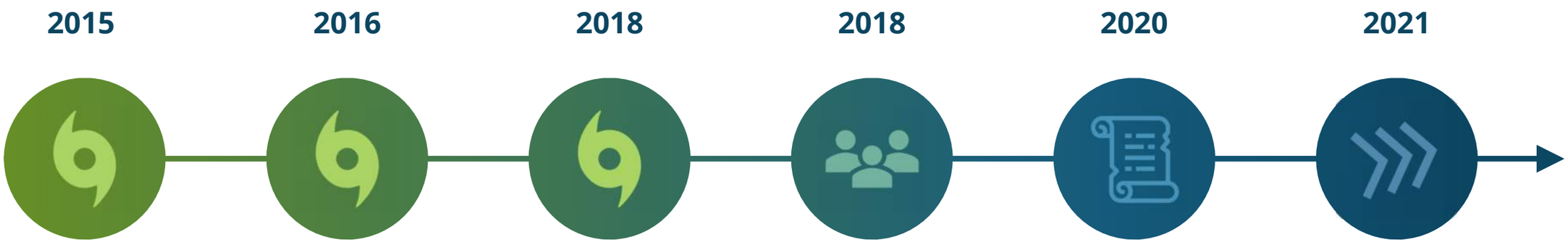
South Carolina Office of Resilience

Strategic Statewide Resilience & Risk Reduction Plan

January 2024

SOUTH CAROLINA
OFFICE OF
RESILIENCE

History



SC Disaster Recovery Office was created following Historic Floods of 2015, which resulted from Hurricane Joaquin

Hurricane Matthew

Hurricane Florence

Floodwater Commission established

Disaster Relief and Resilience Act was signed, creating the Office of Resilience

Officially began operation at the start of FY 2022

What is Resilience?

The ability of communities, economies, and ecosystems to **anticipate, absorb, recover,** and **thrive** when presented with environmental change and natural hazards.

What We Do

RESILIENCE

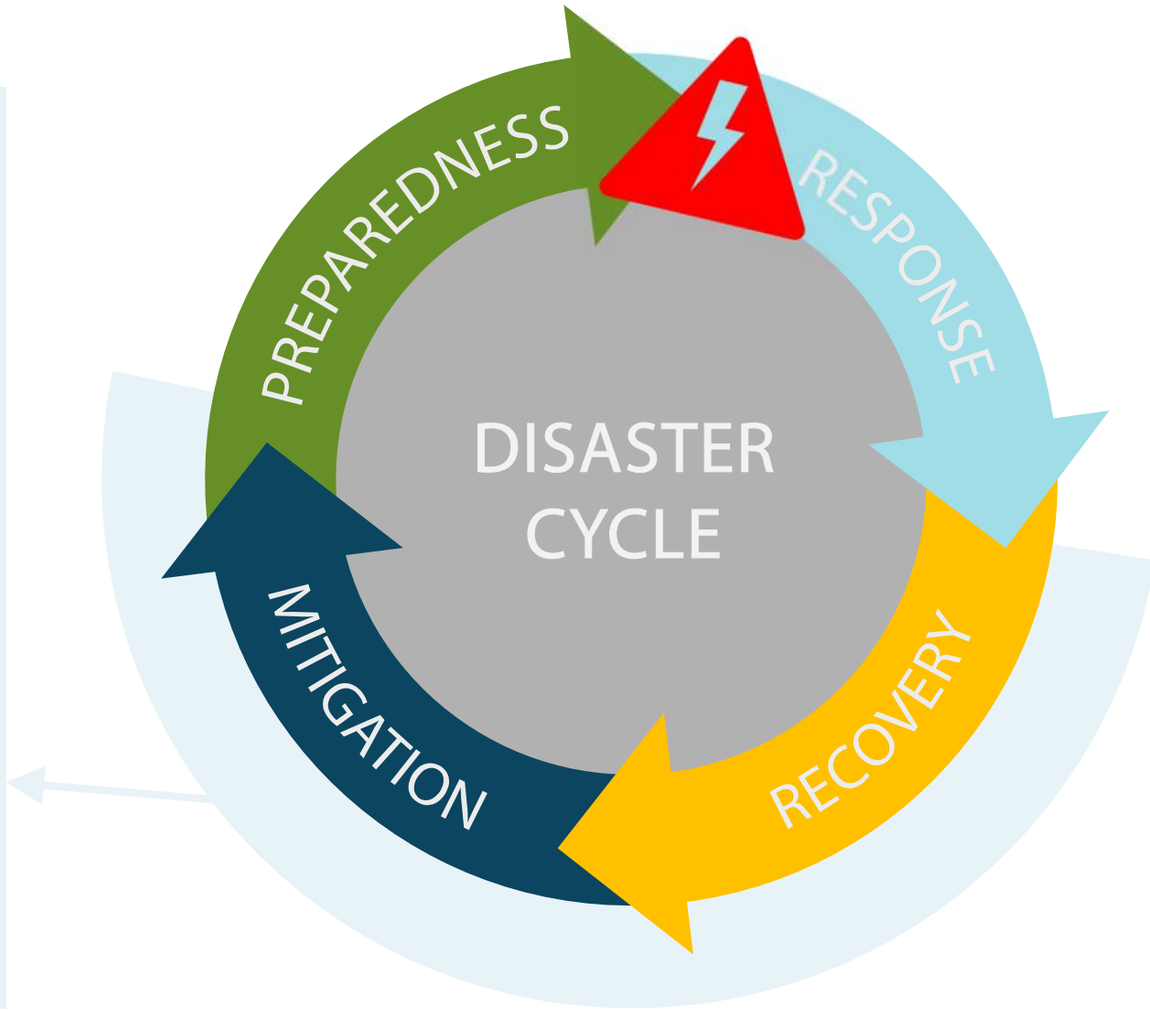
- Development and management of the Strategic Statewide Resilience & Risk Reduction Plan
- Management of the Disaster Relief and Resilience Reserve Fund and the SC Resilience Revolving Fund

MITIGATION

- **Buyouts:** Voluntary acquisitions of repetitively flooded land and property in order to return it to green space
- **Infrastructure:** Traditional "Gray" and Nature-based "Green" Infrastructure
- **Plans & Studies:** Funding for local governments and state agencies to develop and/or update hazard mitigation plans, stormwater plans, and more
- **Matching Grants:** Provide the local cost share for other federal flood mitigation programs

DISASTER RECOVERY

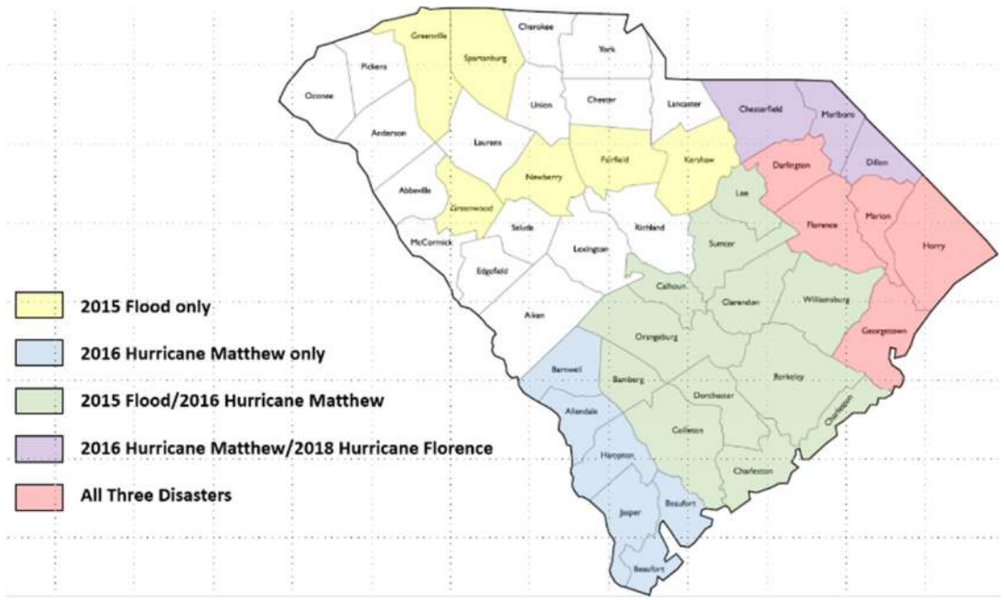
Long-term recovery: rebuild and replace homes damaged by hurricanes and flooding in FEMA-declared counties; funded by HUD CDBG-DR



Disaster Recovery

- Using HUD funds through a Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) grant, SCOR repairs, replaces or rebuilds homes impacted by hurricanes

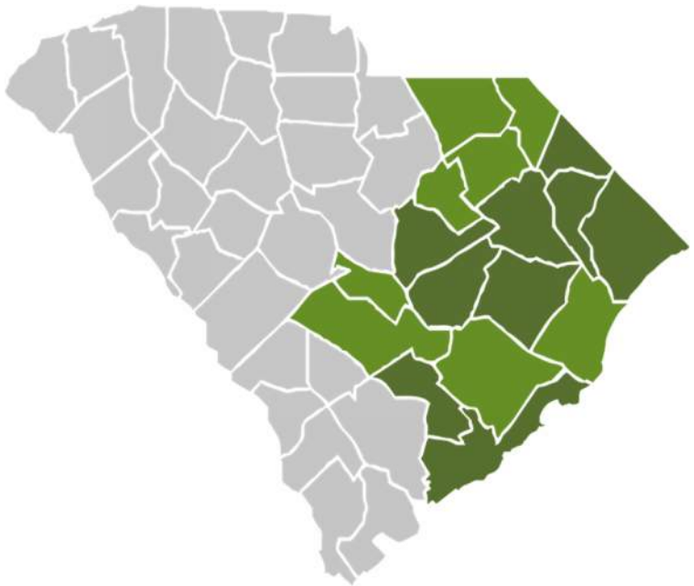
- $293M total federal HUD funding + $10.5M from SC Housing Authority
- **3,400 homes total**
- Grants are for 6 years
  - 2015 completed on time
  - 2016 scheduled to close on time
  - 2018 ahead of schedule to close



Mitigation: HUD CDBG-MIT

MITIGATION
$162 million | 63% obligated

Expected completion NLT 2032



Available to 17 counties in SC:

Infrastructure

$100 million allocated / $62 million awarded
20 projects

Projects to reduce flooding – stormwater improvements, drainage tunnels, etc.

Phase I	Phase II
• $50M available • Received $113M in requests • Awarded $55M	• $40M available • Received $91M in requests • Award determination & notification: late 2023 or early 2024

55%

Plans & Studies

$14 million allocated / $6 million awarded
19 projects

Studies to assist communities in determining the cause of flooding in their area; assistance with or completion of various types of plans relating to flood mitigation. Plans and studies are meant to produce shovel-ready projects which can be submitted for funding under SCOR's Infrastructure program.

46%

Buyouts

$37.5 million allocated / $34 million awarded
6 projects

Acquisition of properties in the floodplain that have been repetitively flooded. The purpose of this program is to move citizens out of harm's way and return the land to green space so that the natural function of the floodplain is restored.

97%

Matching Grants

$2.5 million allocated / $2.5 million awarded
8 projects

Provides the local cost-share portion for various federal flood mitigation grants

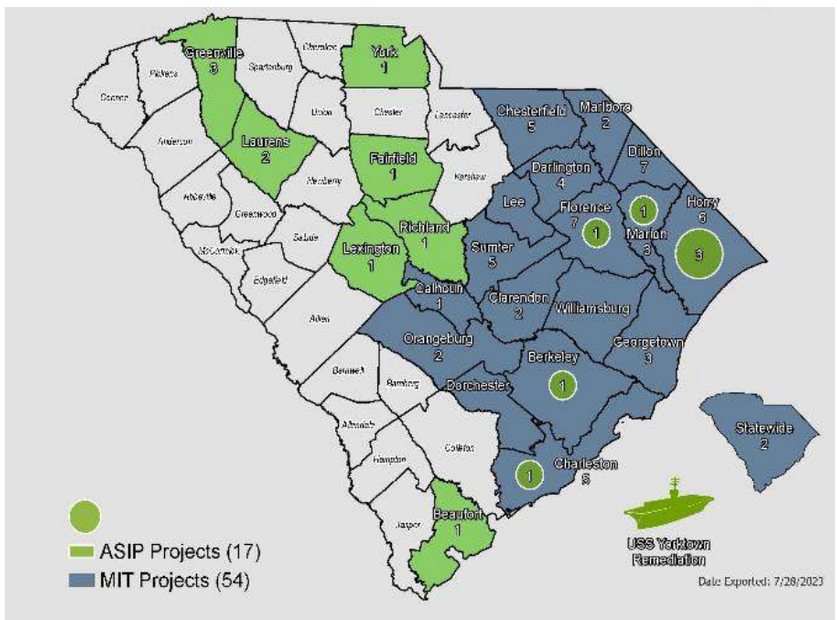
100%

Mitigation: American Rescue Plan Act Programs (ARPA)

$100M Designated

ARPA Stormwater Infrastructure (ASIP)

- Available statewide – application period held Fall 2022
- $55M Allocated
- 17 projects awarded for $48.5M



USS Yorktown Remediation

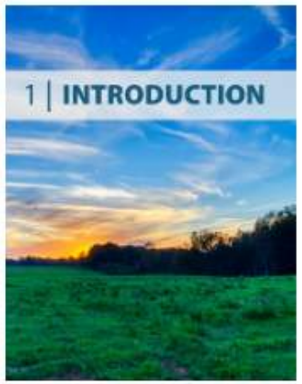
- Pending JBRC approval
- $40M available
- Estimated cost: $26,710,016

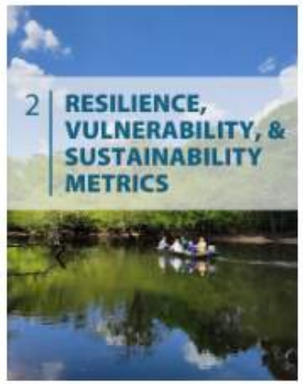
Phase I	Phase II
• Estimated $10,710,016 • Environmental Study • Immediate hull repair and tank cleanup, necessary for environment remediation • Immediate repair contingency	• Estimated $16M • Cleanup of hazardous materials (fuel, PCBs, etc.) • Cleanup engineering oversight • Additional hull repair related to environmental remediation • Hull repair contingency

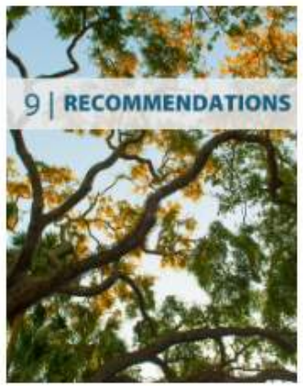
Strategic Statewide Resilience and Risk Reduction Plan

Resilience Planning

The South Carolina Office of Resilience is responsible for developing and implementing a **Strategic Statewide Resilience and Risk Reduction Plan** (Resilience Plan). The Plan identifies major flood risks around the state and potential losses that could occur as a result of extreme weather events. The Plan provides strategies for local governments to implement resilience into their communities in order to mitigate potential flood risks.







Legislative Guidance

- The Act stated that the plan should be developed with the principles recommended in the South Carolina Floodwater Commission Report.

- Intended to serve as a framework to guide state investment in flood mitigation projects. adopts programs and policies to protect the people and property of South Carolina from damage and destruction of extreme weather events.

- The Act directed that the initial version of the plan be completed by July 1, 2022. * (Extended to July 1, 2023)

Floodwater Commission Principles

• Flood management plans and actions should be based on watershed boundaries, recognizing that water flows and floods do not follow jurisdictional or political lines.

• Decisions and actions should be based on high-quality, shared and integrated hydrologic and hydrographic models that are derived from increased data collection; the data and models should be transparent and freely accessible to all stakeholders.

• Building the capacity of local governments to develop science-based and actionable flood management plans and hazard mitigation plans should be a priority, especially for under-resourced communities. It does little good for one local jurisdiction to have high-quality plans if the upstream jurisdiction does not.

• Success will depend on collaboration. Collaboration must take place between state agencies to bridge boundaries, as well as between the state and local governments. Collaboration is essential to build trust among all stakeholders, which leads to partnerships, coordination and more effective programs. Collaboration should also be explicitly encouraged with key federal agencies (i.e. US Army Corps of Engineers, US Geological Survey, NOAA).

Floodwater Commission Principles

• Ongoing opportunities for public participation and education should be developed to encourage collaboration and build trust.

• Flood management programs should recognize the beneficial functions of natural floodplains, salt marshes, beach dunes, forests, living shorelines and other natural features to reduce flood risk, as well as the co-benefits they deliver for recreation, forestry, tourism, fisheries, and wildlife. “Nature-based solutions” should be considered included in the design of flood control projects whenever possible in order to increase resilience and be cost-effectiveness.

• Post-disaster funding coming to South Carolina from congressional appropriations should be managed in a unified state plan as much as federal rules and guidelines will permit, and coordinated across the multiple sources (i.e. FEMA, HUD).

Resilience Planning Assumptions

- The plan will not try to provide solutions to prevent changes to the climate but will offer recommendations for how the state may minimize the impacts that are expected to occur.

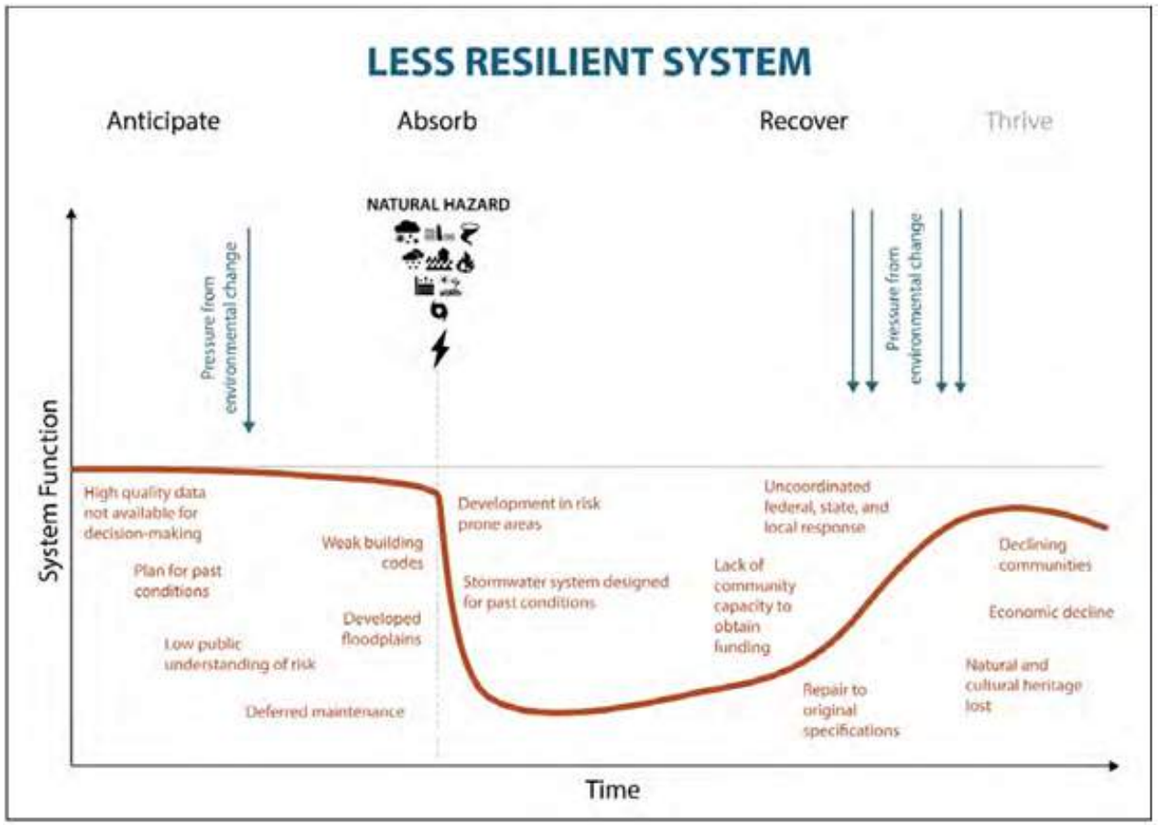
- Resilience Planning utilizes an adaptive management approach so that it can adjust to changing conditions and integrate new data sources as they become available.

