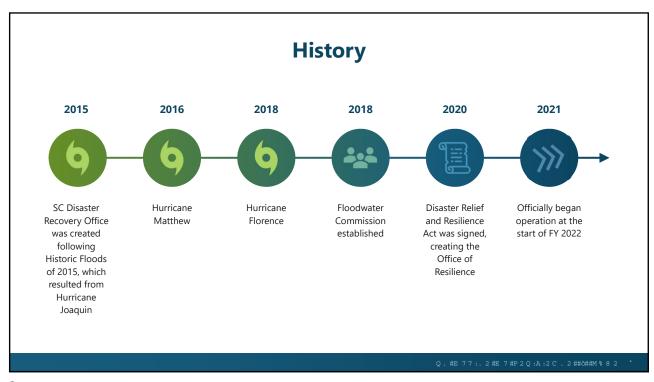


South Carolina Office of Resilience

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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

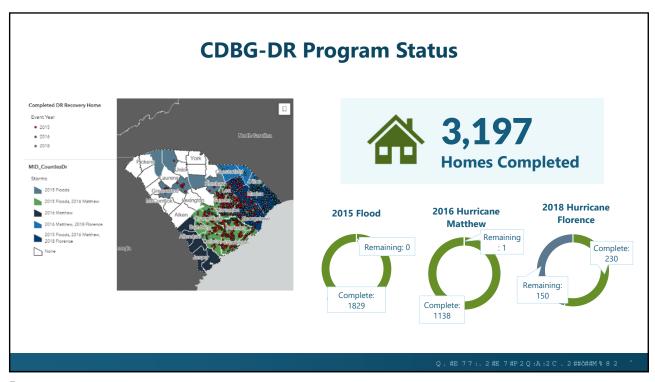
MITIGATION

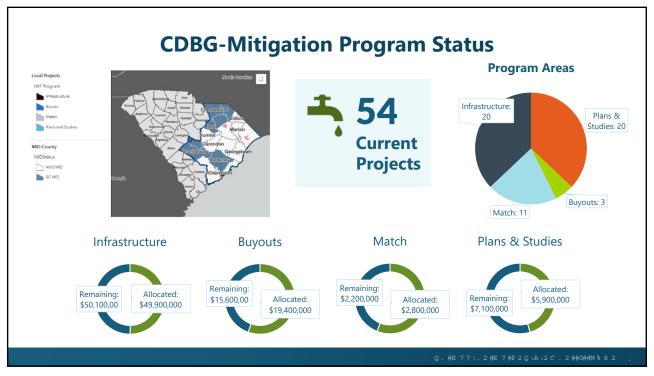
- · Buyouts: Voluntary acquisitions of repetitively flooded land and property in order to return it to green space
- Infrastructure: Traditional "Gray" and Nature-based "Green" Infrastructure
- Plans & Studies: Funding for local governments and state agencies to develop and/or update hazard mitigation 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

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Strategic Statewide Resilience & Risk Reduction Plan

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Strategic Statewide Resilience and Risk Reduction Plan

Plan will serve as a framework to guide state investment in flood mitigation projects, and programs and policies to protect people and property of SC from the damage and destruction of extreme weather events.

Planning Framework

- Defining Resilience for Planning Purposes: The ability of communities, economies, and ecosystems within SC to anticipate, absorb, recover and thrive when presented with environmental change and natural hazards
- Describe flood risks to each of the eight major watersheds of the State (planning scale)

Vulnerability Assessment

• Current and future flood vulnerability of key locations across the state

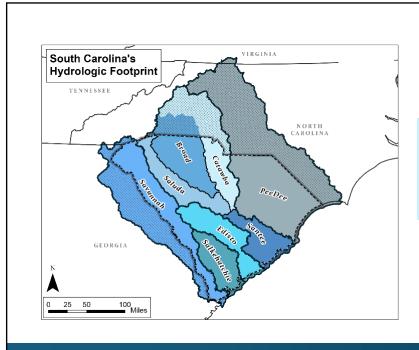
Next Up: Developing Actionable Recommendations

- Statutory/regulatory remedies
- At appropriate scale for federal, state and local implementation
- · Technical planning assistance

Plan due by July 1, 2023

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Water doesn't follow political boundaries.

Resilience Planning

Planning has consisted largely of coordinating with other state agencies and statewide partners to gather data about the hazards that SC faces as well as population and land use trends in the state.







The Planning team has been working to identify specific vulnerabilities within each of these

sectors:



