meetings on behalf of the Town of Heath Springs. The findings and recommendations are then presented to Heath Springs Town Council in open public hearings. Heath Springs Town Council may adopt or decline to adopt the recommendations of the county Planning Commission.

As the Town of Heath Springs has an average elevation of over 490 feet above sea level there are relatively few flooding issues in the Town of Heath Springs.

III. Severe Thunderstorms

A. Having investigated the different wind hazard issues of concern in Lancaster County, a series of analyses designed to assess current, relative vulnerability of structures in the County to Severe Thunderstorms and their accompanying high wind hazards was performed.

A thunderstorm is defined as a storm that contains lightning and thunder which is caused by unstable atmospheric conditions. When the upper air which is cold sinks and the warm moist air rises, storm clouds or 'thunderheads' develop resulting in thunderstorms. This can occur singularly, in clusters or in lines. Severe thunderstorms can bring in heavy rains which can cause flash floods, strong winds, lightening, hail and tornadoes.

Having previously addressed flooding problems, our attention turns to another aspect of these storms that causes the greatest amount of damage; strong or high winds. High Winds are sustained wind speeds of 40 mph or greater lasting for 1 hour or longer, or winds of 58 mph or greater for any duration. High wind advisories in South Carolina are normally included as part of some other watch or warning such as a severe thunderstorm.

Experts agree that structures built to meet or exceed current building code high-wind provisions have a much better chance of surviving violent windstorms. A roof's ability to withstand wind forces is critical in determining how well it can serve its primary function of dramatically increasing property losses due to the accompanying water-related damage.

Damage to the roof is extremely significant in the estimation of losses. Even small damage can be a significant contributor to the total damage of a structure because of the entrance of rain into the building. According to statistics from the National Weather Service, thunderstorm wind events alone caused more than $267 million worth of property damages in 2015.

In the early 1970's there was increasing interest among building designers to incorporate wind loads into model building codes. The problem, however, was that existing standards from the Washington, D.C.- based American National Standards

Institute were based on testing high-rise buildings. Low-rise buildings, frequently constructed of metal reacted differently to wind based on boundary layer flow and the action of turbulence.

During the 1980's the Standard Building Code adopted low-rise building standards, and in the 1990s the American Society of Civil Engineers, Reston, VA incorporated the standards in its standard, ASCE 7, "Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures." The new International Building Code, which combines the regionally focused National Building Code, Standard Building Code and Uniform Building Code, recognizes the ASCE wind-design loads.

Building codes generally require metal roofs to resist design wind-load pressures without any damage to roof systems. The 2000 IBC, for example is very explicit in requiring that metal-roofed buildings adequately address wind uplift. The code addresses issues of roof design and product testing.

Many factors influence the magnitude of wind velocity across a roof deck and the resulting uplift pressures. Wind gusts for the building location, the shape of the roof deck, edge configuration and the surrounding structures all influence a roof's wind resistance. Spacing and physical properties of supporting structural members such as gauge, yield strength and grade influence design and can affect fastener attachments.

Furthermore, wind resistance is influenced by secondary supports, such as beams, purlins and joists, as well as their connections to main structural members and construction details along edges and near openings like skylights.

1. Lancaster County

Lancaster County first began enforcing building codes in the 1990's. Structures constructed prior to the 1990's may not meet minimum construction standards. Throughout Lancaster County, emergency service facilities and some recreational facilities were built prior to the enforcement of building codes. Many of the structures that house our emergency services may be subject to the very disasters for which they will be called to respond to.

Eighteen out of our twenty-two fire stations and sub-stations were built by volunteer firefighters with funds raised by their respective communities. These structures, for the most part, were built for as little money as possible and constructed anywhere from the 1950's through today. Several are pole barns adapted for use as a fire station without any understanding or consideration of the term "critical infrastructure" or NFPA Standards.

Likewise, our Emergency Medical Service headquarters is in a house built in 1937. Some of the county offices have been moved into new government buildings that are up to current building codes and specifications. Most of those remaining buildings had

facelifts or were modernized in the late 1970's and early 1980's. Some of emergency service and public service buildings are mobile homes. Some of the essential services in the county are not in buildings built specifically for the purpose for which they are being used.

Many of these structures are subject to wind and hail damage. Most were not designed to address the pressures and uplift of high winds. It is doubtful that they were designed with shear forces or snow loads in mind.

Fork Hill Road July 2015

Rocky River Road July 2015

Flat Creek Road July 2015

Windsor Drive July 2015

EMS 1 Wind Damage September 2015

The photographs above are indicative of the types of wind damage associated with severe thunderstorms in Lancaster County. These photographs were taken in Lancaster County to document damage associated with severe thunderstorms. In the storm affecting the Fork Hill Road area, there were substantial straight line winds gusting to greater than 20 mph according to local weather stations. This pattern led to overturned outbuildings, downed trees and powerlines as well as roof damage to several structures.

The damage seen in a late day thunderstorm in September 2015 lifted the roof from a garage structure that houses EMS Response Units at Lancaster County Emergency Medical Service on Pageland Highway. The wind gusts reached greater than 30 mph during the storm.

2. City Of Lancaster

The City of Lancaster has identified 34 structures or facilities which they have determined to be susceptible to identified hazards in that the hazard could either cause damage to or otherwise interfere with operations. Many of these structures were constructed and inspected to meet standard building codes.

The City of Lancaster's Building and Zoning department has been enforcing building codes since 1969 and the Fire Department's code enforcement program dates back to the 1950's. These preventative measures have helped to mitigate many problems before they could arise.

Most of the City's critical infrastructure was built to withstand the average extremes of our naturally occurring environment. All emergency services structures are located well away from areas prone to flooding and are constructed substantially well. Of course with severe thunderstorms comes the risk of strong winds, flooding, and lightning. Very few public structures can completely resist the strongest severe thunderstorms we may anticipate.

At greatest risk are the historical structures. Many are wood framed balloon construction with asphalt shingled roofs. While some may have had slate roofs, many of those have been covered with asphalt shingles due to the excessive cost of using slate. These are subject to wind and hail damage which often accompanies severe thunderstorms.

3. Towns of Kershaw and Heath Springs

The Town of Kershaw has identified six structures or facilities which they have determined to be susceptible to identified hazards in that the hazard could either cause damage to or otherwise interfere with operations. Additionally, an assessment was made of how the loss of the structure or facility would affect the Social, Cultural, Economic, Environmental, Public Health, Public Safety, and Public Services. Table 3-3 shows the susceptibility for each structure or facility

as determined by the Town of Kershaw. Table 3-4 shows the impact loss of the facility or structure would have on Social, Cultural, Economic, Environmental, Public Health, Public Safety, and Public Service sectors of the community as determined by the Town of Kershaw.

To determine susceptibility to thunderstorms, a commonsense approach was used taking into account the conditions present during average thunderstorms and the condition of the structure being considered. Age and structural condition were considered as well as the maximum intensity of past thunderstorms. The results of this study may be subjective but past performance is the only objective proof available for comparison.

Town of Kershaw Susceptibility to Thunderstorm				
Structure or Facility Name	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NONE
Waste Water Treatment Plant			X	
Town Hall			X	
Floyd Street Water Tower			X	
Hwy 601 Water Tower			X	
Prison Waste Water Lift Station		X		
South Street Waste Water Lift Station			X	

Table 3-3

Additionally, the same subjective commonsense approach was used to make an assessment of how the loss of the structure or facility would affect the Social, Cultural, Economic, Environmental, Public Health, Public Safety, and Public Services. This approach made judgments based on the premise that the structure or facility was destroyed and the local governmental body would have to replace it without insurance or outside help. Also the assessment looked at the service(s) these structures or facilities provide and considered what impact there would be if these services no longer were available.

Town of Kershaw Impact Loss							
Structure or Facility	Social	Cultural	Economic	Environmental	Public Health	Public Safety	Public Service
Waste Water Treatment Plant	High	High	High	High	High	Low	High
Town Hall	Medium	Medium	High	None	Low	Medium	High
Floyd Street Water Tower	Low	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Hwy 601 Water Tower	Low	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Prison Waste Water Lift Station	None	None	Medium	High	High	Low	Low
South Street Waste Water Lift Station	None	None	Medium	High	High	Low	Low

Table 3-4

The Town of Kershaw demolished its former Town Hall which was built in 1955 and replaced it with a new structure in 2010. The new building was built to meet and, in many instances, exceed current building codes. The new structure was built to easily resist the normally occurring weather elements as well as withstand our hazardous weather extremes.

Additionally, the building is equipped with a fire suppression sprinkler system and fire alarms. The roof of the structure is covered with conventional asphalt shingles which could lift during an extreme wind event, but the overall design and construction of the new building by far surpasses that of the previous Town Hall.

The Severe Thunderstorm vulnerability of the structures in both Kershaw and Heath Springs is dependent on several factors including:

- Ability of structures to withstand wind loads commensurate with the level of design attention (a measure of the level of engineering design for the structure)
- Quality of materials and construction
- Beneficial or adverse effects of nearby trees and structures
- Age and condition
- Emergency backup power generators
- Obscured access to personnel needed to operate and maintain facility

An example of a possible problem with this site could be: The 2006 Edition of the International Building Code requires structures should be designed to withstand a 100 mile per hour wind gust for 3 seconds. The Waste Water Lift Station near the State Prison on Hwy 601 was designed and built over 15 years ago, prior to a uniform inspection practices and mandated adherence to building codes. Its ability to withstand a Severe Thunderstorm with accompanying high wind event and lightning is suspect.

Another possible problem could be: The soil in this area is extremely sandy which is problematic when it comes to adequate grounding to disperse lightning adequately. This in turn increases the chance that stray voltage from lightning strikes could leave this Lift Station inoperable.

The Town of Heath Springs has identified thirteen structures or facilities which they have determined to be susceptible to identified hazards in that the hazard could either cause damage to or otherwise interfere with operations. Table 3-5 shows the susceptibility for each structure or facility as determined by the Town of Heath Springs. Table 3-6 shows the impact that loss of the facility or structure would have as determined by the Town of Heath Springs.

Town of Heath Springs Susceptibility to Severe Thunderstorm				
Structure or Facility Name	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NONE
Town Hall/Fire Station			X	
Train Depot		X		
Waste Water Treatment Plant			X	
WWTP Lab Building		X		
WWTP Storage Building		X		
WWTP Chemical Building		X		
WWTP Equipment Building		X		
Lift Station #1			X	
Lift Station #2			X	
Lift Station #3			X	
Lift Station #4			X	
Lift Station #5			X	
Lift Station #6			X	

Table 3-5

Town of Heath Springs Impact Loss							
Structure or Facility	Social	Cultural	Economic	Environmental	Public Health	Public Safety	Public Service
Town Hall/Fire Station	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Train Depot	High	High	Medium	None	None	None	Low
Waste Water Treatment Plant	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
WWTP Lab Building	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
WWTP Storage Building	None	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
WWTP Chemical Building	None	None	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low
WWTP Equipment Building	None	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #1	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #2	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #3	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #4	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #5	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #6	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low

Table 3-6

The Heath Springs Fire Department and Town Hall underwent a structural upgrade and addition during 2010 and 2011 to strengthen the structure against the effects of severe thunderstorms and tropical cyclones. Shear walls were added, massive four foot wide and four foot deep footings were poured to resist wind lift. The exterior metal façade, which included a steel and sheet metal three to four foot overhang and parapet, was removed and reworked to include hardy board and

brick which will better resist wind and the deteriorating effects of rain. Some structural changes were made to strengthen the roof against and prevent excessive snow loads. This structure was originally built prior to a code enforcement program being in place. After a review by a structural engineer it was determined to have been constructed with a wind load rating of approximately 40 miles per hour. The renovated structure was built to bring this load rating up to approximately 130 miles per hour.

As with the City of Lancaster, at greatest risk are the historical structures in Kershaw and Heath Springs. Many are wood framed balloon construction with asphalt shingled roofs. While some may have had slate roofs, many of those have been covered with asphalt shingles due to the excessive cost of using slate. These are subject to wind and hail damage which often accompanies these types of storms.

The vulnerability of Town owned structures was determined, for the purposes of this document by persons not licensed to perform such analysis and therefore may have overlooked engineering flaws not readily apparent to laymen.

IV. Tropical Cyclones

A. Having investigated the different wind hazard issues of concern in Lancaster County, a series of analyses designed to assess current, relative vulnerability of structures in the County to high wind hazards was performed. Tropical cyclones are one of the events considered most probable to have a widespread effect on the County.

A tropical cyclone is a storm system characterized by a large low-pressure center and numerous thunderstorms that produce strong winds and heavy rain. They strengthen when water evaporated from the ocean is released as the saturated air rises, resulting in condensation of water vapor contained in the moist air. They are fueled by a different heat mechanism than other cyclonic windstorms such as nor'easters and polar lows.

The term "tropical" refers to both the geographic origin of these systems, which form almost exclusively in tropical regions of the globe, and their formation in maritime tropical air masses. The term "cyclone" refers to such storms' cyclonic nature, with counterclockwise rotation in the Northern Hemisphere. The category of tropical cyclones includes tropical depressions, tropical storms, and hurricanes.

Tropical cyclones can produce extremely powerful winds, torrential rain, and they are also able to spawn tornadoes. They develop over large bodies of warm water, and lose their strength when they move over land due to increased surface friction and loss of the warm ocean as an energy source.

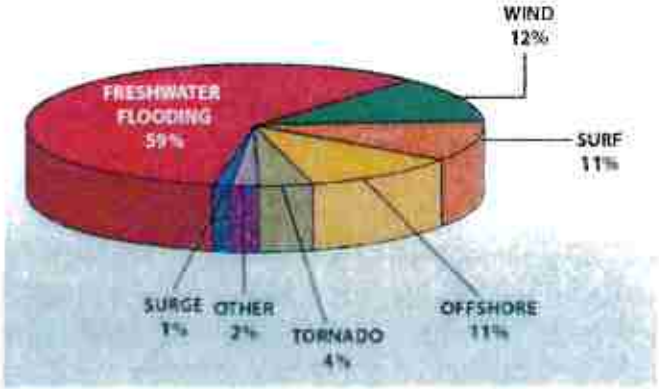
For Lancaster County, tropical cyclones present a combination of flooding, high winds, and severe thunderstorms. There is a chance of these storms spawning

tornadoes, yet alone, tropical cyclones are made up of sustained winds of 39 to 74-plus miles per hour. The greatest danger to Lancaster County, however, is the torrential rain.

It is recorded in a brochure produced in 2005 by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service titled "*Tropical Cyclone Flooding a Deadly Inland Danger*" - that *"Since the 1970s inland flooding has been responsible for more than half of all deaths associated with tropical cyclones in the United States."*

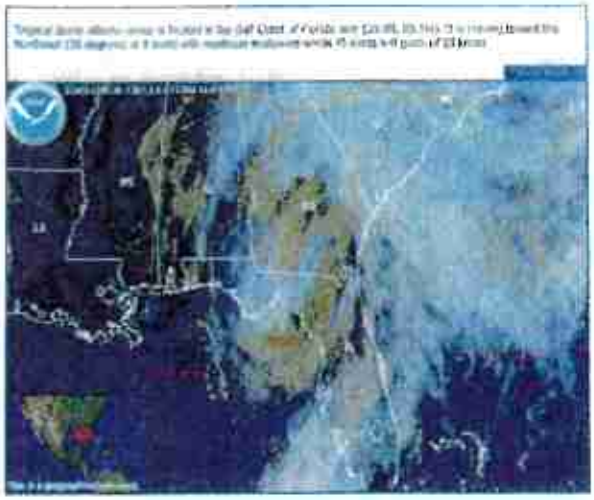
Copied from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service titled "*Tropical Cyclone Flooding A Deadly Inland Danger*"

Deaths caused by the effects of tropical cyclones in the U.S. since 1970



1. Lancaster County

Lancaster County has seen the torrential rains that tropical cyclones can bring. According to National Weather Service at Columbia South Carolina Between the hours of 4:04 am Tuesday June 13, 2006 and 10:24 am Wednesday June 14, 2006 2.5"-3" of rain fell across Lancaster County as Tropical Storm Alberto made its way across Lancaster County. Alberto began its progression across the state in the early morning hours of that Wednesday with 40 mile per hour winds and a northeastern forward progression of 15 to 25 miles per hour dissecting the state of South Carolina diagonally from Barnwell County to Marlboro County.



During its track past Lancaster County, Alberto caused the closings of at least 36 roads in the county. Four of these were closed due to trees blown down from the 22 miles per hour winds coupled with saturated grounds while the others were closed for flooding. Nine creeks overflowed their banks and crossed roads. 5 roads suffered significant damage. Additionally 4 to 7 homes were reported flooded and damaged along Country Club Road. In the City of Lancaster five roads remained closed due to being submerged as of the morning of the 15th. Ten other roads throughout the county remained closed through the 15th of June with two not being opened again until after June 16th and 19th. There were no reported deaths due to this storm but the City of Lancaster Fire Department conducted at least two separate swift water rescues during the event.

From this single event it can be shown that within Lancaster County there are at least five roads that are subject to severe damage due to the torrential rains associated with tropical cyclones. Additionally, there are nine creeks that flooded out of their banks and rushed across roads. Our major vulnerability in this area is the loss of roads due to torrential flooding rains associated with this type of storm.

As mentioned in an earlier section of this document, many structures built prior to the 1990's may be subject to wind damage due to possible sub-par building practices conducted prior to code enforcement. Additionally, buildings with asphalt shingled roofs as well as some built up roofs may have difficulty withstanding the constant torrent of 20 to 39 mile per hour wind driven rains of a slow moving storm.

It is estimated that as many as 18 of the 22 county fire stations/substations and 6 of the 8 EMS stations may be vulnerable to damage caused by tropical cyclones. The vulnerability of county owned structures was determined, for the purposes of this document by persons not licensed to perform such analysis and therefore may have overlooked engineering flaws not readily apparent to laymen.

Additionally, the problems associated with debris management must be considered. Lancaster County is limited in its ability by both manpower and equipment to contend with any large debris producing event without outside assistance from private contractors.

2. City of Lancaster

The City of Lancaster, like Lancaster County has many of the same vulnerabilities to flooding. The torrential rains associated with these storms can quickly overwhelm the storm water drainage systems causing flooding of city streets.

Additionally, the confluence of Gills Creek and Hanna's Creek as well as that of Gills Creek and Cane Creek makes the low lying areas around these creeks in the City of Lancaster susceptible to flooding.

Many structures built prior to building inspection services may be subject to wind damage due to possible sub-par building practices conducted prior to code enforcement. Additionally, buildings with asphalt shingled roofs as well as some built up roofs may have difficulty withstanding the constant torrent of 20 to 39 mile per hour wind driven rains of a slow moving storm.

Most of the City's critical infrastructure was built to withstand the average extremes of our naturally occurring environment. All emergency services structures are located well away from areas prone to flooding and are constructed relatively well. Of course with tropical cyclones comes the risk of strong winds, flooding, lightening, and hail. Very few public structures can completely resist the strongest tropical cyclones we may anticipate.

At greatest risk are the historical structures. Many are wood framed balloon construction with asphalt shingled roofs. While some may have had slate roofs, many of those have been covered with asphalt shingles due to the excessive cost of using slate. These are subject to wind and hail damage which often accompanies these types of storms.

The vulnerability of city owned structures was determined, for the purposes of this document by persons not licensed to perform such analysis and therefore may have overlooked engineering flaws not readily apparent to laymen.

3. Towns of Kershaw and Heath Springs

The Town of Kershaw has identified six structures or facilities which they have determined to be susceptible to identified hazards in that the hazard could either cause damage to or otherwise interfere with operations. Additionally, an assessment of how the loss of the structure or facility would affect the Social, Cultural, Economic, Environmental, Public Health, Public Safety, and Public Services. Table 3-7 shows the susceptibility for each structure or facility as determined by the Town of Kershaw. Table 3-8 shows the impact loss of the facility or structure would have on Social, Cultural, Economic, Environmental, Public Health, Public Safety, and Public Service sectors of the community as determined by the Town of Kershaw.

To determine susceptibility to tropical cyclones, the same commonsense approach was used as with the method used for the susceptibility measurements for severe thunderstorms previously in this plan.

Additionally, the same subjective commonsense approach was used to make an assessment of how the loss of the structure or facility would affect the Social, Cultural, Economic, Environmental, Public Health, Public Safety, and Public Services. This approach made judgments based on the premise that the structure or facility was destroyed and the local governmental body would have to replace it without insurance or outside help. Also the assessment looked at the service(s) these structures or facilities provide and considered what impact there would be if these services no longer were available.

Town of Kershaw Susceptibility to Tropical Cyclones				
Structure or Facility Name	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NONE
Waste Water Treatment Plant	X			
Town Hall			X	
Floyd Street Water Tower		X		
Hwy 601 Water Tower		X		
Prison Waste Water Lift Station			X	
South Street Waste Water Lift Station			X	

Table 3-7

Town of Kershaw Impact Loss							
Structure or Facility	Social	Cultural	Economic	Environmental	Public Health	Public Safety	Public Service
Waste Water Treatment Plant	High	High	High	High	High	Low	High
Town Hall	Medium	Medium	High	None	Low	Medium	High
Floyd Street Water Tower	Low	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Hwy 601 Water Tower	Low	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Prison Waste Water Lift Station	None	None	Medium	High	High	Low	Low
South Street Waste Water Lift Station	None	None	Medium	High	High	Low	Low

Table 3-8

The Town of Kershaw demolished its former Town Hall which was built in 1955 and replaced it with a new structure in 2010. The new building was built to meet and, in many instances, exceed current building codes. The new structure was built to easily resist the normally occurring weather elements as well as withstand our hazardous weather extremes.

Additionally, the building is equipped with a fire suppression sprinkler system and fire alarms. The roof of the structure is covered with conventional asphalt shingles which could lift during an extreme wind event, but the overall design and construction of the new building by far surpasses that of the previous Town Hall.

The Town of Heath Springs has identified thirteen structures or facilities which they have determined to be susceptible to identified hazards in that the hazard could either cause damage to or otherwise interfere with operations. Table 3-9 shows the susceptibility for each structure or facility as determined by the Town of Heath Springs. Table 3-10 shows the impact loss of the facility or structure would have on the community as determined by the Town of Heath Springs.

Town of Heath Springs Susceptibility to Tropical Cyclones				
Structure or Facility Name	**HIGH**	**MEDIUM**	**LOW**	**NONE**
Town Hall/Fire Station			X	
Train Depot	X			
Waste Water Treatment Plant		X		
WWTP Lab Building	X			
WWTP Storage Building	X			
WWTP Chemical Building	X			
WWTP Equipment Building	X			
Lift Station #1			X	
Lift Station #2			X	
Lift Station #3			X	
Lift Station #4			X	
Lift Station #5			X	
Lift Station #6			X	

Table 3-9

Town of Heath Springs Impact Loss							
Structure or Facility	Social	Cultural	Economic	Environmental	Public Health	Public Safety	Public Service
Town Hall/Fire Station	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Train Depot	High	High	Medium	None	None	None	Low
Waste Water Treatment Plant	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
WWTP Lab Building	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
WWTP Storage Building	None	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
WWTP Chemical Building	None	None	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low
WWTP Equipment Building	None	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #1	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #2	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #3	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #4	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #5	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #6	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low

Table 3-10

The tropical cyclone vulnerability of these structures is dependent on several factors including:

- Ability of structures to withstand wind loads due to the level of design attention (a measure of the level of engineering design for the structure)
- quality of materials and construction
- beneficial or adverse effects of nearby trees and structures
- age and condition
- Insulation and heating factors
- Emergency backup power generators
- Process and functions in non-climate controlled areas
- Obscured access to personnel needed to operate and maintain facility

The Heath Springs Fire Department and Town Hall underwent a structural upgrade and addition during 2010 and 2011 to strengthen the structure against the effects of severe thunderstorms and tropical cyclones. Shear walls were added, massive four foot wide and four foot deep footings were poured to resist wind lift. The exterior metal façade, which included a steel and sheet metal

three to four foot overhang and parapet, was removed and reworked to include hardy board and brick which will better resist wind and the deteriorating effects of rain. Some structural changes were made to strengthen the roof against and prevent excessive snow loads. This structure was originally built prior to a code enforcement program being in place. After a review by a structural engineer it was determined to have been constructed with a wind load rating of approximately 40 miles per hour. The renovated structure was built to bring this load rating up to approximately 130 miles per hour.

Many structures built prior to building inspection services may be subject to wind damage due to possible sub-par building practices conducted prior to code enforcement. Additionally, buildings with asphalt shingled roofs as well as some built up roofs may have difficulty withstanding the constant torrent of 20 to 39 mile per hour wind driven rains of a slow moving storm.

Again, at greatest risk are the historical structures. Many are wood framed balloon construction with asphalt shingled roofs. While some may have had slate roofs, many of those have been covered with asphalt shingles due to the excessive cost of using slate. These are subject to wind and hail damage which often accompanies these types of storms.

The vulnerability of town owned structures was determined, for the purposes of this document by persons not licensed to perform such analysis and therefore may have overlooked engineering flaws not readily apparent to laymen.

V. Winter Storms

A. Having investigated the different Winter Storm issues of concern in Lancaster County, a series of analyses designed to assess current, relative vulnerabilities of structures in the County to Winter Storm hazards was performed. Winter storms are one of the types of events considered most probable to have a wide spread effect on the County.

1. Lancaster County

The vulnerability to these storms is directly linked to the size of the winter storm. Any storm with less than 1/8 of an inch of ice or less than 2 inches of snow and of short duration can be weathered quite easily. However, any storm producing more than 1/8 of an inch of ice or more than 2 inches of snow or a combination of the two is of great concern. (See Table 13a)

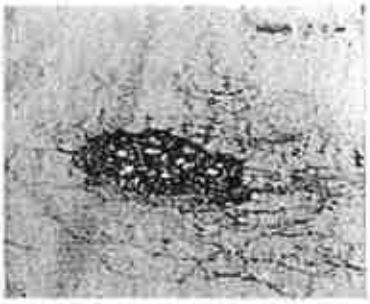
Winter Events Affecting All Jurisdictions Within Lancaster County					
Type of Winter Event	Schools & Local Government Offices	Roads	Bridges & Overpasses	Electrical Utilities	Severity
< 2" of Snow < ¼" of Ice Above 32° F	Possible Delay or Early Dismissal	Generally Passable with Caution	Generally Passable with Caution	Outages Typically < 500	MILD
< 2" of Snow < ¼" of Ice Below 32° F	Likely Delay or Early Dismissal	Generally Passable with Few Minor Incidents. Caution Urged When Driving.	If Treated: Generally Passable with Few Minor Incidents	Outages Typically < 500	MILD
2" – 4" of Snow or ¼" – ½" of Ice Below 32° F	Likely Closed	Passable with Some Minor Incidents. Necessary Travel Only.	If Treated: Passable with Caution. Minor Incidents Likely.	Outages 500 to 2,000 Likely	MODERATE
Over 4" of Snow or Over ½" of Ice Below 32° F	Closed	Most Secondary Roads Not Passable. Travel Not Advised	Dangerous. Travel Not Advised	Outages >2,000 Likely	SEVERE

Table 3-11 a

At the first mention of a possible winter storm, Emergency Management begins monitoring the threat and reviewing emergency plans. Other agencies are notified of the possible threat and warnings are issued. If the threat develops into an actuality, personnel are sent into the field to monitor conditions and assist any citizens that may be stranded in the storm. Once it is determined that the road conditions are hazardous schools are closed and all nonessential County offices are closed. If there is a chance for wide spread power outages, the Red Cross is notified to prepare to open shelters as needed.

Lancaster County emergency services (Fire, EMS, & Sheriff) have limited access to vehicles capable of all-weather operation. During winter storms travel by emergency services is limited to only emergency response. Response with lights and siren is suspended. County Fire Service and EMS four wheel drive vehicles are dispatched with ambulances to access road conditions assist stuck ambulances, and in some cases transport patients from their homes to the ambulances for transport to the hospital.

When a winter storm hits Lancaster County almost everything shuts down. Authorities recommend that travel be limited to only what is absolutely necessary and for the most part citizens comply. Lancaster County does not own any dedicated snow removal equipment, but uses motor graders to scrape county roads. Fire trucks and ambulances are not equipped with chains or all-wheel drive. For the most part everyone is asked to simply stay home and wait out the storm.



Most vulnerable to the effects of winter storms are roofs and roads throughout the county. Winter storms that end with prolonged periods of thawing and refreezing cause the most damage. Evidence of this can be found with the after effects of the winter storms of 2011.

As a result of the thawing and refreezing action that immediately followed the 2011 storms, the LCEMS training building had ice build under the shingles of the roof. As ice thawed and refroze it lifted the shingles and pushed water into the building. This cycle continued of over a week with each cycle causing additional damage. Eventually water damaged extended from the roof to the floor.

Secondary roads throughout the county did not fare much better during the thaw and refreeze cycle. Water from the thaw penetrated deeper into the cracks in the asphalt during the day where it then froze and expanded overnight. In many cases this caused large sections of some roads to heave upward and crumble apart. As a result many secondary roads across Lancaster County are pot hole filled and terrible to travel on. Lancaster County spent over $14,300 in material, equipment and labor in addition to inmate labor used to repair roads damaged by this winter storm.

2. City of Lancaster

The City of Lancaster is susceptible to winter storms. The vulnerability to these storms is directly linked to the size of the winter storm. Any storm with less than 1/8 of an inch of ice or less than 2 inches of snow and of short duration can be weathered quiet easily. However, any storm producing more than 1/8 of an inch of ice or more than 2 inches of snow or a combination of the two is of some concern.

In the event of an ice related winter storm the City of Lancaster Public Works responds to clear any storm debris that would prohibit or interfere with streets, storm drains, and right of ways. The City reportedly has all equipment necessary to complete their assigned mission including chainsaws, vacuum trucks, knuckle boom trucks and backhoes.

3. Towns of Kershaw and Heath Springs

The six structures or facilities previously mentioned for the town of Kershaw vulnerable to severe weather have also been examined in relation to winter storms. Table 3-11b shows the susceptibility for each structure or facility as determined by the Town of Kershaw. Table 3-12 shows the impact that loss of the facility or structure would have on the community as determined by the

Town of Kershaw. The results of this study may be subjective but past performance is the only objective proof available for comparison.

Town of Kershaw Susceptibility to Winter Storms							
Structure or Facility	Social	Cultural	Economic	Environmental	Public Health	Public Safety	Public Service
Waste Water Treatment Plant	High	High	High	High	High	Low	High
Town Hall	Medium	Medium	High	None	Low	Medium	High
Floyd Street Water Tower	Low	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Hwy 601 Water Tower	Low	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Prison Waste Water Lift Station	None	None	Medium	High	High	Low	Low
South Street Waste Water Lift Station	None	None	Medium	High	High	Low	Low

Table 3-11b

Town of Kershaw Impact Loss				
Structure or Facility Name	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NONE
Waste Water Treatment Plant		X		
Town Hall			X	
Floyd Street Water Tower				X
Hwy 601 Water Tower				X
Prison Waste Water Lift Station				X
South Street Waste Water Lift Station			X	

Table 3-12

The six structures or facilities previously mentioned for the town of Heath Springs vulnerable to severe weather have also been examined in relation to winter storms. Table 3-13 shows the susceptibility for each structure or facility as determined by the Town of Heath Springs. Table 3-14 shows the impact that loss of the facility or structure would have on the community as determined by the Town of Heath Springs.