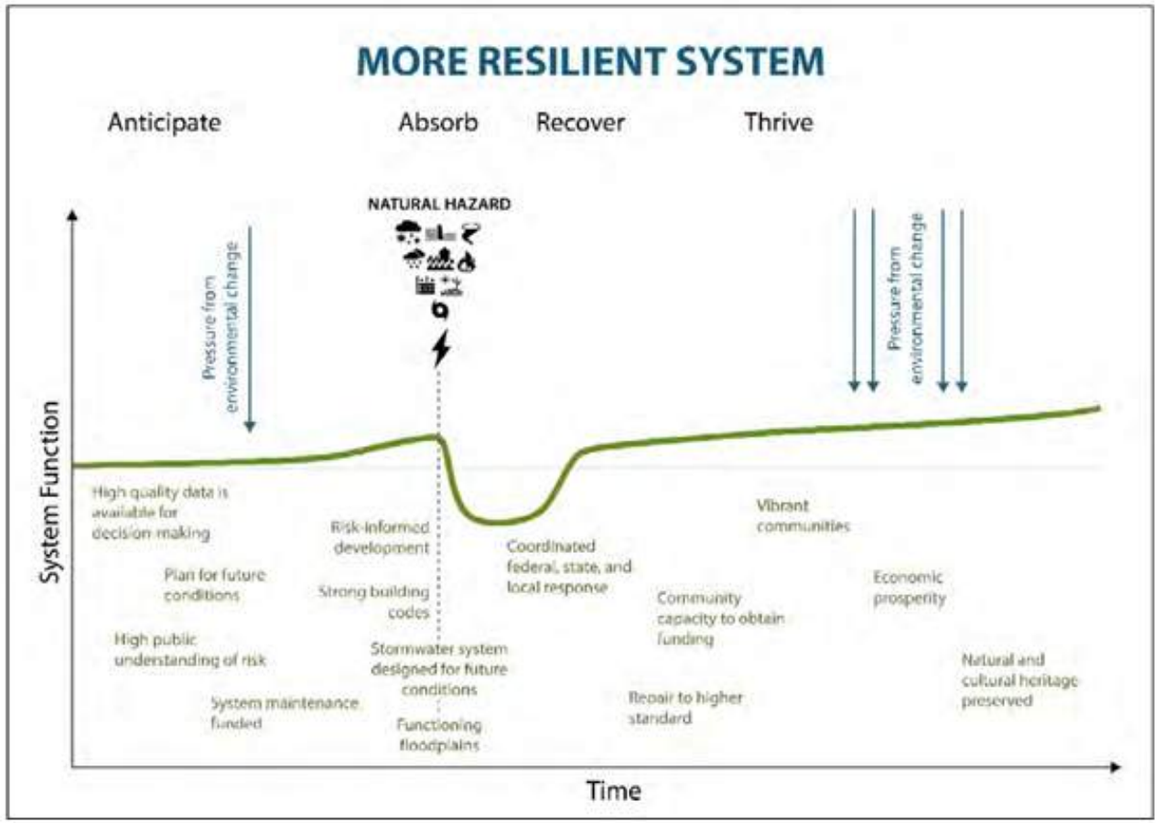
- Initial Plan recommendations focuses flooding.

    - Other extreme weather events /disasters to be addressed in more detail in subsequent versions of the plan

Resilience Definition

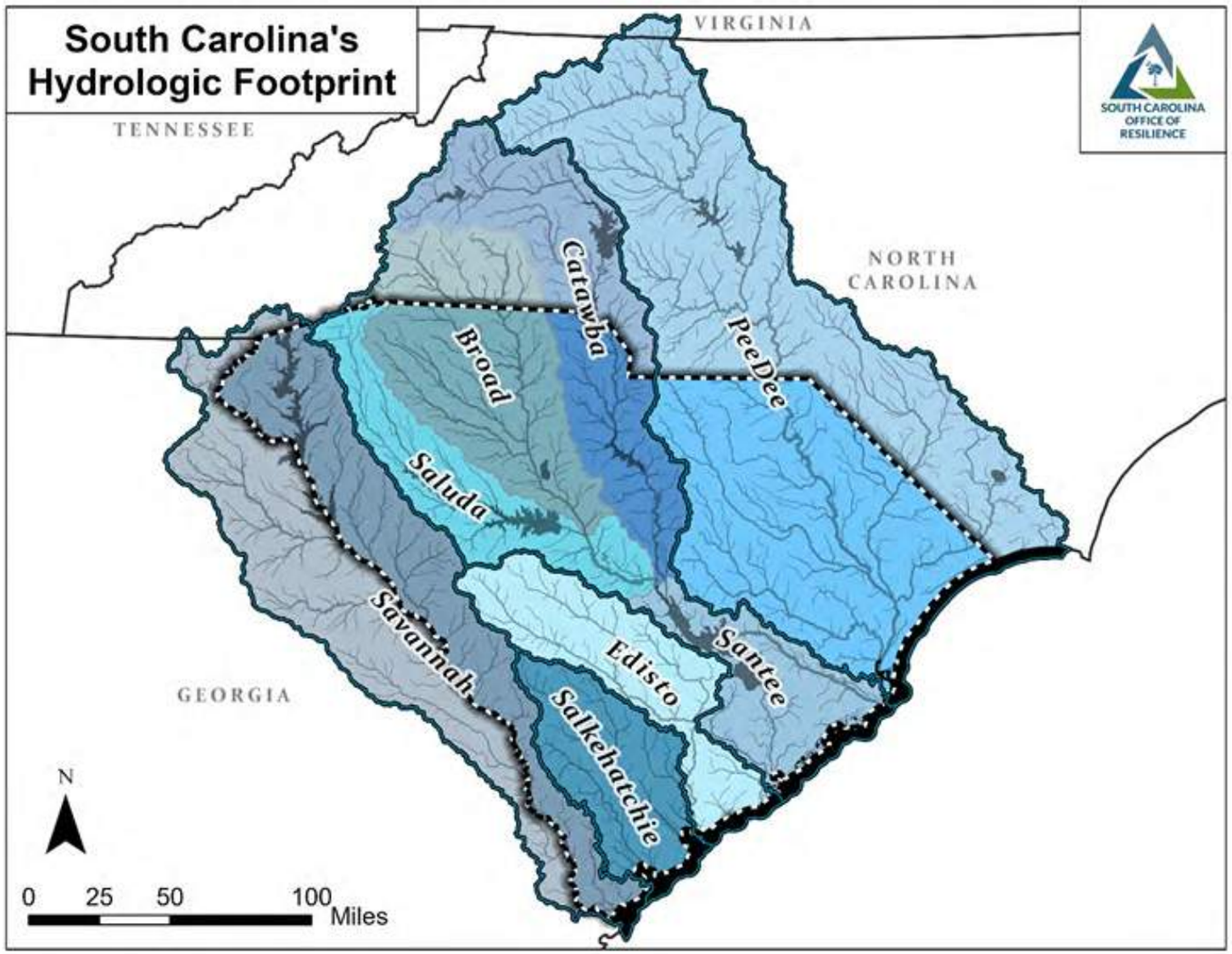
The ability of communities, economies, and ecosystems within South Carolina to anticipate, absorb, recover, and thrive when presented with environmental change and natural hazards.



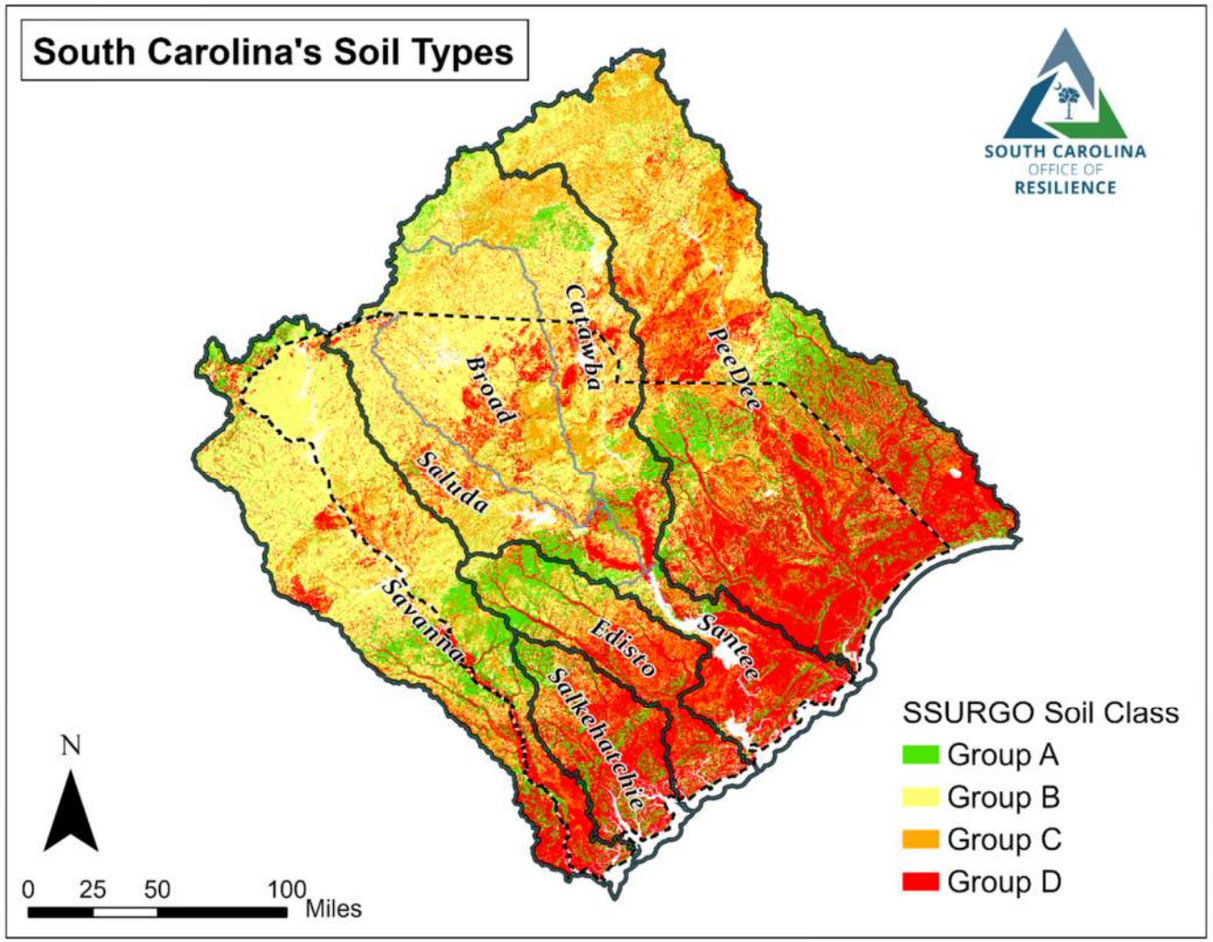


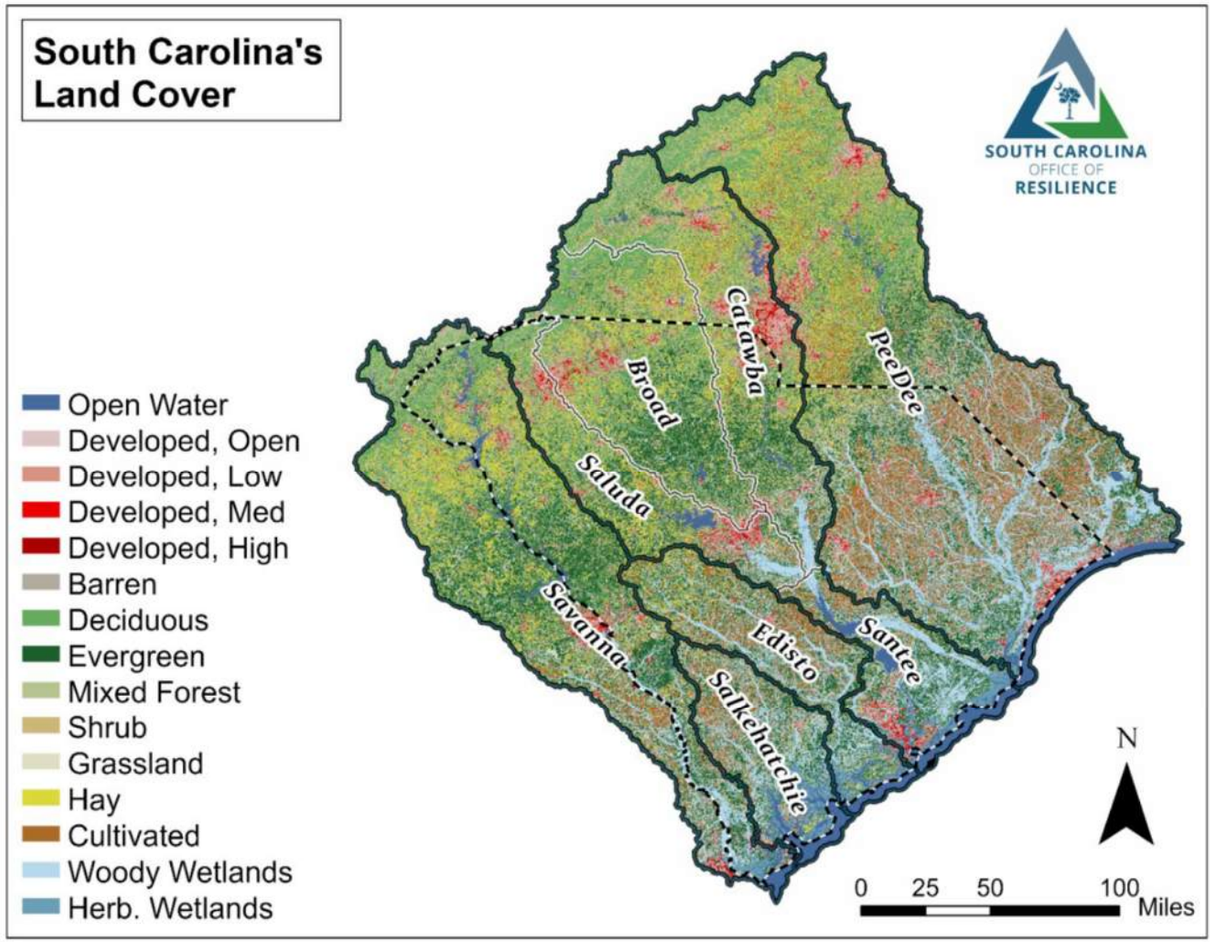

Strategic Statewide Resilience and Risk Reduction Plan
3 | PLANNING CONDITIONS
SOUTH CAROLINA STRATEGIC STATEWIDE RESILIENCE AND RISK REDUCTION PLAN

Planning Scale



Water doesn't follow political boundaries.

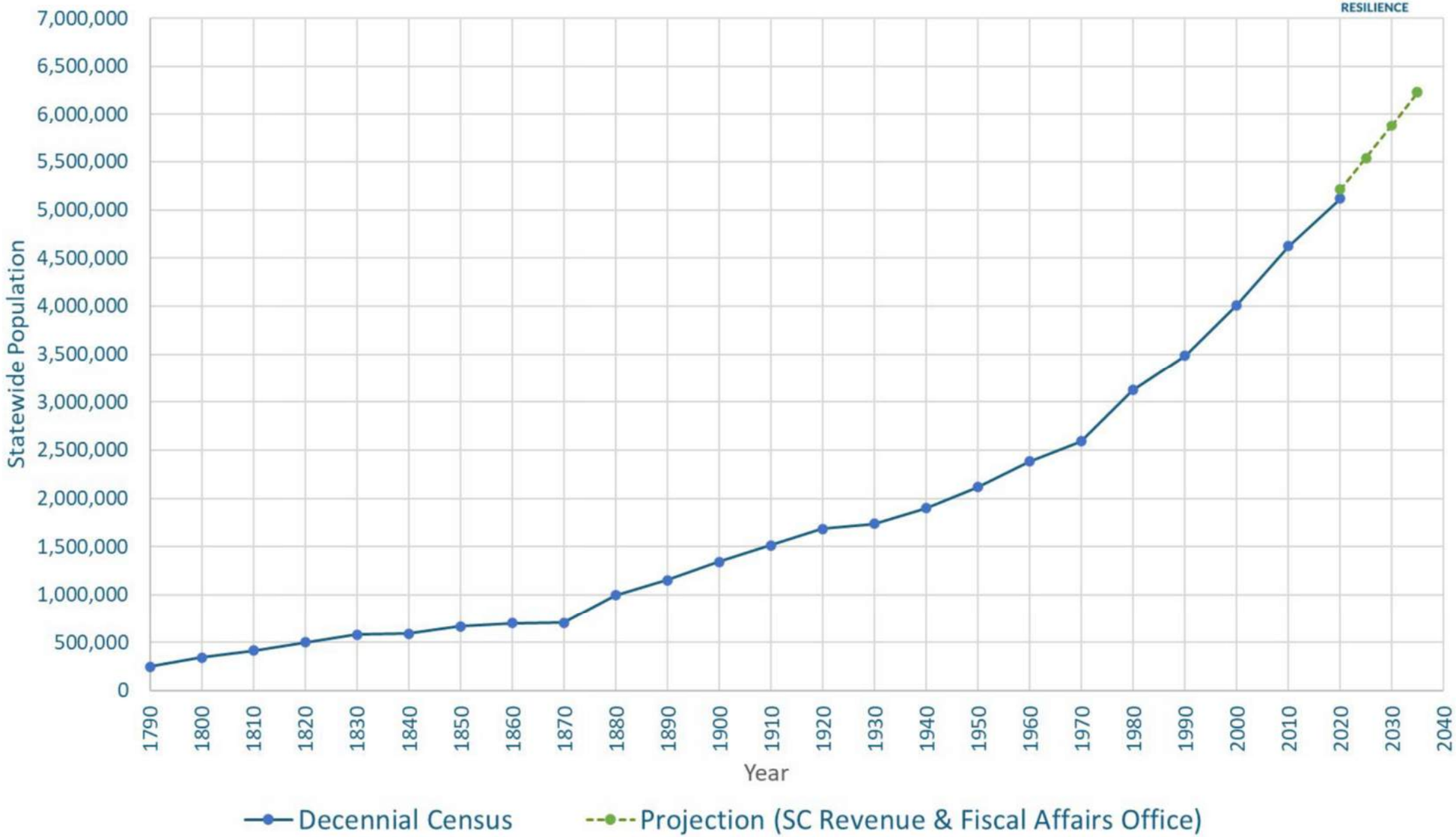

South Carolina's Soil Types
SOUTH CAROLINA
OFFICE OF
RESILIENCE
Catawba
Broad
PeeDee
Saluda
Savanna
Edisto
Santee
Salkehatchie
SSURGO Soil Class
Group A
Group B
Group C
Group D
N
0 25 50 100 Miles

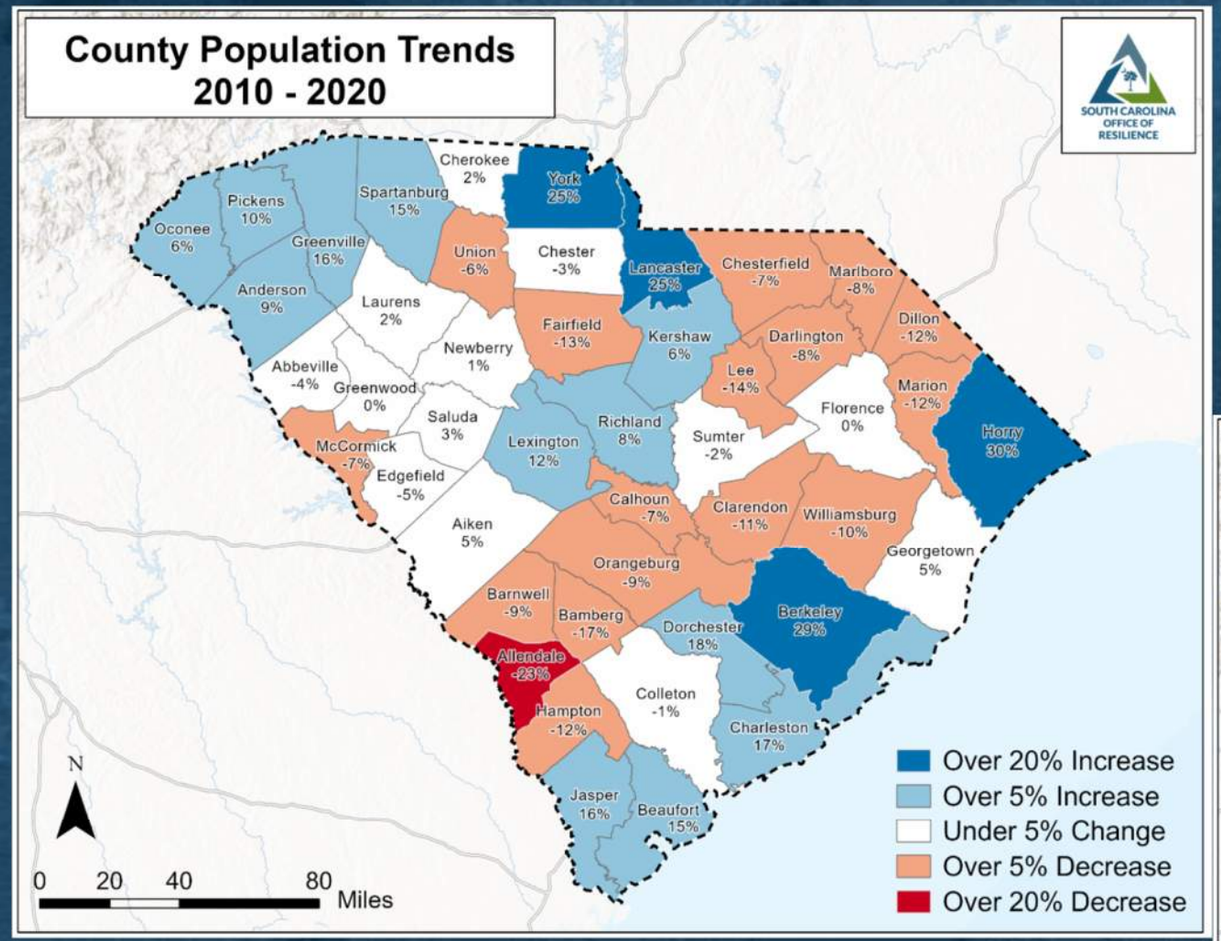

South Carolina's
Land Cover
SOUTH CAROLINA
OFFICE OF
RESILIENCE
Catawba
Broad
PeeDee
Saluda
Savanna
Edisto
Santee
Salkehatchie
Open Water
Developed, Open
Developed, Low
Developed, Med
Developed, High
Barren
Deciduous
Evergreen
Mixed Forest
Shrub
Grassland
Hay
Cultivated
Woody Wetlands
Herb. Wetlands
N
0 25 50 100 Miles

