



HENRY DARGAN McMASTER  
GOVERNOR

September 28, 2024

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.  
President of the United States  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, DC 20500

Through: Regional Administrator Robert Samaan (Region 4)  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
3005 Chamblee Tucker Road  
Atlanta, GA 30341

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121–5207 (“Stafford Act”), and implemented by 44 C.F.R. § 206.36, I respectfully request that you declare an expedited major disaster for the State of South Carolina due to Hurricane Helene, which moved through the State on September 26–27, 2024.

As outlined below, the extensive damage and ongoing impacts associated with Hurricane Helene exceed local and state capacity to support community recovery. The storm caused severe damage from high winds and heavy rainfall in multiple areas in the State. To date, the State has tragically received reports of 22 storm-related fatalities. More than a foot of rain fell in multiple counties, including 21.66 inches in Greenville County, 16.51 inches in Pickens County, and 15.3 inches in Oconee County. As shown by the enclosed Community Lifelines Summary, three of the eight community lifelines are significantly impacted, and three others having major impacts. Only two are experiencing minimal impacts.

Based on the most recent damage reports, the historic rainfall and flooding conditions, and other ongoing impacts from Hurricane Helene, I am requesting Public Assistance (“PA”) categories A, B, and F for 26 counties and Individual Assistance (“IA”) for 14 counties as detailed below.

Requested for IA: Aiken, Anderson, Bamberg, Barnwell, Cherokee, Chesterfield, Greenville, Greenwood, Lexington, Oconee, Newberry, Pickens, Saluda, and Spartanburg Counties

Requested for PA: Abbeville, Aiken, Allendale, Anderson, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Cherokee, Chester, Colleton, Edgefield, Fairfield, Greenville, Greenwood, Hampton, Lancaster, Laurens, McCormick, Newberry, Oconee, Orangeburg, Pickens, Saluda, Spartanburg, Union, and York Counties

In addition to IA and PA assistance for these counties, I am also seeking Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (“HMGP”) assistance statewide. To account for initial preparations and protective measures, as well response and emergency repair work, I request that you designate an incident period beginning September 25, 2024, and ongoing.

Residents and local governments in half of the State are experiencing severe conditions including power and communications outages, impeded transportation access because of downed trees and power lines, and damage to structures and infrastructure. Power outage numbers are a record high for the State, and power restoration is expected to last into next week. One of the State’s main river systems is expected to crest at a record high in Greenville County.

The path and speed of Hurricane Helene brought extremely high winds and caused destruction inland in South Carolina. Areas in the Upstate (westernmost counties) of South Carolina experienced more than two inches of rain and high winds in the 48 hours before Hurricane Helene approached the State. Hurricane Helene’s strongest impacts began Thursday morning (September 26) with a tornado in Beaufort County in the Lowcountry and continued overnight through Friday morning (September 27), with extreme rainfall and almost hurricane-force winds in the central and western parts of the State. Riverine flooding, particularly on the Saluda and Broad Rivers, is causing damage in the Upstate and will continue as floodwaters move downstream. The Saluda River is expected to crest at a near record in Greenville County. As of the morning of September 27, Hurricane Helene had produced so many tornado and high-wind damage reports, primarily in the Lowcountry and Midlands, that the National Weather Service (“NWS”) has indicated that it will take several days for teams to survey impacted areas and confirm the types of wind events responsible for the damage. To further illustrate the severity and scope of this event, the NWS issued at least 63 tornado warnings in South Carolina due to Hurricane Helene.

In anticipation of, and in response to, the threats presented by Hurricane Helene, I have consulted—and continue to consult—with officials in the impacted counties, and I have taken appropriate action under state law. On September 25, 2024, I issued Executive Order No. 2024-24, declaring a State of Emergency in connection with Hurricane Helene and directing execution of the State Emergency Operations Plan in accordance with Section 401(a) of the Stafford Act. I also requested a federal emergency declaration, which was granted on September 26, 2024 (FEMA-EM-3619-SC). State and local government agencies initiated and coordinated preparations for several days before Hurricane Helene’s arrival in South Carolina, to include staging personnel and resources and communicating with the public about protective actions.