Town of Heath Springs Susceptibility to Winter Storms				
Structure or Facility Name	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NONE
Town Hall/Fire Station			X	
Train Depot			X	
Waste Water Treatment Plant		X		
WWTP Lab Building		X		
WWTP Storage Building		X		
WWTP Chemical Building		X		
WWTP Equipment Building		X		
Lift Station #1			X	
Lift Station #2			X	
Lift Station #3			X	
Lift Station #4			X	
Lift Station #5			X	
Lift Station #6			X	

Table 3-13

Town of Heath Springs Impact Loss							
Structure or Facility	Social	Cultural	Economic	Environmental	Public Health	Public Safety	Public Service
Town Hall/Fire Station	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Train Depot	High	High	Medium	None	None	None	Low
Waste Water Treatment Plant	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
WWTP Lab Building	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
WWTP Storage Building	None	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
WWTP Chemical Building	None	None	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low
WWTP Equipment Building	None	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #1	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #2	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #3	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #4	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #5	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Lift Station #6	Low	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low

Table 3-14

The winter storm vulnerability of these structures is dependent on several factors including:

- Ability of structures to withstand snow loads due to the level of design attention (a measure of the level of engineering design for the structure)
- quality of materials and construction
- beneficial or adverse effects of nearby trees and structures
- age and condition
- Insulation and heating factors
- Emergency backup power generators
- Process and functions in non-climate controlled areas
- Obscured access to personnel needed to operate and maintain facility

The Town of Kershaw does not own any snow removal equipment or pretreatment equipment. Kershaw is dependent upon South Carolina Department of Transportation to clear state owned roads throughout Town. Kershaw's Public Works department is very limited in staff and resources. The department lacks the equipment and manpower to adequately respond to any winter storm or major debris causing event such as an ice producing winter storm.

The waste water treatment plant is somewhat vulnerable to the effects of a winter storm. Should icing and/or fallen trees cause a power interruption, the facility has a generator to temporarily restore power. The most critical component to the operation of the plant could be the lack of personnel to operate it should ice and snow prevent travel to the site. Additionally, there is a possibility of damage due to icing should there be a prolonged power outage.

An example of a possible problem with this site could be: The 2006 Edition of the International Building Code requires structures in the Kershaw area to be designed with a 10 pound per square foot snow load as a minimum. Certain structures in both Kershaw and Heath Springs were designed and built over 50 years ago, prior to a uniform inspection practices and mandated adherence to building codes. Its ability to withstand a major winter storm event is suspect.

Another possible problem could be: Winter Storm travel to and from facilities may be difficult at best. Some facilities that require personnel to attend to them may be neglected for days due to weather conditions. During these periods of time damages may go unnoticed and may compound without immediate intervention.

The Heath Springs Fire Department and Town Hall underwent a structural upgrade and addition in 2011 to strengthen the structure against the effects of severe weather events. The exterior metal façade, which included a steel and sheet metal three to four foot overhang and parapet, will be removed and reworked to better resist wind and the deteriorating effects of rain. Some structural changes will be made to strengthen the roof against overloading by snow. This structure was originally built prior to a code enforcement program being in place. After a review by a structural engineer it was determined to have been constructed with a wind load rating of approximately 40 miles per hour. The renovated structure was built to bring this load rating up to approximately 130 miles per hour.

VI. Technological and Manmade Hazards

Technological hazards related to manmade structures and certain business and industrial activity pose a potential threat to our citizenry, economy and our environment. The purpose of this plan is to address where natural disasters affect or contribute to technological or manmade hazards. The hazards identified as posing the most significant threat in Lancaster County are dam failure, hazardous materials release, train derailment and infrastructure failures.

A. Dams

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control Geologists and Hydrologists with the Bureau of Water, responsible for surface water monitoring and dam safety, have identified fifty dams in Lancaster County. Of the fifty, six are considered to be high hazard, four significant hazard and forty low hazard dams. Recent South Carolina events have drawn attention to the potential threat associated with inundation and dam failure.

The high hazard dams contain range of 219,900,000 to 3,258,500,000 gallons of water at full pond. Four of the six dams that are considered high hazard dams are of earthen construction with an earthen core. Two of these that create an impoundment for the city water supply are of a soil and rock construction. A dam failure at these locations would create substantial flooding for down-stream residents and potentially compromise transportation routes.

B. Hazardous Materials

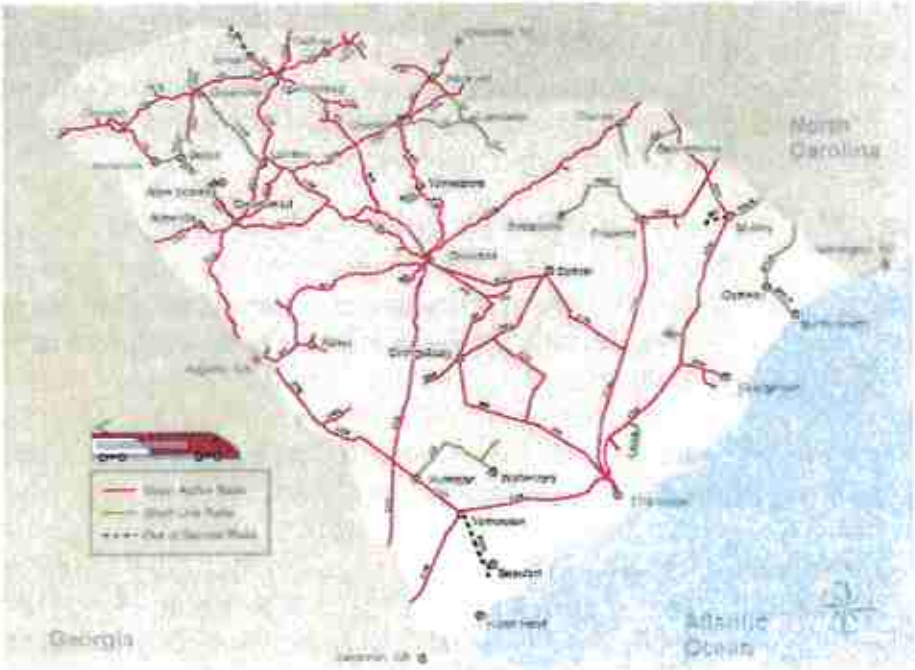
No community in our county is immune to the potential release of hazardous materials whether from a facility, pipeline or transportation routes. Lancaster County Emergency Management developed a Hazard Materials Response Plan in 2016 that identifies the risks from greatest to least hazardous.

The production, transportation, and misuse of hazardous materials pose a threat to our community, as do process failures at facilities. Proximity is the most

significant vulnerability associated with hazardous material release or containment failures. Currently, there are no provisions for separating residential development, churches and schools from facilities or pipelines that manufacture, store, transport or use hazardous materials.

C. Train Derailment

Lancaster County is situated on the South Carolina and North Carolina state line and has two rail lines running through the county. The CSX rail line runs east to west across the northern end of the county running parallel to Highway 75. The CSX rail line has seen three derailments from 2010 – 2016 in a 5.8 mile stretch splitting the state line. Fortunately for the communities surrounding the tracks, there were no hazardous materials in the involved cars. The most significant loss was $1.6 million dollars according to the National Transportation Safety Board.



CSX Derailment May 2011 at the NC/SC State Line.

The Lancaster and Chester Railroad experienced similar situations with two derailments since 2007. The most significant of these was when the train destroyed the Buy Rite Discount Beverage on Main St. after leaving the tracks. The L & C Railroad represents the most miles of track in Lancaster County with 60 miles of primary track.

With more industry, increased population and more trips, rail incidents are recognized as a vulnerability in Lancaster County.

D. Infrastructure Failure

Infrastructure failure is the failure of critical public or private utility infrastructure resulting in the temporary loss of essential functions or services. According to the latest census data, Lancaster County is the twenty-sixth fastest growing county in the nation. With the vast network of water and sewer lines, treatment facilities, the electrical grid, communication and transportation, failures can occur anywhere.

Incidents of failure frequently involve widespread areas and are not concentrated in one neighborhood. Citizens and businesses are dependent on utility infrastructure to provide essential services such as power, gas, sewer disposal and treatment and communications.

When the water or wastewater treatment systems in a community are inoperable due to a system failure, serious public health concerns arise that must be addressed immediately to prevent outbreaks of disease. Typically, it is the most vulnerable members of society that are the most heavily impacted. If the failure involves more

than one system, or is large enough in scope and magnitude, whole communities can be severely impacted.

Lancaster County has had few incidents of failure related to infrastructure unrelated to outside influence such as severe weather. Our primary failures impact transportation and safety and are directly related to natural events such as flooding that undermines streets or removes the surface from the roadway cutting off access.

VII. Assessment Summary

A. Assessment

Having investigated the different hazards to Lancaster County and the municipalities of Lancaster, Kershaw, and Heath Springs and determined the level of susceptibility of each jurisdiction we can determine the vulnerability of the county as a whole to these hazards.

1. Lancaster County

Lancaster County and its municipalities are at risk in the following ways:

- Severe Thunderstorms
  - *190% Annual chance of severe thunderstorm*
  - *Typically Low losses as the localized nature of the storms generally affect less than 50% of the population at any one time.*

- Flash Floods and Flooding
  - *75% annual chance of a flooding event, 1% Chance of 100-year flood and .2% Chance of 500-year flood event.*
  - *Typically Low losses as the localized nature of the flood zones generally affect less than 10% of the population at any one time.*

- Winter Storms
  - *71.2% Annual chance of winter storm event*
  - *Typically Low to Medium losses as the widespread nature of these storms generally affects 100% of the population at any one time, however actual damages are not usually significant unless the storm is a heavy ice producer.*

- Tropical cyclones
  - *18% Annual chance of being affected by a tropical system.*
  - *Typically Medium to High losses as the widespread nature of these storms generally affects 100% of the population at any one time, however actual damages depend significantly on the size, duration, speed, and strength of the storm. Producers of significant heavy precipitation and high wind are a rare event.*

- Technological and Manmade Hazards
  - *Present a potential threat to our citizenry, economy and our environment.*
  - *Represent the potential collision between natural disasters and technological or manmade hazards.*

- *Those identified as posing the most significant threat in Lancaster County are:*
  - *Dam failure*
  - *Hazardous materials release*
  - *Train derailment*
  - *Infrastructure failures.*
- *Increased demands, aging equipment and structures coupled with slow inadequate funding options to repair, replace or enhance current infrastructure present as a vulnerability.*

SECTION - 4

MITIGATION CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

I. Mitigation Capability Assessment Introduction

The planning process has identified the natural, manmade, and technological hazards posing a threat to Lancaster County and described and quantified the vulnerability of the County and communities to these risks. The next step, prior to forming goals and objectives for improving each jurisdiction's ability to reduce the impacts of these risks, is to assess what loss prevention mechanisms are already in place. Doing so provides the County's "net vulnerability" to natural, manmade, and technological disasters and more accurately focuses the goals, objectives and proposed actions of this plan. This part of the planning process is referred to as the Mitigation Capability Assessment.

The HMPC took two approaches in conducting this assessment. First, an inventory of existing policies, regulations and plans was made. These policy and planning documents were collected and reviewed to determine if they contributed to reducing hazard related losses, or if they inadvertently contributed to increasing such losses. Second, an inventory of other mitigation activities was made through the use of a matrix. The purpose for this effort was to identify activities and actions beyond policies, regulations and plans that were either in place, needed improvement, or could be undertaken, if deemed appropriate.

The HMPC collected and analyzed the documents presented in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Document Used for Capability Assessment			
Lancaster County	**City of Lancaster**	**Town of Kershaw**	**Town of Heath Springs**
Lancaster County Emergency Operations Plan January 2009	Signatory	Signatory	Signatory
Flood Damage Management Ordinance of Lancaster County, Municode Chapter 9 Ordinance 1095 August 23, 2016	Ordinance #008-16 Flood, Drainage, Storm-water, Sediment, & Erosion Controls July 8, 2008	Follows County	Follows County
Ordinance #847 Building and Construction Standard Codes Adopted Sept. 10, 2007	Ordinance #O08-12 Technical Codes Adopted June, 24, 2008	Follows County	Follows County
Hazard Mitigation Plan January 28, 2012	Signatory	Signatory	Signatory
Section 108, Unsafe Structures, International Property Maintenance Code, 2012	Ordinance #O08-12 Technical Codes Adopted June, 24, 2008	Follows County	Follows County
Ordinance #309, Unified Development Ordinance Sept. 28, 1998	Code of Ordinances Section 31-267 Development permit and certification requirements.	Ordinance #60 Unified Development Ordinance	Follows County
Lancaster County Debris Management Plan March 23, 2010	Ordinance #O06-02 Bulk Collection March 28, 2006	Follows County	Follows County
Ordinance #921 Fire Prevention Code June 2, 2008	Ordinance #O02-04 Fire Prevention Code May 14, 2002	Follows County	Ordinance #15A Fire Prevention Ordinance June 24, 1986
Lancaster County Hazardous Materials Response Plan 2015	Signatory	Signatory	Signatory

The following is a bulleted summary of how each of these documents contributes to an overall Hazard Mitigation framework. Each point identifies where and how mitigation concepts, principles and measures are integrated into the normal day-to-day activities of the local governments.

- **Lancaster County Emergency Operations Plan**

  Section 2 of the Lancaster County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) contains a description of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 – Long-Term Recovery and Mitigation. The purpose of this ESF is to seek out, promote and build mitigation opportunities into the recovery process.

  In Support Annex 2 of the Lancaster County EOP is the Emergency Recovery Plan. This plan seeks to return county infrastructure to equal to or better than pre-incident condition through use of mitigation practices.

  Additionally, there is Support Annex 5 of the Lancaster County EOP titled Mitigation. This portion of the plan specifically states that Lancaster County agencies and emergency departments with responsibilities included in the EOP will develop standard operating procedures based on Hazard Mitigation.

- **Lancaster County Ordinance 1095, Municode Chapter 9 Flood Damage Management Ordinance – "Storm Water Management Ordinance"**

  The objective of this ordinance is to protect human life and health, to help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood-prone areas in such a manner as to minimize flood blight areas, and to insure that potential home buyers are notified that property is in a flood area. The provisions of the article are intended to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in the floodplain, and prolonged business interruptions. Also, an important floodplain management objective of this article is to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects and rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding.

- **City of Lancaster Ordinance # O08-16**

  The objective of this ordinance is to protect human life and health; to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects; to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; to minimize prolonged business interruptions, to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities; to help maintain a stable tax base by providing for sound use and development of flood-prone areas in such manner as to minimize future flood blight areas; and to insure that potential home buyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

- **Lancaster County Ordinance # 847, Chapter 7 Buildings and Construction**

  The objective of this ordinance is to adopt the latest model building codes and standards so that Lancaster County Building and Zoning can insure the built environment will meet or exceed the latest minimum standards for safety.

- **City of Lancaster Ordinance # O08-12**

  The objective of this ordinance is to adopt the latest model building codes and standards so that City of Lancaster Building and Zoning can insure the built environment will meet or exceed the latest minimum standards for safety.

- **Lancaster County Hazard Mitigation Plan**

  FEMA requires state, tribal, and local governments to develop and adopt hazard mitigation plans as a condition for receiving certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance, including funding for mitigation projects. Jurisdictions must update their hazard mitigation plans and re-submit them for FEMA approval every five years to maintain eligibility. Through the Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, and Flood Mitigation Assistance), FEMA offers planning grants that support state, tribal, and local governments in developing and updating mitigation plans.

- **International Property Maintenance Code, Section 108**

  Descriptive code that outlines code use and authority to declare a structure unsafe in the event of damage due to a natural or manmade disaster and compromise.

- **Lancaster County Ordinance # 309**

  The Unified Development Ordinance establishes zoning districts, setbacks from streams and designated floodplains, erosion control, storm water management, conditional uses, administrative procedures, flood damage prevention, and other rules regarding the use of land in Lancaster County.

- **City of Lancaster Code of Ordinances Section 31-267**

  The City of Lancaster adopted a Unified Development Ordinance to establish zoning districts, set setbacks from streams and designated floodplains, erosion control, storm water management, conditional uses, administrative procedures, flood damage prevention, and other rules regarding the use of land in the City of Lancaster.

- **Town of Kershaw Ordinance # 60**

  The Town of Kershaw adopted a Unified Development Ordinance to establish zoning districts, set setbacks from streams and designated floodplains, erosion control, storm water management, conditional uses, administrative procedures, flood damage prevention, and other rules regarding the use of land in the Town of Kershaw.

- **Lancaster County Debris Management Plan**

  This plan is designed to identify agencies and activities that are involved in debris operations to ensure a coordinated response which achieves removal, storage, and final disposition of debris deposited along or immediately adjacent to public right-of-way in the unincorporated areas of the County.

- **City of Lancaster Ordinance # O06-02**

  This ordinance establishes policy for the collection of yard debris, white goods, and solid waste collection by the City of Lancaster.

- **Lancaster County Ordinance # 921**

  This ordinance is intended to prescribe regulations consistent with nationally recognized practices for the reasonable protection of life and property from the hazards of fire and explosion due to the storage, use or handling of hazardous materials, substances and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the use or occupancy of buildings or premises.

- **City of Lancaster Ordinance # O02-04**

  This ordinance is intended to prescribe regulations consistent with nationally recognized practices for the reasonable protection of life and property from the hazards of fire and explosion due to the storage, use or handling of hazardous materials, substances and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the use or occupancy of buildings or premises.

- **Town of Heath Springs Ordinance # 15A**

  This ordinance regulates the burning of materials outdoors within the Town Limits of Heath Springs. This ordinance is intended to prescribe regulations consistent with nationally recognized practices for the reasonable protection of life and property from the hazards of fire.

- **Lancaster County Hazardous Materials Response Plan**

  This plan was written to identify and establish an ordered list, reporting those materials that may pose a hazard to the citizens of Lancaster County. The plan also identifies recommended best practices for response and mitigation based on the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook. The inventory of materials is based on the most up to date Tier II data available.

II. Local Government Capability Matrix

In addition to the assessment of community policies, regulations and plans, the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee also created a matrix (see table 4-2) as a way of taking inventory of additional mitigation capabilities in each community. The intent of this effort was to see if there were any similarities or gaps in community programs and tools that might indicate where some improvements could be made.

The matrix and the key to the matrix labels are located on the following pages. There are boxes that are shaded yellow, and others that are red. The yellow boxes highlight an opportunity to make an improvement, such as:

- Giving consideration to incorporating Hazard Mitigation principles throughout the various elements of a community's planning efforts or as a separate element itself.

The red boxes highlight issues that should generate a higher level of concern, and thus warrant further investigation. For example, the red highlighted boxes indicate:

- That no incorporated municipality has undertaken any special efforts to protect their critical facilities from wind damages. This could easily be a mitigation priority.

Table 4-2 Capability Matrix				
	Lancaster County	City Of Lancaster	Town of Kershaw	Town of Heath Springs
Comp Plan	YES	COUNTY PLAN	COUNTY PLAN	COUNTY PLAN
Is HM Included	YES	COUNTY PLAN	COUNTY PLAN	COUNTY PLAN
Land Use Plan	YES	YES	COUNTY	COUNTY
Subdivision Ordinance	YES	YES	NO	NO
Zoning Ordinances	YES	YES	YES	YES
Hazard Mitigation Plan	YES	COUNTY PLAN	COUNTY PLAN	COUNTY PLAN
FPM Ordinance	YES	YES	YES	YES
Administrator	YES	YES	YES	COUNTY PLAN
Sub. Damage	YES	YES	YES	YES
No. of FP Bldgs **	1	75 31 Mobile Homes 5 Apartment Bldgs 39 Other Bldgs	0	0
No. of policies	60	25	0	0
No. of RLs	2	4	0	0
CRS Rating	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
Storm-water Program	YES	YES	YES	YES
Building Official	YES	YES	COUNTY SERVICE	COUNTY SERVICE
Inspections	YES	YES	COUNTY SERVICE	COUNTY SERVICE
Local EOP	YES	COUNTY PLAN	COUNTY PLAN	COUNTY PLAN
Warning-sirens	NO	NO	NO	NO
Reverse 911	YES	NO	COUNTY	COUNTY
ReachSC	YES	COUNTY PLAN	COUNTY PLAN	COUNTY PLAN
Cable Override	NO	NO	NO	NO
NOAA Radio	YES	NO	NO	NO
Structural Protection Projects	YES 5 RESERVOIRS	YES	YES	NO
Property Protection Projects	NO	NO	NO	NO
Critical Facility Protection	SOME	SOME	NO	NO
Natural And Cultural Inventory	NO	NO	NO	NO
Erosion Control	YES	YES	YES	YES
Sediment Control	YES	YES	YES	YES
Pub. Info Prgrm	SOME	NO	NO	NO
Env. Ed Prgrm	NO	NO	NO	NO

*** Based on best available information.*

EXPLANATION OF CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT MATRIX

Comp Plan: Does the community have a Comprehensive Long-Term Community Growth Plan?

Land Use Plan: Does the community have a plan that designates type of Land Use desired/required?

Subdivision Ordinance: Does the community have an ordinance that dictates lot sizes, density, setbacks, construction type, etc?

Zoning Ordinance: Does the community have an ordinance that dictates type of Use and Occupancy in certain areas?

HM Plan: Does the community have an existing stand-alone Hazard Mitigation Plan?

FPM Ord: Does the community have a Floodplain Management Ordinance: Directs development in identified Flood Hazard Areas.

Sub. Damage: Does the FPM Ordinance contain language on Substantial Damage/Improvements?

Administrator: Does the community have a Floodplain Administrator (someone responsible for enforcing the ordinance)?

 # Of FP Bldgs.: How many buildings are in the floodplain in the community?

 # Of policies? How many buildings in the floodplain are insured against flood through the NFIP?

 # Of RL's: How many NFIP Repetitive Losses are in the community? (Paid > $1,000, twice in the past 10 years)

CRS Rating: Is the community in the Community Rating System of the NFIP, and if so, what's the rating?

Storm-water Program: Does the community have a Storm-water Management program?

Building Official: Does the community have a Building Official?

Inspections: Does the community conduct building inspections during and after completion of the development process?

LEOP: Does the community have a Local Emergency Operations Plan (a disaster RESPONSE plan)?

Warning: Do you have any type of system, such as: Sirens? NOAA Weather Radio reception? Cable (TV) Override? "Reverse 911"?

Structural Protection Projects: (levees, drainage facilities, detention/retention basins)

Property Protection Projects: (buy-outs, elevation of structures, flood proofing, small "residential" levees or berms/floodwalls)

Critical Facility Protection: (for example, protection of power substations, sewage lift stations, water-supply sources, the EOC, police/fire stations, medical facilities ... that are at risk ... e.g., in the floodplain)

Natural And Cultural Inventory: Does the community have an inventory of resources, maps, or special regulations within the community? (Wetlands and historic structures/districts, etc.)

Erosion or Sediment Control: Does the community have any projects or regulations in place?

Public Information and/or Environmental Education Program: Does the community have an ongoing program even if its primary focus is not hazards? Examples would be regular flyers included in city utility billings, a website, or an environmental education program for kids in conjunction with Parks & Recreation.

SECTION - 5
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

I. Introduction

The Lancaster County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee worked together to develop goals and objectives for addressing hazard mitigation. The process for writing these goals and objectives aimed to make them **S**pecific, **M**easurable, **A**chievable, **R**elevant and **T**imely. In order to begin the discussion of goals, the committee first had to review the hazard identification and vulnerability assessment to determine the most significant threats to the county and communities. It is important that every mitigation project have the potential to reduce the effects of a future disaster or event.

II. Planning

The committee was presented with a review of existing policies, procedures and regulations for dealing with various hazards and threats posed by them. This is Section 4 of the plan, the Capability Assessment. The committee focused on communities' existing policies and practices towards protecting lives and property from its various threats. After discussing the results of the capability assessment and determining needs for addressing identified hazards, a set of goals was drafted. There are several pieces of the planning process that must be explained:

Goals: represent broad statements that are achieved through the implementation of more specific, action-oriented policies or projects. Goals establish the framework for mitigation projects.

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Policies: Policies are defined as an ongoing course of action agreed to by members of the Planning Team.

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Projects: Projects are defined as actions taken to address defined vulnerabilities to existing systems.

Mitigation Action Plan: a prioritized list of actions, each of which includes a categorization of the mitigation technique, the hazards addressed, the individual or organization responsible for implementation, an estimated timeline for completion, and series of funding sources.

III. Mitigation Goals

The following are a compilation of goals identified, currently underway, or needed to reduce the impacts of natural, man-made, or technological events. The purpose of this section is to describe general goals and objectives for Lancaster County and the municipalities included in its boundaries as they relate to the mitigation program.

- **Goal #1:** Minimize loss of life, injury, damage to property, the economy, and the environment from natural, man-made and technological hazards at all times through hazard mitigation.

- **Goal #2:** Lancaster County will have the capability to develop, maintain, and utilize hazard information during events of significance.

- **Goal #3:** The continuity of county government operations will not be significantly disrupted during any disaster due to lack of notification or a prioritized contact list.

- **Goal #4:** Enhance the Hazards Education, Notification, and Public Information Programs during this mitigation period.

- **Goal #5:** Identify structural and infrastructure projects that will reduce vulnerability and impact to the citizens of Lancaster County, while promoting resiliency during this mitigation period.

IV. Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Measures

FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL MITIGATION PLANS 44 CFR 201.6. The local mitigation plan is the representation of the jurisdiction's commitment to reduce risks from natural hazards, serving as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of natural hazards. Local plans will also serve as the basis for the State to provide technical assistance and to prioritize project funding.

EMAP STANDARD 4.4.5: The mitigation plan shall be based on the natural and human-caused hazards identified by the Emergency Management Program and the risk and consequences of those hazards. The mitigation plan for the jurisdiction is developed through formal planning processes involving Emergency Management Program stakeholders and shall establish interim and long-term strategies, goals, objectives, and actions to reduce risk to the hazards identified. The Emergency Management Program implements a process and documents project ranking based upon the greatest opportunity for loss reduction and documents how specific mitigation actions contribute to overall risk reduction.

All activities chosen by the committee and those who are internal and external stakeholders fall into one of the broad mitigation techniques listed below:

A. Prevention (Goal #1)

Prevention activities are designed to limit vulnerabilities that the community faces during a disaster or event. Prevention activities include:

1. Resource identification and capability assessment
2. Hazard mapping
3. Building code revision
4. Floodplain regulation
5. Storm water management
6. Drainage system maintenance
7. Hazardous materials identification and location
8. Pipeline and rail line mapping
9. Capital improvement planning for infrastructure
10. Historic site identification

B. Property Protection (Goal #5)

Property protection measures are designed to help facilities survive the event while minimizing damage and loss. Property Protection mitigation activities include:

1. Acquisition of at-risk structures
2. Critical facilities protection
3. Retrofitting (wind or flood-proofing)
4. Incorporating hazard mitigation into Public Works
   a. Identification
   b. Notification
   c. Mitigation
   d. Reporting
5. Historic site protection and preservation

C. Natural Resource Protection (Goal #1)

Natural resource protection reduces the environmental impact of an event while protecting life, property, and the resources that impact us. Natural Resource Protection Activities include:

1. Floodplain protection
2. Erosion and sediment control
3. Wetland preservation and restoration
4. Habitat preservation
5. Runoff control
6. Water monitoring
7. Wildfire fuel breaks

D. Structural or Infrastructure Projects (Goal #5)

Structural or Infrastructure mitigation projects are projects to minimize the impact of a disaster or event with structural modifications or new construction, including:

1. Acquisition of structures in flood prone areas
2. Utility improvements
3. Structural retrofit to accommodate growth and system demands.
4. Floodwalls and retaining walls
5. Detention and retention structures
6. Culverts
7. Develop measures to protect at-risk vulnerable critical facilities
8. Shelter enhancement to include but not limited to back-up power

E. Emergency Response and Support Services (Goals #3 and #2)

Emergency response can significantly reduce the impact of a disaster or event if given the appropriate resources and training. Some associated enhancements include:

1. Warning, alerting and communication systems for response agencies and stakeholders.
   a. Continuity of government operations
   b. Identification of key players.
2. Data and information management during emergencies
3. Search and rescue priority planning
4. Evacuation planning and management
5. Flood "fighting" techniques
6. Hazardous materials planning

F. Public Information and Awareness (Goal #4)

Public Information and awareness activities are used to provide education, information, notification and direction. The utilization of numerous information dissemination mediums is important to reach the desired audience. Examples of activities that support mitigation include:

1. Warning, alerting and communication systems
2. Outreach and education
3. Demonstrations and events
4. Training
5. Event information and direction

After a review the hazard identification and vulnerability assessment, the committee of technical experts in their respective fields worked to identify the greatest threats that have the ability to impact the welfare of the county. The purpose of the Goals and Objectives Section is to provide a framework of ambitions set for the provision of the safety and resiliency of our community, the economy of the county and the environment.

SECTION - 6

MITIGATION PROJECTS / ACTION PLAN

Mitigation projects were developed based on the goals and objectives outlined in Section 5. The HMPC worked to develop projects to meet the mitigation needs of the County and all municipalities for each specific hazard faced. Some projects cover multiple hazards and multiple jurisdictions. Projects from the previous mitigation cycle that have not been fully completed have been carried over into this current mitigation cycle to continue efforts to complete them.

I. Guidelines to Evaluation and Prioritization of Goals and Mitigation Actions

To ensure that the mitigation strategies and actions associated with the projects listed meet the outlined goals, the HMPC will provide a prioritized project list based on potential losses. Prioritization of projects will also be influenced by available funding and relevancy to the goals of Lancaster County government. As such, mitigation funding is limited and as projects are created, each one will identify the goal referenced, actions entailed, and a potential funding source.

Guiding principles to assist with project identification and prioritization:

1. The project must be in conformance with the hazard mitigation plan.
2. The project must solve a problem independently or constitute a functional portion of a solution to ensure project completion.
3. The project should first reduce the impact of a disaster on the citizens of Lancaster County and meet several professional benchmarks such as cost effectiveness, reducing future risk or repetition, and inclusion of the provision for environmental sensitivity.
4. Review the historical data to gauge the effectiveness of a project. Is this a single occurrence or repetitive in nature?
5. Consider the available funding options for project completion.
6. Population density and development in potential project areas.

II. Potential Projects Identified By Lancaster County Emergency Management

The projects listed here are those that have been identified as a result of information obtained from outside agencies, internal sources, and previous plans. Projects listed here are included in this version of the plan in addition to those projects from previous plan submissions that have yet to be completed.

Since the 2014 Hazard Mitigation Plan Annual Review, seven of the nineteen projects in the 2014 revision have been completed. The remainder of the projects have been carried over into the latest update.

A. Flood Mitigation of County Roads

B. Channel and Basin Debris Removal*

1. Map Storm-Water Run-Off Channels.

2. Institute Waterway Inspection Program.
3. Remove Debris Blocking Storm-Water Channels.

C. Historic Site Identification and Preservation*

1. Develop and adopt a historic preservation ordinance including Board of Architectural Review.
2. Become a participant in the Certified Local Government Program.
3. Preservation of National Landmark "Old County Jail" built in 1823.

D. Enhance the Hazards Education/Public Information Program*

1. Continued training of public officials and employees.
2. Incorporating hazard mitigation into Public Works projects.
3. Promote public awareness about mitigation and emergency preparedness by working with social media, local newspapers and television stations.

E. Improved Protection of Critical Facilities*

1. Identify at-risk facilities.
2. Develop measures to address the risk to vulnerable critical facilities to prevent future damages.