Systems

Community Environmental Services



Economic Systems



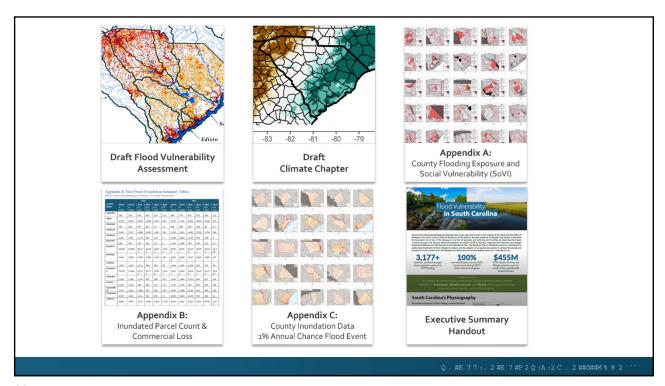
Infrastructure

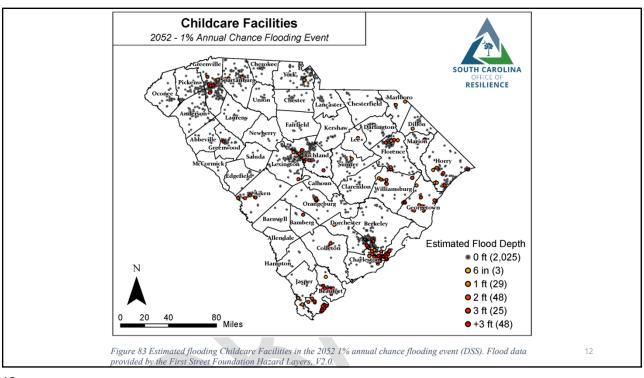


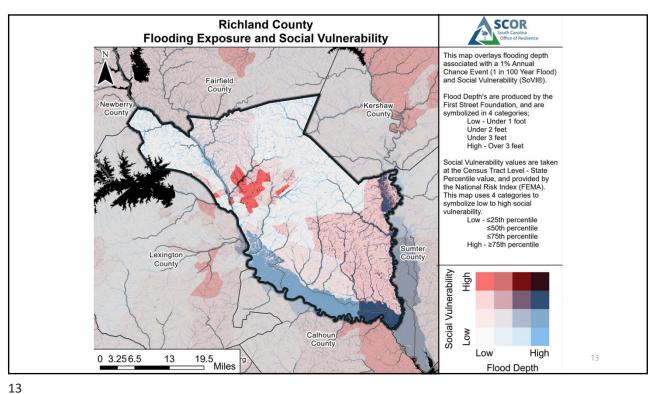
Building Codes & **Zoning**

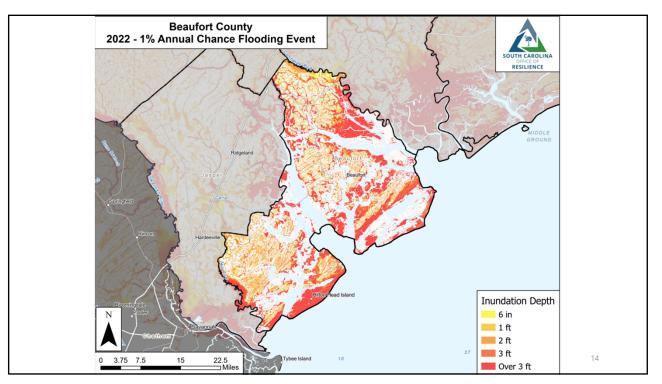


Cultural Resources













Resilience in Comprehensive Plans

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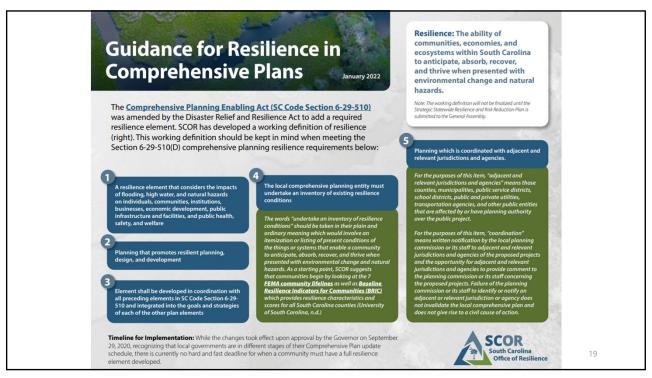
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Resilience Element Requirements

SC Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act

- 1. Considers the impacts of flooding, high water, and natural hazards on individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, economic development, public infrastructure and facilities, and public health, safety and welfare.
- 2. Promotes resilient planning, design and development.
- 3. Developed in coordination with all preceding comprehensive plan elements and integrated into the goals and strategies of each of the other plan elements.
- 4. Must undertake an inventory of existing resilience conditions.
- 5. Coordinated with adjacent and relevant jurisdictions and agencies.

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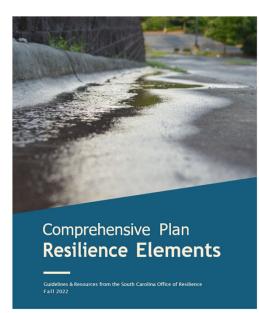












Element	Potential Connection
Population	Planning for resilient development associated with population growth.
Economic Development	Impact of hazards on business districts, downtowns and major employers and industries.
Cultural Resources	Vulnerability of historic assets, unique natural/scenic resources, archeological resources.
Community Facilities	Vulnerability of community facilities.
Housing	Vulnerability related to the type, age and condition of housing, affordability, floodplain buyout. Decision making for new development informed by future flood risk (subdivision approvals, etc.).
Land Use	Consideration of future risk in the development of the future land use. Existing and potential policies based on historic flooding and future risk. Are areas outside flood zone appropriately zoned for development?
Transportation	Consider the vulnerability of transportation infrastructure and strategies to increase resilience when identifying and implementing major road improvements & construction, pedestrian, bike and other transportation projects.
Priority Investment	Analyze likely federal, state and local funds available over next 10 years to implement resilience projects. Are there any new critical facilities or utilities planned for at risk areas?
Natural Resources	Vulnerability of natural resources, nature-based solutions

Additional Planning Resources