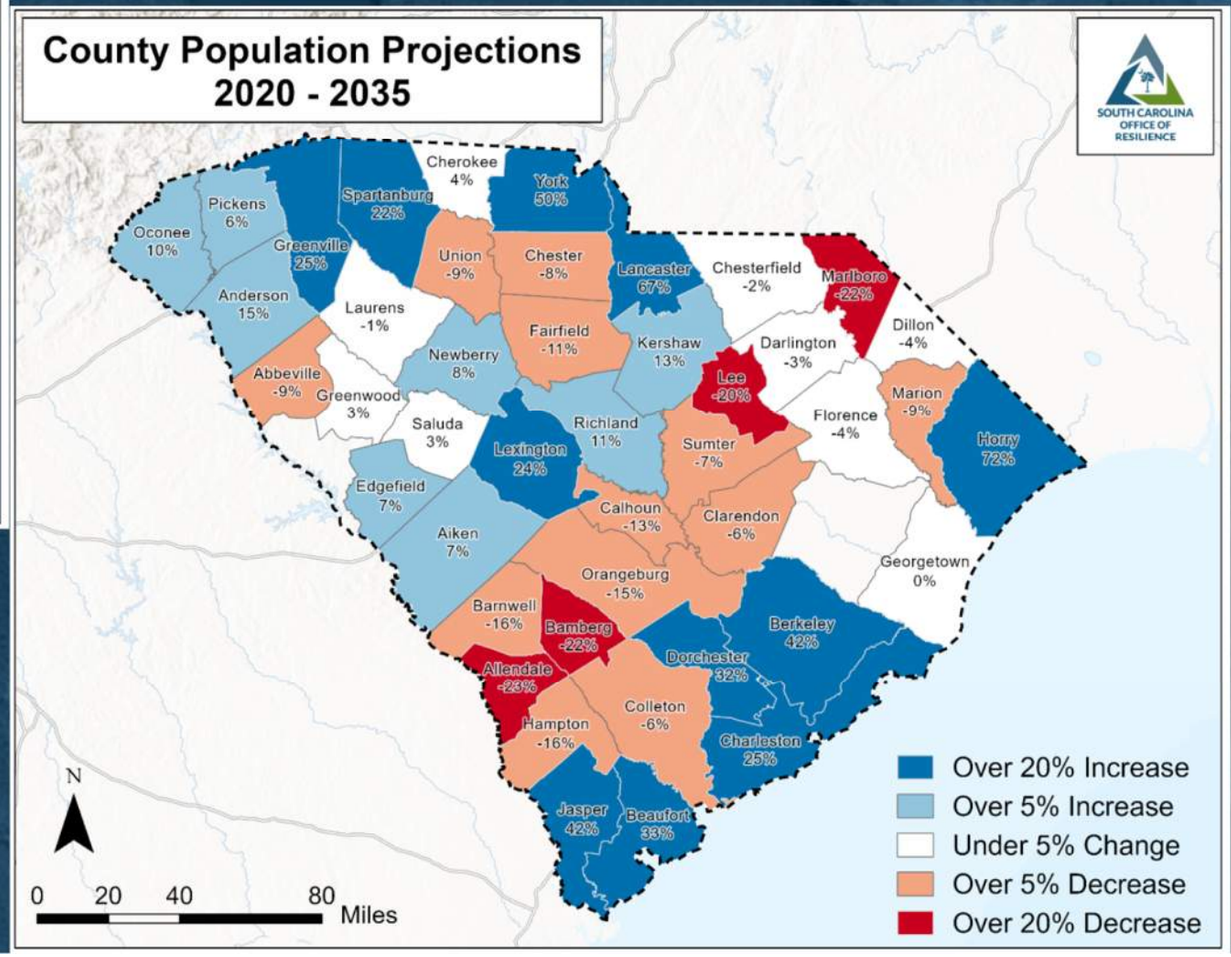
South Carolina Population

1790-2035

SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE

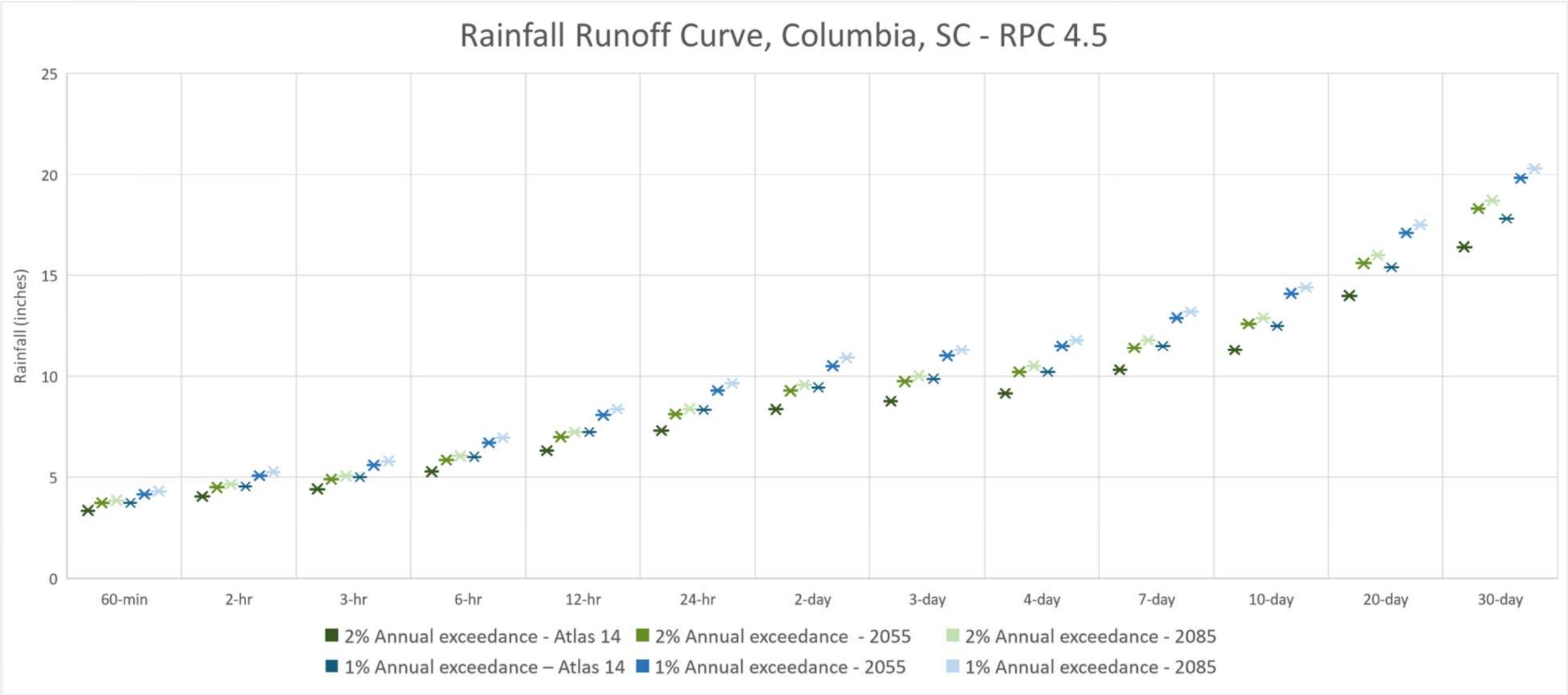



County Population Trends
2010 - 2020
SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE
Cherokee 2%
York 25%
Pickens 10%
Spartanburg 15%
Oconee 6%
Greenville 16%
Union -6%
Chester -3%
Lancaster 25%
Chesterfield -7%
Marlboro -8%
Anderson 9%
Laurens 2%
Fairfield -13%
Kershaw 6%
Darlington -8%
Dillon -12%
Abbeville -4%
Newberry 1%
Lee -14%
Greenwood 0%
Marion -12%
Florence 0%
Saluda 3%
Richland 8%
Horry 30%
McCormick -7%
Lexington 12%
Sumter -2%
Edgefield -5%
Calhoun -7%
Clarendon -11%
Williamsburg -10%
Aiken 5%
Georgetown 5%
Orangeburg -9%
Barnwell -9%
Bamberg -17%
Berkeley 29%
Dorchester 18%
Allendale -23%
Colleton -1%
Hampton -12%
Charleston 17%
Jasper 16%
Beaufort 15%
N
0 20 40 80 Miles
Over 20% Increase
Over 5% Increase
Under 5% Change
Over 5% Decrease
Over 20% Decrease


County Population Projections
2020 - 2035
SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE
Cherokee 4%
York 50%
Pickens 6%
Spartanburg 22%
Oconee 10%
Greenville 25%
Union -9%
Chester -8%
Lancaster 67%
Chesterfield -2%
Marlboro -22%
Anderson 15%
Laurens -1%
Fairfield -11%
Dillon -4%
Kershaw 13%
Darlington -3%
Abbeville -9%
Newberry 8%
Lee -20%
Greenwood 3%
Marion -9%
Florence -4%
Saluda 3%
Richland 11%
Lexington 24%
Sumter -7%
Horry 72%
Edgefield 7%
Calhoun -13%
Clarendon -6%
Aiken 7%
Georgetown 0%
Orangeburg -15%
Barnwell -16%
Bamberg -22%
Berkeley 42%
Dorchester 32%
Allendale -23%
Colleton -6%
Hampton -16%
Charleston 25%
Jasper 42%
Beaufort 33%
N
0 20 40 80 Miles
Over 20% Increase
Over 5% Increase
Under 5% Change
Over 5% Decrease
Over 20% Decrease

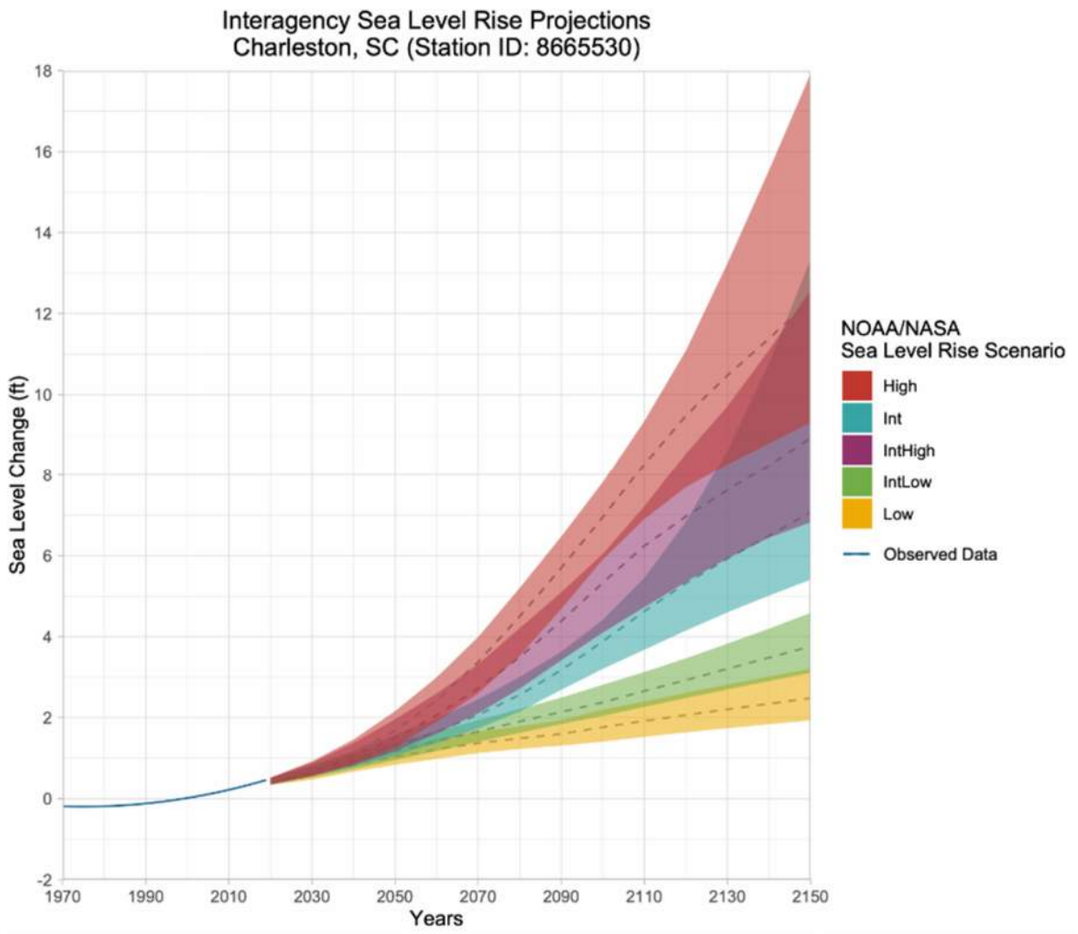

Strategic Statewide Resilience and Risk Reduction Plan
4 | CLIMATE TRENDS
SOUTH CAROLINA STRATEGIC STATEWIDE RESILIENCE AND RISK REDUCTION PLAN

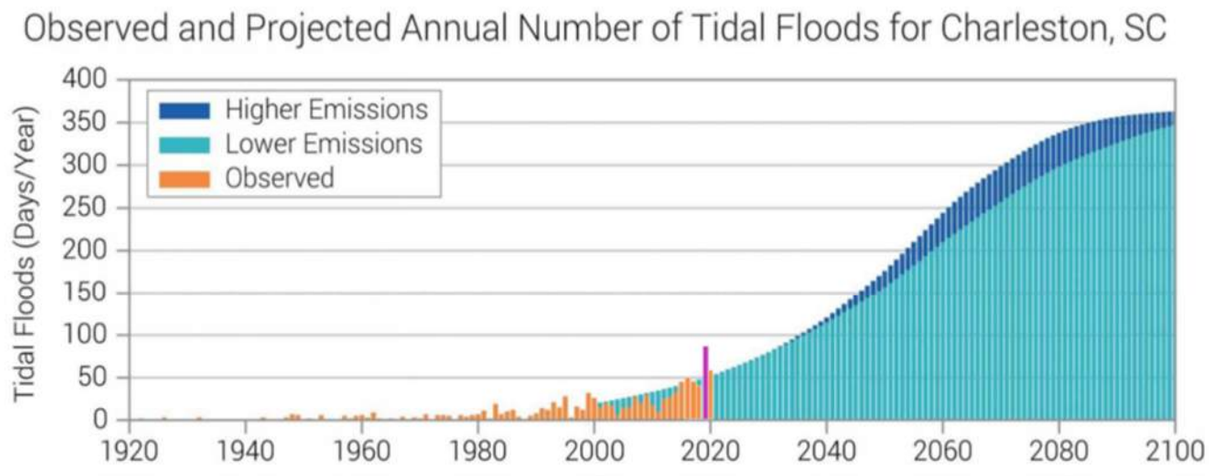
SC Precipitation Projections



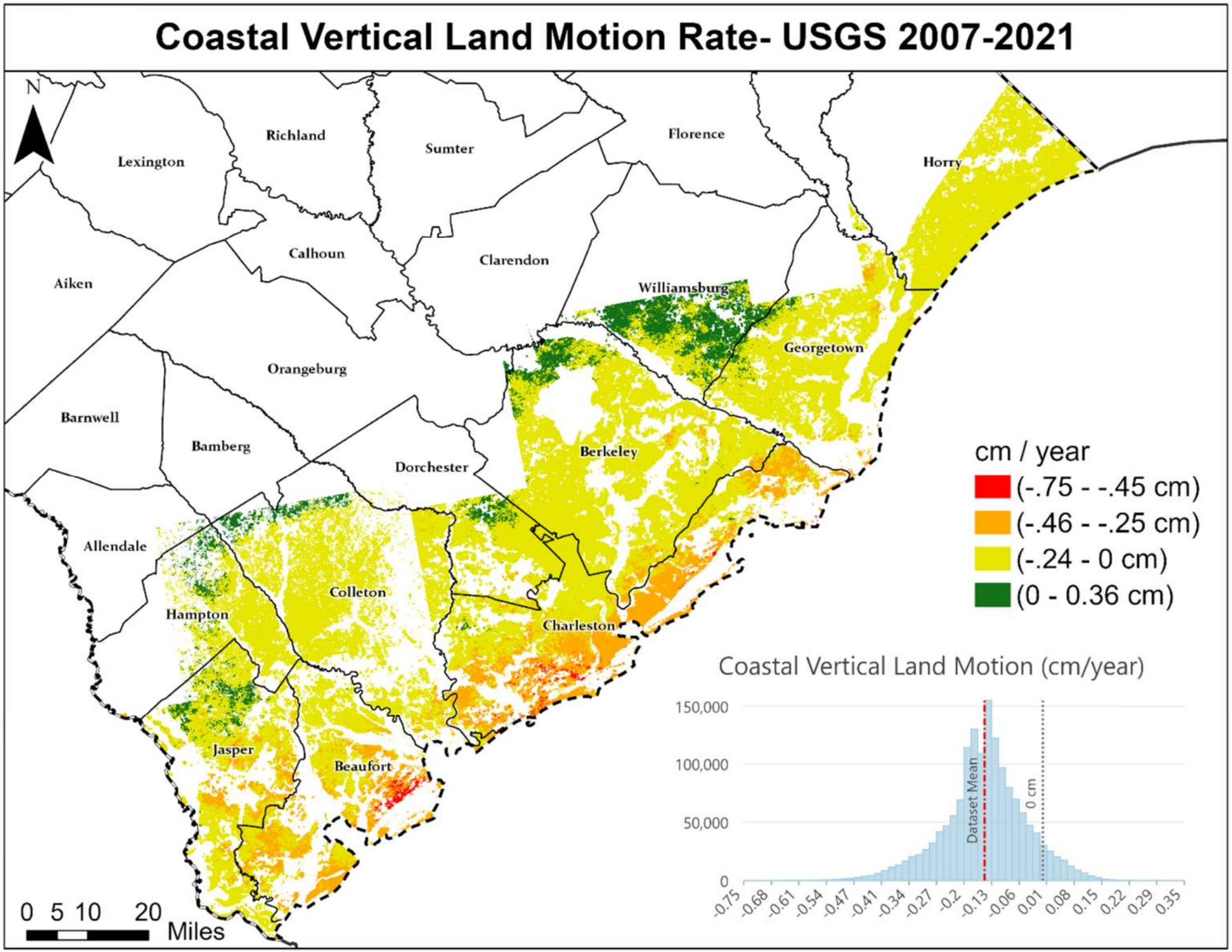
Source: Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP/Department of Defense)