F. Identification of Hazardous Materials Facilities, Products and Processes

1. Using Tier II data update and enhance the Hazardous Materials Response Plan to identify risk.
2. Using Tier II data and plans to educate responders on potential needs to reduce impact and potential loss of life to the public and responders.
3. Identify and Map pipeline and rail lines in anticipation of an event or compromise.

G. Life Safety Protective Measures

1. Install generators at Red Cross approved shelter sites which are used as temporary shelters and Disaster Recovery Centers
2. Pre-wire for emergency shelters for mobile generator connection
3. Lease/Purchase mobile generators for use with emergency shelters.
4. Price and prioritize the need for a permanent generator solution possibility for shelter locations.

Due to the necessity of buy-in from county and school administrations, this project priority is high while feasibility is low due to ongoing projects, lack of man hours and funding to facilitate the process. Lancaster County Emergency Management worked with South Carolina Emergency Management on possible grant funding possibilities; however, the grant cycle was too close to complete. Continued pursuit of information and possible funding sources are in process.

Because of a lack of feasibility and funding, the projects consisting of a licensed inspection of Public Works and EMS and fire stations have been removed from this plan.

III. Scope of Goals and Objectives Project Workbook

Lancaster County, South Carolina continues to grow at a rate faster than Richland, York, Greenville, and Charleston Counties in South Carolina, just to name a few. The latest revision of our Hazard Mitigation Plan addresses several challenges associated with this growth and incorporates identified natural, manmade, and technological threats based on historical data while using forecast models and charts to predict possible future occurrences of events.

The goals and objectives for this mitigation cycle involve countywide projects. These projects are designed to protect life, reduce injury, lessen impact to infrastructure, safeguard the economy, and eliminate potential environmental demise.

In planning for this mitigation cycle, the process led to the development of a Goals and Objectives project workbook. The workbook is divided into sections which correlate to the goals and objectives identified in the plan. The workbook, at a glance, will identify the hazard addressed, mitigation actions, committee-based identification of priority, and projected cost for the action.

Included in the workbook are some historical goals that have recently been completed. Projects highlighted in yellow are new projects for this mitigation cycle. Projects highlighted in green are projects that are approved, funded, and/or completed. Projects that are not highlighted are active projects from the previous mitigation cycle that are awaiting funding and/or approval. These projects have been carried over from the previous mitigation to reflect ongoing efforts to complete them.

223

Goal #1: Minimize loss of life, injury, damage to property, the economy and the environment from natural, manmade and technological hazards at all times relating to hazard mitigation.

Mitigation Action	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Category	Associated Goal	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Agency	Implementation Schedule	Status	Milestones Achieved
Flood Mitigation of County Roads	Flood, Dam Failure, Storm Inundation	High	Prevention Activity	1	$0	Local Gov't. Budget	Public Works	Immediate/ Continuing	In Progress	17 of 30 projects completed
Channel and Basin Cleanout	Flood, Dam Failure, Storm Inundation	High	Prevention Activity	1	$0	USDA Grant Funding	Zoning Department	Immediate/ Continuing		
Building Code Revision	Flooding	High	Property Protection	1	$0	Local Gov't. Funded	County Building Dept.	Complete - County UDO Update Nov. 2016	Complete	UDO Revision Nov. 2016
Addition of FEMA Floodplain Managers	Flooding, Construction Methods/ Protective Measures	High	Prevention Activity	1	$0	Local Gov't. Funded	County Building Dept.	Proposed per Code Official	Pending	2 Employees obtained training however not cert. yet.

Goal #2: Lancaster County will have the capability to develop, maintain and utilize hazard information during events of significance.

Mitigation Action	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Category	Associated Goal	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Agency	Implementation Schedule	Status	Milestones Achieved
Inspection of Storm Water Drainage System	Flooding, Dam Failure, Storm Inundation	High	Natural Resource Protection	2	$0	Local Gov't Budget	County Public Works/DHEC	Annual	Proposed	Drainage Costruction Plans Submitted
Hazardous Materials Planning	All	High	Emergency Response and Support Services	2	$3,304	Emergency Mgmt. Hazard Mitigation Grant	Emergency Mgmt.	Immediate/ Continuing	Complete	HAZMAT Response Plan Completed

225

Goal #3: The continuity of county government operations will not be significantly disrupted during any disaster due to lack of notification or a prioritized list.

Mitigation Action	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Category	Associated Goal	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Agency	Implementation Schedule	Status	Milestones Achieved
Warning, Alerting, & Communications for Emergency Responders	All	High	Emerg. Response & Support	3	$2,772.48	Local Gov't Budget	Lancaster County Emergency Mgmt. and 911 Comms.	Immediate/ Annually	Pending	Notificalton Process in Progress
Data & Information Sharing During Emergencies	All	High	Emerg. Response & Support	3	$0	UASI Grant Funding	Emergency Mgmt	Immediate/ Annually	Underway	Plans & Tier II Data Complete

Goal #4: Enhance the Hazards Education, Notification and Public Information Programs during this mitigation period.

Mitigation Action	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Category	Associated Goal	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Agency	Implementation Schedule	Status	Milestones Achieved
Continuing Mitigation Training for Building Officials	All	High	Property Protection	4	$0.00	Local Gov't Budget	County Building & Zoning	Annual	Ongoing	Pertinent training classes identified
Mitigation Training for Public Works Officials	All	High	Prevention Activity	4	$0.00	Local Gov't Budget	Lancaster County and City Public Works	Annual	Ongoing	Pertinent training classes identified
Outreach and Education for Hazard Mitigation and Emergency Preparedness	All	Medium	Public Information and Awareness	4	$6,352.00	Local Gov't Budget	Lancaster County Emergency Mgmt.	Quarterly	Proposed	Multiple-Media Ad. Pricing Acquired
Warning, Alerting, and Communications for the Public	All	High	Public Information and Awareness	4	$0.00	Local Gov't Funded	Lancaster County Emergency Mgmt.	Constant - As Needed & Pertinent	Underway	Social Media and Web-based Comms. Established

Goal #5: Identify Structural and Infrastructure Projects that will reduce vulnerability and impact ot the citizens of Lancaster County while promoting resiliency during this mitigation period.

Mitigation Action	Hazards Addressed	Priority	Category	Associated Goal	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Lead Agency	Implementation Schedule	Status	Milestones Achieved
Critical Facilities Fortification	Tornado T.storm Hurricane		Structural or Inf.structure	5	$1,950,000	USDA/Local Gov't.	County Fire Rescue/ Emergency Mgmt.	Underway	Ongoing	Two projects funded. Several unfunded.
Retrofitting, Floodproofing, Removal or Relocation of Residential and Business Properties	High Wind, Flooding, Dam Failure, & Storm Inundation	High	Property Protection	5	$0	NFIP & Local Gov't Budget	County Building & Zoning	Complete	Ongoing - As Needed	UDO revision as protection measure. 11/2016
Historic Site protection/ preservation	All	High	Property Protection	5	$500,000	Local Gov't Budget	Historical Society	2017-2018 Budget year.	Pending	Old county jail repairs pending.
Emergency Shelter Retrofit for Emergency Backup Power	All	High	Structural or Inf.structure	5	$678,000	PDM Grant	Lancaster County Emergency Mgmt.	Pending Outside Concurrence		Costs Acquired

Prevention Activitiy	Project Name	Jurisdiction	Priority	Status	Projected Cost	Actual Cost	Difference
Flood Mitigation of County Roads (Goal #1)	Greystone Dr.	County		Complete 2010			$0.00
	Thornwell Rd.	County		Complete 2010			$0.00
	Harris Hill Rd.	County		Complete 2010			$0.00
	Greystone Dr. - Entrance	County		Complete 2011			$0.00
	Langley Rd.	County		Complete 2014			$0.00
	Kirk Air Base Rd. - Small Crossing	County	High	Approved			$0.00
	Kirk Air Base Rd. -Large Crossing	County		Complete 2014			$0.00
	Barbarosa Dr.	County		Complete 2012			$0.00
	Daystar Rd.	County		Complete 2011			$0.00
	Leadoff Rd.	County		Complete 2011			$0.00
	Gills Creek Dr.	County		Start July 2017			$0.00
	Carnes Wilson Rd.	County		Complete 2012			$0.00
	Honeycutt Rd.	County	High	Pending-No Funding			$0.00
	Bob Ormand Rd.	County	High	Pending			$0.00
	Plyler Mill Rd.	County	High	Pending			$0.00
	Stamp Mill Rd. - Big and Little Double Branch	County	High	Approved			$0.00
	Happy Trail	County		Complete 2014			$0.00
	Grain Bin Rd.	County		Complete			$0.00
	Waxhaw Village Rd.	County	High	Pending - Endangered Species			$0.00
	Walker Rd. - Large Crossing	County		Complete 2012			$0.00
	Walker Rd. - Small Crossing	County		Complete 2012			$0.00
	Logging Rd.	County		Complete 2012			$0.00

229

Prevention Activitiy	Project Name	Jurisdiction	Priority	Status	Projected Cost	Actual Cost	Difference
Flood Mitigation of County Roads (Goal #1)	Fernwood Rd.	County	High	Pending			$0.00
	Feather Run Rd.	County	High	Pending			$0.00
	Decree Rd.	County	High	Pending			$0.00
	Walnut Rd.	County	High	Pending			$0.00
	Stewart Place Rd.	County	High	Approved			$0.00
	Henderson Rd.	County	High	Under Review			$0.00
	Pursuit Ln.	County	High	Approved			$0.00
	Ander Vincent Rd.	County	High	Pending 2016			$0.00
			Total		$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Channel and Basin Cleanout (Goal #1)	Storm Water Drainage System Mapping	Lancaster County	Medium	Approved	Funded through Lancaster County Operations Budget		
	Debris removal from storm water runoff channels	Lancaster County	High	Pending	$0.00		$0.00
			Total		$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Addition of FEMA Floodplain Managers (Goal #1)	Floodplain Management Training	Lancaster County	Medium	Approved & Pending	Funded through Lancaster County Operations Budget		
Mitigation Training for Public Works Officials (Goal #4)	Incorporate Hazard Mitigation into Public Works Training	Lancaster County	Medium	Proposed	Funded through Lancaster County Operations Budget		

Property Protection	Project Name	Jurisdiction	Priority	Status	Projected Cost	Actual Cost	Difference
Historic Site Protection and Preservation (Goal #5)	Develop Historic Preservation Ordinance	Lancaster County	Low	Proposed	Supported by the Historic Commission by South Carolina General Assembly by Act #48		
	Become a Certified Local Government (CLG)	Lancaster County	Medium	Proposed	Funded through Lancaster County Operations Budget		
	Preservation of Historic Old Jail	Lancaster County	High	Funded	$500,000.00		
			Total		$500,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
Building Code Revision (Goal #1)	Create Code Changes for Flood Consideration	City of Lancaster, Towns of Kershaw and Heath Springs, Unincorporated Lancaster County	High	Complete - County UDO Update Nov. 2016	Funded through Lancaster County Operations Budget		
Training Building Code Officials (Goal #4)	Including Hazard Mitigation Training into Curriculum of Building Official Training	Lancaster County	High	Approved	Funded through Lancaster County Operations Budget		
Retrofitting, Floodproofing, Removal or Relocation of Residential and Business Properties (Goal #5)	Utilize Grant Funding to Fortify, Remove or Relocate Vulnerable Private Structures	Lancaster County	High	NFIP-Removed 2 residential structures due to repetitive loss	$0	$0.00	$0.00
			Total		$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

Natural Resource Protection	Project Name	Jurisdiction	Priority	Status	Projected Cost	Actual Cost	Difference
Inspection of Storm Water Drainage System (Goal #2)	Institute Waterway Inspection Program	Lancaster County	High	In Progress	Funded through Lancaster County Operations Budget		

Structural or Infrastructure Projects	Project Name	Jurisdiction	Priority	Status	Projected Cost	Actual Cost	Difference
Critical Facility Fortification (Goal #5)	New Station Construction for EMS 7	Town of Heath Springs	High	No Funding	$800,000.00		$0.00
	EMS 3 Fortification	Unincorporated Lancaster County	Low	No Funding	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
	EMS 8 Retaining Wall	Unincorporated Lancaster County	High	Funded & Pending	$350,000.00		
	Antioch Fire Station Fortification	Unincorporated Lancaster County	Low	No Funding	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
	Bell Town Fire Station Fortification	Unincorporated Lancaster County	Low	No Funding	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
	Charlotte Rd./Van Wyck Fire Station Fortification	Unincorporated Lancaster County	Medium	New station design underway	$800,000.00		$0.00
	Elgin Fire Station Fortification	Unincorporated Lancaster County	Low	No Funding	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
	Riverside Fire Station Fortification	Unincorporated Lancaster County	Low	No Funding	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
			Total		$1,950,000.00	$0.00	$0.00

233

Structural or Infrastructure Projects	Project Name	Jurisdiction	Priority	Status	Projected Cost	Actual Cost	Difference
Shelter Retrofit to Facilitate Emergency Power (Goal #5)	Pre-wire shelters for mobile generator connection	Unincorporated Lancaster County	Low	Proposed			$0.00
	Purchase mobile generators for use with shelters	Unincorporated Lancaster County	Low	Proposed	$378,000.00		$378,000.00
	Fixed Site Generators for use with shelters	Unincorporated Lancaster County	High	Proposed	$300,000.00		$300,000.00
			Total		$678,000.00	$0.00	$678,000.00

Emergency Response and Support Services	Project Name	Jurisdiction	Priority	Status	Projected Cost	Actual Cost	Difference
Warning, Alerting, and Communication Systems for Response Agencies and Stakeholders (Goal #3)	Expansion of Active 911 System	Lancaster County	High	Pending EOP Update 2017	$2,376.00	$0.00	$0.00
	Everbridge Notification Group Enhancements	Lancaster County	High		$396.48	$0.00	$0.00
			Total		$2,772.48	$0.00	$0.00
Data and Information Management During Emergencies (Goal #3)	Use existing plans and Tier II Data to educate responders	Lancaster County	Medium	Proposed	Funded through Lancaster County Operations Budget		
	Continuity of Government Operations Plan Maintenance	Lancaster County	High	Ongoing	Funded through County Operational Budget - To be updated in 2017 EOP Update		
Hazardous Materials Planning (Goal #2)	Hazardous Materials Response Guide	Lancaster County	Medium	Completed & Approved	$3,304.00	$0.00	$3,304.00
	Identify and Map Pipe and Rail Lines	Unincorporated Lancaster County	Medium	Complete SCDOT & NPMS	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
			Total		$3,304.00	$0.00	$0.00

235

Public Information and Awareness	Project Name	Jurisdiction	Priority	Status	Projected Cost	Actual Cost	Difference
Warning, Alerting and Communications (Goal #4)	Everbridge Program Expansion (Reverse 911)	Lancaster County	High	Pending	Funded through County Operations Budget		
	Enhanced 911 Usage Expansion	Lancaster County	Medium	Ongoing			
	Enhanced Public Notification utilizing Social Media and Web Applications	Lancaster County	High	Ongoing	Funded through County Operations Budget		
Outreach and Education (Goal #4)	Public Awareness Media Outreach	Lancaster County	High	Approved	$0.00		
	Print Media - Lancaster News 4 x's 1/4 Page	Lancaster County	Medium	Proposed	$2,300.00		
	Print Media - Carolina Gateway 4 x's 1/4 Page	Northern Lancaster County	Medium	Proposed	$2,000.00		
	Discover Magazine	Lancaster County	Medium	Proposed	$1,297.00		
	Welcome to Indian Land Magazine	Lancaster County	Medium	Proposed	$755.00		
	County Website	Lancaster County	Low	In Progress	Funded through County Operations Budget		
			Total		$6,352.00	$0.00	

RESOLUTION R16-02

A RESOLUTION ALLOWING LANCASTER COUNTY TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE CITY OF LANCASTER IN THE ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, The City of Lancaster has limited capability to undertake extensive participation in the preparation of a hazard mitigation plan; and

WHEREAS, Lancaster County is able to act on behalf of The City of Lancaster in the analysis and development of a hazard mitigation plan; and

WHEREAS, Lancaster County shall prepare a hazard mitigation plan in accordance with 44 FEMA requirements at 44 C.F.R. 201.6; and

WHEREAS, Lancaster County shall deliver a draft copy of the Plan for public comment as well as the Governing Body's comment during the planning process and prior to adoption.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Lancaster County is hereby authorized on behalf of the City of Lancaster to prepare the Lancaster County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, which shall be reviewed and considered for adoption by the Lancaster City Council upon completion.

DONE IN MEETING ASSEMBLED on the 9th day of February, 2016 and to become effective February 9, 2016

Requested by: Yeas 6 Nays 0

Lancaster County Emergency Management

John Howard, Mayor Pro Tempore

Approved as to form:

Mitch Norrell, City Attorney

Tracy Rabon, Municipal Clerk

Town of Heath Springs

Post Office Box 100
Heath Springs, SC 29058
(803) 273-2666
Fax: 803-273-3478

February 15, 2016

Mr. Patrick Helms
Emergency Management Planner
Lancaster County Emergency Management
PO Box 1809
Lancaster, SC 29721

Dear Patrick,

The Town of Heath Springs would like once again to be included in the Lancaster County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Town Administrator

Tony Starnes

Founded December 24, 1890

TOWN OF KERSHAW

Continued Progress, A Goal

Community Pride, A Reality

February 4, 2016

Patrick Helms
Emergency Management Planner
Lancaster County Emergency Management
PO Box 1809
Lancaster, SC 29721

RE: Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Mr. Helms:

The Town of Kershaw intends to be included in the county's Hazard Mitigation Plan pending formal resolution by the Kershaw Town Council. As we discussed, I will present the resolution to the Council for adoption at the meeting scheduled for February 15, 2016.

Sincerely,

Joe Boyes
Town Administrator

113 South Hampton St. • P.O. Box 145 • Kershaw, SC 29067 • Telephone: (803) 475-6065 • Facsimile: (803) 475-4405

RECYCLED PAPER

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
COUNTY OF LANCASTER) RESOLUTION
TOWN OF KERSHAW)

RESOLUTION TO ALLOW LANCASTER COUNTY TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE TOWN OF KERSHAW IN THE ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, The Town of Kershaw has limited capability to undertake extensive participation in the preparation of a hazard mitigation plan; and

WHEREAS, Lancaster County is able to act on behalf of The Town of Kershaw in the analysis and development of a hazard mitigation plan; and

WHEREAS, Lancaster County shall prepare a hazard mitigation plan in accordance with 44 FEMA requirements at 44 C.F.R. 201.6; and

WHEREAS, Lancaster County shall deliver a draft copy of the Plan for public comment as well as the governing body's comment during the planning process and prior to adoption.

NOW THEREFORE, Kershaw Town Council authorizes Lancaster County on behalf of Town of Kershaw to prepare the Lancaster County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, which shall be reviewed and considered for adoption by Town Council upon completion.

ADOPTED this 21 day of March, 20 16 at the meeting of the Town Council.

Mark Deason
(Mayor)

Corresponding Disaster Threats

Natural

Flood

Hurricane

Tornado

Drought

Winter Storm

Wind

Technological

Dam Failure

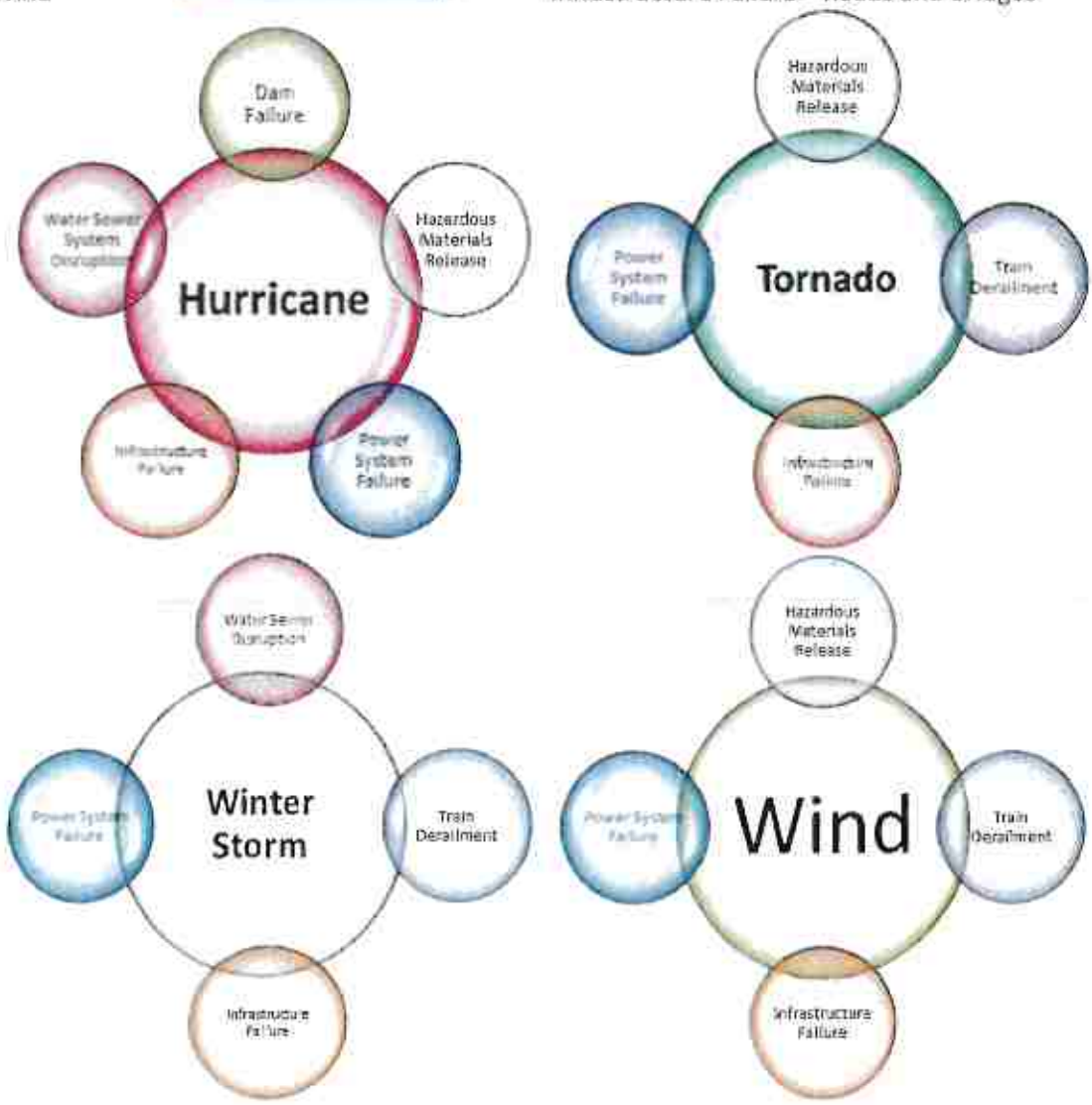
Water/Sewer System Disruption

Haz Mat Release

Power System Failure

Train Derailment

Infrastructure Failure – Roads and Bridges



When natural disasters and technological disasters collide it presents a significant problem to mitigation, response, planning and recovery efforts. In October of 2015, South Carolina experienced a "thousand year flood" as a result of a weather pattern that devastated South Carolina. Two months later, recovery efforts are still under way. Weather, rainfall and storms are natural disasters which lead to a technological disaster such as a dam, bridge, road, infrastructure failures.

South Carolina has over 50,000 dams throughout the state, including 34 federally regulated dams and over 2,317 state regulated dams. At any time, one or more of these dams may be threatened by upstream flash floods, earthquakes, neglect or any combination of the above, which potentially leads to personal injury or death, significant damage to property, infrastructure and potential dam failures downstream.

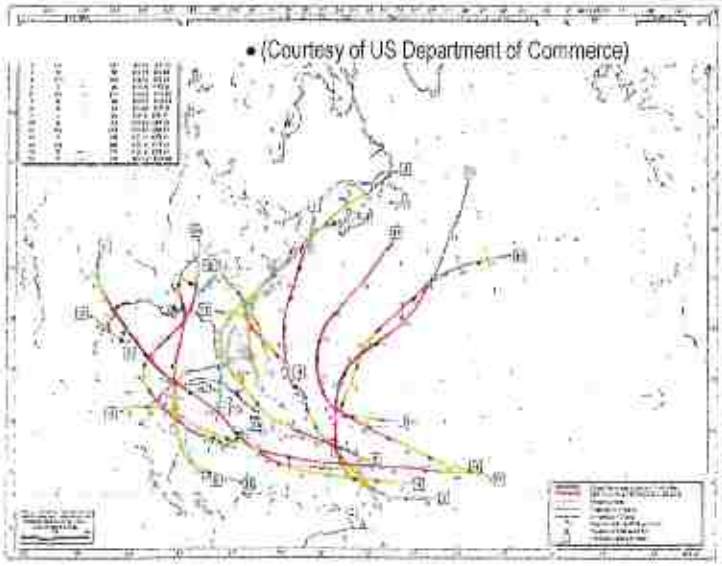
During the most recent event, according to AccuWeather Meteorologist Anthony Sagliani, "The key players included a strengthening non-tropical storm in the South, a strong area of high pressure in Canada and converging tropical moisture from Hurricane Joaquin near the equator." This produced historic rainfall, a natural disaster, which led to dam and infrastructure failures.

This perfect weather event was preceded by almost five inches of rainfall in the North Carolina Mountains in weeks prior. The significance of the rain was that the North Carolina Mountains were in a severe drought situation. This rainfall filled the rivers and basins to capacity. The power companies released water from upstream impoundments, south, to balance the water levels in their locality. This compounded the South Carolina flooding problem.

Recent events in Columbia S.C. where devastation occurred highlight the need to identify areas with a history of flooding. During the October 2015 storm, "Sixteen dams breached or failed completely as of 10:30 p.m. EDT Thursday, according to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC)."One dam was intentionally breached to alleviate pressure." (Galimberti, 2015) The significance of this was that much of the flooding involved Gills Creek. As recent as the 1940's, according to the Richland County, there were flooding situations which led to dam failures or purposeful breaching to prevent failure in Gills Creek and associated tributaries. "Both the Forest Lake Dam and the Lake Katherine Dam failed during major floods and were rebuilt or repaired under military supervision." (Floodplain Mapping and Hazard Management) Richland County further recognized that these failures would occur in a 50 year flooding situation.

The most recent "thousand year flood" is similar to a storm system in July of 1916, which impacted Lancaster County. There were three back-to-back hurricanes that dumped unprecedented amounts of rainfall on the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Carolina Piedmont. "Between July 6 and July 17, almost forty inches of rain fell in the mountains of western North Carolina, while the foothills downstream received only slightly lesser amounts. The Catawba, Broad, French Broad, Tennessee and Yadkin Rivers were all flooded, wreaking incredible devastation as the waters surged downstream. Almost every bridge, railroad trestle, dam and textile mill along these rivers were damaged or destroyed, and in the mountains some entire towns were swept into the raging torrents of the once docile rivers." (Glendening, 2006)

This storm resulted in a failure in transportation infrastructure. The Lancaster and Chester Railroad reported that the Catawba River Bridge was washed away by flooding caused by the storm. Colonel Springs, owner of Springs Mills, subsequently purchased a ferry to transport goods across the river until repairs were complete. It was later reported by a historical document published by the L&C Railroad that Colonel Springs "purchased a two span bridge" in order to re-establish the rail line.



Lancaster County is affected by repetitive flooding problems. In a recent review of flood prone areas, there are fifty four streets that have been impacted and six that have multiple instances of flooding over the last decade. This routine flooding leads to transportation challenges, closures and in some instances evacuations. Lancaster County flooding contributes to roadway and infrastructure failure and poses a threat to human life.

One human behavior repeated during flooding is the lack of recognition of the depth, speed and force of the water. There were 19 deaths as a result of flooding in Columbia, with two of those killed when they drove around a barricade and the roadway gave way washing the vehicle away, outside of Columbia during the October 2015 flooding. Locally, there have been witnessed instances of people moving barricades, going around barricades and crossing roadways covered with water. There have also been

documented cases of death due to vehicles attempting to cross washed out roadways prior to barricade placement at both the local and state levels.

Infrastructure failure as a result of flooding presents economic impact and threatens public safety. Approximately 70 miles of Interstate 95 closed due to flooding according to the SCDOT. The total monetary impact is complex and difficult to compute. Another aspect of economic impact caused by infrastructure failure are those impacts to the adjoining businesses along the routes, which depress local economy. Locally the greatest hazard caused by infrastructure failure is the impact to public safety response. Roadway closure increases response times and in some cases such as Langley Road isolates whole communities.

- **Lancaster County Dams**

Lancaster County has 50 dams on different sized impoundments. Dams in South Carolina fall under three classifications according to SC DHEC. Each has a different inspection cycle. They are:

- High Hazard/C1 – 2 year inspection cycle
- Significant Hazard/C2 – 3 year inspection cycle
- Low Hazard/C3 – 5 year inspection cycle

The hazard classifications are based on damages that may occur if a dam is to breach or fail. According to DHEC, a High Hazard Dam failure may cause loss of life, a Significant Hazard Dam failure may cause damage to homes, secondary roads and major infrastructure and a Low Hazard Dam failure may cause limited property damage to others property.

The South Carolina Emergency Management Division has several suggested actions related to protective actions and dam safety:

Before a Dam Failure

- Know your risk. There are more than 50,000 dams located throughout South Carolina. Do you live downstream from a dam? Is the dam a high-hazard or significant-hazard potential dam?
- Review the current Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for the dam. An EAP is a formal document required for all dams regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the US Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), or designated as a "High Hazard" or "Significant Hazard" by the SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC). Dams designated as "Low Hazard" by DHEC are surveyed every three years. The Emergency Action Plans are developed and maintained by the dam owners, identify potential emergency conditions at a dam, and specify pre-planned actions to be followed to reduce property damage and loss of life. Please contact the dam owner if you have any questions concerning the EAP for a specific dam.
- Know your evacuation route should you be told to evacuate.

- Review your insurance policy. Flood coverage is not part of most homeowner, mobile home or renter's insurance policies. There is a 30-day waiting period for coverage to take effect.

During a Dam Failure

- If told to evacuate, secure your home. If you have time, bring in outdoor furniture and move essential items to an upper floor.
- Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves, if instructed to do so. Disconnect electrical appliances. Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.
- Do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. If you have to walk in water, walk where the water is not moving. Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you.
- Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely. You and the vehicle can be quickly swept away.

After a Dam Failure

- After a flood, listen for news reports to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink.
- Avoid floodwaters; water may be contaminated by oil, gasoline, or raw sewage. Water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
- Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded. Even if the roadway of a bridge or elevated highway looks normal, the support structures below may be damaged.
- Stay clear of downed power lines and report them to your power company.
- Use extreme caution when entering buildings; there may be hidden damage, particularly to foundations. Stay out of any building that is surrounded by floodwaters.
- Clean and disinfect everything that got wet. Mud left from floodwater can contain sewage and other harmful chemicals.

Gov. Haley gives update

A comprehensive account of South Carolina's flood recovery efforts and a growing damage estimate came Saturday afternoon from Gov. Nikki Haley.

Haley said the death toll in the Palmetto State has now reached 19. She estimated the damage to be at least $7 million and said that number is expected to rise.

Haley said there are no issues with pipelines, airports or ports in South Carolina. While both the Norfolk-Southern and CSX railways are dealing with damage, Haley said freight continues to move through alternate routes.