## **I. Impacts and Costs**

Fatalities caused by Hurricane Helene occurred in seven counties: Aiken, Anderson, Chesterfield, Greenville, Newberry, Saluda, and Spartanburg. As of this letter, 29 counties have reported response costs or damage, and counties have already reported some level of damage to more than 400 homes. Resource requests to the State Emergency Operations Center (“SEOC”) include assistance with debris removal, shelter operations, and rescue resources. Based on initial damage reports and comparison of rainfall totals, river levels, and power outages, the State estimates that at least 26 counties will meet their county thresholds for PA program eligibility, and South Carolina will exceed the state threshold for PA of \$9,417,902.

Residential and infrastructure damage extend across multiple counties and areas of the State. Power outages pose a significant challenge. Approximately 1.3 million customers were experiencing power outages as of 9 a.m. on September 27—more than in other recent disaster events in South Carolina. Electric power is not expected to be restored in some areas for another week. A representative of electric cooperatives, which provide electric power to many rural areas of the State, described damage to utility infrastructure and systems as the worst that cooperatives have experienced in recent memory. Twelve electric cooperatives serving portions of 29 counties have had significant impacts from Hurricane Helene. With many areas still not yet accessible, more than 800 power poles have been reported damaged. The widespread power outage is creating challenges with pumping fuel, accessing automated teller machines, and maintaining water pressure in drinking water systems. Hospitals, telecommunications towers, and other critical infrastructure in many counties are operating on generator power. In addition to blocked roadways, power outages have presented hurdles with pumping fuel and transporting fuel to sites where it is needed. The extended power outages will result in economic impacts in the form of lost inventory and food-supply disruptions to businesses across the State (on top of the infrastructure and facilities damages these businesses face).

Debris removal is slowing the pace of damage assessment because many of the worst-hit areas are inaccessible due to debris-blocked roadways. Power lines are entangled in downed trees, forcing utilities and debris crews to work in tandem to safely clear roads. The amount of debris generated by the storm, based on a HAZUS loss estimation model with the Hurricane Helene track and attributes, is estimated at 240,800 tons or 963,200 cubic yards. At an average cost of \$15 per cubic yard, debris removal will total \$14.4 million.

## **II. Response**

Monitoring for Hurricane Helene began before the storm entered the Gulf of Mexico, and an initial coordination call was held with counties on Wednesday, September 25. On September 26, the State Emergency Response Team (“SERT”) and Executive Group conducted daily calls, which are ongoing. Eleven county emergency operations centers (“EOCs”) are at operation condition (“OPCON”) 1, which is the highest operational level in South Carolina state and county jurisdictions. The SEOC partially activated on September 26, moving to OPCON 2, and transitioned to OPCON 1 on September 27. To support ongoing response efforts, the SEOC is expected to remain activated for weeks or months. State agencies, including the S.C. Department

of Public Safety (“DPS”) and the S.C. Department of Transportation, are incurring significant costs to prepare for and respond to Hurricane Helene and to restore infrastructure and services in the storm’s aftermath.

The SERT and county and local government agencies proactively prepared and staged personnel and resources to implement and support protective actions, maintain or quickly resume critical services, and respond to resident and community needs. More than 350 DPS personnel are responding to traffic and rescue calls. Other state agencies have dedicated personnel and equipment to response operations, assessed high-risk dams, and supported shelter operations. I have worked with public information staff and the SERT to provide ongoing public messaging regarding risks and protective measures through press conferences and traditional and social media. Before, during, and after the storm, the State’s public health Care Line has operated on a 24/7 basis. Counties opened seven shelters, and two shelters remain on standby.

## **II. Recent Disaster Impacts**

The State of South Carolina has experienced 10 federally declared disasters since 2014, two incidents declared as an emergency only, and multiple smaller events that were addressed using local and state resources. These events have collectively impacted the capacity or ability of state and local governments to respond to and recover from the damage caused by Hurricane Helene. Counties most heavily impacted by Hurricane Helene also previously experienced damage from one or more recent storms, including the February 2020 storms and April 2020 tornadoes. Multiple counties and state agencies still are dealing with damage caused by Hurricane Debby in early August 2024. Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (“VOAD”) continue to assist residents with damage and unmet needs from Hurricane Debby and past years’ storms, and repeated emergencies and disasters are stretching capacity and resources.