Sea Level Rise Projections



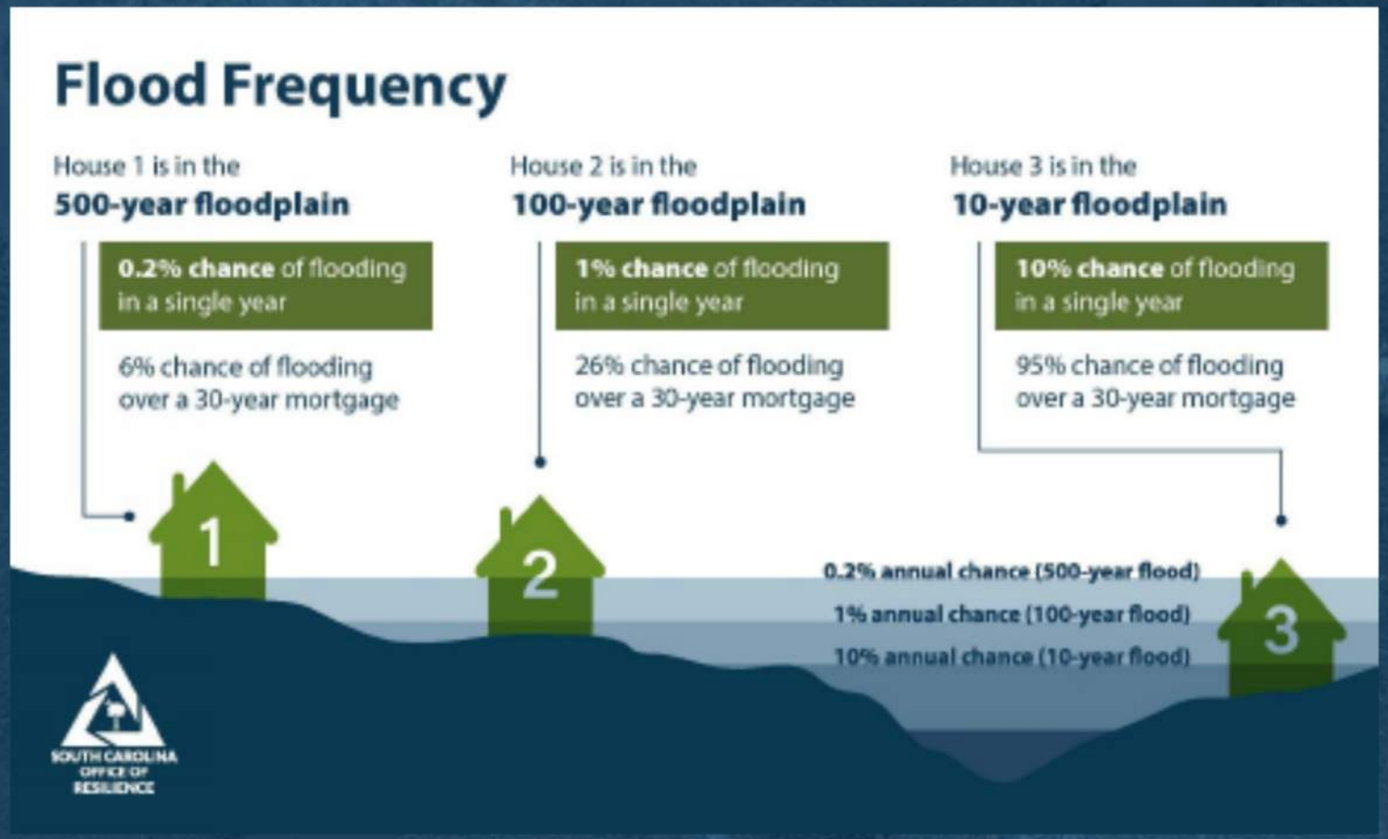


Source: NCA State Summaries, NOS/ NOAA


Coastal Vertical Land Motion Rate- USGS 2007-2021
N
Lexington
Richland
Sumter
Florence
Horry
Calhoun
Clarendon
Aiken
Williamsburg
Georgetown
Orangeburg
Barnwell
Bamberg
Dorchester
Berkeley
Allendale
Colleton
Hampton
Charleston
Jasper
Beaufort
0 5 10 20
Miles
cm / year
(-.75 - -.45 cm)
(-.46 - -.25 cm)
(-.24 - 0 cm)
(0 - 0.36 cm)
Coastal Vertical Land Motion (cm/year)
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
Dataset Mean
0 cm
-0.75
-0.68
-0.61
-0.54
-0.47
-0.41
-0.34
-0.27
-0.2
-0.13
-0.06
0.01
0.08
0.15
0.22
0.29
0.35

Strategic Statewide Resilience and Risk Reduction Plan

5 FLOOD RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT


Flood Frequency
House 1 is in the
500-year floodplain
0.2% chance of flooding in a single year
6% chance of flooding over a 30-year mortgage
House 2 is in the
100-year floodplain
1% chance of flooding in a single year
26% chance of flooding over a 30-year mortgage
House 3 is in the
10-year floodplain
10% chance of flooding in a single year
95% chance of flooding over a 30-year mortgage
1
2
3
0.2% annual chance (500-year flood)
1% annual chance (100-year flood)
10% annual chance (10-year flood)
SOUTH CAROLINA
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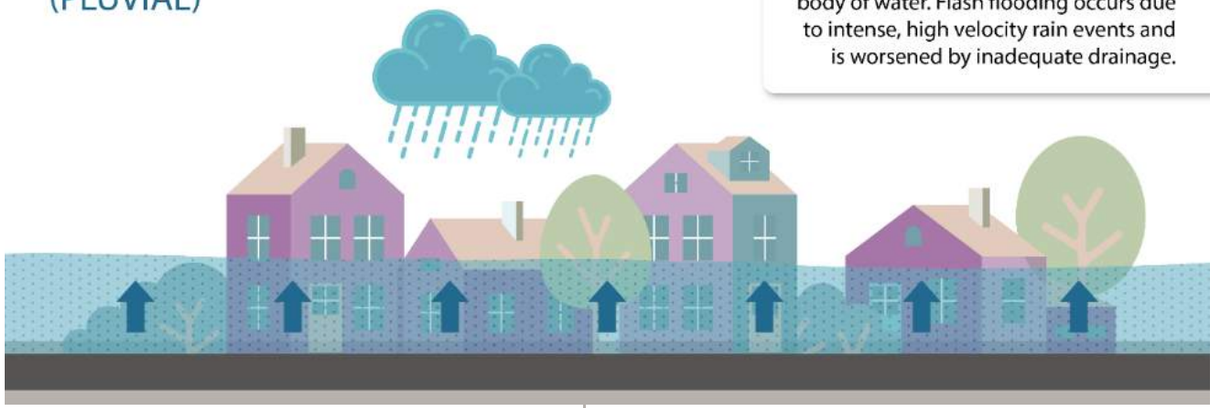
RESILIENCE

Surface Water & Flash Flooding

(PLUVIAL)

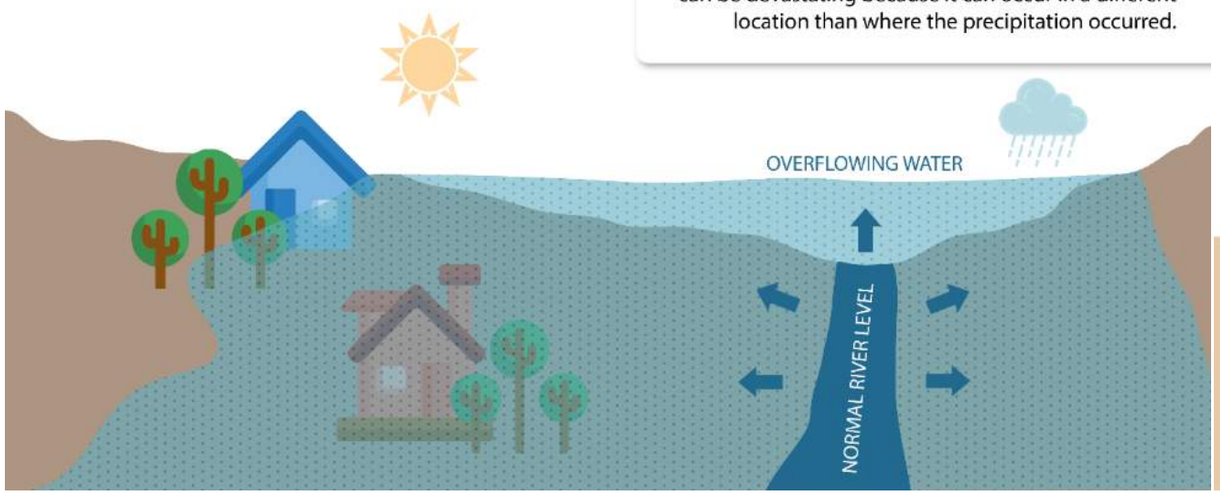
Pluvial flooding occurs when an extreme rainfall event takes place in an area where there is inadequate drainage for that particular amount of rainfall. This type of flooding is not associated with a body of water. Flash flooding occurs due to intense, high velocity rain events and is worsened by inadequate drainage.



River Flooding

(FLUVIAL)

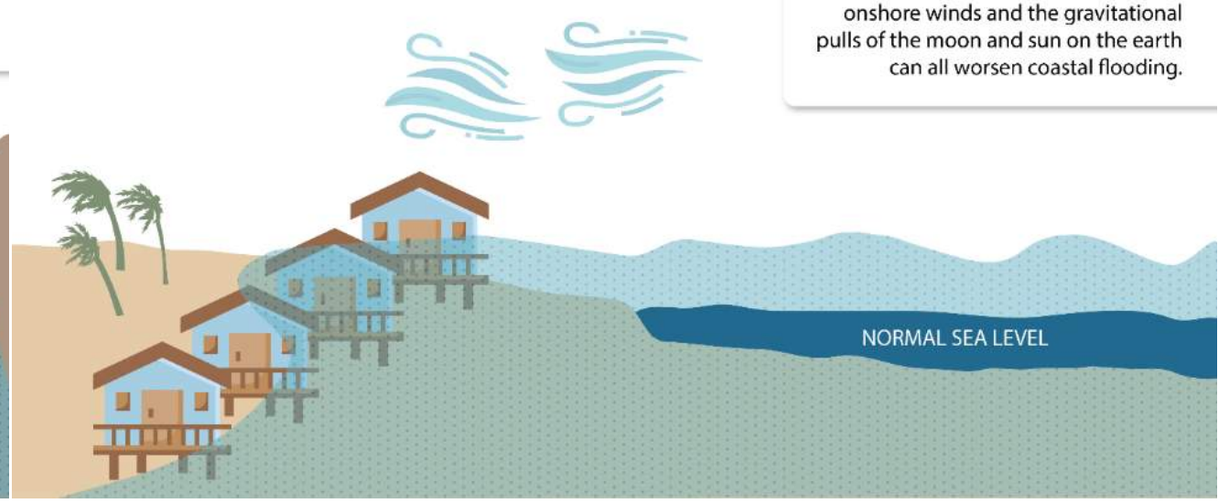
Fluvial flooding, or river flooding, occurs when the water level of the river overtops its banks or natural levees due to excess precipitation. This type of flooding can be devastating because it can occur in a different location than where the precipitation occurred.



Coastal Flooding

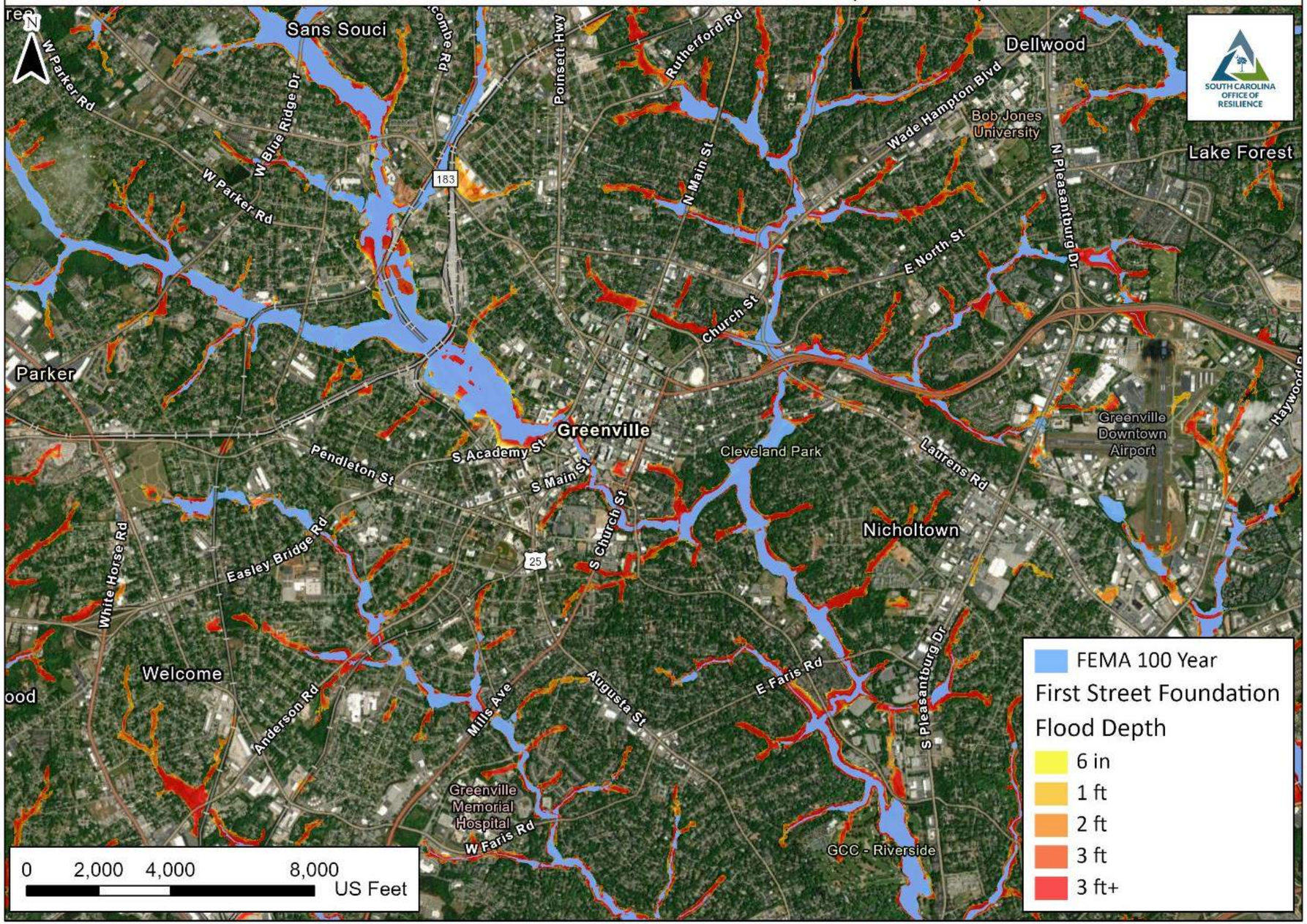
DUE TO STORM SURGE OR TIDES

Coastal flooding can be caused by storm surge, high tides, and sea level rise. Compound riverine flooding, onshore winds and the gravitational pulls of the moon and sun on the earth can all worsen coastal flooding.



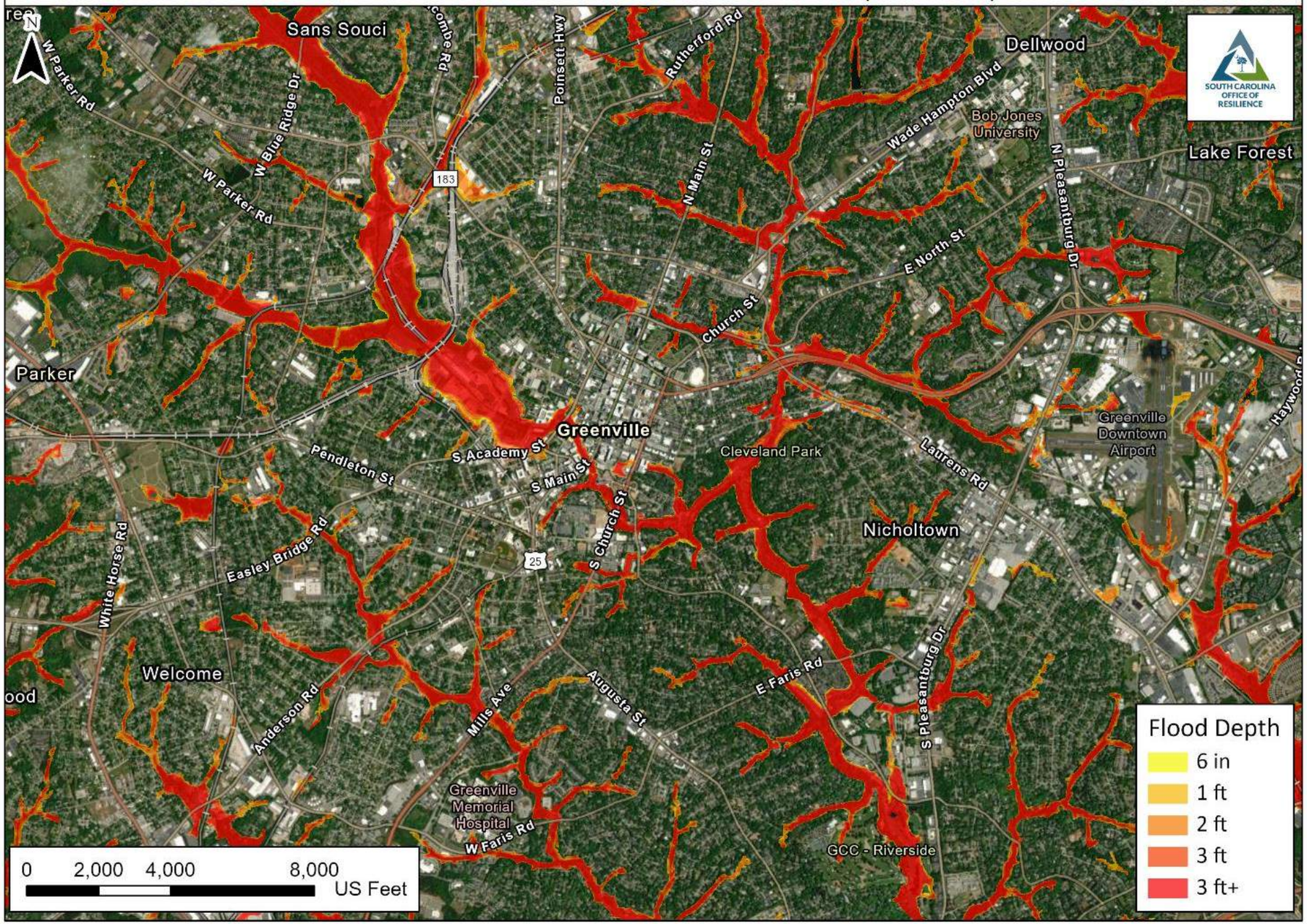
First Street Foundation Flood Model

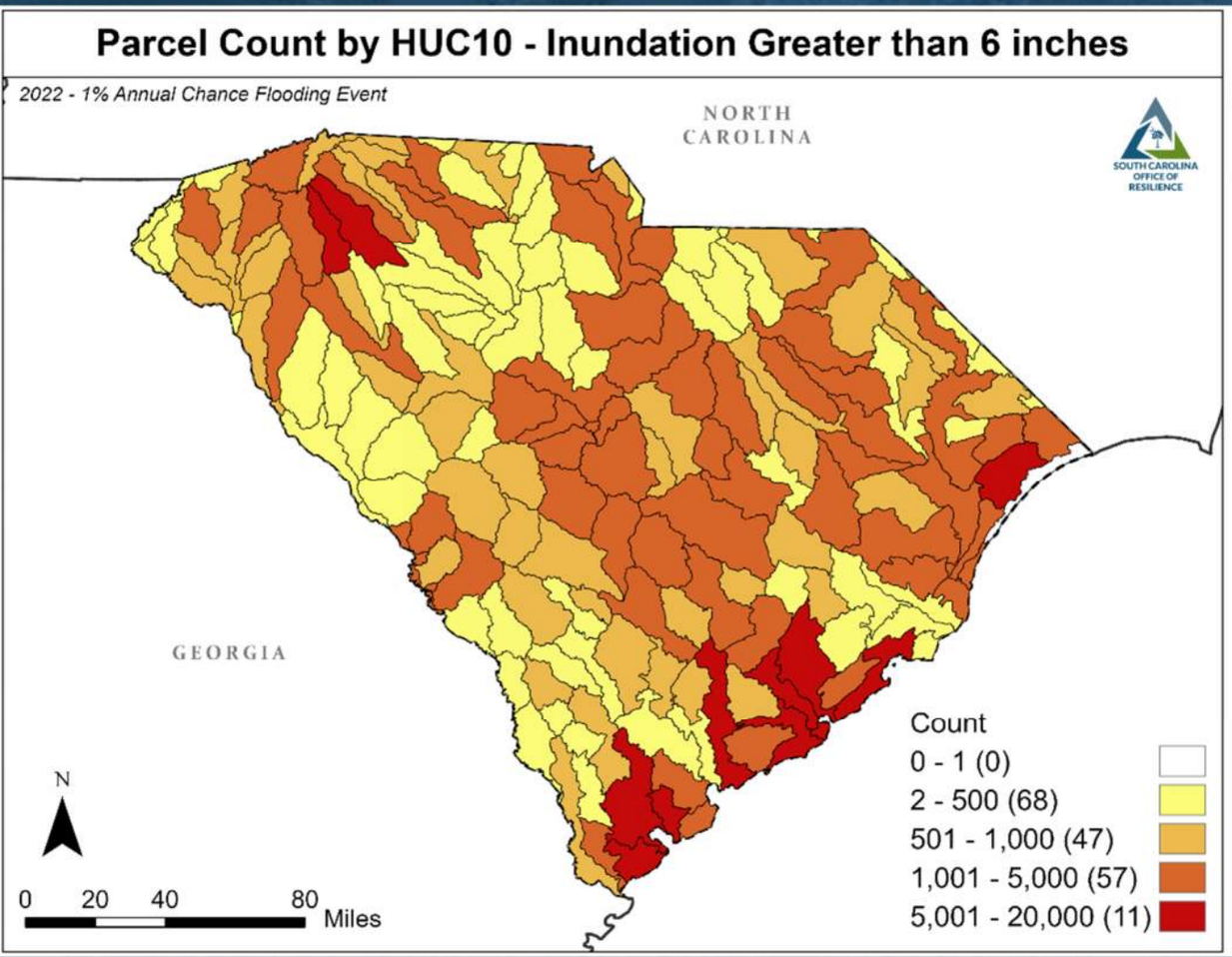
2022 - 1% Annual Chance Flood Event (100 Year)