Haley's update included efforts to bring people to safety and provide emergency shelter. To date, the state Department of Natural Resources and law enforcement agencies have conducted 850 rescues, Haley said. She added that there are currently 17 emergency shelters with 495 occupants.

The number of dam breeches stands at 20, and 129 dams are currently being monitored, Haley said. Officials are also closely watching the public water systems and private wells across the state.

Haley ended her news conference with reassuring words.

"We will get through this," Haley said

Dam Inspections:

South Carolina officials have released records that show that most of the dams in Richland County that broke in this month's torrential rains had been cited repeatedly in state inspection reports for deficiencies.

Seventeen community dams have failed in Richland County since Oct. 4, including 15 regulated by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

(http://www.wyff4.com/news/building-collapses-in-columbia-numerous-roads-flooded/35646664)

- **Resources**

Emergency Road Closures SCDOT

http://scdot.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapTools/index.html?appid=5961fcb98cfc4c768d5ffa17b5a798e5

- **Works Cited**

Floodplain Mapping and Hazard Management. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.richlandonline.com/Government/Departments/Planning/FloodplainManagement/Mapping.aspx: www.richlandonline.com

Galimberti, K. (2015, October 8). *AccuWeather.com*. Retrieved from http://www.accuweather.com/en/weather-news/dam-breaches-failures-south-carolina-flooding-evacuations-columbia-photos-pictures/52814314

Glendening, O. (2006). Narrative Moments Along The Catawba River. In C. o. Stories, *River Docs* (p. 40). Charlotte: Cultural and Heritage Museums. Retrieved from http://library.digitalnc.org/cgi-bin/showfile.exe?CISOROOT=/ncmemory&CISOPTR=23344&CISOMODE=print

Lancaster County Wildfires by District 2014-2015

1	Antioch	22
2	Bell Town	10
3	Buford	15
4	Camp Creek	17
5	Charlotte Rd. /Van Wyck	19
6	Elgin	13
7	Flat Creek	18
8	Gooch's	39
9	Heath Springs	11
10	Indian Land	30
11	Kershaw	21
12	McDonald Green	16
14	Pleasant Valley	31
15	Rich Hill	14
16	Riverside	12
17	Shiloh Zion	12
18	Tradesville	6
19	Unity	6
LCF	Lancaster City Fire	3

Total All Land Fires by County and Cause, Fiscal Year 2000

	Lightning		Campfire		Smoking		Debris		Incendiary		Equipment		Railroad		Children		Miscellaneous		Total No.	Total Acres
unty	No.	Acre	No.	Acre	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acre	No.	Acres	No.	Acres		
eville County	5	44.6	2	3.0	4	4.3	22	89.7	4	28.1	16	40.9	1	0.1	3	2.6	4	2.1	61	215.4
en County	16	87.6	0	0	5	35.5	86	216.7	49	175.4	12	50.2	2	11.5	20	18.0	22	113.6	212	708.5
ndale County	2	8.0	0	0	2	2.5	7	34.8	2	10.6	1	15.0	0	0	1	10.0	1	1.0	16	81.9
lerson County	3	23.1	1	10.0	0	0	27	66.6	5	69.5	2	2.5	0	0	11	28.0	14	43.6	63	243.3
nberg County	4	35.0	0	0	3	7.7	31	71.2	7	43.7	5	3.8	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	51	161.5
nwell County	7	29.8	0	0	1	0.2	21	95.3	4	13.5	8	90.2	0	0	1	0.5	8	21.3	50	250.8
aufort County	2	19.0	0	0	1	16.0	37	160.1	18	57	0	0	1	4	1	4.0	5	41.0	65	301.1
keley County	6	78.1	0	0	3	33.0	133	614.2	140	870.9	13	158.2	4	45.2	11	7.5	13	40.4	323	1847.5
houn County	5	2.9	0	0	4	69.2	21	69.0	4	13.1	1	14.0	0	0	0	0	3	4.3	38	172.5
arleston County	5	36.0	0	0	0	0	54	304.6	59	512.9	4	4.6	1	0.2	4	8.6	4	6.8	131	873.7
erokee County	0	0	1	8.0	4	22.0	14	38.3	7	29.2	5	35.5	0	0	2	5.0	16	133	49	271
ester County	4	60.1	0	0	0	0	17	29.5	18	177.4	3	6.2	4	77.0	2	1.1	6	6.1	54	357.4
esterfield County	8	17.7	0	0	15	83.6	48	64.4	25	31.4	11	35.0	4	3.2	4	2.0	11	45.4	124	282.7
rendon County	3	31.1	0	0	2	5.0	59	356.1	62	487.9	22	52.3	1	0.1	1	1.0	3	0.5	153	934.0
leton County	5	161.0	0	0	1	0.5	92	328.7	34	238.3	10	95.7	1	3.0	6	12.1	4	5.3	153	844.6
flington County	2	0.3	0	0	4	11.1	59	200.8	30	112.4	7	23.9	0	0	1	0.5	5	8.0	108	357.0
on County	0	0	1	12.0	1	0.2	20	88.4	15	52.2	12	33.9	0	0	4	6.7	11	14.9	64	208.3
chester County	2	8.0	0	0	2	16.0	56	289.3	25	226.9	2	1.5	1	2.5	6	5.4	1	4.0	95	553.6
gefield County	6	27.5	0	0	1	1.0	23	34.7	9	30.8	3	118	0	0	2	4.1	10	23.0	54	239.1
rfield County	15	266.7	1	0.5	2	1.2	15	89.2	3	5	15	68.1	4	4.1	4	5.0	10	58.4	69	498.2
rence County	9	204.7	0	0	9	9.0	101	277.1	100	340.4	12	29.3	1	2.5	12	31.9	4	0.7	248	895.6
orgetown County	6	15.2	0	0	1	3.1	60	425.6	39	301.6	2	182.6	2	4.5	1	10.0	3	5.6	114	948.2
enville County	2	80.1	1	0.1	0	0	35	173.3	8	63.5	3	71.0	1	1.0	8	24.0	17	56.7	75	469.7
enwood County	5	34.4	0	0	4	11.4	29	196.3	3	30.8	3	6.6	3	4.8	12	8.2	13	12.2	72	304.7
nipton County	10	71.4	0	0	3	0.6	49	115.4	36	47.4	10	7.1	1	4.0	10	8.7	5	5.0	124	259.6
ry County	3	97.0	0	0	2	5.0	72	425.8	65	333.1	10	27.6	1	25.6	6	21.8	11	19.0	170	954.9
per County	3	9.1	0	0	1	0.5	39	241.2	40	305.9	2	55.0	3	0.4	2	4.5	4	16.1	94	632.7
shaw County	16	175.4	0	0	10	27.8	46	185.2	5	3.4	13	122.2	0	0	3	0.7	15	26.9	108	541.6
ncaster County	1	1.0	2	0.6	4	7.7	18	35.0	3	2.2	4	13.5	2	1.7	9	8.6	4	13.0	47	83.3
urens County	2	5.0	0	0	3	4.0	22	64.5	21	72.5	1	9.0	4	28.0	2	1.7	9	72.0	64	256.7
County	3	3.6	0	0	1	2.5	57	216.3	25	165.3	4	19.0	0	0	1	5.0	3	25.2	94	436.9
ington County	18	43.6	5	3.3	9	4.9	127	217.8	31	45.2	11	40.9	14	39.9	59	55.4	36	90.4	310	541.4
rion County	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	18	118.2	10	54.7	2	6.1	0	0	3	2.2	3	0.3	37	183.8
rlboro County	1	1.0	0	0	5	4.3	30	46.0	41	194.8	2	0.6	0	0	7	21.4	2	0.2	88	288.3
Cormick County	3	68.5	4	15.2	1	0.8	12	25.0	2	0.6	5	1.7	8	30.3	3	1.1	5	24.1	41	187.3
wberry County	3	46.2	0	0	1	0.6	10	27.3	3	5	3	2.6	0	0	1	3.0	12	22.3	33	107.0
onee County	5	32.1	2	5.0	2	3.0	34	150.0	17	50.2	0	0	1	1.0	5	8.6	12	47.9	78	297.8
ngeburg County	7	32.2	0	0	15	49.8	121	457.7	37	124.7	24	58.0	1	0.2	26	91.8	8	78.2	239	892.6
kens County	3	40.7	1	1.5	3	11.5	42	152.1	4	5.7	4	8.6	1	5.0	7	10.0	16	83.0	81	318.1
hland County	2	25.0	0	0	2	5.0	24	89.0	32	132.1	0	0	2	5.3	12	42.0	19	252.9	93	551.3
uda County	4	62.0	0	0	1	0.3	18	36.7	7	17.3	14	37.3	0	0	2	0.2	3	7.2	49	161.0
artanburg County	2	12.0	1	1.0	4	35.0	16	74.1	2	4	7	27.0	5	25.5	6	27.5	12	53.5	55	259.6
nter County	4	46.8	1	0.1	0	0	81	208	48	252	8	71.2	1	5.0	8	9.4	17	55.7	168	648.2

Union County	1	2.0	0	0	0	0	13	29.0	1	25	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	9	22.1	25	78.6
Williamsburg County	6	276.3	0	0	10	207.4	105	442.2	101	631.5	9	17.7	2	3.2	3	4.0	2	0.3	238	1582.6
York County	2	20.0	0	0	0	0	20	38.1	5	33.4	1	20.0	2	10.0	1	15.0	6	19.2	37	155.7
Grand Total	**221**	**2341.**	**23**	**60.3**	**147**	**703.5**	**2039**	**7708.5**	**1206**	**6428.5**	**307**	**1686.6**	**77**	**348.8**	**294**	**538.9**	**401**	**1582.4**	**4715**	**21399.3**

LANCASTER COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the Hazardous Materials Response plan is to provide guidance for emergency response as outlined in OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.120(q), for facility response and response to transportation accidents involving radioactive material or other hazardous materials incidents.

The information in this document was provided in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund. A free-standing law, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA), commonly known as **SARA Title III**, was enacted by Congress and provides information related to hazardous material production, transportation, use, disposal and clean-up. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was appointed, by Congress, as the enforcement agency for ensuring reporting, storage, use, monitoring release and clean-up of hazardous materials by producers, users, carriers or handlers.

The Hazardous Materials Response Plan identifies facilities that develop, manufacture or utilize chemicals in processes that are considered hazardous to life, health or the environment according to the EPA's E-Plan Tier II data. It lists the reported chemicals and average quantities on site for facilities in Lancaster County. The information in this document is not all-inclusive and was designed as a reference guide for responders to plan for, mitigate and recover from an event at a facility or location in which an emergency has occurred.

This plan provides resources for tracking personnel, developing incident management organizational documents as they relate to hazardous materials incidents and the suggested roles associated with those. It defines suggested plans of action for administrative, support and operational personnel in relation to emergency notification, response and recovery. It defines suggested methods for public alerting, minimum evacuation distances as established by the Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook and the potential of creating an area of refuge for evacuees.

The Plan describes suggested practices for response, safety and training guidelines for responders. It also identifies the facility by type hazard; low, moderate and high risk facilities. This information is based on quantity on hand, nature of the materials on site, suggested evacuation distances and potential life safety hazard.

The Plan was designed as a reference to support all agencies involved in a hazardous materials incident, not to dictate methods of preparation, planning, mitigation or recovery from any incident. It is the responsibility of all agencies to identify, coordinate and manage resources to provide for the safety of responders, the public and the environment.

Table 3-1

CRITICAL FACILITY INVENTORY

FACILITY TYPE	City of Lancaster	Town of Kershaw	Town of Heath Springs	Unincorporated County
Airport	-	-	-	5
Public Facilities	4	1	2	3
Judicial Facilities	3	-	-	2
Electrical Utility Facilities	2	1	-	11
Schools	8	1	1	13
Emergency Services (Fire Stations, EMS Stations, Sheriff and Police Stations)	6	2	3	21
Communication Facilities	5	-	-	4
Water & Sewer Facilities	13	3	2	49

Lancaster City Critical Infrastructure List

Property Description and Address	Estimated Value 2012	Estimated Value 2016
Lancaster County Council of Arts Building (201 West Gay Street)	$1,435,017	
City Services Building (916 15th Street)	$11,839,000	
City Hall (216 South Catawba Street)	$2,900,000	
Municipal Justice Center (405 East Arch Street)	$3,280,000	
Fire Station #1 (401 East Arch Street)	$871,960	
Fire Station #2 (818 Hubbard Drive)	$944,311	
Building at the Police Firing Range (1451 Reservoir Road)	$13,693	
Building and Grounds Department (120 W. Arch St.	$114,905	
Public Works Complex (Offices) (139 Lynwood Drive)	$949,819	
Public Works Garage/Warehouse (1320 Lynwood Drive)	$931,579	
Public Works Storage Building (1309 Lynwood Drive)	$809,443	
Public Works Pole Building (1309 Lynwood Drive)	$50,900	
Solid Waste Transfer Building (1309 Lynwood Drive)	$138,660	
Solid Waste Transfer Station (1309 Lynwood Drive)	$96,000	
WWTP Digestor (1150 Lockwood Lane)	$1,957,546	
WWTP Clarifier #1 (1150 Lockwood Lane)	$930,783	
WWTP Clarifier #2 (1150 Lockwood Lane)	$930,783	
WWTP Clarifier #3 (1150 Lockwood Lane)	$1,254,436	

Lancaster City Critical Infrastructure List

Property Description and Address	Estimated Value 2012	Estimated Value 2016
WWTP Solids Holding Tank (1150 Lockwood Lane)	$1,207,000	
WWTP Oxidation Ditch #1 (1150 Lockwood Lane)	$3,816,482	
WWTP Oxidation Ditch #2 (1150 Lockwood Lane)	$3,816,483	
WWTP Blower Building (1150 Lockwood Lane)	$346,351	
WWTP Chlorine Building (1150 Lockwood Lane)	$16,747	
WWTP Maintenance Shop (1150 Lockwood Lane)	$47,990	
WWTP Motor Control Center Building (1150 Lockwood Lane)	$139,282	
WWTP Backflow-Prevent/Electronic Read Meter Building (1150 Lockwood Lane)	$130,000	
WWTP Control Building (1150 Lockwood Lane)	$576,402	
WWTP Old Pump House (Lancaster)	$49,272	
Hubbard Drive Water Tank (Hubbard Drive, Lancaster)	$922,340	
Chesterfield Avenue Water Tank (Chesterfield Avenue, Lancaster)	$922,340	
Chesterfield Avenue Water Tank Building (Chesterfield Avenue, Lancaster)	$1,925	
Water Plant Pumping Station (2475 DHEC Road)	$264,060	
Clearwell Tank Building and Equipment (2475 DHEC Road)	$26,104	
Press Building and Holding Area (1150 Lockwood Lane)	$720,666	

Town of Kershaw
Critical Infrastructure List

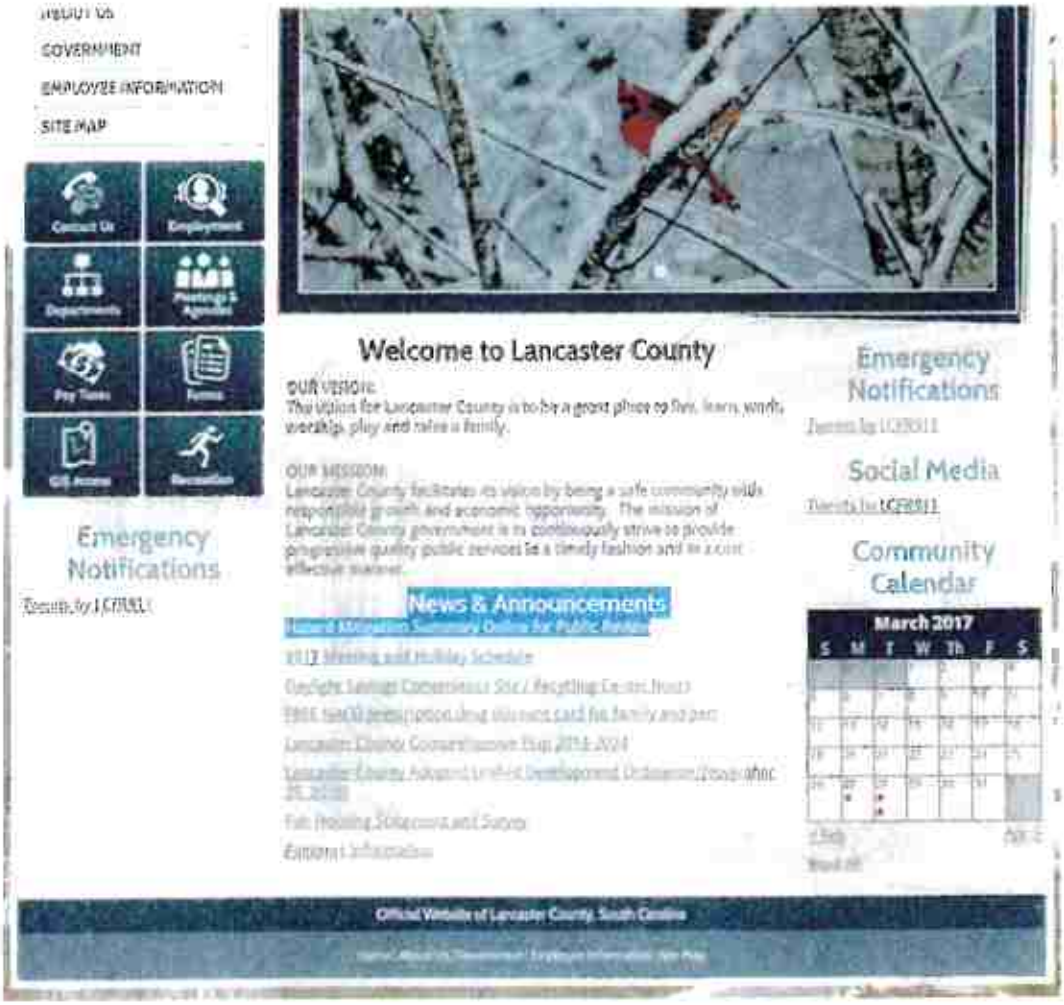
Property Description and Address	Estimated Value 2012	Estimated Value 2016
Town Hall	$1,100,000	$1,100,000
Floyd Street Water Tank	$300,000	$300,000
Highway 601 Elevated Water Tank	$350,000	$350,000
Waste Water Lift Station at the Prison	$150,000	$150,000
South Street Lift Station	$80,000	$80,000
Waste Water Treatment Plant	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Fire Station	$750,000	$750,000

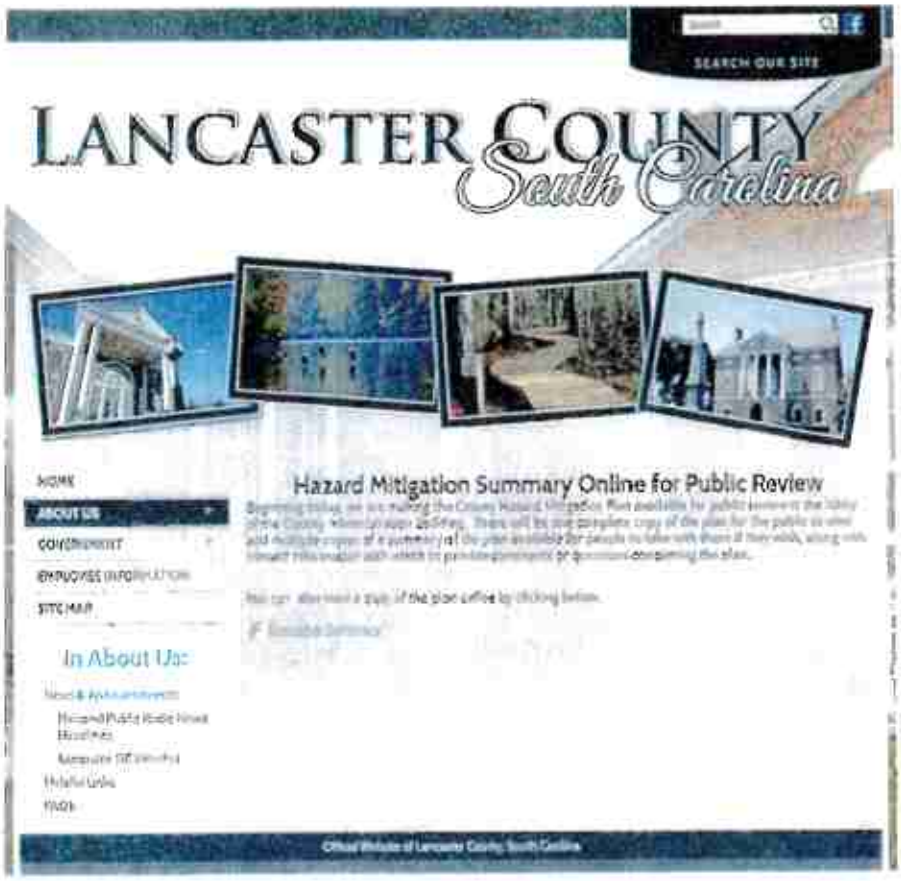
The Town of Heath Springs provided a list of structures and facilities that were critical to the Town's infrastructure and to the citizens of the Town.

Town of Heath Springs Properties	
Town Hall/Fire Station	$2,551,634
Train Depot	$186,433
Waste Water Treatment Plant	$2,254,434
WWTP Lab Building	$11,560
WWTP Storage Building	$61,545
WWTP Chemical Building	$21,429
Lift Station #1	$88,732
Lift Station #2	$58,805
Lift Station #3	$116,166
Lift Station #4	$87,169
Lift Station #5	$98,479
Lift Station #6	$78,411
Lift Station #7	$62,677
Water Tank	$626,021
WWTP Sodium Hypochlorite Building	$34,465
Cauthen St. Building	$64,753

Date	Road Name	Damage Type
9/17/2012	Gills Creek Dr.	Washout
9/17/2012	Hough Rd.	Over wash
9/17/2012	Lee Ormand Rd.	Over wash
9/18/2012	Carnes Wilson Rd.	Washout/Road Degradation/Infrastructure Damage
9/18/2012	Doster Rd	Washout
9/19/2014	Ander Vincent Rd.	Wash/Road Damage
8/18/2015	Stewart Place Rd.	Washout
10/1/2015	Harold Faulkenberry Rd.	Washout
10/1/2015	Henderson Rd.	Washout/Minor Culvert Damage
10/1/2015	Pursuite Ln.	Over wash/Minor Culvert Damage
11/2/2015	Ander Vincent Rd.	Wash - Grader work
11/2/2015	Old Bailes Rd.	Wash - Guardrail Work needed
11/2/2015	Belt Ln.	Cross Line work needed
11/2/2015	Millstone Branch Ln.	Cross Line work needed - trash removal
11/2/2015	Harris Hill Rd.	Water over road
11/2/2015	Harper Keefe Rd	Needs ditching and grading
11/2/2015	Pursuite Ln.	Crossline work needed
11/2/2015	Lamplight Rd.	Crossline clearing
11/2/2015	Robinson Rd.	Ditches and Pipes need clearing
11/2/2015	Clayton Rd.	Ditches and Pipes need clearing
11/2/2015	Activity Ln.	Washout Repair
11/3/2015	Bayou Ln.	Washout Repair
11/9/2015	Greystone Ln.	Pipe and ditch cleanout
11/10/2015	Baulkum Rd.	Washout/Sink Hole
11/10/2015	Henderson Rd.	Washout Repair
11/11/2015	Harris Hill Rd.	Washout Repair
11/18/2015	Daystar Rd.	Over wash
11/18/2015	Fish Hatchery Rd.	Complete Washout/Road Failure
11/18/2015	Langley Rd.	Over wash
11/18/2015	Old Farm Rd.	Over wash
11/18/2015	Plyler Mill Rd.	Over wash
11/18/2015	Stewart Place Rd.	Over wash
12/30/2015	Mt. Carmel Rd.	Washout/Road Degradation

12/30/2015	Walnut Rd.	Washout/Road Degradation
12/30/2015	Willie Usher Rd.	Washout/Road Degradation
12/30/2015	Banner Rd.	Washout
12/30/2015	Bevel Ln.	Washout
12/30/2015	Battlement Rd.	Washout
12/30/2015	Hershel Plyler Rd.	Washout


GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYEE INFORMATION
SITE MAP
Contact Us
Employment
Departments
Meetings & Agendas
Pay Taxes
Forms
GIS Access
Recreation
Emergency Notifications
Welcome to Lancaster County
OUR VISION:
The vision for Lancaster County is to be a great place to live, learn, work, worship, play and raise a family.
OUR MISSION:
Lancaster County facilitates its vision by being a safe community with responsible growth and economic opportunity. The mission of Lancaster County government is to continuously strive to provide progressive quality public services in a timely fashion and in a cost effective manner.
News & Announcements
Emergency Notifications
Social Media
Community Calendar
March 2017
S M T W Th F S
Official Website of Lancaster County, South Carolina


SEARCH OUR SITE
LANCASTER COUNTY
South Carolina
HOME
ABOUT US
SITE MAP
In About Us:
Hazard Mitigation Summary Online for Public Review

L_C_F_R
Tweets
The County Hazard Mitigation Plan is available in the lobby of the County Admin. Building. Please review it and let us know what you think!

Lancaster County Fire Rescue

Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Review Sign-In

Name	Address
Christine Kraly	2046 Vermont Way Fort Mill.
Joe Lacenere	"
Jean Lempe	2050 Vermont Way Fort Mill 29707
Walter Wachter	16106 Commodore Dr Lancaster
Bressie Pope	708 E. Arch Street Lancaster SC 29707
Wally Poole	2007 Vermont Way FL, SC
Irene Simpson	2333 Morris Rd. Lanc. SC 29720
Linda O'Neil	2331 Oxford Circle
Steve Simpson	553 Brinwood Lane
Chelsea Gardner	226 Fall Lane
BarBara Taylor	26533 Sandpiper Ct, Fort Mill SC
James Wimmer	" "
Stephen Blackmeiden	
Nate Wall	
Trevor Miller	2869 CB Reeves
Duncan Plowden	4060 Hobe Rd Heath Springs
Hunt Bufield	418 N. Main St. Kershaw, SC 29067
Keith Wilson	8507 VANCE BAKER RD IL SC

Lancaster County
South Carolina

Agenda Item Summary

Ordinance # / Resolution#: 2017-1447
Contact Person / Sponsor: Kimberly Hill
Department: Finance
Date Requested to be on Agenda: Council Regular Meeting June 26, 2017

Issue for Consideration:
Fiscal Year 2017-2018 Annual Operating and Capital Budget

Points to Consider:
The budget ordinance as presented reflects a balanced budget and there are no changes requested following second reading and public hearing.

Funding and Liability Factors:
This will be our original budget for the next fiscal year.

Council Options:
Whether or not to approve of the FY2017-2018 budget

Recommendation:
Approve.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF LANCASTER)

ORDINANCE NO. 2017-1447

AN ORDINANCE

TO APPROPRIATE FUNDS AND APPROVE A DETAILED BUDGET FOR LANCASTER COUNTY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2017 AND ENDING JUNE 30, 2018 (FY 2017-18); TO SET MILLAGE RATES FOR THE LEVY OF AD VALOREM TAXES; TO APPROVE A SCHEDULE OF TAXES, FEES AND CHARGES FOR FY 2017-18; AND TO PROVIDE FOR MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

Be it ordained by the Council of Lancaster County, South Carolina:

Section 1. Findings and Determinations.

The Council finds and determines that:

a. County governments are authorized by Section 4-9-30(5) of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended (the "Code"), to levy ad valorem property taxes and uniform service charges and to make appropriations for the functions and operations of the county.

b. Section 4-9-140 of the Code provides that county councils shall adopt annually and prior to the beginning of the fiscal year operating and capital budgets for the operation of county government and shall identify the sources of anticipated revenues necessary to meet the financial requirements of the adopted budget and to provide for the levy and collection of taxes necessary to meet all budget requirements except as provided for by other revenue sources.

c. Sections 6-1-80 and 6-1-320 of the Code contain substantive and procedural requirements for the approval of the annual budget.

d. The budget approved by this ordinance was adopted in accordance with the applicable substantive and procedural requirements of the Code.

Section 2. **Appropriations and Detailed Budget.**

A. Subject to the terms and conditions of this ordinance, the sums of money set forth below, if so much is necessary, are appropriated from the General Fund of the County and other applicable funds as specified, to meet the ordinary expenses, including debt service, of county government for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2017 and ending June 30, 2018 ("FY 2017-18"):

APPROPRIATIONS	AMOUNT
Airport Fund	232,233
Capital Improvement Fund	1,826,832
Capital Project Sales Tax 2	12,884,471
County Debt	6,524,686
County Transportation Committee Fund	2,850,000
Court Mandated Security	1,371,695
Development Agreement Fund	302,000
E-911 Fund	598,945
General Fund	51,219,774
Hospitality Tax Fund	950,000
Indian Land Fire Protection District Fund	704,438
Local Accommodations Tax Fund	55,000
Pleasant Valley Fire Protection District Fund	630,294
Recreation Fund	2,564,282
Victims Services Fund	93,000
State Accommodations Tax Fund	107,581
Sunday Alcohol Sales Tax Fund	7,000

B. Except as may be otherwise provided in this ordinance, the appropriations contained in subsection A of this section are maximum and conditional, and are subject to reduction by action of County Council if the County's revenues fail to be sufficient to pay the appropriation, to the end that the expenditures of the County for FY 2017-18 shall not exceed its revenues and available carry forward funds.

C. Monies appropriated in this ordinance must be expended in compliance with policies adopted by Council or, at Council's direction, as formulated and implemented by the County, either existing or adopted subsequent to this ordinance.

D. The detailed operating budget for the County, as contained in the Annual Financial Plan, is incorporated into this ordinance by reference as if it were set out in this ordinance in its entirety and it is adopted and approved as the detailed budget for Lancaster County.

E. 1. Certain monies are to be received by the County in the form of federal, state and local grants from non-county sources for specified public purposes and these monies, including any match, are budgeted for the specified public purpose upon the acceptance of the monies by majority vote of Council.

2. Donations received by the County from non-county sources for specified public purposes are budgeted for the specified public purpose.

3. The County may enter into a "lease financing agreement" to purchase capital items and the monies from these other financing sources and uses are budgeted upon approval by Council.

4. Budget amounts for encumbrances from the prior year will be automatically rolled forward and made as additions to the adopted budget.

Section 3. Tax Levy.

A. The County Auditor shall levy, and the County Treasurer shall collect, ad valorem taxes based on the following millage rates, which reflect the sales tax rollback factor:

General Fund	80.1
Capital Improvement Fund	4.8
County Debt	7.1
USC-L	4.5

B. The County Auditor shall levy, and the County Treasurer shall collect, ad valorem taxes based on millage imposed pursuant to Section 6-1-320(B):

Courthouse Fire – New Security Requirements 3.6

The millage imposed pursuant to this subsection is imposed to address funding needs arising from the recent courthouse fire and solicitor's office fire, both of which Council determines are catastrophic events within the scope of Section 6-1-320(B), and to comply with the Order of the South Carolina Supreme Court dated September 12, 2008 requiring the County to provide security for all County buildings housing court operations and records.

Section 4. Fee Schedule.

For FY 2017-18, the taxes, fees and charges for the County are set at the levels provided in the Schedule of Taxes, Fees and Charges, attached to this ordinance as Exhibit A which is incorporated into this ordinance by reference as if it were set out in this ordinance in its entirety and it is adopted and approved for use in FY 2017-18.

