The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in South Carolina

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2026 Edition

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August 2026

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Executive Summary

The United States has experienced a significant increase in federal commitments towards infrastructure maintenance, modernization, and expansion in recent years. Largely facilitated through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Acts (IIJA) and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), this federal funding (and the accompanying state-level funding commitments) is now providing South Carolina with the potential to generate sizable and permanent economic gains.

Such funding, which is projected to be invested throughout the 2020s, is not only introducing new capital investment throughout South Carolina and supporting new jobs and incomes for local residents during the construction itself – but these dollars are also being invested in infrastructure projects that have the potential to increase productivity and long-run rates of economic growth. The purpose of this study is to specifically estimate both the short-run, construction-related impacts as well as the long-run impacts associated with increased business recruitment and expansion that would likely arise from expanding the state's infrastructure resources and thus making South Carolina more competitive for new businesses.

This study is a direct update and expansion of the 2025 analysis titled *The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in South Carolina*, which was commissioned by the ACEC-SC Infrastructure Works Institute (IWI) and completed by the University of South Carolina. This 2026 expansion now includes both historical and projected economic impacts that extend from 2021 to 2028 and also incorporates data from three additional organizations that have received access to IIJA and ARPA funding for infrastructure maintenance and expansion.

For this 2026 analysis, data were collected from five state agencies and two county-level public works offices: the S.C. Department of Transportation, the S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority, the S.C. Department of Environmental Services, the South Carolina Office of Resilience (new in 2026), the South Carolina Broadband Office operating within the S.C. Office of Regulatory Staff, and Charleston and Dorchester counties (new in 2026). Additional organizations that have received access to IIJA and ARPA funding are also being recruited to participate in future iterations of this study. As such, all results displayed in this report reflect conservative estimates. It is also important to note that the majority of all investment funding described in this report comes from federal sources that may or may not continue at the projected rate in future years.

The key findings of this analysis are as follows:

- Infrastructure represents a **primary foundation for all economic growth** in South Carolina. All of the Palmetto State's major industry sectors – from agriculture and tourism to manufacturing and logistics – depend on the state's infrastructure for ongoing operations. In addition, **as one of the fastest growing U.S. states, maintaining and expanding South Carolina's infrastructure is becoming even more critical** to ensure that the Palmetto State can continue to outpace the U.S. in its rate of long-run economic growth as it has over the past two decades.

- The total economic impacts arising from all **short-run, construction-related activities** associated with South Carolina's infrastructure investments are estimated to total **$66.7 billion between FY21 and FY28**. The highest annual impact is projected for **FY24 at $12.9 billion**.

- These **impacts are spread across many types of infrastructure** where there are critical needs. This diversity of investment is critical, as infrastructure projects are often complementary. In other words, **investments in one type of infrastructure often increase the effectiveness and value of all types of infrastructure**.

- This level of economic activity implies that **infrastructure maintains an economic multiplier of 1.7 in South Carolina**. For every $100 of federal funding invested in statewide infrastructure projects, a total of $170 in new economic activity is generated for South Carolina.

- Such a large volume of economic activity is also projected to **create an average of 38,056 jobs across South Carolina annually** during this eight-year period, which is comparable to the impact of many of South Carolina's largest firms.

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- In addition to **wide-ranging investments in road, bridge, and port infrastructure** – these impacts derive from specific investments committed to maintaining and upgrading **water, wastewater, and stormwater drainage systems** through water quality programs jointly administered by the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services and the South Carolina Rural Infrastructure Authority, **expanding broadband access** through the South Carolina Broadband Office operating within the S.C. Office of Regulatory Staff, and **reducing the risk of adverse impacts from extreme weather events** through the South Carolina Office of Resilience. **Between FY21 and FY28**, the economic impacts of all construction-related activities associated with infrastructure investments facilitated through these four entities are estimated to total **$4.0 billion, $2.7 billion, $627 million**, and **$341 million**, respectively.

- Maintaining and expanding local infrastructure also creates long-run benefits by **helping to increase South Carolina's competitiveness and thus permanently increasing statewide economic growth rates**. Improving the state's infrastructure supports new business recruitment and expansion, which can lead to higher rates of job and income creation. This study estimates that **current infrastructure improvements would likely boost South Carolina's future annual rate of employment growth by 0.5 percentage points: from +1.3% to +1.8% over the next decade. This translates into nearly 140,000 new permanent jobs between 2026 and 2036**.

- In addition to faster long-run employment growth, maintaining and expanding local infrastructure could also lead to permanent gains of **$15.1 billion in potential new labor income for South Carolinians** over this same 10-year period. This would represent a **permanent increase in wealth creation** generated through new wages, salaries, and benefits.

New in 2026

Impact Estimates Include New Data Partners

- South Carolina Office of Resilience
- Charleston County and Dorchester County Public Works Offices

Impact Estimates Represent a Longer Time Horizon

- Not only has the time period of analysis been extended by one fiscal year (through FY28), but several data partners have provided additional projected spending estimates not previously included

Impact estimates from every data partner have been updated to account for changes in spending patterns that deviated from previous projections

Section I

Introduction

In recent years the United States has experienced a significant increase in federal commitments towards infrastructure maintenance, modernization, and expansion. Largely facilitated through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Acts (IIJA) and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), this federal funding (and the accompanying state-level funding commitments) is now providing South Carolina with the potential to generate sizable and permanent economic gains.

Such funding, which is projected to be invested throughout the 2020s, is not only introducing new capital investment throughout South Carolina and supporting new jobs and incomes for local residents during the construction itself – but these dollars are also being invested into many types of infrastructure where there are critical needs. This diversity of investment is critical, as infrastructure projects are often complementary. In other words, investments in one type of infrastructure often *increase the effectiveness and value of all types of infrastructure*. For example, expansions to road, bridge, and port infrastructure in growing regions can directly boost the productivity of local firms by providing faster and more efficient access to customers, suppliers, and labor markets. Yet without accompanying investments in water and wastewater treatment capacity to ensure that these same firms also have reliable access to essential utility services, this transportation-based infrastructure is not likely to significantly increase the productivity or long-run rates of economic growth of these firms.

The purpose of this study is to specifically document both the temporary and permanent economic impacts associated with these investments – including the IIJA and ARPA funds – that will likely arise in South Carolina as these dollars are spent and infrastructure is improved in the coming years. This study represents an update and expansion of the 2025 analysis *The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in South Carolina* commissioned by the ACEC-SC Infrastructure Works Institute (IWI) and completed by the University of South Carolina. More specifically, this new 2026 expansion now includes both historical and projected economic impacts that extend from 2021 to 2028 and also incorporates data from three additional entities that have received access to IIJA and ARPA funding for infrastructure maintenance and expansion.

In sum, to complete this analysis, data were collected from five state agencies and two county-level public works offices that have received access to IIJA and ARPA funding for infrastructure maintenance and expansion: the S.C. Department of Transportation, the S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority, the S.C. Department of Environmental Services, the South Carolina Office of Resilience (new in 2026), the South Carolina Broadband Office operating within the S.C. Office of Regulatory Staff, and Charleston and Dorchester counties (new in 2026). Additional organizations that have received access to IIJA and ARPA funding are also being recruited to participate in future iterations of this study. As such, all results displayed in this report reflect conservative estimates.

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Section II

The Growing Demand for Infrastructure in South Carolina

Building and maintaining adequate infrastructure plays a critical role in improving the quality of life and economic well-being of any community. In South Carolina, there is a rapidly growing demand for infrastructure – including the need for additional resources tied to transportation, water & wastewater systems, environmental resilience, healthcare capacity, and broadband access. This demand is increasing for three primary reasons: (1) the percentage of new job creation taking place within the major metropolitan regions is increasing, meaning that physical and digital connectivity is becoming increasingly important in order for the state's rural population to have access to employment opportunities; (2) the population of South Carolina is growing at one of the fastest rates in the nation, and communities experiencing high rates of growth often need to make large capital outlays to expand essential services such as extending water, wastewater, healthcare, broadband infrastructure, and physical construction capacity; and (3) the industries that are principally responsible for driving South Carolina's economy – Leisure & Hospitality (Tourism), Education & Healthcare, and Construction – rely heavily on a broad set of infrastructure systems, including transportation networks, environmental infrastructure, and digital connectivity, implying that infrastructure will be an increasingly important component of long-run economic growth in South Carolina.

Defining Infrastructure

The term **infrastructure** is typically defined as the network of physical assets and public systems that enable households, businesses, and communities to operate, connect, grow, and withstand disruptions. Primary examples of infrastructure include:

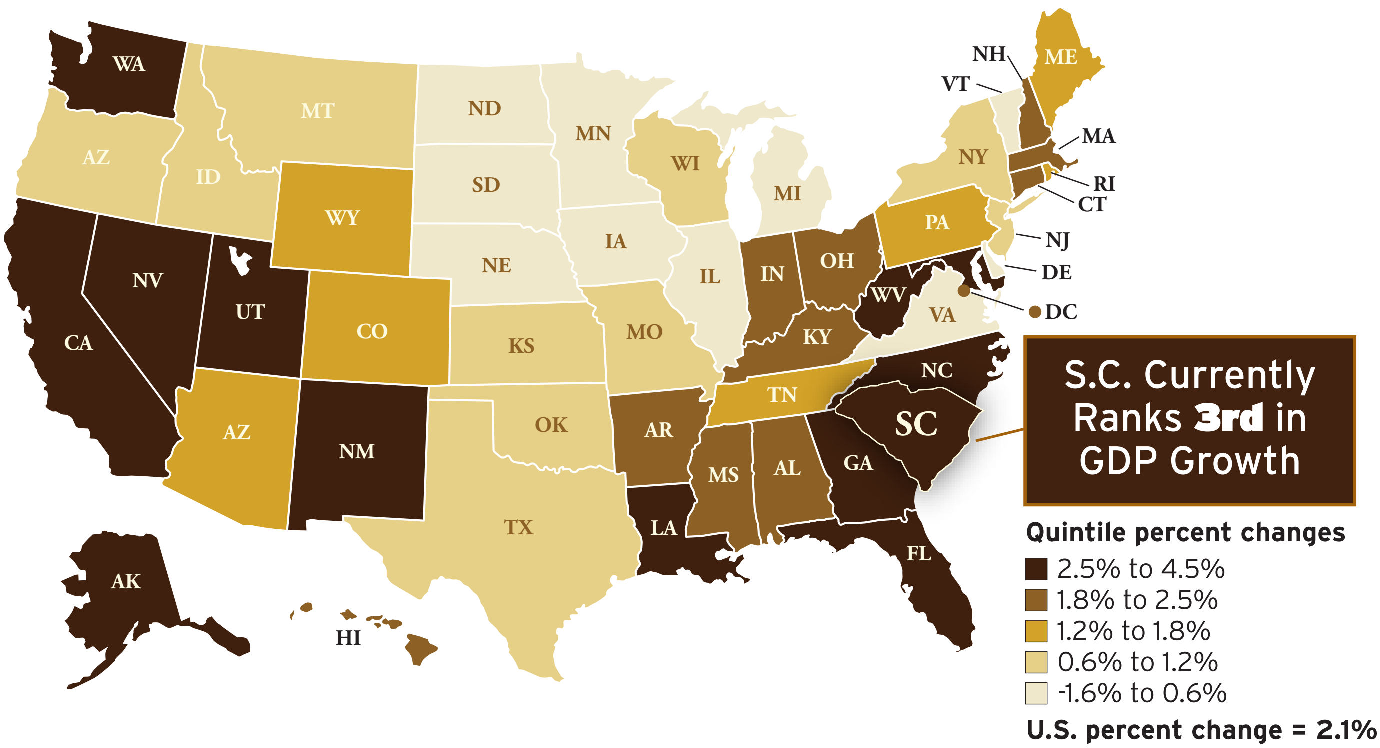
- **Roads, bridges, highways, airports, ports, and transit systems**
- **Water and wastewater systems**
- **Stormwater, drainage, and flood control systems**
- **Broadband and telecommunications networks**
- **Electric power, natural gas, and other utility systems**
- **Public facilities that support health, safety, education, and emergency response**

Supporting the Rural Workforce and Long-Run Statewide Population Growth

In recent years, South Carolina has maintained employment and population growth trends that have consistently ranked among the fastest in the nation. Employment and population growth, in turn, are the primary drivers of demand in any local region. This is why overall economic growth in the Palmetto State currently ranks third in the U.S., as illustrated in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1 – U.S. Real GDP Growth by State

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Q126 Annualized Rate



South Carolina currently ranks 3rd in the U.S. for overall economic growth, driven by strong employment growth **(currently ranked 4th in the nation)** and population growth **(currently ranked 1st in the nation)**.

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Yet these strong growth trends are not uniformly distributed throughout the state. This is especially true for the state's job gains, which are disproportionately being created within the major metropolitan regions. For example, between 2016 and 2026, 77 percent of the total job growth in South Carolina took place within just 10 of the state's 46 counties. Such concentrated growth makes infrastructure that supports physical and digital connectivity critical to ensuring that all of the state's residents have in-person and digital access to these new job opportunities. Digital access, in particular, is becoming increasingly important as remote work and telehealth services become more popular and accepted in the post-pandemic economy. More broadly, efficient transportation systems make it easier for people to travel for work, school, or medical needs. Without well-maintained and accessible transit networks, congestion and other difficulties reaching these destinations can occur, generating losses in time and money. Well planned transportation infrastructure supports smoother commutes, reduces stress, improves safety, and increases productivity.

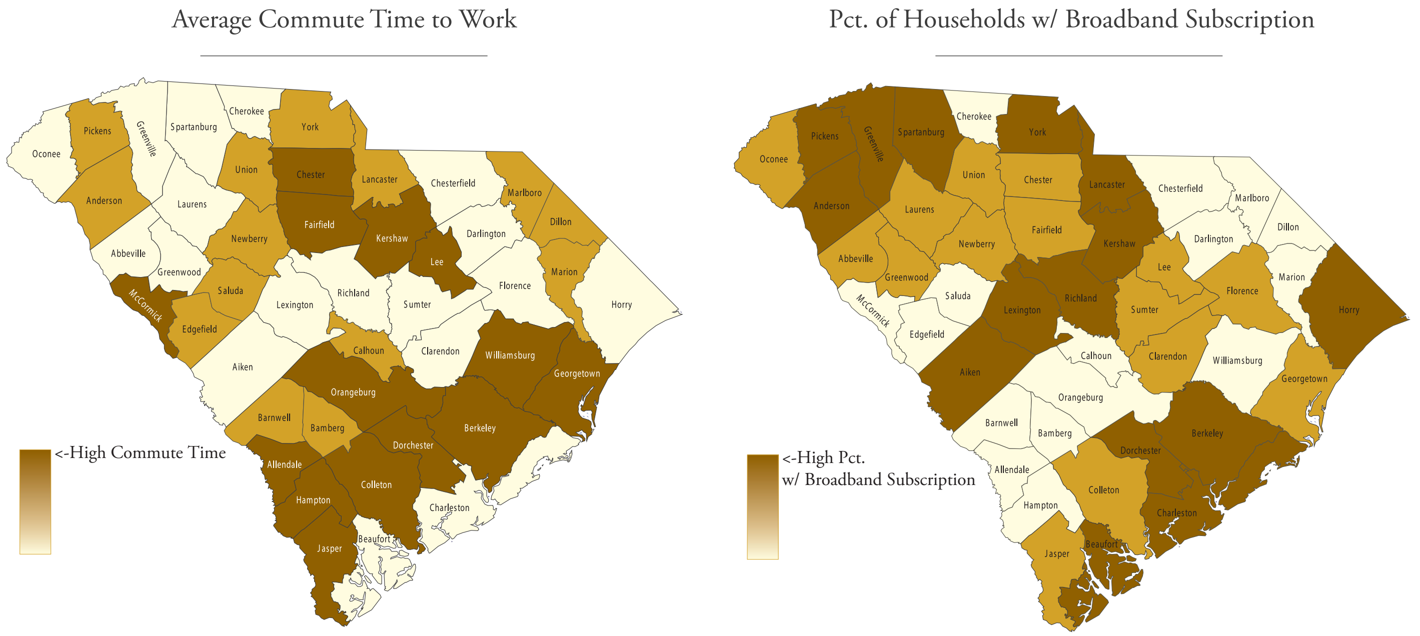
In South Carolina, the current average commute time to work for all residents is 25.6 minutes, and approximately 27.8 percent of workers are currently employed outside of their county of residence.[1] Longer commute times often put a strain on transportation systems, particularly in rural areas where roadways may not be equipped for high volumes of traffic. A lack of public transportation options in many rural areas means that individuals are more reliant on personal vehicles, further contributing to road congestion, fuel costs, and potential environmental risks. Further exacerbating these challenges is a lack of broadband access, which limits the possibility of remote work, online education, and telehealth services. While just 11.2 percent of South Carolina households currently do not maintain any broadband subscription, this ranges from a low of 7.8 percent in York County to a high of 35.4 percent in Dillon County. The location of residents relative to places of work, school, and medical facilities highlight the ongoing need for reliable transportation options and broadband access throughout the state.

[1] *U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey*

Figure 2 displays the average commuting times and broadband access in each of South Carolina's 46 counties. Note that residents in the most rural counties often have to travel to nearby metropolitan areas to find employment. This typically increases the average commuting time for these counties. The counties with the highest average commute times include Allendale (35.7 minutes), Colleton (34.9 minutes), Hampton (33.8 minutes), McCormick (33.8 minutes), and Chester (31.6 minutes). Additionally, many counties with the highest commuting times are also those with the lowest broadband access, which suggests that there is a joint need for physical and digital infrastructure in many areas of South Carolina.

Figure 2 – Commute Times and Broadband Access by South Carolina County

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 5-Year Estimates, 2024



While existing residents already place a significant demand on infrastructure in the state, South Carolina's recent and projected population growth also contributes to the urgent need for infrastructure maintenance, modernization, and upgrades. Between 2020 and 2025 the state's population grew by an estimated 438,282 – or by roughly 8.5 percent. This ranked 3rd nationally behind Idaho (+9.8%) and Florida (+8.7%).

At the local level, Jasper County experienced the fastest population growth (+32.2%) between 2020 and 2025, adding nearly 9,400 residents during this time period. Other high growth counties include Horry County (+20.9%), Berkeley County (18.7%), Lancaster County (+18.3%), Edgefield County (+16.1%), and Spartanburg County (+15.6%). Many of these counties are growing in direct response to economic development in their own or adjacent regions while others offer attractive retirement or second home destinations. **Figure 3** summarizes these county-level population growth rates.