## **III. Public Assistance Information**

Twenty-nine counties in South Carolina’s Upstate, Midlands, and Lowcountry regions have reported damage from Hurricane Helene. Major categories of damage experienced to date include the following: Category A, Debris; Category B, Emergency Protective Measures; Category C, Roads and Bridges; Category E, Buildings and Equipment; and Category F, Utilities.

## **IV. Individual Assistance Information**

Nine counties have reported damage to residences, with several reporting significant damage from fallen trees and areas still inaccessible because of blocked roads and downed power lines. Eighty-two residents were reported in shelters as of September 28, and the number may increase because of riverine flooding and if power outages continue for an extended period. VOADs supported shelter operations and are standing by to assist residents with hurricane-related impacts to residences, including debris removal, tarping of roofs, replacement of household and personal necessities, and minor repairs. The S.C. Emergency Management Division and the S.C. Office of Resilience are coordinating with VOADs and counties to assist residents with needs.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, South Carolina’s population was 5,118,425. Although the 3.9% unemployment rate in South Carolina for July 2024 (U.S. Department of Labor) was slightly lower than the national average of 4.3%, the State ranks behind many other States in other economic measures, including per-capita income. Statewide per-capita income is \$36,072 compared to the nationwide average of \$41,261 (U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2022 5-year estimates). The State’s Total Taxable Resources, based on U.S. Department of the Treasury information, is \$327.4 billion (U.S. Dept. of the Treasury, 2023).

<b>Percentage of population:</b>	<i>Below poverty level (for whom poverty status is determined)</i>	<i>Households receiving government assistance (SNAP)</i>	<i>Pre-disaster unemployment rate</i>	<i>65 years and older</i>	<i>18 years and younger</i>	<i>With a disability</i>	<i>5 years and older who speak a language other than English</i>
<b>Data Source</b>	ACS 2022	ACS 2022	ACS 2022	ACS 2022	ACS 2022	ACS 2022	ACS 2022
<b>National Average</b>	12.5%	11.5%	5.3%	16.5%	21.4%	12.9%	22.0%
<b>State Average</b>	14.4%	10.5%	5.2%	18.2%	21.5%	14.3%	7.5%
<b>Aiken</b>	14.2%	11.8%	6.2%	20.1%	21.3%	15.7%	6.2%
<b>Anderson</b>	14.3%	10.3%	5.5%	18.1%	22.6%	15.2%	4.4%
<b>Bamberg</b>	22.3%	22.3%	11.0%	22.6%	18.9%	19.7%	3.0%
<b>Barnwell</b>	25.3%	22.1%	5.9%	18.7%	23.5%	20.0%	2.3%
<b>Cherokee</b>	18.0%	14.4%	5.9%	16.9%	22.7%	15.6%	4.3%
<b>Chesterfield</b>	20.3%	16.6%	8.7%	18.9%	22.1%	19.1%	4.1%
<b>Greenville</b>	10.9%	7.7%	4.1%	16.3%	22.8%	12.3%	12.1%
<b>Greenwood</b>	17.3%	14.3%	5.5%	19.0%	22.4%	12.5%	5.3%
<b>Lexington</b>	11.6%	9.8%	4.4%	16.5%	22.9%	13.9%	7.9%
<b>Newberry</b>	15.5%	14.1%	3.9%	20.0%	21.4%	16.4%	10.1%
<b>Oconee</b>	15.7%	12.6%	5.8%	23.7%	19.4%	19.3%	4.7%
<b>Pickens</b>	16.9%	8.4%	4.2%	17.0%	18.5%	15.0%	4.8%
<b>Saluda</b>	17.9%	13.9%	3.3%	20.0%	21.7%	16.1%	15.4%
<b>Spartanburg</b>	14.4%	9.8%	4.7%	16.3%	21.3%	15.1%	10.8%

Individual and household recovery from disaster are also impacted by demographic and socioeconomic factors. South Carolina uses social vulnerability indices to incorporate consideration of social vulnerability into mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities and programs. For the counties for which IA is requested, social vulnerability index (“SVI”) ratings (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) SVI, 2018) are reflected below:

County	CDC SVI	CDC SVI National Ranking
Aiken	0.6322	Medium to High
Anderson	0.6303	Medium to High
Bamberg	0.9580	High
Barnwell	0.9612	High
Cherokee	0.7798	High
Chesterfield	0.9462	High
Greenville	0.6246	Medium to High
Greenwood	0.8466	High
Lexington	0.4855	Low to Medium
Newberry	0.8027	High
Oconee	0.6968	Medium to High
Pickens	0.5717	Medium to High
Saluda	0.8228	High
Spartanburg	0.7486	Medium to High

In general, the higher the number, the greater the area’s social vulnerability to the impacts of hazards. The scores above indicate medium to high social vulnerability for most of the South Carolina counties for which relief is requested. By census tract, impacted areas in these counties may have higher SVI scores than the county average. Based on the damage and the economic recovery needs of affected households and communities, I request the inclusion of all IA program components in the disaster declaration.

On behalf of the people of the great State of South Carolina, thank you in advance for your consideration of this expedited request and your assistance with this matter.

Yours very truly,



Henry Dargan McMaster

Enclosures: FEMA Form 010-0-13  
Community Lifeline Summary  
Hurricane Debby South Carolina Rainfall Totals

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
**REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION**  
**MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY**

OMB Control Number 1660-0009  
Expires 06/30/2023  
1. Request Date Sep 28, 2024

**Burden Disclosure Notice**

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 9 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting the form. This collection of information is required to obtain a benefit. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0009). **NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.**

Completion of this form including applicable attachments satisfies legal requirements for emergency and major disaster declaration requests under 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170 and 5191, respectively, as implemented at 44 C.F.R. §§ 206.35 and 206.36. Failure to use this form may result in a failure to meet these requirements and/or a delay in processing the request.

2a. Name of State (as defined in Stafford Act 102, 42 U.S.C. § 5122) or Indian tribal government requesting declaration.  South Carolina	2b. Population (as reported by 2010 Census) or estimated population of Indian tribal government's damaged area(s). <u>5,118,425 (2020)</u>
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3. Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Name Henry McMaster	4. Designation of State or Tribal Coordinating Officer upon declaration (if available) and phone number Kim Stenson, (803) 737-8500
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5. Designation of Governor's Authorized Representative or Tribal Chief Executive Representative upon declaration (if available) and phone number  
Kim Stenson, (803) 737-8500

6. Declaration Request For:  Major Disaster (Stafford Act Sec. 401)  Emergency (Stafford Act Sec. 501 (a))

7. Incident Period: Beginning Date Sep 25, 2024 End Date \_\_\_\_\_ or  Continuing

*If requesting a "continuing" incident period, enclose an official statement from a qualified Federal Government agency acknowledged as a national authority in a specific incident field (e.g., United States Geological Survey for seismic incidents, the National Weather Service for flooding).*

7b. Type of Incident (Check all that apply)

Drought     Earthquake     Explosion     Fire     Flood     Hurricane     Landslide     Mudslide  
Severe Storm

(rain, high water, wind-driven, rain, hail, lightning)     Snowstorm     (Must include Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data)     Straight-Line Winds

Tidal Wave     Tornado     Tropical Depression     Tropical Storm     Tsunami     Volcanic Eruption     Winter Storm

Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

8. Description of damages (Short description of impacts of disaster on affected area and population). Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.  
Tropical Storm Helene caused widespread impacts across the state including 21 fatalities and damage from high winds and heavy rain, flash and riverine flooding, tornadoes, and extended power outages.

9. Description of the nature and amount of State and local or Indian tribal government resources which have been or will be committed. Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.  
On September 25, I activated the State Emergency Operations Plan by convening, through the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and counties to coordinate storm preparations. Rainfall amounts as high as 22 inches occurred in the Upstate, on top of several inches previously received, and numerous river locations are expected to crest at historic levels. Record numbers of electric utility customers have experienced outages, some of which will be extended.

10. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment\*

Individual Assistance    Dates Performed \_\_\_\_\_ Requested \_\_\_\_\_ Start \_\_\_\_\_ End \_\_\_\_\_

Individual Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)

Public Assistance    Dates Performed \_\_\_\_\_ Requested \_\_\_\_\_ Start \_\_\_\_\_ End \_\_\_\_\_

Public Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)

11. Programs and Areas Requested

Individual Assistance  N/A     Individuals and Households Program     Crisis Counseling Program     Disaster Unemployment Assistance  
 All     Disaster Case Management     Disaster Legal Services     Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Assistance

For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)) If additional space is needed, please enclose additional documentation).