Section 5. Severability.

If any section, subsection or clause of this ordinance is held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the validity of the remaining sections, subsections and clauses shall not be affected.

Section 6. Conflicting Provisions.

To the extent this ordinance contains provisions that conflict with provisions contained in the Lancaster County Code or other County ordinances, the provisions contained in this ordinance supersede all other provisions and this ordinance is controlling.

Section 7. Effective Date.

This ordinance is effective upon Third Reading.

AND IT IS SO ORDAINED, this _____ day of _____, 2017

Ordinance No. 2017-1447

LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

_____
Steve Harper, Chair, County Council

_____
Larry Honeycutt, Secretary, County Council

ATTEST:

_____
Sherrie Simpson, Clerk to Council

1st reading:	May 22, 2017	Passed 7-0
2nd reading:	June 12, 2017	Passed 6-0
3rd reading:	June 26, 2017	
Public Hearing:	June 12, 2017	

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER, SC - SCHEDULE OF TAXES, FEES AND CHARGES
FISCAL YEAR: 2017-2018 ATTACHMENT TO ORDINANCE NO: 2017-1447

1.00 ANIMAL CONTROL FEES

1.01	Medical Services Rendered		
	Altered Dog	Per animal	$90.00
	Altered Cat	Per animal	$70.00
	Unaltered Dog	Per animal	$25.00
	Unaltered Cat	Per animal	$30.00
	Unaltered Puppy (6 months & below)	Per animal	$10.00 (Max. $50.00)
	Unaltered Kitten (6 months & below)	Per animal	$15.00 (Max. $50.00)
	Microchip	Per animal	$10.00

1.02	Redemption Fees	
	1st Offense *(must also pay applicable daily shelter fee)**	$25.00
	2nd Offense (*must also pay applicable daily shelter fee)*	$50.00
	3rd Offense *(must also pay applicable daily shelter fee)*	$100.00
	4th/ Subsequent Offenses *(must also pay applicable daily shelter fee)*	$200.00

*First 24 hours free

1.03	Shelter Fees	
	Daily shelter fee	$5.00
	Euthanization fee	$10.00
	Quarantine fee *(must also pay applicable daily shelter fee)*	$25.00

2.00 ASSESSOR FEES

Line maps	$5.00
Overlay maps	~~10~~ 15.00

3.00 AUDITOR FEES

Temporary tag fee *(does not include state charges)*	Per tag	$5.00
Copies	Per Copy	$0.25

4.00 BUILDING DEPARTMENT FEES

Fees established by Section will be doubled if work starts prior to obtaining required permits.

4.01 Building Permits

Description	Fee Amount
Floor area less than 120 sq. ft.	No fee unless inspection required - then $15.00 per inspection
	*Exception: Building Permits shall not be required for one-story detached accessory structures which are valued at $5,000.00 and less. Zoning permits are required for all structures.
Floor area of 120 sq. ft. or greater	Three fourths of one percent (0.0075) of estimated value. Valuation shall be determined by the National Building Valuation Data and Modifiers dated April 15, 1994 and thereafter by the updated revisions.
No Inspection Exception	$25.00 Agricultural structures which require no subsequent electrical, gas, mechanical, plumbing, or structural inspection. Zoning permits are required for all structures.
Plan Review	When a set of plans is required by Section 106 of the International Building Code or by the building official and a plan review thereof, a plan review fee shall be submitted at the time of submitting the plans and specification for checking said plan checking fee shall be equal to one-tenth-(1/10) of the building permit fee as set forth above.
1st Re-inspection	$50.00

2nd Re-inspection	$100.00
3rd/ Subsequent Re-inspections *(reinspection fee increases $250.00 per additional inspection after 3rd)*	$250.00

4.02 Electrical Permit Fees (Schedule of fees for individual permits for particular jobs)

Minimum Permit Fee		$15.00
Valuation From/To		**Fee Amount**
$0	$500	$15.00
$501	$1,000	$20.00
$1,000	$150,000	$20.00 for the first one thousand, plus $1.50 for each additional thousand or fraction thereof
$151,000	Or More	$243.00 for the first $150,000.00, plus $2.00 for each additional thousand or fraction thereof
1st Additional Inspection		$50.00
2nd Additional Inspection		$100.00
3rd/ Subsequent Additional Inspections *(reinspection fee increases $250.00 per additional inspection after 3rd)*		$250.00

4.03 Gas Permit Fees

Minimum Permit Fee		$15.00
Inspection Fees	Gas piping at one location - $5.00 for 1-4 plus $1.00 each additional outlet Burners/furnaces/incinerators - $5.00 for 1 plus $1.00 each additional unit Boilers/heating/air conditioning - $5.00 for 1 plus $1.00 each additional unit Vented wall furnaces/water heaters - $5.00 for 1 plus $1.00 each additional	
1st Re-inspection		$50.00
2nd Re-inspection		$100.00
3rd/ Subsequent Re-inspections *(reinspection fee increases $250.00 per additional inspection after 3rd)*		$250.00

4.04 Mechanical Permit Fees

Minimum Permit Fee		$25.00
Valuation of $2,500 or Greater	$25 plus $2 per thousand or fraction thereof	
Inspection Fees		
Inspection - Heating/ventilating/ductwork/AC and refrigeration systems - First $1,000 or fraction thereof of valuation - Each additional $1,000 or fraction thereof of valuation		 $10.00 $2.00
Inspection - Repair/alterations/additions to an existing system - First $1,000 or fraction thereof of valuation - Each additional $1,000 or fraction thereof of valuation		 $5.00 $2.00
Inspection - Boilers (based on BTU input / 1 KJ = 1.055 BTU / 1 BHp = 33,475 BTU) - 33,000 to 165,000 BTU - 165,001 to 330,000 BTU - 330,001 to 1,165,000 BTU - 1,165,001 to 3,300,000 BTU - 3,300,001 or more		 $5.00 $10.00 $15.00 $25.00 $35.00
1st Re-inspection		$50.00
2nd Re-inspection		$100.00
3rd/ Subsequent Re-inspections *(reinspection fee increases $250.00 per additional inspection after 3rd)*		$250.00

4.05 Mobile Home Permit Fees

Mobile Home - de-title	Per Instance	$50.00
Mobile Home - placement and set-up	Per Instance	$180.00
1st Re-inspection		$50.00
2nd Re-inspection		$100.00

3rd/ Subsequent Re-inspections *(reinspection fee increases $250.00 per additional inspection after 3rd)*	$250.00

4.06

Plumbing Permit Fees		
Water Heater Changeout		$10.00
Minimum Permit Fee		$15.00
Valuation From/To		**Fee Amount**
$0	$1,000	$15.00
$1,001	$5,000	$25.00
$5,001	Or More	$25.00 for the first $5,000.00, plus $3.00 for each additional thousand or fraction thereof
1st Re-inspection		$50.00
2nd Re-inspection		$100.00
3rd/ Subsequent Re-inspections *(reinspection fee increases $250.00 per additional inspection after 3rd)*		$250.00

4.07

Swimming Pool Permit Fees		
Valuation From/To		**Fee Amount**
$0	Or More	Three fourths of one percent (0.0075) of estimated value. Valuation shall be determined by the National Building Valuation Data and Modifiers dated April 15, 1994 and thereafter by the updated revisions.

4.08

Building Department Miscellaneous Fees	Unit	Amount
Appeal from action of building official	Per Instance	$200.00
Moving fee - any building or structure	Per Instance	$50.00

5.00 **CLERK OF COURT FEES**

Bonds		$10.00
Bondsmen		
	In county	$150.00
	Out of county	$100.00
Copies	Certified Copies	$2.50
Common pleas fees:		
	Appeals	$150.00
	Arbitration	$10.00
	Confession	$10.00
	Filing summons and complaint	$150.00
	Foreign judgment	$150.00
	Judgment	~~$10.00~~
	Lis Pendens	$10.00
	Motion	$25.00
	Transcript	$10.00
Peddlers License		$150.00
Enrolling notary public		$5.00
Expungement		$35.00

6.00 **CORONER FEES**

6.01

Cremation Fees	
Cremation by Coroner's Office (Cremation Fee - ~~$600~~ 800/ Administrative Fee - $200/ Transport Fee - $200) - 10 month payment plan available	~~1000~~ 1,200

6.02

Permit Fees	
Cremation Permits	$25.00

COUNTY OF LANCASTER, SC - SCHEDULE OF TAXES, FEES AND CHARGES
FISCAL YEAR: 2017-2018 ATTACHMENT TO ORDINANCE NO: 2017-1447

6.03

Report Fees * **Note:** *Fees will not apply to reports marked "NOT FOR LEGAL USE" provided to surviving family members.*	
Autopsy Reports	$100.00
Coroner's Reports	$75.00
Photographs	$2.00
Toxicology Reports	$100.00

7.00 **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT/ FIRE SERVICE FEES**

7.01

Fire Marshal/Fire Service Fees		
1st Additional Inspection		$50.00
2nd Additional Inspection		$100.00
3rd Additional Inspection		$250.00
Inspection fee increase per inspection following 3rd inspection		$250.00
Response to false alarms in excess of 3 in any calendar year	per instance	$100.00

7.02

Hazardous Materials Fees		
Application for operational permit		$1,000.00
Emergency response to hazardous materials incident	Initial Charge	$500.00
Emergency response to hazardous materials incident	Career Personnel	Actual Costs
Emergency response to hazardous materials incident	Volunteer Personnel	20.58 per hr.
Emergency response to hazardous materials incident	Materials Cost	Actual Costs
Emergency response to hazardous materials incident	Apparatus & Equipment Costs	FEMA Schedule of Rates

7.03

Special Tax District Uniform Service Charge	
Equivalent Residential Unit fee	~~75~~ 90.00

8.00 **EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE FEES**

ALS Emerg Treat/No Transport		$175.00
ALS Unit, Urgent, No ALS Tx		$600.00
ALS Emerg Treat - Helicopter at ER		$150.00
Medical Records		~~15~~ 25.00
Mileage, ground		$10.00
Standby Service (per employee)	Per hour	$30.00
Response to false alarms in excess of 3 in any calendar year	per instance	$100.00
ALS with Treatment and Emergency Transport	Base Fee	$700.00
BLS A0429	Base Fee	$600.00
ALS 2 A0433	Base Fee	$800.00

9.00 **FARMERS MARKET FEES**

Rental Fee		
Seasonal Vendor Fee	One Time	$20.00
Seasonal Booth rental	Per day Per Table	$2.00
Daily Booth rental (includes 1 table)	Per Day	$8.00
Additional Tables*	Each	$2.00

*Maximum 3 tables per site

10.00 **FINANCE DEPARTMENT FEES**

COUNTY OF LANCASTER, SC - SCHEDULE OF TAXES, FEES AND CHARGES
FISCAL YEAR: 2017-2018 ATTACHMENT TO ORDINANCE NO: 2017-1447

Departmental Fees		
Dealer tag fee	Per tag	same as Road Maintenance Fee
Tax billing	Per bill	$1.00

11.00 GIS MAPPING FEES

11.01 Black and White Plotter Maps	
Letter	$2.50
Legal	$5.00
18 by 24	$10.00
24 by 36 (line map - no aerial)	$5.00
24 by 36	$12.00
36 by 44	$15.00
Poster up to 60	$20.00

11.02 Color Plotter Maps	
Letter	$5.00
Legal	$10.00
18 by 24	$20.00
24 by 36	$25.00
36 by 44	$30.00
Poster up to 60	$40.00

11.03 Digital Data Fees		
2011 aerial photo (entire county)		$1,500.00
CAMA data in text format		$500.00
Parcel layer with attributes (entire county)		~~1000~~ 500
Parcel layer without attributes (entire county)		~~500~~ 250
Street centerline layer		$250.00
Other digital data	Per hour	$30.00

12.00 LIBRARY FEES

12.01 Overdue and Lost Fees		
Overdue book fee *(maximum charge of $2.00)*	Per day	$0.15
Copies- self serve	Per Copy	$0.25
Lost book fee	Per book	Replacement cost

12.02 Miscellaneous Fees		
Out of state library membership	Per year	$25.00
Duplication machine reproduction fee - general	Per Page	~~0.15~~ .25
Facsimile charge	First page	$0.50
Facsimile charge	Subsequent pages	$0.50

13.00 911 FEES

Enhanced 911 Emergency Service System		
Uniform service charge	Per line	$1.00

14.00 PLANNING FEES

14.01 Ordinance Fees		
Left Blank Intentionally		

COUNTY OF LANCASTER, SC - SCHEDULE OF TAXES, FEES AND CHARGES
FISCAL YEAR: 2017-2018 ATTACHMENT TO ORDINANCE NO: 2017-1447

14.02	Development Fees	
	Development Agreements	
	Per acre of highland proposed	$25.00 not to exceed $20,000
	Planned Development Districts *In addition to Development Agreement Fee	
	Rezoning	$2,000.00
	Amendment Mixed Use District	$2,000.00

14.03	Development Review Application Fee		
	Review application	Per review	$75.00

14.04	Subdivision Fees		
	Preliminary plat - 1 to 10 lots	Per lot	$25.00
	Preliminary plat 11 or more lots	per lot	$300 plus $10 for each lot
	Final plat	Per plat	$100 plus $10 for each lot or building permit
	Amendment of a final plat		$100.00
	Construction Document Fee	Per lot	$300 plus $10 for each lot
	Amendment of Construction Document Fee		$300.00
	Subdivision variance	Per instance	$200.00

14.05	Zoning Fees	
	~~Appeal from action of zoning official~~	~~$300.00~~
	~~Use permitted on review~~	~~$150.00~~
	~~Variance~~	~~$200.00~~
	Rezoning application- single parcel	$250.00
	Rezoning application- multi parcel	$500.00
	2nd rezoning fee (within 1 month)	$250.00
	Text amendment Fee	$250.00
	~~Cluster Subdivision Overlay~~	~~$250.00~~
	~~Cluster Subdivision Overlay w/multi parcel~~	~~$500.00~~
	~~Rehearing of a Board of Zoning Appeals Action~~	~~$200.00~~
	Conditional Use Permit	$150.00

14.06	Miscellaneous Fees		
	Item	**Unit**	**Amount**
	Comprehensive plan - picked up	Each	$25.00
	Comprehensive plan - mailed	Each	$30.00
	Road name change	Per road	$250.00
	Telecommunication Towers Review	Each	$200 plus 1% of cost of tower
	Zoning map (2 parts; northern & southern) - picked up	Per part	$25.00
	Zoning map (2 parts; northern & southern) - mailed	Per part	$30.00
	Commercial Review	Each	$300 plus $150 per disturbed acre
	Traffic Impact Analysis	Each	Cost of engineer + 10%

COUNTY OF LANCASTER, SC - SCHEDULE OF TAXES, FEES AND CHARGES
FISCAL YEAR: 2017-2018 ATTACHMENT TO ORDINANCE NO: 2017-1447

15.00 PROBATE COURT FEES

15.01	Cost of Court: Estate Fees - Regular Estate	
	Property valuation less than $5,000	$25.00
	Property valuation of $5,000 but less than $20,000	$45.00
	Property valuation $20,000 but less than $60,000	$67.50
	Property valuation $60,000 but less than $100,000	$95.00
	Property valuation of $100,000 but less than $600,000	$95.00 plus 0.0015 in excess of $100,000
	Property valuation $600,000 or more	$845.00 plus 0.0025 in excess of $600,000

15.02	Cost of Court: Estate Fees - Small Estate or Affidavit of Collection for Personal Property	
	Property valuation less than $100.00	$12.50
	Property valuation of $100 but less than $5,000	$25.00
	Property valuation of $5,000 but less than $20,000	$45.00
	Property valuation of $20,000 but less than $25,000	$67.50

15.03	Miscellaneous Fees		
	Legal advertisement - cost of advertisement is in addition to prescribed court costs and are due and payable prior to		
	CD copy of hearing		$10.00
	Search fee		$7.00
	Plain Copy	Per Page	$0.25
	Replacement Forms	Per Page	$0.50
	Faxing Documents		$5.00

15.04	Probate Court Fees		
	Appointment of Special Administrator or temporary fiduciary		$22.50
	Special Certificates		$10.00
	Certified marriage certificates		$5.00
	Certifying appeal record		$10.00
	Certified copy of Information to Heirs and Devisee Form		$0.50 each
	Additional Certificates of Appointment		$0.50 each
	Filing - any summons, complaint, or petition		$150.00
	Filing conservatorship accounting		$10.00
	Filing demand for notice		$5.00
	Filing of will only		$10.00
	Issuing certified copies	Per Document	$5.00
	Issuing exemplified/ authenticated copies		$20.00
	Recording authenticated or certified copies.		$20.00
	Reforming or correcting marriage record		$6.75
	Reopening closed estates		$22.50

15.05	Weddings	
	Marriage license - at least one party in-state *(includes $20.00 state fee)*	$50.00
	Marriage license - out of state *(includes $20.00 state fee)*	$75.00
	Marriage license-Reprint copy	$5.00

16.00 PUBLIC WORKS FEES

Driveway pipe - 2nd driveway	$500.00 or actual cost, whichever is greater		
Road/bridge design review by outside engineer			Actual cost
Road testing fee			Actual cost plus 20%
Road proof roll - reinspection			$150.00
Roadway sign - production/ installation	actual cost plus 10%		
Tire disposal - agricultural		Per tire	$35.00
Tire disposal - undocumented		Per ton	$150.00

COUNTY OF LANCASTER, SC - SCHEDULE OF TAXES, FEES AND CHARGES
FISCAL YEAR: 2017-2018 ATTACHMENT TO ORDINANCE NO: 2017-1447

17.00 RECREATION FEES

17.01 Participant Fees-Youth Sports

Sport	Ages	Amount	All-Star Amount
Basketball	5 to 15	$55.00	$40.00/$25.00 (7-8)
Instr. Basketball	4	$30.00	
Dixie Softball	7 to 18	$75.00	$40.00
Basketball Cheerleading	7 to 15	$30.00	
Football Cheerleading	7 to 12	$30.00	
Baseball	6 to 12	$50.00	
Little League Baseball	7 to 12	$75.00	$40.00
Fall Soccer	5 to 15	$65.00	40.00/25.00 (7-8)
Instr. Soccer	4	$30.00	
Fall Softball	8 to 12	$50.00	
Flag Football	7 to 15	$50.00	
Football	7 to 12	$75.00	$40.00
Girls Volleyball	8 to 13	$50.00	$40.00
Spring Soccer	5 to 13	$65.00	
Swim Team	5 to 18	$63.00	
Swing League	5 to 6	$50.00	
T-Ball	4 to 5	$50.00	

17.02 Participant Fees-Adult Sports

Sport	Ages	Unit	Amount
Basketball	16 & up	Per Game	$45.00
Softball	16 & up	Per Game	$20.00
Volleyball	16 & up	Per Team	$150.00

17.03 After School and Summer Day Camp

Program	Registration	First Child (per day)	Additional Child (per day)
Regular Day After School		$10.00	$6.00
Partial-early dismissal After School		$11.00	$7.00
All Day School Closings After School		$12.00	$8.00
Summer Day Camp	$20.00	$17.00	$8.00
Field Trip Fees (optional)	Varies		

17.04 Swimming Pool Fees

Activity	Ages	Unit	Amount
Swim Lessons	3 to 18	Per Person Per Lesson	$50.00
Nursery Swim	4 to 12	Per Day	$2.00
Public Swim	All Ages	Per Person	$3.00
Public Swim-Single Month Pass	All Ages	Per Person	$20.00
Public Swim-Single Season Pass	All Ages	Per Person	$50.00
Public Swim-Family Month Pass	All Ages	Per Family*	$50.00
Public Swim-Family Season Pass	All Ages	Per Family*	$100.00
Pool Party (0-25 People)	All Ages	Per Hour	$60.00
Pool Party (26-50 People)	All Ages	Per Hour	$80.00
Pool Party (51-75 People)	All Ages	Per Hour	$125.00
Pool Party (76-100 People)	All Ages	Per Hour	$150.00

*Maximum of 5 per family

17.05 Facility Rental

Andrew Jackson & Indian Land Recreation Centers	Unit	Amount

Gym (Regular Rental)	Per 3 Hours	$200.00
Gym (Regular Rental)	Per 6 Hours	$325.00
Gym (Regular Rental)	All Day	$600.00
Gym (For Profit)	Per 6 Hours	$450.00
Gym (For Profit)	All Day	$750.00
Activity Room (Regular Rental)	Per 4 Hours	$200.00
Activity Room (For Profit)	Per 4 Hours	$300.00
Conference Room	Per Hour	$25.00
Overtime	Per hour	$75.00
Security Deposit	Per Rental	$100.00
Buford & Springdale Recreation Centers	Per Hour	$60.00
Gym (Regular Rental)	Per 3 Hours	$250.00
Gym (Regular Rental)	Per 6 Hours	$400.00
Gym (Regular Rental)	All Day	$750.00
Gym (For Profit)	Per 6 Hours	$450.00
Gym (For Profit)	All Day	$1,050.00
Activity Room (Regular Rental)	Per 4 Hours	$200.00
Activity Room (For Profit)	Per 4 Hours	$300.00
Conference Room	Per Hour	$25.00
Overtime	Per hour	$75.00
Security Deposit	Per Rental	$100.00

17.06 **Outdoor Field/Court Rentals**

Item	Unit	Amount
Field Practice (Non-LCPR teams) without lights	Per hour Per field	$15.00
Field Practice (Non-LCPR teams) with lights	Per hour Per field	$20.00
Court Practice (Non-LCPR teams)	Per hour Per court	$20.00
Tournament Field Rental-200-300ft Baseball/Softball without lights	Per hour Per field	$175.00
Tournament Field Rental-200-300ft Baseball/Softball with lights	Per hour Per field	$200.00
Tournament Field Rental-<200ft Baseball/Softball no lights	Per hour Per field	$125.00
Soccer Field	Per Game	$50.00
Tournament Soccer Field (without lights)	Per day Per field	$175.00
Tournament Soccer Field (with lights)	Per day Per field	$200.00

17.07 **Other Recreation Fees**

Item	Unit	Amount
Program Registration Late Fee	Per Participant	$15.00
Late Pick up for After School and Summer Day Camp	Per Minute	$1.00
After School Bus Fee	Per Family Per Day	$2.00

~~17~~ **REGISTER OF DEEDS FEES**
18.00

Affidavit of partnership	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Assignment of lease	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Assignment of leases, rents, and profits	$10.00 per reference and $1.00 per additional page
Assignment of mortgage	$6.00 for first page and $1.00 per additional page
Assumption of agreement	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Bond to release mechanic's lien	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Cancellation of contract of sale	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Cancellation of lease	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Certified copy charge	$5.00

COUNTY OF LANCASTER, SC - SCHEDULE OF TAXES, FEES AND CHARGES
FISCAL YEAR: 2017-2018 ATTACHMENT TO ORDINANCE NO: 2017-1447

Charter	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Contract for sale	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Deed/ mortgages recording fee	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Document stamp charge	$3.70 per thousand
Duplication machine reproduction certification fee	$5.00
Easement	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Federal tax liens	$10.00
Lease	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Mechanic's lien	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Mortgage modification	$6.00 per reference and $1.00 per additional page
Notice of lien	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Partial release of mortgage	$6.00 per reference and $1.00 per additional page
Partnership agreement/ dissolution	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Passport Fee	$25.00
Plats	Large - $20.00 / medium - $10.00 / small - $5.00
Power of attorney	$15.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Project commencement notice	$15.00
Real property agreement	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Revocation of power of attorney	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
Satisfaction of assignment of leases, rents, and profits	$5.00
Satisfaction of mortgage	$5.00
SC tax liens	$10.00
Subordination of mortgage	$6.00 per reference and $1.00 per additional page
Trust Indenture	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page
UCC1 or UCC3	$8.00 first 2 pages & $1 per additional page; each additional debtor - more than 2 debtors $2.00
Waiver	$10.00 for first 4 pages and $1.00 per additional page

~~18~~ **ROAD FEES**
19.00

County Road Improvement and Maintenance Fee		
Per County Code section 26-34	Per Vehicle	$30.00

~~19~~ **SHERIFFS FEES**
20.00

~~19.01~~ ~~Detention Center Fees~~		
~~Per Diem for municipal court prisoners~~	~~Solely Municipal Charges~~	~~$39.46~~

~~19.02~~ Miscellaneous Fees		
Item	Unit	Amount

Fingerprinting (non-LCDC)	Per Set	$5.00
Response to false alarms in excess of 3 in any calendar year	Per Instance	$100.00

~~20~~ 21.00 TAX COLLECTION FEES

Collection fee	~~$120.00~~ 140.00 or actual cost, whichever is greater

~~21~~ 22.00 TREASURER FEES

Convenience fee for SCDMV stickers	$1.00
Duplicate Receipts	$0.25

~~22~~ 23.00 ZONING FEES

~~22.01~~ 23.01 Plan Review Fees - non-residential excluding multi-family

Up to 12,000 square feet	~~100~~ 200.00
12,001 square feet to 25,000 square feet	~~200~~ 300.00
Exceeding 25,001 square feet	~~300~~ 400.00

~~22.02~~ 23.02 Mobile Home Fees

Item	Unit	Amount
Mobile Home decal	each	~~$~~ 10.00
Mobile Home - change of ownership	Per Instance	~~$~~ 10.00
Mobile Home - movement	Per Instance	$25.00

~~22.03~~ 23.03 Miscellaneous Fees

Item	Unit	Amount
Appeal from action of zoning official		$300.00
Use permitted on review		$150.00
Variance		$200.00
Rehearing of a Board of Zoning Appeals Action		$200.00
Alarm system registration	Per alarm system	$10.00
Demolition fee - any building or structure	Per Instance	~~50~~ 100.00
Septic license- South Carolina	Per Instance	$10.00
Septic license- North Carolina	Per Instance	$100.00
Zoning fee	Per Instance	$90.00
Moving fee - any building or structure	Per Instance	$50.00
Sign Permit - Commercial	Per Company	$100.00
Sign Permit - Political	Per Candidate	$35.00
Sign Permit - Real Estate	Per Company	$35.00
Sign Permit - Regular	Per Sign	$35.00

~~22.04~~ 23.04 Permit

Floodplain Development- commercial & subdivisions	$100.00

~~23~~ 24.00 OTHER COUNTY FEES AND CHARGES

COUNTY OF LANCASTER, SC - SCHEDULE OF TAXES, FEES AND CHARGES
FISCAL YEAR: 2017-2018 ATTACHMENT TO ORDINANCE NO: 2017-1447

~~23.01~~ 24.01 **Historic Courthouse Rental**

Item	Unit	Amount
Facility usage	First hour	$115.00
Facility usage	per add'l hour	$75.00
Penalty for time overage	Every 10 minutes	$25.00
Refundable security deposit	Per Instance	$250.00
Cancellation Fee	Per Instance	$100.00

~~23.02~~ 24.02 **Miscellaneous County Fees**

Item	Unit	Amount
Airport hangar rental	Per Month	$100.00
Bad Check fee	Per Instance	$30.00
Cable television franchise fee	Per Year	5%
Duplication machine reproduction fee - general	Per Page	$0.25
Duplication machine reproduction fee - general (color)	Per Page	$1.75
Audio Recordings of Meetings	Per Copy	$5.00
FOIA Research Time	Per Hour	Not to Exceed $15.00
Private ambulance service - franchise application fee	Per Instance	$100.00

Lancaster County
South Carolina

Agenda Item Summary

Ordinance #:2017-1452
Contact Person: John Weaver
Department: County Attorney
Date Requested to be on Council Agenda: June 26, 2017
Committee: Administration

Issue for Consideration: Whether or not it is appropriate for Council to consider passage of this Ordinance that will authorize and approve the terms and conditions of an Amended Fee Agreement between Lancaster County and AG-APG Edgewater Property Owner, L.L.C.

Points to Consider: AG-APG Edgewater Property Owner,, L.L.C. is a Delaware corporation in good standing with the SC Secretary of State. It is an affiliate company of Angelo Gordon Real Estate, Inc., the company that is anticipated to purchase the real property referenced in Resolution No. 0962-R2017 assuming Council's consent to the Fee Agreement transfer. As noted in the June 7, 2017 from the company's council, Angelo Gordon is an investment advisor that manages assets of $27 Billion Dollars. AG-APG Edgewater Property Owner, L.L.C. has been separately formed/incorporated for specific tax advantages. The Amended Fee Agreement itself removes the names of the previous owner of the property and the past tenants of the property that no longer occupy the premises. The Agreement serves a continuation of the original twenty (20) year agreement for the benefit of the perspective/eventual corporate owner of the building.

Funding and Liability Factors: N/A

Council Options: Approve/Pass or reject the Ordinance.

Recommendation: The Administration Committee and the Director of Economic Development recommend that Council pass the ~~Resolution.~~ ORDINANCE.

South Carolina Secretary of State Mark Hammond

Business Entities Online

File, Search, and Retrieve Documents Electronically

AG-APG Edgewater Property Owner, L.L.C.

Corporate Information

Entity Type: Limited Liability Company

Status: Good Standing

Domestic/Foreign: Foreign

Incorporated State: Delaware

Important Dates

Effective Date: 06/07/2017

Expiration Date: N/A

Term End Date: N/A

Dissolved Date: N/A

Registered Agent

Agent: C T Corporation System

Address: 2 Office Park Court, Suite 103
Columbia, South Carolina 29223

Official Documents On File

Filing Type	Filing Date
APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY TO TRANSACT BUSINESS	06/07/2017

For filing questions please contact us at 803-734-2158

Copyright © 2017 State of South Carolina

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
) ORDINANCE NO. 2017-1452
COUNTY OF LANCASTER)

AN ORDINANCE

AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF AN AMENDED AND RESTATED FEE AGREEMENT BETWEEN AG-APG EDGEWATER PROPERTY OWNER, L.L.C., AND LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Be it ordained by the Council of Lancaster County, South Carolina:

Section 1. Findings.

The Lancaster County Council finds that:

(a) Lancaster County, South Carolina (the "County") acting by and through its County Council (the "County Council") is authorized and empowered pursuant to the provisions of Title 12, Chapter 44 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended (the "Act"), to enter into fee in lieu of tax agreements with any industry, with said agreements identifying certain properties of such industries as economic development property, through which powers the industrial development of the State of South Carolina (the "State") and the County will be promoted and trade developed by inducing manufacturing and commercial enterprises to locate, remain, and expand in the State and the County and thus utilize and employ the workforce, products, and natural resources and benefit the general public welfare of the State and County by providing services, employment, or other public benefits not otherwise adequately provided locally;

(b) by ordinance adopted on December 5, 2005, the County previously approved and entered into a fee in lieu of taxes agreement dated as of December 1, 2005 (the "Original Fee Agreement") among the County, Decision One Mortgage Company, LLC, a North Carolina limited liability company, HSBC Technology & Services (USA) Inc., a Delaware corporation, and HSBC Mortgage Services, Inc., a Delaware corporation, as tenants (collectively, "HSBC Entities"), and Edgewater Partners One, LLC, an Indiana limited liability company, as owner of the property located at 3023 HSBC Way, Lancaster County, South Carolina (the "Property");

(c) based on information provided by the current owner of the Property, the HSBC Entities are no longer tenants in the Property and have been released from their obligations under the Original Fee Agreement with the County;

(d) the Property is owned or will be owned by AG-APG Edgewater Property Owner, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company ("Owner") which purchased the Property and, in connection therewith, obtained an assignment of the Original Fee Agreement by assignment dated _____, 2017, to which assignment the County consented by Resolution No. ____-R2017, adopted on June 26, 2017;

(e) Owner is the sole remaining party to the Original Fee Agreement with the County;

(f) the Owner has requested that the County approve an Amended and Restated Fee Agreement (the "Amended Fee Agreement") to reflect the revised ownership structure of the Property and to make certain clarifying amendments to the Original Fee Agreement related to the change in ownership structure; and

(g) it appears that the Amended Fee Agreement, which is attached to this ordinance, is in appropriate form and is an appropriate instrument to be executed and delivered by the County for the purposes intended

Section 2. Approval of Amended Fee Agreement.