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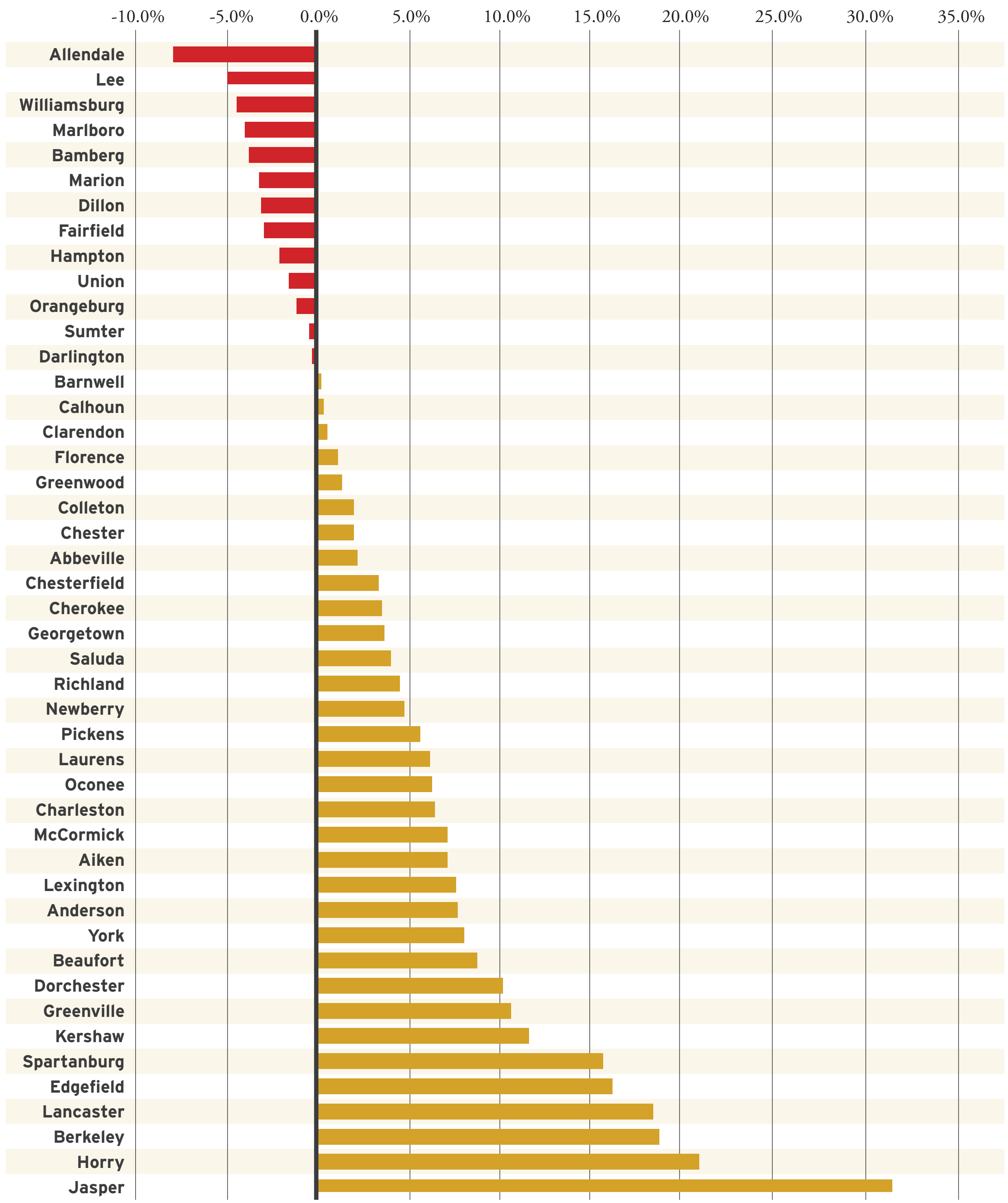
Figure 3 – South Carolina Cumulative Population Growth by County: 2020-2025

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that South Carolina's population reached approximately 5,570,274 in 2025, up from 5,131,992 in 2020. Furthermore, the South Carolina Office of Revenue and Fiscal Affairs (RFA) projects that the state's population will increase by another 1 million residents by 2042, reaching nearly 6.4 million. Counties with the highest rates of projected population growth are likely to include Horry, Berkeley, Jasper, Lancaster, and Spartanburg—the same counties that have seen substantial growth over the past five years.

Yet while many counties will continue to see their populations expand, there are a dozen counties that are expected to have less than 20,000 residents by 2042. The loss of population in these more rural counties will continue to make economic development a challenge and could also limit future healthcare access to the extent that medical service facilities relocate to more populated areas. As a result, it is likely that an increasing percentage of individuals in these counties in the coming years will either work outside of their home region or be more likely to work remotely. They will also be more likely to use telehealth services for medical care. Such changes will put additional strain on existing transportation and digital infrastructure systems in these areas and likely increase the need for additional maintenance, modernization, and expansion. In addition, population loss also constrains financial resources for existing essential infrastructure, such as water and sewer. Investments helping to maintain essential infrastructure can be especially critical for communities that are currently experiencing population loss but still need to maintain and expand their resources in order to remain competitive for future economic development.

The 12 counties with expected populations less than 20,000 by 2042 are shown in **Table 1** along with their current average commute times and the percentage of working residents who commute outside of the county to work.

Table 1 – South Carolina Counties Projected to Have Smallest Populations by 2042

Source: South Carolina RFA Projections, ACS 2024 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

County	Projected Total Population by 2042	Current Avg. Commute Time (in minutes)	Current Pct. Commuting Outside of County for Work
Allendale	3,515	35.7	60.9%
Bamberg	7,806	28.0	42.7%
Barnwell	16,608	27.2	41.8%
Calhoun	11,868	26.4	60.0%
Clarendon	19,609	31.0	48.9%
Dillon	18,642	26.2	39.2%
Fairfield	12,331	30.0	60.5%
Hampton	12,835	33.8	51.7%
Lee	11,386	28.9	60.7%
Marion	18,569	28.3	48.1%
McCormick	10,323	33.8	62.7%
Saluda	13,953	28.5	54.2%

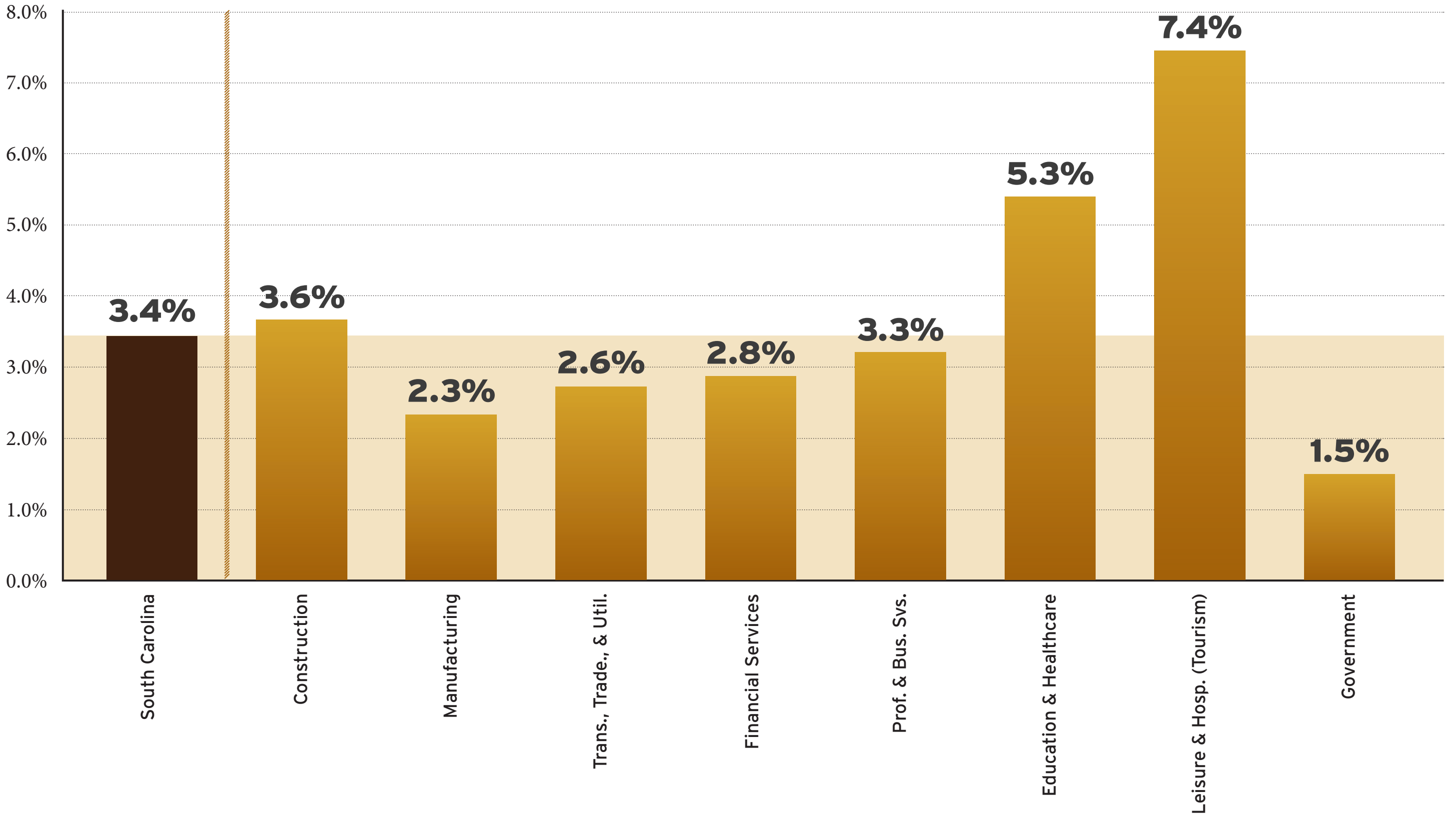
Supporting South Carolina's Industry Growth

In addition to supporting the state's workforce and expanding population, infrastructure is also fundamental to overall economic prosperity. Reliable infrastructure attracts businesses and industries by providing the essential services needed to operate effectively. For example, businesses require sufficient water and sewer capacity for new developments as well as roads, ports, and airports to transport goods and materials efficiently. When infrastructure resources are available, modern, and well-maintained, they help reduce costs, foster trade, and boost economic growth. Moreover, rural counties, which often have greater challenges in attracting industry, can significantly benefit from investments in water, sewer, transportation, and digital infrastructure that make them more attractive for industrial site selectors.

As previously noted, South Carolina maintains one of the fastest growing economies in the nation. This growth has been broad-based, with every major industry having experienced positive gains since 2020, as shown in **Figure 4**. The current primary drivers of statewide economic growth are contained within industry groups that disproportionately benefit from infrastructure investments. Specifically, the Leisure & Hospitality (Tourism), Education & Healthcare, and Construction industry clusters have experienced the fastest rates of growth since 2020, as shown in **Figure 4**.

Figure 4 – South Carolina Annualized Employment Growth by Industry: 2020-2026

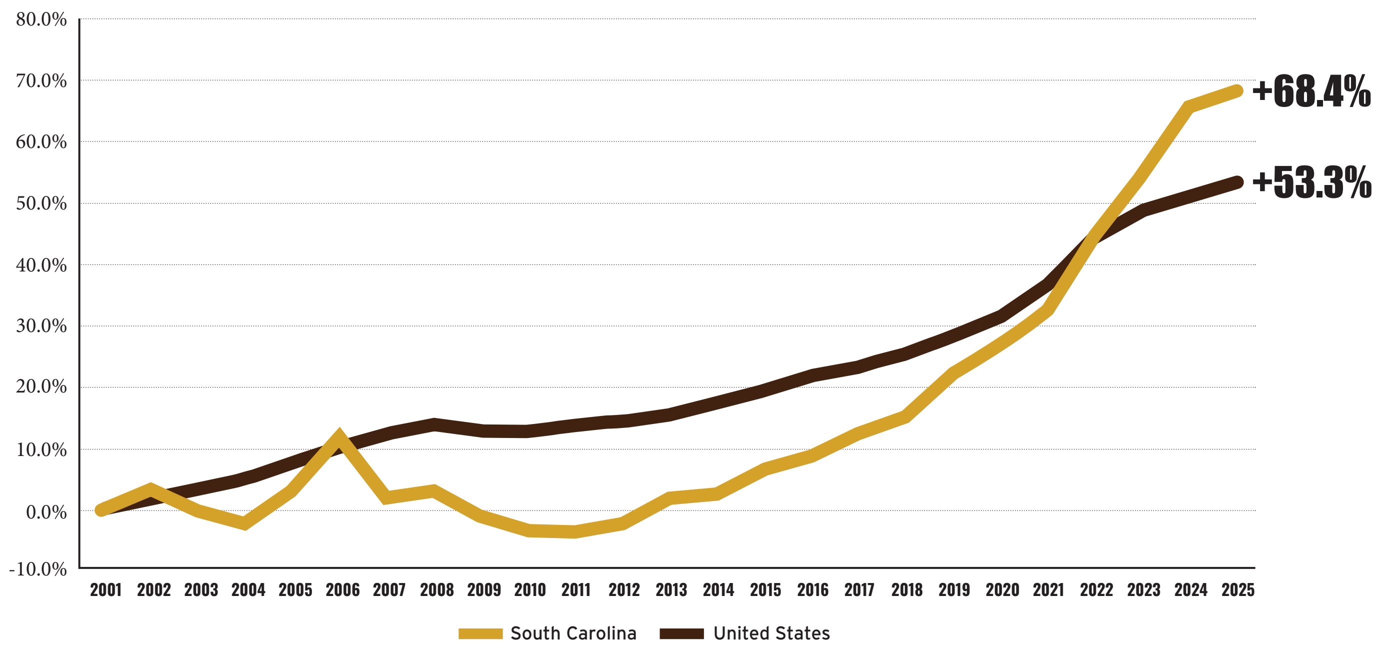
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



South Carolina's strong industry performance has also translated into a larger business footprint. As total employment and population have expanded, the Palmetto State has continued to attract new businesses while supporting the growth of existing firms. This sustained increase in business establishments is a direct response to growing demand alongside a competitive business climate and ongoing investments in the infrastructure necessary to support commercial and industrial development. As shown in **Figure 5**, the cumulative growth in the number of business establishments in South Carolina since 2001 exceeds that of the U.S. by more than 15 percentage points, with South Carolina beginning to outperform the U.S. in 2021 as statewide population growth accelerated. Ongoing investments in infrastructure will be critical for sustaining this momentum and ensuring that businesses across the state have the capacity and resources needed for continued expansion.

Figure 5 – Cumulative Growth in Business Establishments: 2001-2025

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

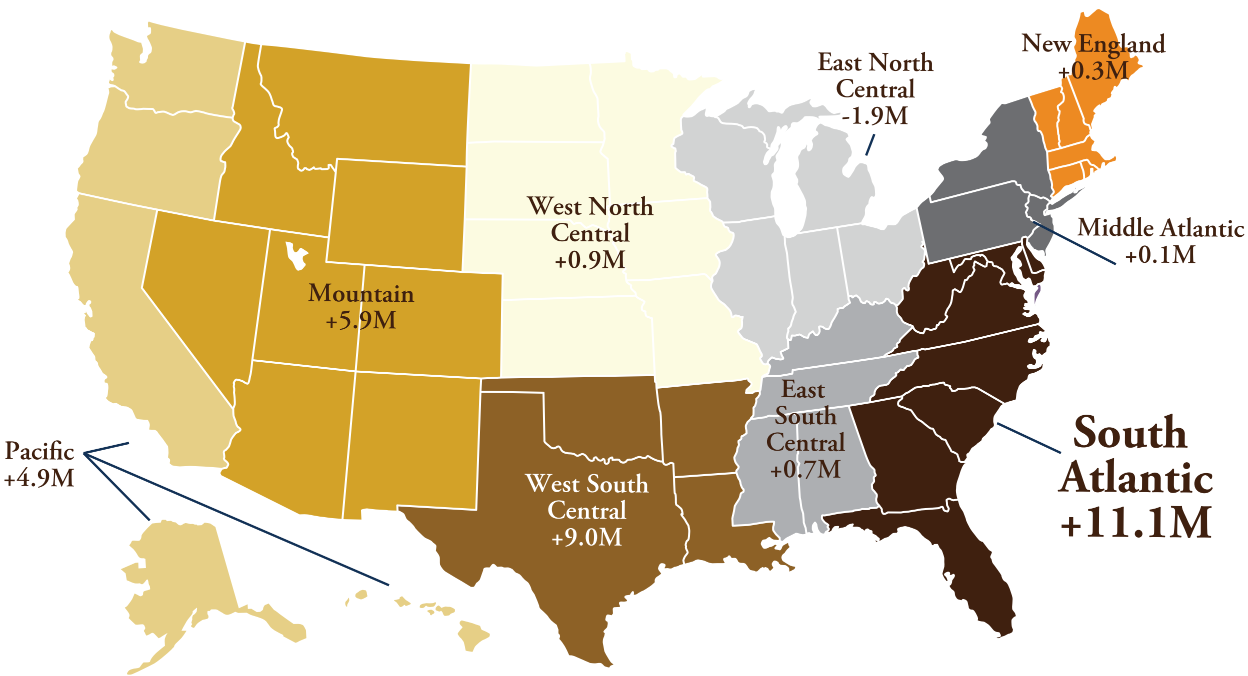


U.S. Migration Patterns and the Future Demand for Infrastructure

Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in February 2020, there has been a major shift in the migration patterns of the United States that will likely ensure that South Carolina will be one of the nation's fastest growing states for the foreseeable future. Specifically, the pandemic has accelerated the rate at which the U.S. population is migrating to the Southeast. This means that there will be a steadily increasing demand in South Carolina across most industry sectors, especially those related to manufacturing, logistics, construction, and healthcare. Because retailers and distributors want to locate near consumers, South Carolina's geographic location within in the heart of the Southeastern United States combined with access to South Carolina's port facilities puts the state in a unique position to significantly expand its role in the manufacturing and distribution of consumer goods. In addition, population growth will drive general demand for construction and healthcare. As **Figure 6** reveals, the Southern United States is projected to see more population gains than any other U.S. region through the year 2050, with these gains especially concentrated in the South Atlantic Region.

Figure 6 – Population Growth Trends in the United States

Projected Population Growth by U.S. Region: 2025-2050



The pandemic has accelerated the rate at which the U.S. population is migrating to the Southeast. This means that there will be a steadily increasing demand in South Carolina across most industry sectors, especially those related to manufacturing, logistics, construction, and healthcare. This will, in turn, continue to drive demand for ongoing statewide infrastructure maintenance and expansion.

Section III

Economic Impact Methodology

The economic impact of the current and projected infrastructure investments in South Carolina taking place between 2021 and 2028 can be broken down into two phases: temporary impacts and permanent impacts. Temporary impacts derive from all construction-related activities that occur as part of any specific infrastructure maintenance, modernization, or expansion project. Permanent impacts, by contrast, represent the long-run economic benefits that derive from increased productivity among local businesses due to the ability of these businesses to utilize this increased infrastructure capacity. This study quantifies both sets of impacts as outlined below.

Phase I: Temporary Impacts from Construction-Related Activities

The economic impact of any new construction activity within a local region ultimately derives from increases in construction-related spending on both labor and materials. These direct increases in economic activity, in turn, then lead to a series of economic multiplier effects. For example, when a construction firm working on a road or bridge expansion in South Carolina purchases raw materials from a local vendor, this vendor experiences an increase in demand. To satisfy this demand, the vendor must then hire additional workers and increase purchasing activity from its own set of suppliers. These suppliers then experience an increase in demand, and so on.

Thus, the initial dollars that are spent by the construction firm are re-spent over and over again throughout a local supplier network. A similar effect occurs when the suppliers hire new workers to satisfy their increase in demand. These new workers spend part of their incomes in the local economy, thereby increasing the demand for suppliers for a variety of goods and services (such as food, entertainment, or housing). Once again, the initial payroll dollars are re-spent multiple times in the region. Collectively, these subsequent rounds of spending are known as the economic multiplier effect. This effect makes the initial impact of the local expenditures by the construction firm far larger.