All IHP programs for Aiken, Anderson, Bamberg, Barnwell, Cherokee, Chesterfield, Greenville, Greenwood, Lexington, Oconee, Newberry, Pickens, Saluda, and Spartanburg counties.

For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes in the requested counties (if applicable).

Please see **Enclosure A: Supplemental Information for Individual Assistance** for additional information in support of this request\*.

*\*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request*



11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Public Assistance  N/A  Debris Removal (Category A)  Emergency Protective Measures (Category B)  Permanent Work (Categories C-G)\* (not available for Emergency Declaration Requests)

For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)). If additional space is needed or your request includes different categories of work for different jurisdictions; please enclose additional documentation.

Based on reported damages and impacts, South Carolina requests Category A - Debris Removal, Category B- Emergency Protective Measures, and Category F - Utilities for: Abbeville, Aiken, Allendale, Anderson, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Cherokee, Chester, Colleton, Edgefield, Fairfield, Greenville, Greenwood, Hampton, Lancaster, Laurens, McCormick, Newberry, Oconee, Orangeburg, Pickens, Saluda, Spartanburg, Union, and York Counties. I request authorization for non-congregate shelter reimbursement under Category B to support displaced residents if needed.

For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes included in the requested counties (if applicable).  
Catawba Indian Nation.

Please see **Enclosure B: Supplemental Information for Public Assistance** for additional information in support of this request\*.

**Indemnification for Debris Removal Activity**

I do not anticipate the need for debris removal.

I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety. Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State or Indian tribal government agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State or Indian tribal government agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

**Request for Direct Federal Assistance**

I do not request direct Federal assistance at this time.

I request direct Federal assistance for work and services to save lives and protect property, and:

a. I request the following type(s) of assistance:  
To be determined by impacts; potentially includes: high-water vehicles, flood fighting resources/support, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), and water rescue equipment and personnel.

b. List of reasons why State and local or Indian tribal government cannot perform, or contract for, required work and services.  
Limited availability of UAV resources and high-water vehicles in state and in neighboring states.

c. In accordance with 44 C.F.R. § 206.208, the State or Indian tribal government agrees that it will, with respect to direct Federal assistance: (1) Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work; (2) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work; (3) Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State or FEMA-Tribe Agreement ; and (4) Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

**Request for Snow Assistance**

N/A  I request snow assistance.

Snow assistance for the following jurisdictions (Specify counties, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas).

Please see **Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data** for additional information in support of this request\*.

\*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Hazard Mitigation\*  Statewide **OR**

For the following specific counties, parishes, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas.

12. Mitigation Plan Information\*

a. Mitigation Plan Expiration Date October 2028 b. Type of Plan  Enhanced  Standard

13. Other Federal Agency Programs

I do not anticipate requirements from Other Federal Agencies  I do anticipate requirements from Other Federal Agencies

Please see **Enclosure C**: Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs for additional information in support of this request\*.

14. Findings and Certifications

I certify the following:

- a. I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local government or Indian tribal government and that supplementary federal assistance is necessary.
- b. In response to this incident, I have taken appropriate action under State or tribal law and have directed the execution of the State or Tribal Emergency Plan on Sep 25, 2024 in accordance with the Stafford Act.
- c. The State and local governments, or Indian tribal government will assume all applicable non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act.

15. List of Enclosures and Supporting Documentation

- Cover Letter  Enclosure A (Individual Assistance)\*  Enclosure B (Public Assistance)\*
- Enclosure C (Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs)  Enclosure D (Historic and Current Snowfall Data)
- Additional Supporting Documentation Hurricane Helene Rainfall Totals; Community Lifeline Summary

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Signature









Sep 28, 2024  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

If anyone except the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive signs this document, please provide the documentation that establishes that this individual has the legal authority to act on behalf of the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive.