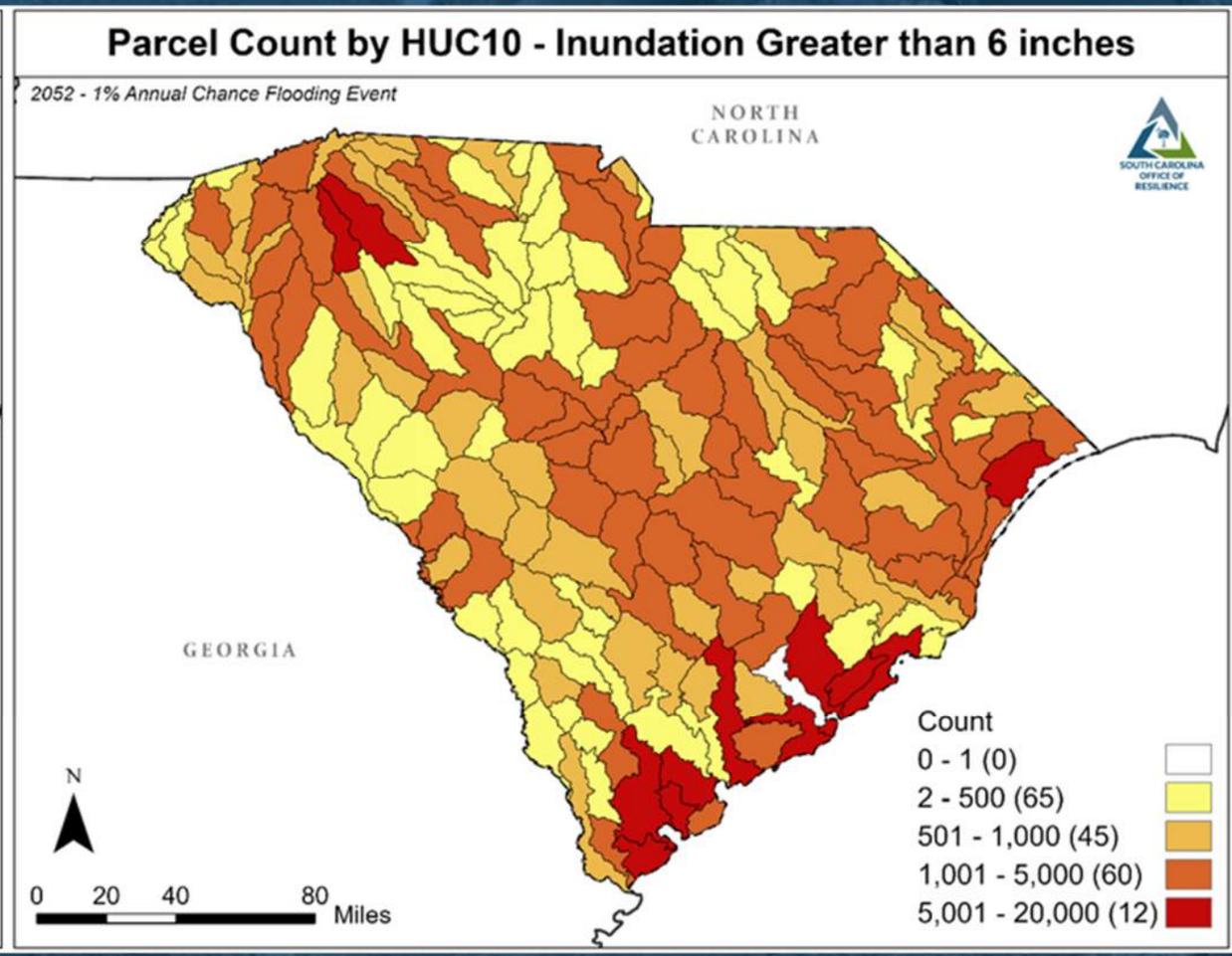


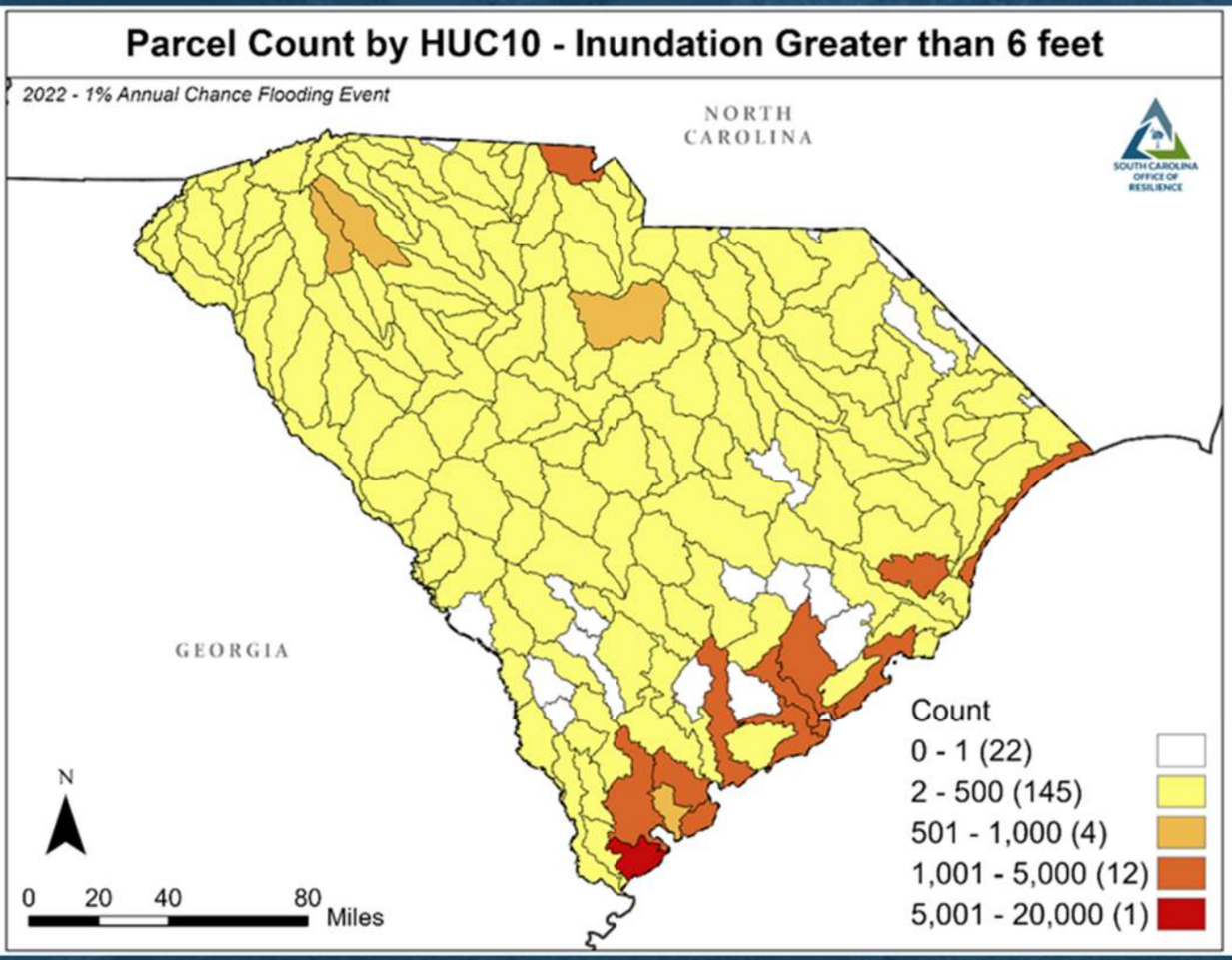
First Street Foundation Flood Model

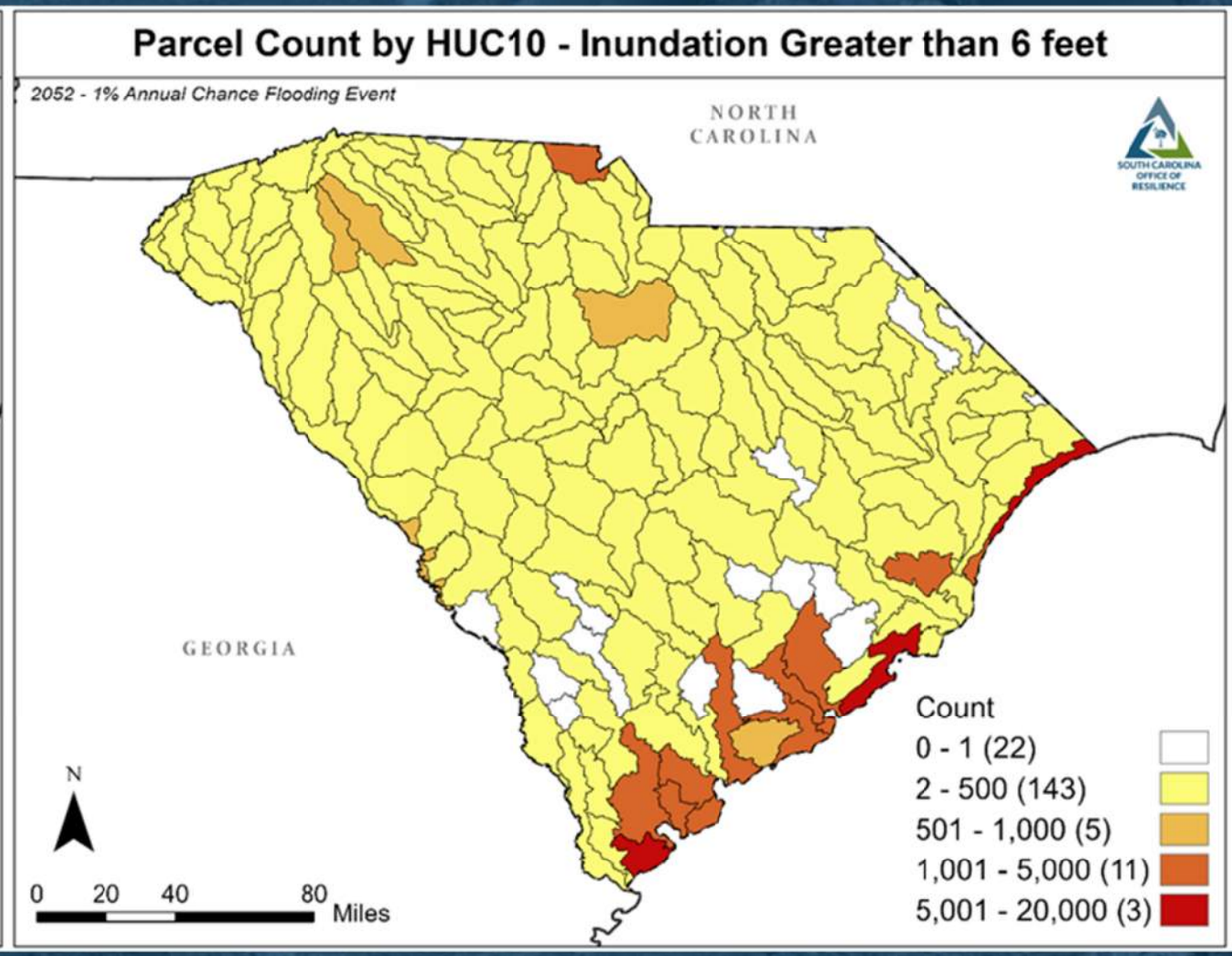
2022 - 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Event (500 Year)

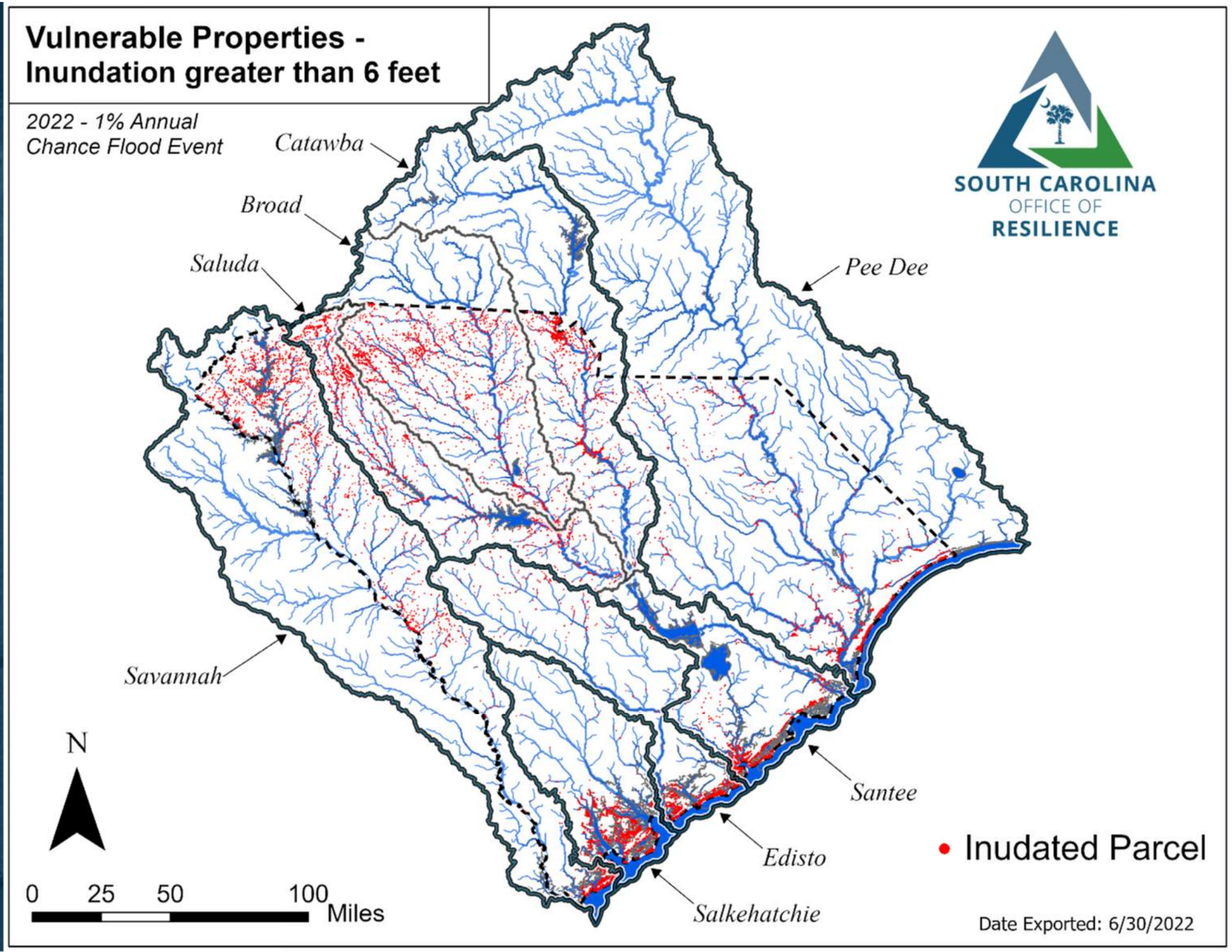


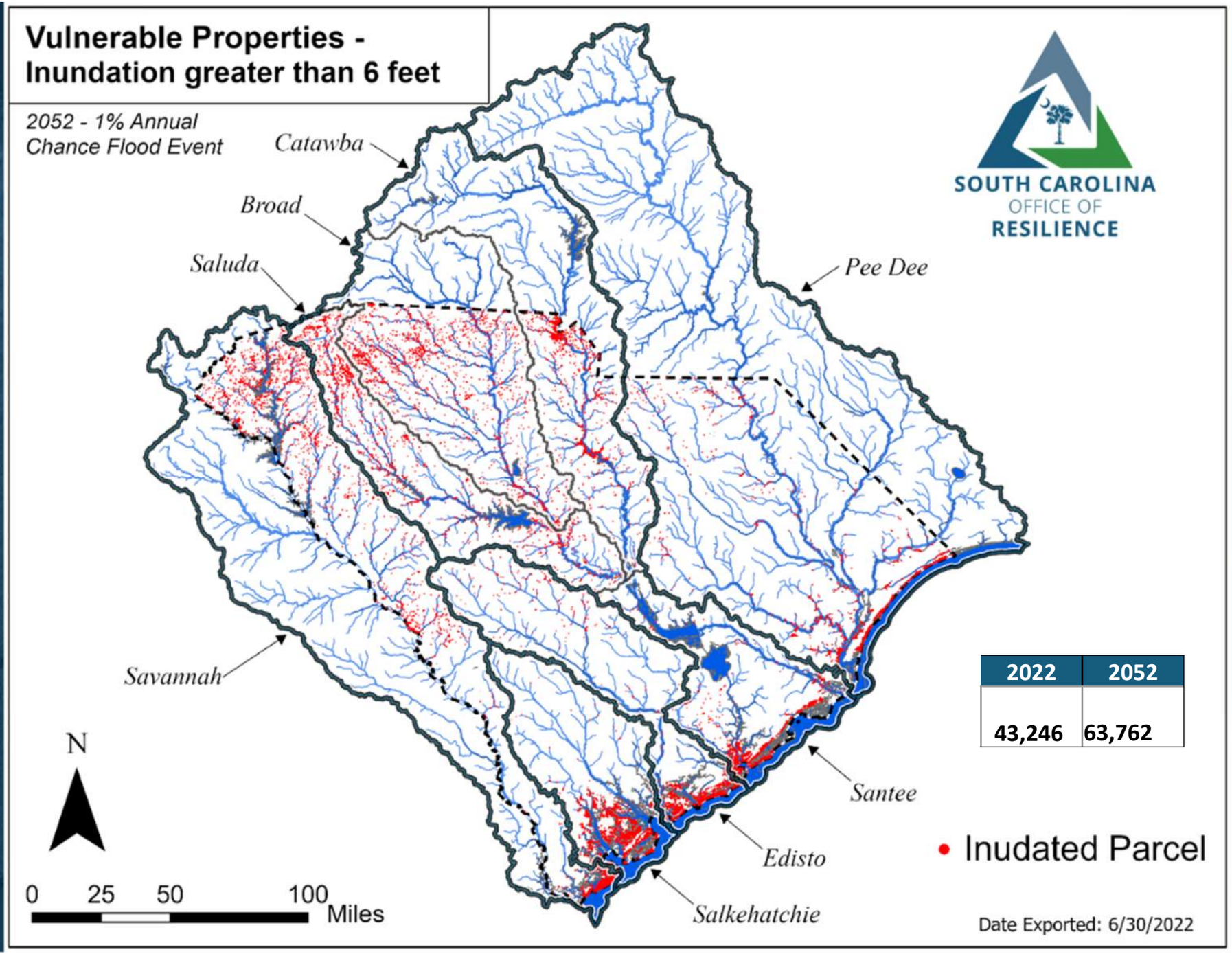

Parcel Count by HUC10 - Inundation Greater than 6 inches
2022 - 1% Annual Chance Flooding Event
NORTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE
N
0 20 40 80 Miles
Count
0 - 1 (0)
2 - 500 (68)
501 - 1,000 (47)
1,001 - 5,000 (57)
5,001 - 20,000 (11)