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In order to estimate the total economic impact of all construction-related spending tied to South Carolina infrastructure investments between FY21 and FY28 (including IIJA and ARPA funds allocated to South Carolina), the process by which these funds are spent within South Carolina must first be determined. Infrastructure funding is processed through various entities in South Carolina, and for the purposes of this study, the ACEC-SC Infrastructure Works Institute (IWI) facilitated the collection of data on all infrastructure spending being led by the South Carolina Department of Transportation (DOT), the South Carolina Rural Infrastructure Authority (RIA), the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES), the South Carolina Office of Resilience (SCOR), the South Carolina Broadband Office (operating within the South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff), and Charleston and Dorchester counties. These data were used by the Division of Research (DOR) to estimate all temporary economic impacts as outlined above.[2]

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[2] Note that the DOR and IWI are actively pursuing additional state entities to partner with (who also receive IIJA and ARPA funding) and that the listed entities may be expanded in future iterations of this analysis.

Phase II: Permanent Impacts from Productivity Gains

Although all of the economic impacts documented in Phase I would be temporary, one-time effects, any productivity benefits that businesses derive from improved infrastructure capacity would likely generate a permanent increase in economic activity for South Carolina and its local regions. As previously noted, one example of increased productivity would be represented by the expansion to road, bridge, and port infrastructure that could directly boost the productivity of transportation-based firms in South Carolina by providing faster and more efficient access to their various customer groups.

Quantifying these permanent, productivity-based impacts begins by assessing the total capital investment made in South Carolina (at the county level) by businesses over the previous decade using data maintained by the South Carolina Department of Commerce (Commerce). These capital investments, in turn, serve as a baseline projection for the level of additional investments between 2026 and 2036 that could take place if the state maintains and expands its infrastructure to meet the demands of businesses looking to relocate or expand in South Carolina. Put another way, this study assumes that each county would likely see the same amount of new capital investment over the next ten years as it did over the previous ten years if its infrastructure needs are met. These investments can then serve as the basis for estimating the increase in total economic output (GDP) that can be expected to be generated from meeting the infrastructure needs of each local region in South Carolina.

To estimate all economic impacts in this study, a detailed structural model (known as an input-output model) of the South Carolina economy was used, which contains specific information on economic linkages between different industries at the county-level. Input-output modeling software was utilized in combination with other customized regional forecasting models that were developed. This allows for the inclusion of additional local data, industry knowledge, and ongoing economic growth trends.

Section IV

Primary Results

As previously noted, data from the South Carolina Department of Transportation (DOT), the South Carolina Rural Infrastructure Authority (RIA), the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES), the South Carolina Office of Resilience (SCOR), the Broadband Office of the South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff (ORS), Charleston County, and Dorchester County were collected via the ACEC-SC Infrastructure Works Institute (IWI) that document the level of projected infrastructure investments that will be led by these entities between FY21 and FY28. In sum, DOT, RIA, SCDES, SCOR, ORS, Charleston County, and Dorchester County collectively estimate that they will invest approximately $39.0 billion over this eight-year period on critical infrastructure projects for South Carolina. This figure includes (but is not limited to) the estimated investments related to two major pieces of legislation aimed at expanding infrastructure in the United States: the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and the American Rescue Plan (ARPA).[3]

IIJA, also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, was passed in November 2021 and is expected to provide $1.2 trillion over the next decade to make general improvements to U.S. infrastructure, especially infrastructure tied to transportation, clean energy, water systems, and broadband. ARPA was passed in March 2021 and provided $1.9 trillion in emergency relief for the pandemic, but also included $350 billion for state and local governments to support longer-term recovery efforts.

Table 2 provides a breakdown of the primary categories of investment that will take place for this projected $39.0 billion statewide investment between FY21 and FY28. Note that construction/maintenance/modernization refers to a wide variety of maintenance, improvement, and expansion projects related to roads, streets, highways, bridges, railroad crossings, trails, sewers, drains, wastewater treatment, and water tanks/lines, among others.

Table 2 – South Carolina Projected Infrastructure Investments by Category: FY21-FY28

Source: S.C. Dept. of Transportation, S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority, S.C., Dept. of Environmental Services, S.C. Office of Resilience, S.C. Office of Regulatory Staff, Charleston and Dorchester Counties

Category	Pct. of Total Investment
Construction/Maintenance/Modernization	86.6%
Real Estate Transactions/Right-of-Way Acquisitions	6.4%
Engineering Design/Planning	5.9%
Broadband Deployment	1.0%
Administrative Costs	0.1%

[3] *Note that the $39.0 billion includes approximately $32.9 billion for DOT, $1.6 billion for RIA, $400.0 million for ORS, $2.3 billion for SCDES (co-administered with RIA), $198.5 million for SCOR, and $1.5 billion for Charleston and Dorchester counties.*

The $39.0 billion in new infrastructure investment across South Carolina represents both labor and non-labor expenditures. Not only do the planned statewide infrastructure projects require a sizable workforce to complete, but these projects also require a large volume of non-labor expenditures including machinery and equipment, various professional services, and other general operating expenses as denoted in **Table 2**. These non-labor expenditures largely represent purchases made with in-state suppliers that are spread across much of South Carolina, thus generating an economic impact in many of the state's 46 counties.

The structural input-output models used in this analysis estimate all economic impacts in terms of three specific measures: economic output, employment, and labor income. Economic output is simply defined as the dollar value of the final goods and services purchased that can be attributed (directly or indirectly) to the South Carolina infrastructure investments being examined. It can also be thought of as an aggregate measure of total spending resulting from a series of initial direct infrastructure-related expenditures on the part of DOT, RIA, SCDES, SCOR, ORS, Charleston County, and Dorchester County. Because it includes all spending by consumers and businesses on both goods and services, it is an all-inclusive measure of the impact on total economic activity. Employment measures the impact on jobs in terms of the total number of full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. Labor income represents total employee compensation, including wages, salaries, and benefits.

Statewide Results: Short-Term Impacts from Construction-Related Activities

As described above, infrastructure investments in South Carolina from DOT, RIA, SCDES, SCOR, ORS, Charleston County, and Dorchester County are expected to total approximately $39.0 billion between FY21 and FY28. These dollars represent both labor and non-labor expenditures that are made directly within the South Carolina economy to support various projects engaged in infrastructure maintenance, modernization, and expansion. This direct spending activity also leads to secondary effects (known as economic multiplier effects) that come about from the increase in demand among in-state suppliers providing materials and services for these projects as well as from increases in household spending activity as new workers are hired for these projects. Each set of impacts is reported in **Table 3**, along with the accompanying totals. These totals represent the overall impact of all short-term, construction-related impacts arising from infrastructure investments in South Carolina between FY21 and FY28.

Table 3 – Total Economic Impact of Construction-Related Activities: FY21-FY28

**Average annual employment effects between FY21 and FY28*

	Employment*	Labor Income	Economic Output
Direct Effect	22,634	$14,447,367,712	$39,012,349,410
Multiplier Effect	15,422	$7,679,041,064	$27,713,822,262
Total Impact	**38,056**	**$22,126,408,776**	**$66,726,171,672**

The $39.0 billion in projected infrastructure spending is estimated to generate an average of approximately 22,634 jobs each year between FY21 and FY28 along with a total of $14.4 billion in accompanying labor income during this eight-year period. This level of direct economic activity also leads to multiplier effects totaling an additional $27.7 billion economic output along with another 15,422 jobs-per-year. The combination of both the direct and all multiplier effects, in turn, leads to a total economic impact of approximately $66.7 billion between FY21 and FY28, which is associated with 38,056 jobs supported in South Carolina per year. Thus, this $66.7 billion represents the projected cumulative short-run economic impact of all infrastructure investments on South Carolina from FY21 to FY28. Also note that these results imply that infrastructure maintains an economic multiplier of 1.7 in South Carolina. For every $100 of federal funding invested in statewide infrastructure projects, a total of $170 in new economic activity is generated for South Carolina.

Infrastructure maintains an economic multiplier of 1.7 in South Carolina. For every $100 of federal funding invested in statewide infrastructure projects, a total of $170 in new economic activity is generated for South Carolina.

These impacts will not be evenly distributed throughout the eight-year investment period. Projected investments ramped up during the initial years and peaked in FY24, generating a total of $12.9 billion in total economic output along with 59,124 jobs. **Figures 7 and 8** provide a breakdown of these annual estimates, which summarize the total economic impacts by fiscal year based on the current investment schedules of DOT, RIA, SCDES, SCOR, ORS, Charleston County, and Dorchester County.

Figure 7 - Projected Statewide Total Economic Output by Fiscal Year: FY21-FY28

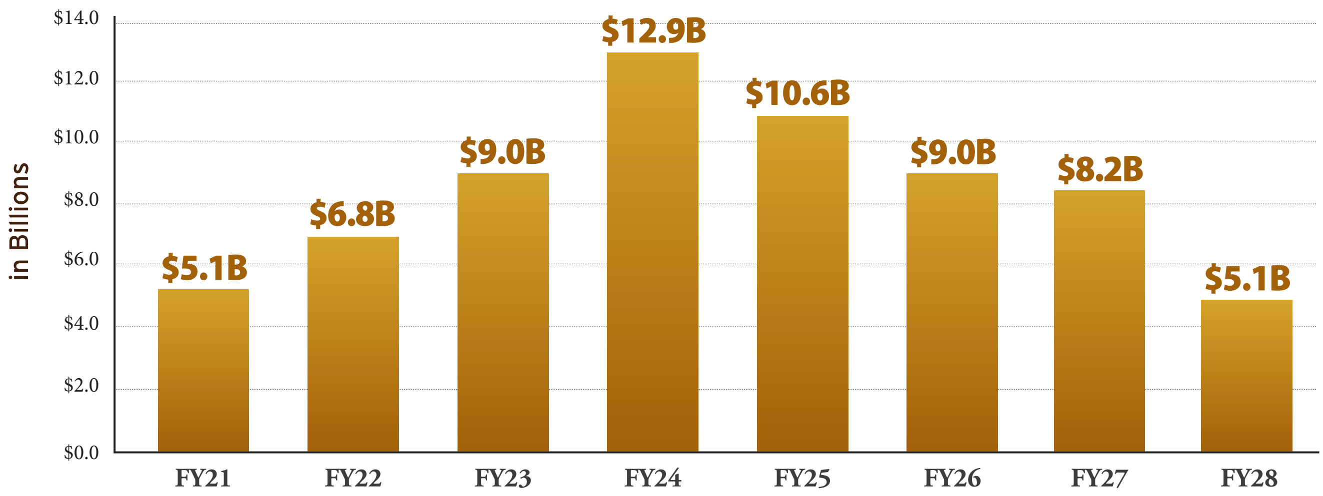
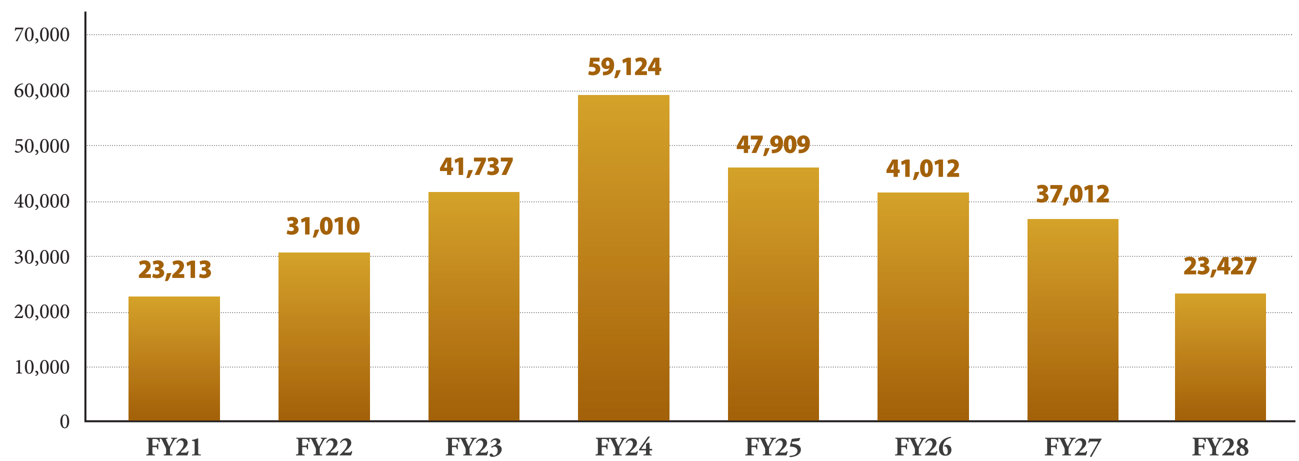


Figure 8 - Projected Statewide Total Employment by Fiscal Year: FY21-FY28



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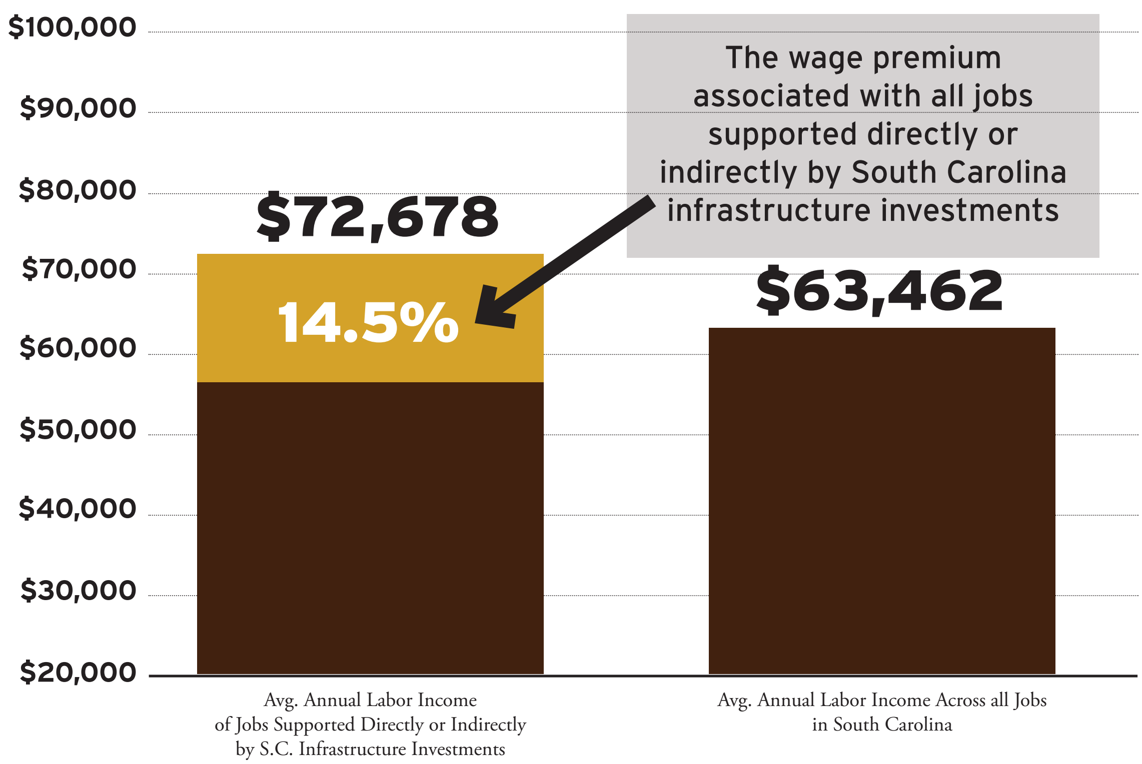
The results highlighted in **Table 3** also reveal that infrastructure investments in South Carolina are creating a large number of good job opportunities for South Carolinians. For example, these results show that the 38,056 jobs created each year (on average) from infrastructure investments will pay a total of $22.1 billion in labor income. These figures imply that the average job supported, directly or indirectly, by infrastructure investments in South Carolina between FY21 and FY28 pays an annual total employee compensation (including wages and benefits) of $72,678. This is approximately 15 percent higher than the average total employee compensation in South Carolina ($63,462), as illustrated in **Figure 9**.

Figure 9 – Annual Labor Income Comparisons



Statewide Results: Long-Term Impacts from Productivity Gains

In addition to all short-run, construction-related impacts associated with infrastructure investments in South Carolina, there are also long-run economic benefits that can arise from any productivity gains that accrue to businesses as a result of infrastructure maintenance, modernization, or general improvements. To the extent that infrastructure investments in South Carolina either ensure that businesses can continue to use the state's infrastructure without interruption (via regular maintenance) or help to improve business operations (via improving infrastructure resources such as expanding a highway system), these investments will help to maintain South Carolina's current high rate of long-run economic growth in the coming years. Or put another way, infrastructure investments will keep South Carolina competitive for new business activity and provide the resources to help ensure that existing business operations continue to thrive.

Throughout the 21st century, South Carolina's infrastructure has been widely cited by businesses locating in the state as a major reason for their location decisions. As such, proper maintenance and modernization of this infrastructure is critical to the continued attraction and retention of new business investments. To estimate the potential reduction in economic growth that could result from a lack of infrastructure maintenance and modernization, this study estimates the extent to which annual statewide economic growth would be reduced over the next decade if the total volume of new business investment in South Carolina (capital investment and job creation) were not to meet the levels experienced in the previous decade.

Between 2015 and 2025, South Carolina's annual employment growth averaged approximately +1.8 percent. However, this study estimates that this rate of growth would have dropped to just +1.3 percent in the absence of the additional capital investments made by new businesses locating or expanding in the state.[4] Looking ahead over the next decade, these two potential growth rates can also be compared side-by-side to assess the potential economic gains that could accrue if the state's infrastructure needs continue to be met and the state, in turn, remains competitive – or improves its competitive position – for new business locations and expansions. **Figure 10** documents this comparison.