(A) The form, terms, and provisions of the Amended Fee Agreement attached hereto as Exhibit A, are approved, and all of the terms, provisions, and conditions thereof are incorporated herein by reference as if the Amended Fee Agreement was set out in this ordinance in its entirety. The Council Chair and Council Secretary are authorized, empowered, and directed to execute and acknowledge the Amended Fee Agreement in the name of and on behalf of the County, and thereupon to cause the Amended Fee Agreement to be delivered to the Owner. The Amended Fee Agreement is to be in substantially the form as attached to this ordinance and hereby approved, with such changes therein as shall not be materially adverse to the County and as shall be approved by the officials of the County executing the same, upon the advice of counsel to the County, such officer's execution thereof to constitute conclusive evidence of such officer's approval of any and all changes or revisions therein from the form of the Amended Fee Agreement attached to this ordinance.

(B) If AG-APG EDGEWATER PROPERTY OWNER, L.L.C., is not the owner of the Property on the date this Ordinance is adopted by Council, then the Council Chair and Council Secretary are authorized to substitute in the executed and delivered Amended Fee Agreement IX WR 3023 HSBC Way, L.P. as the owner and party to the Amended Fee Agreement.

Section 3. Authority to Act.

The Council Chair, Council Secretary, Clerk to Council, County Administrator, County Attorney and all other appropriate officials of the County are authorized and directed to do any and all things necessary to effect the execution and delivery of the Amended Fee Agreement and the performance of all obligations of the County under and pursuant to the Amended Fee Agreement.

Section 4. Severability.

If any section, subsection or clause of this ordinance is held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the validity of the remaining sections, subsections and clauses shall not be affected.

Section 5. **Controlling Provisions.**

To the extent this ordinance contains provisions that conflict with provisions contained elsewhere in the Lancaster County Code or other County ordinances, resolutions or orders, the provisions contained in this ordinance supersede all other provisions and this ordinance is controlling.

Section 6. **Effective Date.**

This ordinance takes effect upon third reading.

AND IT IS SO ORDAINED, this ____ day of _____, 2017.

LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

_____

Steve Harper, Chair, County Council

_____

Larry Honeycutt, Secretary, County Council

ATTEST:

_____

Sherrie Simpson, Clerk to Council

First Reading:	6-26-2017	
Second Reading:	7-17-2017	Tentative
Public Hearing:	7-17-2017	Tentative
Third Reading:	8-14-2017	Tentative

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

Exhibit A to Ordinance No. 2017-1452

Amended and Restate Fee Agreement
Lancaster County, South Carolina and AG-APG Edgewater Property Owner, L.L.C.

See attached.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

AMENDED AND RESTATED
FEE AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

AND

AG-APG EDGEWATER PROPERTY OWNER, L.L.C.,
a Delaware limited liability company

DATED AS OF [_____], 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

ARTICLE I - WAIVER OF RECAPITULATION; DEFINITIONS; INCORPORATION OF RECITALS; AMENDMENT AND RESTATEMENT OF ORIGINAL FEE AGREEMENT

SECTION 1.2. *Waiver of Statutorily Required Recapitulation* 2
SECTION 1.3. *Rules of Construction; Use of Defined Terms* 2
SECTION 1.4. *Definitions* 3
SECTION 1.1. *Incorporation of Recitals* 5
SECTION 1.5. *Amendment and Restatement of Original Fee Agreement* 5

ARTICLE II - LIMITATION OF LIABILITY; INDUCEMENT

SECTION 2.1. *Limitation of Liability* 5
SECTION 2.2. *Inducement* 5

ARTICLE III - REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES AND COVENANTS

SECTION 3.1. *Representations and Warranties of the County* 6
SECTION 3.2. *Intentionally Omitted* 6
SECTION 3.3. *Representations and Warranties of the Company* 6

ARTICLE IV - COMMENCEMENT AND COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT; MODIFICATIONS

SECTION 4.1. *The Project* 7
SECTION 4.2. *Diligent Completion* 7
SECTION 4.3. *Modifications to Project* 7
SECTION 4.4. *Representations and Covenants* 7

ARTICLE V - PAYMENTS-IN-LIEU-OF-TAXES; DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY; REPLACEMENT PROPERTY; FEE TERM

SECTION 5.1. *Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes* 8
SECTION 5.2. *Disposal of Property; Replacement Property* 9
SECTION 5.3. *Fee Term* 9

ARTICLE VI - PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION AND ABATEMENT

SECTION 6.1. *Protection of Tax Exempt Status of the Project* 10
SECTION 6.2. *Rescission and Reversion in the Event of Termination.* 10

ARTICLE VII - EFFECTIVE DATE

SECTION 7.1. *Effective Date* 10

ARTICLE VIII - SPECIAL COVENANTS

SECTION 8.1. *Confidentiality/Limitation on Access to Project* 10
SECTION 8.2. *Assignment and Leasing* 11

ARTICLE IX - EVENTS OF DEFAULT AND REMEDIES

SECTION 9.1. *Events of Default Defined* 11
SECTION 9.2. *Remedies on Default* 12
SECTION 9.3. *Default by County and Company Remedies* 13
SECTION 9.4. *No Remedy Exclusive* 13
SECTION 9.5. *No Additional Waiver Implied by One Waiver* 13

SECTION 9.6. *Certain Company Obligations to Survive Termination* 13

ARTICLE X – COMPANY OPTION TO TERMINATE
SECTION 10.1. *Company Option to Terminate* 13

ARTICLE XI - MISCELLANEOUS
SECTION 11.1. *Leased Equipment.* 13
SECTION 11.2. *Notices.* 14
SECTION 11.3. *Binding Effect* 15
SECTION 11.4. *Rescission and Severability* 15
SECTION 11.5. *Fiscal Year; Property Tax Year.* 15
SECTION 11.6. *Amendments, Changes and Modifications* 16
SECTION 11.7. *Execution of Counterparts* 16
SECTION 11.8. *Law Governing Construction of Agreement* 16
SECTION 11.19. *Filings* 16
SECTION 11.10. *Headings* 16
SECTION 11.11. *Further Assurance* 16
SECTION 11.12. *Administration Expenses* 16

EXHIBIT A-1 - ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND 20
EXHIBIT A-2 - CURRENT DESCRIPTION OF LAND 21

AMENDED AND RESTATED
FEE AGREEMENT

THIS AMENDED AND RESTATED FEE AGREEMENT (this "Fee Agreement") is made and entered into as of [_____], 2017 (the "Effective Date"), by and between LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina, acting by and through its County Council as governing body of the County; and AG-APG EDGEWATER PROPERTY OWNER, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company.

W I T N E S S E T H :

WHEREAS, the County (as hereinafter defined) is authorized by the Act (as hereinafter defined) to enter into a Fee Agreement with companies meeting the requirements of such Act, which identifies certain property of such companies as economic development property to induce such companies to locate in the State and to encourage companies now located in the State to expand their investments and thus make use of and employ the workforce and other resources of the State;

WHEREAS, as of December 1, 2005, Edgewater Partners One, LLC, an Indiana limited liability company ("EPO"), was in the process of constructing a corporate office facility at that certain real property located at 3023 HSBC Way, Lancaster County, South Carolina, pursuant to an agreement with Decision One Mortgage Company, LLC, a North Carolina limited liability company ("DOM"), HSBC Technology & Services (USA) Inc., a Delaware corporation ("HSBCTS"), and HSBC Mortgage Services, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("HSBCMS"; and together with DOM and HSBCTS, collectively, the "HSBC Entities"), whereby, upon completion, the HSBC Entities would lease such building from EPO and install therein office furniture, equipment and other property in order to operate a corporate headquarters therein for financial services and other related activities;

WHEREAS, pursuant to an Inducement Resolution adopted on June 6, 2005 (the "Inducement Resolution"), the County committed to enter into a fee agreement with HSBCMS under the code name "Project Spartacus", which would provide for payments of fees-in-lieu of taxes for the Project (as hereinafter defined);

WHEREAS, the HSBC Entities were related entities that occupied space in the Project and owned personal property subject to *ad valorem* taxation in the absence of the Original Fee Agreement (as hereinafter defined);

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Act, the County found and still finds that (a) the Project benefits the general public welfare of the County by providing services, employment and other public benefits not otherwise adequately provided locally; (b) neither the Project nor any documents or agreements entered into by the County in connection therewith would give rise to any pecuniary liability of the County or incorporated municipality or to any charge against its general credit or taxing power; (c) the purposes accomplished by the Project are proper governmental and public purposes; and (d) the benefits of the Project are greater than the costs;

WHEREAS, pursuant to an Ordinance adopted on December 5, 2005 (the "Original Ordinance"), as an inducement to the HSBC Entities to develop the Project, the County Council authorized the County to enter into a fee agreement with the HSBC Entities and EPO which identified the property comprising the Project as economic development property under the Act, and accordingly, the County, the HSBC Entities and EPO executed and delivered that certain Fee Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2005 (the "Original Fee Agreement"), regarding the Project;

WHEREAS, prior to the Effective Date, the HSBC Entities, EPO and their successors and/or assigns have fulfilled all of their respective obligations under the Original Fee Agreement, including the minimum investment and job creation obligations, as well as any reimbursement obligations, and, pursuant to the Original Fee Agreement, the Project was first placed in service in 2006;

WHEREAS, prior to the Effective Date, the HSBC Entities' tenancy at the Project ceased and the HSBC Entities have been released by the County from their respective obligations under the Original Fee Agreement, and accordingly, the HSBC Entities no longer have any rights or obligations under the Original Fee Agreement;

WHEREAS, prior to the Effective Date, through a series of assignments, the rights and obligations of EPO under the Original Fee Agreement were assigned to IX WR 3023 HSBC Way, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (the "Seller");

WHEREAS, prior to the Effective Date, the Seller sold the Project to the Company (as hereinafter defined) and in connection therewith the Seller assigned its rights under the Original Fee Agreement to the Company, which assignment has been duly consented to and approved by the County by Resolution No. ____-R2017 adopted on June 26, 2017 pursuant to the terms of the Original Fee Agreement; and

WHEREAS, as authorized by the Act, the County and the Company now desire to amend and restate the Original Fee Agreement so as to remove all references to the HSBC Entities and EPO from the Original Fee Agreement and to make certain clarifying changes to the Original Fee Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the respective representations and agreements hereinafter contained and other value, the parties hereto agree as follows:

ARTICLE I
WAIVER OF RECAPITULATION; DEFINITIONS; INCORPORATION OF RECITALS; AMENDMENT AND RESTATEMENT OF ORIGINAL FEE AGREEMENT

SECTION 1.1. ***Waiver of Statutorily Required Recapitulation.*** Pursuant to Section 12-44-55(B) of the Act, the County, the Company and any other Sponsors waive any and all compliance with any and all of the provisions, items or requirements of Section 12-44-55.

SECTION 1.2. ***Rules of Construction; Use of Defined Terms.*** Unless the context

clearly indicates otherwise, in this Fee Agreement words and terms defined in Section 1.3 hereof are used with the meanings ascribed thereto.

From time to time herein, reference is made to the term taxes or *ad valorem* taxes. All or portions of the Project may be located in a Multi-County Industrial Park and, as such, would be exempt from *ad valorem* taxation under and by virtue of the provisions of Subsection D of Section 13 of Article VIII of the S.C. Constitution (the "MCIP Provision"). With respect to facilities located in a Multi-County Industrial Park, references to taxes or *ad valorem* taxes means the payments-in-lieu-of-taxes provided for in the MCIP Provision.

SECTION 1.3. ***Definitions.***

"Act" means Title 12, Chapter 44, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, as in effect on the date hereof and, to the extent such amendments are specifically made applicable to this Fee Agreement or the Project, as the same may be amended from time to time; provided, that if any such amendment shall be applicable only at the option of the County or the Company, then such amendment shall only be applicable with the prior written consent of both the County and the Company.

"Administration Expense" means the reasonable and necessary out-of-pocket expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by the County with respect to the preparation, review, approval and execution of this Fee Agreement.

"Chair" means the Chair of County Council (or the person or persons authorized to perform the duties thereof in the absence of the Chair).

"Clerk" means the Clerk of County Council (or the person or persons authorized to perform the duties thereof in the absence of the Clerk).

"Commencement Date" means the last day of the property tax year when Project property was first placed in service, it being acknowledged that the Project was first placed in service in 2006, and therefore the Commencement Date is December 31, 2006.

"Company" means AG-APG Edgewater Property Owner, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company, and its successors and assigns.

"County Administrator" means the County Administrator of the County (or person or persons authorized to perform the duties thereof in the absence of the County Administrator).

"County Council" means the governing body of the County.

"County" means Lancaster County, South Carolina, and its successors and assigns.

"DOR" means the South Carolina Department of Revenue and any successor thereto.

"Equipment" means all machinery, apparatus, equipment, fixtures, office facilities, furnishings, computer equipment, and other personal property to the extent such property became

a part of the Project under the Original Fee Agreement or becomes a part of the Project under this Fee Agreement.

"Event of Default" shall mean any Event of Default specified in Section 9.1 of this Fee Agreement.

"Fee Term" shall mean the duration of this Fee Agreement with respect to each Stage of the Project as specified in Section 5.3 hereof.

"Improvements" shall mean improvements to the Real Property, including all buildings and parking structures, together with any and all additions, accessions, replacements and substitutions thereto or therefor, and all fixtures now or hereafter attached thereto, to the extent such additions, accessions, replacements, and substitutions became part of the Project under the Original Fee Agreement or become part of the Project under this Fee Agreement.

"Investment Period" shall mean the period beginning with the first day that Project property was purchased or acquired as contemplated by the Original Fee Agreement, and ending on the last day of the fifth property tax year following the Commencement Date, it being acknowledged that the Investment Period expired on December 31, 2011.

"MCIP Law" shall mean the provisions of Article VIII, Section 13, Subsection D of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina 1895, as amended, and Sections 4-1-170, -172 and -175 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, as amended.

"Multi-County Industrial Park" means an industrial or business park established by two or more counties acting under the provisions of the MCIP Law.

"Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes" means the payments to be made by the Company and any sponsors pursuant to Section 5.1 of this Fee Agreement.

"Person" shall mean an individual or a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, business trust, estate, joint venture, and any other legal or commercial entity.

"Project" shall mean the Real Property and the Equipment and Improvements constructed on the Real Property, together with the acquisition, construction, installation, design and engineering thereof which are eligible for inclusion as economic development property under the Act and became subject to the Original Fee Agreement or become subject to this Fee Agreement.

"Real Property" means (a) as of the effective date of the Original Fee Agreement, the land identified on Exhibit A-1 hereto, and (b) as of the Effective Date, the land identified on Exhibit A-2 hereto, it being acknowledged that the land identified on Exhibit A-2 is a portion of the land identified on Exhibit A-1, in each case together with all and singular rights, members, hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in any way incident or appertaining thereto to the extent such became a part of the Project under the Original Fee Agreement or become a part of the Project under this Fee Agreement; all Improvements now or hereafter situated thereon; and all fixtures now or hereafter attached thereto, to the extent such Improvements and fixtures

became part of the Project under the Original Fee Agreement or become part of the Project under this Fee Agreement.

"Replacement Property" means any property acquired or constructed after the Investment Period as a replacement for any property theretofore forming a part of the Project and disposed of, or deemed disposed of, as provided in Section 5.2 hereof.

"Sponsors" shall mean all entities participating in the investment in the Project whether through ownership, lease, lease-purchases or otherwise and which are or have subsequent to the date hereof become a party to this Fee Agreement, including, but not limited to, sponsor affiliates (as defined in the Act), and all successors and assigns of such entities; provided, however, that, as of the Effective Date, it is acknowledged that there are no Sponsors that are a party to this Fee Agreement; and provided, further, that no Sponsor shall become a party to this Fee Agreement without the Company's prior written consent, which consent may be granted or withheld in the Company's sole and absolute discretion.

"Stage" in respect of the Project shall mean the year in which Equipment, Improvements and Real Property, if any, were placed in service during each year of the Investment Period.

"State" means the State of South Carolina.

Any reference to any agreement or document in this Article I or otherwise in this Fee Agreement shall be deemed to include any and all amendments, supplements, addenda and modifications to such agreement or document, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

SECTION 1.4. ***Incorporation of Recitals.*** The foregoing recitals are hereby incorporated into this Fee Agreement as if separately stated herein.

SECTION 1.5. ***Amendment and Restatement of Original Fee Agreement.*** The Original Fee Agreement is hereby amended and restated in its entirety and superseded by this Fee Agreement.

ARTICLE II
LIMITATION OF LIABILITY; INDUCEMENT

SECTION 2.1. ***Limitation of Liability.*** Anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding, any financial obligation the County may incur hereunder, including for the payment of money, shall not be deemed to constitute a pecuniary liability or a charge against its general credit or taxing power; provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent the Company from enforcing its rights hereunder by suit for *mandamus* or specific performance.

SECTION 2.2. ***Inducement.*** The County and the Company acknowledge that pursuant to the Act, no part of the Project has been, is or will be subject to *ad valorem* property taxation in the State, and that this factor, among others, has induced the Company to enter into this Fee Agreement.

ARTICLE III

REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES AND COVENANTS

SECTION 3.1. ***Representations and Warranties of the County.*** The County represents and warrants to the Company as follows:

(a) (*i*) it is a body politic and corporate and a political subdivision of the State; (*ii*) it is authorized by the Act to enter into this Fee Agreement; (*iii*) it has approved this Fee Agreement in accordance with the procedural requirements of the Act and any other applicable state law; and (*iv*) it has authorized its officials to execute and deliver this Fee Agreement; and

(b) to the best of the County's knowledge, no Event of Default has occurred or currently exists under the Original Fee Agreement or this Fee Agreement, and no matters have occurred that, with the giving of notice and/or the passage of time, would result in an Event of Default under the Original Fee Agreement or this Fee Agreement.

SECTION 3.2. ***Intentionally Omitted.***

SECTION 3.3. ***Representations, Warranties and Covenants of the Company.*** The Company makes the following representations, warranties to and enters into the following covenants with the County:

(a) The Company is a limited liability company duly organized and validly existing under the laws of the State of Delaware and is qualified to do business in South Carolina. The Company has full corporate power to execute this Fee Agreement and to fulfill its obligations described herein and, by proper corporate action, has authorized the execution and delivery of this Fee Agreement.

(b) Neither the execution and delivery of this Fee Agreement, nor the consummation and performance of the transactions described herein, conflict with, or will, to its knowledge, result in a material breach of any of the material terms, conditions or provisions of any agreement, restriction, statute, law, rule, order or regulation to which the Company is now a party or by which it is bound.

(c) There is no action, suit, proceeding, inquiry or investigation at law or in equity before or by any judicial or administrative court or agency, public board or body, pending or threatened, against or affecting the Company wherein an unfavorable decision, ruling or finding would materially adversely affect the Company or the consummation of the transactions described in this Fee Agreement.

(d) All consents, authorizations and approvals required on the part of the Company in connection with this Fee Agreement and the transactions contemplated hereby and the acquisition of the Project have been obtained and remain in full force and effect or will be obtained unless the failure to have or obtain such consent, authorization or approval does not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

(e) This Fee Agreement is (or, when executed, will be) legal, valid and binding obligations of the Company enforceable against the Company in accordance with its terms, except as such terms may be limited by laws affecting creditors' rights generally.

(f) The execution and delivery of this Fee Agreement by the County has been instrumental in inducing the Company to acquire the Project in the County.

(g) Each year during the term of this Fee Agreement, the Company shall deliver to the County Auditor, County Assessor, and County Treasurer a copy of its and any Sponsors' most recent annual filings made with DOR with respect to the Project, not later than thirty (30) days following delivery thereof to DOR.

ARTICLE IV
COMMENCEMENT AND COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT; MODIFICATIONS

SECTION 4.1. ***The Project.***

(a) Prior to the Effective Date, in accordance with and as required by Section 12-44-40(F) of the Act, the HSBC Entities, counting the investments of the HSBC Entities, and any other Sponsors under the Original Fee Agreement, committed to a Project which meets a minimum taxable investment of at least $5,000,000.

(b) Prior to the Effective Date, the HSBC Entities acquired, constructed and/or installed certain economic development property which comprises the Project.

(c) Pursuant to the Act, the Company and the County hereby agree that the property comprising the Project shall continue to be economic development property as defined under the Act.

SECTION 4.2. ***Diligent Completion.*** The Company agrees to use reasonable efforts to cause the acquisition of the Project to be completed. Anything contained in this Fee Agreement to the contrary notwithstanding, the Company shall not be obligated to complete the acquisition of the Project and may terminate this Agreement with respect to all or a portion of the Project as set forth in Article X.

SECTION 4.3. ***Modifications to Project.*** The Company and the Sponsors may make or cause to be made from time to time any additions, modifications or improvements to the Project that they may deem desirable for their business purposes.

SECTION 4.4. ***Representations and Covenants.*** No representation of the County is hereby made with regard to the design, capabilities or condition of the Project or compliance by the Project or any Person with laws regulating the construction or acquisition of the Project or environmental matters pertaining to the Project.

ARTICLE V
PAYMENTS-IN-LIEU-OF-TAXES; DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY; REPLACEMENT PROPERTY; FEE TERM

SECTION 5.1. ***Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes.*** The parties acknowledge that the Project is exempt from *ad valorem* property taxes. However, the Company and any Sponsors shall be required to make Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes with respect to the Project as provided in this Section 5.1. In accordance with the Act, and unless this Fee Agreement is sooner terminated, the Company shall make annual Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes with respect to the Project (including to the extent applicable, on behalf of any Sponsors), said payments being due in the manner and payable and subject to penalty assessments prescribed by the Act. Such amounts shall be calculated and payable as follows:

(a) The Company has agreed to make annual Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes with respect to the Project in an amount equal to the property taxes that would be due with respect to such property, if it were taxable, but using an assessment ratio of 6.0% and a fixed millage rate equal to 262 mills which the parties understand is the millage rate in effect on June 30, 2005. Subject in all events to the provisions of the Act, the fair market value estimate determined by the DOR will be as follows:

(i) for any real property, if real property is constructed for the fee or is purchased in an arm's length transaction, using the original income tax basis for South Carolina income tax purposes without regard to depreciation; otherwise, the fair market value must be reported at its fair market value for ad valorem property taxes as determined by appraisal; and

(ii) for personal property, using the original tax basis for South Carolina income tax purposes less depreciation as allowed by law.

(b) The Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes must be made on the basis that the Project property, if it were otherwise subject to *ad valorem* property taxes, would be allowed all applicable exemptions from those taxes, except for the exemptions allowed under Section 3(g) of Article X of the South Carolina Constitution and Section 12-37-220(B)(32) and (34) of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, as amended.

(c) The Company and any Sponsors shall make Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes for each year during the term hereof beginning with respect to the property tax year following the year in which Project property is first placed in service. The Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes shall be made to the County Treasurer on the due dates which would otherwise be applicable for *ad valorem* property taxes for the Project, with the first payment being due on the first date following the Commencement Date when, but for the Original Fee Agreement, such taxes would have been paid with respect to the Project.

(d) Any property that was placed in service as part of the Project during the Investment Period shall be included in the calculation of payments pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b), above, for a period not exceeding 20 years following the year in which such property was placed in service. Replacement Property shall be included (using its income tax basis) in the calculation of

payments pursuant to paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), above, but only up to the original income tax basis of property which is being disposed of in the same property tax year. Replacement Property shall be deemed to replace the oldest property subject to this Fee Agreement which is disposed of in the same tax year that the Replacement Property is placed in service. More than one piece of Replacement Property can replace a single piece of economic development property. Replacement Property does not have to serve the same function as the property it is replacing. To the extent that the income tax basis of the Replacement Property exceeds the original income tax basis of the property which it is replacing, the portion of such property allocable to the excess amount shall be subject to annual payments calculated as if the exemption for economic development property under the Act were not allowed. Replacement Property is entitled to the fee payment pursuant to this Section 5.1 for the period of time remaining on the 20-year fee period for the property which it is replacing.

SECTION 5.2. ***Disposal of Property; Replacement Property.***

(a) In any instance where the Company or a Sponsor (to the extent permitted by the Company) in its sole discretion determines that any item or items of property included in the Project have become, in whole or in part, inadequate, obsolete, worn out, unsuitable, undesirable or unnecessary, the Company or such Sponsor may remove such item (or such portion thereof as the Company or such Sponsor shall determine) or items and sell, trade in, exchange or otherwise dispose of it or them (as a whole or in part) without any responsibility or accountability to the County therefor. The loss or removal from the Project of any property, or any portion thereof, as a result of fire or other casualty or by virtue of the exercise or threat of the power of condemnation or eminent domain shall be deemed to be a disposal of such property, or portion thereof, pursuant to this Section 5.2. Subject to the provisions of Section 5.1(d), and this Section 5.2 with respect to Replacement Property, the Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes required by Article V hereof shall be reduced by the amount thereof applicable to any property included in the Project, or part thereof, disposed of, or deemed disposed of, pursuant to this Section 5.2.

(b) The Company or a Sponsor (to the extent permitted by the Company) may, in its sole discretion, replace, renew or acquire and/or install other property in substitution for, any or all property or portions thereof disposed of, or deemed disposed of, pursuant to Section 5.2(a) hereof. Any such property may, but need not, serve the same function, or be of the same utility or value, as the property being replaced. Absent a written election to the contrary made at the time of filing the first property tax return that would apply to such property, such property shall be treated as Replacement Property.

SECTION 5.3. ***Fee Term.*** With respect to each Stage of the Project, the applicable term of this Fee Agreement shall be from the first day of the property tax year after the property tax year in which such Stage is placed in service through the last day of the property tax year which is the nineteenth year following the first property tax year in which such Stage is placed in service; provided, that the maximum term of this Fee Agreement shall not be more than 20 years from the end of the last year of the Investment Period or such longer period of time as shall be legally required or permitted under the Act. This Fee Agreement shall terminate with respect to the Project or any Stage or part thereof upon the earlier to occur of (a) payment of the final installment of Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes pursuant to Section 5.1 hereof, or (b) exercise by the Company of its option to terminate pursuant to Section 10.1 hereof.

ARTICLE VI
PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION AND ABATEMENT

SECTION 6.1. ***Protection of Tax Exempt Status of the Project.*** In order to insure that the Project is not and will not become subject to *ad valorem* property taxes under the laws of the State of South Carolina or any political subdivision thereof, the County and the Company covenant that:

(a) all right and privileges granted to either party under this Fee Agreement shall be exercised so that if any conflict between this Section and any other provision in any document shall arise, then in that case, this Section shall control; and

(b) the County, any Sponsors, and the Company have not committed and will not knowingly commit any act which would cause the Project to be subject to *ad valorem* property taxes by the County or political subdivision of the State of South Carolina in which any part of the Project is located.

SECTION 6.2. ***Rescission and Reversion in the Event of Termination.*** In the event it shall be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction that the Project or any portion thereof are subject to State, County, or other local property taxes, then, at the option of the Company, the provisions of Section 11.4 hereof shall apply, either to the Project as a whole or to such portion thereof as the Company may elect.

ARTICLE VII
EFFECTIVE DATE

SECTION 7.1. ***Effective Date.*** This Fee Agreement shall become effective as of the date first written above (the Effective Date).

ARTICLE VIII
SPECIAL COVENANTS

SECTION 8.1. ***Confidentiality/Limitation on Access to Project.*** (A) The Company agrees that the County and its authorized agents have the right at all reasonable times and upon prior reasonable notice to enter upon and examine and inspect the Project and to have access to and examine and inspect all of the Company's books and records pertaining to the Project. The right of examination and inspection shall be exercised only upon reasonable and necessary terms and conditions prescribed by the Company to protect the Company's confidentiality and proprietary rights. Any such entrance upon and examination and inspection of the Project shall be at the County's expense.

(B) The County acknowledges and understands that the Company may have and maintain at the Project certain confidential and proprietary information, including, but not limited to, trade secrets, financial, sales or other information concerning the Company's operations and processes ("Confidential Information") and that any disclosure of the Confidential Information could result in substantial harm to the Company and could have a significant detrimental impact on the

Company's employees and also upon the County. Except as required by law, including, without limitation, court orders, the County agrees to use its best reasonable efforts to keep confidential, and to cause employees, agents and representatives of the County to keep confidential, the Confidential Information which may be obtained from the Company, their agents or representatives, when the Confidential Information is clearly marked and identified as Confidential Information and known to the County to be Confidential Information. The County shall not knowingly and willfully disclose and shall cause all employees, agents and representatives of the County not to knowingly and willfully disclose the marked and identified Confidential Information to any person or entity other than in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. If a demand is made for the release, under color of law, to a third party of any Confidential Information, the County shall notify the Company and give the Company the opportunity to contest the release.

SECTION 8.2. ***Assignment.*** With the County's consent, which shall not be unreasonably withheld, any or all of the Company's or any Sponsor's interest in the Project and/or this Fee Agreement may be transferred or assigned by the Company or any Sponsor or any assignee to any other entity; provided, however, that such approval is not required in connection with financing related transfers or any other transfers not requiring consent of the County under the Act. No assignment or transfer shall affect or reduce any of the obligations of the Company or any Sponsor hereunder, which shall continue in full force and effect as the obligations of a principal and not of a guarantor or surety, except that the Company or any Sponsor shall be released from its obligations hereunder upon the written consent of, and release by the County, which will not be unreasonably withheld. The Company or any Sponsor shall give the County written notice of any such assignment or transfer and provide the County a copy of any such assignment or transfer. The County further agrees that the County Council can provide any required consent by a resolution of County Council. The County Administrator and the Clerk to County Council are hereby expressly individually and jointly authorized and directed to evidence the County's consent by timely executing such documents as the Company or any Sponsor may reasonably request.