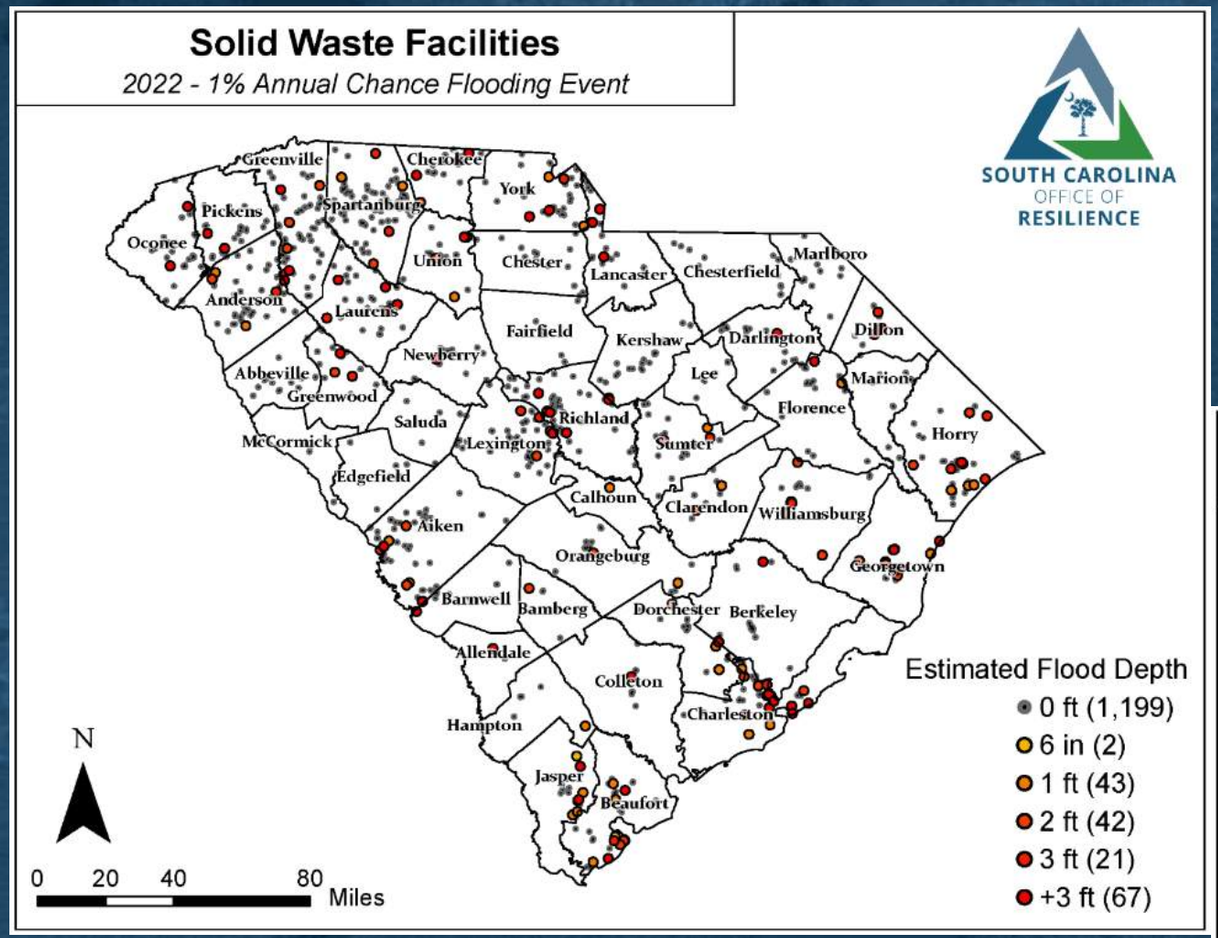

Parcel Count by HUC10 - Inundation Greater than 6 inches
2052 - 1% Annual Chance Flooding Event
NORTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE
N
0 20 40 80 Miles
Count
0 - 1 (0)
2 - 500 (65)
501 - 1,000 (45)
1,001 - 5,000 (60)
5,001 - 20,000 (12)

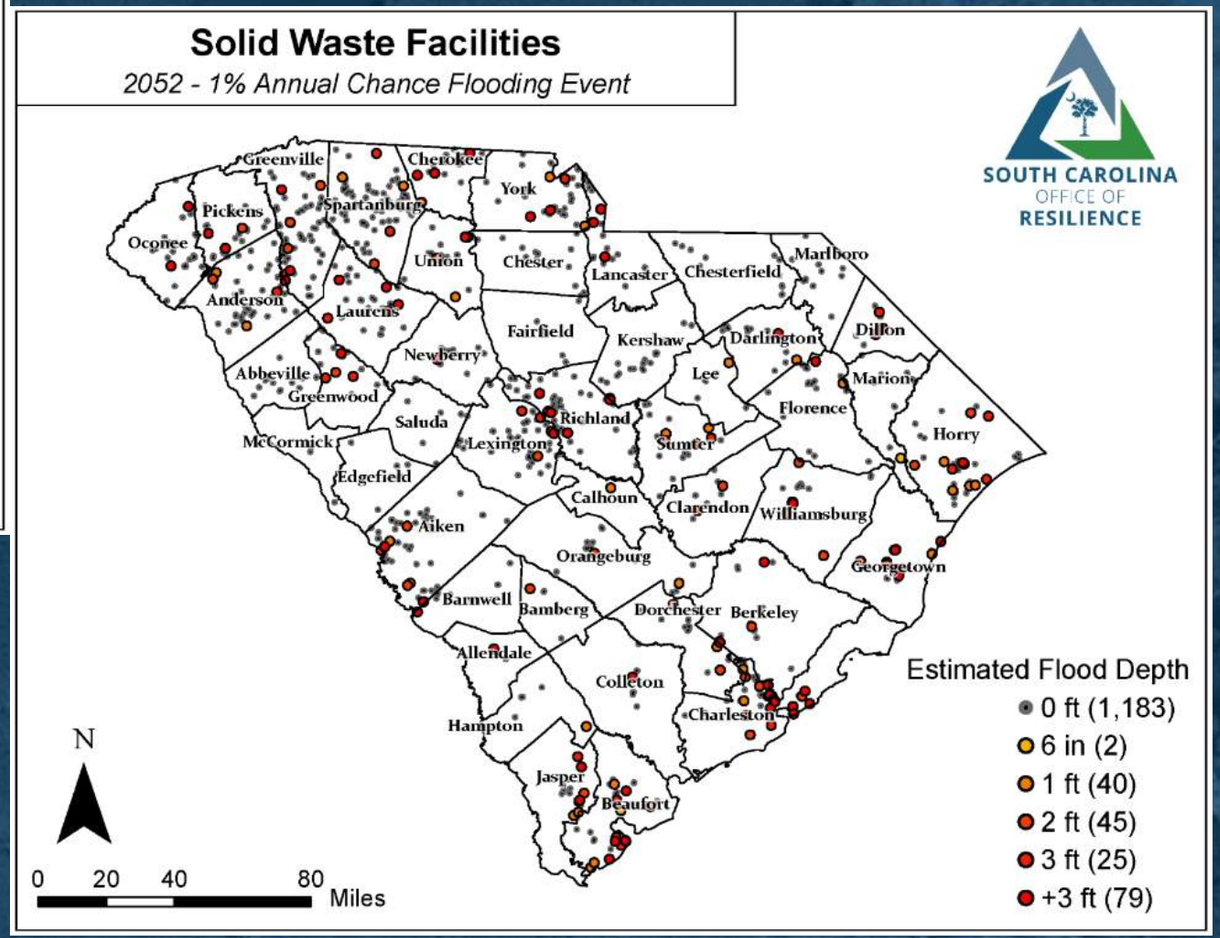

Parcel Count by HUC10 - Inundation Greater than 6 feet
2022 - 1% Annual Chance Flooding Event
NORTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE
Count
0 - 1 (22)
2 - 500 (145)
501 - 1,000 (4)
1,001 - 5,000 (12)
5,001 - 20,000 (1)
N
0 20 40 80 Miles

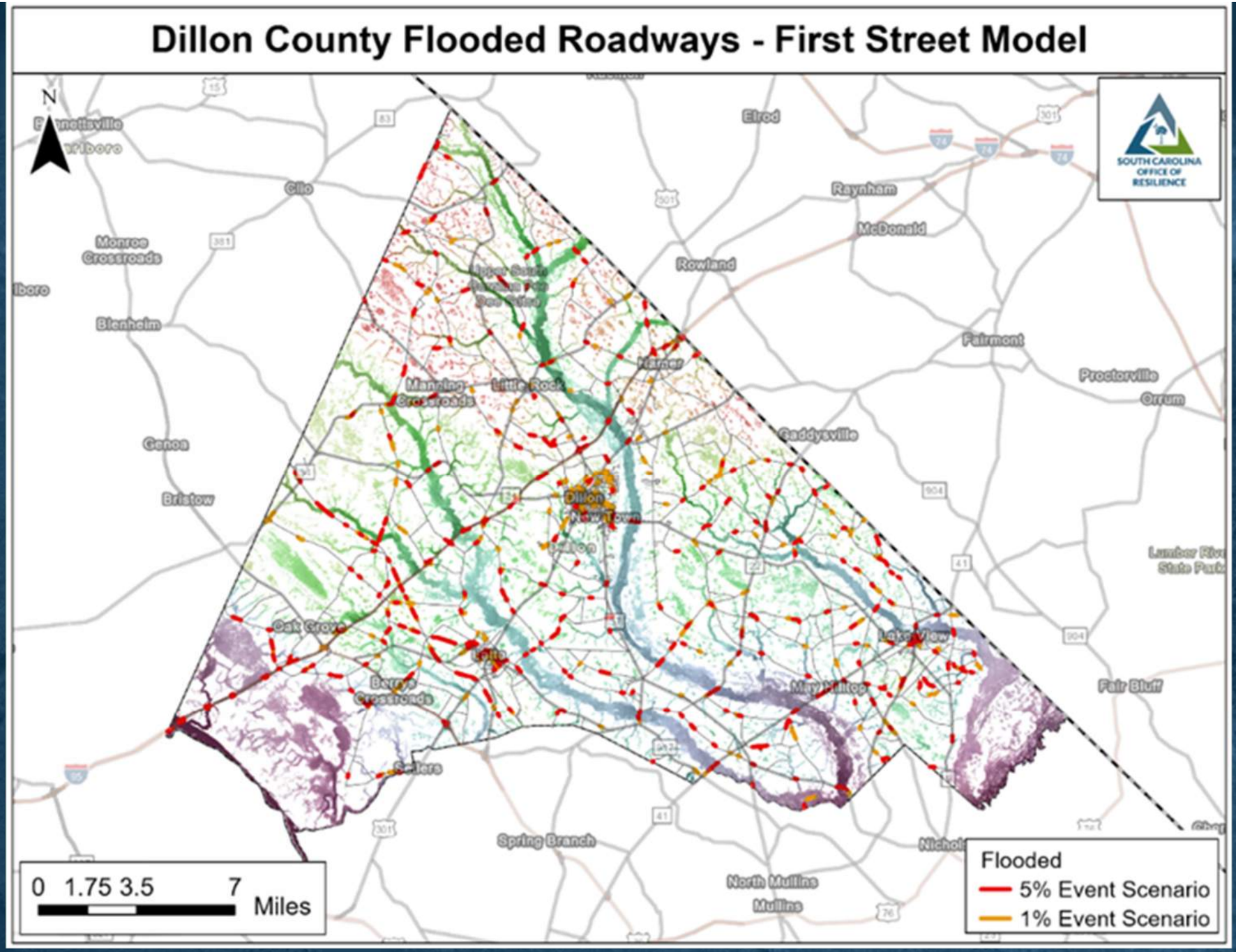

Parcel Count by HUC10 - Inundation Greater than 6 feet
2052 - 1% Annual Chance Flooding Event
NORTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE
Count
0 - 1 (22)
2 - 500 (143)
501 - 1,000 (5)
1,001 - 5,000 (11)
5,001 - 20,000 (3)
N
0 20 40 80 Miles


Vulnerable Properties -
Inundation greater than 6 feet
2022 - 1% Annual
Chance Flood Event
Catawba
Broad
Saluda
Pee Dee
Savannah
Santee
Edisto
Salkehatchie
SOUTH CAROLINA
OFFICE OF
RESILIENCE
N
0 25 50 100 Miles
Inudated Parcel
Date Exported: 6/30/2022

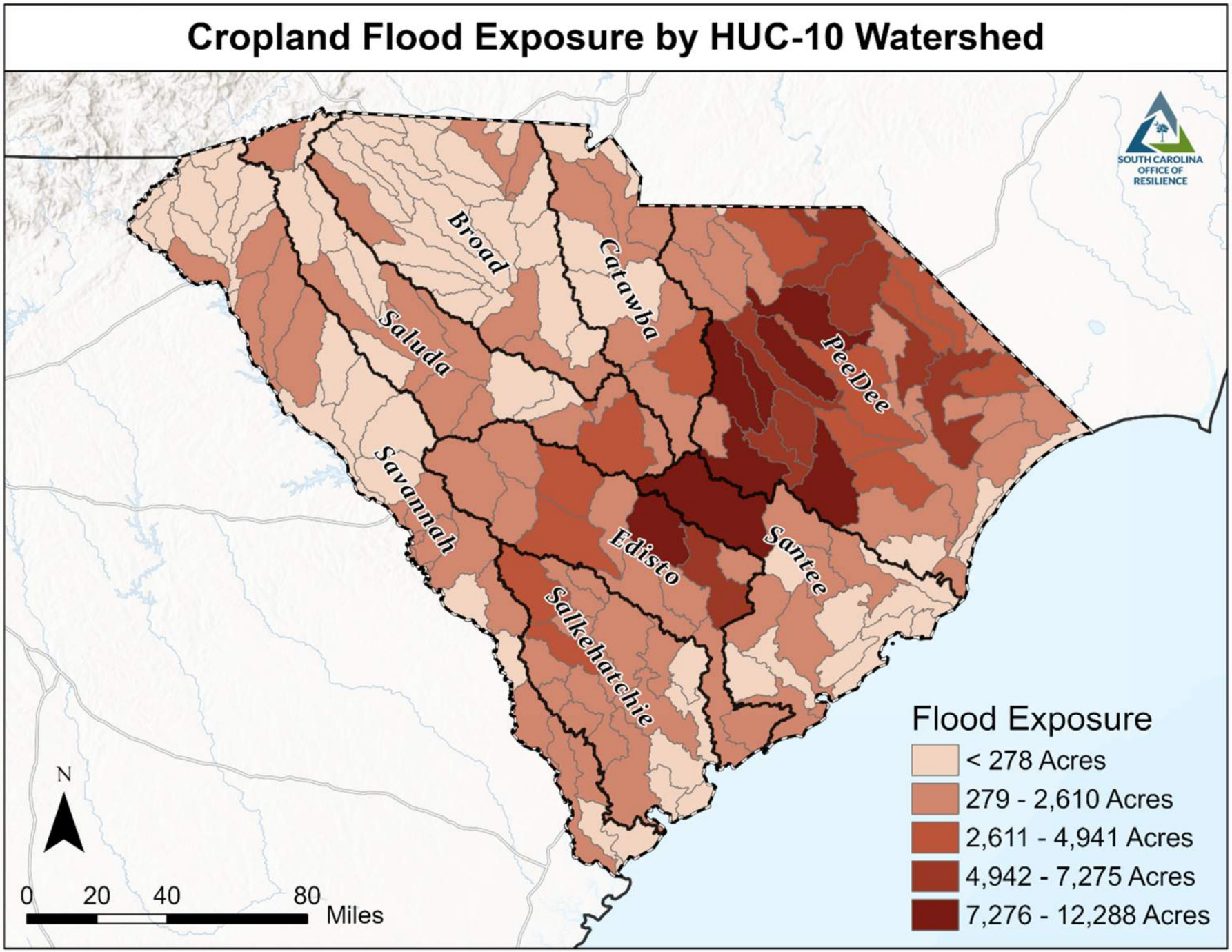

Vulnerable Properties -
Inundation greater than 6 feet
2052 - 1% Annual
Chance Flood Event
Catawba
Broad
Saluda
Pee Dee
Savannah
Santee
Edisto
Salkehatchie
SOUTH CAROLINA
OFFICE OF
RESILIENCE
2022
2052
43,246
63,762
N
0 25 50 100 Miles
Inudated Parcel
Date Exported: 6/30/2022


Solid Waste Facilities
2022 - 1% Annual Chance Flooding Event
SOUTH CAROLINA
OFFICE OF
RESILIENCE
Greenville
Cherokee
York
Pickens
Spartanburg
Oconee
Union
Chester
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Marlboro
Anderson
Laurens
Fairfield
Kershaw
Darlington
Dillon
Newberry
Lee
Marion
Abbeville
Greenwood
Florence
Saluda
Richland
Horry
McCormick
Lexington
Sumter
Edgefield
Calhoun
Clarendon
Williamsburg
Aiken
Orangeburg
Georgetown
Barnwell
Bamberg
Dorchester
Berkeley
Allendale
Colleton
Charleston
Hampton
Jasper
Beaufort
N
0 20 40 80
Miles
Estimated Flood Depth
0 ft (1,199)
6 in (2)
1 ft (43)
2 ft (42)
3 ft (21)
+3 ft (67)

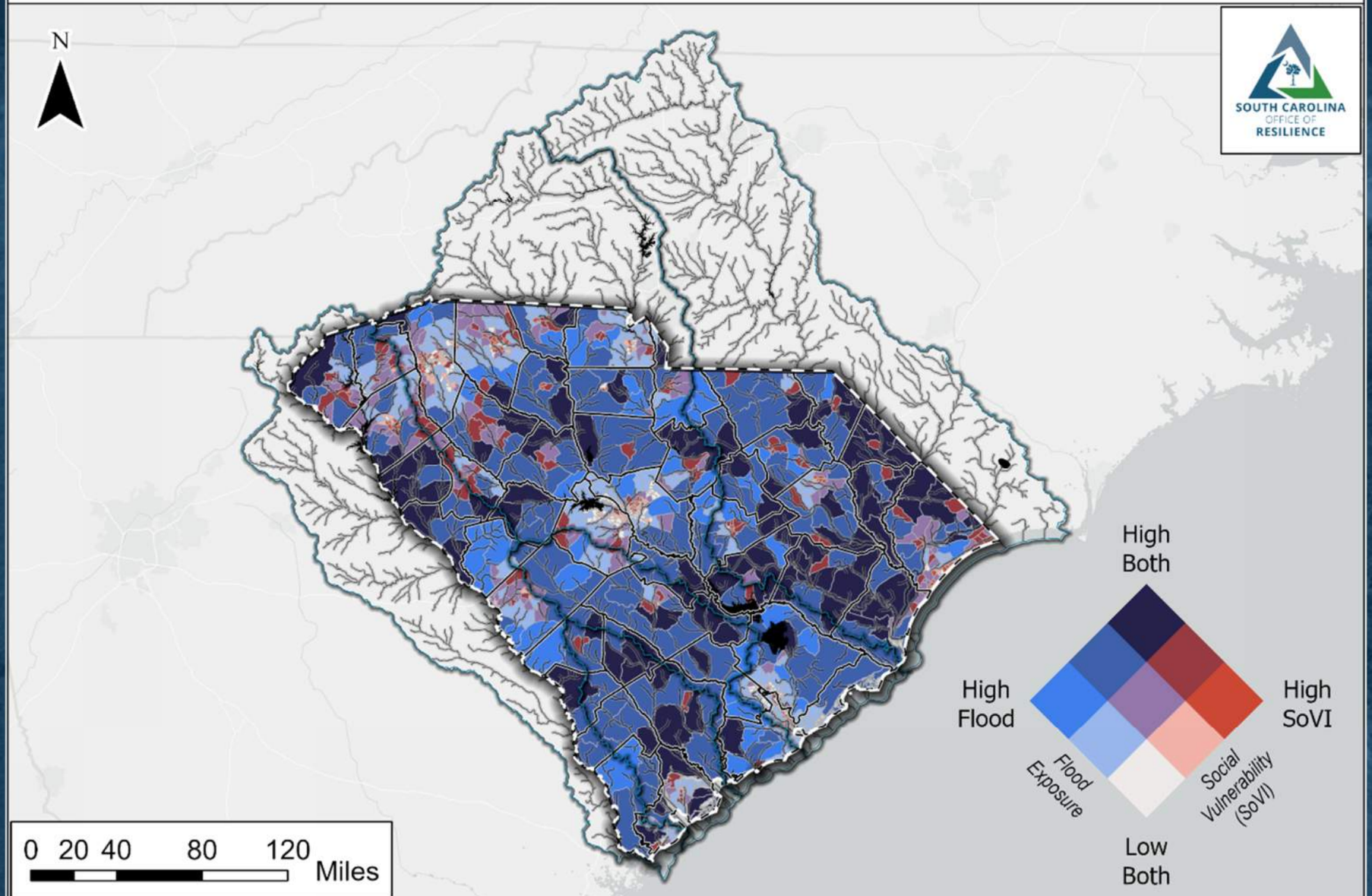

Solid Waste Facilities
2052 - 1% Annual Chance Flooding Event
SOUTH CAROLINA
OFFICE OF
RESILIENCE
Greenville
Cherokee
York
Pickens
Spartanburg
Oconee
Union
Chester
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Marlboro
Anderson
Laurens
Fairfield
Kershaw
Darlington
Dillon
Newberry
Lee
Marion
Abbeville
Greenwood
Florence
Saluda
Richland
Horry
McCormick
Lexington
Sumter
Edgefield
Calhoun
Clarendon
Williamsburg
Aiken
Orangeburg
Georgetown
Barnwell
Bamberg
Dorchester
Berkeley
Allendale
Colleton
Charleston
Hampton
Jasper
Beaufort
N
0 20 40 80
Miles
Estimated Flood Depth
0 ft (1,183)
6 in (2)
1 ft (40)
2 ft (45)
3 ft (25)
+3 ft (79)


Dillon County Flooded Roadways - First Street Model
N
SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE
Elrod
Raynham
McDonald
Rowland
Gilo
Monroe Crossroads
Iboro
Blenheim
Fairmont
Proctorville
Orrum
Gaddysville
Genoa
Bristow
Dillon
Oak Grove
Lake View
Fair Bluff
Spring Branch
North Mullins
Mullins
0 1.75 3.5 7 Miles
Flooded
5% Event Scenario
1% Event Scenario