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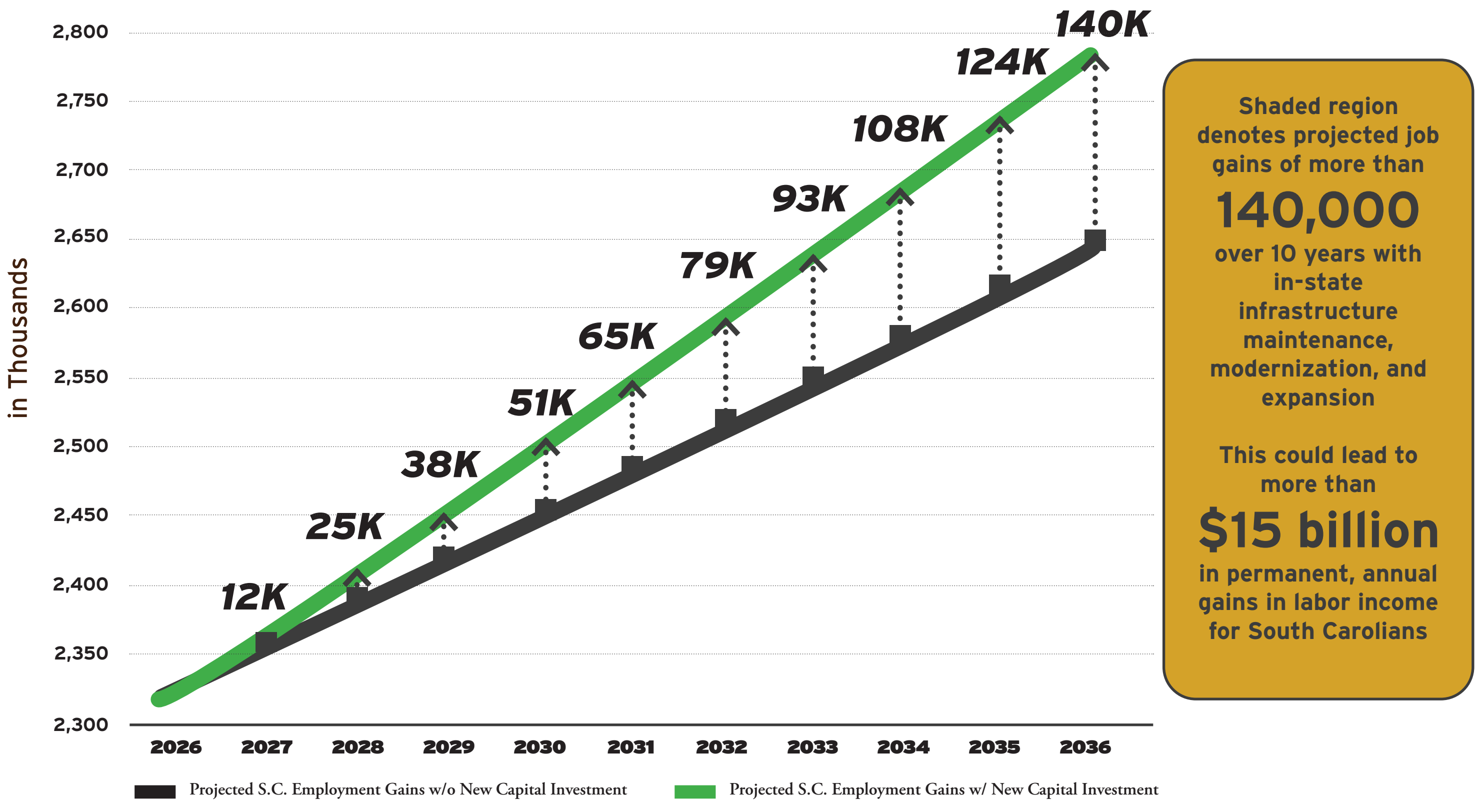
[4] *This calculation utilized data from capital investment announcements made by the South Carolina Department of Commerce.*

Figure 10 – Projected South Carolina Employment Gains Resulting from Infrastructure Maintenance, Modernization, and Expansion



These estimates specifically reveal that maintaining, modernizing, and expanding local infrastructure will help to preserve and potentially increase South Carolina's competitiveness over time and thus permanently increase statewide economic growth rates. Improving the state's infrastructure supports business recruitment and expansion, which can lead to higher rates of job and income creation. As **Figure 10** shows, this study estimates that maintaining and improving the state's infrastructure has the potential to generate up to 140,000 new jobs between 2026 and 2036 by helping South Carolina's current rate of capital investment to continue. This level of job creation would also lead to permanent gains of more than $15 billion in new labor income over this same time period. South Carolina has consistently outpaced the United States in economic growth over the past two decades, and these investments will help ensure that the Palmetto State continues to build on this momentum.

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments by the S.C. Department of Transportation

Infrastructure investments in South Carolina made by the S.C. Department of Transportation (DOT) are expected to total approximately $32.9 billion between FY21 and FY28, or approximately 84 percent of all infrastructure investments examined in this study. These dollars represent both labor and non-labor expenditures that are made directly within the South Carolina economy to support various projects engaged in infrastructure maintenance, modernization, and expansion. This direct spending activity also leads to secondary effects (known as economic multiplier effects) that come about from the increase in demand among in-state suppliers providing materials and services for these projects as well as from increases in household spending activity as new workers are hired for these projects. Each set of impacts is reported in **Table 4**, along with the accompanying totals.

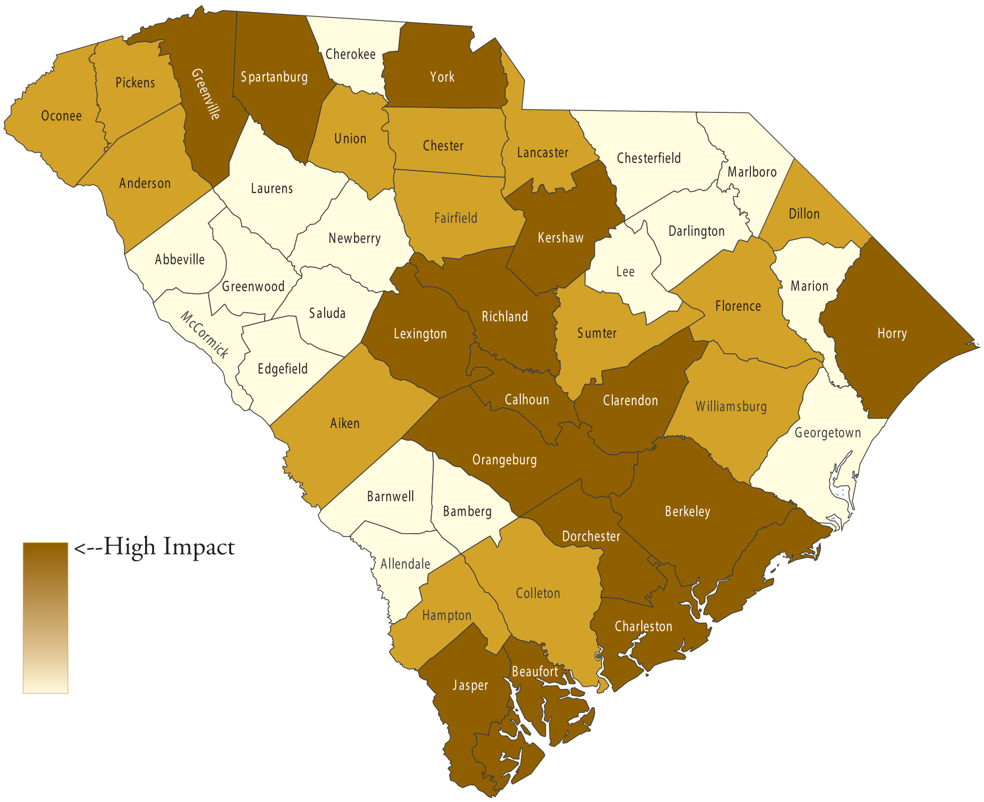
Table 4 – Total Economic Impact of Construction-Related Activities Administered by the S.C. Dept. of Transportation: FY21-FY28

**Average annual employment effects between FY21 and FY28*

	Employment*	Labor Income	Economic Output
Direct Effect	19,078	$12,127,292,059	$32,918,236,992
Multiplier Effect	13,022	$6,483,745,594	$23,428,339,710
Total Impact	**32,100**	**$18,611,037,653**	**$56,346,576,702**

The $32.9 billion in projected infrastructure spending is estimated to generate an average of approximately 19,078 jobs each year between FY21 and FY28 along with a total of $32.9 billion in accompanying labor income during this eight-year period. This level of direct economic activity also leads to multiplier effects totaling an additional $23.4 billion economic output along with another 13,022 jobs-per-year. The combination of both the direct and all multiplier effects, in turn, leads to a total economic impact of approximately $56.3 billion between FY21 and FY28, which is associated with 32,100 jobs supported in South Carolina per year. Thus, this $56.3 billion represents the projected cumulative short-run economic impact of all infrastructure investments on South Carolina from FY21 to FY28 that arise from projects administered by the DOT. **Figure 11** provides a county-level summary of the relative concentration of these investments across the state.

Figure 11 – County-Level Economic Impacts of Construction-Related Activities Administered by the S.C. Dept. of Transportation: FY21-FY28



Project Snapshots: South Carolina Department of Transportation (DOT)

Some of the largest ongoing or planned infrastructure initiatives being undertaken by DOT across the state include:

- I-20/I-26/I-126 Carolina Crossroads Improvements
- I-95 Corridor Improvements MM0 to MM8
- Rural Road Safety Program

Of the $32.9 billion planned investments by DOT, approximately 87.7 percent are designated for construction activities, 6.9 percent for real estate related activities, and 5.4 percent for engineering and project planning.

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments by the S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority

Infrastructure investments in South Carolina from grants administered by the S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority (RIA) are expected to total approximately $1.6 billion between FY22 and FY27, or approximately four percent of all infrastructure investments examined in this study. These dollars represent both labor and non-labor expenditures that are made directly within the South Carolina economy to support various water, wastewater, and stormwater projects in both rural and urban areas of the state. This direct spending activity also leads to secondary effects (known as economic multiplier effects) that come about from the increase in demand among in-state suppliers providing materials and services for these projects as well as from increases in household spending activity as new workers are hired for these projects. Each set of impacts is reported in **Table 5**, along with the accompanying totals. RIA also co-administers the State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs, the impacts of which are captured in the SCDES investments highlighted in this report.

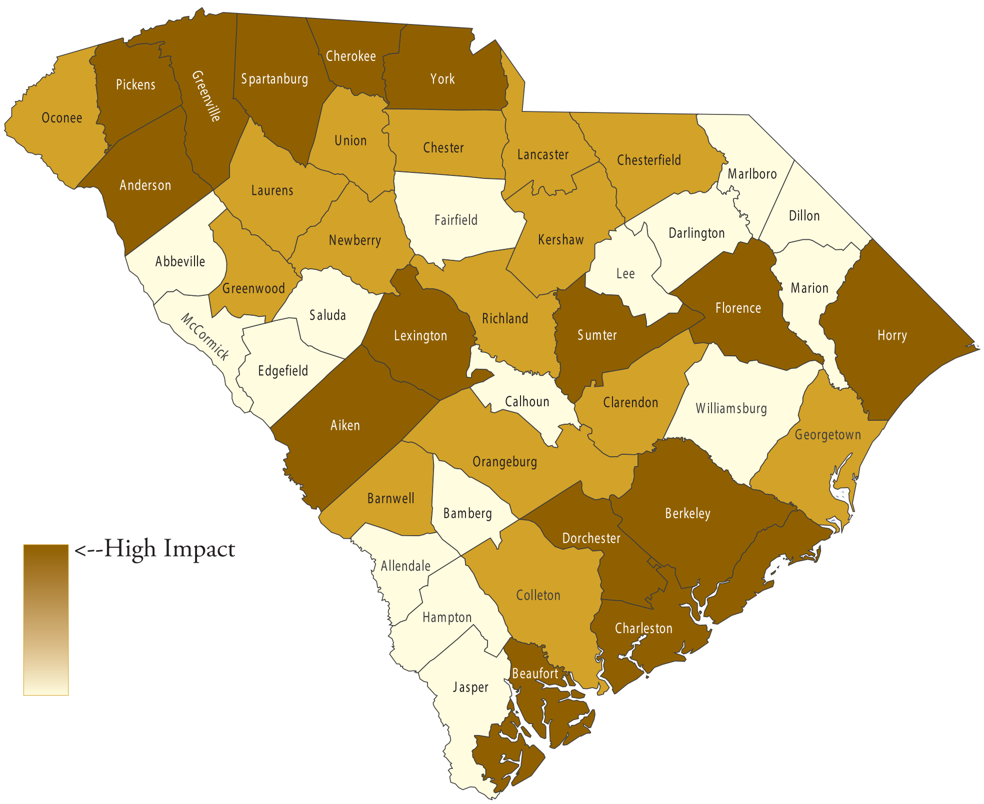
Table 5 – Total Economic Impact of Construction-Related Activities Funded by Grants from the S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority: FY22-FY27

**Average annual employment effects between FY22 and FY27*

	Employment*	Labor Income	Economic Output
Direct Effect	1,236	$606,056,198	$1,607,139,823
Multiplier Effect	792	$302,464,724	$1,102,369,221
Total Impact	**2,028**	**$908,520,922**	**$2,709,509,044**

The $1.6 billion in projected infrastructure spending is estimated to generate an average of approximately 1,236 jobs each year between FY22 and FY27 along with a total of $606.1 million in accompanying labor income during this six-year period. This level of direct economic activity also leads to multiplier effects totaling an additional $1.1 billion economic output along with another 792 jobs-per-year. The combination of both the direct and all multiplier effects, in turn, leads to a total economic impact of approximately $2.7 billion between FY22 and FY27, which is associated with 2,028 jobs supported in South Carolina per year. Thus, this $2.7 billion represents the projected cumulative short-run economic impact of all infrastructure investments on South Carolina from FY22 to FY27 that arise from grant projects administered by the RIA. **Figure 12** provides a county-level summary of the relative concentration of these investments across the state.

Figure 12 – County-Level Economic Impacts of Construction-Related Activities Administered by the S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority: FY22-FY27



Project Snapshots: South Carolina Rural Infrastructure Authority (RIA)

RIA administers $1.6 billion in grant funds for more than 400 projects that address water, wastewater, and stormwater improvements located throughout all of South Carolina's counties. Projects include:

- Storm drainage facilities that will protect residents and property from future storm damage and erosion
- Upgrades of facilities such as wells and distribution lines that provide clean drinking water
- Improvements to wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure to protect the environment

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments **by the S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services**

Infrastructure investments in South Carolina supported by funds from the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services are expected to total approximately $2.3 billion between FY22 and FY28, or approximately six percent of all infrastructure investments examined in this study. These dollars represent both labor and non-labor expenditures that are made directly within the South Carolina economy to support various projects engaged in securing clean drinking water for local residents. This direct spending activity also leads to secondary effects (known as economic multiplier effects) that come about from the increase in demand among in-state suppliers providing materials and services for these projects as well as from increases in household spending activity as new workers are hired for these projects. Each set of impacts is reported in **Table 6**, along with the accompanying totals. Note that these investments are part of the State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs, which is jointly administered by SCDES and RIA.

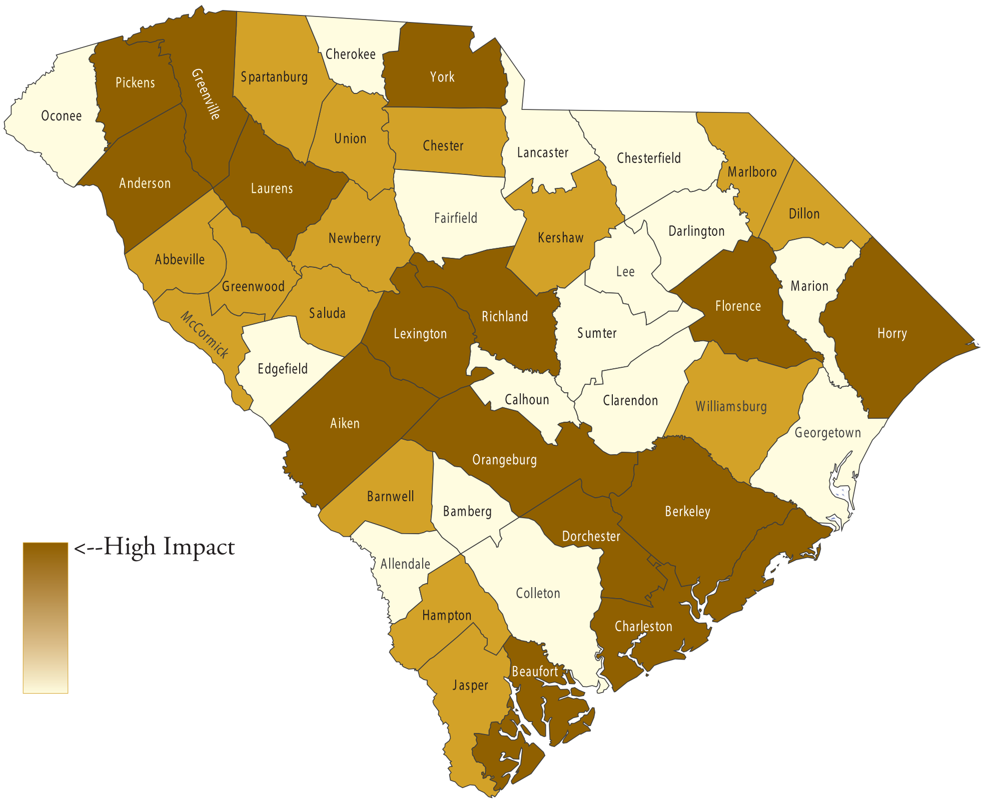
Table 6 – Total Economic Impact of Construction-Related Activities Administered by the S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services: FY22-FY28

**Average annual employment effects between FY22 and FY28*

	Employment*	Labor Income	Economic Output
Direct Effect	1,570	$917,220,739	$2,346,742,218
Multiplier Effect	1,037	$457,337,789	$1,644,051,584
Total Impact	**2,607**	**$1,374,558,528**	**$3,990,793,802**

The $2.3 billion in projected infrastructure spending is estimated to generate an average of approximately 1,570 jobs each year during the construction period along with a total of $917.2 million in accompanying labor income. This level of direct economic activity also leads to multiplier effects totaling an additional $1.6 billion economic output along with another 1,038 jobs. The combination of both the direct and all multiplier effects, in turn, leads to a total economic impact of approximately $4.0 billion between FY22 and FY28, which is associated with 2,607 jobs supported in South Carolina per year during the construction period. Thus, this $4.0 billion represents the projected cumulative short-run economic impact of all infrastructure investments on South Carolina from FY22 to FY28 that arise from projects administered by the S.C. Department of Environmental Services. **Figure 13** provides a county-level summary of the relative concentration of these investments across the state.

Figure 13 - County-Level Economic Impacts of Construction-Related Activities Administered by the S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services: FY22-FY28



Project Snapshots: South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES)

Some of the largest ongoing or completed infrastructure initiatives being undertaken by SCDES across the state include:

- Charleston Water System Lead Service Line Replacement
- Water Supply to Batesburg-Leesville
- Bucksport Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion
- Manchester Creek Biosolids Processing Facility
- Activities are taking place in 41 of the state's 46 counties

For the projects funded through SCDES, approximately 91.6 percent of spending is for construction activities while 8.4 percent is for engineering and project planning.

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments
by the S.C. Broadband Office

Infrastructure investments in South Carolina made by the South Carolina Broadband Office within the S.C. Office of Regulatory Staff (ORS) are expected to total approximately $400 million between FY21 and FY26, or approximately one percent of all infrastructure investments examined in this study. These dollars represent both labor and non-labor expenditures that are made directly within the South Carolina economy to support various projects engaged in broadband expansion. This direct spending activity also leads to secondary effects (known as economic multiplier effects) that come about from the increase in demand among in-state suppliers providing materials and services for these projects as well as from increases in household spending activity as new workers are hired for these projects. Each set of impacts is reported in **Table 7**, along with the accompanying totals.