ARTICLE IX
EVENTS OF DEFAULT AND REMEDIES

SECTION 9.1. ***Events of Default Defined.*** The occurrence of any one or more of the following events shall be an "Event of Default" under this Fee Agreement:

(a) If the Company or any Sponsor shall fail to make any Payment-in-Lieu-of-Taxes or any other amount required under this Fee Agreement after written notice of such default has been given and such default continues for a period of 60 days; or

(b) If the Company or any Sponsor shall fail to observe or perform any covenant, condition or agreement required herein to be observed or performed by the Company (other than as referred to in Section 9.1(a) hereof), and such failure shall continue for a period of 30 days after written notice of default has been given to the Company by the County; provided if by reason of *"force majeure"* as hereinafter defined the Company or a Sponsor is unable in whole or in part to carry out any such covenant, condition or agreement or if it takes longer than 30 days to cure such default and the Company or a Sponsor is diligently attempting to cure such default,

there shall be no Event of Default during such inability. The term *"force majeure"* as used herein shall mean circumstances not reasonably within the control of the parties, such as, without limitation, acts of God, strikes, lockouts or other industrial disturbances; war; acts of public enemies; mobilization or military conscription on a large scale; order of any kind of the government of the United States or any State, or any civil or military authority other than the County Council; insurrections; riots; landslides; earthquakes; fires; lightning; storms; droughts; floods; requisitions, confiscation, or commandeering of property; fuel restrictions; general shortages of transport, goods, or energy; or

(c) If any material representation or warranty on the part of the Company or the Sponsors made in this Fee Agreement, or in any report, certificate, financial or other statement furnished in connection with this Fee Agreement or the transactions described herein shall have been false or misleading in any material respect; or

(d) if the Company shall file a voluntary petition seeking an order for relief in bankruptcy, or shall be adjudicated insolvent, or shall file any petition or answer or commence a case seeking any reorganization, composition, readjustment, liquidation or similar order for relief or relief for itself under any present or future statute, law or regulation, or shall seek or consent to or acquiesce in the appointment of any trustee, receiver or liquidator of the Company or of the Project, or shall make any general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or shall admit in writing its inability to pay its debts generally as they become due; or

(e) if a petition shall be filed or a case shall be commenced against the Company seeking an order for relief in bankruptcy or any reorganization, composition, readjustment, liquidation or similar relief under any present or future statute, law or regulation, and shall remain undismissed or unstayed for an aggregate of one hundred eighty (180) days (whether or not consecutive), or if any trustee, receiver or liquidator of the Company or of all or any substantial part of its properties or of the Project shall be appointed without the consent or acquiescence of the Company and such appointment shall remain unvacated or unstayed for an aggregate of one hundred eighty (180) days (whether or not consecutive).

SECTION 9.2. ***Remedies on Default.***

(a) Whenever any Event of Default shall have happened and be subsisting, the County may take whatever action at law or in equity is available to it, including a termination of this Fee Agreement. Although the parties acknowledge that the Project is exempt from *ad valorem* property taxes, there shall be a lien on the Project for tax purposes for Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes as provided in Section 12-44-90 of the Act, and the County and any other taxing entity affected thereby may, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, exercise the remedies provided by general law (Title 12, Chapter 49) and the Act relating to the enforced collection of taxes.

(b) The County's right to receive Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes hereunder shall have a first priority lien status pursuant to Section 12-44-90 of the Act and Chapters 4 and 54 of Title 12 of SC Code Ann. (1976), as amended. In the event the Company or any Sponsor should fail to make any of the payments required in this Fee Agreement, the item or installment so in default shall continue as an obligation of the Company or such Sponsor until the amount in default shall

have been fully paid, and the Company or such Sponsor agrees to pay the same with interest thereon to the extent required by law and subject to such penalties as provided by law.

(d) In no event shall this Fee Agreement terminate with respect to the Company or any Sponsor as long as such Sponsor or the Company maintains a minimum investment of $5,000,000.

SECTION 9.3. ***Default by County and Company Remedies.*** In the event the County fails to observe or perform any covenant, condition or agreement required to be performed or observed by the County under this Fee Agreement, the Company or any Sponsor may bring such actions against the County as are available to it at law or in equity.

SECTION 9.4. ***No Remedy Exclusive.*** No remedy herein conferred upon or reserved to the County, the Company, or any Sponsor is intended to be exclusive of any other available remedy or remedies, but in each and every instance such remedy shall be cumulative and shall be in addition to every other remedy given under this Fee Agreement or now or hereafter existing at law or in equity or by statute. Unless otherwise provided herein, no delay or omission to exercise any right or power shall be construed to be a waiver thereof, but any such right and power may be exercised from time to time and as often as may be deemed expedient.

SECTION 9.5. ***No Additional Waiver Implied by One Waiver.*** In the event any warranty, covenant or agreement contained in this Fee Agreement should be breached by the Company, a Sponsor, or the County and thereafter waived by the other party to this Fee Agreement, such waiver shall be limited to the particular breach so waived and shall not be deemed to waive any other breach.

SECTION 9.6. ***Certain Company Obligations to Survive Termination.*** No termination or expiration of the term of this Fee Agreement shall relieve the Company or the Sponsors of their liability and obligations to make the payments due and payable under this Fee Agreement, all of which shall survive any such termination.

ARTICLE X
COMPANY OPTION TO TERMINATE

SECTION 10.1. ***Company Option to Terminate.*** Subject to Section 9.5 hereof, from time to time (including, without limitation, any time during which there may be subsisting an Event of Default), and at any time, upon at least 30 days notice, the Company (but not any Sponsor unless the Company consents) may terminate this Fee Agreement with respect to the entire Project or any portion thereof, provided, however, the Company shall have made payment to the County of all outstanding payments under this Fee Agreement. Upon termination of all or part of this Fee Agreement, the Company will become liable for *ad valorem* property taxes on the Project or such portion thereof.

ARTICLE XI
MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 11.1. ***Leased Equipment.*** The parties hereto agree that, to the extent that applicable law allows the benefits of the Act, in the form of Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes to be

made under Section 5.1(a), to be applicable to personal property to be installed in the buildings and leased to but not purchased by the Company from Sponsors under any form of lease, then such personal property shall, at the election of the Company, be subject to Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes to the same extent as the Equipment covered by this Fee Agreement, subject, at all times, to the requirements of such applicable law. The parties hereto further agree that this Fee Agreement may be interpreted or modified as may be necessary or appropriate in order to give proper application of this Fee Agreement to such tangible personal property without such construction or modification constituting an amendment to this Fee Agreement, and thus not requiring any additional action by the County Council. The County Administrator, after consulting with the County Attorney, shall be and hereby is authorized to make such modifications, if any, as may be necessary or appropriate in connection therewith.

SECTION 11.2. ***Notices.*** All notices, approvals, consents, requests and other communications hereunder shall be in writing and may be delivered personally, or may be sent by facsimile or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the following addresses, unless the parties are subsequently notified of any change of address in accordance with this Section 11.2:

If to the Company:

AG-APG Edgewater Property Owner, L.L.C.
c/o Angelo, Gordon & Co., L.P.
245 Park Avenue, 24th Floor
New York, New York 10167
Attention: Matthew Jackson
Facsimile: (212) 867-5436

With a copy to (which shall not constitute notice):

Atlanta Property Group, LLC
Peachtree 25th Building
1718 Peachtree Street, NW, Suite 100
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
Attention: C. Sheppard Dinos
Facsimile: (404) 442-6111

and:

Duval & Stachenfeld LLP
555 Madison Avenue, 6th Floor
New York, New York 10022
Attention: Terri L. Adler, Esq. & File Manager (File No. 2009.2103)
Facsimile: (212) 883-8883

and:

Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A.
1201 Main Street, Suite 2200

Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Attention: Edward G. Kluiters
Facsimile: (803) 765-1243

If to the County:

County of Lancaster, South Carolina
ATTN: Steve Willis, County Administrator
101 N. Main St. (29720)
P.O. Box 1809 (29721-1809)
Lancaster, South Carolina
Phone: (803) 416-9300
Email: swillis@lancastercountysc.net

With a copy to (which shall not constitute notice):

Mr. Jamie Gilbert
Economic Development Director, Lancaster County
P.O. Box 1809
Lancaster, South Carolina 29721
Telephone: (803) 286-3633
Fax: (803) 416-9497
Email: jgilbert@lancastercountysc.net

Any notice shall be deemed to have been received as follows: (1) by personal delivery, upon receipt; (2) by facsimile, 24 hours after confirmed transmission or dispatch; and (3) by certified mail, 3 business days after delivery to the U.S. Postal authorities by the party serving notice.

SECTION 11.3. ***Binding Effect.*** This Fee Agreement shall inure to the benefit of and shall be binding upon the County and the Company and their respective successors and assigns.

SECTION 11.4. ***Rescission and Severability.*** In the event that the Act or the Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes arrangement described in Section 5.1 hereof is determined to be invalid in its entirety, the parties hereby agree that except as the final judicial decision may otherwise require, the Company and the Sponsors shall be entitled to retain any benefits received under or pursuant to this Fee Agreement; otherwise, in the event any provision of this Fee Agreement shall be held invalid or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, that decision shall not invalidate or render unenforceable any other provision of this Fee Agreement, unless that decision destroys the basis for the transaction, in which event the parties shall in good faith attempt to preserve, to the maximum extent possible, the benefits provided and to be provided to the Company and the Sponsors hereunder by either restructuring or reconstituting this Fee Agreement under any then applicable law, including, but not limited to, Chapter 12 of Title 4, Code of Laws of South Carolina, as amended. In all events shall the Company and all Sponsors be entitled to the provisions of 12-44-160 of the Act.

SECTION 11.5. ***Fiscal Year; Property Tax Year.*** If the Company's fiscal year is a calendar year and if such fiscal year changes in the future so as to cause a change in the

Company's property tax year, the Company shall notify the County in writing and the timing of the requirements set forth in this Fee Agreement shall be revised accordingly.

SECTION 11.6. ***Amendments, Changes and Modifications.*** Except as otherwise provided in this Fee Agreement, this Fee Agreement may not be amended, changed, modified, altered or terminated without the written consent of the County, the Company and any Sponsors who are then a party to this Fee Agreement. To the maximum extent allowed by law, any such County consent may be provided by a resolution of County Council.

SECTION 11.7. ***Execution of Counterparts.*** This Fee Agreement may be executed in several counterparts. Any action may be brought upon any counterpart of this Fee Agreement or any counterpart of any document that is attached to this Fee Agreement as an exhibit.

SECTION 11.8. ***Law Governing Construction of Fee Agreement.*** The laws of the State of South Carolina shall govern the construction of this Fee Agreement.

SECTION 11.9. ***Filings.*** Whenever the County shall be required to file or produce any reports, notices or other documents during the Fee Term, the Company and any Sponsor shall in due time furnish to the County the completed form of such report, notice or other required documents together with a certification by the Company and any Sponsor that such document is accurate. In the event of the failure or refusal of the Company to comply with this provision, the Company agrees to pay the County's attorneys' fees and administrative time in producing and filing such report or documents, such amounts to be paid within 30 days after presentation of a statement therefor by the County. Likewise, in the event of the failure or refusal of any Sponsor to comply with this provision, the applicable Sponsor agrees to pay the County's Attorneys' fees and administrative time in producing and filing such report or documents, such amounts to be paid within 30 days after presentation of a statement therefore by the County.

SECTION 11.10. ***Headings.*** The headings of the articles and sections of this Fee Agreement are inserted for convenience only and shall not be deemed to constitute a part of this Fee Agreement.

SECTION 11.11. ***Further Assurance.*** From time to time the County agrees to execute and deliver to the Company and the Sponsors such additional instruments as the Company or any Sponsor may reasonably request to effectuate the purposes of this Fee Agreement.

SECTION 11.12. ***Administration Expenses.*** (A) The Company agrees to reimburse the County for its Administration Expenses promptly upon written request therefor, but in no event later than thirty (30) days after receiving the written request from the County. The written request shall include a description of the nature of the Administration Expenses.

(B) The Company agrees to reimburse the County for expenses incurred by the County for accountants and similar experts used by the County in the computation, preparation and verification of the annual Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes upon written request therefor; *provided, however,* the maximum annual reimbursement pursuant to this subsection is capped at Five Hundred and No/100 dollars ($500.00). The written request shall include a description of the nature of such expenses.

[*Signatures Appear on the Following Pages*]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, and AG-APG EDGEWATER PROPERTY OWNER, L.L.C., pursuant to due authority, have duly executed this Amended and Restated Fee Agreement, all as of the date first above written.

LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

_____

Steve Harper, Chair, County Council

_____

Larry Honeycutt, Secretary, County Council

ATTEST:

_____

Sherrie Simpson, Clerk to Council

[*Company Signatures Continue on the Following Page*]

COMPANY:

AG-APG EDGEWATER PROPERTY OWNER, L.L.C.

By: AG-APG Sunbelt Parent, L.L.C., its sole member

By: AG Real Estate Manager, Inc., its manager

By:_____
Name: _____
Title: _____

EXHIBIT A-1

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND

DECISION ONE TRACT

All of that parcel of land, lying and being situate in the Township of Indian Land, County of Lancaster, State of South Carolina, being a portion of the property of Hans L. Lengers VII, LLC, as described in the Office of Registrar of Deeds for the County of Lancaster in Deed Book T-12 at Page 294 (Plat #3242), containing 13.295 acres, more or less, being shown on a map by ForeSite Engineering and Surveying for Lauth Property Group, dated March 15, 2005, revised on June 8, 2005, titled ALTA/ACSM Land Title Survey of a Portion of Property of Hans L. Lengers VII, LLC, being more fully described as:

Commencing at a found South Carolina Department of Highways and Transportation Department (SCDOT) monument (no identification) in the median of US Highway 521 (public right of way of 182 feet); thence from said monument South 52°02'55" West for a distance of 1,108.70 feet, to a set iron pin on the northerly line of property of Billy Howard Revocable Declaration of Trust, Et.Al., as described in Deed Book 63 at page 164 (also shown on Plat #9659), and the **POINT OF BEGINNING**; thence with said line and the northerly line of property of Jerry A. Pressley and Robbie C. Pressley, as described in Deed Book C-6 at Page 5996 (also shown on Plat #2852) South 40°09'34" West for a distance of 750.71 feet to a set iron pin; thence leaving said line and through the lands of the grantor North 85°01'58" West for a distance of 565.88 feet to a set iron pin; thence along a line within Edgewater Lake North 04°58'02" East for a distance of 721.11 feet to a point in the lake; thence South 85°01'58" East for a distance of 150.00 feet to a set iron pin near the lake bank; thence South 85°01'58" East for a distance of 699.83 feet to an intersection with the northwesterly line of Parcel 1, as shown in Plat 2004-647; thence with said line South 28°04'02" East for a distance of 6.13 feet to a set iron pin; thence continuing with said line South 49°50'54" East for a distance of 177.85 feet to the **POINT OF BEGINNING.**

EXHIBIT A-2

CURRENT DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Fee Parcel:

BEING A PORTION OF THAT PARCEL OF LAND, LYING AND BEING SITUATED IN THE TOWNSHIP OF INDIAN LAND, COUNTY OF LANCASTER, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BEING A PORTION OF THE PROPERTY OF HANS L. LENGERS VIII, LLC, AS DESCRIBED IN THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS FOR THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER IN DEED BOOK T-12, AT PAGE 294 (PLAT #3243), BEING SHOWN ON A MAP BY FORESITE ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING DATED JUNE-JULY, 2006, LAST REVISED AUGUST 24, 2006, TITLED A.L.TA./A.C.S.M. LAND TITLE SURVEY OF TRACT 2, 13.004 ACRES OF LAND OF EDGEWATER CORPORATE CENTER SUBDIVISION BEING ALL OF THE PROPERTY OF EDGEWATER PARTNERS ONES, LLC LOCATED IN INDIAN LAND TOWNSHIP, COUNTY OF LANCASTER, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BEING MORE FULLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT A FOUND SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT (SCDOT) MONUMENT (NO IDENTIFICATION) IN THE MEDIAN OF US HIGHWAY 521 (PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY OF 182 FEET); THENCE FROM SAID MONUMENT SOUTH 52°02'55" WEST FOR A DISTANCE OF 1,108.70 FEET, TO A SET IRON PIN ON THE NORTHERLY LINE OF PROPERTY OF BILLY HOWARD REVOCABLE DECLARATION OF TRUST, ET.AL.,AS DESCRIBED IN DEED BOOK 63, AT PAGE 164 (ALSO SHOWN ON PLAT #9659), AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE WITH SAID LINE AND THE NORTHERLY LINE OF PROPERTY OF CRISIS HILL, INC. AS DESCRIBED IN DEED BOOK O, AT PAGE C-01 SOUTH 40°09'34" WEST FOR A DISTANCE OF 750.70 FEET TO A SET IRON PIN; THENCE LEAVING SAID LINE AND THROUGH THE LANDS OF EDGEWATER PARTNERS ONE, LLC THE FOLLOWING SEVEN COURSES AND DISTANCES: (1) NORTH 85°01'58" WEST FOR A DISTANCE OF 443.28 FEET TO A SET IRON PIN; (2) NORTH 09°34'29" EAST FOR A DISTANCE OF 100.31 FEET TO A SET IRON PIN; (3) NORTH 85°01'58" WEST FOR A DISTANCE OF 130.62 FEET TO A POINT IN EDGEWATER LAKE; (4) THENCE ALONG A LINE WITHIN EDGEWATER LAKE NORTH 04°58'02" EAST FOR A DISTANCE OF 621.13 FEET TO A POINT IN SAID LAKE; (5) THENCE SOUTH 85°01'58" EAST AND PASSING OVER AN EXISTING IRON PIN ON THE BANK OF THE LAKE AT A DISTANCE OF 150.00 FEET, AND CONTINUING FOR A TOTAL DISTANCE OF 849.83 FEET TO A SET IRON PIN IN THE LINE OF TRACT 5 AS SHOWN IN PLAT BOOK 2006, PAGE 29 AND 30 IN THE LANCASTER COUNTY OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS; (6) THENCE WITH SAID LINE OF TRACT 5 SOUTH 28°04'02" EAST FOR A DISTANCE OF 6.13 FEET TO A SET IRON PIN; (7) THENCE CONTINUING WITH SAID LINE SOUTH 49°50'54" EAST A DISTANCE OF 177.85 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING (THE "LAND").

LESS AND EXCEPT:

THAT CERTAIN PORTION OF THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED ABOVE IDENTIFIED AS "LENGERS WAY, 50' R/W TO BE DEDICATED HEREON/TRACT 2 R/W TO BE DEDICATED" ON THAT CERTAIN PLAT ENTITLED "EDGEWATER CORPORATE CENTER SUBDIVISION OF A PORTION OF THE PROPERTY OF HANS L. LENGERS VIII, LLC, AS DESCRIBED IN DEED BOOK T-12, AT PAGE 294 AND ALL OF THE PROPERTY OF EDGEWATER PARTNERS ONE, LLC, A DESCRIBED IN DEED BOOK 289, AT PAGE 95, LOCATED IN INDIAN LAND TOWNSHIP, COUNTY OF LANCASTER, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA", PREPARED BY FORESITE ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING DATED MAY 27, 2005, LAST REVISED SEPTEMBER 23, 2005, AND RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 2006, AT PAGES 29 AND 30, IN THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS FOR THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Per the ALTA/NSPS Land Title Survey made by Burton Engineering Associates, dated May 4, 2017; Job No. 017.673.001, the Fee Parcel is further described as:

Tract 2A Portion North of Lengers Way Legal Description:

Being all that certain tract of land consisting of approximately 11.229 acres located in Indian Land Township, Lancaster County near the intersection of Lengers Way and Possum Hollow Road and being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing from a set mag nail a common corner to Carolina Surgery Center, LLC as recorded in Lancaster County, South Carolina Register of Deeds in Deed Book 386 Page 129 and shown on Plat Book 2006 Page 834 and in the northern right of way of Lengers Way 50' right of way as shown on Plat Book 2006 Page 631, said mag mail being the Point of Beginning, thence with the northern right of way of Lengers Way the following 7 common lines, 1) S40°09'34"W 418.64' to a found mag nail passing a set mag nail at 15.00' and a set mag nail at 45.00', 2) a curve to the right with a radius of 226.76', a length of 80.27' and a chord bearing and distance of S50°45'58"W 79.85' to a found mag nail, 3) S61°02'46"W 280.83' to a found mag nail, 4) a curve to the right with a radius of 222.08', a length of 131.35' and a chord bearing and distance of S77°59'24"W 129.44' to a found mag nail, 5) N85°01'58"W 175.68' to a set mag nail, 6) N09°34'29"E 50.15' to a point in the pond, 7) N85°01'58"W 130.66' to a point in the pond a common corner to RMB Edgewater, LLC as recorded in Deed Book 757 Page 244 and shown on Plat Book 2012 Page 55, thence with 2 common lines, 1) N04°58'02"E 621.13' to a point in the pond, 2) S85°01'58"E 94.53' to a common corner of The Blake at Edgewater, LLC as recorded in Deed Book 999 Page 269 and shown on Plat Book 2016 Page 722, thence with the common line S85°01'58"E 595.08' to a found nail a common corner to Carolina Surgery Center, LLC passing a found disturbed #5 rebar at 55.64', thence with following 3 common lines of Carolina Surgery Center, LLC, 1) S85°01'58"E 160.22' to a found rebar with cap, 2) S28°04'02"E 6.13' to a found rebar with cap, 3) S49°50'54"E 127.85' to the Point of Beginning. Containing 11.229 acres.

Tract 2B Portion South of Lengers Way Legal Description:

Being all that certain tract of land consisting of approximately 0.498 acre located in Indian Land Township, Lancaster County near the intersection of Lengers Way and Possum Hollow Road and being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing from a set mag nail a common corner to Carolina Surgery Center, LLC as recorded in Lancaster County, South Carolina Register of Deeds in Deed Book 386 Page 129 and shown on Plat Book 2006 Page 834 and in the northern right of way of Lengers Way 50' right of way as shown on Plat Book 2006 Page 631, thence S49°50'54"E 50.00' to a found a rebar with cap in the southern right of way of Lengers Way, thence S40°09'34"W 418.63' to a set #4 rebar in the southern right of way of Lengers Way and being in the common line of C&M Properties of SC, LLC as recorded in Deed Book 899 Page 164 and shown on Plat Book 2014 Page 200, said rebar being the Point of Beginning, thence with the common line of C&M Properties of SC, LLC S40°09'34"W 3.16' to a found #4 rebar a common corner to Crisis Hill, Inc. as recorded in Deed Book 296 Page 264 and shown on Plat Book 97 Page 19 and Plat 2852, thence with the common line S40°09'34"W 328.92' to a found #4 rebar a common corner to North Regional III, LLC as recorded in Deed Book 931 Page 281 and shown on Plat Book 2009 Page 461 (Tract 3), thence with the common line N85°01'58"W 263.75' to a found #4 rebar in the southern right of way of Lengers Way, thence with the southern right of way 3 common lines, 1) a curve to the left with a radius of 272.08', a length of 161.13' and a chord bearing and distance of N78°00'42"E 158.78' to a found #4 rebar, 2) N 61°02'46"E 280.89' to a found #4 rebar, 3) a curve to the left with a radius of 276.72', a length of 98.45' and a chord bearing and distance of N50°43'41"E 97.93' to the Point of Beginning. Containing 0.498 acre.

LANCASTER COUNTY BOARDS & COMMISSIONS
APPLICATION FOR SERVICE

Name WILLIAM (BILL) SHERRILL *County Council District* _____

Mailing Address _____ *City/Zip* _____

Street Address _____ *Registered Voter yes* ___ *no* ___

Tel. Number (home) _____ *(work)* _____ *(other)* _____

Email: WMS1@CAROLINA.RR.COM

Occupation _____ *Place of employment* RETIRED

Address _____ *Normal working hours* _____

(most meetings are scheduled after 6:00 pm - lack of attendance can be reason for replacement on a commission)

Name of Board or Commission in which you are interested

1st choice _____ *2nd choice* _____

3rd choice _____

Reason for interest

Why do you feel you are qualified to serve on these boards? In addition, note education, areas of expertise, skills & interests. (continue on separate sheet if needed)

Do you presently serve any State, County or Municipal Boards? _____ *If yes, list* _____

Have you ever served on a county board? YES *If yes, list* BUILDING APPEALS

Additional pertinent information

Applicant's signature [signature] *Date* 6/1/17

Receipt of application does not guarantee an appointment. Applicants will be notified of appointments by mail.

Return completed application to Sherrie Simpson, Lancaster County Council Office, P.O. Box 1809, Lancaster, SC 29720

Form Revised 1-20-17

LANCASTER COUNTY BOARDS & COMMISSIONS
APPLICATION FOR SERVICE

Name F. Roy Sandburg **County Council District** 5

Mailing Address P.O Box 270 **City/Zip** Van Wyck, SC

Street Address _____ **Registered Voter** yes ✓ no ___

Tel. Number (home) _____ (work) _____ (other) _____

Email: ROY@411LAND.com

Occupation Real Estate Broker **Place of employment** Farms & Estates Realty, Inc

Address 101 W. South Main St Waxhaw NC **Normal working hours** 9-6

(most meetings are scheduled after 6:00 pm - lack of attendance can be reason for replacement on a commission)

Name of Board or Commission in which you are interested

1st choice Board of Assessment Appeals **2nd choice** _____

3rd choice _____

Reason for interest

Why do you feel you are qualified to serve on these boards? In addition, note education, areas of expertise, skills & interests. (continue on separate sheet if needed)

All of above

Do you presently serve any State, County or Municipal Boards? yes **If yes, list** Same

Have you ever served on a county board? yes **If yes, list** Same

Additional pertinent information

Applicant's signature F. Roy Sandburg **Date** 9 June 17

Receipt of application does not guarantee an appointment. Applicants will be notified of appointments by mail.

Return completed application to Sherrie Simpson, Lancaster County Council Office, P.O. Box 1809, Lancaster, SC 297 3 1 2

Form Revised 1-20-17

LANCASTER COUNTY BOARDS & COMMISSIONS
APPLICATION FOR SERVICE

Name RANDY COLLINS *County Council District*

Mailing Address *City/Zip*

Street Address *Registered Voter yes* ___ *no* ___

Tel. Number (home) ___ *(work)* ___ *(other)* ___

Email: Randy@CollinsRealty.com

Occupation Real Estate *Place of employment* Collins Realty, Inc.

Address 716 S. Main St, Lancaster, SC. *Normal working hours* 8:30a - 5:30p

(most meetings are scheduled after 6:00 pm - lack of attendance can be reason for replacement on a commission)

Name of Board or Commission in which you are interested

1st choice AIRPORT COMMISSION *2nd choice*

3rd choice

Reason for interest

Why do you feel you are qualified to serve on these boards? In addition, note education, areas of expertise, skills & interests. (continue on separate sheet if needed)

I have a keen interest in the Airport in Lancaster County since I became a pilot. I have been on the commission previously.

Do you presently serve any State, County or Municipal Boards? County *If yes, list* Airport Comm

Have you ever served on a county board? Yes *If yes, list* Airport Commission
Board of Assessment Appeals

Additional pertinent information Owner of Collins Realty, Inc since 1975
Clemson University Graduate, 1970, BA, Economics + Math

Applicant's signature Randall D Collins *Date* 6/9/2017

Receipt of application does not guarantee an appointment. Applicants will be notified of appointments by mail.

Return completed application to Sherrie Simpson, Lancaster County Council Office, P.O. Box 1809, Lancaster, SC 29721
Form Revised 1-20-17

LANCASTER COUNTY BOARDS & COMMISSIONS
APPLICATION FOR SERVICE

Name Quinton Rodgers *County Council District* Select a District

Mailing Address _____ *City/Zip* _____

Street Address _____ *Registered Voter yes* ✓ *no* ___

Tel. Number (home) _____ *(work)* _____ *(other)* _____

Email: qRCR1005@Gmail.com

Occupation Inspector *Place of employment* Lancaster County Natural Gas Auth

Address 1010 Kershaw Camden Hwy *Normal working hours* 8 - 5

(most meetings are scheduled after 6:00 pm - lack of attendance can be reason for replacement on a commission)

Name of Board or Commission in which you are interested

1st choice Rec Commossion Board *2nd choice* _____

3rd choice _____

Reason for interest

Why do you feel you are qualified to serve on these boards? In addition, note education, areas of expertise, skills & interests. (continue on separate sheet if needed) Coach baseball 1990 - 2013 Rec, Dixie Youth, post 31, Dixie majors, like working with kids

Do you presently serve any State, County or Municipal Boards? NO *If yes, list* _____

Have you ever served on a county board? NO *If yes, list* _____

Additional pertinent information

Agreed to be Reappointed

Applicant's signature Quinton Rodgers *Date* 10-22-14

Receipt of application does not guarantee an appointment. Applicants will be notified of appointments by mail.

Return completed application to Debbie Hardin, Lancaster County Council Office, P.O. Box 1809, Lancaster, SC 297 3 1 4

Form Revised 1-28-13

LANCASTER COUNTY BOARDS & COMMISSIONS
APPLICATION FOR SERVICE - 2009-2010

Name Thomas Monroe *County Council District* 4

Mailing Address _____ *City/Zip* _____

Street Address _____ *Registered Voter yes* ✓ *no* ___

Tel. Number (home) _____ *(work)* _____ *(other)* _____

Email: monroe.thomasj@gmail.com

Occupation Academic Specialist *Place of employment* USC- Lancaster

Address 476 Hubbard Drive *Normal working hours* 8:30 - 5:00pm

(most meetings are scheduled after 6:00 pm - lack of attendance can be reason for replacement on a commission)

Name of Board or Commission in which you are interested

1st choice Library Board *2nd choice* _____

3rd choice _____

Reason for interest

To help sustain and grow the library with the changing needs of our county.

Why do you feel you are qualified to serve on these boards? In addition, note education, areas of expertise, skills & interests. (continue on separate sheet if needed)

I have prior experience as a board member in previous state I lived in, and my passion to serve and give back to my community.

Do you presently serve any State, County or Municipal Boards? NO *If yes, list* _____

Have you ever served on a county board? NO *If yes, list* _____

Additional pertinent information

Agreed to be Reappointed

Applicant's signature [signature] *Date* 12/17/10

Receipt of application does not guarantee an appointment. Applicants will be notified of appointments by mail.

Return completed application to Irene Plyler, Lancaster County Council Office, P.O. Box 1809, Lancaster, SC 29721

LANCASTER COUNTY BOARDS & COMMISSIONS
APPLICATION FOR SERVICE

Name Tommy A. Dabney *County Council District* _____

Mailing Address _____ *City/Zip* _____

Street Address _____ *Registered Voter yes* ✓ *no* ___

Tel. Number (home) _____ *(work)* _____ *(other)* _____

Email: tad@comporium.net

Occupation _____ *Place of employment* Retired

Address _____ *Normal working hours* _____

(most meetings are scheduled after 6:00 pm - lack of attendance can be reason for replacement on a commission)

Name of Board or Commission in which you are interested

1st choice PLANNING COMMISSION *2nd choice* _____

3rd choice _____

Reason for interest

Why do you feel you are qualified to serve on these boards? In addition, note education, areas of expertise, skills & interests. (continue on separate sheet if needed)

- Retired Vice President Comporium Communications
- Served 6 years Lancaster County Economic Development Corp.
  2 years as Vice Chairman
  2 years Chairman
- Served on Chamber of Commerce Board

Do you presently serve any State, County or Municipal Boards? NO *If yes, list* _____

Have you ever served on a county board? _____ *If yes, list* _____

When I served LCEDC was not a County Board

Additional pertinent information

Agreed to be Reappointed SP/ty

Applicant's signature [signature] *Date* 4/7/2014

Receipt of application does not guarantee an appointment. Applicants will be notified of appointments by mail.

Return completed application to Debbie Hardin, Lancaster County Council Office, P.O. Box 1809, Lancaster, SC 29721
Form Revised 1-28-13

LANCASTER COUNTY BOARDS & COMMISSIONS
APPLICATION FOR SERVICE

Name Lisa Hallman *County Council District* 3

Mailing Address _____ *City/Zip* _____

Street Address _____ *Registered Voter yes* ✓ *no* ___

Tel. Number (home) _____ *(work)* _____ *(other)* _____

Email: lisa.hallman@lcsdmail.net

Occupation Instructional Tech Coach *Place of employment* Lancaster Co School District

Address 1890 N. Rocky River Rd *Normal working hours* 7:00am-4:30pm

(most meetings are scheduled after 6:00 pm - lack of attendance can be reason for replacement on a commission)

Name of Board or Commission in which you are interested

1st choice Library Board *2nd choice* _____

3rd choice _____

Reason for interest

Interested in promoting literacy rate for Lancaster County and collaborating with other agencies to sponsor or participate in literacy events.

