In 2016, Hurricane Matthew had a FEMA estimated $52.2 million Individual Assistance impact on the state. The public may face extreme consequences from flooding and/or coastal storm events. Flooding can destroy residences, and businesses, and interrupt power and sewer services necessary to maintain a normal way of life. Regardless of citizens flood insurance or disaster assistance, the recovery process from a flood may be very costly and take weeks, months, or years to complete. Many long-term recovery groups are still very active and working recovery efforts as a result of the 2016 floods.

Responders

Hurricane Matthew reoccurred in 2016 in excess of $198 million in damages. Responders may face extreme difficulties when responding to a flood event. Flooding can destroy residences, and businesses, and interrupt power and sewer services necessary to maintain a normal way of life. Regardless of citizens flood insurance or disaster assistance, the recovery process from a flood may be very costly and take weeks, months, or years to complete. Many long-term recovery groups are still very active and working recovery efforts as a result of the 2016 floods.

The 2015 floods in South Carolina had a FEMA estimated $202.2 million Individual Assistance impact on the state. The public may face extreme consequences from flooding and/or coastal storm events. Flooding can destroy residences, and businesses, and interrupt power and sewer services necessary to maintain a normal way of life. Regardless of citizens flood insurance or disaster assistance, the recovery process from a flood may be very costly and take weeks, months, or years to complete. Many long-term recovery groups are still very active and working recovery efforts as a result of the 2015 floods.

The 2015 floods in South Carolina resulted in more than $50 million in damages to public infrastructure. There are numerous potential consequences that may result from future hurricanes or coastal storms. Property along the coast and in flood zones may be severely impacted or destroyed. State facilities within or near floodplains or their structures may not be able to withstand the power of a future storm. Floods can result in bridges and roadways, as well as destroy property on private and public property causing a dangerous situation. Localized flooding may require swift water rescues.

SCEDM does not anticipate any issues moving facilities and operations during the event. SCEDM has a COOP Plan that could be activated and implemented at any time. See COOP plan for additional information.

Consequences to the economic condition of the state because flood and/or coastal storm event. In 2016, the economic impact of the 2015 floods in South Carolina for the insurance/property damage was $201.3 million. In 2016, Hurricane Matthew had a FEMA estimated $198.8 million Individual Assistance impact on the state and was only a Category 1 hurricane open landed. Federal grants can aid in recovery efforts and alleviate the overall economic impact of a hurricane.

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**U: Drought/Extreme Heat**

Drought and extreme heat can have a significant impact on the water supply, agriculture, and public health. If water restrictions are implemented by government, the available water may be depleted, damaging the water supply and impacting industries such as agriculture, tourism, and energy production. Public confidence in government may decrease if drought and heatwaves persist, leading to a loss of public trust. Public confidence in government may also be impacted by extreme heat. Fire events may occur during droughts, with severe impacts on the environment and public safety. In South Carolina, the annual estimated cost of damage to property and infrastructure is approximately $75 million. The potential loss of habitat, reduced crop yields, and impacts on local communities can be significant. The State Emergency Management Agency (SC EMA) helps communities write beach management plans to reduce future losses due to coastal erosion.

**U: Coastal Erosion**

Coastal erosion can cause significant damage to infrastructure and ecosystems. Piers and homes have fallen into the ocean due to coastal erosion, with the loss of coastline from erosion. The loss of coastline can impact business and tourism, leading to a loss of economic activity and public confidence. If coastal erosion continues, the state or local economy could be devastated. Local governments must develop strategies to reduce the effects of coastal erosion.

**U: Winter Storms**

Winter storms can cause significant damage to infrastructure and ecosystems. Piers and homes have fallen into the ocean due to coastal erosion, with the loss of coastline from erosion. The loss of coastline can impact business and tourism, leading to a loss of economic activity and public confidence. If coastal erosion continues, the state or local economy could be devastated. Local governments must develop strategies to reduce the effects of coastal erosion.

**U: Hail**

Hail can cause significant damage to infrastructure and ecosystems. Piers and homes have fallen into the ocean due to coastal erosion, with the loss of coastline from erosion. The loss of coastline can impact business and tourism, leading to a loss of economic activity and public confidence. If coastal erosion continues, the state or local economy could be devastated. Local governments must develop strategies to reduce the effects of coastal erosion.