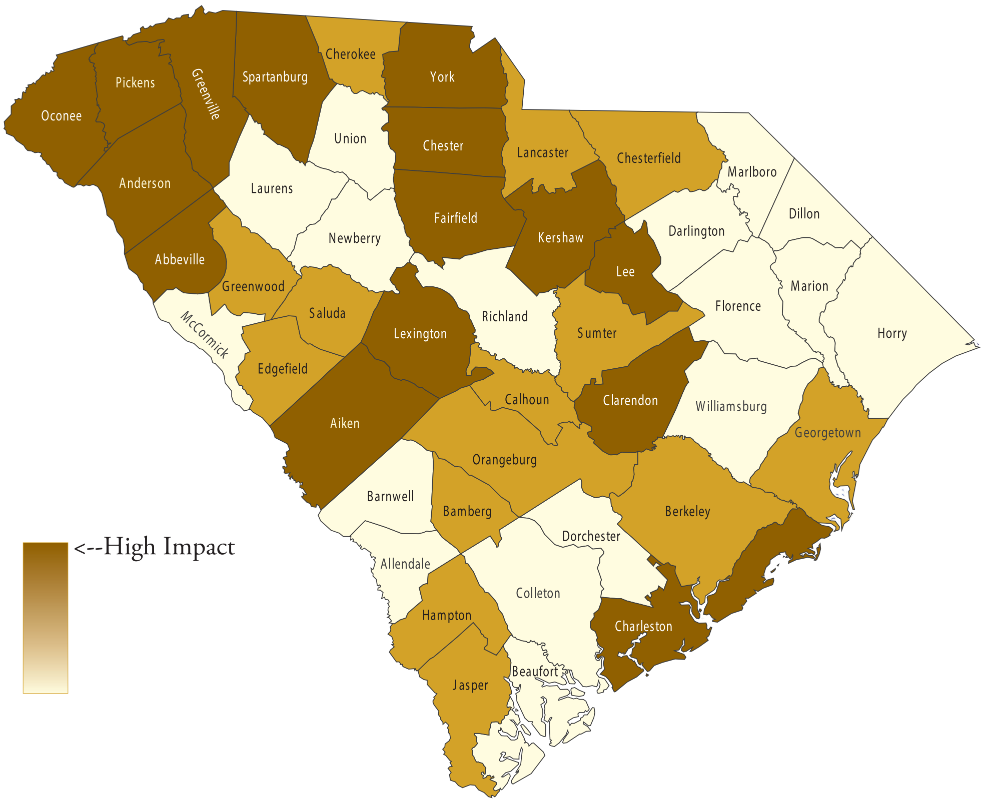
Table 7 – Total Economic Impact of Construction-Related Activities Administered the S.C. Broadband Office: FY21-FY26

**Average annual employment effects between FY21 and FY26*

	Employment*	Labor Income	Economic Output
Direct Effect	305	$151,759,169	$400,000,000
Multiplier Effect	176	$64,993,330	$226,637,344
Total Impact	**481**	**$216,752,499**	**$626,637,343**

The $400 million in projected infrastructure spending is estimated to generate an average of approximately 305 jobs each year between FY21 and FY26 along with a total of $151.8 million in accompanying labor income during this six-year period. This level of direct economic activity also leads to multiplier effects totaling an additional $226.6 million economic output along with another 176 jobs-per-year. The combination of both the direct and all multiplier effects, in turn, leads to a total economic impact of approximately $626.6 million between FY21 and FY26, which is associated with 481 jobs supported in South Carolina per year. Thus, this $626.6 million represents the projected cumulative short-run economic impact of all infrastructure investments on South Carolina from FY21 to FY26 that arise from projects administered by the ORS. **Figure 14** provides a county-level summary of the relative concentration of these investments across the state.

Figure 14 - County-Level Economic Impacts of Construction-Related Activities Administered by the S.C. Broadband Office: FY21-FY26



Project Snapshots: South Carolina Broadband Office

The Broadband Office at ORS anticipates funding a series of projects through ARPA as well as matching funds to extend broadband access to locations throughout the state. They expect:

- To serve all 46 counties
- To provide new connectivity to 112,383 locations
- To deploy over 13,200 miles of fiber optic cable

All of the investments of the S.C. Broadband Office are expected to be in construction activities associated with the installation of new fiber optic cable.

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments **by the S.C. Office of Resilience**

Infrastructure investments in South Carolina made by the South Carolina Office of Resilience (SCOR) are expected to total approximately $198.5 million between FY21 and FY28, or approximately one percent of all infrastructure investments examined in this study. These dollars represent both labor and non-labor expenditures that are made directly within the South Carolina economy to support various projects engaged in stormwater improvements and hazard mitigation projects. This direct spending activity also leads to secondary effects (known as economic multiplier effects) that come about from the increase in demand among in-state suppliers providing materials and services for these projects as well as from increases in household spending activity as new workers are hired for these projects. Each set of impacts is reported in **Table 8**, along with the accompanying totals.

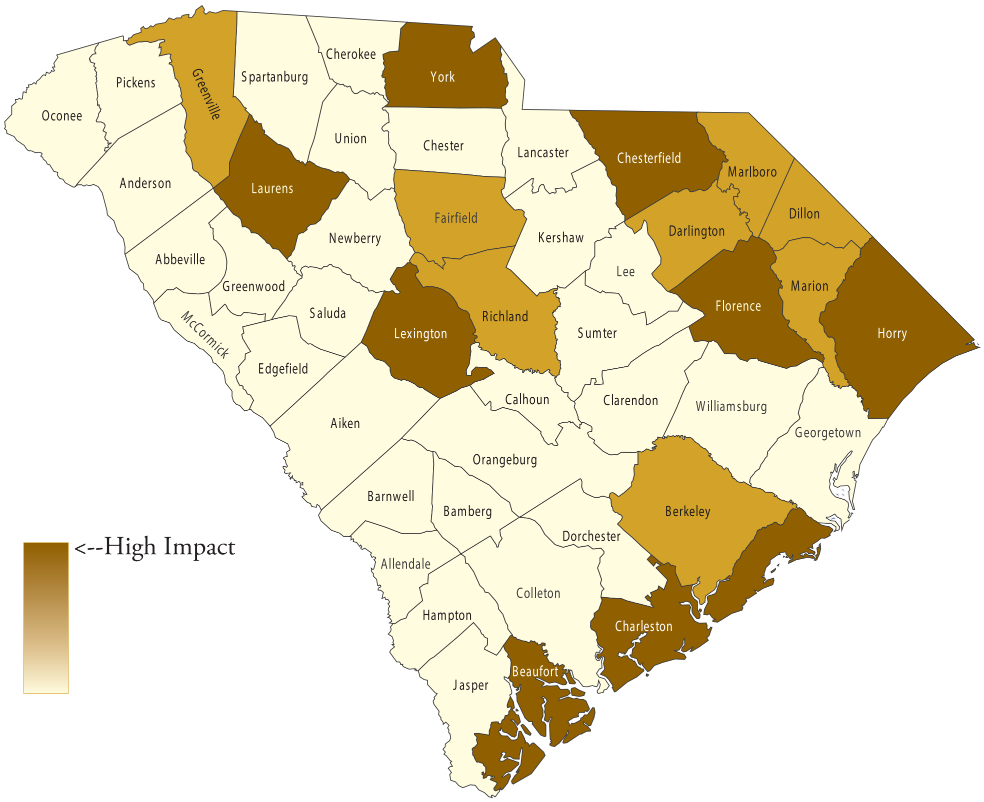
Table 8 – Total Economic Impact of Construction-Related Activities Administered by the S.C. Office of Resilience: FY21-FY28

**Average annual employment effects between FY21 and FY28*

	Employment*	Labor Income	Economic Output
Direct Effect	113	$69,013,469	$198,505,787
Multiplier Effect	79	$39,166,925	$142,452,427
Total Impact	**192**	**$108,180,394**	**$340,958,214**

The $198.5 million in projected infrastructure spending is estimated to generate an average of approximately 113 jobs each year between FY21 and FY28 along with a total of $69.0 million in accompanying labor income during this eight-year period. This level of direct economic activity also leads to multiplier effects totaling an additional $142.5 million economic output along with another 79 jobs-per-year. The combination of both the direct and all multiplier effects, in turn, leads to a total economic impact of approximately $340.9 million between FY21 and FY28, which is associated with 192 jobs supported in South Carolina per year. Thus, this $340.9 million represents the projected cumulative short-run economic impact of all infrastructure investments on South Carolina from FY21 to FY28 that arise from projects administered by the SCOR. **Figure 15** provides a county-level summary of the relative concentration of these investments across the state.

Figure 15 - County-Level Economic Impacts of Construction-Related Activities Administered by the S.C. Office of Resilience: FY21-FY28



Project Snapshots: South Carolina Office of Resilience

The South Carolina Office of Resilience focuses it mitigation programs on areas such as:

- Stormwater Infrastructure Projects
- Local Planning and Watershed Studies
- Voluntary Floodplain Buyouts

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments
by Charleston County

Infrastructure investments in South Carolina made by Charleston County are expected to total approximately $1.1 billion between FY21 and FY28, or approximately three percent of all infrastructure investments examined in this study. These dollars represent both labor and non-labor expenditures that are made directly within the South Carolina economy to support various projects engaged primarily in road, bridge, and drainage improvements throughout Charleston County. This direct spending activity also leads to secondary effects (known as economic multiplier effects) that come about from the increase in demand among in-state suppliers providing materials and services for these projects as well as from increases in household spending activity as new workers are hired for these projects. Each set of impacts is reported in **Table 9**, along with the accompanying totals.

Table 9 – Total Economic Impact of Construction-Related Activities Administered by the Charleston County: FY21-FY28

**Average annual employment effects between FY21 and FY28*

	Employment*	Labor Income	Economic Output
Direct Effect	674	$436,615,049	$1,135,982,439
Multiplier Effect	491	$239,242,130	$845,847,232
Total Impact	**1,165**	**$675,857,179**	**$1,981,829,671**

The $1.1 billion in projected infrastructure spending is estimated to generate an average of approximately 674 jobs each year between FY21 and FY28 along with a total of $436.6 million in accompanying labor income during this eight-year period. This level of direct economic activity also leads to multiplier effects totaling an additional $845.8 million economic output along with another 491 jobs-per-year. The combination of both the direct and all multiplier effects, in turn, leads to a total economic impact of approximately $2.0 billion between FY21 and FY28, which is associated with 1,165 jobs supported in South Carolina per year. Thus, this $2.0 billion represents the projected cumulative short-run economic impact of all infrastructure investments on South Carolina from FY21 to FY28 that arise from projects administered by Charleston County.

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments
by Dorchester County

Infrastructure investments in South Carolina made by Dorchester County are expected to total approximately $405.7 million between FY21 and FY28, or approximately one percent of all infrastructure investments examined in this study. These dollars represent both labor and non-labor expenditures that are made directly within the South Carolina economy to support various projects engaged primarily in road, bridge, and drainage improvements throughout Dorchester County. This direct spending activity also leads to secondary effects (known as economic multiplier effects) that come about from the increase in demand among in-state suppliers providing materials and services for these projects as well as from increases in household spending activity as new workers are hired for these projects. Each set of impacts is reported in **Table 10**, along with the accompanying totals.

Table 10 – Total Economic Impact of Construction-Related Activities Administered by the Dorchester County: FY21-FY28

**Average annual employment effects between FY21 and FY28*

	Employment*	Labor Income	Economic Output
Direct Effect	240	$139,430,275	$405,742,151
Multiplier Effect	196	$91,977,777	$323,793,326
Total Impact	**435**	**$231,408,052**	**$729,535,477**

The $405.7 million in projected infrastructure spending is estimated to generate an average of approximately 240 jobs each year between FY21 and FY28 along with a total of $139.4 million in accompanying labor income during this eight-year period. This level of direct economic activity also leads to multiplier effects totaling an additional $323.8 million economic output along with another 196 jobs-per-year. The combination of both the direct and all multiplier effects, in turn, leads to a total economic impact of approximately $729.5 million between FY21 and FY28, which is associated with 435 jobs supported in South Carolina per year. Thus, this $729.5 million represents the projected cumulative short-run economic impact of all infrastructure investments on South Carolina from FY21 to FY28 that arise from projects administered by Dorchester County.

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The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in South Carolina

Short-Term Impacts: Construction Related Activities

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

Total Economic Impact:

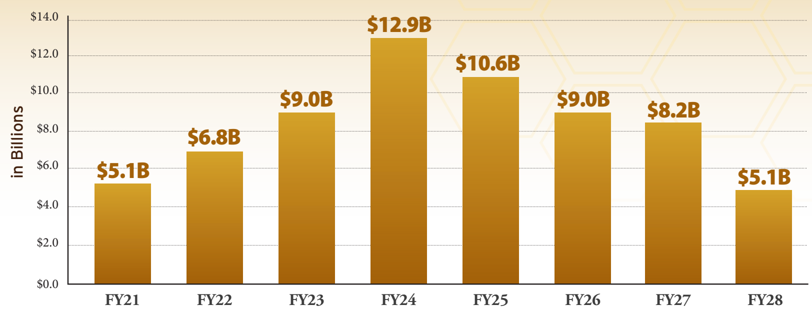
66.7 Billion

Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:

38,056 Jobs Annually

Annual Economic Output



Long-Term Impacts: Maintaining & Improving South Carolina's Economic Competitiveness

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

Projected Annual S.C. Employment Growth*

1.8%

With Infrastructure Investments

1.3%

Without Infrastructure Investments

In addition to **Faster Long-Run Employment Growth,** maintaining and expanding local infrastructure could also lead to permanent gains of **$15.1 Billion** in potential new labor income in South Carolina over a 10-year period.

*10-Year Projection as of January 2026

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The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Abbeville County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

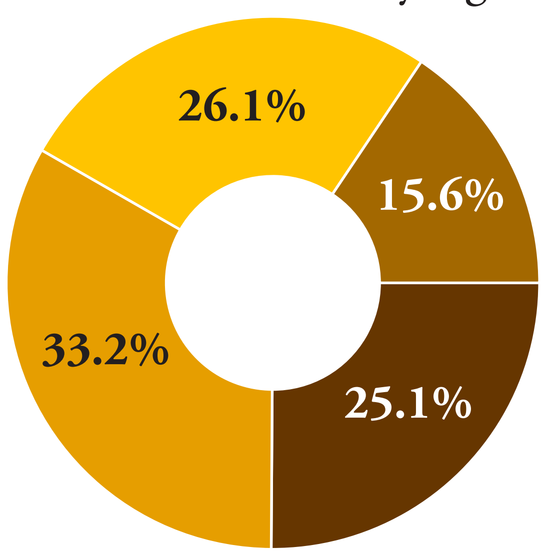
Total Economic Impact:
$92.6 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
54 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → **More Expansions & Recruitments** → **More Jobs** → **More Economic Growth**

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	25.1 %
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	33.2 %
S.C. Broadband Office	26.1 %
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	15.6 %

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

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The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Aiken County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

Total Economic Impact:

$736.0 Million

Over 8 Years

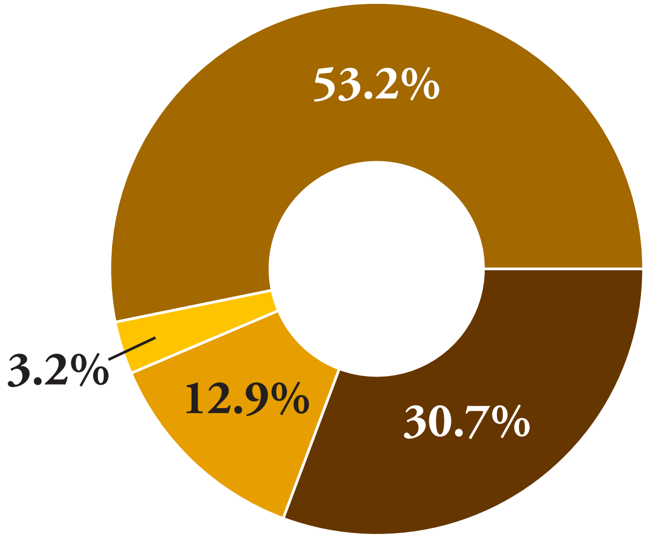
Total Job Creation:

416 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	30.7 %
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	12.9 %
S.C. Broadband Office	3.2 %
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	53.2 %

RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

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The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Allendale County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

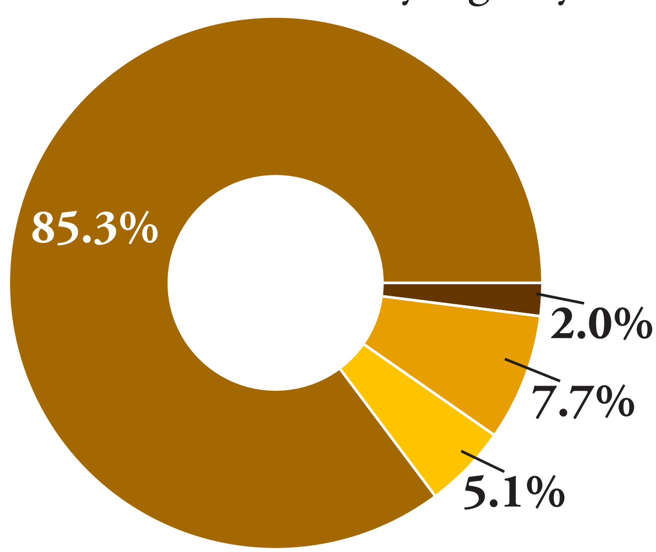
Total Economic Impact:
$80.6 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
45 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	2.0%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	7.7%
S.C. Broadband Office	5.1%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	85.3%

*RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

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The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Anderson County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

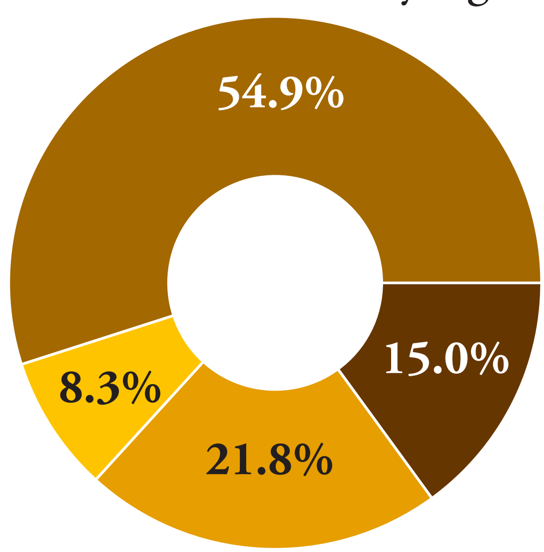
Total Economic Impact:
$750.6 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
428 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	15.0%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	21.8%
S.C. Broadband Office	8.3%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	54.9%

*RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

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The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Bamberg County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

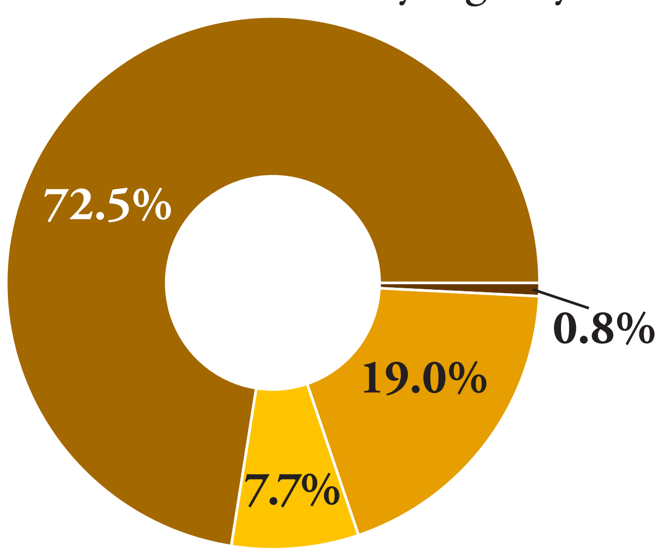
Total Economic Impact:
$118.6 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
67 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → *More Expansions & Recruitments* → *More Jobs* → *More Economic Growth*