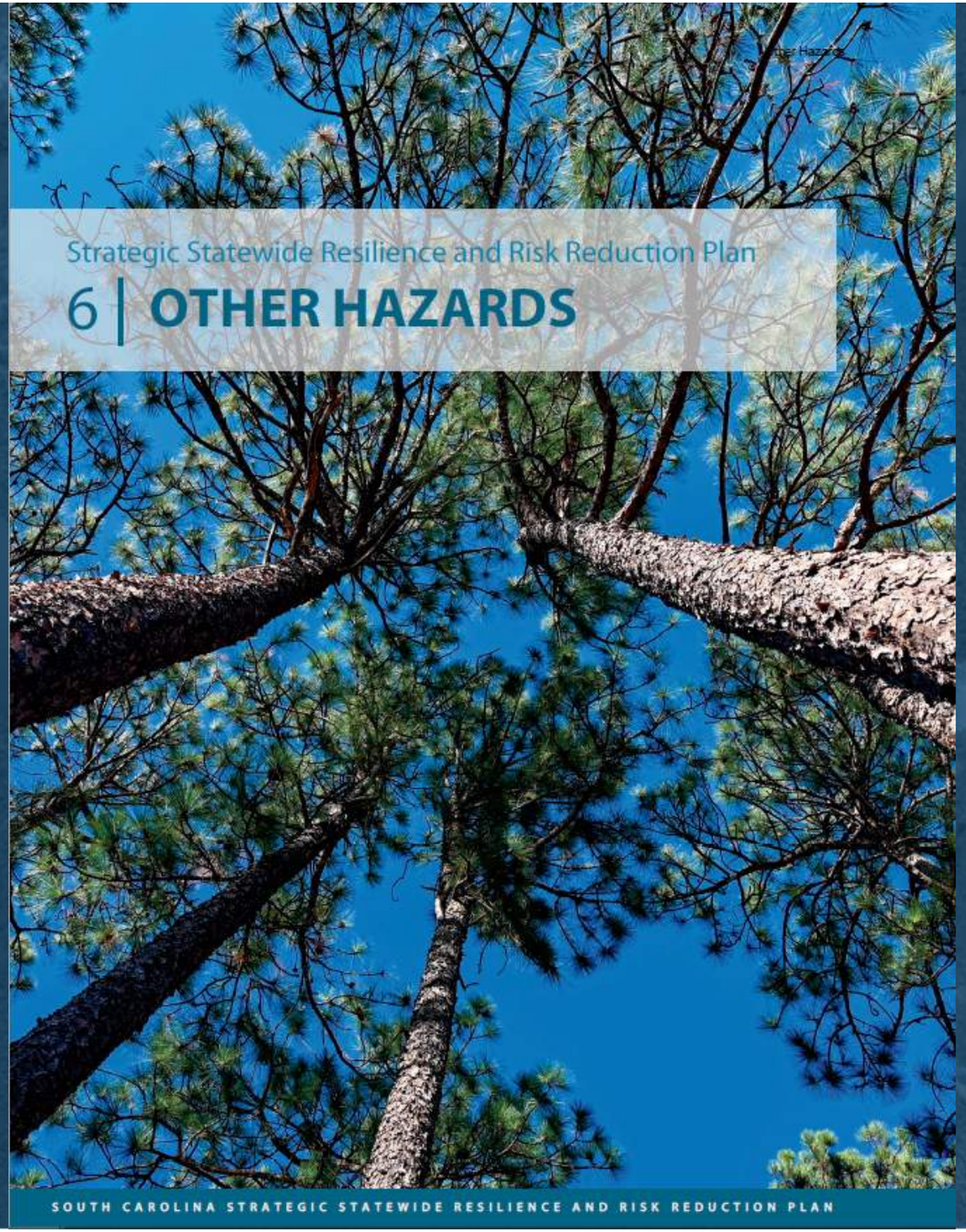
Cropland Flood Exposure by HUC-10 Watershed

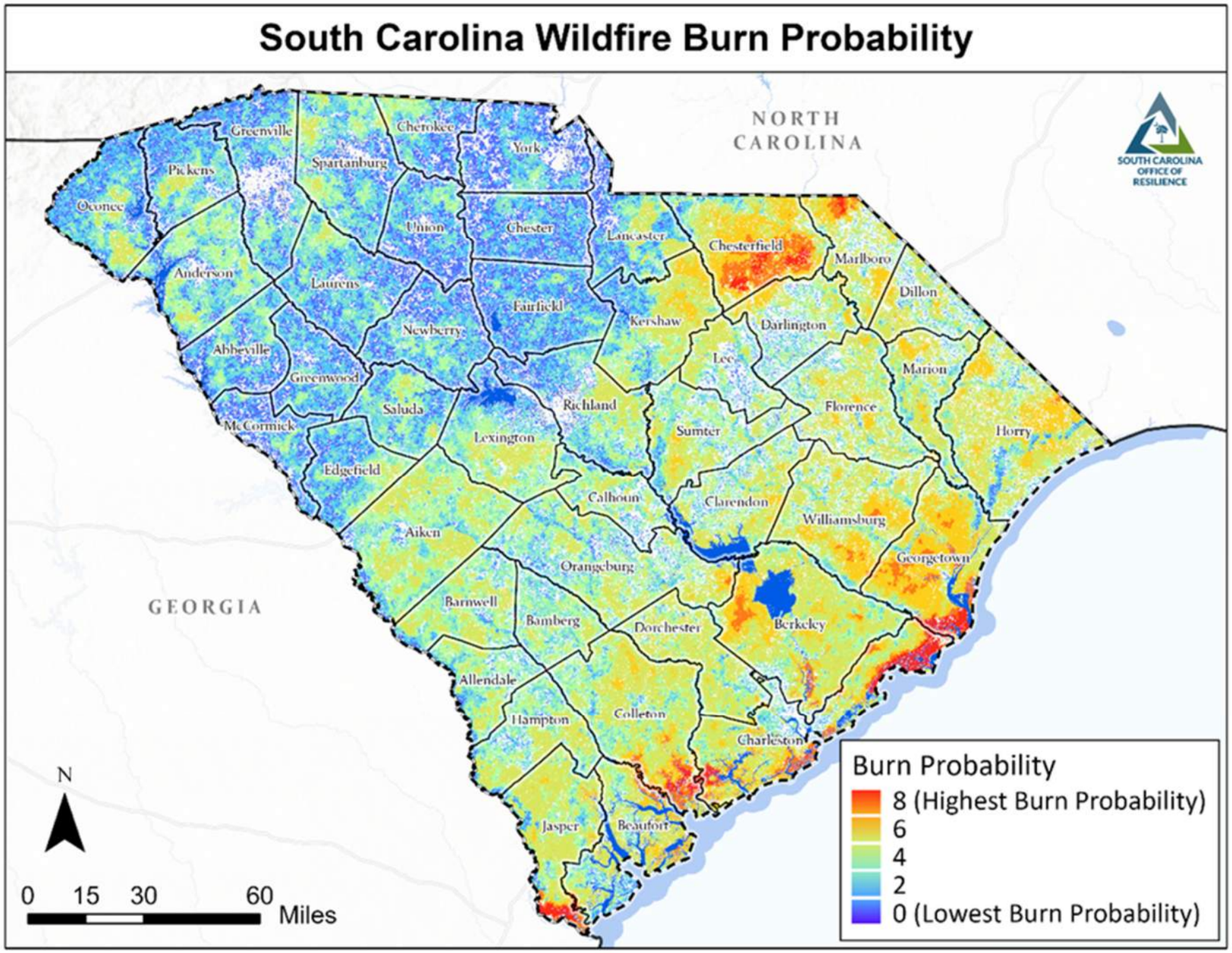


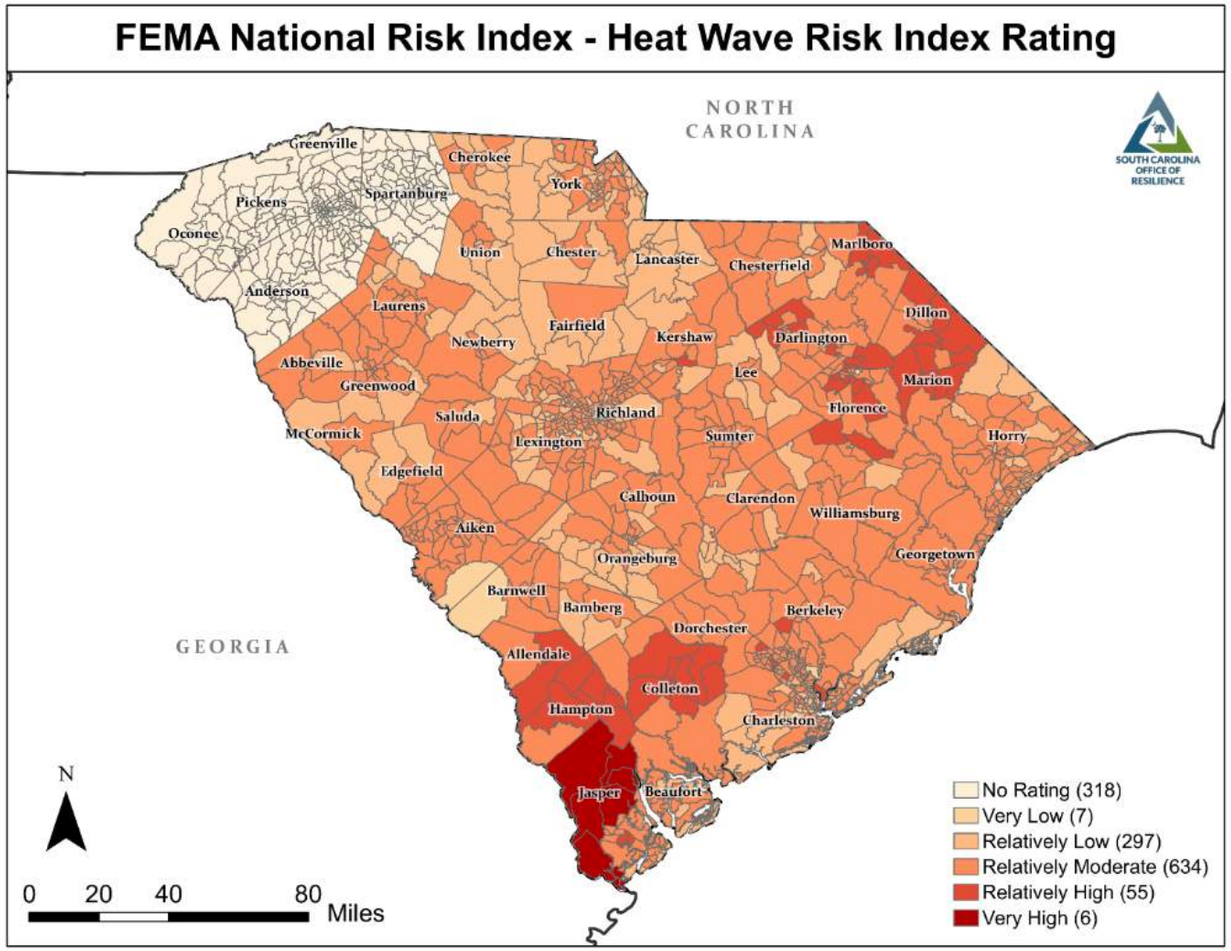
Flooding Exposure and Social Vulnerability

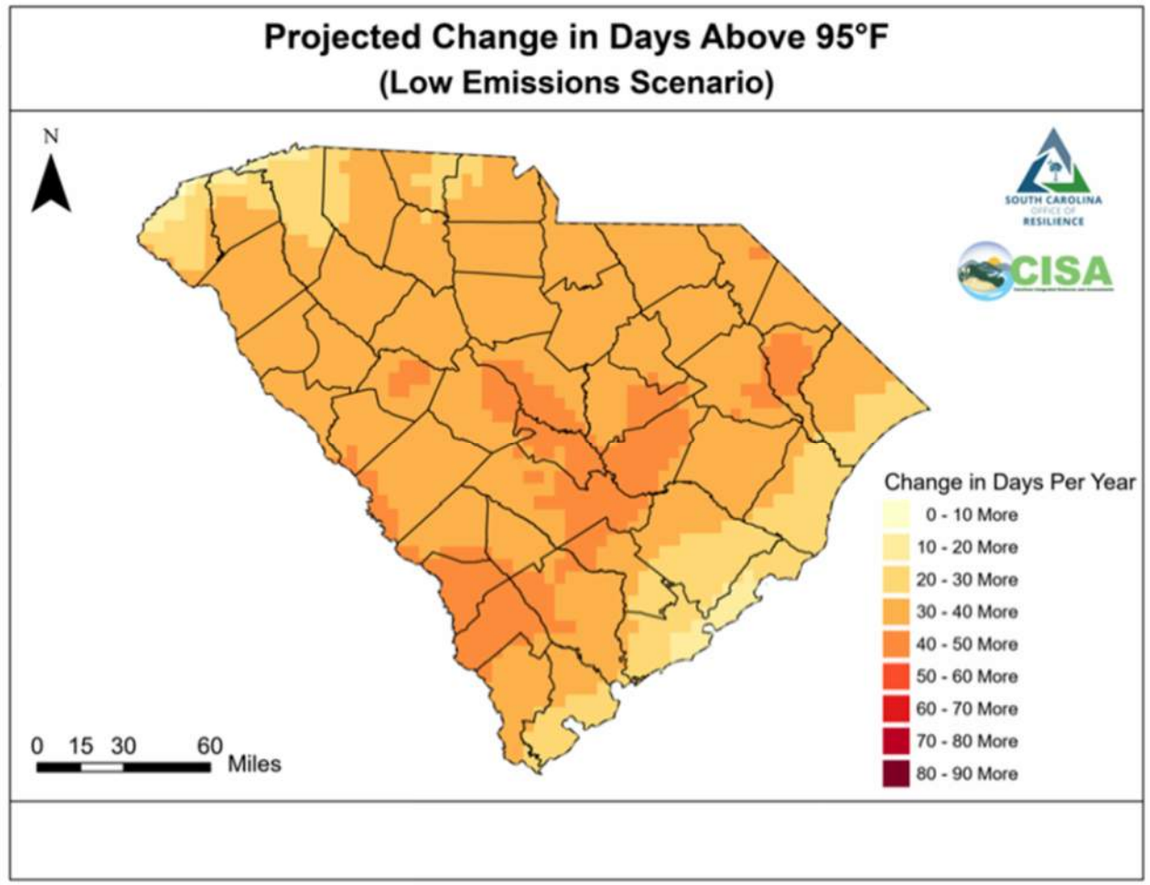


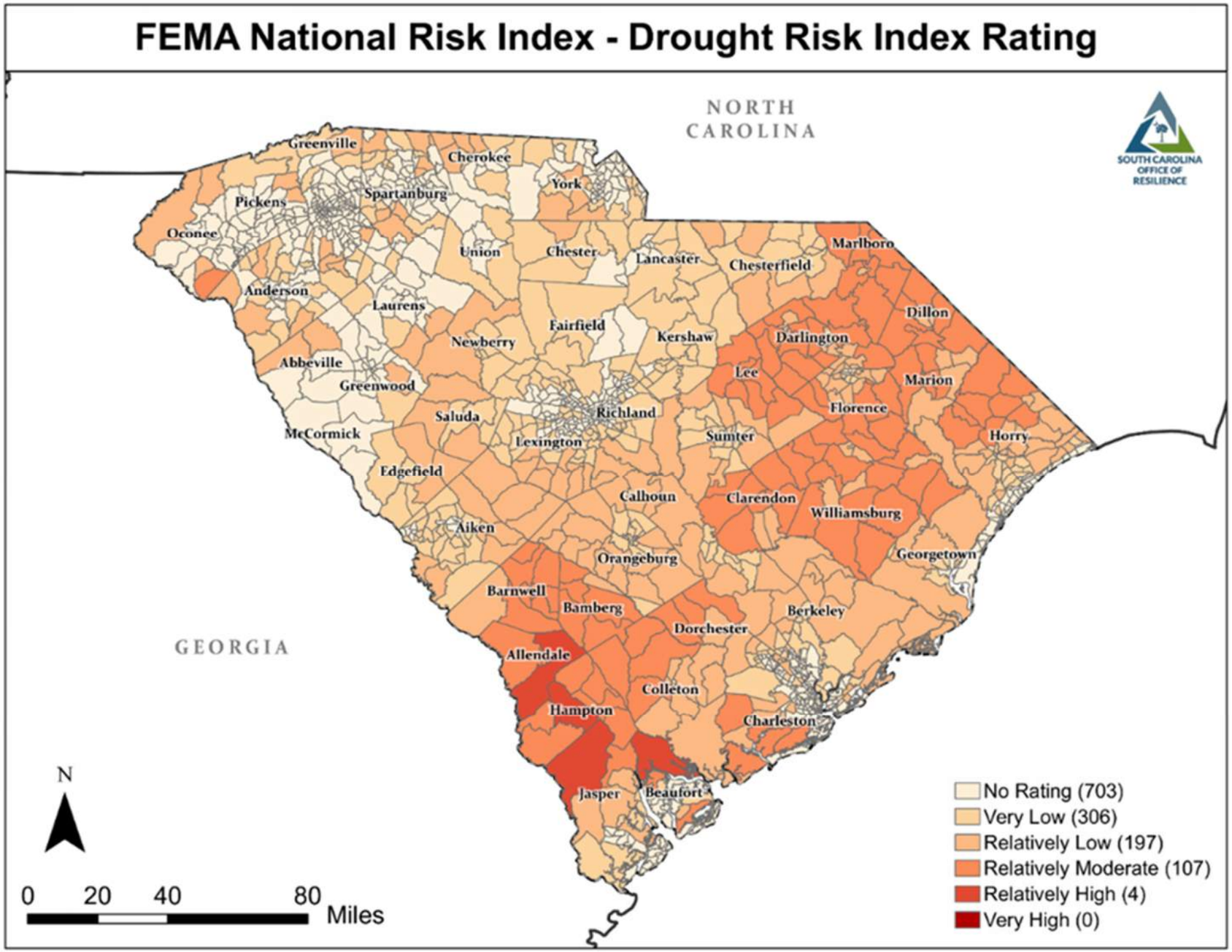
Flood Exposure is calculated as the percentage of the Census Tract flooded at a depth greater than 6 inches during a 1% Annual Chance Flood according to the First Street Foundation Flood Model. Social Vulnerability (SoVI) was distributed by the FEMA National Risk Index. SoVI scores are classified by the tract's ranking relative to the rest of South Carolina.