**U: Lightning**

Lightning can cause significant damage to infrastructure and ecosystems. Piers and homes have fallen into the ocean due to coastal erosion, with the loss of coastline from erosion. The loss of coastline can impact business and tourism, leading to a loss of economic activity and public confidence. If coastal erosion continues, the state or local economy could be devastated. Local governments must develop strategies to reduce the effects of coastal erosion.

**U: Drought/Emergency Heat**

Droughts and extreme heat can have a significant impact on the water supply, agriculture, and public health. If water restrictions are implemented by government, the available water may be depleted, damaging the water supply and impacting industries such as agriculture, tourism, and energy production. Public confidence in government may decrease if drought and heatwaves persist, leading to a loss of public trust. Public confidence in government may also be impacted by extreme heat. Fire events may occur during droughts, with severe impacts on the environment and public safety. In South Carolina, the annual estimated cost of damage to property and infrastructure is approximately $75 million. The potential loss of habitat, reduced crop yields, and impacts on local communities can be significant. The State Emergency Management Agency (SC EMA) helps communities write beach management plans to reduce future losses due to coastal erosion.
HAZMAT (fixed and Public Health mobile, FNF) release/spill/explosion. HAZMAT releases can result in widespread event, including the consequences of a Hazmat release, boil water advisory, or other health consequences to the public. SC DHEC has premade media products for use in the comprehensive EOC Plan. SCORERP or SCEMD’s website. Designed to show transparency to the public, SC DHEC advertises its Public Health Preparedness programs and hosts health education & preparedness webinars. In a widespread event, SC DHEC is prepared to support the needs of the public. This public confidence in government should continue to grow after a disaster event (SCORERP Public Health Preparedness Plan).

HAZMAT (fixed and mobile, FNF) The public could be immediately impacted by the consequences of a Hazmat Materials incident. Hazmat Materials release or spill can come from many sources including fuel facilities, refinery, railroad, Nuclear Power, Fuel, and can be intentionally used for homeland terrorism. Citizens could be exposed to harmful materials through their food supply, or in public spaces (large public events, athletic events, movies theaters). The consequences of hazmat releases could be of health concern, injury, or death. SC DHEC’s Terrorist Hazard is a major event (such as a terrorist attack) which they must be trained to respond to. SC DHEC’s first responders can be deployed from their base plant and the incident site is declined.

HAZMAT (fixed and mobile, FNF) Incidents (mobile or fixed) can impact the public, citizens, facilities, and infrastructure. SC DHEC is prepared to respond to such events. For more information, see the SCORERP Public Health Preparedness Plan.

HAZMAT (fixed and mobile, FNF) Business, Industry, and Infrastructure may suffer damage or be incapacitated. The economic condition of the state may be impacted by a widespread public health emergency. For more information, see the SC DHEC’s Contingency Plan. For a significant percentage of the population there will likely be a need to go to work or spend time in public spaces. The hazard could be directly impacted by both of these factors. With vaccinations and early recognition of potential influenzas & other contagious diseases, the impacts can be minimized.

HAZMAT (fixed and mobile, FNF) Relocation of citizens or businesses may be required. Property, facilities, and infrastructure will also be impacted. There are many resources available to assist in the recovery process. For more information see the SCORERP Public Health Preparedness Plan.

HAZMAT (fixed and mobile, FNF) The environment is likely to experience significant consequences from a HAZMAT incident. Hazmat Materials can materially damage the environment. For more information see the SCORERP Public Health Preparedness Plan.

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HAZMAT (fixed and mobile, FNF) There are many resources impacted by a HAZMAT incident. Exposed businesses, industries, and infrastructure may be damaged or destroyed. In addition, mobile business releases are caused by traffic accidents, infrastructure damages, or hurricanes. For more information see the SCORERP Public Health Preparedness Plan.

HAZMAT (fixed and mobile, FNF) Consequences to the environment from a HAZMAT incident can be significant. Ecosystems could be destroyed or significantly impacted. For more information see the SCORERP Public Health Preparedness Plan.

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(U) Structural Fire

The public will be impacted by a structural fire if it impacts their home or place of employment. In a large structural fire nearby, methods and transportation may be disrupted. Serious injury or death could occur.