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	0.8%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	19.0%
S.C. Broadband Office	7.7%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	72.5%

RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC
INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS INSTITUTE

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Barnwell County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

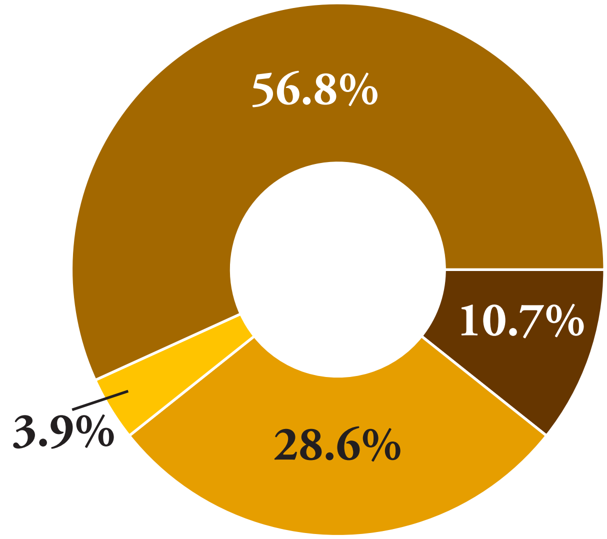
Total Economic Impact:
$184.5 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
105 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	10.7 %
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	28.6 %
S.C. Broadband Office	3.9 %
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	56.8 %

RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

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The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Beaufort County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

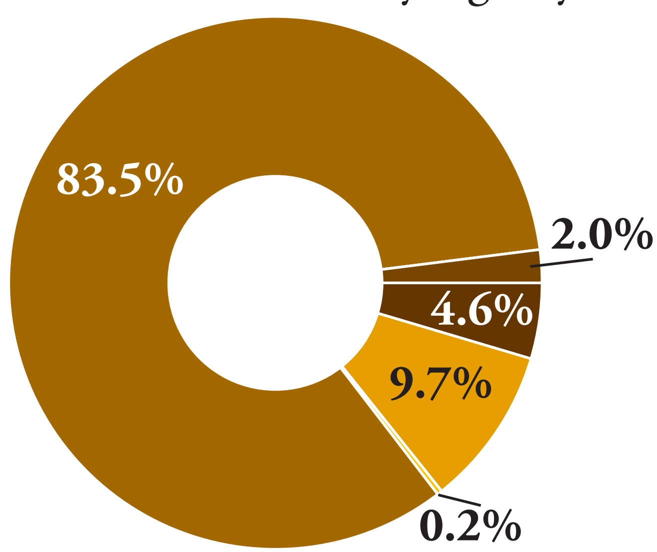
Total Economic Impact:
$1.0 Billion
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
582 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	4.6%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	9.7%
S.C. Broadband Office	0.2%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	83.5%
S.C. Office of Resilience	2.0%

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Berkeley County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

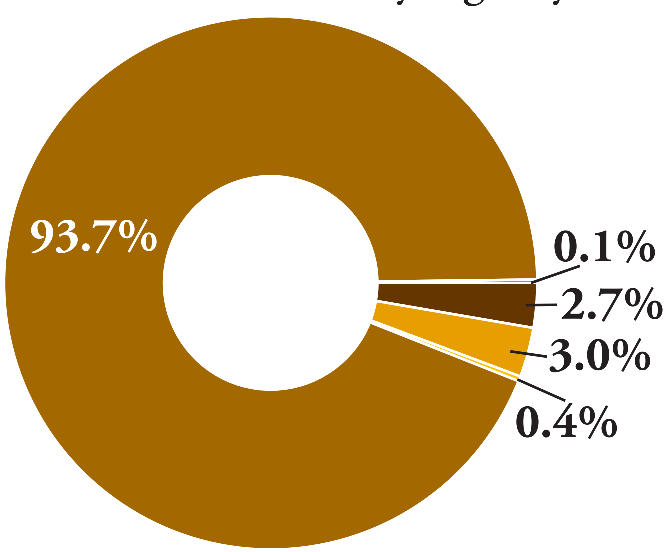
Total Economic Impact:
$3.4 Billion
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
1,964 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → *More Expansions & Recruitments* → *More Jobs* → *More Economic Growth*

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	2.7%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	3.0%
S.C. Broadband Office	0.4%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	93.7%
S.C. Office of Resilience	0.1%

RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Calhoun County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

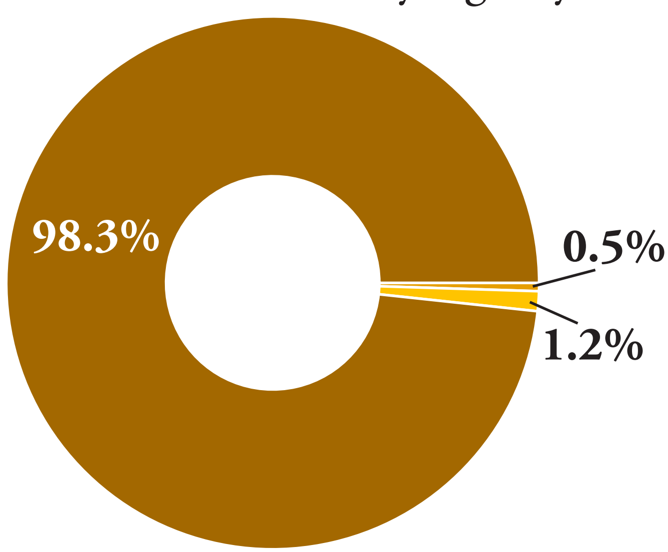
Total Economic Impact:
$1.2 Billion
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
696 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → *More Expansions & Recruitments* → *More Jobs* → *More Economic Growth*

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	0.5 %
S.C. Broadband Office	1.2 %
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	98.3 %

*RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Charleston County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

Total Economic Impact:
$6.7 Billion
Over 8 Years

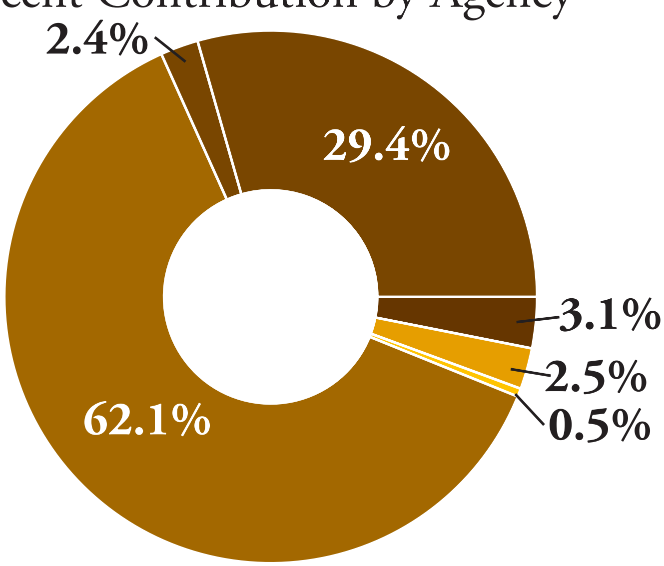
Total Job Creation:
3,890 Jobs Annually

29% Pct. of Total Impact from Local Sales Tax Programs

Maintain Infrastructure → *More Expansions & Recruitments* → *More Jobs* → *More Economic Growth*

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	3.1%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	2.5%
S.C. Broadband Office	0.5%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	62.1%
S.C. Office of Resilience	2.4%
Charleston County Public Works	29.4%

*RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

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The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Cherokee County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

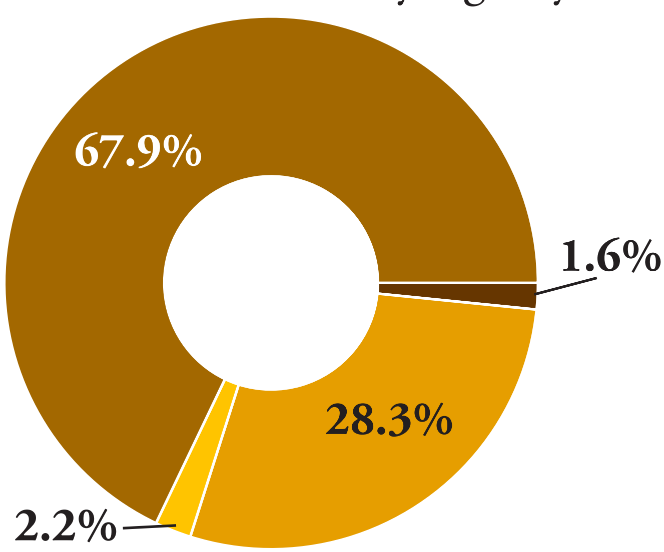
Total Economic Impact:
$432.9 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
245 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	1.6%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	28.3%
S.C. Broadband Office	2.2%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	67.9%

*RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

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The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Chester County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

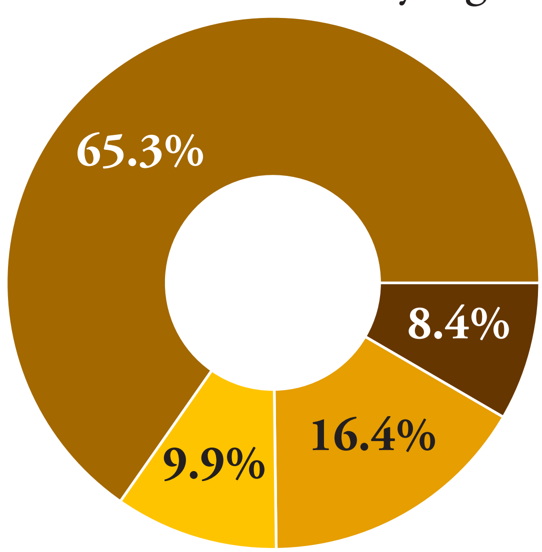
Total Economic Impact:
$367.3 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
207 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → More Expansions & Recruitments → More Jobs → More Economic Growth

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	8.4%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	16.4%
S.C. Broadband Office	9.9%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	65.3%

*RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Chesterfield County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

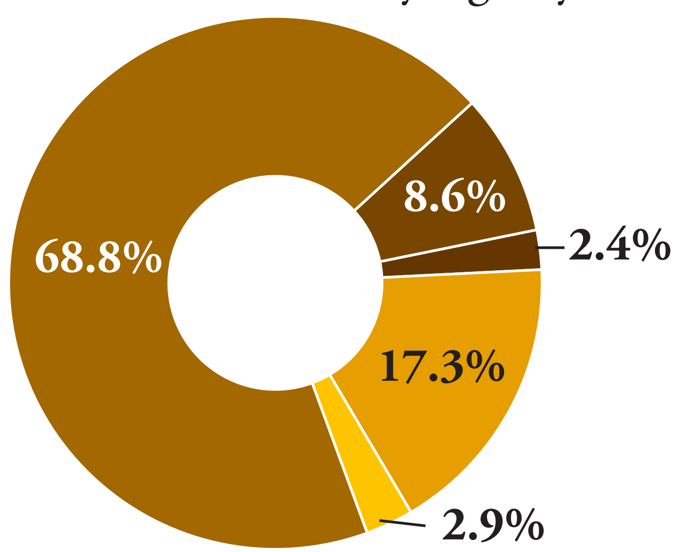
Total Economic Impact:
$326.9 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
185 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	2.4%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	17.3%
S.C. Broadband Office	2.9%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	68.8%
S.C. Office of Resilience	8.6%

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Clarendon County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

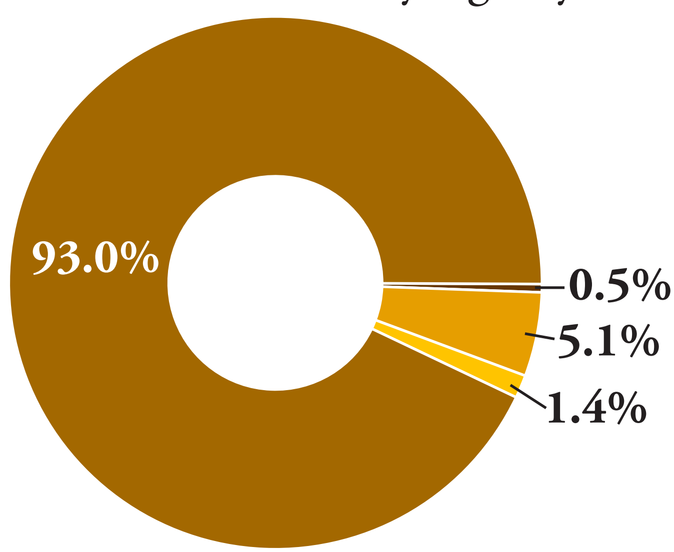
Total Economic Impact:
$1.1 Billion
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
639 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	0.5%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	5.1%
S.C. Broadband Office	1.4%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	93.0%

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

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The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Colleton County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

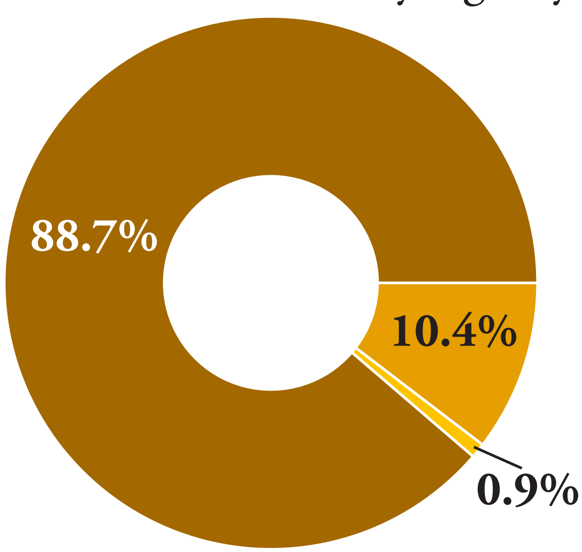
Total Economic Impact:
$357.5 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
202 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	10.4%
S.C. Broadband Office	0.9%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	88.7%

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Darlington County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

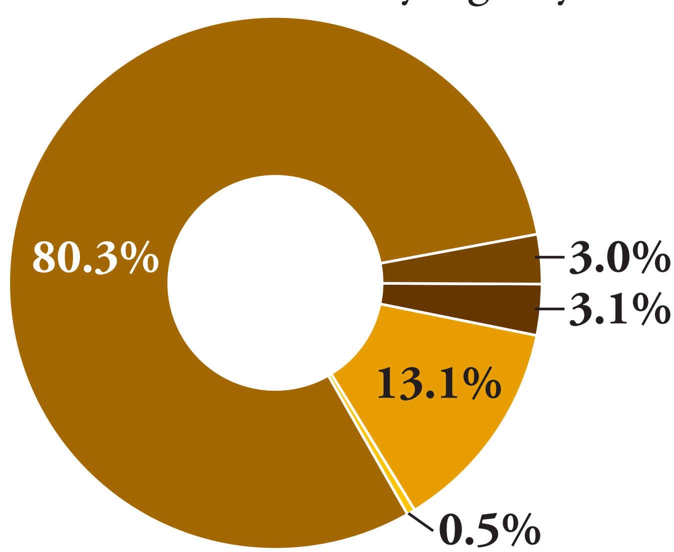
Total Economic Impact:
$220.7 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
125 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	3.1%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	13.1%
S.C. Broadband Office	0.5%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	80.3%
S.C. Office of Resilience	3.0%

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

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The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Dillon County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

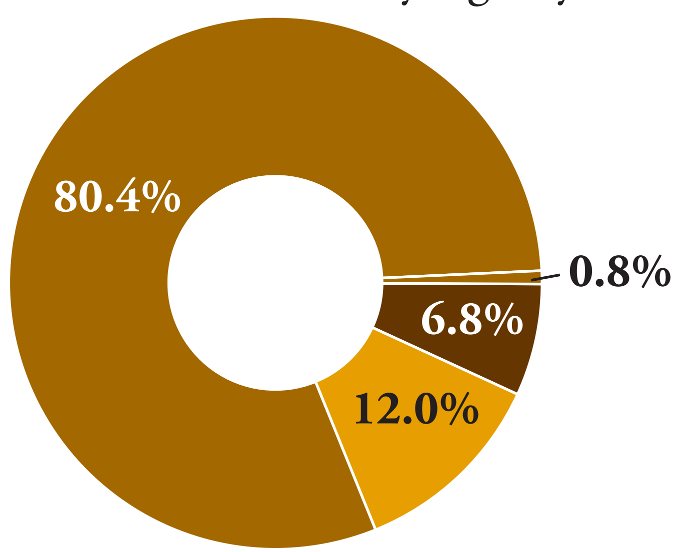
Total Economic Impact:
$283.0 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
163 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	6.8%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	12.0%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	80.4%
S.C. Office of Resilience	0.8%

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

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The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Dorchester County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

Total Economic Impact:
$3.2 Billion
Over 8 Years

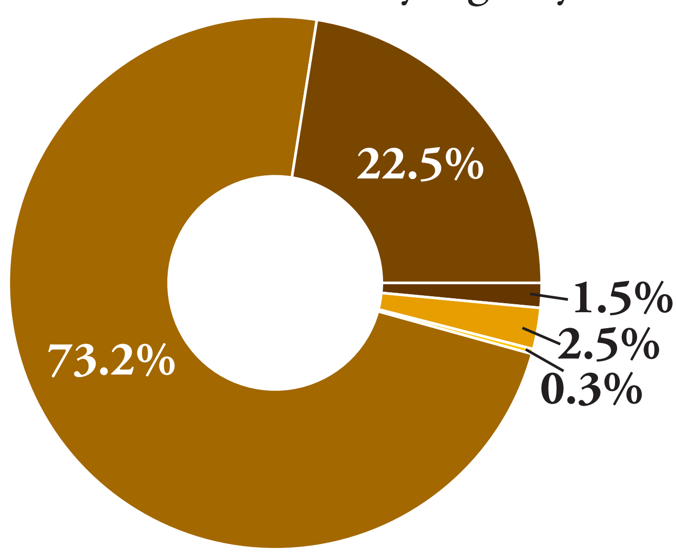
Total Job Creation:
1,832 Jobs Annually

23% Pct. of Total Impact from Local Sales Tax Programs

Maintain Infrastructure → *More Expansions & Recruitments* → *More Jobs* → *More Economic Growth*

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	1.5%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	2.5%
S.C. Broadband Office	0.3%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	73.2%
Dorchester County Public Works	22.5%

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Edgefield County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

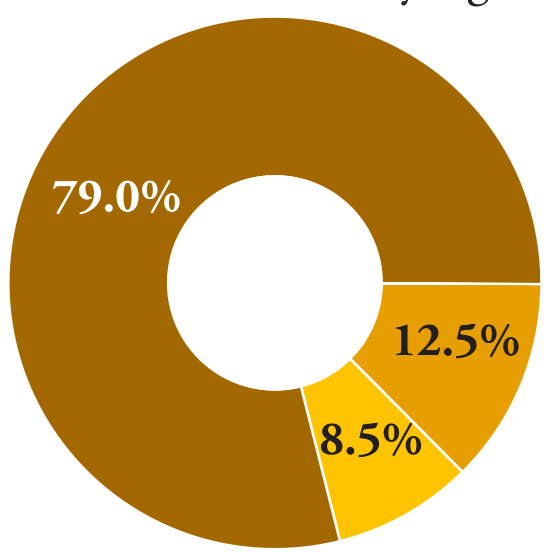
Total Economic Impact:
$172.1 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
98 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	12.5 %
S.C. Broadband Office	8.5 %
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	79.0 %