\*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

# South Carolina Community Lifelines Summary

## September 28, 2024

 <p>Safety and Security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extended response times are ongoing for all public safety responders due to road closures and debris on roadways</li> <li>• Power outages are impacting the ability to pump fuel to first responder vehicles</li> <li>• Staged search and rescue teams</li> <li>• Monitoring potential impacts from high hazard dams</li> </ul>	 <p>Communications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power outages caused communication outages where there is limited to no redundant power</li> <li>• Communication outages will continue until power is restored</li> </ul>
 <p>Food, Hydration, Shelter</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency shelters, including medical needs shelters, are open due to widespread power outages. Additional shelters may be needed as power outages continue</li> <li>• Impacts will increase to the meat, poultry, and food industries due to extended power outages</li> <li>• Increased river flooding will impact agriculture and agribusiness</li> </ul>	 <p>Transportation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numerous roadways are closed due to trees blocking roadways</li> <li>• Road clearing will continue for several days</li> <li>• Power lines entangled with downed trees may prolong road clearing</li> </ul>
 <p>Health and Medical</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several healthcare facilities are on backup power. Extended power outages would require generator refueling</li> <li>• Regulated healthcare facilities may need to activate their emergency operations plan and communicate with DPH as required in the event of localized evacuations or extended power outages.</li> <li>• Disruption of EMS services may continue due to closed and blocked roadways</li> </ul>	 <p>Hazardous Materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negligible impacts anticipated in state ability to manage/monitor sites, respond to, or recover from hazardous material incidents</li> <li>• Sites storing hazardous materials may flood</li> <li>• Floodwaters could be contaminated</li> </ul>
 <p>Energy (Power &amp; Fuel)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power restoration may take several more days. Restoration of transmission lines is critical.</li> <li>• Localized disruption to fuel delivery and fuel shortages are possible due to power outages</li> <li>• Power outages are impacting the ability to pump fuel</li> </ul>	 <p>Water Systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage to water and wastewater systems is possible due to river flooding causing excessive inflow and infiltration</li> <li>• Surface water intakes could be damaged from river flooding or excessive turbidity</li> <li>• Loss of power could cause loss of potable drinking water service</li> <li>• Extended power outages are impacting those on well water</li> <li>• Several water and wastewater systems are on backup power. Extended power outages would require generator refueling</li> </ul>