Responders are directly impacted by a structural fire. Responders are at risk when responding to a structural fire. In the event of a large structural fire that spreads, response times may be blocked.

Due to the event, a structural fire directly impacts the SCEMD. The Alternate EOC can be set up and the SCEMD has a COOP Plan in place that could be activated and implemented at any time. See COG/COOP plan for additional information.

Property, facilities, and infrastructure may be directly impacted by a structural fire. If the event is large it may impact several properties.

The environment is unlikely to be impacted by a structural fire, though the area surrounding the fire may be impaired.

Structural fires are typically a local disaster and the State's economy should not be impacted. If a large fire closes down a city center, there could be a greater economic effect. If small tsunami generated by an earthquake hit an ocean impacted by the fire, the coastal economy could be devastated. Local assistance through FEMA, especially the American Red Cross, would be utilized.

Public confidence in governance is unlikely to be impacted by a structural fire.

(U) Tsunami

Due to the low probability of a tsunami occurring in South Carolina it is unlikely that the public will be impacted. However, if there is a tsunami the population living on the coast are at risk. If there is a significant tsunami along the coast, there could be a greater economic effect. In a small community, such as an area that spread up to critical services, the local economy could be devastated. Local assistance through FEMA, especially the American Red Cross, would be utilized.

Public confidence in governance is unlikely to be impacted by a tsunami. The USGS will use a tsunami warning system if there is an earthquake off the coast that may generate a tsunami and SCEMD will share this warning.

(U/FDUO) Active Shooter/Hostile Action

The public is at risk from an active shooter or hostile action event. Typically these events are random to any of the public at risk.

Responders are at risk during an active shooter/active shooter action event. Responders may be at risk. Once the active shooter is down the risk to responders greatly decreases. The state has a variety of teams that are trained to respond to these events and have the necessary equipment.

SCEDC does not anticipate any issues managing operations and the delivery of services during an active shooter event. In an event that directly impacts the SCEDC, the SCEDC has a COOP Plan in place that could be activated and implemented at any time. See COG/COOP plan for additional information.

Property, facilities, and infrastructure may be at risk. Critical infrastructure/infrastructure may be a potential target. Attacks on critical infrastructure can cause the infrastructure to be unusable for days to weeks.

There are several consequences to the environment from a tsunami. Protective evacuations done on the shores may be reduced or washed away. Residents could be significantly impacted.

It is unlikely that there will be extensive damage to infrastructure as there is no infrastructure in coastal South Carolina.

There is a minor tsunami it is unlikely that economic conditions of the state will be impacted, though local jurisdictions may be impacted.

Public confidence in governance is unlikely to be impacted by a tsunami. The USGS will use a tsunami warning system if there is an earthquake off the coast that may generate a tsunami and SCEMD will share this warning.

(U/FDUO) Civil Disturbance

Civil Disturbances could impact the public at risk. The disturbance can start within the public and may put the public at risk of violence.

Responders are at risk during a civil disturbence event. They may be a target. The state has a variety of teams that are trained to respond to these events and have the necessary equipment.

SCEDC does not anticipate any issues managing operations and the delivery of services during a civil disturbance. In an event that directly impacts the SCEDC, the SCEDC has a COOP Plan in place that could be activated and implemented at any time. See COG/COOP plan for additional information.

Civil disturbances may impact property, facilities, and infrastructure. These events typically impact small geographic areas so it is unlikely that large areas of infrastructure will be impacted, but if the civil disturbance lasts for days it may have a large impact on surrounding properties.

It is unlikely that a civil disturbance will impact the environment. The local environment may be impacted.

The economic conditions of the jurisdiction is unlikely to be impacted by an active shooter/active shooter action event, unless the target of the event is a business or event is in a large contributor to the state economy.

Public confidence in governance may be impacted by civil disturbances. Local public confidence in the jurisdictions in a civil disturbance may be a contributing factor to the civil disturbance, and the response to the civil disturbance may impact public confidence.

(U) Landslides

Due to the low probability of a landslide occurring in the state it is unlikely that the public will be impacted. Landslides occur to the public at risk if there is the potential for serious injury or death. Homes and businesses can be damaged or destroyed.