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Fairfield County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

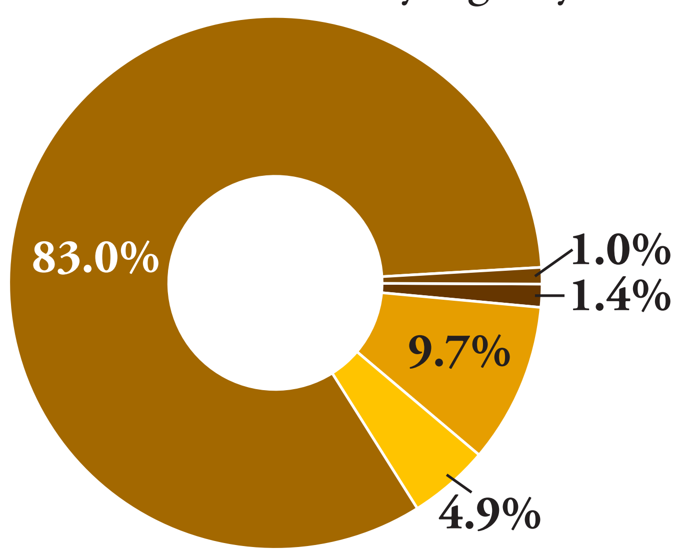
Total Economic Impact:
$374.9 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
212 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	1.4%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	9.7%
S.C. Broadband Office	4.9%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	83.0%
S.C. Office of Resilience	1.0%

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Florence County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

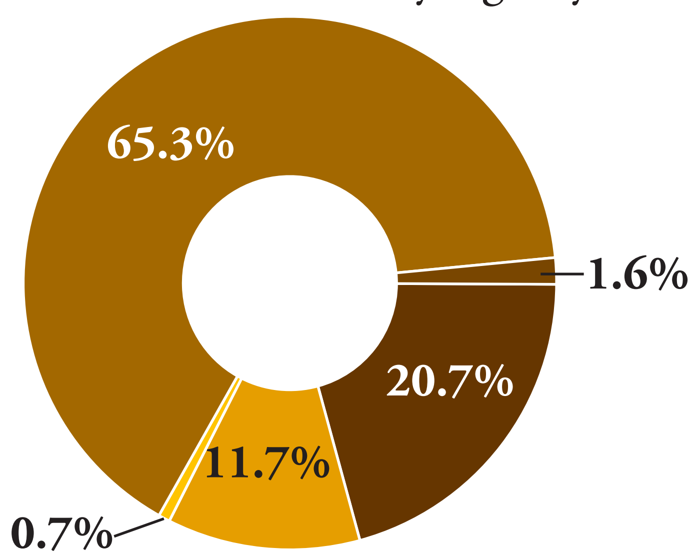
Total Economic Impact:
$591.2 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
335 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	20.7 %
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	11.7 %
S.C. Broadband Office	0.7 %
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	65.3 %
S.C. Office of Resilience	1.6 %

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

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The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Georgetown County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

Total Economic Impact:

$205.1 Million

Over 8 Years

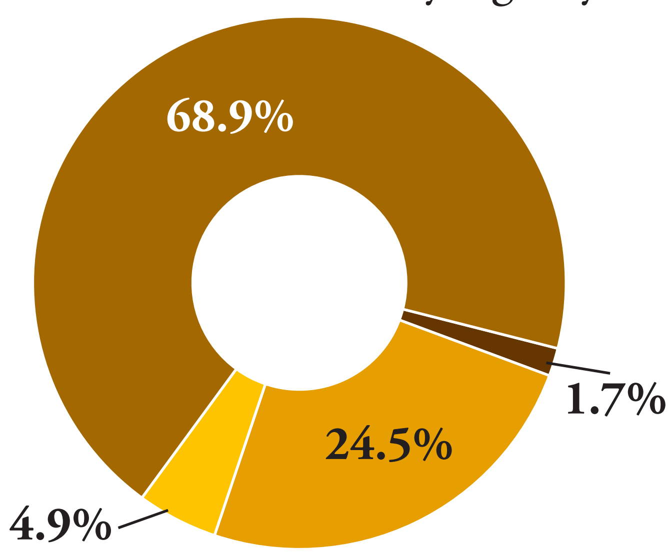
Total Job Creation:

117 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	1.7%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	24.5%
S.C. Broadband Office	4.9%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	68.9%

RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC

Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Greenville County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

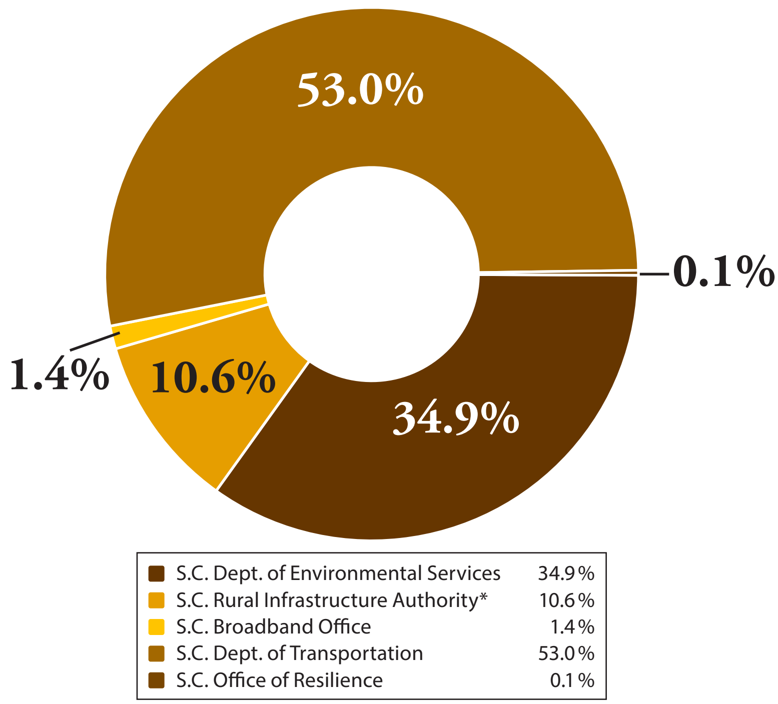
Total Economic Impact:
$1.7 Billion
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
942 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Greenwood County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

Total Economic Impact:

$221.0 Million

Over 8 Years

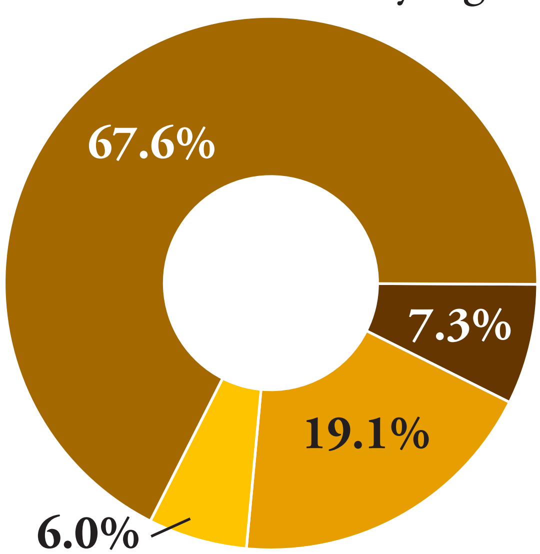
Total Job Creation:

125 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	7.3%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	19.1%
S.C. Broadband Office	6.0%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	67.6%

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

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INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS INSTITUTE

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Hampton County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

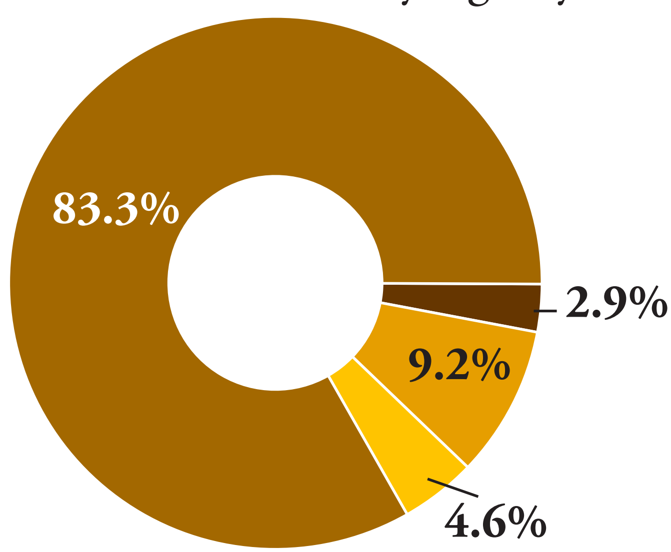
Total Economic Impact:
$268.3 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
151 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	2.9%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	9.2%
S.C. Broadband Office	4.6%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	83.3%

*RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

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The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Horry County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

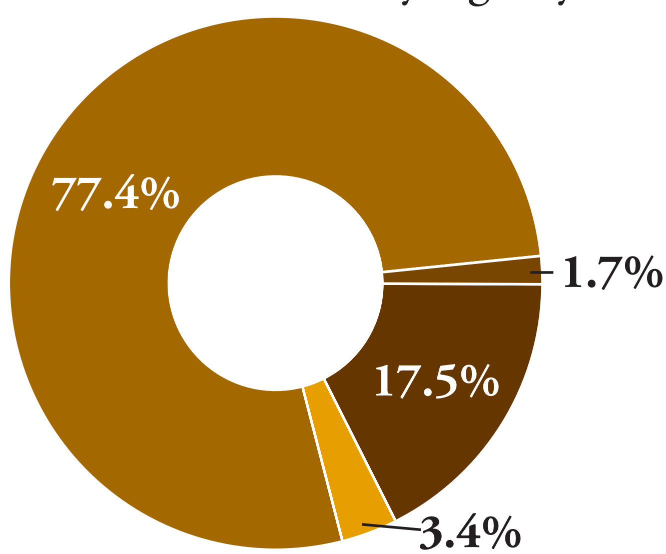
Total Economic Impact:
$3.0 Billion
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
1,713 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	17.5 %
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	3.4 %
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	77.4 %
S.C. Office of Resilience	1.7 %

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

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The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Jasper County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

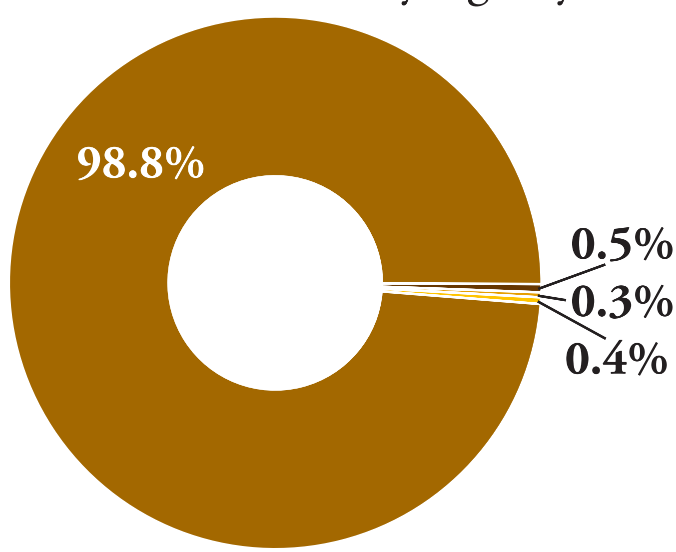
Total Economic Impact:
$2.9 Billion
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
1,662 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → *More Expansions & Recruitments* → *More Jobs* → *More Economic Growth*

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	0.5%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	0.3%
S.C. Broadband Office	0.4%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	98.8%

*RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Kershaw County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

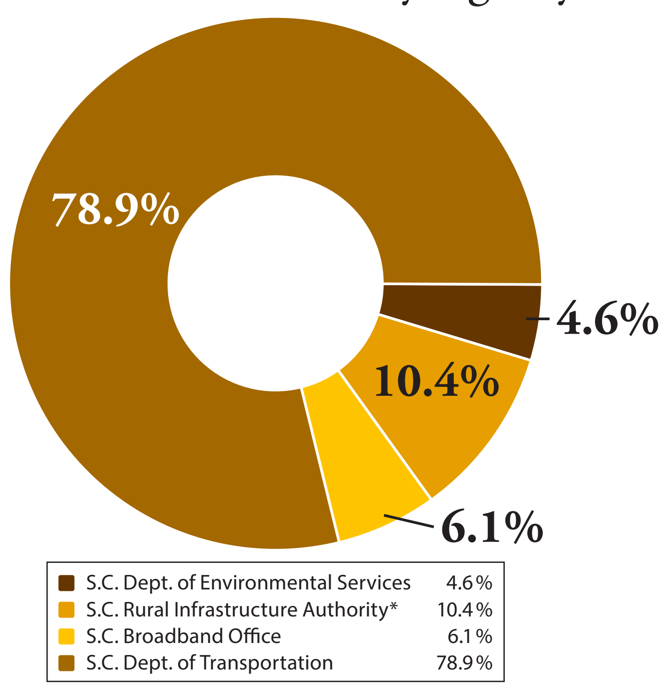
Total Economic Impact:
$520.2 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
293 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



*RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Lancaster County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

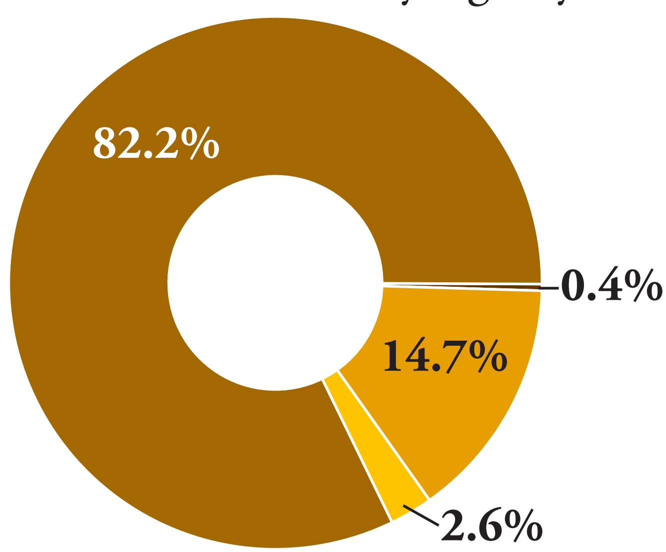
Total Economic Impact:
$412.1 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
234 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	0.4%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	14.7%
S.C. Broadband Office	2.6%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	82.2%

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

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INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS INSTITUTE

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Laurens County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

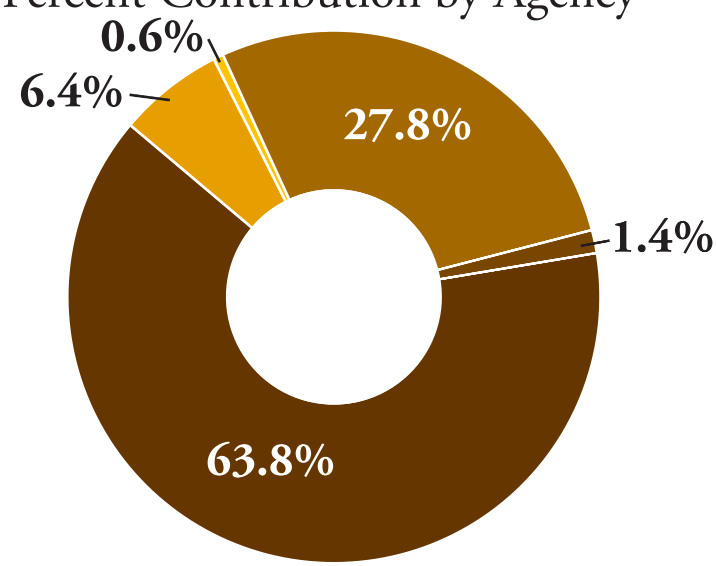
Total Economic Impact:
$725.8 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
409 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → *More Expansions & Recruitments* → ***More Jobs*** → *More Economic Growth*

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	63.8%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	6.4%
S.C. Broadband Office	0.6%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	27.8%
S.C. Office of Resilience	1.4%

RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Lee County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

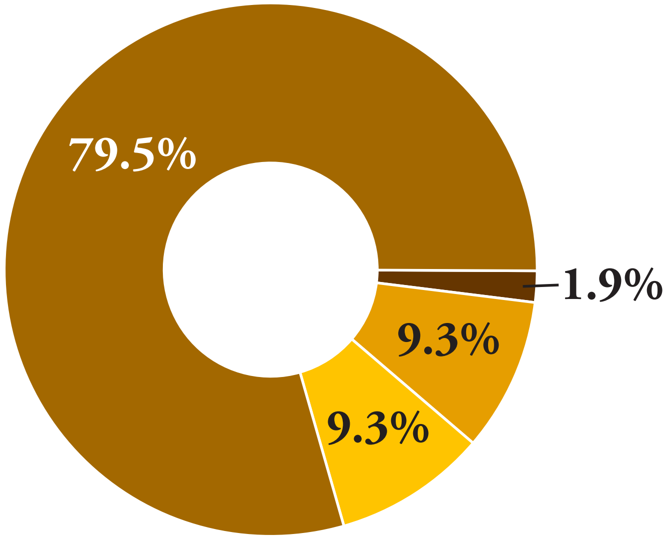
Total Economic Impact:
$216.9 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
123 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	1.9%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	9.3%
S.C. Broadband Office	9.3%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	79.5%

*RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Lexington County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

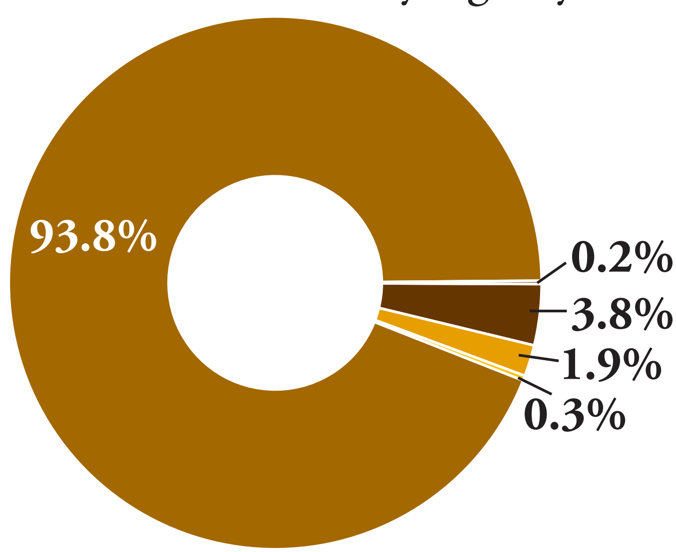
Total Economic Impact:
$5.8 Billion
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
3,305 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	3.8%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	1.9%
S.C. Broadband Office	0.3%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	93.8%
S.C. Office of Resilience	0.2%

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

ACEC-SC
INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS INSTITUTE

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Marion County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