# National Weather Service State of South Carolina

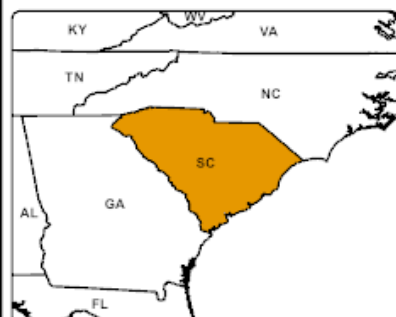
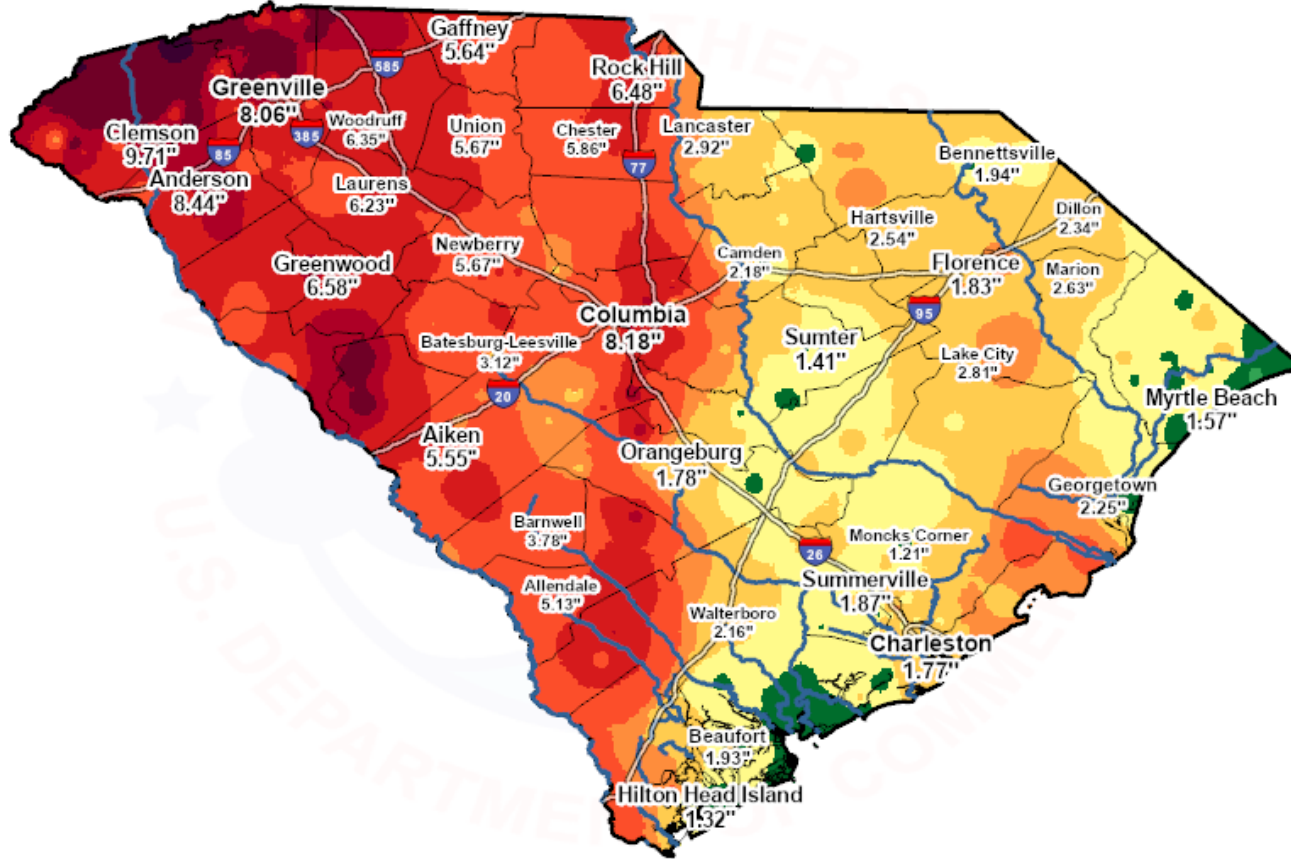
Rainfall Analysis 09/23/2024 08:00PM to 09/27/2024 02:00PM EDT

Analysis Data Source: Regional Observations

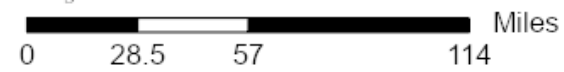


## Observations above 15 inches:

- 21.66" 3 E Rocky Bottom (Greenville County)
- 16.51" Table Rock State Park (Pickens County)
- 15.3" Salem (Oconee County)



Created: 09/28/2024 09:36AM



This is an experimental product of the NWS GAZPACHO software package. Care should be taken in using the data. Unofficial observations may be plotted. Values at interpolated locations may not represent actual reports at that location.

### Precipitation (in)

0.00"	1.00" - 1.49"	8.00" - 9.99"
0.01" - 0.09"	1.50" - 1.99"	10.00" - 14.99"
0.10" - 0.24"	2.00" - 2.99"	15.00" - 19.99"
0.25" - 0.49"	3.00" - 3.99"	20.00" - 29.99"
0.50" - 0.99"	4.00" - 5.99"	30.00" - 50.00+"
	6.00" - 7.99"	