Why do you feel you are qualified to serve on these boards? In addition, note education, areas of expertise, skills & interests. (continue on separate sheet if needed)

Masters Degree in Library and Information Science. Organized Summer Reading Kick-off for Lancaster County. Raised funds to bring in a truck-load of 40,000 book. Strong grant-writing skills.

Do you presently serve any State, County or Municipal Boards? ✓ *If yes, list* Health & Wellness

Have you ever served on a county board? No *If yes, list* _____

Additional pertinent information

Applicant's signature Lisa Hallman *Date* May 24, 2017

Receipt of application does not guarantee an appointment. Applicants will be notified of appointments by mail.

Return completed application to Sherrie Simpson, Lancaster County Council Office, P.O. Box 1809, Lancaster, SC 29

Form Revised 1-20-17

LANCASTER COUNTY BOARDS & COMMISSIONS
APPLICATION FOR SERVICE

Name Robert Bundy *County Council District* 3

Mailing Address _____ *City/Zip* _____

Street Address _____ *Registered Voter yes* ✓ *no* ___

Tel. Number (home) _____ *(work)* _____ *(other)* _____

Email: robertbundy57@gmail.com

Occupation Retired *Place of employment* _____

Address _____ *Normal working hours* _____

(most meetings are scheduled after 6:00 pm - lack of attendance can be reason for replacement on a commission)

Name of Board or Commission in which you are interested

1st choice County Transportation Committee *2nd choice* _____

3rd choice _____

Reason for interest

I have been interested in roads and seeing that we get the most for each dollar spent. Prioritizing road needs is of particular interest

Why do you feel you are qualified to serve on these boards? In addition, note education, areas of expertise, skills & interests. (continue on separate sheet if needed)

Several years of working with state and local agencies on road issues

Do you presently serve any State, County or Municipal Boards? No *If yes, list* _____

Have you ever served on a county board? Yes *If yes, list* Assessment appeals

Additional pertinent information

Applicant's signature [signature] *Date* 6-7-2017

Receipt of application does not guarantee an appointment. Applicants will be notified of appointments by mail.

Return completed application to Sherrie Simpson, Lancaster County Council Office, P.O. Box 1809, Lancaster, SC 29

Form Revised 1-20-17

LANCASTER COUNTY BOARDS & COMMISSIONS
APPLICATION FOR SERVICE

Name Jerry L Holt *County Council District* 7

Mailing Address _____ *City/Zip* _____

Street Address _____ *Registered Voter yes* X *no* ___

Tel. Number (home) _____ *(work)* _____ *(other)* _____

Email: jerryholt813@gmail.com

Occupation _____ *Retired* _____ *Place of employment* _____

Address _____ *Normal working hours* _____

(most meetings are scheduled after 6:00 pm - lack of attendance can be reason for replacement on a commission)

Name of Board or Commission in which you are interested

1st choice Planning Commission *2nd choice* _____

3rd choice _____

Reason for interest Re-appointment. Interested in Growth Management

Why do you feel you are qualified to serve on these boards? In addition, note education, areas of expertise, skills & interests. (continue on separate sheet if needed) Experience. (Previously served on Planning Board in another state).

Do you presently serve any State, County or Municipal Boards? yes If yes, list Planning Commission

Have you ever served on a county board? ___yes___ *If yes, list* Planning Commission_____

Additional pertinent information

Applicant's signature _____ *Date* 12-6-17

Receipt of application does not guarantee an appointment. Applicants will be notified of appointments by mail.

Return completed application to Sherrie Simpson, Lancaster County Council Office, P.O. Box 1809, Lancaster, SC 29721
Form Revised 1-20-17

LANCASTER COUNTY BOARDS & COMMISSIONS
APPLICATION FOR SERVICE

Name Jennifer Ersek *County Council District* 7

Mailing Address *City/Zip*

Street Address _____ *Registered Voter yes* X *no* ___

Tel. Number (home) _____ *(work)* _____ *(other)* _____

Email: jlersek1@gmail.com

Occupation Oncology research/science writer *Place of employment* Carolinas HealthCare System

Address 1021 Morehead Medical Drive, Charlotte, NC 28204 *Normal working hours* Flexible
(most meetings are scheduled after 6:00 pm - lack of attendance can be reason for replacement on a commission)

Name of Board or Commission in which you are interested

1st choice Health and Wellness *2nd choice* _____

3rd choice _____

Reason for interest

I'm interested in becoming more involved in the health and wellness of the seniors and other members of Lancaster county, and specifically in my district.

Why do you feel you are qualified to serve on these boards? In addition, note education, areas of expertise, skills & interests. (continue on separate sheet if needed)

I have a Masters of Science in Public Health and am currently finishing my doctorate in Epidemiology (lung cancer screening and later stage targeted treatment) at the University of South Carolina. I have 10+ years experience working in heatlh promotion (tobacco cessation and pregnancy prevention) and clinical research (asthma and oncology) and women's health (pregnancy prevention and postpartum depression). I feel that these experiences are pertinent to the health issues in Lancaster country, particular in my district. I am interested in the health of the members of my district and greater Lancaster county because I believe health directly impacts a community's success.

Do you presently serve any State, County or Municipal Boards? No *If yes, list* _____

Have you ever served on a county board? No *If yes, list* _____

Additional pertinent information

Applicant's signature Jennifer L Ersek *Date* 6/20/17

Receipt of application does not guarantee an appointment. Applicants will be notified of appointments by mail.

Return completed application to Sherrie Simpson, Lancaster County Council Office, P.O. Box 1809, Lancaster, SC 297

LANCASTER COUNTY BOARDS & COMMISSIONS
APPLICATION FOR SERVICE

Name _____ *Frances Liu* _____

Mailing Address _____ *City/Zip* _____

Street Address _____ *Same* _____ *Registered Voter yes X no*___

Tel. Number (home) _____ *(work)* _____ *(other)* _____

Email: uslius@aol.com _____

Occupation _____ *Community Volunteer* _____ *Place of employment Lancaster County* __

Address _____ *Normal working hours* _____

(most meetings are scheduled after 6:00 pm - lack of attendance can be reason for replacement on a commission)

Name of Board or Commission in which you are interested

1st choice _____ *BZA* _____ *2nd choice* _____

3rd choice _____

Reason for interest

After serving for over three years on the Board of Zoning Appeals for Lancaster County (and Planning Commission and City Council in Oxford, Ohio), I would like to use my experience to make Lancaster County a great place to live and work.

Why do you feel you are qualified to serve on these boards? In addition, note education, areas of expertise, skills & interests. (continue on separate sheet if needed)

I feel that my experience on the above mentioned commissions and Council has provided me with an opportunity to learn to work with zoning codes in Lancaster County.

Do you presently serve any State, County or Municipal Boards? __*X*____ *If yes, list*_____*Lancaster County Board of Zoning Appeals*_____

Have you ever served on a county board? _____*If yes, list*_____

Additional pertinent information

Applicant's signature Frances Lee *Date* 6/9/17

Receipt of application does not guarantee an appointment. Applicants will be notified of appointments by mail.

Return completed application to Sherrie Simpson, Lancaster County Council Office, P.O. Box 1809, Lancaster, SC 29721

Form Revised 1-20-17

Lancaster County
South Carolina

Agenda Item Summary

Ordinance # / Resolution#:	Discussion Item
Contact Person / Sponsor:	Steve Willis
Department:	Admin
Date Requested to be on Agenda:	June I&R Committee Meeting June 26, 2017 County Council meeting

Issue for Consideration:
Potential annexation of Kershaw Parks and Recreation Facility.

Points to Consider:
Historically we have annexed county buildings into town limits when they become contiguous. We pay no taxes so there is no fiscal impact.

The Kershaw Parks and Recreation Center on North Matson Street is now contiguous with the town limits of Kershaw. The new industrial park is inside the town limits.

Funding and Liability Factors:
None; we pay no taxes and we still must maintain liability insurance. There is no change in fire, building inspection, law enforcement, etc. services.

Council Options:
Allow me to submit an annexation request to the Town of Kershaw or decide not to submit such. This can be done by way of a motion.

Staff Recommendation:
Submit the annexation request.

Committee Recommendation:
Positive recommendation to proceed with the annexation request.

Lancaster County
South Carolina

Agenda Item Summary

Ordinance # / Resolution#:	Discussion Item
Contact Person / Sponsor:	Steve Willis
Department:	Administration
Date Requested to be on Agenda:	June Administrative Committee Meeting June 26, 2017 Council meeting

Issue for Consideration:
Fee waiver for government building projects.

Points to Consider:
Historically we have waived fees related to building projects by other government agencies. This would include state projects, school projects, and projects by the Water and Sewer District. The rationale is that all deal with public money so it makes no sense to charge another agency the fees.

We now have some fees that reimburse Lancaster County for out of pocket expenses. This would include fees for traffic analysis, stormwater, etc. In these cases we must engage outside consultants to assist with various analyses.

For these cases we propose to charge only the amount of out of pocket expenses. We can't control when these projects may come up and it is impossible to budget for such.

Funding and Liability Factors:
It could vary greatly from year to year with no way to predict the actual financial impact.

Council Options:
Approve this amendment to our practice or allow us to exceed budget covering expenses for outside agency building projects. I handle this administratively so direction by a motion of Council is all that is needed.

Staff Recommendation:
Amend the practice ONLY to allow for charging the actual amount paid to outside specialists.

Committee Recommendation:
Positive recommendation to amend our practice as noted only to recoup our expenses..

Lancaster County
South Carolina

Lancaster Road Program

June 15, 2017

2017 Projected Expenditures Under Contract

Contract #1502-4 (County Sales Tax)

# of Roads:	2
Total Construction Value	$681,920.00

2017 Projected Expenditures Under Contract

Contract #1531-1

(2015-16 SCDOT One-Time Secondary Roads Money)

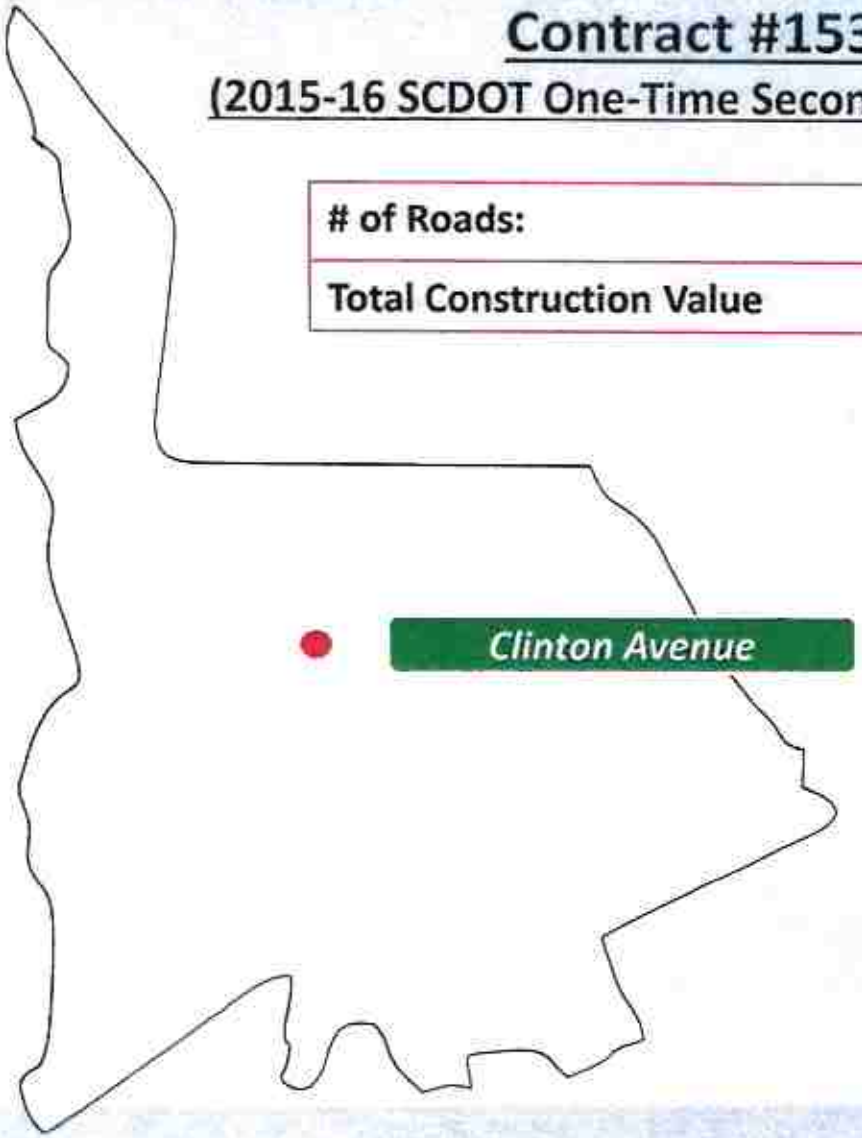
# of Roads:	2
Total Construction Value	$595,201.00

2017 Projected Expenditures Under Contract

Contract #1531-2

(2015-16 SCDOT One-Time Secondary Roads Money)

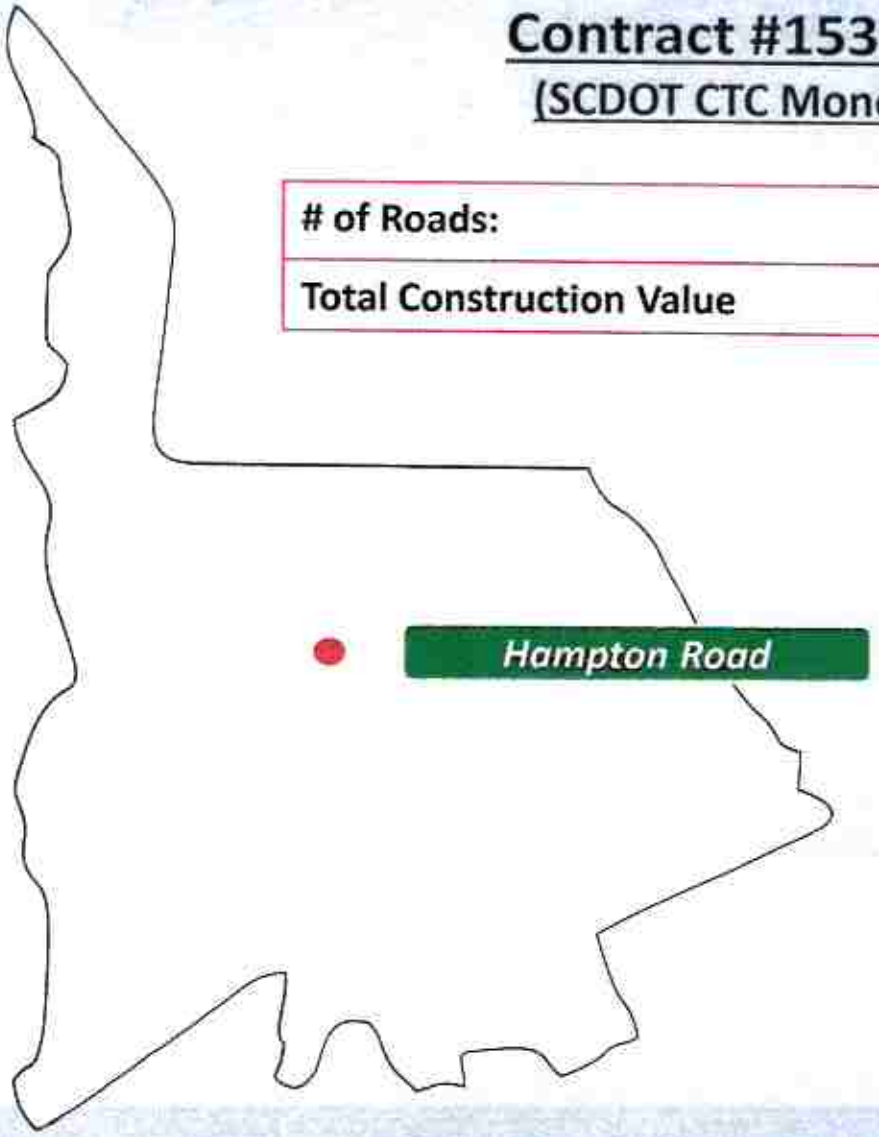
# of Roads:	1
Total Construction Value	$775,661.00



2017 Projected Expenditures Under Contract

Contract #1531-3
(SCDOT CTC Money)

# of Roads:	1
Total Construction Value	$1,113,793.00



2017 Projected Expenditures Under Contract

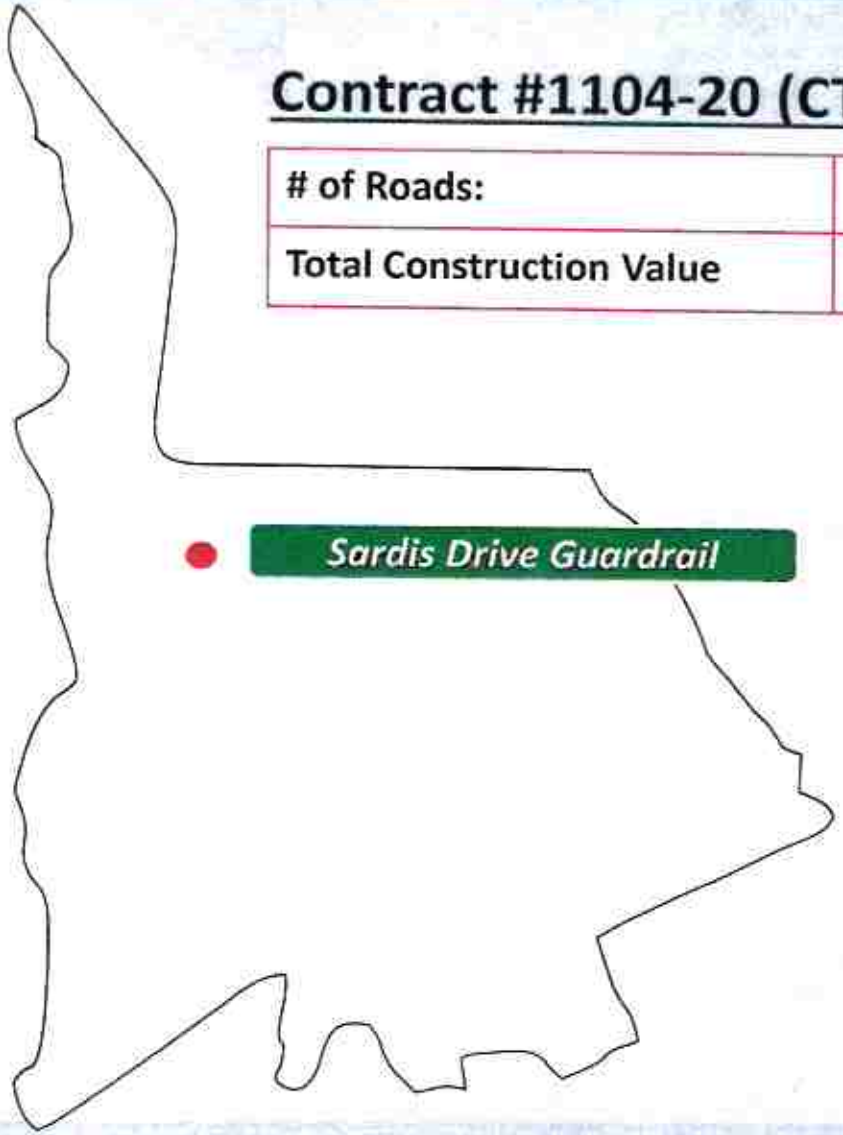
Summary

Source	Project #	Actual Expenditures
County Sales Tax	1502-4	$632,915.00
	TOTAL SALES TAX	$632,915.00
SCDOT CTC One Time Secondary Roads Money	1531-1	$595,201.00
SCDOT CTC One Time Secondary Roads Money	1531-2	$250,000.00
	TOTAL SCDOT ONE-TIME MONEY	$845,201.00
CTC Program (Calcium Chloride 3-Year Contract)	1104-19	$552,874.00
CTC Program	1531-2	$525,000.00
CTC Program	1531-3	$1,113,793.00
	TOTAL CTC PROGRAM	$2,191,667.00
	TOTALS	$3,669,783.00

Summary of Proposed Expenditures in 2017

Contract #1104-20 (CTC)

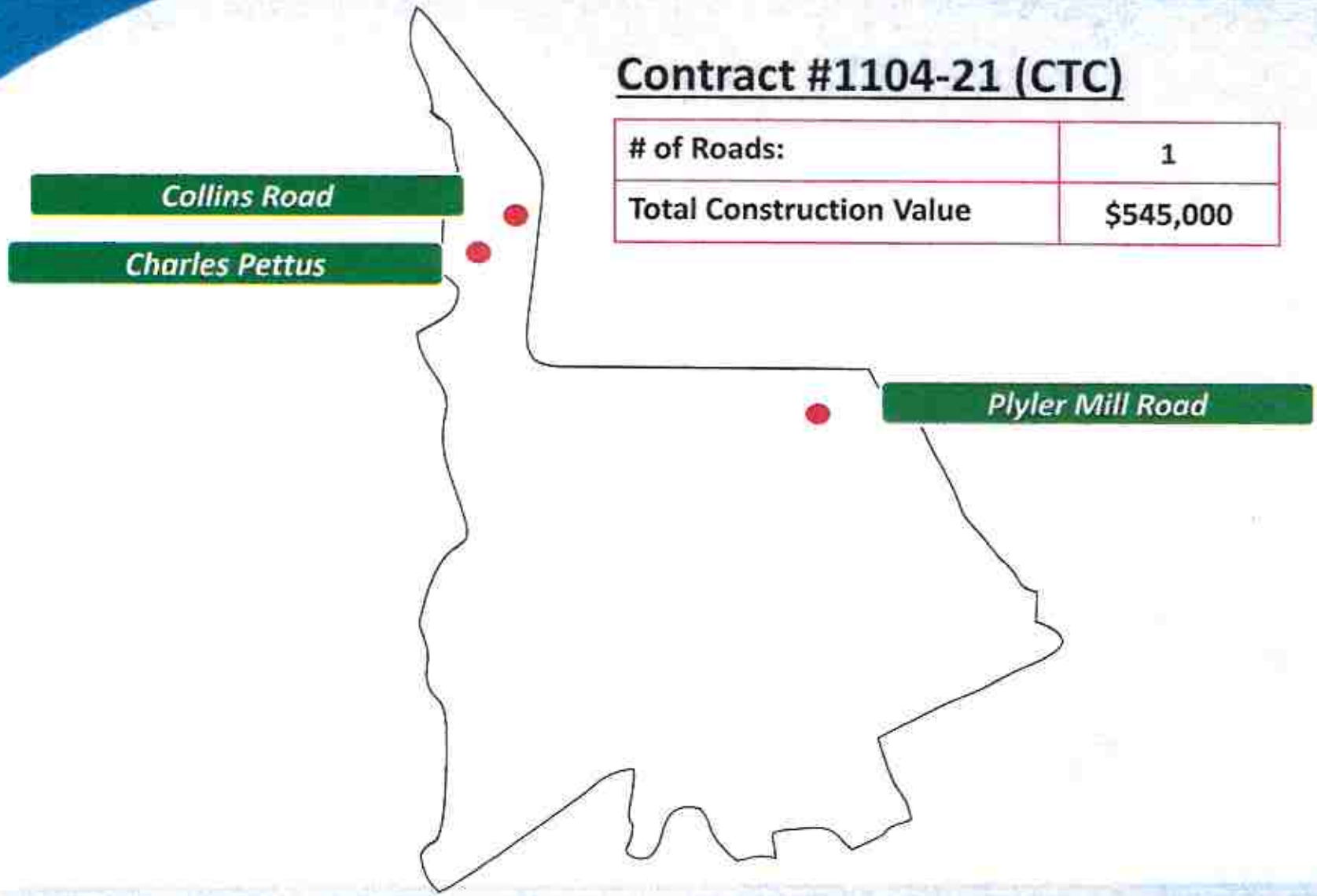
# of Roads:	**1**
Total Construction Value	**$284,000**



Summary of Proposed Expenditures in 2017

Contract #1104-21 (CTC)

# of Roads:	1
Total Construction Value	$545,000



Summary of Proposed Expenditures in 2017

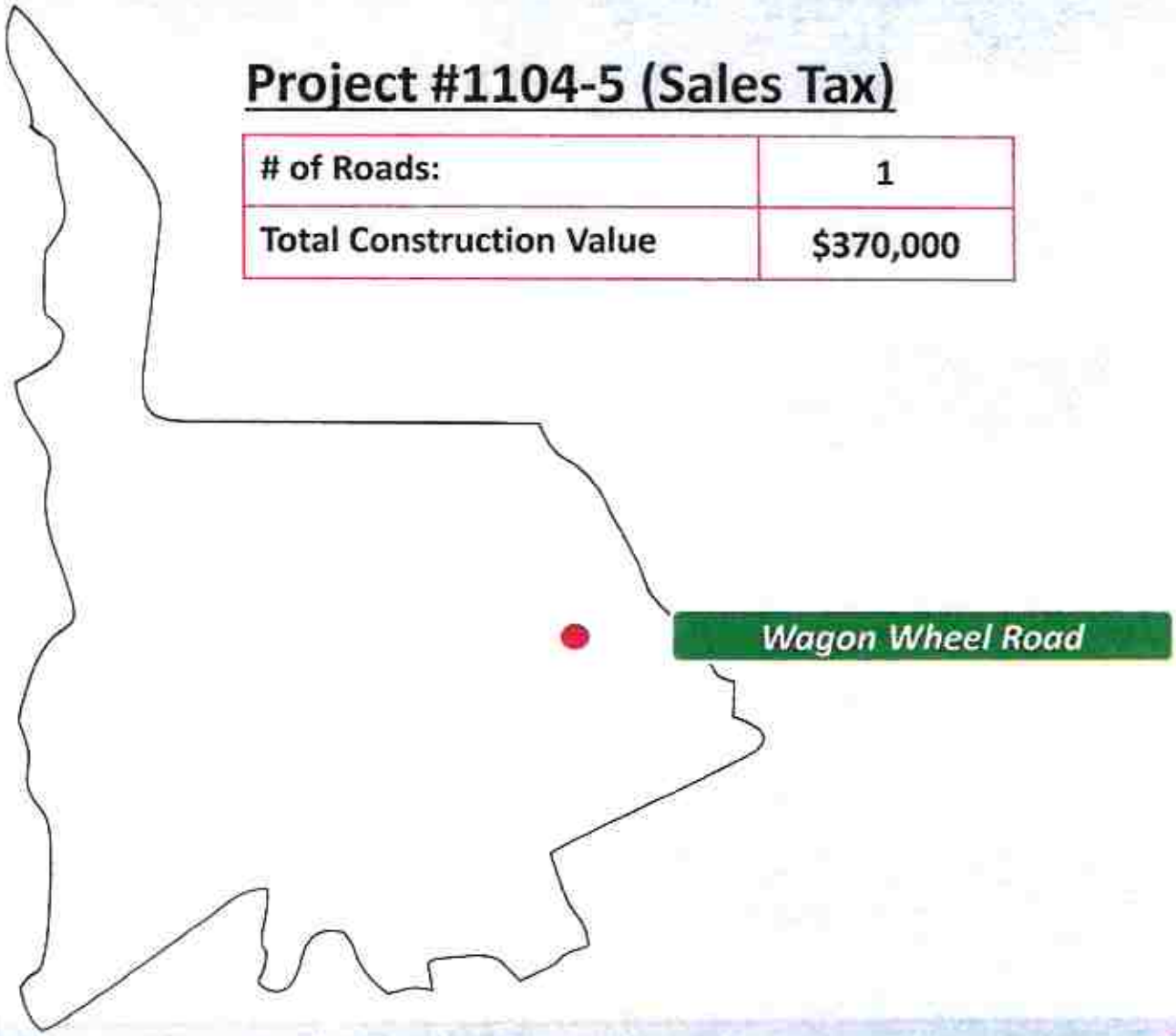
Total CTC Proposed Funding

Source	Project #	Projected Expenditures
CTC Program (Sardis Drive Guardrail)	1104-20	$284,000.00
KEER Corporation (Old Bailes Improvements)	CTC Grant Funding Match	$150,000.00
L & C Railroad (Not To Exceed)	CTC Grant Funding Match	$100,000.00
Resurfacing (Collins, Plyler Mill, Charles Pettus	1104-21	$545,000.00
	TOTAL CTC	$1,079,000.00

Summary of Proposed Expenditures in 2017

Project #1104-5 (Sales Tax)

# of Roads:	1
Total Construction Value	$370,000



Summary of Proposed Expenditures in 2017

Total Sales Tax Proposed Funding

Source	Project #	Projected Expenditures
Wagon Wheel Road	1104-5	$370,000.00
	TOTAL SALES TAX	$370,000.00

Grand Total of 2017 Projected Expenditures

Total Proposed & Projected Expenditures

Source	Project #	Projected Expenditures
Projected Expenditures Under Contract		
	TOTAL	$3,669,783.00
Proposed Expenditures		
	TOTAL	$1,449,000.00
	GRAND TOTAL	$5,118,783.00

MEETINGS & FUNCTIONS – 2017

DAY/DATE	TIME	FUNCTION/LOCATION
Monday, June 26th	**4:00 p.m.**	**Public Safety Committee** **Council Conference Room, Administration Building**
Monday, June 26th	**6:00 p.m.**	**Council Meeting** **Council Chambers, Administration Building**
Wednesday, July 12th	**3:00 p.m.**	**Infrastructure and Regulation Committee (I&R)** **Council Conference Room, Administration Building**
Wednesday, July 12th	**5:00 p.m.**	**Public Safety Committee** **Council Conference Room, Administration Building**
Wednesday, July 12th	**5:00 p.m.**	**Administration Committee** **Council Chambers, Administration Building**
Monday, July 17th	**6:00 p.m.**	**Council Meeting** **Council Chambers, Administration Building**

LANCASTER COUNTY STANDING MEETINGS

The Tuesday following 1st Council meeting (most of the time it is the 2nd Tuesday)
.....5:00 p.m. ... Public Safety Committee
The Tuesday following the 1st Council meeting (most of the time it is the 2nd Tuesday)
.....3:00 p.m. ... Infrastructure and Regulation Committee
The Tuesday following the 1st Council meeting (most of the time it is the 2nd Tuesday)
.....5:00 p.m. ... Administration Committee
1st Thursday of each month.....7:00 p.m. ... Fire Commission, Covenant Street EOC Building
3rd Monday of each month .....6:30 p.m. ... Zoning Appeals Board, County Council Chambers
2nd Tuesday of each month.....6:30 p.m. ... Recreation Commission, 260 S. Plantation
Last Tuesday of each month (Every other month – Beginning with Feb.) 6:00 p.m. Library Board, Carolinian Room, Library
2nd Wed (Jan/March/May/July/Sept/Nov) ..... 11:45 a.m... Health & Wellness Comm., various locations
2nd Tuesday .....6:00 p.m. ... Historical Commission, Library Conference Room
3rd Thursday of each month .....6:30 p.m. ... Community Relations Commission, County Council Chambers
1st Thursday of each month .....5:00 p.m. ... Planning Commission work session, County Council Chambers
3rd Tuesday of each month .....6:30 p.m. ... Planning Commission, County Council Chambers