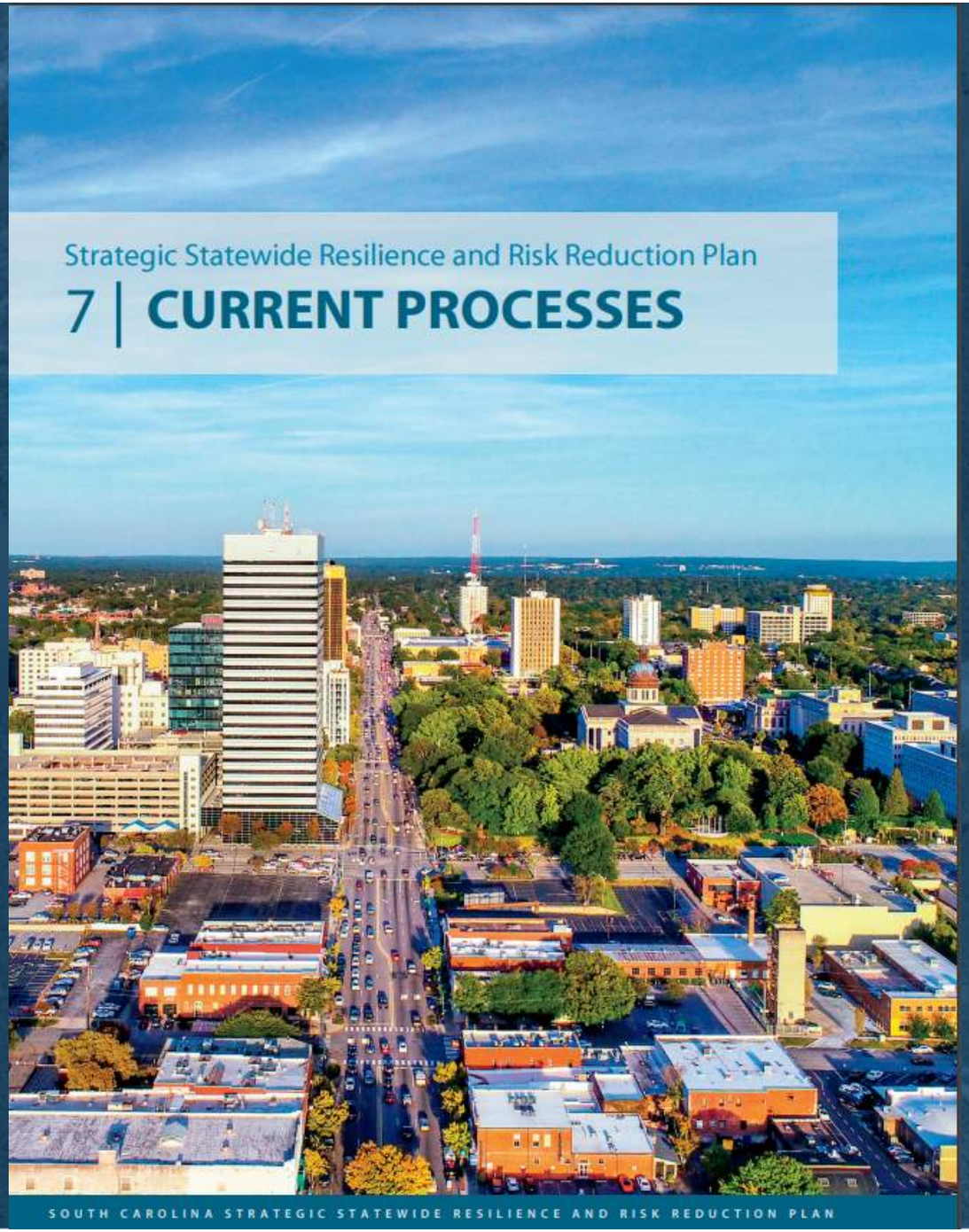

Strategic Statewide Resilience and Risk Reduction Plan
6 | OTHER HAZARDS
SOUTH CAROLINA STRATEGIC STATEWIDE RESILIENCE AND RISK REDUCTION PLAN


South Carolina Wildfire Burn Probability
NORTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE
Greenville
Cherokee
York
Pickens
Spartanburg
Oconee
Union
Chester
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Marlboro
Anderson
Laurens
Dillon
Fairfield
Kershaw
Darlington
Newberry
Abbeville
Lee
Marion
Greenwood
Richland
Saluda
Florence
McCormick
Sumter
Horry
Lexington
Edgefield
Calhoun
Clarendon
Williamsburg
Aiken
Georgetown
Orangeburg
Barnwell
Bamberg
Dorchester
Berkeley
Allendale
Hampton
Colleton
Charleston
Jasper
Beaufort
N
0 15 30 60
Miles
Burn Probability
8 (Highest Burn Probability)
6
4
2
0 (Lowest Burn Probability)


FEMA National Risk Index - Heat Wave Risk Index Rating
NORTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE
Greenville
Cherokee
York
Pickens
Spartanburg
Oconee
Union
Chester
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Marlboro
Anderson
Laurens
Fairfield
Dillon
Newberry
Kershaw
Darlington
Abbeville
Lee
Greenwood
Marion
Saluda
Richland
Florence
McCormick
Lexington
Sumter
Horry
Edgefield
Calhoun
Clarendon
Williamsburg
Aiken
Georgetown
Orangeburg
Barnwell
Bamberg
Berkeley
Dorchester
Allendale
Colleton
Hampton
Charleston
Jasper
Beaufort
N
0 20 40 80 Miles
No Rating (318)
Very Low (7)
Relatively Low (297)
Relatively Moderate (634)
Relatively High (55)
Very High (6)


Projected Change in Days Above 95°F
(Low Emissions Scenario)
N
SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE
CISA
0 15 30 60 Miles
Change in Days Per Year
0 - 10 More
10 - 20 More
20 - 30 More
30 - 40 More
40 - 50 More
50 - 60 More
60 - 70 More
70 - 80 More
80 - 90 More


FEMA National Risk Index - Drought Risk Index Rating
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF RESILIENCE
Greenville
Cherokee
York
Spartanburg
Pickens
Oconee
Union
Chester
Lancaster
Chesterfield
Marlboro
Anderson
Laurens
Fairfield
Kershaw
Darlington
Dillon
Newberry
Abbeville
Greenwood
Lee
Marion
Florence
Saluda
Richland
McCormick
Lexington
Sumter
Horry
Edgefield
Calhoun
Clarendon
Williamsburg
Aiken
Orangeburg
Georgetown
Barnwell
Bamberg
Berkeley
Dorchester
GEORGIA
Allendale
Colleton
Hampton
Charleston
Jasper
Beaufort
N
0 20 40 80
Miles
No Rating (703)
Very Low (306)
Relatively Low (197)
Relatively Moderate (107)
Relatively High (4)
Very High (0)


Strategic Statewide Resilience and Risk Reduction Plan
7 | CURRENT PROCESSES
SOUTH CAROLINA STRATEGIC STATEWIDE RESILIENCE AND RISK REDUCTION PLAN

Current Process Contents

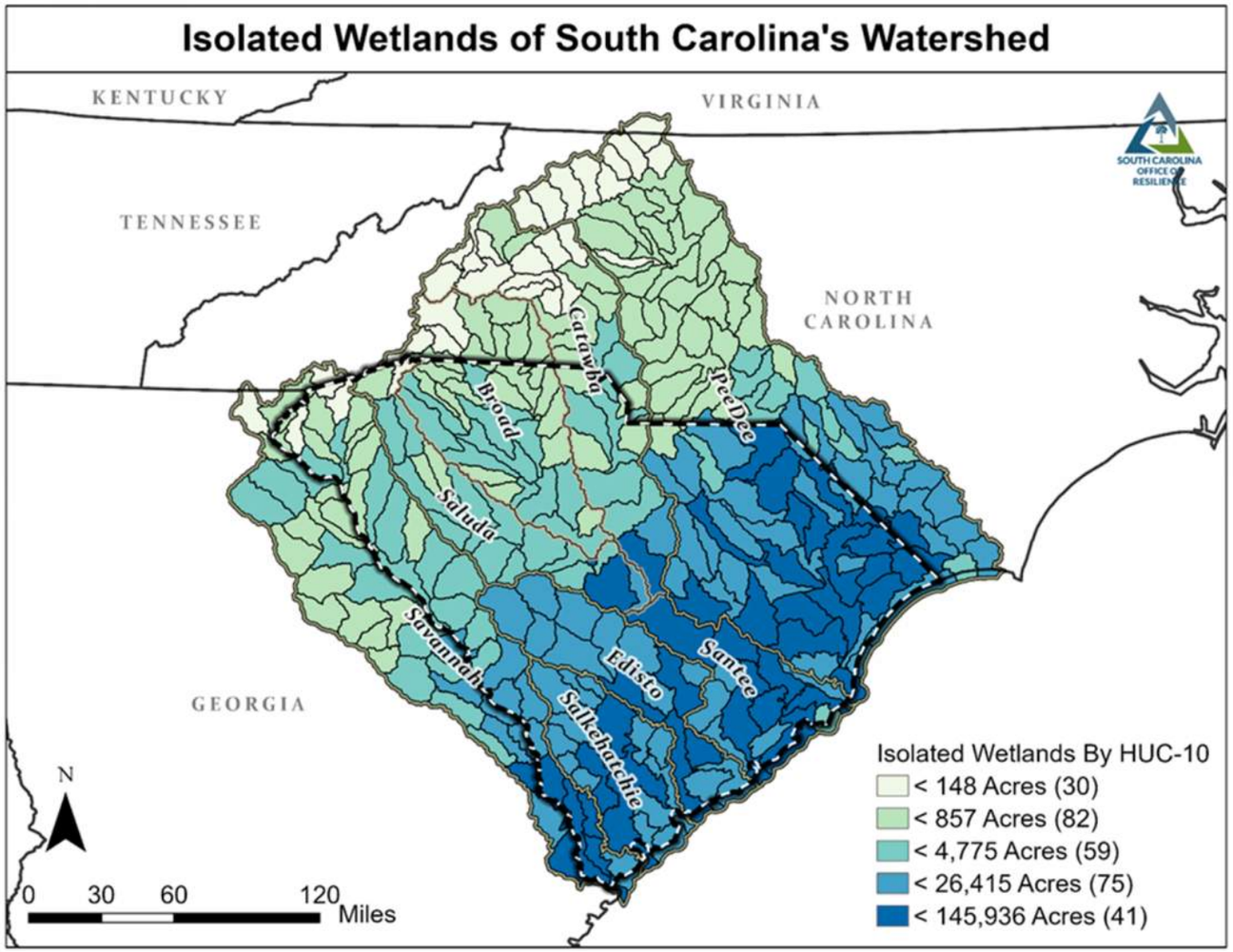
Anticipate
Land Use Planning & Regulations
Hazard Mitigation Planning
State Water Planning
Other Statewide Planning Efforts Related to Resilience
Floodplain Management Regulations
Community Rating System
Real Estate Disclosure
Data

Absorb
Stormwater Management Regulations
Stormwater Infrastructure Design
Green Stormwater Infrastructure Design
Building Codes
Coastal Zone Management
Protection of Wetlands

Recover
National Disaster Response & Recovery Framework
State Coordination of Recovery
Complicating Factors for Recovery
Non-Profit Partners in Recovery

Thrive
Community Co-Benefits
Economic Co-Benefits
Ecosystem Co-Benefits

PROTECTION OF WETLANDS

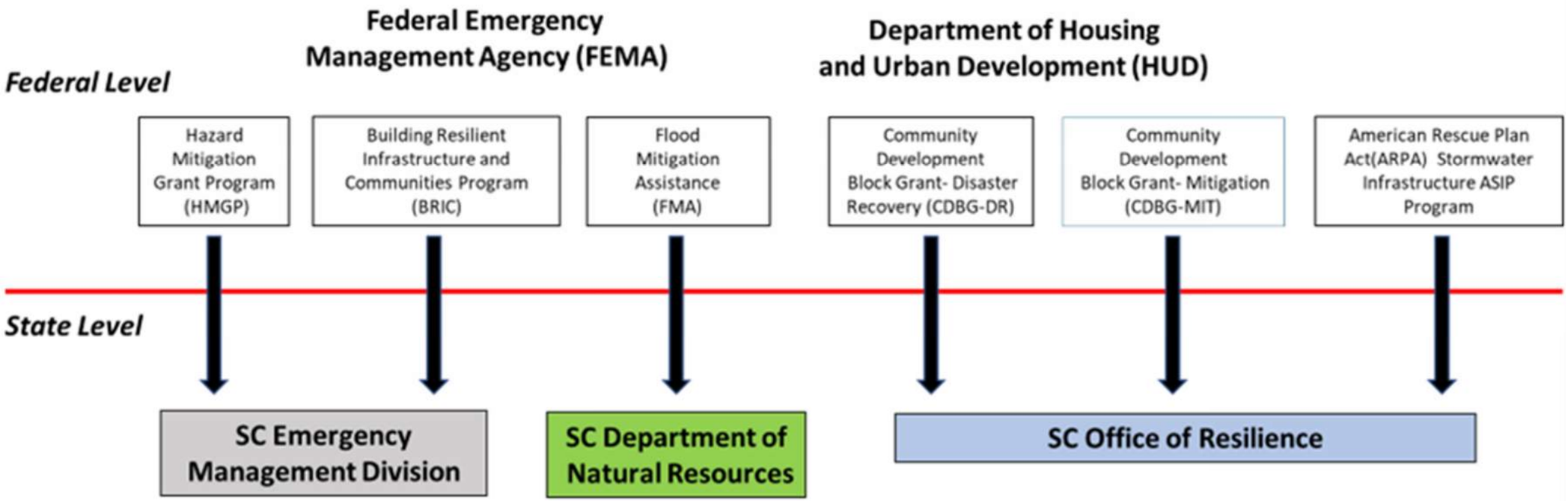


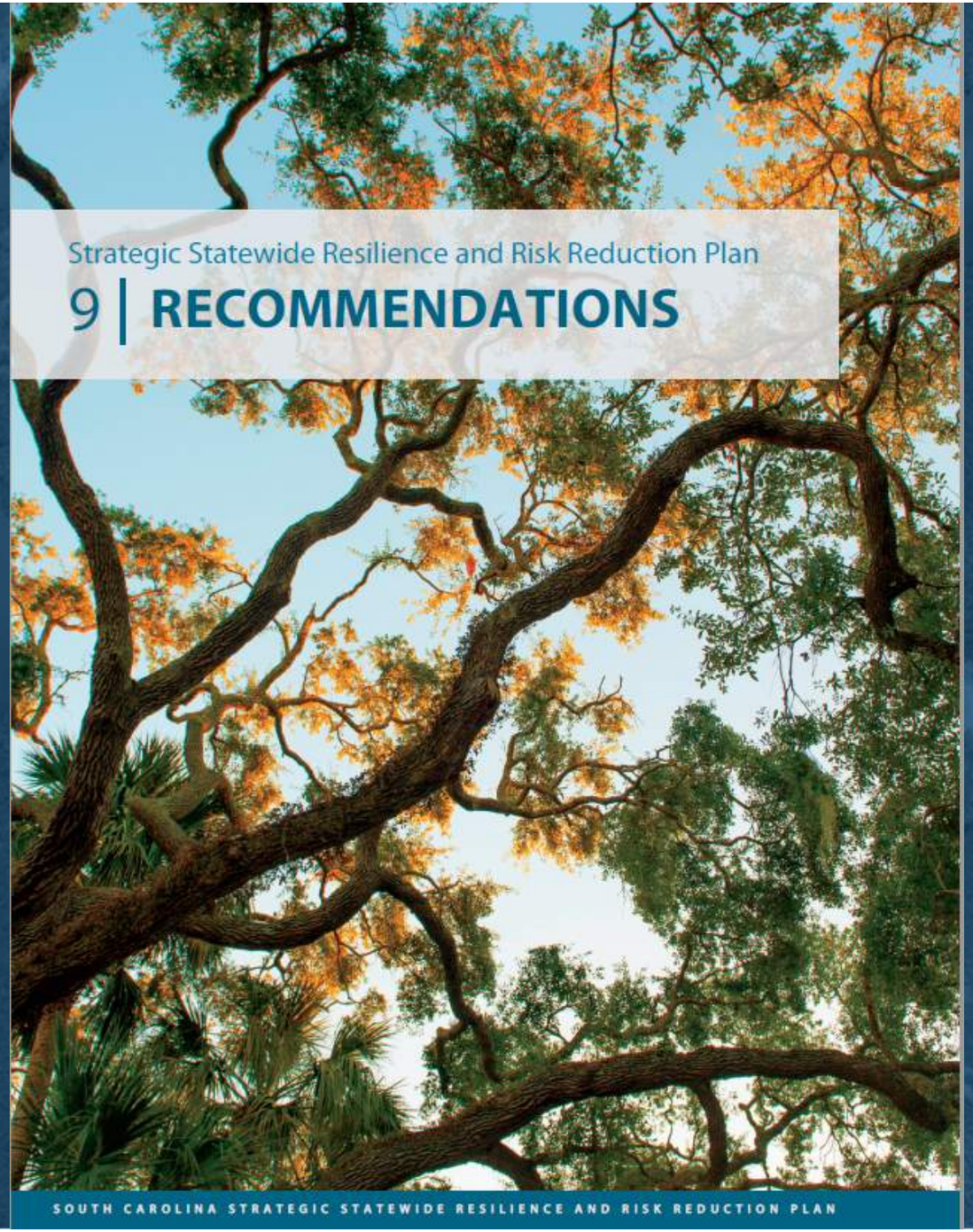
Preliminary Visualization of Isolated Wetlands in South Carolina

Strategic Statewide Resilience and Risk Reduction Plan

8 | FUNDING

Federal Funding




Strategic Statewide Resilience and Risk Reduction Plan
9 | RECOMMENDATIONS
SOUTH CAROLINA STRATEGIC STATEWIDE RESILIENCE AND RISK REDUCTION PLAN

Recommendation Themes

Improve Data Collection and Coordination

Increase Education, Outreach, and Disclosure

Coordinate Watershed-Based Resilience Planning and Projects

Incorporate Resilience into Planning, Land Use and Other Regulatory Processes

Maintain and Strengthen Building Codes

Incorporate Resilience into Infrastructure Design

Maintain Natural Flood Protection Through Conservation

Incorporate Resilience into Housing Recovery

Establish a Voluntary Pre-Disaster Buyout Program

Identify and Maximize All Available Funding Sources For Resilience Activities

Watershed-Based Resilience Planning

Coordinate with communities at the watershed level to **identify** risk & vulnerability, develop actionable flood mitigation and resilience **solutions** and build community **capacity** by leveraging local, regional and state partnerships.

Community Capacity Building & Planning

Regional (Watershed) Coordination of Efforts

State and Federal Partnerships

Information Gathering, Planning & Community Engagement

- Compile existing data, plans, and studies
- Fill data gaps
- Community engagement

Community Risk, Vulnerability, and Resilience Reports

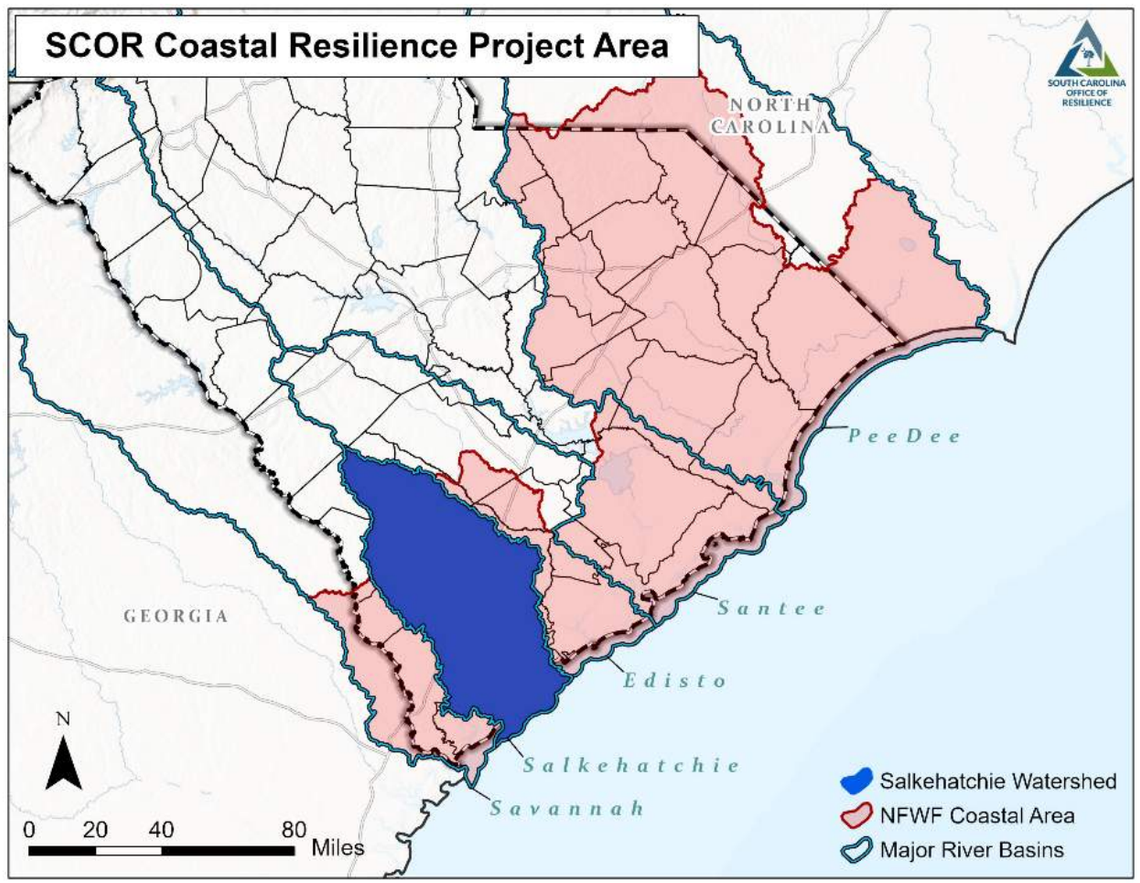
- Individual community reports completed with technical assistance
- Focus on local needs and priorities
- Includes a portfolio of resilience projects

Watershed Resilience Plan

- Integrates community reports into a comprehensive, cross-jurisdictional, watershed-based resilience plan
- Includes a combined vision and goals for the watershed, a review of existing efforts, summary of current and furue risk and vulnerability
- Results in a prioritized list of resilience projects, programs, and policies that increase the resilience of the watershed as a whole

South Carolina Resilient Coastal Communities Collaborative Program

- Watershed-based planning process in the Salkehatchie River basin, as a pilot program for future watershed-based resilience planning efforts.
- Working with partners at S.C. Sea Grant Consortium and S.C. Beach Advocates.
- Will provide technical assistance to 10 underserved communities to complete community risk assessments, grounded in local engagement, leading to a portfolio of resilience projects.
- Creation of a comprehensive Salkehatchie Watershed Resilience Plan.
- Continued coordination between other proposals/projects.



Grant Administration

Awarded Grants with SCOR involvement

- **EPA- Climate Pollution Reduction Grant -**$3M (DHEC/SC Ports Authority)
- **National Fish & Wildlife Foundation- National Coastal Resilience Fund** $896,675 (S.C. Sea Grant, S.C. Beach Advocates)
- **EPA Office of Community Revitalization-** $100,000
- **SC Commission on National & Community Service (AmeriCorps Planning Grant) -** $83,000
- **NOAA- Coastal Resilience-**$6.2M (The Nature Conservancy, lead)
- **Robert Wood Johnson Foundation-** $250,000 (Departmentt of Insurance, lead)

Grant Applications Submitted/In Development

- **FHWA PROTECT Grant** $60M
- **EPA Solar For All** $200M
- **HUD PRO Housing** $6.5M
- **FEMA BRIC**

Questions?

SCOR
South Carolina
Office of Resilience