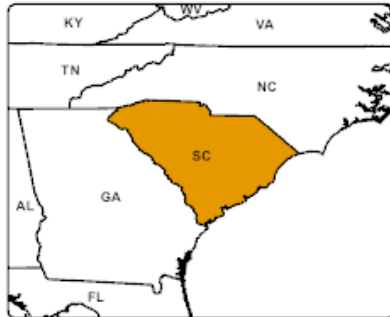
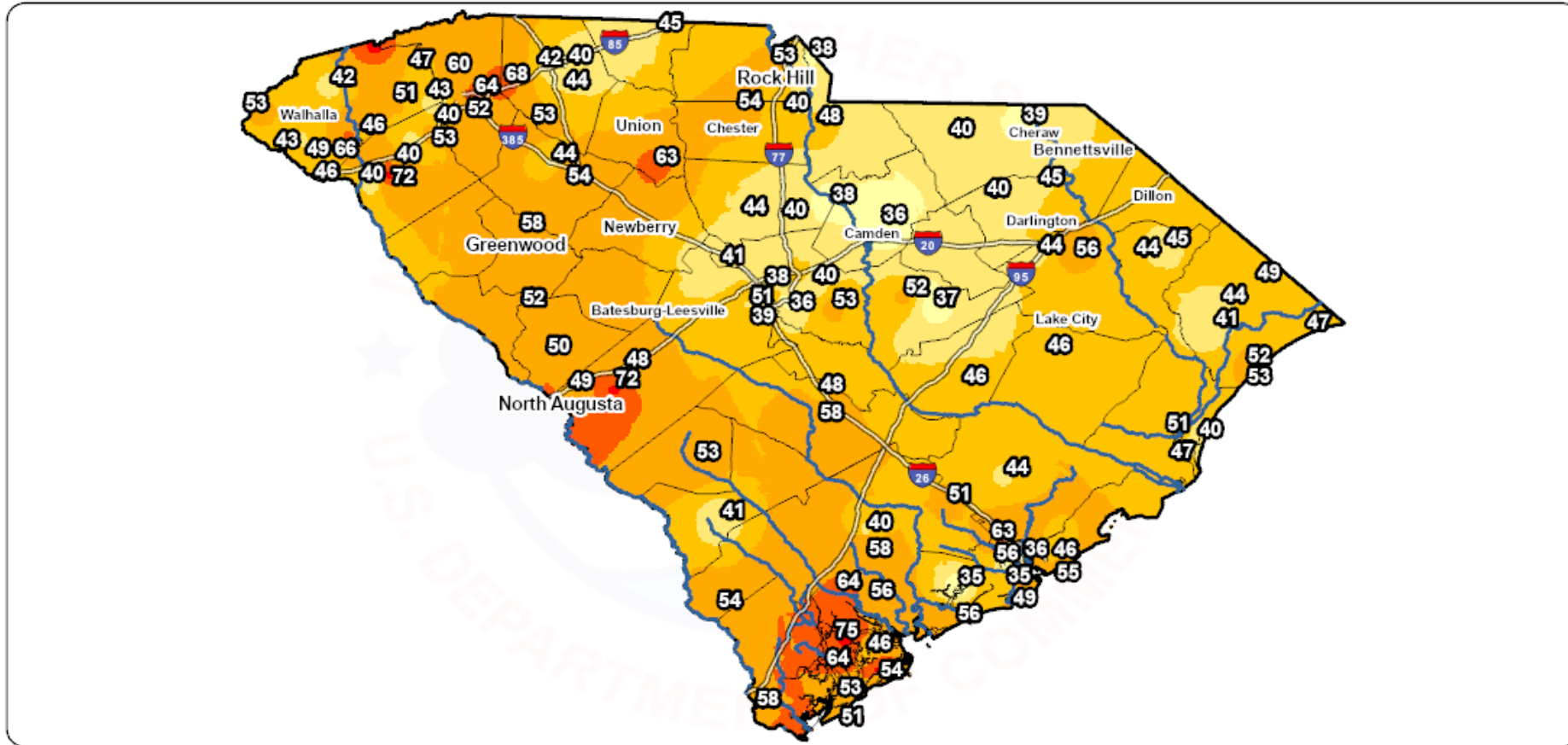


# National Weather Service State of South Carolina

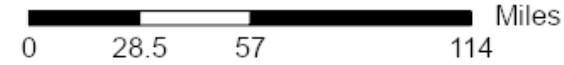


Peak Wind Gusts from Hurricane Helene

Analysis Data Source: Regional Observations



Created:  
09/28/2024 07:46AM



This is an experimental product of the NWS GAZPACHO software package. Care should be taken in using the data. Unofficial observations may be plotted. Values at interpolated locations may not represent actual reports at that location.

### Wind Speed (MPH)

	0 - 5		25 - 30		60 - 70
	5 - 10		30 - 35		70 - 80
	10 - 15		35 - 40		80 - 100
	15 - 20		40 - 45		100 - 120
	20 - 25		45 - 50		120 - 140
			50 - 60		> 140



