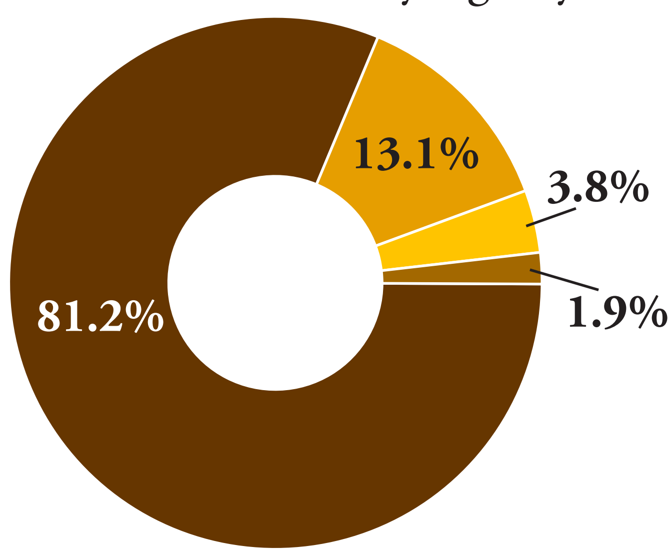
Total Economic Impact:
$169.4 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
97 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → *More Expansions & Recruitments* → *More Jobs* → *More Economic Growth*

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	81.2 %
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	13.1 %
S.C. Broadband Office	3.8 %
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	1.9 %

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Marlboro County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

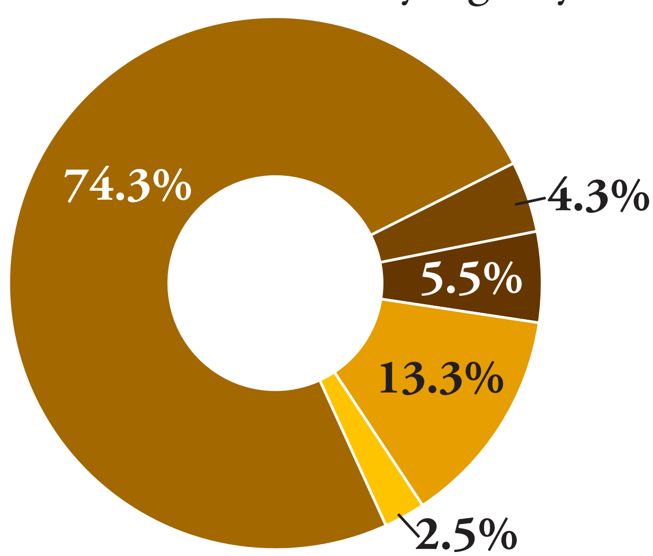
Total Economic Impact:
$156.4 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
89 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → **More Expansions & Recruitments** → **More Jobs** → **More Economic Growth**

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	5.5%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	13.3%
S.C. Broadband Office	2.5%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	74.3%
S.C. Office of Resilience	4.3%

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

McCormick County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

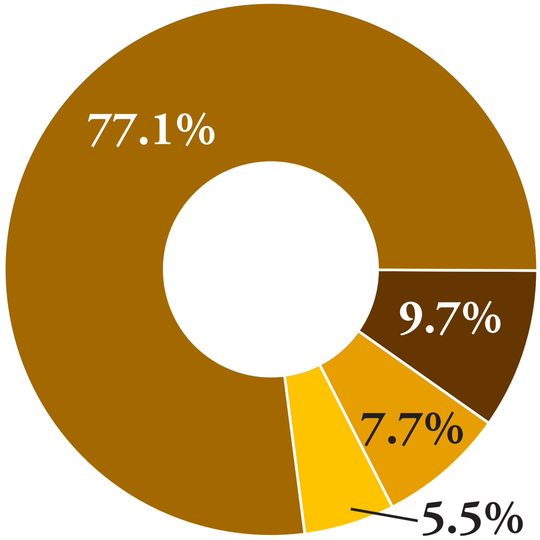
Total Economic Impact:
$107.6 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
62 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → *More Expansions & Recruitments* → *More Jobs* → *More Economic Growth*

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	9.7 %
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	7.7 %
S.C. Broadband Office	5.5 %
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	77.1 %

RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Newberry County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

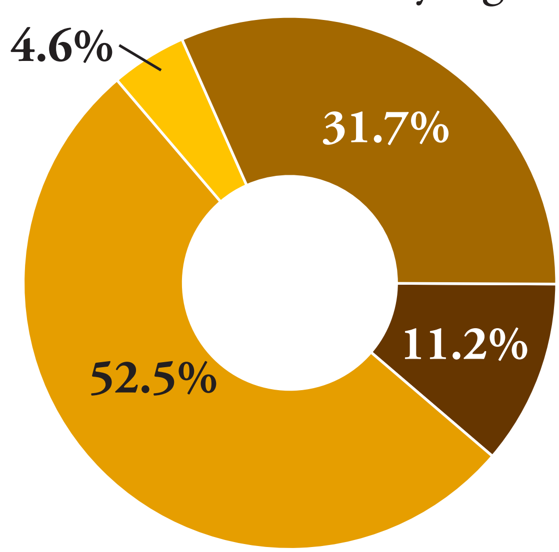
Total Economic Impact:
$79.3 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
46 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	11.2 %
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	52.5 %
S.C. Broadband Office	4.6 %
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	31.7 %

RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Oconee County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

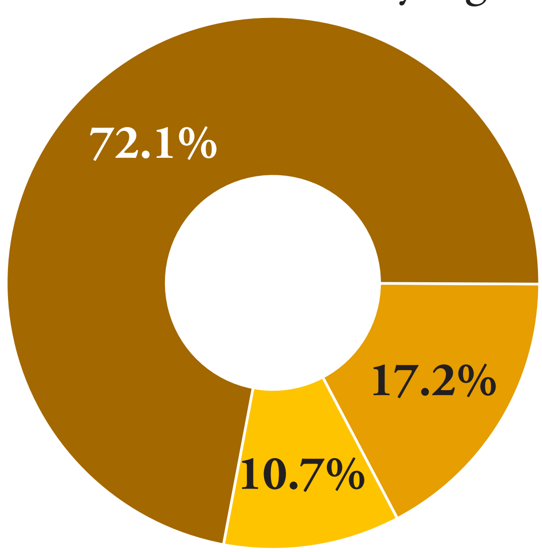
Total Economic Impact:
$345.0 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
196 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → **More Expansions & Recruitments** → **More Jobs** → **More Economic Growth**

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	17.2 %
S.C. Broadband Office	10.7 %
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	72.1 %

RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Orangeburg County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

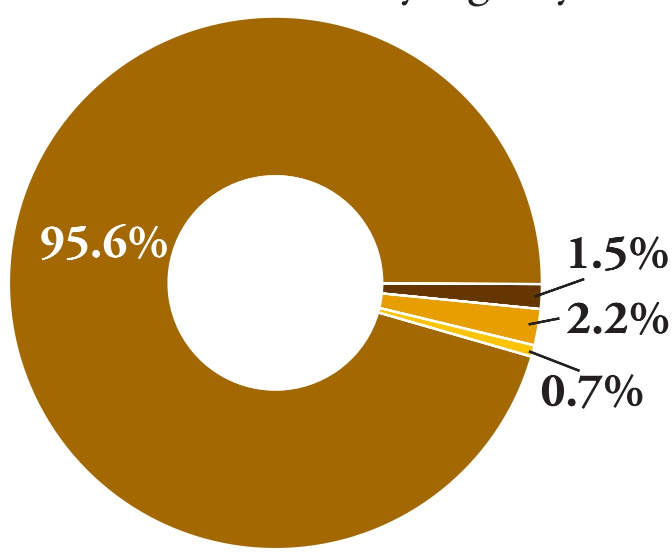
Total Economic Impact:
$2.4 Billion
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
1,391 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	1.5%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	2.2%
S.C. Broadband Office	0.7%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	95.6%

RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

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The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Pickens County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

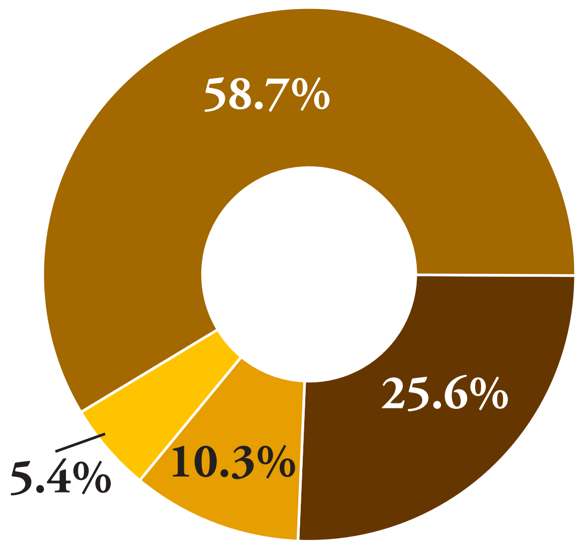
Total Economic Impact:
$644.7 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
365 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	25.6%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	10.3%
S.C. Broadband Office	5.4%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	58.7%

*RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Richland County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

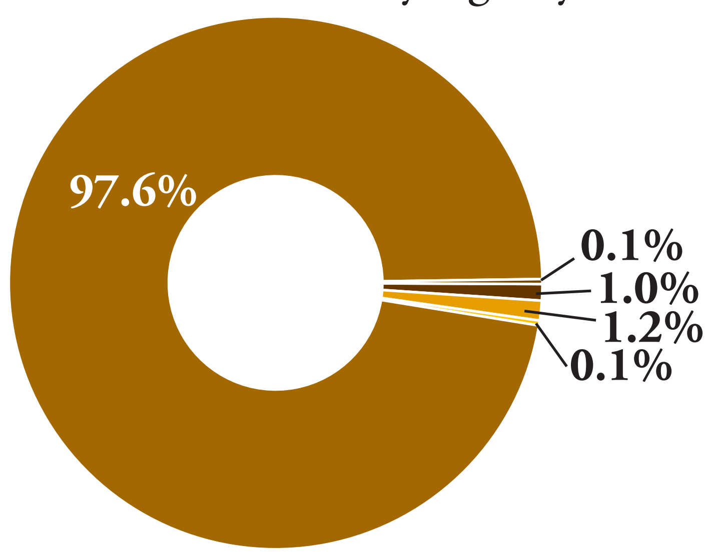
Total Economic Impact:
$4.9 Billion
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
2,752 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	1.0 %
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	1.2 %
S.C. Broadband Office	0.1 %
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	97.6 %
S.C. Office of Resilience	0.1 %

**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Saluda County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

Total Economic Impact:

$137.9 Million

Over 8 Years

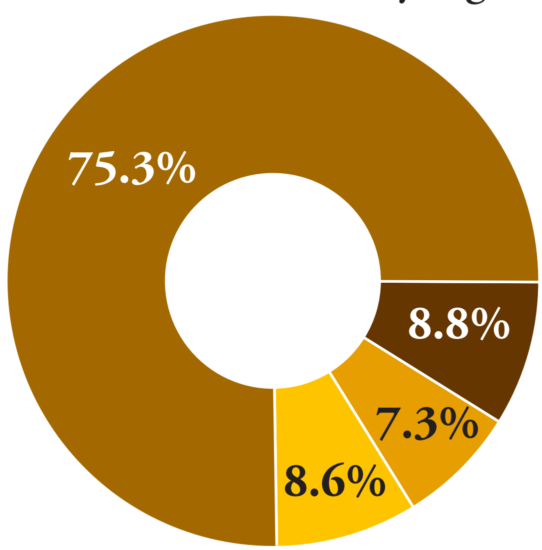
Total Job Creation:

78 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	8.8%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	7.3%
S.C. Broadband Office	8.6%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	75.3%

*RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC

Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Spartanburg County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

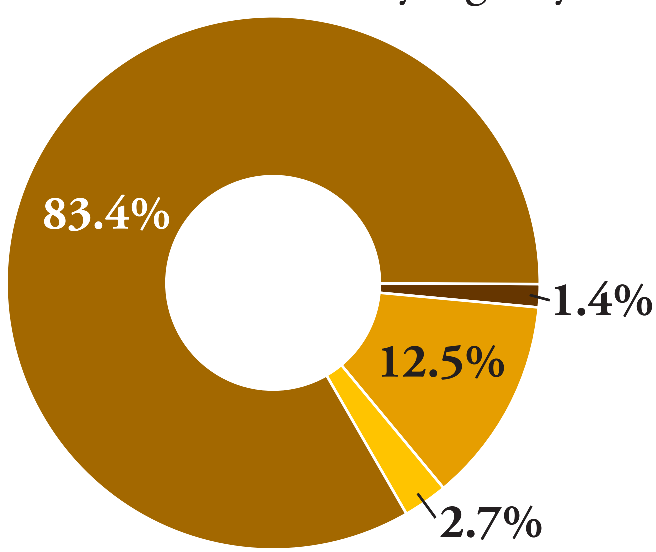
Total Economic Impact:
$1.1 Billion
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
640 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	1.4%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	12.5%
S.C. Broadband Office	2.7%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	83.4%

RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Sumter County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

Total Economic Impact:

$410.6 Million

Over 8 Years

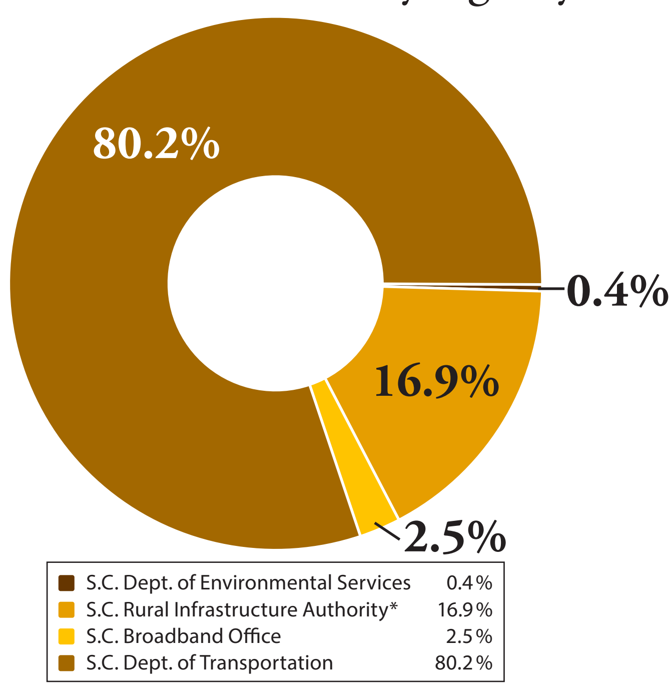
Total Job Creation:

232 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



**RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.*

ACEC-SC

Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Union County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

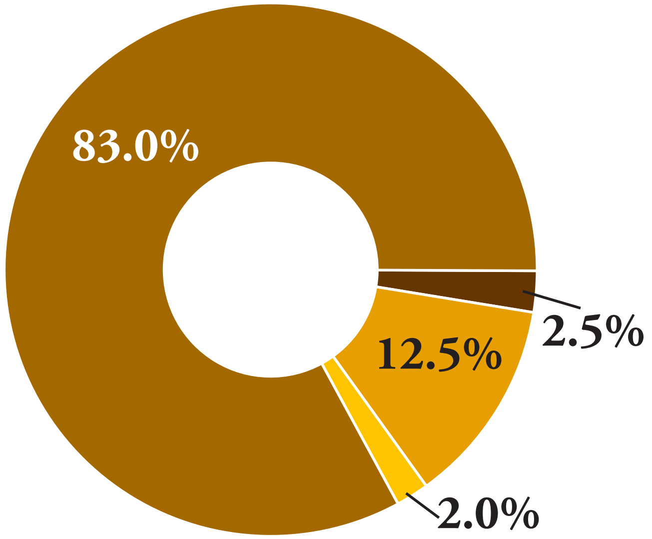
Total Economic Impact:
$319.9 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
181 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	2.5%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	12.5%
S.C. Broadband Office	2.0%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	83.0%

*RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

Williamsburg County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

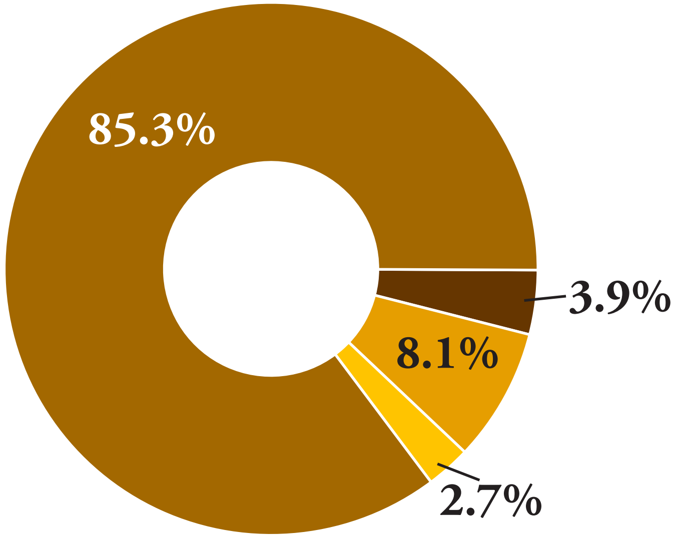
Total Economic Impact:
$306.4 Million
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
172 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	3.9%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	8.1%
S.C. Broadband Office	2.7%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	85.3%

RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

ACEC-SC
Infrastructure Works Institute

The Economic Impact of Infrastructure Investments in

York County

Cumulative Impact: FY 2021-2028

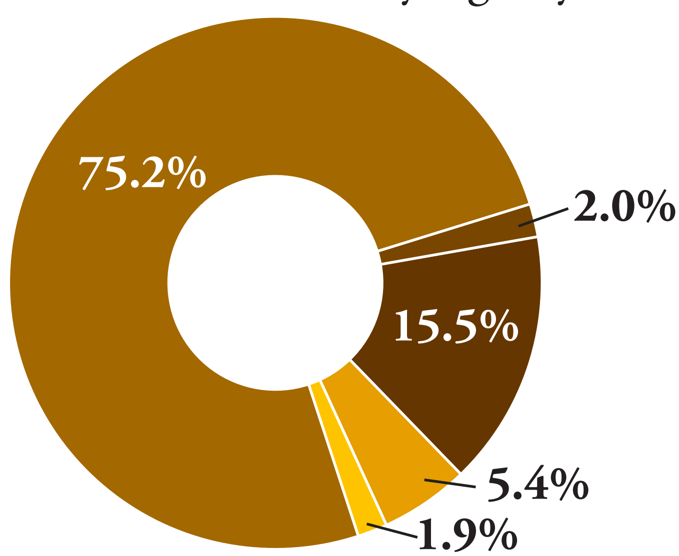
Total Economic Impact:
$1.3 Billion
Over 8 Years

Total Job Creation:
709 Jobs Annually

Maintain Infrastructure → ***More Expansions & Recruitments*** → ***More Jobs*** → ***More Economic Growth***

There is a growing need for many types of infrastructure – including transportation, water & wastewater systems, and broadband access. These are facilitated through a variety of South Carolina state entities.

Percent Contribution by Agency



S.C. Dept. of Environmental Services	15.5%
S.C. Rural Infrastructure Authority*	5.4%
S.C. Broadband Office	1.9%
S.C. Dept. of Transportation	75.2%
S.C. Office of Resilience	2.0%

*RIA co-administers some of the funds listed under SCDES above.

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