Responders are at risk if there are during a landslide, though a landslide would likely occur during the response time. Landslides can damage response equipment.

SCEDC will not have any issues concerning operations and delivering services during landslide events. See COG/COOP plan for additional information.

Landslides may cause damage to properties or roadsides. A landslide may cover a roadway with debris that will take some time to remove, and if a very large area may cause permanent damage to the roadway. In addition, large landslides could cause debris fields that create hazards to the roadway.

A landslide will impact the environment. This is very unlikely to have an impact on the economic conditions of the state.

There is very little chances that a landslide will have an impact on the economic conditions of the state.

It is very unlikely that a landslide will cause damage to property or infrastructure.

(U) Sinkholes

There is little risk to the public in case of a sinkhole. There is a small possibility that the public will be impacted. Homes and businesses can be damaged or destroyed.

Responders are at risk if there are during a sinkhole. In the event there is a very large it may cause a large disaster response conditions.

SCEDC will not have any issues concerning operations during predicted sinkhole events. See COG/COOP plan for additional information.

Sinkholes may cause damage to property, facilities, and infrastructure. A large sinkhole can cause significant damage to property or infrastructure.

A sinkhole can damage the environment, through it is unlikely to be limited to a small area.

It is very unlikely that a sinkhole will have an impact on the public confidence in the jurisdictions governance.

(U/FDUO) Cyber Attack

A cyber attack affecting the key-line sectors of CYBER would result in a significant impact to the state. A cyber attack can occur to key-line sectors such as the financial, communication, infrastructure, and transportation sectors. These sectors can impact rich populations affected by the loss of critical services.

Typically first responders will not be physically affected. However, many of the cyber terrorist can impact both responders and the public. If responders require emergency services response equipment could be impacted. These include communications, transportation, electric, water, and public health.

A cyber attack directs at government agencies could disrupt the ability of the state and the region. If not more so directed at the SCEDC, the public would be impacted, though the framework would provide for a response.

To create the desired effect, cyber attacks could be directed at large infrastructure to target key-line sectors. A cyber attack could be directed at large infrastructure to target key-line sectors. The desired effect could be a delay in service delivery to critical infrastructure.

Cyber attacks on large infrastructure could cause environmental damage. Electronic services rely on the security of critical infrastructure/infrastructure's services. Environmental damage can cause the environment to be unusable for days to weeks.

The cyber attack could direct at industrial infrastructure that contains critical information that could cause environmental damage. Electronic services rely on the security of critical infrastructure/infrastructure's services. Environmental damage can cause the environment to be unusable for days to weeks.

The impact on the environment would be minimal. The environment would be impacted by the loss of critical services/critical infrastructure.

The economic impact to a jurisdiction as a result of a cyber attack is not clear. The impact could vary from minimal to catastrophic. Attacks directed at public health, communications, and the electric grid depending on conditions, could have devastating economic effects on SC.

For every likely that a cyber attack will have an impact on the public confidence in the jurisdictions governance.

(U/FDUO) Terrorism

Although a low probability event for South Carolina, a terrorist attack occurring within SC would have significant impacts on the public. These attacks are designed to target fear in the population, and as such the public is often the focus of the attack.

Responders face considerable risk when responding to a terrorist attack. In addition to the possibility of engaging the terrorist threat, many terrorist organizations have advocated for their followers to conduct secondary or tertiary attacks that are directed at first responders.

The purpose of the terrorist attack is to create a response in the government's ability to protect citizens. If not more so directed at the SCEDC, the possibility of public health damage, and injuries to key personnel, could result in the SCEDC's ability to deliver services.

Many terrorist targets could cause environmental damage. Environmental damage can cause the environment to be unusable for days to weeks.

Depending upon the scale and target of the terrorist attack, the environment could be significantly impacted. For example, within SC, we have large FNF generating plants, if these damaged, could result in significant environmental and agricultural damage that could last decades.

Typically, one of the primary desired outcomes for terrorists is to cause widespread systematic damage within the state's economic system. A successful terrorist attack within SC could cause long-term and widespread damage to the state's economy.

A probability exists that a successful terrorist attack within SC would create public confidence in the government's ability to protect citizens. An unplanned/undesired outcomes would be further hampered by unbalancing the response and recovery from the event.